I heard her with enthusiasm, and when she finished speaking, pressed her to my heart, and felt, indeed, as if our beings never could be long separated. And O! how often has the memory of that night, and those blessed words, brought hope and comfort to my widowed soul when desolation only was my portion!

At other times, seated by the venerated tomb of the Mantuan bard, we would open his own Æneid, and, taking up the story of "Infelix Dido," pursue the touching narrative of her fatal passion with all the ardour and sympathy of lovers. How matchless are the art and pathos with which the whole progress of the love of the hapless Phœnissa is told, from the time that the enamoured queen bade the hero relate the misfortunes of his country and himself, and, during the recital, "hung on the speaker's lips," in still increasing admiration, until her last affecting appeal, when she implores him,

"Per conubia nostra, per inceptos Hymenæos,
Si bene quid de te merui fuit, aut tibi quicquam
Dulce meum miserere domus labentis, et istam,
Oro, si quis adhuc precibus locus, exue mentem."

How naturally does she begin her address! She perceives his sudden coldness, for, as the poet parenthetically says, "Quis fallere possit amantem," opens her exordium, and beginning with all the indignant chidings of disappointed love, softens as she proceeds, until at last she condescends to plead.

"Saltem, si quæ mihi de te suscepta fuisset
Ante fugam soboles, si quis mihi parvulus aula
Luderet Æneas, qui te tamen ore referret,
Non equidem omnino capta, ac deserta viderer."

The character of the Phenician queen—her love, so sudden, burning, and resistless—her deep devotion—her tenderness, mingling in her passionate bursts of indignation and resentment, and subduing her soul, as she beholds those "dulces exuviæ,"

"Tectum Troiana vestimenta et conscius lectus,"

—even in her last hour of desperate despair, all this is so truly Italian, that I had, with the conformity of her own beautiful language, but little trouble in transfusing or conveying the spirit of the poet to such a mind as Francesca's, deeply imbued with the spirit of poetry, and so true to nature that not a chord swept by the hand of the master, but what woke a responsive thrill in the heart of the lovely and enthusiastic girl, as I read, with trembling voice and beating heart, her last affecting words—

"Oh impressa toro, 'Moriemur inulta
Sed moriamur,' ait."

I looked up, and beheld Francesca deeply affected; bright tears filled her lovely eyes, and her bosom heaved with emotion—our eyes met—a hectic colour mounted to her cheek, and she hung down her head in graceful confusion. I gazed on her one moment in rapturous silence; for the first time since I loved I felt the whole burning force of that resistless passion, whose pervading influence sways with one common impulse all animal life. I caught her hand in mine, and pressed her to my heart:

"Oh! when," cried I, passionately, "when, dearest Francesca, may I call thee mine?"

"Dear, dear Eugene!" said she, hiding her face in my bosom, "am I not always thine?"

I felt her heart beating wildly against my own. I raised her drooping head—I imprinted burning kisses on her yielding lips—and rapture, like a torrent, swept over my soul: but soon regaining the mastery of her feelings, and blushing deeply, she gently disengaged herself from my embrace.

"Nay, droop not, Francesca, my more than life!" said I, as, drawing her arm within mine, we moved from the tomb.

A NEW VARIETY OF GRAIN. An English paper gives an account of a new variety of grain, of which a trial has been made this season, though not to a sufficient extent to test satisfactorily its usefulness. The account states that last year a mechanic in Bedale, Yorkshire, received a letter from a relative in Peru, South-America. In it were a few grains of what he called Peruvian barley, which, he stated, produced two crops from one sowing in that country; that is, when one crop was reaped, shoots were proceeding from the stems, which the same season brought to maturity. From curiosity, more than any other motive at that time, these three grains were planted in a garden, and those that vegetated produced a number of stems each, which came to maturity. This year, not having any place where the grain could be safely sown and taken care of, he was permitted to occupy a bed twenty-one yards long and seven feet wide, in the garden of a lady of fortune in Bedale. Some more of the grain was grown in a little garden of his own, and the produce of one indifferent bead was cultivated in the garden of the Rev. John Monson. The corn grew luxuriantly, and produced from some of the grains upwards of thirty stems: from its great height and luxuriance, it suffered from the severe weather in July, but it was cut the 10th of August. There were some green stems growing from the root at the time, but not sufficient to justify the expectation of a second crop in that climate. The grain, when standing, has the appearance of barley, but is much whiter, with a long beard or awn. On being pulled and rubbed in the hand, the awn comes off with the husk, and leaves the grain bare like wheat, to which it bears then a stronger resemblance than to barley, and by some is considered a species of wheat. One hundred pounds sterling was offered for the produce of the small plat of ground above-mentioned, on which the crop, notwithstanding the disadvantage of late season, was very great. This sum was refused, the owner expecting to get more by selling it in small quantities.—*Boston Courier.*

EXTRAORDINARY OATS. Several stalks of oats were taken indiscriminately from a field near Lancaster, England, which, for height and strength, quite surpass any thing of the kind ever before seen. The stalks, complete giants in oats, measured seven feet nine inches on an average; and some others selected from the same field, the prodigious height of eight feet six inches! The field is only an acre, and it was the opinion of competent judges that the present crop would yield from fifteen to sixteen loads of meal. The quantity of seed sown was only five bushels. What is rather remarkable, there is a second ear shooting from the stem, about eighteen inches below the top ear.—*B.*

The Liverpool Journal says—There have been this week employed on one farm on Chat Moss, eighty reapers, principally engaged in reaping wheat, though twenty years ago the whole six thousand acres scarcely produced a bushel of that kind of grain.

Duel between Lieut. Colonel the Earl of Cardigan, (11th Dragoons), and Lieut. Tuckett (late of the same Corps.)—In consequence of the Earl of Cardigan having ascertained that certain letters published recently in the *Morning Chronicle*, reflecting, as his lordship supposed, on his character as an officer and a gentleman, were written by Lieut. Tuckett, late of the same regiment (the 11th Dragoons, of which his Lordship's Lieut. Colonel,) the noble lord sent him, through Captain Douglas, of the 11th, a challenge. This was of course accepted, and Capt. Wainwright, of the half-pay, was the friend selected by Mr. Tuckett to arrange the preliminaries. An apology was demanded by the noble lord, to which the reply was that if he would deny the allegations contained in the letters referred to, it should be given. Lord Cardigan declared that certain portions of these letters were true, but the great part were calumnies. On this the apology was refused, and a meeting was the consequence. It took place on Saturday afternoon on Wimbledon common. The first shot was ineffectual on both sides; on the second fire Mr. Tuckett received his adversary's ball in the back part of the lower ribs, which traversed round to the spine. The ball has been extracted, and Mr. Tuckett is doing well, having been pronounced out of danger.

[*From Bennett's N. Y. Herald.*]

COCHRAN'S PATENT BORE CANNON.—Several very interesting and important experiments were made with Cochran's Cannon, on Tuesday last, at Sandy Hook, under the direction of Captain Newton, of the U. S. steam frigate Fulton, and Mr. Cochran, the inventor. The Secretary of the Navy gave orders that the cannon should be tested to the utmost, and it has been done.

At nine o'clock, the steam frigate started from the East River, with Commodore Dekay, Captain Cowdin, Mr. Cochran, and several other scientific gentlemen on board, including, of course, Captain Newton, the commander of the Fulton, and his officers, who are all well acquainted with every branch of gunnery and artillery.

In one hour and forty five minutes, the steamer reached Sandy Hook, which shows her to be a very fast sailer. In consequence of the shoal water, the company had to be taken ashore on the shoulders of the sailors, who waded knee deep through the water, and looked like so many old men, on the shoulders of so many Sinbads.

Soon after they landed, the experiments commenced. The cannon had been taken down the day before, and was therefore ready. Its appearance cannot very well be described here without a diagram. All we can say, is, that it has three chambers, is made of brass, is a six pounder, and is very neat and compact in all its arrangements. It is now to be seen at Niblo's Garden. Its advantage in battle over common cannon are obvious.

First—Its efficiency in point of celerity is fully equal to four guns now in use.

Second—It has the durability of three common guns, for it has three breeches, and all guns first fail at the breach, where the charge ignites, and the ball starts.

Third—Safety in charging. All guns ever used require sponging at every discharge. This cannot become so heated as to require sponging at all.

Fourth—Its great advantages on ship board. The construction of the gun is such that it don't recoil, and consequently remains steady at the port hole; and the time necessarily consumed in drawing it in, to sponge, is saved; and all danger in sending the men outside to load is overcome.

Fifth—It can be loaded with the greatest celerity and ease, for throwing shells of large calibre.

Sixth—It only requires three or four men to manage it, no matter what may be its weight. In the British service eleven men are necessary to manage a sixty-four pounder.

So far for its advantages. It is seen by the above that they are very great—particularly the last. When manned by persons familiar with its operations, it can be discharged twelve times a minute, with accuracy and regularity. On Tuesday it discharged five ball cartridges in sixteen seconds. The balls discharged followed each other, and before the first fired reached the water, another was whistling through the air. But, in making five discharges in sixteen seconds, sight can be taken but once. In twelve discharges a minute, however, the gunner can take aim at each discharge. The quickest time ever made with a common gun was in the French army, when a piece of artillery was fired seventimes, and loaded for the eight, in a minute, but without taking sight. These rapid discharges of the old gun, however, are very dangerous, because it becomes over heated, and the powder is liable to ignite, whilst Cochran's, having three breeches, keeps cool, and therefore safe all the time. Cochran's cannon was fired fifty times within an hour, without the use of a sponge, swab, a priming wire, or having a vent tender.

Perhaps a cannon never before underwent such a test. Each cartridge weighed from one pound and a quarter to two pounds of powder, prepared expressly, the strength of which was thirty per cent greater than that used in our army and navy. And the percussion caps were equally powerful. They fastened the flannel and paper wrapper of the cartridges with ease and without failure. Many other cannon would have exploded with like charges.

It was impossible to ascertain how far the balls were thrown, for many went into the water. The distance of one was measured, and found to be fourteen hundred yards.

The accuracy with which Mr. Cochran throws a ball is remarkable. At the fourth fire of the gun, and his first sight, he sent a six pounder directly through the centre of the bull's eye, on a target five hundred yards distant.

So much for the experiments, and advantages, and capabilities of this new instrument, to deal out death and destruction. It is the greatest improvement of the kind ever made. Not since the invention of powder has such a death-dealing cannon been offered to our modern warriors. It is to be principally used to throw hollow shot and shells, and will, no doubt, in a very short time, change entirely the system of modern warfare. After Henry Clay had seen it tried at Washington, last winter, he said to Mr. Cochran "I should think that your cannon ought to commend itself strongly to those who are charged with the care of the public defence."

This cannon goes to England shortly with Mr. Cochran, and there is no question but that the British government will adopt it for their service. Our naval officers speak highly of it, and say that for gun-boats, no cannon is so well adapted.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer of Saturday.]

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM CHINA.—The ship Venice, from Canton, arrived at this port yesterday. She left Canton on the 22d May, and Macao three days after, and therefore brings later dates.

We are informed by the intelligent supercargo, that no progress whatever had been made towards an adjustment of the British and Chinese difficulties, but that, on the contrary, when the Venice left Canton, a number of large China junks and scows, with stone had dropped down the river ready to stop the Channel against the British fleet, then daily expected to arrive from Singapore. The American merchants were about leaving Canton for Macao.

There was much diversion of opinion in relation to the probabilities of a war—but the English residents and their families, were all living at Macao.—Captain Elliott the agent of the British Government, was also at that place.

The only English men of war in the Canton river, when the V. left were the Volage, Hyacinth and Druid. But the British fleet at Singapore, consisting of 20 vessels of war and 40 transports—a powerful armament—were known to be at Singapore—and on the eve of sailing to the anticipated scene of action. It appears also, that Admiral Elliot, with three line of battle-ships, had passed the straits of Sonda.

A British Commissariat Department was stationed at Singapore.

An impression prevailed at Macao, that within three or four weeks from the sailing of the Venice, something decisive would take place—that either the Chinese would agree to terms to be proposed, or that a warlike demonstration would be made, and probably a blow struck.

The last edict issued, prohibits the importation of British Goods and manufactures of every kind whether in British ships, or the vessels of other nations.

Teas were scarce and dear. Most of the business immediately connected with Canton was transacted by American ships. The teas were taken in American bottoms, and delivered on board the British ships, which were thus loaded in the outer anchorages.

Strange to say, the smuggling of opium is affirmed to be as great as ever at different ports of the coast. The whole of this trade was transacted under the British flag—at least all vessels carrying opium coastwise, had British colors.

THE ROTATION SYSTEM.

(*From the Naval and Military Gazette.*)

The question of the Rotation System of Foreign Service has been so much discussed, that we should not revert to it now but for the circumstance of certain regiments being named for foreign stations, which has caused much indignation and surprise among Military men and others who are interested in the welfare of the Service; indignation, that such palpable partiality should continue to be shown to certain corps, to the mortification and detriment of the rest of the Army: and surprise, that no man can be found among the many Military Members of Parliament with spirit enough to bring under notice an abuse which is engendering much discontent in the working part of Her Majesty's Land Forces.

Among other moves, the following are stated to be about to take place:—7th Fusiliers from Gibraltar to Corfu; 79th to Mediterranean; 42nd to Mediterranean; 33d to West Indies!!!

It is to these principles we would draw attention, and it is our imperative duty tell Lord Hill that there are bounds to the glaring injustice with which the Army is treated, beyond which it would not be prudent to advance.

The 7th Regiment have not been in the memory of man in what is called a bad station; neither have the 42nd. The 79th also came home from Canada, where they have been on a tour of pleasure, and are now going on another to the Mediterranean; while the 33rd, whose last station was *Jamaica*, (and well are remembered their sufferings,) go again to that pestiferous climate to be once more decimated by that scourge of the tropics, the yellow fever.

With regard to the Military Members of Parliament, nothing can be expected of them; they are expectants themselves and are at best, we fear, but "*dumb dogs*," with the honourable exception of Lord George Lennox; his late appointment, however, about the Court, looks rather inauspicious. But what has become of "Mr. Bannerman," who was once considered a staunch friend of the Army, and won golden opinions from the Service for his bold advocacy of the cause of the old Lieutenants

To return to this piece of vile jobbery. Why if it that this favouritism should be shown to certain corps? Have the 7th, 42d, and 79th, ever performed any gallant action which has not been equalled by fifty other regiments? Are they in better order than nine-tenths of the rest of the Army? We think the negative could be given to these questions, but even if they were superior, would there be any cause for surprise? Let these pets undergo the ordeal of the rum of the West, and the *arrack* of the East, and then if they are pronounced even by their most strenuous advocates as superior, there may be cause for these invidious distinctions; but until that is the case, we will never cease to raise our voice against the cruel policy of selecting certain corps to serve in the Mediterranean and in Canada while the remainder are condemned to everlasting tropical stations.

There may be another reason, for the abuse of which there are such loud complaints. The Adjutant-General is a Scotchman*, and notional partiality is a very strong feeling. Tuesday it discharged five ball cartridges in sixteen seconds. The balls discharged followed each other, and before the first fired reached the water, another was whistling through the air. But, in making five discharges in sixteen seconds, sight can be taken but once. In twelve discharges a minute, however, the gunner can take aim at each discharge. The quickest time ever made with a common gun was in the French army, when a piece of artillery was fired seventimes, and loaded for the eight, in a minute, but without taking sight. These rapid discharges of the old gun, however, are very dangerous, because it becomes over heated, and the powder is liable to ignite, whilst Cochran's, having three breeches, keeps cool, and therefore safe all the time. Cochran's cannon was fired fifty times within an hour, without the use of a sponge, swab, a priming wire, or having a vent tender.

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* The Quartermaster-General bears a Scotch name, but we recollect, in his remarkable evidence before the House of Commons in Mrs. Mary Ann Clarke and Colonel Wardle's investigation, the gallant General claimed the honour of being a Welshman. Sir Willoughby's evidence before the Military Commission proved him to be a friend to the Service, which is more than we can say of *all* who gave and received evidence.—ED.

New Mode of Binding Ships.—We have just seen the plan of a patent invention by Mr. Jonathan Fell, ship-builder, Workington, which promises to be of great use in our naval architecture. The thing has already been in useful play. This invention is a new mode of building tried in various building-yards, and found to answer uncommonly well. Where knee timbers are scarce, the thing will come into most ships. It consists simply of bolts passed through the ship's side, and having iron cheeks affixed on the ends of the beams; such cheeks having holes formed therein, through which the bolts pass; and, by means of screw-nuts, the sides of the ship and the beams are tightly drawn together and bound. This new mode may be used separately or conjointly with ordinary knees. It is well known to ship-builders, that in using knees, even according to the most approved manner, the beams and sides separate, technically called "working." This arises from the nature of the knees, which, in fact, act as levers on the bolts which fix them; and the slightest giving way or drawing of the bolts makes a very wide separation between the end of a beam and the side of a ship, owing to the distance the bolt which fixes the knee to the side of the ship is from the beam. Now, the bolts of the new plan coming parallel with the beam, and in a line therewith, no such separating of the beam and the sides of a ship can take place, as no drawing of bolts can take place after they are once well affixed. Altogether, it appears to us that the invention possesses simplicity of construction, strength of material, and fastness of holding or binding, not to be found in any mode hitherto in use.—*Tyne Pilot.*

THE IRON TRADE.—An advance of 10s. per ton has been made on the prices of iron by the Staffordshire and Welsh houses. This alteration has, we understand, been caused by the sudden demand for rails for the railroads in America, the extension of lines in which country is proceeding with rapid strides. Orders for this species of manufactured iron have, during the past weeks, been given out to the iron trade to the enormous weight of 35,000 tons, and it is anticipated, when this contract is completed, others will speedily follow, though probably not to the present extent. The above order has been kept back to the latest period, with the view to take advantage of the deficiency in our harvest; but the late fine weather, and the admirable samples of new wheat which have appeared [illegible] sell, have completely disappointed [illegible] speculators, as to our being con[illegible] much upon foreign countries for [illegible]—*Worcester Journal.*

Extract of a Letter from St. [illegible] 11, 1840:—"We were much [illegible] ago by the arrival of Her Ma[illegible] plin, giving an account of b[illegible] days since, the French frig[illegible] Prince de Joinville on board, [illegible] purpose of conveying the rem[illegible] France: *preparations* are mak[illegible]ders of *Government* into exe[illegible] surprised to learn that in order [illegible] Governor has received order[illegible] it appears are assumed of the [illegible] which consists of three companies of the 91st Regiment, commanded by a captain; only four officers altogether, besides a few artillerymen) to turn out the militia when the Prince makes his appearance; the officers of this corps consist of two or three of the Government officers, and a few shopmen, planters, and clerks. Orders are issued that they are to be on the alert in their full uniform, and put themselves as much as possible in the way of the Prince and suite, for appearance sake. P. S. The militia are out to day to learn the funeral exercise. Besides the foregoing, the Governor has instructions, in consequence of his limited income, to cause the Prince to be entertained at the Castle, which is undergoing a cleansing and whitewashing, under the superintendence of Captain Alexander, Royal Engineers."

DREADFUL.—On Tuesday afternoon, as a girl named Clark, with a child in her arms about two years old, was witnessing Batty's collection of wild beasts, exhibiting in the Cattle market, at Bath, she incautiously approached too near one of the cages containing a leopard. The animal caught at her clothes, and on the girl turning round it grasped the child's face near the eye lacerating it in a frightful manner, and making several indentations with its teeth about the jaw and neck.—The poor little creature was taken to the United Hospital, but it was found to be so dreadfully injured that recovery is hopeless.

New Surgical Operation.—We understand that the operation recently introduced by Deiffinback, of Berlin, for the cure of Squinting, has been successfully performed at the Bristol General Hospital by Mr. Erigstocke, in the presence of several surgeons. The patient was a young woman who had laboured under this deformity from early infancy, and with very little pain from the operation the axis of both eyes were rendered instantly uniform.

SARDINIAN CONSPIRACY.—We find the following in the *Courier de Lyon.*—"The Sardinian Government, having, a short time since, collected about 300 malefactors and delinquents in its continental states, formed them into a body, and sent them to Alghier, in Sardinia, to work upon the roads, under the guard of a corps of 500 men, composed of soldiers who themselves had punishment for breaches of discipline still to undergo. The prisoners and their guards soon came to an understanding, and formed a plot for plundering Alghiero, massacring the 1,500 inhabitants, and then making their escape at sea on board vessels and boats, which they secretly hired for the purpose. This conspiracy was accidently discovered by a merchant, who, wanting to ship some goods, found that all the vessels were engaged to be ready to sail on the same evening.—On this being made known to General de Asserth, the commandant, the captains were summoned and examined, and the plot thereby detected. The General sent for troops from every point of the Island, and in the dead of the night pounced upon the whole ship and secured them. He immediately shot twelve in the presence of their associates, but feeling to take upon himself the responsibility of executing any more, sent off an express to the King with a report of what had taken place. His Majesty despatched one of his aides-de-Camp to the General highly approving his conduct, and conferring upon him the title of Governor General of the Island, with a high rank in the order of the Annunciado. The malefactors have since been divided in small brigades, and scattered over different parts of the Island."

CHARTIST CHURCHES.—One of the most remarkable features of chartism in this part of the country is the number of places of worship which are opening in the various localities where their numerical strength is greatest. The Chartists have sermons regularly on Sabbaths in Glasgow, Hamilton, Lanark, Paisley, Greenock, Eaglesham, Kilbarchan, and other towns in the neighbourhood; and in all these places lay-preachers officiate by turns. They regularly baptise children, and we understand that the sacrament will shortly have been dispensed by them on Sunday in the town of Kilbarchan. The Chartist Churches are founded not upon any religious, but upon a political principle, and are therefore, in the strictest sense of the term, political churches. Of all the absurdities of chartism, the attempting to form a religious sect, on the ground of a political principle, seems the greatest.—*Glasgow Argus.*

BEACON ON THE GOODWIN SANDS!—Who has not heard of the Goodwin sands, dangerous shoals composed of quicksand, which extend to a considerable distance in the eastern part of the British Channel, off the mouth of the Thames—where thousands of vessels have been lost with all their gallant crews? The erection of a beacon or a lighthouse on the sands, has hitherto been regarded as an impracticable undertaking—but we learn by late English papers that a BEACON *has at length been erected on the Goodwin Sands*, at the suggestion and under the superintendance of Capt. Bullock. The official account of the position and bearings of the beacon are not yet given. It was probably erected on the *screw* principle.

DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN. On Wednesday, much anxiety was manifested by the parties interested, for the arrival of several vessels, which were known to be on their voyages, laden with foreign corn, the duty, which was then 2s 8d, being certain to rise after Thursday to 6s 8d per quarter. One vessel, from the Baltic, arrived in the afternoon, and the consignees of the cargo had just time to enter it at the custom-house before the close of business, and pay the duty of 2s 8d. The New-York and the Adirondack, from New-York, laden with breadstuffs, were both due at this port, and were anxiously looked for by their consignees. The New-York was telegraphed off Holyhead early in the morning, but, though the wind was fair and strong, the ship did not run for port, because she would have arrived at the entrance to the Victoria Channel at dead low water. She did not therefore enter till night, too late, of course, for the owners of the wheat and flour to avail themselves of the low rate of duty. On Friday morning, the Adirondack arrived, and her bread-stuffs, as well as those of the New-York, will have to pay the 6s 8d duty.—[*Liverpool Albion, Sept. 18.*]

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—Since the few remarks respecting the want of a new Church appeared in the Chronicle of the 2d instant, it has become a very general subject of conversation among those belonging to the Established Church. It is universally admitted that much more accommodation is required than can possibly be obtained at Trinity and Saint John Churches. Very many respectable families are desirous of obtaining Pews at fair prices, which cannot be had at either of the Churches named, while for the poorer classes there is scarcely any provision at all.

For some days past, it has been rumoured that the Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church have proposed enlarging that building, in order to give more accommodation; but the limited space such an [illegible] would give, would not at all meet [illegible] of our growing city. The pre[illegible] seem to have quite enough business [illegible] to manage correctly, and [illegible] provide for: it is therefore [illegible] side of the [illegible] and that [illegible] provided desirable an object. The city is now too large to be under the sole guidance of one Rector and an Assistant, and the duties required, far too heavy for two persons to attend faithfully.

VOICES FROM THE LOWER COVE.

October 15, 1840.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, OCTOBER 16, 1840.

No later European dates have been received during the past week.

LECTURES ON EGYPT AND PALESTINE.—*Mr. Buckingham*, the celebrated Oriental traveller, arrived in this City, last evening, in the steamer Maid-of-the Mist, from Windsor. Mr. Buckingham purposes giving a course of Five Lectures, on those interesting Countries; and as his time is necessarily limited for New-Brunswick, his first Lecture will take place this evening, in the Long Room, at St. John Hotel, King street. We direct the attention of our readers to Mr. Buckingham's advertisement in this paper, and feel fully confident that our respectable citizens will not lose the opportunity of gratifying their literary taste.

MUSIC SCHOOL.—We are requested to state, that the Time, for admission to *Mr. Bennison's* Singing Classes, is extended to Monday next the 19th inst. Class Room at Mr. James O. Bett's, King street.

His Lordship the Right Reverend the Bishop of the Diocese, so long expected in New-Brunswick, arrived here last evening in the steamer Nova Scotia, from Digby.

The Rev. Mr. Carey took his departure yesterday morning in the steamer North America, for Boston, on his way to the Canadas; his departure is much regretted by a numerous and respectable body of Parishioners.—Mr. Carey's Farewell Sermon has been published by request, and is for sale at Messrs. Sears' and S. K. Foster, King street, & at the Circulating Library.

THE PROSECUTION FOR LIBEL.

We publish below a copy of a rule of Court granted on the motion of the Attorney General on Tuesday the first day of term, in the libel causes against the Chronicle. Our readers will see that this day at 2 o'clock the Special Jury will have been struck, who are to determine whether in time to come the inhabitants of the British Colonies are to say 'boo to a goose,' or to dare to make a remark upon the application of the money that is wrung from them in the shape of taxes upon every thing they eat, drink, buy, sell, wear, or any way handle, on pain of an *ex officio* information on motion of Mr. Allen Wilmot or Mr. Partelow. Although this rule looks quite different from the reports circulated throughout the summer by members of the Government, that the cause would not be brought to trial, it does not intimate when the special jury will be called upon, nor what day it is intended to bring on the trial. Of this we presume we shall have the usual notice in the customary way—Some of these days we shall bring under review all the abominations of that abominable Inquisition, Star Chamber mode of proceeding by ex officio information: at present we shall merely allude to one which appears on the face of the rule. We wish to ask by whom is the Special Jury struck in this cause, in which the Governor is the prosecutor? Answer—By an officer nominated by the Governor and removable by the Governor at pleasure!! Is this fair? Do both the parties come into Court, as they ought to do, according to the principles of the British Constitution, on equal terms? Why was a special jury asked for? Was it that it was not considered safe to trust to the ordinary jury of the county?—What a clear and decided advantage is thus obtained by the prosecution! In the County of York we are total strangers,—persons the most bitterly prejudiced against us, and the most obsequious retainers of Government and expectants of Government favor may be included in the list, and we not know it: while on the contrary, to our adversaries, residing as they do within the county, the opinions of every person will be known. We do not hesitate to pronounce this mode of proceeding as unfair, but quite of a piece with every other part of this unfair system adopted against us. The rule tells us that the special jury is to be struck at the expence of the prosecution. We know not what others may think, but we think that that portion of the revenue which we ourselves contribute, might be expended to much better purpose than in gratifying the private revenge of Mr. Allen Wilmot, or of Mr. John Partelow. If we have displeased those persons, let them seek redress as others have done when offended, in a more gentlemanly and honorable manner, and if they do so, we assure them that we will not request the Governor to prosecute them by the Attorney General at the public expense.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

On the thirteenth day of October, in the fourth year of the Reign of Queen Victoria.

The Queen, vs. *Lewis W. Durant.*

It is ordered that the Sheriff of York County shall at the expence of the prosecution, summon a panel of this Rule to be given to him, attend the Master with the Freeholders' book of Jurors for the said county, and that such Master shall nominate thereout Forty Eight persons, being qualified to serve on such Jury, of whom twelve shall be struck out on each side, and the remaining Twenty Four shall be returned by the said Sheriff to try the issue joined between the parties.

Upon motion of the Attorney General.
By the Court.
J. W. BERTON,
Deputy Clerk Crown, Sup. Court.

I do hereby appoint Friday next, 16th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the parties to attend me at my office in Fredericton, for the execution of this rule.—Dated this 13th day of October, A. D. 1840.

J. W. BERTON,
Dep. Clerk Crown.

From the Observer.

THE GALLANT BROCK.

We have much pleasure in inserting in our columns the following resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Officers of the First Battalion Saint John City Militia, for the purpose of raising subscriptions to aid in re-constructing the Monument to the memory of the late gallant General Sir ISAAC BROCK, who so gloriously fell, in the moment of victory, at the battle of Queenston Heights, on the 13th October, 1812, of which memorable event *this day* is the anniversary. The Monument to the gallant Hero, on Queenston Heights, it will be recollected, was almost totally destroyed last spring by some base villain, who attempted to blow it up with powder. We trust a universal feeling will be shown by all to record their names in support of this Loyal object.

St. John, New-Brunswick.
October 8th, 1840.

A meeting of the 1st Battalion St. John City Militia, was held this Evening at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration a Communication received from the Adjutant General of Militia of New-Brunswick, dated 15th September, 1840, relative to the reconstruction of BROCK'S Monument,—Lieut. Col. PETERS in the Chair.

The Chairman submitted several Resolutions carried at a meeting of Militia and other inhabitants of Upper Canada, held at Queenston Heights, on the 30th July, and also at a meeting held at Toronto, 17th August, 1840, with the object of recording the indignation of the Canadian People at the destruction of the Monument which had been erected to the memory of Major General Sir ISAAC BROCK, on Queenston Heights, and for its re-construction upon a more extensive and suitable scale.

After which the following Resolutions were [illegible] erected on Queenston [illegible] the British Public in ge[illegible] to the inhabitants of [illegible] because it indicated [illegible] over the invaders of our [illegible] and sacred by the blood [illegible] that victory, therefore, [illegible] this meeting, viewing [illegible] and detestation the [illegible] which has caused its destruction, record their entire coincidence of opinion and feeling with the Population of these Provinces, that the perpetrators confined it is to be hoped, to a small number of infuriated miscreants, are worthy of the deepest moral reprobation of all civilized communities.

2. *Resolved*, That the Officers of the Battalion feel fully confident that all classes of Her Majesty's Loyal subjects in the Province of New-Brunswick, regards with satisfaction and admiration, the proceedings at a meeting of the loyal and brave Militia and other inhabitants of Upper Canada held at Queenston Heights on the 30th July, 1840, to take into consideration the steps necessary for the reconstruction of a Monument to the memory of the late Major General Sir ISAAC BROCK.

3. *Resolved*, That the Officers of the First Battalion City Militia have ever esteemed the memory of the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock with feelings of the highest admiration and respect; and that they will with pride and satisfaction cheerfully contribute their aid towards the re-constructing a Monument to the memory of that departed Hero.

4. *Resolved*, That the Officers in command of Companies in this Battalion be requested to take immediate steps to apprise their respective Companies of the subject in contemplation, that the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men may have an opportunity of showing their feelings, by offering their aid in carrying so desirable an object into effect.

5. *Resolved*, That Captains E. L. Jarvis, Charles Drury, and T. W. Peters, be a Committee to receive subscriptions from the Officers of the Battalion and that the Captains of each Company, with the Subalterns, prepare lists and receive subscriptions from the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of their respective Companies; and that the several sums when collected, be paid into the hands of JAMES KING, Esq., Paymaster of the Battalion, to be deposited in the Bank of British North America, and a draft obtained on the sister Bank in Canada, in favour of Colonel RICHARD ULLOCK, Adjutant General for Upper Canada.

6. *Resolved*, That Lieut. Colonel PETERS be requested to forward a copy of the proceedings of this Meeting to the Hon. Lieut. Col. GEORGE SHORE, Adjutant General, and also to Sir ALLAN MCNAB, President of the Committee of Management for obtaining subscriptions, with a certificate of the amount deposited, subject to the order of the Adjutant General of Upper Canada.

J. BOYD, M. D.
Surgeon 1st Bat. City Militia.
Secretary.

In obedience to the requisition of the Lieutenant Colonel Commanding, the Officers of the 1st Battalion St. John County Militia met on Tuesday the 13th inst., in furtherance of the erection of a Monument to the memory of Major General Sir ISAAC BROCK, on Queenston Heights, (Upper Canada,) rendered necessary from the injury done to the former one, built by a grateful people to his memory. Lieut. Col. ANDERSON being requested to take the Chair, Major WEDDERBURN was appointed Secretary.

Resolved unanimously, If continued disturbances and reckless perturbation amongst the people of these Provinces be the objects of worthless aliens or disaffected exiles; let the spontaneous meetings of Her Majesty's loyal subjects assure them, that their attempts will be repelled and that the integrity, legitimate order and tranquility of our country will be duly maintained.—Not only does this meeting in common with others view with detestation the base attempt made to destroy General Brock's Monument in Upper Canada, and our willingness to join in aid of the construction of another to perpetuate his memory; but also that our best thanks are due and respectfully tendered to His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, for affording us an opportunity of uniting with our Colonial brethren in a cause so justly due to the illustrious Dead, and the honour of the British Nation!

Resolved, That with feelings of deep sensibility we call to mind that this is the 28th Anniversary of the day that the gallant Brock was killed, but a proud day to his memory, and to those his gallant companions in arms who survive him.

Resolved, That we honour the bravery evinced by the Regular and Volunteer forces in Canada of the present day, who shew by their deeds, that the same invincible firmness exists; and that the lapse of time cannot change their attachment to the British Crown and Institutions.

Resolved, That the Captains of Companies be a Committee with power to appoint Sub-Committees for the collection of Subscriptions from the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the 1st Battalion Saint John County Militia for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of the Gallant Brock and Heroes of that day.

Resolved, That the Secretary do transmit to the Adjutant General of Militia of this Province (the Hon. Lt. Col. Shore) copies of the proceedings of this meeting, and to those interested in its object in Canada

Resolved, That Captain Matthews (Paymaster) be the Treasurer of the Battalion Fund for the above purpose.

"*Down with your dust.*"—At a meeting of Capt. Robertson's Company of the New-Brunswick Regt. of Artillery, held at Betts' Long Room, St. John, on Tuesday evening 13th October, Capt. Robertson read the Resolutions passed at a Public Meeting held on the 30th July, 1840, on Queenston Heights, respecting Brock's Monument, after which, it was

Unanimously Resolved, that the Company with much satisfaction concur in those Resolutions: and in order to further the laudable object of re-constructing the Monument to Major General BROCK, the Officers, Non-commissioned officers & gunners of the Company will cheerfully contribute a sum equal to one day's pay of their respective ranks.

Captain NICHOLSON'S Company met last evening and adopted a similar course.

NEW VESSELS.—On Sunday last was towed into this harbour by the steamer Nova Scotia, from Salmon River, a new ship called the *Jane Augusta*, built by Mr. J. W. Doane, for Mr. A. B. Therne of this city.

On Wednesday was launched from the ship yard of Mr. Reddock, in Portland, for Messrs. Parkes & Megan, of this city, a coper fastened ship called the *Percy*, of 600 tons register, and is said to be a fine specimen of Naval Architecture.

On Sunday morning was towed thro' the Falls, by the steamer John Ward, under the direction of Capt. Wm. Eagles, a fine new ship called the *Speed*, of 1010 tons burthen.

A new ship of 800 tons, built at Granville, for Messrs. E. Barlow & Sons, called the *England*, was towed to this Port yesterday, by the steamer Nova Scotia.

Launched at Londonderry, (N. S.) on the 3d of October, a fine ship called the "*Cambridge*," built by Mr. A. McLellan, for Mackay, Brothers & Co. of this city.

From the ship yard of Messrs. W. & I. Lawton, in Portland, on Saturday last, a splendid Barque called the "*Hotspond*," of 320 tons, and owned by Mr. James McKay, of this city.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 8th *October*, 1840.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to approve of Captain James T. Hanford, of the Saint John City Rifle Battalion, retiring from the Militia Service, and in consideration of his long and approved services, that he should retain his rank.

Captain John M'Leod, of the 2d Battalion of King's County Militia, having tendered his resignation, His Excellency has been pleased to accept the same.

Robert A. Hay, Gent. is appointed Ensign in the 1st Battalion Carleton Militia.

By Command.
GEORGE SHORE, A. G. M.

QUEBEC, 2d October.