Albert's retinue went out first without him, and that he remained behind to escort her Majesty, hand-in-hand, and ungloved, out of the chapel, escorted and accompanied as she entered.

The Queen, on the conclusion of the ceremony, shook hands cordially with the various members of the Royal Family. On passing the Queen Dowager's chair, she went forward to meet her with evident and unaffected cordiality, kissing her and shaking hands. Prince Albert then kissed the Queen Dowager's hands, acknowledged her congratulations, and now formed with her Majesty in the procession.

We are not quite sure of the fact, but it struck us that, although her Majesty went through her part of the ceremony with amazing dignity and self-possession, whilst the Archbishop was reading the concluding prayers and admonition, she shed a tear or two. Certain it is that she applied for her handkerchief at the conclusion of the Archbishop's address, and whilst a joyous and affable smile illumed her Majesty's features, it was pretty evident that the emotion within her bosom was of no ordinary character.

Such was the course and termination of this solemn and interesting event, of which we briefly but sincerely pray "May God's blessing be upon it."

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT WINDSOR.

Her Majesty and Royal Consort arrived at the Castle at a quarter before seven o'clock, under a guard of honour, composed of the 2d Life Guards, commanded by Lieutenant Totenham. Her Majesty, on being handed from the carriage by his Royal Highness, took the arm of the Prince, and the illustrious and happy couple ascended the grand staircase, and then proceeded to the Royal apartments.

The Royal dinner party was limited to the following personages, who composed the suite, namely:—Lady Sandwich (Lady in Waiting), the Hon. Misses Cocks and Cavendish (Maids of Honour), Viscount Torrington (Lord in Waiting), Major Keppel and Captain Seymour (the Groom and Equerry in Waiting).

The Queen's marriage has been celebrated at Windsor and Eton with every demonstration of loyalty and respect. Between three and four hundred pounds have been subscribed by the inhabitants of Windsor and given to the poor.—Public dinners have taken place at the Town Hall and principal inns in the borough, and the illuminations were general and exceedingly brilliant. Our neighbours at Eton have vied with the inhabitants of Windsor in showing respect to their Sovereign on this auspicious event. Opposite to the college was erected a representation of the Parthenon at Athens, which was brilliantly illuminated by several thousand variegated lamps; it was surmounted by flags and banners, and under the Royal arms was displayed the following motto:—"Gratulatur Etona Victoriæ et Alberto." Under the clock tower of the college there was a blaze of light, and several appropriate devices were displayed in various coloured lamps. A triumphant arch, composed of evergreens and numerous lamps tastefully displayed, extended across the road opposite the residence of the Rev. Mr. Cookesley. The proprietors of several inns in the town, and inhabitants generally, displayed their loyalty upon this occasion by the exhibition of various elegant devices. At this town they also liberally subscribed to the feasting of the poor. The Royal *cortege* came to the Castle through Eton, and were met by the Etonians (wearing white favours), by whom her Majesty was received by acclamations. They then gathered round the Royal procession and escorted her Majesty and the Prince through the towns of Eton and Windsor to the gates of the Castle.

The officers of the 2d Regiment of Life Guards, and those of the 2d battallion of the Rifle Brigade, each had a banquet at their respective barracks, and regaled the whole of the privates with the old English fare, roast beef and plum pudding.

The children of the charitable institutions were not forgotten on this occasion, neither were the poor in the alms-houses and poor-house: every one, from the highest to the lowest, participated in the celebration of this national event.

A spacious room in the Augusta Tower, commanding an extensive view of the Long Walk, has been magnificently fitted up. The bedstead, made by Seddon, of London, is of beautifully polished maple, and the furniture and hangings are of rich green damask. On the right of this room is the Queen's dressingroom, and on the left is a similar room for his Royal Highness.

LADIES DRESSES.

As a good deal of interest has been manifested as to the dresses worn at her Majesty's marriage, we subjoin a description of those worn by the Queen, some of the Ladies of the Royal family, and the female nobility in immediate attendance on her Majesty:—

THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty the Queen wore on her head a wreath of orange blossoms and a veil of Honiton lace, with a necklace and earrings of diamonds. Her Majesty's dress was of white satin, with a very deep trimming of Honiton lace, in design similar to that of the veil. The body and sleeves were richly trimmed with the same material to correspond. The train was of white satin, and was also lined with white satin, trimmed with orange blossoms. The dress was made by Mrs. Bettans, her Majesty's dressmaker.

The cost of the lace alone on the Queen's dress was £1,000. The satin, which was of a pure white, was manufactured in Spitalfields.

Her Majesty wore an armlet having the motto of the Order of the Gater, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," inscribed, and also wore the star of the Order.

The lace of her Majesty's bridal dress, though popularly called Honiton lace, was really worked at the village of Beer, which is situated near the sea coast, about ten miles from Honiton. It was executed under the direction of Miss Bidney, a native of the village, who went from London, at the command of her Majesty, for the express purpose of superintending the work. More than two hundred persons were employed upon it from March to November during the past year. These poor women derive a scanty subsistence from making lace, but the trade has latterly so declined that, had it not been for the kind consideration of her Majesty in ordering this dress, they would have been destitute during the winter. No one can form an idea of the gratitude they express who has not heard it from their own lips.

The lace which formed the flounce of the dress measures four yards, and is three-quarters of a yard in depth. The pattern is a rich and exquisitely tasteful design, drawn expressly for the purpose, and surpasses anything that has ever been executed either in England or in Brussels. So anxious was the manufacturer that her Majesty should have a dress perfectly unique that she has since the completion of the lace destroyed all the designs. The veil, which is of the same material, and is made to correspond, afforded employment to the poor lace workers for more than six weeks. It is a yard and a half square.

Among the morning dresses of the Queen's trousseau is one of very beautiful design, entirely made of Honiton lace, with handsome flounces, and worn over white silk. The lace of this dress was made by Mrs. Clarke, of Honiton.

The orange flowers for the occasion, and a number of choice bouquets for several branches of the Royal Family and the nobility, were supplied by Mr. Rogers, florist to her Majesty and the Royal Family, Eaton Square, Pimlico.

QUEEN ADELAIDE.

The Queen Dowager's dress was of English lace with a rich deep flounce, over white satin; the body and sleeves trimmed with the same material. The train was of rich violet velvet, lined with white satin, and trimmed with ermine. The whole of this dress was entirely composed of articles of British manufacture.

Her Majesty wore a diamond necklace and earrings. Headdress, feathers and diamonds.

H. R. H. THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

The dress worn by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was of white satin, splendidly brocaded with silver, and trimmed with three flounces of blonde, headed with net and silver. The train was of sky-blue velvet, lined with white satin, and trimmed with ermine. The body and sleeves were tastefully ornamented with ermine and silver, with blonde ruffles. The headdress was of diamonds and feathers, with a necklace and earrings en suite. The articles in the dress were wholly of British manufacture.

H. R. H. THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA.

Corsage and train of rich blue velvet, trimmed with Brussels point lace, and tastefully ornamented with aigrettes of diamonds, sabots and berthe en suite; a rich white satin petticoat, with volants and heading of Brussels point lace.—Headdress, Brussels point lace, with superb lappets to correspond, and a magnificent spray of diamonds.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JANUARY 16.

This being the day appointed for the opening of Parliament, at a quarter after two o'clock her Majesty entered the House with the usual forms, and addressed the Lords and Commons in the following most gracious speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Since you were last assembled I have declared my intention of allying myself in marriage with the Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha. I humbly implore that the Divine blessing may prosper this union, and render it conducive to the interests of my people as well as to my own domestic happiness, and it will be to me a source of the most lively satisfaction to find the resolution I have taken approved by my Parliament.

"The constant proofs which I have received of your attachment to my person and family persuade me that you will enable me to provide for such an establishment as may appear suitable to the rank of the Prince and the dignity of the Crown.

"I continue to receive from Foreign Powers assurances of their unabated desire to maintain with me the most friendly relations.

"I rejoice that the civil war which had so long disturbed and desolated the northern provinces of Spain has been brought to an end by an arrangement satisfactory to the Spanish Government and to the people of those provinces, and I trust that, ere long, peace and tranquility will be established throughout the rest of Spain.

"The affairs of the Levant have continued to occupy my most anxious attention. The concord which has prevailed amongst the five Powers has prevented a renewal of hostilities in that quarter; and I hope that the same unanimity will bring these important and difficult matters to a final settlement in such a manner as to uphold the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire, and to give additional security to the peace of Europe.

"I have not yet been enabled to re-establish my diplomatic relations with the Court of Teheran, but communications which I have lately received from the Persian Government inspire me with the confident expectation that the difference which occasioned a suspension of those relations will soon be satisfactorily adjusted.

"Events have happened in China, which have occasioned an interruption of the commercial intercourse of my subjects with that country. I have given, and shall continue to give, the most serious attention to a matter so deeply affecting the interests of my subjects and the dignity of my Crown.

"I have great satisfaction in acquainting you that the military operations undertaken by the Governor-General of India have been attended with complete success, and that in the expedition to the Westward of the Indus the officers and troops, both European and native, have displayed the most distinguished skill and valour.

"I have directed that further papers relating to the affairs of Canada should be laid before you, and I confide to your wisdom this important subject.

"I recommend to your early attention the state of the Muncipal Corporation of Ireland.

"It is desirable that you should prosecute those measures relating to the Established Church which have been recommended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

"I have directed the estimates for the service of the year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy, and at the same time with a due regard to the efficiency of those establishments which are rendered necessary by the extent and circumstances of the empire.

"I have lost no time in carrying into effect the intentions of Parliament by the reduction of the duties on postage, and I trust that the beneficial effects of this measure will be felt throughout all classes of the community.

"My Lords and Gentlemen.

"I learn with great sorrow that the commercial embarrassments which have taken place in this and in other countries are subjecting many of the manufacturing districts to severe distress.

"I have to acquaint you, with deep concern, that the spirit of insubordination has in some parts of the country broken out into open violence, which was speedily repressed by the firmness and energy of the magistrates, and by the steadiness and good conduct of my troops. I confidently rely upon the power of the law, upon your loyalty and wisdom, and upon the good sense and right feeling of my people, for the maintenance of order, the protection of property, as far as they can be promoted by human means, of the true interests of the empire."

MONDAY, Jan. 27.—The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the bill to naturalize Prince Albert. The Duke of Wellington objected. The bill was not truly represented by its title. It went not only to naturalize the prince, but to give him precedence over all princes of the blood. This he had accidentally discovered, and he wished that Lord Lyndhurst should have time to examine the bill.—Lord Melbourne strongly objected to the postponement, but it was carried.

In the House of Commons Lord John Russell moved to grant £50,000 per annum to Prince Albert. Mr. Hume moved £21,000. He regretted that any sum was proposed by ministers. The grant was not only unnecessary but injurious. It would lead the Prince into temptation, and render the Queen unpopular. The allowance of the royal Dukes was £21,000 a year, and he could see no reason why the Prince should have more. The Queen's civil list was already £10,000 a year more than that of William IV. and out of this list that King had saved £14,000.

Mr. Ward mentioned the income of the President of the greatest republic in the world—about one tenth of what it was proposed to grant the Prince—as an example worthy to be followed.

Mr. Hume's motion was negatived, 38 to 305.

Col. Sibthorpe moved £30,000. Lord John Russell contended strongly against this reduction. He spoke warmly, and said, among other things, that no sovereign of Great Britain had ever before been insulted in such a manner. This expression called forth indignant comments from several members.

Mr. O'Connell supported the grant of £50,000, briefly remarking that he did so in compliance with instructions from his constituents, who had directed him to support the Queen in every way.

After a long and animated debate the grant of 30,000*l.* was carried, 262 to 158.

TUESDAY, Jan. 28.—Sir John Buller moved, "that her Majesty's Government, as at present constituted, does not possess the confidence of this House." On this motion a debate arose which occupied the entire week, and in the course of which all the government measures, the state of the country, mismanagement of the colonies, &c. &c., were discussed with great freedom. The principal speakers were Sir George Grey, Lord Howick, Mr. Macauley, Lord Morpeth, Mr. O'Connell and Lord John Russell in support of ministers—Mr. D'Israeli, Lord Powerscourt, Sir James Graham, Sir Robert Peel and Lord Stanley in support of the motion. The debate was interesting, but we cannot make room for it, and a sketch would be little satisfactory. The motion was negatived on Saturday morning at 5 o'clock, by a vote of 287 for the motion, 308 against it.

MONDAY, Feb. 3.—Lord Melbourne, in the Lords being anxious, to carry through the bill naturalizing Prince Albert, withdrew the precedence clause. Lord Brougham asked whether that clause was to be abandoned, or brought up at some future day. Lord Melbourne said it was not yet determined what to do. Lord Brougham asked whether the royal prerogative would be used to give precedence to the Prince. Lord Melbourne would only say that it was not yet determined what to do. The bill was then passed.

Communications.

MY DEAR CHRONICLE,—I address you thus affectionately, because I have liked you from your infancy. I like your motto "nec rege, nec populo, sed utroque." I like your consistency,—I like your independence. "Fearless and faithful" might well be your motto.—I regret that you are threatened with annihilation by the powers that be; but fear not!—it has been tried before and failed, and will fail again. You cannot—you must not be gagged. You are the only organ in the Province not under the thumb of a certain great man,—your Editorials are not, like those of the Sentinel, subject regularly to his inspection, previously to being published, and which therefore team with such fulsome stuff, and insure for its editor invitations to Government House parties, to which honor he is not entitled either by his acquirements, his standing in society, or any thing else,—indeed his very presence is an outrage upon society.

Sir John Harvey in his late answer to the address from the two Houses says thus,—"the circumstances under which I assumed the administration of the affairs of this Province appeared to be calculated to disarm political hostility, to calm party feeling, and to unite all classes of the King's subjects in gratitude towards their paternal Monarch, and in a desire to manifest their confidence in his Representative." But Sir John is mistaken:—there was a very great difference of opinion in the Province with regard to the measures which he came prepared to carry into effect, and unfortunately for his popularity, subsequent experience has fully confirmed the fears which were then entertained of their expediency; and allow me to tell His Excellency that if he imagines for one moment that merely "a small and disappointed party" are opposed to the policy which he has pursued since his assumption of the Government of this Province, that he is most grievously mistaken:—'tis true that *he* is so surrounded by a party that the opinions and sentiments of perhaps the most thinking, intelligent, and respectable portion of the people of this Province are unknown to His Excellency, and as the greater number of the public prints are under a certain influence, it becomes the more necessary that you should be supported, as expressing in some measure the opinions of those which His Excellency has been pleased to style "a small and disappointed party." The opinions however which have been expressed in your paper, (whoever the author may be,) are perfectly satisfactory to a large proportion of this community, and with regard to the immediate subject which has called forth his Excellency's ire, viz: the expence incurred for repairs, furniture, &c. for Government House, it may well be a fair subject of attack, and if any thing which has been stated in your paper is incorrect, let a detailed account of those expences be published and the public mind satisfied.

It was thought excessively liberal in the House of Assembly to vote £1200 for new furniture for Sir Archibald Campbell a short time previous to his departure, the benefit of which the present Governor enjoyed, but when the enormous sum of £9000 is mentioned as an additional outlay, it really becomes a serious affair, and it is full time that the matter was cleared up.—The Address from the House of Assembly and Council requesting His Excellency to prosecute you, dear Chronicle, I look upon in the light which it deserves; we all know how the leading members of that House are situated with regard to the Governor, and also *their own peculiar virtues*, and that the Legislative Council should have been drawn into a scheme of the kind, after the Despatch of Lord John Russell, is not at all surprising; but after all, let His Excellency prosecute. I for one am in no way connected with the Government; I have never received, nor would I accept of, any office; I belong to no party either small or large, disappointed or lucky, but am equally independent of each, and there are many hundreds more in this community similarly circumstanced, who will not hesitate to support you if occasion requires, and back you through thick and thin to any amount of damages, if a jury in the country can be found who will give a verdict against you, and thereby crush forever in this Province THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—Much has been said abroad of the *harmonious* working of the House of Assembly and Executive, as being rather an unusual thing in this Province, without considering the causes which have led to this seeming harmony;—but when inquired into, is very easily accounted for on the score of political and congenial sentiments. In the 1st place the Executive Council stands thus—

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR,	WHIG REFORMER.
Hon. W. Black,	Whig Conservative.
" Fred. P. Robinson,	Whig Radical.
" Wm. F. Odell,	Conservative.
" J. S. Saunders,	Whig Radical.
" Geo. Shore,	Whig Radical.
" C. Simonds,	Radical Reformer.
" H. Johnston,	ditto. ditto.
" W. Crane,	Whig Radical.
" Joseph Cunard,	Conservative.
" J. W. Weldon,	Whig Reformer.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Hon. C. Simonds, Speaker,	Radical Reformer.
L. A. Wilmot,	do. do.
James Taylor,	do. do.
John Allen,	do. do.
Chas. Fisher,	do. do.
J. R. Partelow,	WHIG, *Changeable, Trimmer.*
J. M. Wilmot,	Whig.
Jas. Jordan,	a nothing.
Geo. S. Hill,	Radical Reformer.
Jas. Brown,	do. do.
W. F. W. Owen,	Conservative.
J. Boyd,	Whig.
Wm. Wilson,	Whig Conservative.
D. Hannington,	Whig Radical.
Hon. Wm. Crane,	do. do.
Phil. Palmer,	do. do.
Alex. Rankin,	Whig.
L. A. S. Street,	Conservative.
Geo. Hayward,	*a Radical nothing.*
H. T. Partelow,	Whig Reformer.
Sam. Freeze,	Radical Reformer.
Wm. M'Leod,	Whig Reformer.
Hon. H. Johnston,	Radical Reformer.
T. Gilbert,	do. do.
Hon. J. W. Weldon,	Whig Reformer.
D. McAlmon,	a Radical nothing.
Wm. End,	Conservative.
Peter Stewart,	Whig.
Jer. M. Connell,	Radical Reformer.
B. C. Beardsley,	Radical.
And. Barberie,	Conservative.
Isaac Woodward,	Radical Reformer.
T. Barlow,	Whig.

From the above classification, it will be perceived that there are *only six Conservatives* in the two *harmonious* bodies, viz. *two* in the Executive Council, and *four* in the House of Assembly, thereby forming *one seventh part* of the whole. No wonder then, that *Reforming Democratical progress*, is fully on the march in this our highly favoured Province. Sound thinking, influential people, who now view those Democratical changes with calmness, and apparent apathy, may eventually deem it necessary for the sake of their posterity and future happiness, to awake from their slumber: but as the wheel of Time flies swiftly, they may awake too late!!

Yours,

A NEW-BRUNSWICKER.

Westmorland, 14th March.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR.—I was much amused on Tuesday last, in reading the virulent and foul communication of "Verax," which appeared in the Observer.—It is generally believed that this mighty "Verax" is none other than the redoubtable "City Guardsman" of recent date, who made such ridiculous and childish boasting of his loyalty and military prowess—who proffered his valiant arm to lead our Citizens to the fight, and protect and defend the soil of New Brunswick. All this he vaunted forth with the full blaze of a militia commissioned officer. Not an inch of ground was to be surrendered while he had the honor of wearing a sword: but mark the sequel.—no sooner did Brother Jonathan, in the person of *Jack Smith*, "toe the line," and call for our City Guardsman, when in an instant his loyalty evaporated; he then in a subsequent communication openly declared that the whole territory was not worth the cost of a single life. What a defender for the soil of New-Brunswick!! What a loyal man!—solicit a commission in the militia service of his country, and then afraid to risk his worthless carcass in the defence of her cause; and not only so, but by his writings attempt to deter others from doing so also. Verax indeed talk of libel;—what were the writings of a "City Guardsman," but a foul libel on the loyalty of the whole population;—such a creature should never be allowed to disgrace the ranks of a militia regiment. Verax points beautifully to the House of Assembly as the highest tribunal, who had pronounced the letter of "W." a "false and scandalous libel;" but does he for a moment suppose, that because twenty individuals, composed of such materials as the House of Assembly are, say so and so, that the population, the wisdom, and the intelligence of the Province believe in it; no, they consider it an insult to their better understanding to be told such adulating nonsense.—City Guardsman shall hear again from his old friend AN IRISHMAN.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR.—Can you tell me where the Chamberlain of the City is; his office has been closed for more than a month. I have called there a great many times to get myself redeemed, but invariably find the door closed. I understand he gets upwards of £1000 per annum from the funds of the Corporation for his services, independent of a sum at his disposal sufficient to redeem me and my brethren. Pray make enquiry, and let me know if my information is correct, and if so, it is high time that the system was changed.

18th March. SHIN PLASTER.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 20, 1840.

In our last number we announced the arrival of the steamer *Great Western* at New-York, and also the marriage of our Most Gracious Queen VICTORIA to His Royal Highness Prince ALBERT, of Saxe Coburg. In the preceding columns of this day's journal will be found the particulars of that august ceremony.

The political horizon with regard to foreign affairs looks portentous; in South America a vast amount of British merchandize is shut up in ports blockaded by the French fleet; the British merchants have petitioned Lord Palmerston for his interference towards the release of their property, but have received no promise of assistance; it is therefore more than probable that the whole of the property will be lost.

In China also, British merchants will be heavy sufferers, not only in giving up the lucrative opium trade, but in surrendering the cargoes of their ships under promise of Mr. Elliott, the English superintendent, which the British ministers, at latest dates, refused to acknowledge. The English nation may now make war upon China, and punish the Chinese for their insults, but in either case the British merchants will still be the losers of a vast amount of property.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.—We understand that a very considerable enlargement has just been made in the Church at Carleton, by the erection of side Galleries. These, we hear, are to be opened to the Public on Sunday next. The Rev. I. W. D. GRAY, Rector of this Parish, will preach there in the afternoon of that day, when some appropriate Music will be performed by the St. John Sacred Music Society, who have kindly offered their services. Divine Service will commence at 3 o'clock, and after the sermon a Collection will be taken up in aid of the expences which have been incurred.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—During the past week, the members of Assembly have voted for the payment of the members of the Legislative Council, at the rate (as reported) of One Hundred Pounds per annum for each member; with an excepting clause regarding the members of Council who hold any salary or office of the yearly value of £200; such members are not to receive pay for their Legislative services.—It being presumed that the Legislative Council will become *responsible* to the House of Assembly, the members of Council must in future be careful how they proceed, or they may, by a vote of the Assembly, be again compelled to work without pay!

BOUNDARY LINE.—The latest English papers furnish no particulars respecting the settlement of this question. From the *Journal of Commerce* of the 13th instant, we have copied the latest correspondence on the subject from Messrs. Fox and Forsyth. Mr. Fox very justly persists in his remarks that the State of Maine must be compelled to desist from her inconsistent claims and unwarrantable encroachments.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—The Members of this Society, with their guests, celebrated the Anniversary of Saint Patrick on Tuesday last, at the St. John Hotel. The following Public Toasts were given from the Chair:

1. The Day and all who honor it. AIR—Patrick's Day.
2. The Queen, God bless her.—National Anthem.
3. His Royal Highness Prince Albert.—Haste to the Wedding.
4. The Army and Navy of Great Britain.—Duke of York's March and Rule Britannia.
5. Ireland! the home of our fathers: ever dear to our memories.—Savourneen delish.
6. The Right Honorable Poulett Thompson, Governor General of British North America.—Paddy Whack.
7. The memory of Grattan, Curran, and Canning.—"The Harp that once in Tara's Halls."
8. Our illustrious countryman, the Duke of Wellington—Glorious in the field, honored in the Senate.—Sprig of Shillelah.
9. Our respected Lieutenant Governor Sir John Harvey—With him we are ready to do and dare at our Country's call.—Garry Owen.
10. Lady Harvey and the fair Daughters of New Brunswick.—Fly not yet.
11. The Mayor and Corporation.—Paddy Whack.
12. Our Sister Societies of St. George and St. Andrew—Roast Beef of Old England, and Kail brose o' auld Scotland.
13. Major Brookes and the gallant 69th.—Quick Step.
14. The Daughters of Erin—fair and affectionate.—Gramachree.

MELANCHOLY EVENT.—It is with much regret we are called upon to-day to record the sudden and untimely death of Capt. AMOS ROBERTSON, of the ship *John Bentley*, of this port, who was washed overboard by a tremendous sea on the passage hence for Liverpool. Capt. R. was a native of this city, has been an active and persevering shipmaster out of this port for several years, and was highly esteemed by all his friends and acquaintances, and his death is deeply lamented.—The following extract from a letter to Mr. Demill, the owner of the ship, from the consignee at Liverpool, gives the only particulars received:—

Extract.—"By this time you will no doubt have heard of the sad and melancholy loss of Capt. Amos Robertson, who was washed overboard in about long. 30 West, in a very heavy gale from the westward, the ship at the time scudding, and I am told he did not think it advisable to heave too for fear of endangering his rudder; in consequence of which she shipped very heavy seas, one of which shows us how little we can depend upon our own resources."—*Observer.*

An Inquest was held on the 16th inst., before Dr. W. Bayard, on view of the body of a new-born infant, found in Mr. Gerow's slip—Verdict, "Feloniously put to death by some person or persons unknown."—*Ib.*

Kingston U. C. 22nd Feby.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening last as the Stage was proceeding some short distance below Gananoque, on the route to Montreal, having on board some of the domestics and baggage of the Governor General, one of the servants had just loaded a pistol and which was lying on his lap, but on turning suddenly round to look after some of the baggage, the pistol fell into the bottom of the sleigh and discharged. The ball penetrated through the seat on which a passenger, a French Canadian, was sitting, entered his hip and came out through the groin. The stage put back immediately to Gananoque, where every attention has since been paid to the unfortunate sufferer—though we regret to learn that the prospects of his recovery are but slender.

It may be proper to mention that the individual who was the unintentional cause of the accident has manifested much solicitude and good feeling on the occasion—he allowed the stage to proceed and has remained with the wounded man, affording him all the assistance in his power.

Northeastern Boundary.

The following correspondence between the Secretary of State and the British Minister, in relation to the Boundary Question, was communicated to Congress on the 13th instant.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 6th March, 1840.

By the directions of the President, the undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, communicates to Mr. Fox, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, the enclosed copy of a report made to the Governor of the State of Maine, by the agent, commissioned on the part of the authorities of that State, to ascertain the precise character and extent of the occupation of parts of the disputed territory by troops of Her Britannic Majesty, and of the buildings and other public works constructed for their use and accommodation.

By that report, and the three depositions which the undersigned informally communicated to Mr. Fox a few days since, he will perceive that there must be some extraordinary misapprehension on his part of the facts in relation to the occupation by British troops of portions of the disputed territory. The statements contained in these documents, and that given by Mr. Fox, in his note of the 20th of January last, exhibit a striking discrepancy as to the number of troops now in the territory, as compared with those who were in it when the arrangement between Governor Fairfield and Lieutenant Governor Harvey was agreed upon; and also as to the present and former state of the buildings there. The extensive accommodations prepared and preparing, at an old and at new stations, the works finished, and in the course of construction, on the land and on the water, are not in harmony with the assurance the only object is the preservation of a few unimportant buildings and store houses for the temporary protection of the number of troops her Majesty's ordinary services can require to pass on the road from New-Brunswick to Canada.

The undersigned will abstain from any remarks upon these contradictory statements, until Mr. Fox shall have had an opportunity to obtain the means of fully explaining them. How essential it is, that this should be promptly done, and that the steps necessary to a faithful observance on the part of Her Majesty's colonial authorities of the existing agreements between the two Governments should be immediately taken, Mr. Fox cannot fail fully to understand.

The undersigned avails himself of the occasion to renew to Mr. Fox assurance of high consideration. JOHN FORSYTH.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1840.

The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the official note of yesterday's date, addressed to him by Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States, to which is annexed the copy of a report from Mr. Benjamin Wiggin, an agent employed by the State of Maine to visit the British military post at Lake Temiscouta; and in which reference is made to other papers upon the same subject, which were informally communicated to the undersigned by Mr. Forsyth a few days before; and the attention of the undersigned is called by Mr. Forsyth to different points upon which the information contain'd in the said papers is considered to be materially at variance with that which was conveyed to the United States Government by the undersigned in his official note of the 26th of last January.

The undersigned had already been made acquainted by the Lieutenant Governor of New-Brunswick, with the circumstance of Mr. Wiggin's visit to the military post at Lake Temiscouta, where the officer in command very properly furnished to Mr. Wiggin the requisite information upon all matters connected with the British station, which he appeared desirous to inquire about.

The alleged points of variance, after deducting what is fanciful and conjectural in the reports now produced, and after comparing what is there stated in contradiction to other reports before produced from the same quarters, do not appear to the undersigned to be by any means so material as they seem to have been considered by the Government of the United States. The British military detachment stationed at Lake Temiscouta, which the agents employed by the State of Maine had, in the first instance, with singular exaggeration, represented as amounting to two regiments, is now discovered by the same parties to amount to 175 men, which, instead of two regiments, is something less than two companies. It is indeed true, should such a point be considered worth discussing, that the undersigned might have used a more technically correct expression in his note of the 26th of January, if he had stated the detachment in question to consist of from one to two companies, instead of stating it to consist of one company.

But a detachment of Her Majesty's troops has been stationed at the lake Temiscouta, from time to time, ever since the winter of 1837 and '38, when the necessity arose from marching reinforcements by that route from New-Brunswick to Canada; and it will be remembered that a temporary right of using that route for the same purpose, was expressly reserved to Great Britain in the provisional agreement entered into at the beginning of last year.

It is not therefore true that the stationing a military force at the lake Temiscouta is a new measure on the part of her Majesty's authorities. Neither is it true that the measure has been adopted for other purposes than to maintain the security of the customary line of communication, and to protect the buildings, stores, and accommodations provided for the use of her Majesty's troops when on a march by that route; and it was with a view to correct misapprehensions which appeared to exist upon these points, and thus to do away with one needless occasion of dispute, that the undersigned conveyed to the United States Government the information contained in his note of the 26th of January.

With regard again to the construction of barracks and other buildings, and the preserving them in an efficient state of repair and defence, a similar degree of error and misapprehension appears still to prevail in the minds of the American authorities.

The erection of those buildings within the portion of the disputed territory now referred to for the shelter of her Majesty's troops while on their march, and for the safe lodgment of the stores, is no new act on the part of her Majesty's authorities.—The buildings in question have been in the course of construction from a period antecedent to the provision agreements of last year, and they are now maintained and occupied along the line of march, with a view to the same objects above specified, for which the small detachments of troops also referred to, are in like manner there stationed.

The undersigned will not refrain from here remarking upon one point of comparison exhibited in the present controversy. It is admitted by the U. S. authorities that the armed bands stationed by the Government of Maine in the neighborhood of the Aroostook river, have fortified those stations with artillery; and it is now objected as matter of complaint against the British authorities, with reference to the buildings at Lake Temiscouta, not that those buildings are furnished with artillery, but only that they are defended by palisades capable of resisting artillery. It would be difficult to adduce stronger evidence of the acts on the one side being those of aggression, and on the other of defence.

The fact, shortly, is, and this is the essential point of the argument, that her Majesty's authorities have not as yet altered their state of preparation, or strengthened their military means within the disputed territory, with a view to settling the question of the boundary, although the attitude assumed by the State of Maine with reference to that question, would be a clear justification of such measures; and it is much to be apprehended that the adoption of such measures will sooner or later become indispensable, if the people of Maine be not compelled to desist from the extensive system of armed aggression which they are continuing to carry on in other parts of the same disputed territory.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State of the United States the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.

The following is His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's reply, in answer to the Addresses of the Legislature upon the subject of Prosecuting the "CHRONICLE" for Libel:

"GENTLEMEN.—I came among you, charged by our Gracious Sovereign to announce to the Inhabitants of this loyal Province the royal decision upon a proposition which had been laid by them at His Majesty's feet, and with respect to which, to use the emphatic language of one of the most excellent men and ablest statesmen of his day. 'The King had only to be satisfied of its advantages, as respects the interests of His faithful subjects of New-Brunswick, to ensure for it His Majesty's most willing and gracious assent'—The circumstances, therefore, under which I assumed the administration of the affairs of this Province, appeared to be calculated to disarm political hostility, to calm party feeling, and to unite all classes of the King's subjects in gratitude towards their Paternal Monarch and in a desire to manifest their confidence in His Representative.

"From that hour to the present, I have devoted myself zealously, and, I will add, laboriously, to the duties of my station, and have used my best endeavors to convince the Legislature and the people of this Province of my anxious desire to administer its Government upon sound constitutional Principles in conformity with the commands of my Gracious Sovereign, and therefore, in accordance with the wishes and interests of Her Majesty's Provincial subjects;—and that I have not wholly failed in effecting these important objects of my mission, I proudly appeal to the Legislature and the country, from both of which I have received so many gratifying assurances and proofs of confidence and satisfaction. To say that I am *deeply sensible* of their repeated marks of approbation and good will, is to use language which very inadequately conveys the intensity of the feelings under which I now address you.

"With reference to the immediate cause of your present address, I would observe, that, from an early period after my arrival in this Province, I found myself, my measures, and my confidential advisers assailed through the print in question, by calumnies so bitter, so malignant, so personally abusive, so atrociously and scandalously false, as to excite my utmost indignation and astonishment, never before, having in any country, been made the object of any thing of the kind during the whole course of a long public life.

"That these attacks have proceeded from a small and disappointed party, I have not entertained a doubt, but that any individuals of respectability can have lent themselves to anonymous proceedings of so mean, so base, so unmanly a character, I must continue incredulous, until such proof shall have been produced as may satisfy the minds of a Jury of the Country.

"GOVERNMENT HOUSE, March 11, 1840."

The following is from the Hampshire Telegraph, for which, however, there is probably no official authority:

The Government, though taxed with tardiness, have been most actively at work in preparing a serious demonstration against the Chinese, and it will be vigorously made. The plan of the campaign against the "besotted Celestials" is thus described:—"The Native Army (from India) will be employed on the occasion; and not less than 16,000 will be embarked, of which a large proportion will be cavalry, horses for which force can be obtained at the Island of Hainan, at the southern extremity of that empire; and after having put the city of Canton under contribution, or destroyed it if necessary, and drawn thereby all the Chinese from the northward for the defence of their empire, they will suddenly embark and, taking advantage of the southerly monsoon, dash to the Gulf of Petcheelee, and, landing the forces at Takoo, which is within 100 miles of Pekin, they will exact decency of behaviour in future from the Emperor himself."

The Bank of England had reduced its discounts to 5 per cent. Teas had risen very much on account of the news from China.

The Great Western brought 80 passengers.

Defeat of Ministers.—On Sir J. Y. Bulwar's motion, Mr. Herries, having moved that they lay before the House on account of the income of consolidated fund including therewith the duty on sugars and of the charges thereupon in 1839 distinguished under the principle head of receipt and expenditure, and also an estimate of the same for 1840, shewing in each the surplus applicable to the supplies voted by Parliament. The Chancellor of the Exchequer resisted the motion as regards the present year, and on a division there appeared for the motion of Mr. Herries, 182, against it 172, leaving the ministers in the minority of 10.

House of Commons. Friday, Feb 14.

Sir R. Peel enquired whether a Memorandum published in the newspapers of the day, and professing to be issued by Sir John Harvey, was an thentic document?

Lord John Russell had not officially received any document.—Some steps, he said, must have been taken to call for it, of which the Government was not aware.

In answer to another question from Sir R. Peal, whether anything had occurred which was likely to lead to any further question between this country and the United States. Lord J. Russell said, that a correspondence had taken place between Her Majesty's Minister at Washington and the Secretary of State of the United States, which was not yet terminated, and he did not think it would be wise at present to lay the proceedings before the House.

Sir R. Peel replied, that he did not wish to press for the production of any official document, but when he saw a document published, alleging a public officer to have given advice such as that supposed to be given in this case, he thought that as very great mischief might be produced, it was fit to interfere; if the document was authentic, Government must have heard of it. Lord J. Russell merely replied that the Government had received no information on the subject.

Accounts had reached London over land from Bombay to Jan. 1, containing news from Canton to Nov. 7, and of course embracing the news of the action on the 3d between the two British ships of War and Chinese War Junks. The Canton Press of the 24 reports that accounts had been received from the West Coast of an affair between opium smugglers and the Mandarin boats, in which one of the latter was sunk, several men killed, and seven of the survivors "sent back with their tails cut off." We do not see any intimation of the intentions of the British Government in relation to the affairs of China. Some inquiries had been addressed to Ministers in Parliament, but we do not find any answer.

The news from India is of considerable interest.—It was reported that Sir John Keane died at Ferozepore, Dec. 10, and that Sir Foster Fitzgerald was appointed his successor.

The army which was left in Cabool for the protection of the Shah Shooja, under the command of Sir Thomas Willshire, had in pursuance of orders, stormed and taken, after a vigorous resistance, the town of Kel