Office in the Brick Building, corner of Prince William and Church Streets.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, DEC. 10, 1841.

The Royal Mail steam Packet ACADIA arrived at Halifax on Sunday morning last, in 16 days from Liverpool, which place she left 19th Nov. The mail was forwarded to this city by express, and arrived on Tuesday night. We have copied copiously from the British papers, on the all-important event which occupied the public mind in the United Kingdom—the birth of a PRINCE—which it will be seen took place on the 9th November.—Rejoicings, and illuminations of every possible device that human ingenuity could invent, were the immediate consequence of this occurrence; and rusty guns whose iron mouths had not been heard to speak for the last quarter of a century, were on this occasion made to proclaim the birth of an Heir Apparent to the British Throne.

Accouchment of Her Majesty the Queen.

BIRTH OF A PRINCE.

(From the London Jour. of Commerce. Nov. 13.)

LATEST BULLETIN FROM BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

"Her Majesty has a good night, and is going on favourably. The Prince is perfectly well." (Signed as usual.)

The ninth of November, Lord Mayor's Day in London, has acquired a still further claim to be recorded in the history of our country, a Prince of Wales having being born on that day of civic festivity. This happy event took place at twelve minutes before eleven o'clock, at Buckingham Palace, and was immediately communicated to the Lord Mayor, as well as to the different members of the Royal Family residing in London, Westminster, or the vicinity. The glad tidings were transmitted to the public functionaries by official messengers: to the inhabitants of the metropolis by a more summary process, the firing of the Tower guns, whose loud thunders were well suited to proclaim an event, with which the future happiness of empires is, in all probability, connected.

There were present on the occasion, in her Majesty's chamber, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Dr. Locock, and Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse; in the adjoining apartment, were the Duchess of Kent, the Lady in Waiting on the Queen, the Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, Master of the Horse, the Duke of Wellington, Bishop of London, Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Buckingham, Earl of Aberdeen, Sir James Graham, the Lord Chancellor, and the Marquis of Exeter, besides Sir James Clark, Dr. Ferguson, and Dr. Blagden. These distinguished persons had received summonses to repair to the palace as early as seven o'clock in the morning, when it was first known that her Majesty's accouchement was about to take place; and, as the event was almost hourly expected, they held themselves in readiness to attend. Immediately on the birth of the royal infant he was taken into the apartment where the great officers of state were assembled, by Mrs. Lilly, and presented to them, upon which they signed a declaration as to the birth of an heir to the throne. Shortly after eleven o'clock the Cabinet Ministers left the palace, having given instructions for the holding of a Privy Council at two o'clock the same day. At twelve o'clock a messenger was despatched from the Home-office, by Sir James Graham, with despatches for Earl de Grey, announcing the happy event of her Majesty having given birth to a prince. A special engine conveyed the royal courier to Liverpool, where a Government steamer was in readiness to convey him to Dublin. Shortly before one o'clock the following bulletin was published: "The Queen was safely delivered of a prince this morning, at forty-eight minutes past ten o'clock. Her Majesty and the infant Prince are going on well. Signed, Jas. Clark, Charles Locock, Robert Ferguson, Richard Blagden." A copy of the preceding document was forwarded to the Mansion-house: there the Lord Mayor was preparing to commence the usual pageant, which on this occasion was particularly splendid, when Mr. Lambert Jones arrived from Buckingham Palace, and announced the happy event of the birth of a Duke of Cornwall. This gratifying news occasioned some delay, and symptoms of impatience began to be manifested by the immense crowd that occupied the streets leading to London bridge; but, when they were made participators in the interesting intelligence, their forgiveness was expressed in demonstrations loud and long. As to the worthy municipal authorities themselves, they thought it would not be time misspent to drink the health of the new-born Prince and of his august mother, while the happy multitude called down ten thousand blessings on their honoured heads.

Even in those moments when the royal sufferer could not have been wholly released from pain, she desired that a messenger should be despatched to Sudbury Hall, to announce the joyous event to that illustrious lady, the Dowager Queen of England, the amiability of whose retired life has acquired for her the same measure of admiration which her dignified example had done when seated on the throne. The Duke of Cambridge and Prince George, and the Duchess of Gloucester immediately followed their messenger to the palace, to ascertain the state of her Majesty and the royal infant. The Duchess of Cambridge received the intelligence at Kew, where she is residing, and the Princess Sophia Matilda at Blackheath; but the latter, attended by the Lady Alicia Gordon, called at the palace in the course of the day. The Duchess of Kent, who arrived at the palace at nine o'clock in the morning, continued with her illustrious daughter until six in the afternoon, when she returned to Clarence House. At two o'clock, the hour appointed for the meeting of the Privy Council, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Marquis of Exeter and Col. Wylde, Equerry in Waiting, proceeded from Buckingham Palace to the Council-chamber, Whitehall, to enter upon the consideration of a proper form of prayer and thanksgiving for the Queens safe delivery of a prince. The following orders, which appeared in the *Gazette* of Tuesday evening, will explain, sufficiently, their lordship's proceedings:—

"At the Council-chamber, Whitehall, the 9th day of November, 1841. By the Lords of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

"It is this day ordered by their lordships, that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a form of prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God for her Majesty's safe delivery of a prince; and that such form of prayer and thanksgiving be used in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, upon Sunday, the 14th day of this instant November, or the Sunday after the respective ministers thereof shall receive the same.

"And it is hereby further ordered, that her Majesty's printer do forthwith print a competent number of copies of the said form of prayer and thanksgiving, that the same may be forthwith sent round and read in the several churches and chapels of England and Wales, and of the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

"C. C. GREVILLE."

"At the Council-chamber, Whitehall, the 9th day of November, 1841. By the Lords of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

"It is this day ordered by their lordships that every minister and preacher, as well as of the established Church in that part of Great Britain called Scotland as those of the Episcopal communion, protected and allowed by an act, passed in the tenth year of her Majesty Queen Anne, chapter 7, intitled 'An Act to prevent the disturbing those of the Episcopal communion in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, in the exercise of their religious worship, and in the use of the Liturgy of the church of England; and for the repealing the Act passed in the Parliament of Scotland, intitled "An Act against Irregular Baptisms and Marriages,"' do, at some time during the exercise of divine service, in their respective churches, congregations, or assemblies, put up their prayers and thanksgiving to Almighty God for her Majesty's safe delivery of a prince.

"C. C. GREVILLE."

Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the safe delivery of the Queen, and the happy birth of a Prince; to be used at morning and evening service, after the General Thanksgiving, in all churches and chapels throughout England & Wales and the Town of Berwick upon-Tweed, upon Sunday the 14th day of this instant November, or the Sunday after the respective Ministers thereof shall receive the same:—"O merciful Lord and heavenly Father, by whose gracious gift mankind is increased, we most humbly offer unto Thee our hearty thanks for Thy great goodness vouchsafed to Thy people, in delivering Thy servant our Sovereign Lady the Queen from the perils of childbirth, and giving her the blessing of a son. Continue, we beseech Thee, Thy fatherly care over her; support and comfort her in the hours of weakness, and day by day renew her strength. Preserve the infant Prince from whatever is hurtful either to body or soul; endue him, as he advances in years, with true wisdom; and make him, in due time, a blessed instrument of Thy goodness to this Church and nation, and to the whole world. Regard with Thine especial favour our Queen and her Royal Consort, that they may long live together in the enjoyment of all earthly happiness, and may finally be made partakers of everlasting glory. Implant in the hearts of Thy people a deep sense of Thy manifold mercies, and give us grace to show forth our thankfulness by dutiful affection to our Sovereign, by brotherly love, one towards another, and by constant obedience to Thy commandments; so that, passing through this life in Thy faith and fear, we may in the life to come be received into Thy heavenly kingdom, through the Merits and Mediation of Thy Blessed Son Jesus Christ our Lord—Amen."

Prince Albert was received by the Lord President, and there was a particularly full meeting of their lordships. Upon its adjournment his Royal Highness returned to Buckingham Palace, where he had the happiness to perceive, that the inquiries for the health of her Majesty, and the royal infant, included not only the foreign ambassadors and envoys, but the principal of the nobility and aristocracy now in town. At this moment, a little after two o'clock, her Majesty's health being declared to be as favourable as could possibly be expected, the park guns were ordered to return the salute, that had been fired from the Tower two hours before.—At half-past six o'clock a bulletin was again issued, stating "that Her Majesty and the infant Prince were going on favourably:" and the same words have been employed to communicate the Queen's state to her anxious subjects during the succeeding days of the week.

The City and Westminster were both kept in a continued state of excitation, during the whole of the memorable ninth of November, by the extraordinary coincidence of the birth of a Prince Royal on the day of annual municipal rejoicings. Besides which, the procession was enriched with several costly devices and designs; amongst the latter was a frigate, rigged out perfectly, placed on wheels, and drawn by six beautiful horses. His lordship's honourable connection with shipping interests is well known, and he may congratulate himself upon the estimation in which he is held by that numerous and important body. This gorgeous procession attracted an immense crowd of spectators to the city, and at the West End curiosity and the most sincere delight produced a similar result; the parks were crowded with elegant equipages, and with foot passengers from ten in the forenoon until ten at night. Many of the tradesmen of the metropolis testified their loyalty towards her Majesty, and their joy upon this truly auspicious event, by illuminating their houses. Although the time for preparing lamps and erecting apparatus was short, some of the illuminations were tastful if not magnificent.—Among the most conspicuous at the West End for their beauty were the Reform Club, with its brilliant pyramidical lights; and the Carlton, with a star and the letters "P. W." The Adelaide Gallery, West Strand, displayed, on the roof, a powerful flame, called the "Drummond light."

A justifiable enthusiasm extended itself to all classes, and Mr. Montague, clerk of the works to the corporation, partaking of the laudable sentiment made an immediate and most happy alteration in the decorations of the Guildhall. The words, 'God save the Queen,' stood under the brilliant illumination of the eastern window; when the birth of a royal boy was declared, Mr. Montague instantly thought of placing the words "God bless the Prince of Wales," immediately opposite, at the west end of the hall—an idea that met the warm approval of the committee.

The day closed as it began, auspiciously. The Queen progressed in health, the civic festivities passed off with that addition to its hilarity, which an event so gratifying could not fail to have brought with it; and many of the youth of our great city will yet relate, with feelings of no ordinary pleasure that they remember to have heard Bow bells ringing their sweet, swift changes, on the accession of a new chief magistrate to the government of London, whilst those of all the towers in Westminster were pouring out right merry peals for the birth of a Prince of Wales.

In the evening the national anthem was sung at most of the patent and minor theatres, and was received with every demonstration of loyalty.

At the Royal Surry Theatre the following additional stanza of the National Anthem, written on the moment, was sung with extraordinary effect on the audience crowded to the ceiling:—

"Oh God, bless thou this day,
That Prince was born to sway
Old England's throne;
Triumph his steps attend,
Sweet peace her blessings lend,
Make him the people's friend,—
God bless our Prince."

At the Adelphi Theatre, when the performance was brought to a conclusion the entire company came on the stage and sang the national anthem: the following additional verse, extemporised for the occasion by Mr. Plunkett, being given in excellent style by Mrs. Grattan:—

"Oh, Lord, in bounty shed
Joys round the infant's head:
Shield him from harm.
Hear now a nation's prayer,
Guard England's youthful heir,
Make him thy special care—
God save the Queen!"

Nothing could exceed the enthusiastic acclamation with which the last verse was received, and the manifestations of loyalty and joy displayed by the audience in all parts of the house exceeded anything we have ever witnessed.

Their Excellencies Sir Stratford Canning and Sir Robert Gordon, British ambassadors to Constantinople and Vienna, accompanied by their numerous suites, left London on Thursday morning for Paris, from which city they will proceed to their respective embassies.

His Excellency Baron de Mareschal, chamberlain and councillor to the Emperor of Austria, and envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the court of Vienna to the United States, arrived at Mivart's Hotel on Thursday. His Excellency is understood to be on his way to the court of Lisbon.

The statement which originally appeared in the *Cork Examiner*, stating that Lord Holland had been converted to the Roman catholic faith, while at Rome in September last, is totally without foundation. His lordship has not been in that city since 1835.—*Galignani.*

Edward Pennefather, Esq., has been sworn as Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, and Joseph Devonsher Jackson, Esq., as Solicitor-general.

Lord Cochrane, eldest son of the Earl of Dundonald, is about to embark for China, with a strong detachment of the 18th Royal Irish, forming the expeditionary force under Major-General Lord Saltoun.

The birth of the royal infant has completely superseded all interest in the late conflagration at the Tower. The military engaged on that occasion have received the official thanks of her majesty's government.

So perfectly satisfied and highly pleased was his imperial majesty the sultan at the personal exertion and zeal shown by Sir Robert Stopford on the occasion of the arrangement and happy termination of the Egyptian question, that his imperial majesty was pleased to order an imperial nishan of honour and merit, and a sword with its handle studded with diamonds, to be prepared and sent to him as a mark and a remembrance of his imperial majesty's particular esteem and consideration.

Her majesty's ship Fantome, it appears, has just taken another prize, being the thirteenth since she has been on the station. The prize was a schooner, 30 feet in length by 9 feet beam, and had on board 105 slaves, all children, besides the crew. The deck on which the slaves were stowed was only eighteen inches clear from the mat they lay on to the deck between the beams. It is a curious circumstance that the whole of the prizes taken by Captain Butterfield have been captured on a Sunday.

It is worthy of historical record that her majesty is the only Queen Regnant who has given birth to a male heir apparent to the British throne.

According to the ancient custom, both regal and baronial, on the birth of the heir apparent, the household of her Majesty were plentifully regaled with "Royal Punch."

Sir Gordon Bremer and Captain Elliot of Chinese notoriety, have arrived at Falmouth in the Great Liverpool.

EXPECTED BREVET.—With regard to the just expectation of the Army and Navy on this interesting occasion, we believe, that no doubt whatever is entertained on the subject. Indeed both her Majesty and Prince Albert have assured Lord Hill and the Earl of Haddington, that, in the event of the birth of a Prince, it was her majesty's desire that a Brevet in the Army and Navy, on a liberal scale should take place, and that arrangements should be immediately made to give effect to her wishes.

We are glad to find that the amount of loss, said to have been incurred by the late destruction of the small Armoury of the Tower, has been greatly exaggerated. An estimate of the value of the Ordnance stores deposited therein was completed, by order of the Government, the day preceding the fire, and the amount was stated to be 186,600*l.* Of this amount, 10,000*l.* (5,000 percussion muskets) was saved, leaving 176,600*l.* If to this be added 50,000*l.* for the cost of re-erecting the building, the sum total will not exceed 226,600*l.*

Three Lieutenants and three Ensigns are to be added to the 98th Regiment, and it is to be recruited to 120 men above its establishment, in consequence of having been placed under orders for China. It is to be divided into Service Depot and Companies.—The former will consist of the Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, 6 Captains, 11 Lieutenants, 7 Ensigns, 5 Regimental Staff, the Serjeant Major, 6 Colour Serjeants, 24 Serjeants, the Drum Major, 30 Corporals, and 600 Privates. The strength of the depot will be:—1 Major, 4 Captains, 4 Lieuts. 4 Ensigns, a Surgeon, 11 Serjeants, 16 Corporals, and 80 Privates.

Sir Charles Bagot has at length again sailed for his government of the Canadas. He arrived at Portsmouth on Monday night, and embarked early the next morning on board the Illustrious, 72, Captain Erskine, which ship sailed with a fair wind in the evening.

The following is an authentic list of the names of the officers belonging to the Queen's service who are to accompany Lord Ellenborough to Bengal, viz:—Capt. Somerset, of the Grenadier Guards, as military secretary, and Lieuts. William Robert Herries, of the 43d Light Infantry, and Charles John Colville, of the 40th Foot, as aides-de-camp.

The Birmingham manufacturers are now receiving some large orders from the United States. These orders had been suspended while the M'Leod affair was pending, but were issued after the trial had concluded. The calamitous fire at the tower will also give employment to a considerable number of hands in the gun trade.

The Governor General of India, Lord Ellenborough, with his Excellency's military secretary and aides-de-camp, arrived at Devenport on Sunday last, and immediately embarked on board her majesty's ship Cambrian, Capt. Chad. C. B. and on Monday morning sailed for India.

The *Morning Chronicle* of Saturday makes the following assertion:—'Having failed to obtain the young Queen of Spain in marriage for one of his own sons, we understand that Louis Philippe is now using all his influence to promote a marriage with a son of Don Carlos. The co-operation of Christina has been secured to this scheme.'

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.

CHINA.—The intelligence from China, which in our last came down to the 20th of June, extends up to the 24th of August. The truce, singularly enough, continued unbroken from the 27th of May till that date.

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 Gordon Bremer, and the cousin of Lord Minto, the captains of the vessels, a lucrative employment. Sir William Parker is understood to have been greatly incensed that two such vessels as the Conway and Calliope should have been despached 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.

LONDON EXCHANGE NEWS—TUESDAY EVENING.

The stock market, which for the last two or three days has thrown symptons of weakness, gave way today to the extent of rather more than ¼ per cent. in consols, the closing quotations being 93 1-8 to 9 for money and account. Bank Stock 163½ to ¼. India Stock 245½ to 6½. Exchequer Bills 10s. to 2s. premium.

Money was scarce to-day and higher rates paid for advances than for some time past. Some very considerable purchases of silver or dollars have been made by a wealthy Hebrew firm for exportation abroad. The imports of dollars have latterly been heavy both from the United States and Spanish America, more particularly from the coasts of the Pacific, so that the demand was met without inconvenience.

Liverpool Timber, Prices Current—STAVES.—Quebec Standard Staves of common quality, have been sold at £30 per M; but Staves of good quality and choice specifications have brought £40 to £50 per M. Common Puncheon Staves have been sold at £11 to £12 per M; and good ones at £16 to £18 per M. Ash hogshead Staves bring £7 per M.

PINE continues without any variation, there is rather a better demand. Quebec cargoes sell at 16d to 16½d per foot. A cargo of St. John's Pine, of good quality and moderate average, has been sold at 16¾d per foot. Good St. John's Timber is in demand, and would bring 18d to 20 per foot, according to size. Pictou Pine has been sold at 14d per foot.

RED PINE.—Quebec Red Pine is very scarce and sought after; it sells with the cargo at 22d to 22½d, per foot. A cargo of Dorchester Red Pine, has been sold at 19d per foot, and another cargo from the same place has been sold at 17½d per foot.

BIRCH.—St. John's Birch is worth 16d to 18d per foot and Picton brings in cargo 14d to 14½d per foot.

DEALS.—Yellow Quebec Deals bring from £10 to £12 per standard hundred, according to quality, but with the cargo as stowage, they have been sold at £8 to £9 per standard hundred. A cargo of St. John's Deals, chiefly Spruce, has been sold at 2½ per foot of 2 inches, and a parcel of Quebec Spruce at 2 3 16d per foot of 2 inches.

PITCH PINE.—This market is overstocked with Pitch Pine, a parcel was sold some time ago at 22½d per foot, it has since been sold in smaller quantities at 2s per foot. —*European.*

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—*Alarming State of Her Majesty's Health.*—It is with unaffected regret that we state, that throughout the deeply attached household of the Queen Dowager the afflictive conviction is felt and deplored that their excellent mistress is about to be taken from them; and that scarcely a ray of hope has visited this gloomy state of feeling for several days. To her Majesty's immediate attendents who occupy the nearer "post of observation," the scene becomes increasingly afflictive, only relieved by the exemplary patience and pious resignation of the sufferer, who having

"Taught them how to live—alas! too high
A price for knowledge—teaches how to die."

The present attack, we have reason to believe, is chiefly seated on the bronchial tubes—a visitation to which her Majesty, as is well known, has of late years been subject, but in a very much milder form. In any stage this disease is one of an extremely painful character, and in its effects tends not only to excite very considerable irritation, but in its progress leads gradually to a diminution and ultimate annihilation of strength in the patient. Such has been the case with her Majesty, and to so great an extent has debility and excessive feebleness resulted from the present attack, that all power of speech for many days has left her. So long as sufficient vigour remains in the system to relieve the chest and throat of the vast quantities of mucus which the disease generates, the royal sufferer may continue to exist; but so soon as that power of expectoration shall have ceased, suffocation of necessity must ensue. The arrival of the messenger conveying the intelligence of the birth of the young prince, and that the royal mother as well as the infant prince were doing well, it is stated, elicited lively demonstrations, feeble as she is, of joy in the Queen Dowager, who indicated her pleasure that a present of £100 should be handed to the party bringing the information. It has also been said that her Majesty was propped up in bed, and that she then wrote with a pencil two short notes of congratulation upon the happy event, the one to Prince Albert, the other to the Duchess of Kent.

HER MAJESTY AND THE INFANT PRINCE.

(From the Court Circular of Friday.)

The lord mayor of London, and the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, were received in state yesterday at Buckingham Palace. His lordship and the lady mayoress, accompanied by the city remembrancer, and followed by the sheriffs, Messrs. Magnay and Rogers, arrived at the Palace at 20 minutes before 3 o'clock, and were ushered up the grand staircase.

The party was received by the following ladies and officers of her majesty's household:—The Duchess of Buccleuch, mistress of the robes; the Countess of Charlemont, lady in waiting; the Lord Steward; the Lord Chamberlain; the Master of the Horse; the Earl of Hardwicke, lord in waiting; the Treasurer of the Household; the Vice-chamberlain; Captain Meynell, groom in waiting; and Colonel Arbuthnot, equerry in waiting.

After having had candle served, the lord mayor and the lady mayoress, the sheriffs, and the city remembrancer, were conducted by the lord chamberlain to the apartments of his Royal highness Prince Albert, to pay a visit of congratulation to his royal highness. A few of the foreign ministers, including M. Dedel, the Netherlands minister; Baron Gersdorff, the Saxon minister; the Russian minister and the Baroness Brunow; the Grecian minister and Madame Tricoupi; the Bavarian minister and Baron de Neumann; and a party of ladies, including the Countess Delawarr, Lady Elizabeth West, the Countess of Uxbridge, and the Ladies E. and C. Paget, the Countess of Haddington, the Countess of Wilton, Lady Stanley, the Hon. Miss Cavendish, Mrs. Harcourt, the Hon. Mrs. G. E. Anson, followed the civic party.

The lord mayor and the sheriffs had an audience of his Royal highness Prince Albert, who was attended by the Marquis of Exeter, groom of the stole; Lord Colville, lord in waiting; Captain Francis Seymour, groom in waiting; and Colonel Wylde, equerry in waiting.

His royal highness the infant prince was afterwards brought into the room in which were assembled the lord mayor and lady mayoress, the sheriffs, the city remembrancer, the members of the diplomatic corps, and the ladies who had been honoured with invitations; and also the great officers of state, and the ladies and gentlemen of the royal household in waiting.

The royal infant was carried round to all the distinguished visitors present.

The lord mayor and lady mayoress, and the sheriffs, then took their leave of his Royal highness Prince Albert, and left the palace at half-past three o'clock.

Her Royal highness the Duchess of Gloucester sent at an early hour yesterday morning to Buckingham Palace to learn the state of her majesty and the infant prince.

Her Royal highness the Duchess of Kent visited her majesty yesterday morning.

Their Royal highnesses the Duchess and the Princess Augusta of Cambridge arrived at Buckingham Palace in the afternoon from their residence at Kew, and made inquiry respecting the health of her majesty and the royal infant. Before leaving town for Kew their royal highnesses returned to the palace.

His Royal highness Prince George of Cambridge called to inquire after her majesty and the infant prince.

The nobility and gentry who called yesterday at Buckingham Palace to make their dutiful inquiries were very numerous.

Her Royal highness the Duchess of Kent returned to the palace in the evening.

Her majesty and the infant prince were both doing well last evening.

Her Royal highness the Princess Royal took an airing in Buckingham Palace garden yesterday.

In reply to many amusing fictions which have found their way into the public prints, it may be stated that no one was in the room with her majesty at the time of her accouchement but Prince Albert, Dr. Locock, and the nurse Lilly. The other medical men were in waiting in an ajoining room, but never went in. The infant prince was taken into the next room by the nurse, Mrs. Driscoll, not Lilly. The latter merely attends upon the queen, and has nothing to do with the royal infant. The wetnurse is a Mrs. Brough, from Esher, formerly a housemaid at Claremont. Sir James Clark is only in attendance as her majesty's ordinary physician, and as knowing her constitution from a child; he does not practice as an accoucheur.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO GET INTO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

(From the London Standard, of Monday.

We understand that a respectable-looking individual, with a box under his arm, attempted to day to force an entrance into Buckingham Palace.—When asked his object, he said he wanted to obtain the head of the queen, as he thought he was as much entitled to her head as she was to his.

It was evident that the man was insane, and he was, therefore, immediately given into the custody of the police, and we understand, conveyed to Bow-street, when it was understood from the nature and manner in which he conducted himself, that no doubt was entertained of the man's insanity. In fact, so evident was it that the individual was not in possesion of his right faculties, that Mr. Hall, the chief magistrate, without hesitation, considered it to be his duty to sign a warrant for his immediate committal to Bethlehem; which warrant having been countersigned by Sir James Graham, the home secretary, the unfortunate man was conveyed, in custody of the police, to the safe abode for the detention of lunatics.

It is said that the individual above alluded to was in the service of Lord Hood.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

The following may be relied on:—The unfortunate individual in question is named Charles Man, of respectable appearance, and apparently about 27 or 28 years of age. It has been ascertained that his friends live near Lymington, Warwickshire, and that up to a very recent period he has possessed an excellent character; lately, however, symptoms of great eccentricity in his manner and behaviour have been noticed. It was on Saturday night at a late hour that he presented himself at Buckingham Palace, and not Monday, when he demanded admission. His appearance and manner clearly proved that he was a maniac, and accordingly those on duty handed him over to the police, by whom he was conveyed to the station-house of the A division in Gardiner's-lane.

By the directioin of Mr. Hall, chief magistrate of Bow-street, Mr. Lavies, of King-street, Westminster (surgeon to Tothillfields Prison,) and Mr. Wakefield (surgeon to the House of Correction, Coldbathfields), visited Man at the station-house in Gardiner's-lane, and the result of that interview left no doubt on the minds of the mediesl gentlemen that he was a decided lunatic, and they consequently signed a certificate to that effect. The unfortunate man says that his object in visiting the Palace was to behead the queen, as her majesty had beheaded one of his brothers, who was a king, and entitled to sit on the British throne, as it was him (the lunatic) who united the three kingdoms of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and that his brother's signature as "King Rex" was in the box which he had with him. He also thinks that he is under the influence of some spirit, which it would be vain to resist. As before stated, when the result of the interviews with the medical gentlemen was made known to Mr. Hall, that gentleman did not think it necessary to enter upon any investigation, consequently no examination has taken place either at the Home Office or at Bow-street. The infatuated man will be sent to Bedlam under a warrant from the Home Office, granted on the certificate of two medical men, stating that he is decidedly insane. He was lately in the service of the Hon. Mrs. Hood, and bore a most respectable character.

(From the Morning Post.)

Her Majesty's accouchement took place (as stated in the *Gazette Extraordinary*) at 10 minutes past 11 o'clock A. M. There was in the Royal chamber at the time, the Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Sir Robert Peel, the Bishop of London, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chamberlain the Lord Stewart, the Ladies in Waiting, the medical attendants, and Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse.—The other ministers and principle officers and ladies of the household were admitted to the ante-room.—The sex of the Royal infant was announced by Sir James Clark to the anxious group of distinguished personage assembled in the Royal chamber, and subsequently to those collected in the ante-room, exciting in every bosom unspeakable emotions of joy and gratitude. Prince Albert received the congratulations appropriate to the occasion with graceful affability.

The safety of her Majesty and that of the Infant Prince having been ascertained, the various persons summoned to witness the interesting event quitted the Palace, with exception of Sir Robert Peel, who remained until twelve o'clock, when the right honorable baronet proceeded to Whitehall to attend a Privy Council, specially summoned, at which the *Gazette Extraordinary* was ordered to be issued, announcing her Majesty's safe accouchement; and the birth of a Prince. The Council rose at two o'clock, and, as the several Ministers departed, the populace cheered lustily for "The Queen and the Prince;" the intelligence having by that time spread all over the western extremity of the metropolis.

The union jack was hoisted from the steeples of the several parish churches, and the Park and Tower guns fired Royal salutes, half-minute time, at two o'clock, the ships and steamers below bridge displaying their gayest ensigns. This, together with the gorgeous pageant exhibited on the river during the aquatic procession of the New Lord Mayor to and from Westminster, rendered "Old Father Thames" a most animated and attractive feature in the combined festivities of the day.

The Duke of Wellington looked in better health and in higher spirits than for many years past.—After the Council had broken up, his Grace, who went on horseback to the Palace, entered the Park, through the Horse Guards gate, and meeting with the Earl of Liverpool, who was on foot, his Grace alighted, and giving his horse to the groom, took the Earl of Liverpool's arm, and walked across the Park, followed by an immense concourse of persons, who cheered his Grace most vehemently all the way up Constitution-hill, and until he entered Apsley house. The Duke frequently acknowledged the congratulations of the multitude, and seemed pleased with the spontaneous fervour of their enthusiasm.

The quarterly averages of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, published in the *Gazette* of Friday night show an increase in the securities of £301,000, but a decrease in the circulation of £320,000, in deposits of £144,000, and in bullion of £222,000.

A notice has been issued by Lord Monteagle to the holders of unstamped exchequer bills, directing such persons to bring in their bills for examination on or before Friday next (to-morrow), which will be returned on the following day, when it is intended to bring the present proceedings to a close.

A ball is about to be held at Manchester in honour of the birth of the prince. What are our Liverpool gallants about?—*Mail.*

ROYAL SALUTE.—On Thursday, at noon, a royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the North Battery, under direction of Mr. Edward Howe, master-gunner of that fort, in honour of the birth of a Prince of Wales. The 6th Rifle corps, under the command of Captain Temple, also fired a *feu de joie* with great precision, at the interval of seven guns; the whole under the command of Colonel Falconer, the commanding inspecting recruiting field-officer of this district. It is many years since the guns were fired, yet not a single gun missed fire.—*Ib.*

Marquis of Lothian died at the seat of the Dowager Lady Suffield, on Sunday.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.—The admiralty as a measure of precaution, has determined that all the principal stores, such as masts, rigging, sails, boats, &c., shall be in constant readiness for fitting out a large fleet with the least possible delay; with this view they have ordered a number of shipwrights, sailmakers, and smiths to be entered in the dockyard, and some of the branches, such as smiths, millwrights, &c., are to work extra time. A body of seamen from the Victory will also be employed in fitting the rigging. The equipment for twelve sail of the line and four fifties are to be in readiness at this port (Portsmouth).—*Hants Standard.*

THE ARTILLERY FORCE.—There is much talk in the military circles of an increase to the royal regiment of artillery. Two additional battalions will, we are told, be raised, after which the constitution of the whole force will be re-modelled, so far, at least, as that can be said to be done by getting rid of certain unmeaning distinctions which at present keep its important post in a state of severance. For example, we are no longer to have a foot as distinguished from a horse artillery. The whole corps is to be rendered capable of acting with cavalry in the field, by which means exactly the force required to man the guns in fortified places, ours will be a horse artillery throughout. We confess that, as civilians, we heartily approve of the device, and soldiers, we know, to a man, speak well of it.—*John Bull.*

The announcement of the failure of the banking-house of Messrs. Ridge & Co., of Chichester, generally known on the spot by the name of the "Old Bank," has caused some concern in the city, not from fear of any serious consequences, as the concern was too small for its stoppage to lead to important results, but from the high respectability of the firm and the long-standing of the establishment.

Some of the Paris papers state that King Louis Philippe has sent an autograph letter to Queen Victoria, congratulating her majesty on the birth of the young prince.

A letter from Lille, in the *Constitutionnel*, states that a man in that place had met with his death by swallowing a live mouse. He was in a public house, and the mouse having just been caught, he laid a wager that he would swallow it alive. He did so, but immediately afterwards was attacked by violent convulsions, and in three hours was a corpse.

The *Gazette of Upper Germany*, under date of St. Petersburgh, 19th ultimo, states that an ukase relative to bankrupts would be shortly published, commanding that in future any bankrupt who could not pay a dividend of 40 per cent., should be sent to serve as a private soldier. Between the months of January and April of the present year 160 commercial houses had failed at Moscow.

On Thursday, head-quarters of the 69th Depot from Nenagh, comprising 150 rank and file, under command of Major Brookes, marched into this garrison, and left yesterday morning for Tralee, where they replace the 90th Depot, gone to Birr.

Limerick Chronicle.

WEST INDIA COAL.—The coal mised from the mine discovered about a year ago, about six miles from Havana, has been tried by the Spanish steam-frigates, and pronounced by the engineers to be of excellent quality—superior to the best English. Analysis shows the coal to consist of the following parts:—Carbon, 71.74; oxygen, 6.32; hydrogen, 8.44; ashes, 13.50—100.00. The railroad from the port to the mine is in rapid progress towards completion. As the bed is believed to be very extensive, the enterprising proprietors anticipate handsome profits on their outlay whenever the West India steamers shall regularly call at Havana for a supply of fuel.

A letter from Spain of the 3d, supplies a painful description of the shooting of Brigadier General Quiroga Frias, on that day. The soldiers, as occurred in the execution of Montessy Oca, at Vittoria, had to make two discharges before life was extinct.—This atrocious system is of frequent occurrence amongst spanish troops, and arise from the firing party given only *quatros tiros*, or four balls.—One of the Fulgosious and three officers of the Princess' Regiment were to be shot on the 5th, the last victims, it is to be hoped, of the attempt on the Palace of October 7, although from the accounts from Basque provinces, much blood will be shed before a veil is thrown over the last frighful episode in civil war.

STATE OF TRADE.

MANCHESTER, FRIDAY EVENING.—Things are actually worse than they were on Tuesday—that is, for all kinds of printing cloth—the prices paying on that day being not obtainable this morning. The prospects of manufacturers were never before so gloomy, and as prices do not, it is well known, pay the first cost, to say nothing of profits, there must either be fewer goods produced or wages again lowered. Yarns are dull sale, and where sales are pressed rather lower rates are submitted to.

LEEDS, TUESDAY.—There has not been quite so brisk a demand for goods this week as there was on the previous one, still a very good business was done, and in the warehouses too a fair business is said to be doing. No change can be noted in prices.

HUDDERSFIELD, TUESDAY.—The buyers to-day were below the usual average, and the business done in the hall was not extensive. Some of the warehouses are busy, whilst others are comparatively lying on their oars. Wool maintains its value, and little doubt exists that, if a continued good demand should take place for a short time, this article would advance.

CHINA.

REINFORCEMENTS TO CHINA.—Major General Lord Saltoun, G. C. H., is about to proceed to China, as second in command to Lieut. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B. His lordship, we understand, 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. 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 in 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 battle 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 Buonaparte 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 Hougoumount During the advance of the army on Paris, Lord Saltoune 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 entire force that his lordship will carry to China will muster about 1,500 men, no unimportant addition to the troops already there. 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."

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Saturday and Sunday have come to hand. The journals in the interest of M. Thiers are very angry with the French ambassador for having asserted at the recent dinner of the Lord Mayor of London, that France was animated by sentiments of friendship and fraternity towards England. They insist upon it that no such feeling exists.

The *Siecle* and the *Commerce* of Monday, announce positively that two French armies, of 25,000 men each, are to assemble at