FOREIGN NEWS.

From a London paper. It is remarkable that the Prince Regent, who is considered as decidedly hostile to the concession of the Catholic claims, should be on the most intimate footing with his Holiness the Pope. What will our bishops say, when they hear that his Royal Highness has sent Sir Thoma Lawrence to Rome, to take a full length portrait of the Holy Father. Will not the cry "that the church is in danger" be revived? and well it may; for as the British artist has attained the honor of an apartment in the palace of the Quirinale, after his first interview with his Holiness. there is no doubt that he was authorized in the name of his patron, to perform the important ceremony of kissing the papar toe, which will most certainly be regarded at Rome as an abjurction of protestantism, and viewed in the same light by our sectarians at home.

Don Bernardino Rivadavia, who has resided some time at Paris, as deputy from the government of Buenos Ayres, is arrived in London. He is appointed by his government to reside in this country; and Don Valenin Gomez, who lately arrived from Buenos Ayres, has succeeded

him at Paris.

London, June 9. The countels of Darnley on Monday evening gave a splendid fancy ball at the Hanover square rooms. The grand entrance was illuminated with a profusion of variegated lamps. The band of the Coldstream regiment of guards was stationed there, who performed as the company arrived. The staircase leading to the grand concert room, which was fitted up in a most tasteful manner for dancing, was decorated with fhrubs and flowers. The floor of the ball room was beautifully painted, representing various deviece, flowers, birds, &c with an elegant border.

Dancing commenced a little befere 11 o'clock, with a new quadrille, led off by-

The Marquis of Exeter Lady Grey Lady Herbert The Earl Deubigh Count Caraman Lady Lenox Mis Fi z Clarence Count St. Antonio Lady G. Fane Hugn Ball, E.q. The Earl of Clare Lady Greville Lady Campbell Lord Belgrave Lord Waltscourt Miss Fitzroy.

There were two refreshment rooms, where coffee, tea, orgeat, lemonade, ices and fruits were ferved There were two fupper rooms; the tables were covered with all the delicacies of the feafon. The wines were of the rarest qualities.

The company present exceeded 1000. The ladies affumed the costumes of different nations, and of different ages-and from their variety as well as elegance, were highly attractive-each lady having naturally chosen the habit that was the best adapted to the display of her person .-The gentlemen were chiefly in military uniform or in full drefs; some few indeed sported fancy dreffes, and some fet themfelves uneafy by being rendered too conspicuous. Ameng the company weretheir Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent, uffex, and Gloucefter, in their field marshal's uniforms; the dake of Wellington, in uniform of his regiment ; the Persian ambaffador was most splendidly drested with a profusion of diamonds ; Sir GoreOuleley, Bart. was dreffed as a Perfian, with mustachi s and beard , lady Castiereagh, as a Spanish princels, very elegant; her ladythip were a profusion of diamonds; the dutchels of Wellington wore a beautiful Swifs drefs; the countels of Darnley an elegant Neap litan; lady Clifton, an elegant Polife drefs; the two misses Brownlow, rich Spanish deesses; the earl of Belfast, a tich Polish dress; general Bligh, an elegant Highland dress; the a lies Bligh, Venetian dreffes, with diadems of gold and filver. It was half past 6 o'clock yesterday morning when the company broke up.

London, July 10.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Florence, dated June 20,

"The princess of Wales has grown extremely large and corpulent. She has recovered from the shock of her incomparable daughter's death, but it affected her powerfully at the time. Apart from political considerations, the circumstances under which she received the news were enough to produce the most painful fect on her feelings. On the arrival of he courier, there was no confidential person near her who understood the En-Hish language, and in the hope of finding very different information, she herself pened the letter which conveyed the faal intelligence. She fainted and was ill or a length of time afterwards. At preent she resides at Pesaro, a small town not far from Ancona. Her suite and esablishment are not on the largest scale. Loung Austin, the boy whom the priness adopted, is grown a fine handsome oung man. The princess has now taken a fancy to another child, the son of a peasant, of whom she is said to be equally for d. He goes with her every where. Her chief amusement is the opra, which she almost entirely supports. 'he custom of Italy is generally to hire your box for one opera, which is played successively for a number of nights; and when a new one is performed, you again pay for it. The princess has had the speras frequently changed, and they say it costs her from five to eight thousand pounds a year.

"The residence of the princess is not far from the sea, but there is no view of t, owing to a hill or a small mountain which rises between. She has been vis-

ited by everal of the German and Italian pances, and one of the archdukes paid her a visit lately."

Liverpool, July 17.

The Grand Ball at Carlton House. At the special request of the Prince Rement, the ladies and gentlemen wore fancy dr Tes at the ball on Thursday night. The inventive faculties of taylors and mantuamakers, have accordingly been in full exerc'e, and the coltumes of all nations, an cient and modern, real and ideal, were put in requifition. Turks, Indians, Perfians, Swedes, Danes, Germans, old French, old Englise, Hungarians, Spanish, Neapolitaus, Parians, Grecians, Romans, besides an immense number of personifications, for which even milliners have no name, glit tered through the magnificent apartments of Carlton-House, as das ling and various as the fictions of a poetic imagination. The most splendid preparations were made in order to make the beauty of the external decorations harmonize with the gorgeous appearance of the guelts. On each fide of the grandhall were evergreens, plants, &c. brought from the royal gardens. On the fide were placed for refreshments, tables, on which were two large filver candelabras, containing twelve uncommonly large was candles. In the octagon hall was a chandelier, in which were twelve patent lamps. On the flair cafe, leading to the lower fuite of rooms, were

council chamber in the state rooms. We observe that Mr. Rush, American minitter, was among the attendants.

placed trees, plants, flowers, &c. In this

fuite of apartments, frooms were fet apart

for refreshments and supper. The prin-

cipal dining room, and the temporary

room in the garden, which was used for

refreshments at the late juvenile ball. were

fet apart for supper. Refreshments were

ferved also from the octagon room and

Admiral fir James Saumarez is appointed rear admiral of England, in the room of admiral fir William Young, created vice admiral of England on the death of the hon, admiral Cornwallis.

It is hinted by the Censeur Europeans that marshal Soult, expects to be chosen a deputy for the department of the Tarn. at the enfuing election, as a preparatory flep towards his return to the office of of minister at war ! this is indeed to " forget and forgive."

Colonel M'Dermott, notwithstanding the many disadvantages that have operated against him, nearly completed his regiment in the space of five weeks; and that too, without noise or parade. The first division will sail on Wednesday next, the 28th inft and the fecond on the 27th.

Dublin paper. A great number of the inhabitants of Manchester bave offered to form an armed affociation for the protection of the towns of Manchester, Salford, and their neighborhood, and their offer has been accepted by government.

Boston, Sept. 2. Extract of a letter to S. Topliff, dated Gibraltar, July 22.

"Gen. O'Donnell has received the order of Charles 3d, and been appointed knight Grand Cross. Ev ry thing is now quiet at Cadiz. The expedition to South America is abandoned."

PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY. BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia, at its last Session, appointed a Jeint Committee, to enquire into the , r ent state of the trade of that Colony and on the measures which are necessary to be adopted in regard to the British North American Colonies generally, to encrease their prosperity, provide for their future security, and counteract the ambitious projects of the United States.

This Committee consisted, on the part of the Council, of the Honbles, MICHAEL WALLACE, RICHARD J. UNIACKE, and JAMIS FRASER; on the part of the Assembly, Meers, Thomas Rit-CHIE, EDWARD MORTIMER, CHARLES R. PRES-OTT. JOSEPH REEMAN, HEVRY H. COGSWELL TROMAS ROACH, and JOHN BINGAY. They forwarded Queries on the subjects committed to them, othe best informed Merchants, and others acquainted with the trade and situation of the North American Colonies, and agreed upon a report, which was adopted by both bodies, and an Address, voted thereupon, to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, which was forwarded by the EARL OF DALHOUSIF.

The Report and Address was also ordered to be printed, and copies thereof were requested to be transmitted to the Governors of each of the North American Colonies, and to the Presidents and Speakers of the Legislative bodies therein, inviting the latter to bring the subject matter of the said Report under the consideration of their respective Houses, with a view " by every mode-" rate and respectful course of proceeding, to ob-" tain of jects of such vast importance to the best interessol British North America."

We cannot undertake, in this paper, to give the voluminous documents which the report contains; but we think it our duty to inform our readers, briefly, of the objects which the Nova Scotia Legislature has in view.

1st, A Line of Fortifications on the frontiers. opening Roads and inland avavigations, to coun teract the like measures on the part of the United States. The inland Navigations particularly mentioned, are Canals by the Shubenacadie Lakes from Halifax, to the Bay of Fundy, and from the Bay of Fundy to the Baye Verte, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence; from Montrea!, by the itiawa and Rideau, to Kingston, and by the Ottawa, by the Riviere des Francois, to Lake Huron. The only Military Road mentioned, is from the Fredericton Road, by the sources of the Nashwack, Merimachie, and Ristigouche, to the Saint Lawrence, at Bic 2d, The same freedom of trade with all the

world, that the United States have acquired. 3d, Laying out lands in al! parts, on which Settlers may be immediately and advantageously located, without wandering as they do now, in search of situations.

4th, By prohibiting passengers from embarking in foreign vessels, and taking off unnecessary restrictions on British Ships carrying passengers. 5th, A duty to be imposed on British Sale ship-

ped in foreign vessels. 6th, Excluding foreign vessels from taking salt from Turks Island.

7th, Prohibiting the export of the produce of the British West Indies, to or from either the domestic or foreign free ports, in the West Indies, and American vessels from entering the domestic Free Ports and also their entry there, from foreign ports.

Sth, Allowing and encouraging American Merchants and Fishermien employed in the whale and cod fisheries, to settle in Nova Scotia, naturalizing the vessels the bring with them, while

employed in the Pisheries. 9th, Establishing two British Governments, on the Labrador Shore, and Straits of Belisle, to secure British interests there, from encroachment

10th, Regulations to prevent the abuse by the Americans, of the right of fishing on the British American coast, by the late convention, limiting their entering the Bays and Harbors except in cases of real necessity.

11th, The re-union of Prince Edward and Cape Breton Islands to Nova Scotia.

The Committee concludes by stating that "if the remedies pointed out are liable to objections, they feel confident, from the concurrent testimony and proof brought before them, that " there can be but one opinion as to the necessi-" ty for the most speedy and efficient measure " being adopted, for the relief and security of " BRITISH AMERICA, which if any longer neg-" lected, will produce the most serious and faral " ir jury to the commercial, maritime, and finan-" cial interests of Great Britain."

We give from the Report, the 53 ! question, put by the Committee, and the answe thereto, as in some measure explanatory of the whole subject. " Quest 53.-Turn you attention generally to the subject matter of this enquiry, and state any matter relative the elo; which may not have been set forth, and particularly explained in your answers to the foregoing questions; and state von opinion as to the consequences to be apprehended, if some measures are not speedily adopted to place the North American Colonies upon such a footing, as will efable them to prepare, during peace, to resist the attack which the hostile preparation; of the United S ales so manifestly shew, is meditated against them! " Ans 53. - Whatever views the Government

of the United States may have in their present

exertions to acquire the dominion of British North

America, the Colonist can derive no possible ad-

vantage from encouraging a spirit of hostility be-

tween the two countries. If they are pleased

with the system of government they enjoy, so are

we with ours ; our habits, our inclinations, in-

deed every feeling which it is landable to cherish

in the human mind, hind us to the Me her coun-

try; and we have proved that interest could not

influence us on this point. When the United

States suddenly declared war against Great Bri-

tain, every tempia ion was hold out to induce

the Colonists to depart from their allegiance ! we

were uffered liberty to form for ourselves what-

ever Government we thought proper, and a free commercial intercourse with the whole world was the boon held out to "s if we would incorporate ourselves in the Union of the American States. This event took place during the most dark and gloomy days that our Mother Country ever experienced; under such circumstances ivery man in the Colonies flew to arms, with a fixed determination to stand or fall with our Government, and in this trying time we braily waited the attack. Treasons and treachery - ere unheard of amongst us; and such of our brethren as came in immediate contact with the enemy, made him know, that the people of British North America are no cowards, and that they are attached to their Government by principles of too high a nature to be changed by any regard for private interests. With these feelings, however, the duty we owe to our elves and the nation to which it is our pride to belong, requires that we should, while now in peace, move the attention of the Mother Country to our situation ; and it is a duty she owes to allow us to enjoy to the full extent the advantages of our natural situation, by giving to us equal freedom of commerce with the people of the United States-by strengthening our extended frontier with 1 ortifications, such as will correspond with mose erecting in opposition to us-by opening Military Roads from one Province to the other, the- enabling us with rapidity to unite our forces for mutual defence, h; opening the Navigation which nature has so strongly marked ou, and almost effected, so as to make it practicable to tran port the heaviest articles (which may done) from the l arbor of Halifax to Lake Superior with half it expense that it cost to carry warlike stores and provisions during the late war into the interior. By such steps as there, British power to North America will soon be placed beyond the reach of ary combination of face, the sources of ample revenue would be opened upon a scale that would increase in ar.thmetical progression for conturies to come; and no jarting interests could disturb such a sys tem, as Bruish North America has but one common interest, which can sever clash with the interests of the A.otne, Country. A sture has so arranged the two countries that it must be for ve er the interes of the or so support the other there, when even armittee, a small expense, duthe peace, the ca ses of for are wars may be removed for ever. indeed nothing out the apparent weak, ess of the Moun American Colonies could ever tempt the United States to hope to acquire them by co. ques. ; and wille the Mother Country permis that wear of pay-ical strength coexist, she holds do. encouragement for future wars, that must be supported by millions of expence, every prospect of which would be extinguished, if, on our part, we believed the system of the United States, who make every exertion in creating fortineations roads and inlaid navigations, and by opening to their subjects every advantage which nature gives them, whether in commerce o othervise, they draw to their own dominions a popula ion from the United Kingdom, which, if turned to British America, would render the po sessions of the Mother Country in North America safe and secure; besides which, the increasing wealth of such an immense territory would continually open new resources for the unbounded consumption of British commodities, rendering at the tame time a revenue pro portionably increasing with their prosperity These are not exaggerated or theoretical opinions; for if the natural advantages of British North America had been well known and understood in Great Britain, this country would never have remained as it does at present, a tempting object to the United States; who are silently pointing all their exertions to the one great object, that is our conquest; which our present neglected state renders almost certain. If Great Britain is determined not to counteract such measures by a corresponding exertion, it is but the justice which is due to faithful and loyal people, o give them timely notice of her intentions to abandon them; that they may prepare in such forlorn state for their last struggle, to avoid being incorporated into a government they detest. A pre ent the United States are making every exertion by Fortincations, Military Roads, and exensive Inland Navigation and extending their nopulation every where to our lines, to prepare a way for the easy conquest of British North America; at the same time she is also, by Navigation Laws and hostile Custom House Regulanons, endeavoring to crush British commerce and industry, and by the same means to increase her own.-To such measures we can in peace offer to just objection; but we have the same right to esort to the same means; and, fortunately for as, the power rests with us; and, if Great Britain thinks proper to use it, she will soon make ne United States feel most sensibly our superiority in every respect. If, in addition to the neasures before pointed out, Great Britain shapes ter Navigation Laws and Custom House Regulations prompely to meet every new system adopted in the United States; so as to turn the advantage in favour of her own Colomes, and by adopting the only remedy left, to counteract the extensive field which the Fisheries conceded by the late Convention, have laid open, for the increase and extension of American Navigation, the Uni-

ted States would soon discover that all her efforts

to become the successful Maritime Rival of Great

Britain, would be in vain; She would soon see

that it was her interest to lay aside that intolera-

ble spirit of Republican ambition, which, at pre-

ent she so zealously charities and promotes, by

every po-sible means-the strongest inducements

o which she derives from the neglected state of

ling on the Cod and Whale Pichery in the United States, is far superior to any that is established in the British dominions; and yet we make no exertion to reduce their strength, by adding to our own, one of the most powerful supports of

their extensive Navigation.'

" If Great Britain would hold out to the Merchants and Fishermen of that country, engaged in the Whale and Cod Fishery, the enjoyment of the same Commercial advantages in British North America, which they now enjoy in the United States; adding thereto all the commercial and other advantages which belong exclusively to British subjects; and would also allow them to remove with their vessels and effects into the British dominions, naturalizing the Merchants and Fishermen, and constituting the vessel- they bring with them into a special and particular branch of British Navigation, so calculated as to natural ize their vessels as British built ships, qualified to carry on the Whale and Cod Fishery from British America; to which occupation they should be exclusively confined, and restricted from being employed in any other branch of British trade or commerce; we, from our contiguity and intercourse with this description of people, are well acquainted with their sentiments and opinions, and know the powerful effect it would have, if a measure (so simple in itself, so easily executed, and attended with no expense) was carried into effect. We know that, under such encouragement, great numbers would at once remove and settle with their vessels and property in British America; and the great advantages they would immediately derive from such removal, would cause them to be followed by a constant succession of the same description of Emigrauts, which no exertion on the part of the United States would prevent, for it is not in their power to give them any natural advantages, such as the British dominions afford; and it is also out of their power to open for them any New Commercial Resources, beyond what they at present enjoy. Thus, we should soon strip the United States of the vast advantages they expect to derive fron the late Convention: and we should not only gain, in a commercial point of view, what they would lose; but we should add to British Power the principal foundation of their Naval strength -thus increasing the Maritime Force of Great Britain, in the same ratio that we should diminish theirs."

I seems to us very doubtful that Great Britain will be disposed to make the very important alterations in her Colonial System suggested in this Report; although, in reality, we know of no advantage which she derives from that system. which there suggestions patried into offert destroy or diminish. If we are not mistaken, the proposed re-union of Prince Edwards Island and Cape 'Ercton, to Nova Scotia, has already been formally refused by His Majesty's Government; neither does the recent removal of the Naval Yard from Halifax, appear to us as indicating a disposition to enter generally into the plan submitted by the Nova Scotia Legislature New measures actively carried into execution, on the part of Great Britain and the Colonies are cerainly necessary to promote the prosperity and security of British Nort : America, with the existence of which, is connected the whole of the British Navigation to Newfoundland and the West Indies. We have no doubt but that the Government of the Mother Country is feelingly alive to a subject so closely connected with her maritime superiority and national defence. Any material alteration, however, in the system of a Area Empire, is a matter of infinite importance, from the multitude of interests that it affects, and justly a subject of long and mature deliberation.

> . NEWFOUNDLAND, Tuesday, July 20, 1819.

FIRE!!! Another extensive and distressing Fire has hefallen this unfortunate town, and left to us the painful duty of recording, as far as we have been able to collect, or had an opportunity of witnessing, its destructive ravages. It was first discovered about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, in or about a house lately occupied by Mr. George Garland, but which has been vacant during the last month and adjoining the dwelling house of Thomas Williams. -The alarm was immediately given, but before any number of people had arrived at the spot, the whole building was in a blaze. The wind was westerly and blowing pretty tresh, which carried the flames to the houses on the opposite side of the lane, and from thence casterly with increased fury. Mr. Williams' house caught soon after, and communicated the fire to the dwelling house and shop of Thomas Meagher, Sons & Co. and from thence to the residence of Dr. Duggan, on the opposite side of the street, which, with the houses adjoining to the westward as far as Codner and Tracey's were laid in ashes. Here; however, the only engine in repair belonging to the town was stationed, and by the judicious management of the people in removing a garden fence on the upper side, and a fence which enclosed Codner & Tracey's yard on the lower side, a break was made, and the strenuous exertions which were used, prevented the fire from extending any further in that direction. In the mean time the devouring element pursued its resistless course to the eastward with lightning-like rapidity. The Ordnance Engines arrived at an early hour with the military from the garrison, but the officers in command finding their utmost exertions would be ineffectual further up the town, made a stand at the break on the eastern side of Mrs. Elliott's, where they were soon joined by a few active individuals of the town, and the troops which arrived last Friday in the Transport from Halifax, who immediately came ashore under the direction of Captain Harker, of the 15th. The united and persevering exertions of this party, with great difficulty arrested the progress of the flames at this place, and preserved those new buildings recently erected to the eastward, although Mr. Renouf's house was several times on fire. Those who were employed in directing the pipes of the engines, withstood the intense heat and suffocating smoke in a manner to excite the admiration of every one who witnessed it. The brands of fire flew through the air to a great distance, some of which, falling on the stores of J. F. Trimingham them in a blaze, but was discovered in time to prevent any material injury. The fence in front of the Roman Catholic Cha-

the fire of the 21st November, 1817, extended westward to just where it was this time arrested in its progress eastward thus completing in less than two years, the destruction of nearly the whole of the old town.

On going over the ruins we found 98 chimnies standing, besides several that had fallen down; from which circum stance we have not the least doubt bu. the houses destroyed were occupied by a least 1500 inhabitants, and the loss of property, we think, up to the lowest calculation, may be estimated at abou £150,000 .- Those in the immediate neighbourhood had scarce time to escape with their lives, many more saved but very little, while very few, we believe, succeeded in rescuing more than one half of their effects from the flames. The distress occasioned by this fire, is calculated

to be more general than either of the for-

mer, notwithstanding the loss of proper-

ty is much less. Among the buildings destroyed, were the house occupied by Mr. Du gin, the hors and stores of Thomas Williams & Co. James Watson & Co. Patrick Doyle Attwood & Aaynes, (recently occupied by, and belonging to J. Dunscomb & Co. James Bayley, James Cody, Samue Kough, William Culten & Co. Georg Niven, Cunninghame, Bell & Co. and George N. Elliott, on the water side Among the sufferers on the North side of the street, are Dr. Kiely, Wm. Newman. Henry Duggan, William Mahon, H. R. Douglas, Patrick Pendergast, Mark Coxson, John Suelgrove, Mrs. Matthews. Dr. Coleman, John O'Donnell, &c. &c.

His Excellency the Governor was present during the whole time, and evince a lively concern for the misfortunes of th Capt. Fad . . Tient. Slade, and the othe. officers of the Carrison; with Lieut Campbell of the Royal Marines, were conspicuously active, and materially contributed by their exertions among their men, and in directing the stations for th Engines, to the safety of the lower part of the town.

Quebec Gazette, August 26.

The following lift of Catholic Bishops in British North America, many of whom have lately been appointed by the See of Fome, is given in a French publication of the 23d May last viz:

Mr. Plessis, Archbisnop of Quebec. Mr. Panet, Bishop of Salda and Coadjutor of Mr. Burke, Bishop of do. and Apostolical

Vicar of Halifax. Mr. Gillow, Bishop of Hyposopolis, are Apostolic Vicar at Newfoundland and Cap

Mr. McFachara, Bishop of Rosen, and Vica-Genicral of the Archbishop of Quebec, for New-Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island Mr. Macdonell, Bishop of Resina, and Vica General of the Archbishop of Quebec for Upper-Canada.

The same paper states that the measure taken by the Pope on this occasion wer concerted with Mr. Ompteda, the Envey of Hanover to the Court of Rome.

On Tuesday last, in the Cathedra Church, the Lord Bishop of this Diocele affifted by the Rev'd Official Mountai The Hon. and Rev'd Dr Stewart, Mr. & Mountain, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Mills conferred Deacon's Orders upon Mr. M Harris, M. A of Trinity College, Dublin and Mr. R R. Burrage, of Bennet Col lege, Cambridge.

AUGUST 30. The York Chasseurs which arrived in this Port some time ago, were disbande in this city in the course of last week. Th Privates had at their option to take land or a sum of about 40 dollars in cash and we understand that of about 600, only between 50 and 60 have accepted

We learn from a gentleman who came up the South shore last week, from 60 leagues below Quebec, that much injury has been sustained in the lower parishes from fire in the woods and fields. A Rimousky alone, he says that thirty or forty barns, and several houses, hav been burnt down. Many barns, and much cattle, have also been destroyed in the other parishes. In several place along the road he was forced to turn back, and finally passed with much dif ficulty and danger. The greatest dam age at Rimousky, happened last Sunday when the people were at Church. Th whole of the highlands, as far as Cap St Ignace, are represented as being on fire in innumerable places. The grain has not suffered materially, it being not quite ripe, and having retained the moisture in the ground. Below Bic, there had been no rain for the last nine weeks.

## SEPTEMBER 6. Obsequies of His Grace the Duke of Richmond.

At ten o'clock on Thursday morning the 2d September, His Grace's remains were removed from the Steam-Boat, and placed upon a Hearse upon the King's Wharf at Quebec, from whence they were removed to the Chateau of St. Louis, attended by the Honorable the Mem-& Co. and Parker, Cheever & Co. set | bers of the Legislative and Executive Conneils, the Chief Justice, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Quebec, and the Clergy, and by the whole of the pel was partly burnt down, and the Bish-Officers of the Staff and Departments, in op's house and the Chapel were in conprocession, escorted by six field pieces, siderable danger, though eventually no a Guard of Honour of the 60th Rifle Batdamage was done to either. By five talion, with the Band of that Corps playo'clock the fire had pretty well spent its ing a Dead March, the Flags of the Gartury, and we were left to contemplate rison, and of all the Ships in the Harbor :, the havoc which in four sh rt hours had being hoisted half-mast, and minute gu as British America. The system pursued in carry- I been made. It will be recollected that I veing fired during the procession.