THE BOUNDARY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, Feb. 15, 1840.

His Excellency M. VAN BUREN,
President of the United States.

Sir,—A communication from Mr. Fox, the British Minister, to Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, under date of January 26th, contains the following statement:

"It appears from *accurate* information now in possession of the undersigned, that the Governor of Maine, and, though him, the President and General Government of the United States have been misinformed as to the facts. In the first place, no *reinforcement* has been marched to the British post at Lake Temiscouata; the *only change* occurring there has been the relief of a detachment of her Majesty's 24th regiment, by a detachment of *equal force* of the 11th regiment: this force of *one company* being now stationed at the Temiscouata post as it *always has been*, for the necessary purpose of protecting the stores and accommodations provided for the use of her Majesty's troops, who may be required, as heretofore, to march by that route to and from the Provinces of Canada and New-Brunswick. In the second place, it is not true, that the British authorities either have built, or are building, barracks on both sides of the St. John river; *no new barracks have in fact been built any where.*"

This statement has been read by the citizens of this State with the most profound astonishment. And however high may be the source from which it emanates, I must be permitted to say, in the language of that high functionary, that "it is not true;" though, in justice to him, I should add, that he has been misinformed. Though this state, in the vindication of her rights, and maintenance of her interests, relative to her territorial boundary, from past experience, had no reason to expect any material admission of the truth on the part of the British authorities, she was not prepared to meet such a positive and unqualified denial of facts as the foregoing exhibits, especially of facts so easily susceptible of proof. The "*accuracy*" of the information alleged to be in the possession of the minister, is only equalled by the *justice* of the pretentions heretofore set up in regard to the title.

But, not to be laudying assertions where proof is abundant, I deem it my duty to transmit to your Excellency the depositions of a number of gentlemen, citizens of this State, of great respectability, and whose statements are entitled to the most implicit confidence.

These depositions abundantly prove, that up to May last, nearly two months subsequent to the arrangement entered into through the mediation of Gen. Scott, no troops whatever were stationed at Temiscouata Lake; that in August, September, and October, the number did not exceed twenty-five—while now it has been increased to about two hundred; that, prior to May, no barracks had been erected at Temiscouata; but that, since that time, two have been built at the head of the Lake, besides some five or six other buildings apparently adapted to the establishment of a permanent military post, and, at the foot of the Lake, two or more buildings, for barracks and other military purposes; that, though no *new* barracks have been erected at Madawaska, certain buildings, heretofore erected, have been engaged for use as such; that a road has been constructed, connecting the military posts at the head and foot of the Lake—a tow-path made the whole length of the Madawaska river—the road from the head of the Lake to the military post at the river Des Loup thoroughly repaired—transport boats built, &c. &c. &c.

I would farther inform your Excellency that an agent has been dispatched to Temiscouata and Madawaska for the purpose of procuring exact information of the state of things at the present moment; but having accidentally found some evidence of the state of things prior to November last, I have thought best to forward it without delay for the purpose of disabusing the Government and the country of the errors in which they may have been led by the communication before alluded to. The report of the agent will be transmitted as soon as received, which may not be short of two weeks.

Under these circumstances, I have only to repeat my official call upon the General Government for the protection of this State from invasion.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,
JOHN FAIRFIELD,
Governor of Maine.

To his Excellency Hon. JOHN FAIRFIELD,
Governor of Maine.

The undersigned has the honour to report that, in accordance with your commission of the 6th instant, he proceeded immediately to the St. John river, Temiscouata Lake, &c., and ascertained, by actual observation the following facts:

That twenty-two miles below the mouth of Fish river, on the south side of the St. John and nearly opposite the Madawaska river, a house has been fitted up for barracks, and is rented by the English Government for that purpose, though no troops are there at present. It is built of hewn timber, two stories high, about sixty feet long and thirty wide. It has bunks prepared for over one hundred men. It is now in charge of one man only. From thence he followed up the Madawaska river, observing the tow-path on its east bank, which has been made and repaired by the English Government, under contracts given out by Jas. A. M'Laughlan, Esq., of New-Brunswick, the gentleman who has heretofore assumed to act as Warden of the disputed territory. This work was accomplished the past season; the length corresponds with that of the east side of the Madawaska river, which is about twenty-six miles long.

Two miles and a half below the foot of the Temiscouata Lake, on the west bank of the Madawaska river, the English erected, early last summer, a barrack, about eighty feet long and thirty wide, and two small out-buildings. At this post there are now stationed one sergeant, one corporal and five private soldiers of Company No. 3, 11th Regiment in the English service, where they have been since about the 1st of January last.

Near this point commences a road connecting it with the English works next described, built the past season under contracts given out by said M'Laughlan, for the distance of sixteen miles, ten of which are fully completed, and the remaining six nearly. That fifteen miles from the foot of Temiscouata Lake, on its west side, the English have erected eight buildings as barracks for soldiers, officer's quarters, a hospital, a magazine, a store-house, and a commissary's house, all of which are surrounded by ditches, breastworks and stockades on three sides; the fourth is not fully completed. An accurate plan of all these works accompanies this report, and is here particularly referred to.

From Major Chambri, the commander at this fort, who was first informed of the object and cause of the inquiries, and from his officers, the following facts were ascertained.—That he was there stationed by the Government of the Canadas, having under his command, one company of grenadier soldiers, numbering about eighty-five men, of the 11th regiment, and one light company, the 3d of the same regiment, numbering about ninety men, in all one hundred and seventy-five, not including officers commissioned, or servants. The names of the officers are Major Chambri, Captain Wallington, Lieuts. Bloss and Gould, and Ensign Tolan. That the barracks were commenced last spring, and some of the buildings are still unfinished. That the first soldiers were stationed here in June last, comprising a sergeant, corporal, and ten men of the 24th regiment; and in November following said company of grenadiers were ordered to take their place, and that about the first of January last they were reinforced by said 3d company. That the road from these barracks to the river Des Loup has been made and repaired the past season, distance about thirty-six miles.

In addition, the undersigned ascertained that the English have built at Lake Temiscouata, a number of large flat-bottom boats, and also keel boats, each of which will serve to carry fifty men, and the flat bottom boats would transport safely heavy ordnance. Outside the defences the English have a boat and store house.

The works at this fort are calculated to be a sure defence against *artillery and light arms*, as will more fully appear from the plan annexed.

All which is most respectfully submitted.
Augusta, Feb. 27, 1840. BENJ. WIGGIN.

State of Maine, Secretary's Office,
Augusta, Feb. 27, 1840.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original deposited at this office.
Attest, P. C. JOHNSON,
Secty of State.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

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

By the direction 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 26th 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 Gov. Fairfield and Lt. Gov. Harvey was agreed upon; and also as to the present and former state of the buildings there. The extensive accommodations prepared and preparing, at 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 that the only object is the preservation of a few unimportant buildings and storehouses, for the temporary protection of the number of troops her Majesty's ordinary service 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 assurances of his 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 Temiscouata; and in which reference is made to other papers on 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 contained 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 Temiscouata, 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 Temiscouata, 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 as amounting to one hundred and seventy-five 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 Temiscouata, 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 Temiscouata is a new measure on the part of her Majesty's authorities. Neither is it true that that 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 on 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 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 provisional 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 United States authorities that the armed bands stationed by the Government of Maine in the neighbourhood 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 Temiscouata, not that these 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 yet altered their state of preparation, or strengthened their military means within the disputed territories, with a view to settling the question of the boundary, although the attitude assumed by the State of Maine with reference to the 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.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR,—"*Bond of the Corporation*" has issued another feeble rhodomontade, in vain defence of a bad cause; and the manner of his doing it, proves him to be an antagonist unworthy of much attention. Notwithstanding the merely humourous and friendly tone of my last communication, he still persists in seeking to render this a *personal* contest; and this low and ungentlemanly attempt can only weaken his cause, and lower himself in the estimation of all right-minded men. He has signally erred, however, in endeavouring to identify "*Plurality*" with "a gentleman born and educated in the great metropolis." As this was *not* the happy lot of "*Plurality*," *Bond* has entirely failed in this invidious design; while of course, the gentleman alluded to (whoever he may be) must feel deeply grateful to "Bond," for thus dragging him before the public, in connection with a subject in which he has had no concern. *Plurality* happens to see with "only one pair of eyes;" but his vision, both mental and corporeal, is good enough to enable him to discover, from the ill-tempered and splenetic style of "Bond's" lucubrations, that he must either have a direct interest, in wishing to keep things precisely as they have been, with regard to our civic expenditures; or, that he nourishes a bilious spleen against the individual, whom he has unwarrantably endeavoured to identify with "Plurality." In either case, however, he must be nonsuited, since he has no case to go into court with; he had better, therefore, withdraw his declaration, and suffer judgment to go by default. This, Mr. Editor, is not a *personal* discussion: "Plurality" has never made it so; and therefore he will not suffer himself to be provoked by "Bond," (the self-elected champion of a falling cause,) into so degrading it; neither will he acknowledge his right to catechise and cross question, at his pleasure. In general reply, however, to all the querulous observations of "Bond," I observe, that inasmuch as he has not refuted, and cannot refute, my original broad assertion, than an immense debt, (nearly £70,000.) has been incurred by our corporation, in non-accordance with the wishes of the citizens; and as he thus cunningly avoids dealing with the *main question*, I certainly shall not, at his bidding, descend to specific particulars. I have no intention or desire, to bring up individual charges against the corporation or its members; what is past cannot now be recalled; but the most important and impressive fact remains, viz. that this enormous debt has been incurred and now exists. The attention of our most respectable citizens has been aroused by it; they loudly and generally express their disapprobation of it, and they now agree in requiring that this dangerous system of forestalling resources, shall be put an end to. Instead of continuing to borrow and expend, the corporation must, if they consult the wishes of the citizens, retrench and redeem. It is useless to allege, that the money has been spent on public improvements; all of us acknowledge that many improvements have been effected; but that all have been *judiciously and economically* effected, we resolutely deny. The great principle to which we object is, the *too rapid and extensive anticipation of revenue*, and the consequent unjustifiable amount of debt, which has been created during the last very few years; and if on impartial enquiry, "Bond," wishes to ascertain by whom these opinions are entertained, he will find that instead of being the mere agitating fabrications of "Plurality," or of the individual upon whom he ungenerously endeavours to fasten an ill-deserved odium, they are the deliberate and openly expressed sentiments, of the majority of our most respectable, most wealthy and influential citizens; men of quite as much importance and station in the community as "Bond" himself. The good effect of these opinions, and of the writings of "Plurality," is already beginning to appear. The corporation, I understand, have come to the determination, not to continue "public improvements," on the scale that they have lately been carried on; they begin to think, that it is better to get out of debt than into it; and if the *next elected* Board be of the same opinion, as no doubt they will, "Bond" will find that he loses his labour, in endeavouring to defend an abandoned system. That such may be the case, and that all "Bonds of the Corporation," may in due time be extinguished, is the wish of PLURALITY.

March 23d.

FELLOW CITIZENS!

Attend to your own interests, as well in public as in private matters; forget not the labours of men of experience, ability and integrity, who have served you faithfully. A word to the wise is sufficient. See that the present worthy Alderman for King's is returned again at the ensuing Election.
24th March. AN EX-ASSISTANT.

To the Editor of the Observer.

SIR,—Sergeant Steady "of ours," who is a great politician and even condescends to read the "Chronicle," though as he says "*it is rather low*," has shewn me an article in that paper of Friday last, bearing the signature of "*An Irishman*." The sagacious and no less accurate writer, who assumes that title, there tells us of a wonderful discovery he has made—that "Verax," who has lately appeared so creditably in your paper waging war against foul-mouthed slander, "is no other than the redoubtable City Guardsman who made such ridiculous and childish boasting of his loyalty and military prowess," &c.—Now, Sir, as this attack is plainly levelled at me, although I *never* wrote under the signature last mentioned, I take the liberty of telling Mr. "Irishman" that he *lies*—under a mistake. I have no acquaintance whatever, much less identity with "Verax," although I perfectly agree with the sentiments he expresses, and do not believe that any individual in the Province possessing a well regulated mind, has read without feelings of unmitigated disgust the unprovoked and atrocious calumnies which from time to time have found place in the pages of the "Chronicle," against our respected, distinguished, and most excellent Lieutenant Governor, to whose wisdom and firmness we are mainly indebted for the present security and happy condition of this Province. So much for "Verax."—As to the attack with which a City Guardsman is threatened; I shall be quite ready to meet Mr. Irishman when and where he pleases, provided I can do so without dishonor. But he will first have the goodness *to point out the passage* in my former letters bearing the sense or import of the words he has attributed to me. If he cannot do this he must admit that he has made a statement without the slightest regard to truth, and really, Sir, I cannot stoop to combat with a man lying under the imputation of *deliberate falsehood*, which I now hurl in his teeth. Let him remove this imputation, and he will then find me at my post—all "tention," (as the Sergeant says to our men.) He need not fear that I shall quail at his approach, although so pompously heralded a week in advance.

"ONE OF THE CITY GUARDS."
St. John, 24th March, 1840.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1840.

The January English mail arrived in town on Saturday night; and the February mail this morning—both packets having had long passages to Halifax. Neither mail furnished any news, their contents having been anticipated by the arrival of the Great Western.

The Western mail of last evening brought no papers.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.—The fast sailing ship *Columbus* arrived at this port on Sunday from Liverpool, in a passage of only 22 days. She brought, we learn, only one late paper, the Liverpool Courier of the 26th of February, six days later than papers by the Great Western. We have been favored with this paper from Mr. CHUBB's News Room, from which we have extracted the following items:

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The principal feature of interest amongst the mercantile classes in the city, as well as at Liverpool and Bristol, Glasgow and other ports of the United Kingdom, is the present doubtful condition of our relations with China. The speculations in teas and silks are still conducted upon a most extensive scale, especially in the former article, under the full expectation that the stocks in this country will be so much reduced before the intercourse with the Chinese is re-opened, as to produce a most material enhancement of the prices.

In the appearance of commercial affairs we cannot quote any improvement this week. The advices received from the manufacturing districts are, generally speaking, most unsatisfactory, the complaint still being that there is a paucity of orders for goods of all descriptions, especially for those suitable for the markets of the United States.

Manchester Cotton Markets, Feb. 21.—Trade is in a most depressed state, and both Cloth and yarns are fully as low as they were in any part of 1837, though Cotton was then at 5 to 7½ per cent. lower than at present. This most unexpected depression no one seems able to account for; and low as prices are, many fancy they will become still lower, unless the working of short time be again generally resorted to. To show the extreme depression it need only be stated, that on Wednesday 10,000 pieces of power-loom Cloth, of good, but not of first qualities, were sold, and water twist, No. 20, of good and first quality, at 9½d per lb.

TRADE.—We are sorry to say that the aspect of commercial affairs in this town is but gloomy. Several disagreeable reports were in circulation yesterday, one or two of which we fear were but too well founded.—*Birmingham Advertiser.*

There was a slight change for the worse in Rochdale flannel market last week. The demand for goods has been extremely limited, but prices are about the same. If some improvement do not speedily take place, it is feared that many hands will soon be unemployed.

There is still an absence of foreign orders to any extent in Leeds, and until this branch of trade revives there cannot reasonably be expected any general or lasting improvement.

At Blackburn last week there was no improvement to mention in any one branch of the cotton trade; a deeper gloom and dissatisfaction pervades the minds of most men engaged in it, coupled with the suspicion that the year's business is not to do well.

The buyers were very scanty in their attendance at Bradford last week, and the business transacted was on a limited scale. There were a few buyers on foreign account, but their operations had no effect on the market. Prices unaltered.

There was a general complaint of comparatively little being done last week in Huddersfield market, either in wools or manufactured goods. The late partial improvement was by no means sustained, there being few buyers and less disposition to purchase.

The business done in linens at Dundee during the bygone week has been greater than for a number of weeks past, although we can as yet state no improvement in the prices of flax, yarns, or linens.

The reduction of the rate of interest by the Bank of England, and the late accounts from America, afford a more cheering prospect for our manufacturers than they have had for some time back.

The clouds of commercial distress which for the last two months has been hanging over Barnsley, has within the last week burst upon us, causing devastation and dismay to an extent unparalled in Barnsley. The failure of the firm of Mawer and Wilson, one of the largest and most respectable establishments in the town, is exceedingly disastrous; their liabilities are expected to amount to near £100,000, a large proportion of which will fall on the town. Trade is now almost at a stand, and we fear that a great amount of distress will be inevitable.—*Doncaster Chronicle.*

American fine Flour in moderate request at Liverpool market, 24th Feb. at 43s. to 44s. per barrel; little offering under the latter rate.

We regret to announce, that the old spinning-mill, in Cheapside-street, Anderson, Glasgow, belonging to Messrs. Houldsworth and Sons, was on Sunday morning week totally destroyed by fire. The loss by this fire must be very great. The property was, we understand, insured to the amount of £14,000. Upwards of 200 hands have been thrown idle. This mill was one of the oldest about Glasgow, having been built 50 years ago.

A sum of £5,639,051 has been voted for the naval service of the present year, being an excess of £461,000 over the gross estimate of the year preceding. The necessity of providing 1000 additional men at a cost of £36,000, besides £28,000 for provisions, partly accounts for the increase.

The Queen held her first levee for the season at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace, attended by their suite, and escorted by a party of Life Guards. The attendance was very great, and the presentations exceedingly numerous.—A number of congratulatory addresses were presented to her Majesty.

The Duke of Wellington.—The answer to the numerous inquiries, on Friday, at Apsley-house, was, that the noble duke was convalescent; and it was understood, that his grace,s physicians would discontinue their regular visits.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 18.

The Earl of Lincoln appeared at the bar with the answer to the address to the Duchess of Kent, which was as follows: "I receive with great satisfaction the attention and regard of the House of Commons, which is most gratifying to my feelings, and I return them many thanks for their congratulations."

PRINCE ALBERT.—The following anecdote is in circulation respecting the moderate expectations as to an allowance entertained by the Prince Consort of England, previous to his marriage. Lord Melbourne having requested the Prince to name the sum he thought would be sufficient for his privy purse, carefully reminding him that all expenses of the household would be defrayed by her Majesty, his Royal Highness repeatedly declined mentioning any sum; but, on being strongly urged, at last observed, that he thought £4 000 a-year would be ample.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

Prince Albert was last year declared to have attained his majority, and put in possession of the property bequeathed to him by his mother, which produces a revenue of 28,000 florins, (about £2400) per annum. When it was decided that he should quit the country to marry Queen Victoria, he granted certain pensions to several persons attached to his household, and then transferred the estate to his elder brother.

RAPID COMMUNICATION.—As a curiosity we notice having, on Saturday, seen the *Bombay Gazette* of 1839 bound for reference, at the North and South American Coffee-house, being only the forty-third day from Bombay.—*Morning Post.*

HANOVER.—The *Gazette* of Hanover of the 12th contains a proclamation from King Ernest, convoking the Chambers for the 19th of March, stating that he recognizes only the constitution of 1819, and calling on the corporations and colleges who have hitherto abstained from voting, to proceed, without loss of time, to the election of representatives.

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.—The first of the Hon. Mr. CUNARD's Steamers was launched at Glasgow in January, and is named the "Britannia;" the three others are progressing rapidly, and will be named "Caledonia," "Columbia," and "Acadia." Mr. Cunard has purchased the steamer "Unicorn," a packet between Greenock and Liverpool, about the size of the *Sirius*,—she is intended to ply between Pictou and Quebec, and will leave England about 25th April for Halifax. The Britannia will follow on the 15th May.

A Fire broke out in the Jail in this city on Sunday afternoon last, but from the instant and plentiful supply of water from the Water Company's Reservoir, (a branch pipe having last fall been led into the premises,) it was soon extinguished—thus saving not only the Jail, but also the adjoining Court House, which we observe has no guards in the shape of iron shutters on the back part of the building.

We understand that a splendid Ball is to be given at Government House, Fredericton, on Thursday evening next, by His Excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY, in honor of Her Majesty's marriage.

We have not yet heard of any *movement* among Her Majesty's loyal subjects in this city to celebrate the joyful event.

SAINT GEORGE'S CHURCH, CARLETON.—This Church having lately undergone considerable enlargement by the addition of side galleries, the new Pews were opened for the first time, for the public accommodation, on the afternoon of Sunday last. The Church now contains fifty-four Pews, besides some free seats, and extensive accommodation for a choir, and will comfortably seat more than 400 persons: the interior of it has also been fitted up at considerable expense, and with great taste, in a way which is very creditable to the congregation. On Sunday it was crowded to excess—every seat was filled, and benches were placed wherever room could be found for them, while the remaining space was closely filled by persons who were compelled to stand. Nearly seven hundred persons must have been crowded into the building, and more than three hundred, it is thought, came to the Church but were unable to gain admittance. Divine service was opened by the anthem—"Holy, Holy, Lord God of Sabaoth," ably performed by the "St. John Sacred Music Society," who had very kindly offered their services for the occasion: the Hymns after the Psalms were chaunted by them: Mason's Anthem from the Collect for the seventh Sunday after Trinity, "Lord of all power and might," was beautifully sung after the three Collects, and Luther's Hymn before; and the Anthem "Blessed be the Lord for evermore," after the Sermon: all accompanied on the Organ by Mr. G. R. Jarvis. An excellent and extremely appropriate Sermon was delivered by the Rev. I. WILLIAM D. GRAY, A. M., Rector of Trinity Church, from Haggai i. 7, 8, "*Thus saith the Lord of Hosts: Consider your ways. Go up to the mountain, and bring wood, and build the house, and I will take pleasure in it, and I will be glorified, saith the Lord.*" It was altogether a most interesting and imposing service, and the collection amounted to £10 0 7.

The Trustees of the Portland Episcopal Sunday School have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt, some time since, of three pounds from Robert Rankin, Esq., and one pound ten shillings from John Pollok, Esq., in aid of the funds of that Institution.—*Com.*

It is expected that the Legislature will be prorogued about the middle of next week, the business of the session being nearly completed.

The *Fete* to be given at Niblo's Garden, New-York, to widows and children of British subjects, in honor of the marriage of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, is appointed to take place on Thursday the 26th instant. It is anticipated that none of the money *subscribed* will be required to defray the expense of the feast; as it is expected that the funds arising from admissions to see the Ox roasted will be sufficient for that purpose, leaving the amount subscribed disposable for benevolent objects.

Among the novelties of the banquet will be a "*Queen's Wedding Cake*," of a mammoth size—about eighteen feet in circumference, three feet in height, and to weigh one thousand pounds! It will be composed of 125 lbs. flour, 125 lbs. sugar, 125 lbs. butter, 1250 eggs, 250 lbs. raisins, 350 lbs. currants, with spices, &c. in proportion. It will be three times the size of the original large wedding cake ordered by the Queen, herself, and served up at the banquet to the nobility at St. James' palace on her wedding day.

Mr. BLATCH, at the request of a number of gentlemen, has commenced Reporting the Debates in the Common Council. We may probably insert some of the debates hereafter.

DINNER OF THE SOCIETY OF SAINT PATRICK.

On Tuesday last this society celebrated their National Festival by Dining together at the Saint John Hotel. In the absence of the President, T. L. NICHOLSON, Esq. (who was prevented by a family affliction from attending,) the chair was filled by M. H. PERLEY, Esq. the Vice President, who was ably supported by WILLIAM M'CANNON, Esq. as Croupier. Nearly ninety gentlemen sat down to dinner; among the numerous public and private guests we noticed the Officers of the Societies of St. George and St. Andrew, Major Brookes, Capt. Coote, and other officers of the 69th Regiment, Town-Major Gallagher, Henry Swymmer, Esq. &c. The Band of the 69th were in attendance; the dinner and wines were of the finest description, and reflected the highest credit on the Messrs. Scammell, the new landlords, who upon this occasion had an opportunity of displaying their taste and skill in providing and serving a dinner, which we believe has rarely, if ever, been surpassed at the St. John Hotel.

Toast, song and sentiment followed each other in rapid succession, and the party separated at a late hour, after spending an evening marked by the greatest harmony, cordiality, merriment and good feeling, concluding with the wish that all future festivals might be productive of the same unmixed pleasure and high gratification.—*Courier.*

From the Fredericton Sentinel, March 18.

On Thursday the House went into consideration of a Bill in Committee, for the payment of the Members of the Legislative Council, Mr. Taylor in the Chair, who has given the casting vote on two of the most important measures introduced during the Session.

The Bill was introduced by Mr. Partelow, and was warmly contested during the day—and on a motion for postponing its further consideration for three months, the Committee divided. *Yeas:* The Hon. Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Hannington, Palmer, M'Almon, Street, Connell, Beardsley, Freeze, Fisher, Gilbert, Woodward, Hill, Boyd, Rankin, Stewart—15. *Nays*—The Hon. Messrs. Crane, Weldon, and Johnston, and Messrs. Wilson, Barbarie, Allen, Jordan, Partelow, J. M. Wilmot, Hayward, L. A. Wilmot, M'Leod, Brown, H. T. Partelow, End.—15. The Chairman (Mr. Taylor) deciding in the negative.

Hon. Mr. Johnston, Chairman of the Great Road Committee, reported, that in addition to the former grant, the Committee had agreed to recommend a further sum of £7550, to be expended in the following manner:

Road from Great Falls round the Temiscouata Lake,	£1500
Road from Woodstock, through the Williamstown Settlement, to the River Des Chutes,	250
Road from Fredericton to Peticodiac,	2500
Road from Red Rock to the Nerepis,	250
Road from Oak Bay to the Bridge at Eel River,	750
Road from the Bridge at Brockways, Magaguadavic, to the lower Bridge on the Saint Croix,	200
New Road between Grand Lake and Richibucto,	600
Road from Head of Bellisle to Kingston,	600
Road from Fredericton to Oromocto,	400
Royal Road,	500

On Monday the House resolved itself into a committee to consider the Report of the Committee, to whom was referred the consideration of the best mode of granting the Mines in the County of Westmorland; and Mr. L. A. Wilmot read the Report, embracing a Plan upon which the Mines should be granted; pointing out different mining districts in the County of Westmoreland, which are to be put up at public auction with an upset price, and subject to a duty of five per cent. on all minerals or ores which may be raised.

Yesterday the House was engaged in Committee of Supply, and afterwards on the Revenue Bill; when the scale of duties hitherto in force, with a few exceptions, was agreed to. Among other alterations, the Committee recommended that the duty on Rum should be 1s. 9d. per gallon at a certain strength, to increase as the strength increases; 2s. 3d. on Brandy, on whiskey 3s. and on the better kinds of Wines 2s. 6d.; upon every Horse imported from the United States £5 instead of £3 10s. as formerly; and on Oxen and other horned cattle one pound. They also recommended the withdrawal of the duty of one penny per gallon on Molasses which has hitherto been in force.

A Bill for dividing the County of Westmorland, was considered in Committee on Monday, and lost by a majority of 16—14. Mr. Fisher's Bill taxing wild granted Lands was afterwards taken up and passed.

We understand the Bill regulating the duties of Sheriffs in the choice of Jurors has been lost in the Legislative Council. The Bill providing payment for members of that body was taken up on Monday, and after some opposition was concurred in by the Council.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, March 16.

Mr. Woodward, from the Committee appointed on the 18th day of February last, to take under consideration Petitions from St. John, touching an Act passed at the last September Session, for widening and enlarging certain Streets in the said City, submitted their Report, as follows:—

"The Committee to whom were referred the several Petitions from the City of St. John, relative to the operation of the Act of the Legislature of September last, intituled "An Act to authorize the widening and enlarging of certain Streets in the City of St. John, and of laying out other Streets therein," have examined the several allegations set forth in the said Petitions; and having examined the Plan and Assessments of the Commissioners appointed under the aforesaid Act, beg leave to report as follows:

"That so much of the Plan, Assessment and Report as relate to Dock Street, be cancelled, and henceforth be deemed null and void.

"That the said Commissioners be authorized and empowered to extend Dock Street, ten feet only on the east side thereof, and to make a new assessment of the damages arising therefrom.

"That the damages be apportioned in a different manner than provided for in the said Act: and the Committee respectfully recommend the following apportionment as one more just and equal in its operation:—

"The sum of £3000 to be paid out of the Province Treasury by Legislative appropriation; one third of the residue of the gross estimate to be assessed on the parties interested in any Lands in the Burnt District, so called; one third of the said residue to be paid by the Corporation of the said City; and the remaining third of the said residue to be assessed on the Inhabitants of that part of the said City on the Eastern side of the Harbour, excluding from the said assessment the lands, tenements and hereditaments within the said Burnt District.

"And the Committee further beg leave to submit a Bill prepared for the purpose of carrying into effect these their recommendations.

"All which is respectfully submitted.

"I. WOODWARD,
JAMES BROWN,
J. W. WELDON,
WILLIAM M'LEOD,
L. A. WILMOT.

"*Committee Room 13th March*, 1840."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

The Bill, as reported by the Committee, under the Title of—

"A Bill to alter and amend an Act, intituled "An Act to authorise the widening and enlarging of certain Streets in the City of St. John, and of laying out other streets therein," was then handed in, and read a first time.

Mr. Fisher, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address of the House of the 9th instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to bring under the notice of her Majesty's Government, the propriety and expediency of paying the salary of the Master of the Rolls, from the surplus arising from time to time from the reduction of the salaries and other charges on the Civil List, reported that they had attended to that duty, and that his Excellency was pleased to say, that he would bring under the consideration of her Majesty's Government the wishes of the House.

The first number of the new series of the New-York "*Emigrant and Old Countryman*," made its appearance on the 11th inst. in a new dress, and much improved.

JANUARY MAIL.—The long looked for January Packet has at length arrived. It appears that the Swift, which sailed at the regular period, had put back to Falmouth after being at sea 21 days, with mainmast sprung, bulwarks swept away, and other damage, and the loss of one man. The mail was soon after transhipped into the Seagull, Lieut. Parsons, which arrived here on Sunday evening last, after a passage of 48 days. She sailed on the 27th January.—*Halifax Guardian.*

HOSTILE MEETING.—An affair of honor took place at Point Pleasant, on Saturday morning last, between Joseph Howe Esq. M. P. P. attended by Herbert Huntingdon, Esq. M. P. P.; and John Inglis Halliburton, Esq. Clerk of the Executive Council, attended by J. W. Ritchie, Esq. After receiving Mr. Halliburton's fire, Mr. Howe discharged his pistol in the air. The affair originated, so far as we can learn, from some expressions offensive to Mr. Halliburton, which Mr. Howe had used in debate.—*Halifax Times.*

Since the arrival of the Packet, the following new appointments to the Legislative and Executive Councils, have been spoken of as certain:—To be Legislative Councillors—M. G. Black, J. L. Starr., M. Tobin, Jr. Esquires, Halifax; J. Bond, Esq., Yarmouth; J. Morton, Esq., Cornwallis; D. McFarlane, Esq., Wallace; and J. Janvrin, Esq., Arichat. To the Executive Council, James Mc Nab, Esq.—*Ib.*

EASTERN STEAMERS.—The House of Assembly have voted £500 per annum, for three years, to encourage the running of a Steamer from Halifax to St. John's, Newfoundland, twice in each month, touching at Arichat and Sydney.—*Novascotian.*

The death of Dr. ALEXANDER M'DONELL, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kingston, Upper Canada, took place at Dumfries, Scotland, on the 14th January. The Bishop was returning to London from a tour in the Highlands of Scotland, having also visited Ireland; and his intention was to proceed to Rome, on business connected with his Church. While in Scotland, Dr. M'Donell exerted himself to promote emigration to Upper Canada; where few persons were so much beloved and respected as himself. He was well known as the Chaplain of the famous Glengarry Fencibles, who distinguished themselves in Ireland during and after the Rebellion in 1798; and as a reward for their good conduct received from Lord Sidmouth, on the representation of Priest M'Donell, lands in the counties of Glengarry and Stormont, Upper Canada. In the last war with the United States, and during the recent frontier disturbances, the Glengarry men were staunch and active in support of the British connexion. Bishop M'Donell received £400 a year from the Government; and, through his intercession, allowances were made to priests and schoolmasters, which he had himself paid up to 1820, when Lord Sidmouth, who had authorized him to make those payments, procured from Lord Liverpool's Government all arrears and additional allowances. Dr. M'Donell lived on the best terms of Christian fellowship with Dr. Strachan, now Bishop of Toronto, and the Rev. John Bethune, of the Scotch Church, who at one time resided in the immediate neighbourhood, in what is now called the city of Cornwall. The Bishop lived to the advanced age of seventy-nine.—*London Colonial Gazette.*

The U. S. Supreme Court at Washington, has decided against Vermont, in the case of Holmes, the