The Colonial Herald.

FROM PAPERS BY THE ACADIA.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE QUEEN.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Buckingham Palace, Nov. 9.—This morning, at twelve minutes before eleven o'clock, the Queen was happily delivered of a prince, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, several Lords of her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and the Ladies of her Majesty's Bedchamber, being present.

This great and important news was immediately made known to the town by the firing of the Park and Tower guns, and the Privy Council being assembled as soon as possible thereupon, at the Council Chamber, Whitehall, it was ordered that a form of thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery of a Prince be prepared by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be used in all the churches and Chapels throughout England and Wales, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, on Sunday, the 14th of November, or the Sunday after the respective ministers shall receive the same.

Her Majesty and the infant Prince are, God be praised, both doing well.

THE LORD MAYOR'S CAUDLE.

On Thursday the Lord Mayor of London, the Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and the City Remembrancer, went in state to Buckingham Palace. The Duchess of Buccleugh, the Countess of Charlemont, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Earl of Hardwick, the Treasurer of the Household, the Vice Chamberlain, and the Groom and Equerry in Waiting, received the representatives of the City. The party were served with caudle, and conducted to an apartment where was Prince Albert, surrounded by the foreign Ministers, and a party of noble ladies of England who were acting "gossips," as the word was formerly understood, not by any means in its present acceptation. Into this apartment the infant Prince was brought and exhibited to all the party, soon after which the civic dignitaries withdrew.

The Bishop of Jerusalem was consecrated on Sunday last by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth Palace.

THE NEW BISHOP OF JERUSALEM.—On Monday week, the Rev. M. S. Alexander, the new Bishop of Jerusalem, administered the holy sacrament, in Hebrew, to a large number of persons, at the Society's Episcopal Chapel, in Bethnal-green, and in the evening delivered a farewell sermon, taking his text from the 20th chapter of Acts, commencing with the 22d verse, "And now, behold, I go bound in the spirit to Jerusalem, not knowing the things that shall befall me there."

The new Bishop of Jerusalem was, seventeen or eighteen years ago, the officiating rabbi of a synagogue at Plymouth, where he was baptized by the Rev. Mr Hatchard, and received orders at the hands of the late Archbishop of Tuam, in the Church of Ireland, Protestant Church. His Lordship is of Hebrew descent, of the tribe of Judah, and Mrs. Alexander is also of Hebrew blood, and of the tribe of Levi; their eldest son, Michael, is a student of Christ's Hospital.

The King of Prussia has issued an ordinance, giving a sum of £15,000 towards the purchase of land in Palestine, for the endowment of the bishopric of Jerusalem, to be established there in concert with England. Should difficulties arise to prevent the purchase of the land, the interest of the £15,000 will go to defray half the stipend of the Bishop.

The exchequer bills fraud continues to be a source of great uneasiness among bankers, and other men of large business in money. Nothing has yet been made clear upon the subject. A controversy is going on as to whether the government ought to pay the spurious bills or not, and the question is not likely soon to be set at rest. Two of the parties concerned in the forgery have been committed for trial.

The officers of the Exchequer, in the short space of ten days and one-half, have accomplished the receipt, verification, stamping, and return to their owners, of twenty-five thousand! Exchequer-bills, representing a value of more than fifteen millions sterling, without a single mistake, or the detaining of an individual one unnecessary minute.

Lord Holland has denied that Lady Holland and himself had become Roman Catholics.

H. M. Ship Illustrious, with the Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, Governor General of Canada, and Suite, sailed from Portsmouth, on the 17th November.

Sir. G. Bremer and Captain Elliot, of Chinese notoriety, arrived in England on the 14th.

It is asserted in well-informed quarters, that a sense of duty to the nation will compel the Earl of Aberdeen to advise the Queen—if indeed his lordship has not already done so—to revoke the appointment of Capt. Elliot to the consul-generalship of Texas. In taking such a step, however disagreeable to the noble earl's feelings, public opinion would fully support the Foreign Secretary.

REINFORCEMENTS TO CHINA.—Major-General Lord Saltoun, G. C. H., is about to proceed to China as second in command to Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B. His lordship will probably leave England in a month or five weeks, taking with him the 98th regiment, now at Dublin, and a company of artillery; and the reinforcement will be increased on its arrival at the Mauritius by the accession of the 50th Regiment, at present on duty in that island. The entire force that his lordship will carry to China will muster 1500 men.

LORD SALTOUN, G. C. H.—Major General Lord Saltoun G. C. H., is about to proceed to China, as second in command to Major-General Sir H. Gough, G. C. B. This appointment reflects the highest credit on the authorities at the Horse Guards, as Lord Saltoun has been distinguished, through a long career of arduous service, for his gallantry, and for an intimate knowledge of the duties of his profession. The noble lord served in Sicily in 1806 and 1807; in Sir John Moore's campaign, including the battle of Corunna; and with the expedition to Walcheren. He joined the force at Cadiz in 1811, and remained in the Peninsula till the close of the war in 1814, having been present at the passage of the Bidassoa, the battles of the Nivelle and Nive, the blockade of Bayonne, and the repulse of the celebrated sortie by the garrison of that place. After the return of Bonaparte from Elba, his lordship was again called into active service; was engaged at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and on the latter occasion took a leading part in the memorable defence of Hougoumont. During the advance of the Army on Paris, Lord Saltoun was of the storming party at Peronne; and in 1837 received his major-general's rank, and was thus removed from the grenadier guards, in which he had so long and so honourably served. The present Government in this, the first opportunity that has offered to them, are evidently determined that the character and interests of the country shall no longer continue to be hazarded in "a little war."

SEED TIME.—The fine and more than seasonable weather of the month of November, so far as it has advanced, has already done much to compensate the farmers for the extreme humidity of the month of October, and is enabling them to commit the winter wheat seed to the ground in good condition. The late potato crop, both in England and in Ireland, has been gathered in better condition than was expected, though the high price shows that the yield of this useful root is below an average of years in quantity; and in many parts of the country the quality is much complained of. Great care should be taken in preserving and keeping dry the potatoes that are intended for seed in the next spring, or the crop of the next year may suffer as well as the produce of the present season.—*Leeds Mercury.*

PROSPERITY OF DUBLIN.—For the last 30 years Dublin was never so full at this period of the year as it is at present. There is bustle in our streets, business in our shops—the labourer at the loom is in full employment, and the manufacturer of every description is busily engaged in making preparations for the approaching season. Houses of the first class are in great request—the rents, we learn from the brokers, are advanced 25 per cent.—those long uninhabited are cleaning up—several families are coming to town, and they shall really have "a winter in Dublin" worthy of a great city, and suited in every way to the metropolis of a kingdom. The blessings of a good government—one based on moderation and firmness—the presence of a splendid court, conducted with brilliancy and magnificence, and the restoration of peace and the re-establishment of order—the sure effect of an impartial but vigorous administration of the laws—combine in rendering the viceroyalty of Lord De Grey one of happy omen to Ireland—the first that affords the hope of security to life and property.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

It is understood that the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland have determined to apply to the Government for an increase of the grant to Maynooth College, and that a deputation appointed by them are to wait upon the Lord Lieutenant on the subject. A general feeling prevails that the grant should be rejected altogether, if Sir Robert Peel refuses to increase it to an adequate amount.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN DENMARK.—A public meeting was held at New Park-street Chapel, Southwark, on Wednesday evening, to receive from the Rev. J. E. Giles, of Leeds, and the Rev. W. Dawson, of Bradford, a report of their visit to Copenhagen, on behalf of the persecuted religious professors in Denmark. Mr. Giles said it was generally known that the established Church in Denmark was the Lutheran, but there remained in it little, next to nothing, of the faith and practice of Luther. The great body of the Lutheran clergy were, as they called themselves, Rationalists—people who reduced all they found, whether in the word of God or out of it, to what they considered the standard of human reason. The persons whom as Baptists they persecuted for differing from Luther, differed from him in reality far less than they did themselves. Amidst this state of degeneracy two new classes of religionists had risen, one of which might be considered as approximating in their opinions to our Puseyites, and the other of which were in their ordinances Baptists. The reverend gentleman proceeded at some length to relate that several preachers of the latter class having delivered the gospel in Copenhagen and other parts of the country, the jealousy of the Lutheran clergy was excited, and the preachers and others were involved in persecution. The persecution being made known in England in July last, the permanent committee of the Baptist Association of the West Riding of York resolved to memorialise the King of Denmark, and a memorial was drawn up, which in the course of a few hours received the signatures of all the Baptist churches in the West Riding. He and his reverend brother were deputed to convey this memorial; and no sooner was their intended mission known than similar memorials were drawn up in London, Liverpool, and a number of other places, not only among the Baptists, but among almost every denomination of Christians, Trinitarians, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics, and entrusted to their care. Armed with a letter from Lord Palmerston, the envoys departed, saw the King and the bishop, but returned *re infecta*, as the brethren remain in prison. Thanks were voted to the King and the Queen of Denmark, for their politeness to the deputation, to Lord Palmerston, Mrs. Fry, and others. A collection was made, a psalm sung, and the meeting adjourned.

SPAIN.—By letters of the 3d inst. from Madrid, we learn that Quiroga was shot on that day in the Campo de Guardia—a horrible necessity. In this case, as in that of the last victim, the soldiers fired a second time before the sentence was fulfilled. By a decree of the 26th ult. the pension of 750,000 francs paid annually to "her Majesty the Queen Mother, Maria Christina of Bourbon, is suspended."

The butcheries and disturbances in Spain are almost at an end. There is now little doubt that an European congress will immediately take the affairs of that country in hand. The preliminary conferences are expected to take place at Vienna, for which purpose Sir Robert Gordon and Count Flahaut have received full powers from the English and French Governments. In case of any difficulty, the negotiations are to be removed to London. In the meantime, Espartero has suspended the allowance guaranteed by Spain to Queen Christina.

The Russians have met with a signal defeat in Georgia.

Military organization is going on rapidly in the Turkish empire. The Army, when completed, will number 136,000 strong.

2,000 Russians, sent against the Georgians, deserted, en masse.

CHINA.

The intelligence from China, which in our last came down to the 20th June, extends up to the present date to the 24th August. The last faciculus is so recent that we can look for little more before the middle of November. The truce, of which we formerly gave particulars, singularly enough, continued unbroken from the 27th of May to the 24th of August. The bulk of the Canton ransom money had been despatched by her Majesty's ships Calliope and Conway, the former carrying two and a half millions of dollars to Calcutta, where she arrived in safety on the 5th of August, the latter being entrusted with two millions direct for England. It is said that the expense of transmitting this home in specie, instead of by the usual method of remittance, will, besides the value of the vessel's services, amount to £40,000. The Canton Press considers this a bit of patronage to give the son in law of Sir G. Bremer and the cousin of Lord Minto, the captains of the vessels, a piece of lucrative employment. Sir W. Parker is understood to have been greatly incensed that two such vessels as the Conway & Calliope should have been dispatched, when their services were so much wanted, the 32-pounder armament of the latter rendering her one of the most efficient ships in the squadron.—*Bombay Times, Oct.* 1.

An inventory of the amount of property belonging to Keshen, which has just been confiscated, has been published—its value exceeds three millions of pounds sterling!—mostly extracted in bribes from the Hong merchants, from opium speculations, and illegitimate imposts on trade. The fortune of Keshen is one of many similar ones acquired by like infamous means. The exactions made on the Hong merchants for a third of the ransom of Canton, had interrupted the payment of the dividends which had for some time been in progress by instalments: so that, through the medium of the Hong debts due to them, a portion of the six millions of dollars received by Captain Elliot was drawn from the pockets of his countrymen!

The following summary is collected from the *Bombay Times*:—By the steamer Atalanta, which reached Bombay on the 26th ultimo, intelligence was received from Hong Kong to the 24th August. The Sesostris, with the Plenipotentiary and Admiral on board, arrived off Macao on the 9th August, and anchored about four miles from the town. Notwithstanding a delay of two days at Singapore, where she took in 180 tons of miserable coal, she accomplished her voyage in 23 days—being the most rapid on record. At six o'clock the following morning, the Nemesis was along side, with Captains Elliot and Nias, and Mr. Johnston, to welcome the Plenipotentiary. The same day about two o'clock the Admiral sailed in the Sesostris for Hong Kong, for the purpose of inspecting the condition of the fleet, preparatory to an immediate start for the north. He again returned to Macao on the 12th, and went back to Hong Kong on the following day to hasten preparations, accompanied by Sir H. Gough. On the 13th, Major Malcolm was despatched in the Nemesis to Canton with the announcement of the arrival of the new Plenipotentiary, and a copy of the demands of the British Government to be forwarded immediately to the Emperor. So soon as the arrival of the secretary was made known to the Kwang-chow-foo, (the mayor of Canton,) this high functionary intimated his wish to receive the despatch in person. The hall (now in ruins) of the Company's factory was, as on former occasions, selected for the interview. The mayor came, attended by old Howqua and Neoqua; but though the former of these is the well-known source of half the great movements in China, and the most profound politician perhaps within the empire, both were ordered to retire previous to the commencement of business. The same day a notification was presented to each of the merchants residing at Canton, intimating that as hostilities would in all likelihood very shortly recommence in the north, they should keep themselves and their property out of the way of mischief, as the Plenipotentiary would not hold himself responsible, nor must they look for recompence from Government for any injury they might receive. A rumour prevailed at this time in Canton, that all the Tartar troops had been ordered back again; that two boats' full, indeed, had actually arrived; and though the information continued without any definite authentication, no doubt seemed to be entertained that the fortifications would be immediately rebuilt, armed, and garrisoned afresh, as soon as our troops moved northward. The fact of the Kwang-chow-foo receiving the despatches in person, is of itself an indication of how speedily the Chinese themselves had made the discovery of the different sort of persons they had now to deal with from those who formerly conducted the business of negotiation, and dealt in it as if it were indeed a business, and the sole one wherewith the expedition had occasion to concern itself. The alteration was felt immediately in the change of conduct manifested towards the English residents in Canton; the customary insolence vanished; and the studied rudeness experienced in passing along the streets seemed at once exchanged for deference and respect. Here was indeed a change from men, not measures—for the powers and instructions under which Sir H. Pottinger act differ almost in nothing from those of Captain Elliot; the characters of the men are nearly as much dissimilar as their powers are alike. The Mayor of Canton, on afterwards coming on a mission to the Plenipotentiary, was refused admittance, and handed over to Major Malcolm, the private secretary.

This was a sad change of days since the time when the previous Plenipotentiary ran backward and forward to Canton at the bidding of any rascally mandarin who chose to request his presence, and put a stop to the operations of the British fleet, when an old woman in a Tanka boat was reckoned messenger of state enough for him. On the 12th, Sir H. Pottinger issued a notification, informing the British merchants generally of his intentions, and warning them to keep themselves out of the way of danger. It is a plain, straight forward, manly document, wherein things are for the first time since the commencement of our operations called by their right names by officials in England or China. The war is a war, and nothing but a war,—though both my Lord Palmerston and the other ex-mismanagers of China affairs spoke as if it would have blistered their tongues hitherto to have said so. The truce with which Captain Elliot so unnecessarily tied our hands on the 27th May, has singularly enough, been maintained with a show at least of a little good faith on the part of the Chinese; and as long as this lasts Sir H. Pottinger very properly states that he will hold himself bound by the terms granted by his predecessor; but we hear no nonsense about "great respect for the Chinese, or scrupulous good faith of illustrious individuals:" the authorities are told at once that the slightest infraction of the truce will lead to a renewal of active hostilities within the province; and that it is accordingly to be borne in mind, that such an event is not only highly probable, "from the well-understood perfidy and bad faith of the provincial officers themselves, but also because they are compelled at any moment, by orders from the imperial Cabinet, to set aside and disavow their own acts." This is speaking intelligibly and to the point; and, accordingly, the change of feeling produced amongst the officers of the expedition seems to have been instantanious and almost magical. Our mercantile correspondents write so cheerfully, and in such spirits, that it is difficult to suppose the writers the same as those whose tone for these two years past has been so uniformly melancholy and desponding. The Canton truce was a purely local one—affecting only the southern province, and accordingly, as preparations proceeded for moving towards the north, the terror of the southern authorities became extreme. Ten—some say twenty—millions of dollars are believed to have been offered the Plenipotentiary to induce him to alter his purposes: but we had to make war, not a bargain: and the consequences of British indignation were not now any longer to be bought off by Chinese bribes. In answer to the question as to the nature of the protection which would be afforded to British life and property at Macao, and as to how far the Portuguese Government, in case of emergency, might be depended on—Sir H. Pottinger referred to the statements in his official notification: hinting to them that Hong Kong was now the proper place for British subjects to seek safety, and that experience should have taught them how far Portuguese good faith was to be relied on: adding at the same time, that the same protection which was left for vessels in the roads might, in case of emergency, be made available to the residents on shore. On the 21st, the fleet, consisting of nine ships of war, four armed steamers, and 22 transports, sailed northward for Amoy. The admiral continues urgent for more river steamers; and the Medusa and Ariadne, of exactly the same armament with the Nemesis—that is traversing 32-pounders—left Bombay on the 29th ultimo. A strong force of seven ships of war and one steamer, with troops and transports, remain for service at Hong Kong and in Canton River; so that while our principal consideration is directed to points further north, the people in the southern province will have no want of attention, should their conduct require a little castigation—a contingency much more than probable. The land force mustered, in all, nearly 3,000 bayonets. The fleet of transports amounted to 40.

Such is a brief outline of the occurrences in southern China, betwixt the 20th of June and 24th of August. The fleet has sailed north, as we stated that it would do, and will proceed to occupy Ning-po and Amoy, where it will remain for six months inactive. This is the term to which many of our Macao correspondents limit the arrangements of the whole expedition altogether. Chusan will not be occupied till the sickness prevalent there in September and October shall have passed over. The expedition to the Yellow Sea will take place as early in spring as the state of the weather will permit. Such we stated before to have been the plan of the Admiral on leaving Bombay; nothing has occurred so much at variance with his expectations as to lead him to alter it; and we know that up to the 21st of August it had not been altered. Sir W. Parker, on leaving Bombay, did not expect that the affairs in China would be settled in less than 16 or 20 months; and to that effect he had the dockyards, arsenals, and marine stores at Bombay, Trincomalee, and Madras, inspected and reported on, with a view to the assistance or repair of any of the heavy ships of the squadron which might, during that protracted period, have become injured. We know of nothing that can have, meanwhile, occurred to make him imagine that the term of his duties would be abridged to a shorter span than he had in July last prescribed.

We have no doubt that Sir Henry Pottinger and Sir William Parker will do all that becomes a British plenipotentiary and a British admiral: and that their efforts will ultimately be crowned with that triumphant success which has invariably attended the arms of England when directed by fitting councillors, and wielded by proper hands. They can attempt no more, and they can look for no more. We believe, moreover, that had the line of procedure now likely to be pursued been commenced in June, 1840, that six months might have closed the war which thrice that period may not now suffice to terminate successfully. It were the most rash and preposterous of attempts to endeavour, amidst the mass of discordant materials with which we are furnished, to prophesy or prescribe a term for the conclusion of our present operations; but we are most strongly convinced that that assigned to them by the China correspondents—anticipating as it does the probable arrival of the Bombay River steam flotilla, and the British reinforcements that left England in July—is infinitely too limited.

The Emperor, in a proclamation, takes credit to his troops for having twice defeated the English barbarians, and in utter disregard of the treaty entered into with Elliot for the removal of the army sixty miles from Canton, his Celestial Majesty commands his officers to resume the possession of the forts on the river, which he directs them to put in the "best possible state of defence." "The English," says the Emperor, "after engaging, have twice retreated before my troops; whenever put forth in battle their strength has been sorely pressed upon—the said barbarians are like dogs and sheep in their disposition." It was predicted that such would be the result of Elliot's cowardly abandonment of the attack on Canton, so chivalrously undertaken by the gallant General Sir Hugh Gough. But the Emperor has by this time discovered, that all British diplomatists are neither Elliots nor Gordon Bremers. Sir H. Pottinger and Admiral Parker only reached Macao on the 9th of August, and on the 21st of the same month nine ships of war, four steamers, one surveying vessel, and twenty-two transports, sailed from Hong with a view of occupying the island of Amoy, deeply embayed in the mainland, and opposite the rice granary of China, the fine and fertile island of Formosa—where it is proposed that the expedition shall winter. As no vessel can keep the sea in the Gulf of Pechelee in the winter months, the expedition will not proceed to the mouth of the Pebio before spring next. There the Plenipotentiary proposes to meet the Emperor in person, or otherwise he will proceed to Pekin, to explain matters after the British Tar fashion, to the Emperor and the members of the six Imperial Boards. In the interim, large reinforcements were expected to be sent from India and England to the Chinese waters, including a number of war steamers. So late as the 28th September, two fine iron steamers, the Ariadne and the Medusa, left Bombay to join the China expedition. These vessels will be of immense service in towing the ships of war into action, assisting them, if disabled, and carrying on war in waters not accessible to ships of the line. The war is expected to continue for two years, and extensive preparations for hostilities for so long a period have been made both by the Admiral and the Plenipotentiary.....Commodore Sir J. Gordon Bremer returns to England, because having been Joint-Plenipotentiary with Elliot at the attack on Canton, he concurred with that ill-starred functionary in suspending operations, and thereby lost credit with Admiral Sir W. Parker. This was delicately intimated to him at his first interview with Sir H. Pottinger, when he suddenly discovered that he was indisposed, and that the climate of Great Britain was better suited to his constitution than that of the "central flowery land."

On the 21st and 26th of July there were violent typhoons on the coast of China, which did much damage. During one of them, a cutter, having on board the Commodore and Captain Elliot, was wrecked on the Island of Know Low, when the crew and passengers were roughly treated, but after some parleying, they were, for a large ransom, taken to Macao. Two iron steamers have been sent from Bombay to join the expedition.

LATE FROM MEXICO.—A severe battle had been fought between the forces of Bustamente and those under Santa Anna, on the 3d ult., which resulted in the complete overthrow of the former.

The official "Bulletin" is mainly occupied with orders to the officers in the several departments, and reports from them. A manifesto has been issued, giving a plan of government, as approved by Generals Santa Anna, Valentia, and Paredeo.

It provides that the supreme power shall be vested in a National Assembly, to be chosen by the people. The National Assembly, at its first meeting, shall designate the citizen most distinguished by his virtues and heroic services to the Republic to discharge, *ad interim*, the duties of Chief Magistrate.

Secondly, it shall select twenty-four citizens, one from each Department, to act as the Council of the Provincial Executive; said Committee to be replaced by elections in the several departments after the complete establishment of Liberty. All the acts of Gen. Antonie Bustamente are declared void from the moment that, in violation of his duty as President of the Republic, he usurped despotic power.

The Declaration concludes:—"The People, the Nation, all, appeal to and conjure the Generals that have this day declared themselves against the tyranny, never to sheathe their swords until the nation is fully restored to its rights."

It is said to be the intention of the new dictator to open a war immediately with Texas and Yucatan. He was to organize an army to march upon those republics.—*N. Y. Express.*

Mr Athill, a gentleman of African descent, has been appointed chief baron of the exchequer in the Island of Antigua. On occasion of this appointment, the *Antigua Herald* expresses itself as follows:—"We are too well pleased with the appointment announced in last Tuesday's *Register* to allow it to pass without giving it our unqualified assent. Whether we view it as a valuable precedent, or as the means of admission to one of the highest colonial titles of a highly respected member of the class to which we belong, we unhesitatingly pronounce it to be the most important appointment that has yet been made by the Lieutenant-governor during his administration of the general government."

ST. JOHN, N. B. December 1.

INCENDIARIES ABROAD.—*Fire at the Mechanics' Institute, and three other places, on the same evening.*—About 9 o'clock this evening we were once again alarmed by the sound of the fire bells! announcing the terrible intelligence of Fire!—Upon hasty enquiry, we discovered that the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE was in flames. We hurried for the spot, and were at first informed that the fire was supposed to have originated through the carelessness of the carpenters who had been at work in the building during the afternoon; but upon arriving at the spot we learned from the best authority that the whole affair was attributed to an incendiary.—We found the new addition to the Building, at the north end, in flames. and we at once concluded that this noble pile, dedicated to the Mechanics of St. John, would in a short while be laid in ruins, water at the time being very scarce, and the only available supplies having to be derived from hogsheads, which were soon exhausted. As soon, however, as the Engines arrived with their hose, a sufficient number of links were connected, to reach to the great distance of the corner of King and German streets, whereby a plentiful supply of water was obtained to smother the growing conflagration, which by this time had arrived to a fearful height. Had the fire broken out a couple of hours later, when our citizens were asleep, the Mechanics' Institute of St. John would now be smouldering in its ruins.

The Firemen on this occasion, as on the late one, certainly displayed much anxiety in subduing the flames. When the fire was quenched, it was ascertained that the Institute had been set on fire, in two places—which must, of course, have been the work of an incendiary. The building is considerably damaged. We regret to have to add that Mr. M'Geachy was seriously injured by a piece of timber falling upon him.

Incredible though it may appear, Trinity Church, also an outhouse in the rear of Mr. Frith's dwelling, was set fire to about the same time. One of the windows of the church was discovered to be in a blaze, and upon several persons repairing to the spot, they found inside several bundles of matches, and the curtains all on fire, which was rapidly communicating with the wood work inside. A man was seen running from the place, who it is conjectured, was the incendiary. The prevalent opinion is, that a party of persons had leagued themselves together, for the purpose of setting fire to the city in different quarters at the same time. A woman was arrested at the same hour, for setting fire to the residence of the Rev. J. W. Gray, Rector of St. John.—*Morning News.*

MONTREAL, Nov. 20.

We perceive from an advertisement in the New Brunswick papers, that Mr. J. R. Tupper has entered into a contract, during four years, for conveying the American mails, with stage accommodations for passengers, from Fredericton to Woodstock and Houlton, as well as between the former place and Grand Falls, where a line of stages is established for conveying passengers to Quebec; and that thus travellers will be able to accomplish the whole route from Fredericton to Quebec in the short space of four days.

We learn that Mr. Henri Des Rivieres, member in the Legislative Assembly for the County of Vercheres, has resigned his seat, on the ground that he is unable to pay due attention to his Legislative functions.

FIRE.—The Post Office at Quebec, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 28th ult. at 2 o'clock.