THE

Weekly Chronicle.

Terms—15 shillings per annum :] "*Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque.*" [12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

VOL. IV. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1840. No. 50.

The Chronicle,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by LEWIS W. DURANT & Co. at their Office in Mr. D. M'Millan's building, Prince William Street.

Terms—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.—When sent by mail, 2s. 6d. extra.

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Weekly Almanack.

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Last Qr. 20th, 7h. 38m morn.

Public Institutions.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Thos. Leavitt, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 3 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days.-Director next week: Geo. Swinney, Esq.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Lewis Burns, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: R. M. Jarvis, Esq.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—(Saint John Branch.)—R. H. Liston, Esq. Manager. Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Hours of Business, from 10 to 3. Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days. Director next week: James Kirk, Esq.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—John Boyd, Esquire, President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock. [All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

SAVINGS BANK.—Hon. Ward Chipman, President.—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesday's. Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.

MARINE INSURANCE.—I. L. Bedell, Broker. The committee of Underwriters meet every morning at 10 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Jas. Kirk, Esq President.—Office open every day (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock. ☞All applications for Insurance to be made in writing.

ESSENCE OF SMOKE.

For the Smoking of Hams, Bacon, Fish, Beef, &c.

THE subscriber begs respectfully to announce to the Public, that the Essence of Smoke has been extensively used throughout the Province during the past season, and that all those who have given it a fair trial, recommend it as decidedly preferable to the old mode of smoking fish and meat.

House-keepers, Provision-dealers, and others can smoke any quantity of meat or fish, without the least inconvenience or loss of time, by attending to the following plain directions:—While the ham, &c. is moist from the pickle, wipe it with a dry towel, then wash it over twice or three times with the Essence of smoke, allowing six hours to elapse between each washing; hang it up, to dry slowly; it will then keep for years, and in any climate.

No fly or insect will touch any thing preserved with the Essence of Smoke.

Half a pint is sufficient for the largest ham.

Meat or Fish that has become tainted will be restored to a wholesome state in a few hours by being washed once or twice with the Essence of smoke.

For its uses in the cure of Rheumatism, Inflammations, Cuts, Burns, Sprains, and many other complaints, and also for its beneficial effects in the removal of diseases, and accidents to which horses and cattle are liable, as Inflammatory sprains, spavin, heaves, &c. see handbills.

A liberal commission allowed to merchants and traders wishing to become agents.

Sold by Thos. Walker & son, J. & J. Alexander, Peters & Tilley, and G. Chadwick, St. John; J. Cook, Carleton; Robert Boyle, Portland; Barnes Travis, Indian Town; James F. Gale, Fredericton; G. E. Bonnell, Gagetown; J. Baird, Woodstock; Jas. Lyons, Long Reach; Thos. Sime, St. Andrews; G. Ruggles, St. Stephen; Gould Picket, Kingston; Samuel Fairweather, Bellisle; David Burnham, Digby, N. S.; G. Bent, Bridgetown; Sternes Jones, Weymouth; J. Runciman, Annapolis; E. W. B. Wood, Yarmouth; J. D. Harris, Kentville, and by the subscriber.

JOHN ELLIOTT.

Hampton, 24 July, 1840.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

THE Subscribers having leased the above named Establishment from the Company, and put the whole in a thorough state of repair, they respectfully beg to intimate that the House will be re-opened on *Monday next*, the 17th instant.

They are determined that every thing which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of those who may patronize them, shall be strictly attended to on their part, and they confidently hope that their exertions will merit a share of public support.

☞A supply of the choicest Wines and Liquors will be constantly on hand at the Hotel.

WILLIAM SCAMMELL,
JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

St. John, Feb. 15, 1840.

WANTED immediately, at Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton, an experienced COOK, and an experienced Head WAITER. The wages will be liberal, but none need apply without a good character. For further particulars apply to Mr. A. R. TRURO, St. John, or at Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton. *April* 24.

☞A supply of fresh Garden and Flower Seeds for sale as above.

☞NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of DANIEL BRUNDAGE, late of Carleton, City of Saint John, N. B., deceased, are requested to present their accounts, duly attested, within Twelve Months from the date hereof: and those indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

HANNAH A. BRUNDAGE, *Adm'rx.*
WM. OLIVE, Sen. *Administrator.*

Carleton, 30th April, 1840.

J. M'LARDY'S

New Baking Establishment, near the Post-Office, Princess-st.

WHEAT and Rye BREAD of superior quality, being manufactured on the most improved plan and warranted free from souring.

Victoria Tea BISCUIT fresh every day. Breakfast ROLLS every morning at 8 o'clock.

Ship Bread made to order, in the best Greenock style.

15th November.

Dr. Poett's Eradictor.

THE celebrity of this Medicine, in curing recent cases of Gonnorrhea, generally in 24 hours, and when the disease is of longer standing, there is no medicine so efficacious. There is no case of Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Fluor. Albus. &c. &c. wherein any preparation has been so uniformly successful in eradicating every vestige from the constitution. Warranted to contain no mineral substance. It is as pleasant as it is certain, and retains its virtues in any climate. - For sale by appointment, at the Circulating Library, by

Feb. 21, 1840. A. R. TRURO.

Economical EATING HOUSE,
CROSS STREET.

ALFRED COLLINS begs leave to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced at his Establishment in *Cross street*, a regular EATING HOUSE, where gentlemen can be accommodated with Dinners, Lunches, Tea, Coffee, &c. &c.

Hot Joints every day from 1 to 3 o'clock. Hot Soups at any hour in the day. Tea and Coffee morning and evening.—☞Private Dining Rooms when required. *May* 15.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE above Company having been duly organized, is prepared to effect Insurances on Houses and against loss or damage by Fire. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from Insuring in becoming Members of the said Company will please make application at the office of CHARLES GALLAGHER, Esq., corner of Market Square and Prince Wm. street, where the articles of association, bye-laws, rules and regulations may be seen, and the rate of Premium for Insurance ascertained. The Company will attend every day (Sundays excepted) from ten to three o'clock, for the purpose of deciding upon any applications which may be made.

☞A box for the reception of applications will be kept at the office.

St. John, Feb. 21, 1840.

KIRSOP & SONS,

Architects, Stonecutters, and Builders, from England:

BEG respectfully to acquaint the Gentlemen of this City and Province, that they have commenced business as above in Saint John. Their experience in some of the best Buildings in the North of England, enables them to furnish plans and specifications on the most improved and approved principles, and are now prepared to contract or otherwise engage to erect buildings of any magnitude or fashion. Persons wishing their services can find them at Mrs. BROOK'S Boarding house, Church street. April 9.

Storage.

STORAGE to a moderate extent may be had in the subscriber's Brick Warehouse, which being fitted with Iron Doors and Window shutters, may safely be considered as FIRE PROOF. Entrance from Prince William street.

Feb. 7. JAMES T. HANFORD.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS, FLOCK MASTERS, AND BREEDERS OF STOCK.

Horse, Cattle, & Sheep Medicines.

MESSRS. HARRIS & CO., London, Proprietors, respectfully solicit the patronage of Noblemen, Farmers, Flock Masters, &c. for their Medicines, and beg to say that a single trial will at once establish their value. At this season of the year they feel it necessary to direct attention to their various Medicines to relieve the disorders to which young Animals are subject, particularly the Astringent Mixture for the scour or looseness in Calves, Sheep and Lambs; Drink for staggers in Sheep; Fleece Preserving Dipping Paste; Tonic Drenches for weak Calves and when weaning; Healing Balsam, or Restorative Liniment for premature calving, lambing and foaling,—this is an invaluable preparation, and cannot be too highly appreciated: and many others too numerous for insertion.

Messrs. Harris & Co. beg to inform Farriers and others practising among Horses in remote districts, that they will find it much to their interest to have a stock of their HORSE MEDICINES by them, comprising Bails, Blisters, Drenches, Liniments, Lotions, &c. &c., all of which are at very moderate prices, compounded of the best Drugs that can be procured in London, and under the immediate inspection of an experienced Veterinary surgeon, carefully packed, and with labelled directions for use, so that the most inexperienced person may administer them.

☞All the above Medicines are for sale at the *Circulating Library*, Germain street, and every information further required on the subject, can be had on application to A. R. TRURO,

Their Agent for New-Brunswick.

St. John, May 8, 1840.

Absconded,

FROM this Office, on the 16th instant, an Indented Apprentice named *James Doak*. All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting him, and any person found harboring said Apprentice, will be proceeded against as the law directs.

Chronicle Office, April 17, 1840.

Spring supply of Hats.

W. G. LAWTON, has received per *British Queen*, from London, 1000 Gents. Beaver, and 500 Gossamer Hats, of the latest fashions, which he offers for sale at the lowest market prices. May 22.

William Reynolds,

Bookseller, Stationer and Binder, West side Cross street, 4 doors from King street, St. John, N. B.

IMPORTER and Dealer in all kinds of Mercantile Account and other blank Books; Navigation and school Books by the most approved authors: Works in the different departments of Literature and science; Maps, Charts, and Nautical Instruments; Musical, Mathematical, and Philosophical Instruments; Fancy Hardware and Cutlery; Fishing Gear; Steel Pens; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fancy Dressing Cases; Work Boxes, Desks, &c.

☞Books imported to order.

Miscellany.

SOIL, CLIMATE, AND NATURAL RESOURCES OF NEW ZEALAND.

The soil, climate, and natural resources of New-Zealand may be best estimated from the rapidity of vegetation, the vast number of rivers, and the robust and healthy appearance of its native productions. All kinds of European vegetables, fruits, and grain, grow with astonishing rapidity. Poultry of every description, and cattle of all kinds, fatten and increase rapidly in numbers. The following facts, however, it is presumed, will afford satisfactory proofs of the capabilities of the soil. The author, with his own hand, stuck in peach cuttings in the month of June, the size of a goose-quill, the growth of which has been so rapid as to bear fruit in the space of eighteen months; he has also sown wheat in the middle of September, and reaped an excellent crop in the first week of January following. There are in this country large tracts of the finest land, covered with the rankest vegetation, and of every variety of rich soils. The English grasses thrive well. The climate of New Zealand is decidedly temperate; neither exposed to scorching heats in summer, nor to blighting frost in winter. It is very congenial to European constitutions; those who go there sickly are soon restored to health; the healthy become robust, and the robust fat.—North of the Thames snows are unknown, and frosts are off the ground by nine o'clock in the morning. The spring and autumn are delightfully temperate, but subject to showers from the W. S. W. The seasons are as follow:—Spring commences in the middle of August, summer in December, autumn in March, and winter in July. Most of the trees and shrubs are evergreens, and vegetation is scarcely, if ever, suspended, except in the case of exotics.—The native grasses flourish throughout the year, and, when the fern has been destroyed, furnish a abundant supply of food for cattle; and, perhaps, there is no country in the world better supplied with water of the most excellent quality: indeed, it is not very easy to proceed in any direction, except on the ridge of hills, more than one mile, without having to cross a stream or rivulet of pure fresh water: and I am not aware that any one instance of a failure in the cultivation of wheat has occurred since the attention of Europeans natives were turned to the cultivation of that necessary article of supply.

The natural resources of New Zealand, which are immediately available to foreigners, are her forests of timber and her fields of flax, both of which articles are at present, and will doubtless become of still greater importance to the British nation, and her rising and interesting Colonies of Australia—of the former of these, there are considerable varieties, some that are of excellent quality not only for house building, but also for the construction of vessels, masts, and spars for the navy.

The following short account of a few of the principal trees will be found correct:—

1.—The Kauri. (Dammari Australis, or pinus Kauri.) This tree is of large size, measuring from 85 to 90 feet in height, and from its lightness is admirably adapted for the topmasts of the largest vessels, and for every purpose of house-building. Some spars of this species have been sold in London as high as £200 each.

Tanakaha (Podocarpus asplenifolius.) This tree grows to the height of 45 feet, and is from 8 to 9 ft. in circumference. It is used for all kinds of outside work, such as door posts and floors for verandahs, and is much sought after.

Puriri. (Vitex litteralis.) This tree, from its excellent qualities, has been denominated the New-Zealand oak. It grows from 15 to 30 feet without a branch, and varies from 12 to 20 feet in circumference.

Towai. (Genus podocarpus.) is a heavy, close grained red wood, answering all the purposes of the New South Wales cedar, but much more durable and heavy. It is from 20 to 30 feet in height.

Pohutukaua. (Calistomon cliptcus.) It receives an excellent polish, and is a handsome substitute for rose-wood. It is from 16 to 18 feet in height, and from 4 to 5 feet in diameter.

Hinau. (dicera dentata,) is from 60 to 70 feet in height, and about twenty feet in circumference. The bark of this tree will dye an excellent blank, or light brown, or pace colour.

Rata. Taxus Rata.) This is an excellent tree for ship building, on account of the easiness with which knees may be cut from it. It is a close-grained red wood, and is from 20 to 70 feet in height, and from 18 inches to 7 feet in circumference.

The trade of New Zealand in timber alone from its general adaptation to building purposes, must, at no distant period, prove a considerable source of revenue to that country.

Fable respecting the Rebuilding of Palencia.—The ancient city of Palencia had been so ruined by the Moors and, perhaps, by Alfonso the Catholic, in the fear that they should inhabit it, that nothing covered its site beyond grass and brambles, which afforded good shelter to wild beasts. One day, while Sancho was absent on an expedition against king Bernardo of Leon, being in the vicinity of this once noble city, he resolved to hunt in the mountains. His attendants soon raised a wild boar, which Sancho pursued with great heat, until it took refuge in a cave, which had once been a hermitage. He dismounted, and pursued the beast into the cave; he had sought an altar which appeared in one corner, half in ruins. Without thinking of the sanctity of the place he raised his arm to dart his hunting spear, when suddenly his arm stiffened so that he could not move it. In great surprise, he inquired what place this was, and hearing that it had been a hermitage of the holy martyr San Antonino, he fell down on his knees, and devoutly asked pardon for the sacrilege he had been about to commit; and if the holy saint would restore the use of his arm, he vowed to rebuild, in his time, the church of St. Palencia. The vow was heard, for his arm was immediately restored to its right use; and the king right faithfully fulfilled his vow.—*Lardner's Cyclopædia.*

THE USE OF BEECH IN FLOORING.—It has often surprised me to observe how ignorant the inhabitants of almost every county appear to be of the most useful practices and discoveries of the shires adjoining them, particularly in all that relates to agriculture and domestic improvements. My attention was lately directed to this point by seeing, in Buckinghamshire, beech substituted for oak in the formation of barn floors, and on inquiring of an experienced carpenter there, I found that, if laid on oak sleepers raised from the ground by a foot of walling, the beech floors generally last half as long again as the very expensive floors of oak, and the expense being about a third, there is little risk in making the experiment. As oak is becoming every day dearer, it is necessary to find some substitute for it, and where such an one has been in use for nearly a century, in the county of Bucks, it is surprising that in Dorsetshire and Wiltshire, where oak is very scarce, the use of beech timber for such purposes has not been introduced. The plank ought to be 2½ feet, and if charred, or coal-tarred, it would last as long as oak, in all probability. The practice of charring or burning the surface of posts is now so general, that it is surprising it has not been adopted in Dorsetshire, not even in the public works; when it is a fact, established beyond all doubt, that there is scarcely a limit to the duration of charcoal, and so convinced are the first engineers of its value that all the public works in the dockyards are so treated. It should be observed, however, that the beech-plank used for floors, in Bucks, is neither charred nor tarred, and yet lasts a long time.—*Salisbury Herald.*

A GUATEMALIAN BRIDGE.—We now came to where the stream, which we had thus far followed, poured its copious tribute into the river Polochic. In passing this river, we went over a bridge so novel and primitive in its construction, that it was decidedly the greatest curiosity I had yet seen. It was composed of the pendant branches of a tree, which, like those of the bannian tree in the East Indies, grow downwards till they reach the ground, and, taking root, grow up again. Of these branches, which, properly speaking, are only strong flexible fibres, called in America *bejucos*, a great number had been woven together, so as to form a cable of considerable strength and durability. This was stretched across the river, and formed the floor of the bridge; while on either side of it, and about three feet higher, two parallel cables of smaller size, about the same distance apart, formed the banister or railing. The space between the upper cables and the main one was defended by a net work of bejucos of a smaller size. Some idea of this invention may be formed by comparing it to a long narrow book, half open. In passing it, we seemed to be playing the part of rope-dancers; only that, instead of a balance-poll, we had the side cables to aid us in keeping an equilibrium. We passed one at a time; and at every step we took, the bridge trembled from one end to the other.—*Montgomery's Journey to Guatemala.*

The Ruins of Pompeii.—Above thirty streets of Pompeii are now restored to light; it is a third part of the town. The walls which formed its ancient enclosure have been recognised; a magnificent amphi-theatre, a theatre, a forum, the temple of Isis, that of Venus, and a number of other buildings, have been cleared. The secret stairs by which the priests of those times slily crept to promp the oracles have been detected. On beholding so many monuments which display in so lively a manner the importance of public and the independence of private life among the Romans, it is impossible to resist a feeling of sadness and melancholy. Behold, along that fall of earth, the vestige of the breast of a woman who was buried alive, and stiffened by death—behold the stones of that well, worn by the rubbing of ropes—examine that guard-house, covered with caricatures of soldiers—one might suppose that the Roman people still existed; and that we were but strangers in one of their towns. Who knows what future discoveries may be made in those august ruins! Murat employed upon them 2000 men every year. Only sixty men and 1000*l.* are now employed upon them. The excavations proceed, in consequence, with dismal slowness, however great the interest his Sicilian Majesty takes in their success.

THUNDER STORM.—NINE PERSONS KILLED.—*Woodstock, (S. C.)* July 20. A dreadful thunder-storm passed over this section of country, on Friday evening, the 17th inst., in which there was an awful destruction of human life. Just previous to its bursting upon them, twenty of the negroes belonging to the Hon. Henry Middleton, being crowded into a house, whither they had repaired as a place of refuge, were struck down by a vivid flash of lightning, and the following is the result of the stroke. Four of them escaped entirely—two were severely shocked—five were stunned, and nine were killed upon the spot. The electric fluid entered the house at the door, carrying part of the side of the house and gable, and after doing some other demage, seemed to separate into different fragments, as each alternate individual was killed or wounded—it then left the house at the back door and in its passage killed two of the people five paces from the house, into which they were hastening. The nine who were killed never moved nor manifested any signs of animation, but presented a heap of mangled corpses. The five who were stunned recovered their senses only after the expiration of an hour, and two who were only severely shocked did not lose their recollection. The visible and external marks were different according to the intensity of the stroke upon each. Those who were stunned were and are very much swollen and puffed up, especially in the extremities: but how shall I describe the appearance of those who were killed, nine inanimate beings, who but a few hours before stood up in all the vigour of life, now lay riven and blasted by the dreadful thunder-bolt, their features and bodies bloated and swollen to the full extent of the skin, was so disfigured as nearly to obliterate the identity of the individual, the blood uncoagulated poured from their noses and ears, the muscles, as is usual so entirely relaxed, as to permit the body to be fixed in any direction. In two only of these was there any abrasion of the skin, and that slight, extending merely to the cuticle.

TO THE QUEEN.

We enrich our columns with the following "OFFERING OF GRATITUDE TO HER MAJESTY BIRTHDAY," by one of our poets.

The lark dwells lowly, Madam, on the ground,
And yet his song within the heavens is found;
The basest beel may wound him ere he rise:
But soar he must, for love exalts his eyes,
Though poor, his heart must lightly be spent,
And he sings free, crowned with the firmament.

A poet thus (if love and later fame
May warrant him to wear that sacred name),
Hoped, in some pause of birthday pomp and power,
His carol might have reached the Sovereign's bower;
Voice of a heart twice touch'd, once in its need,
Once by a kind word exquisite indeed:
But Care, ungrateful to a host that long
Had borne him kindly, came and marr'd his song;
Marr'd it, and stopp'd, and in his envious soul
Dreamt it had cens'd outright, and perish'd whole.
Dull god! to know not, after all he knew,
What the best gods, Patience and Love, can do.
The song was lamed, was lated; yet the bird
High by the lady's bower has still been heard,
Thanking that balm in need, and that delightful word.

Blest be the Queen. Blest, when the sun goes down;
When rises, blest. May Love line soft her crown.
May music's self not more harmonious be
Than the mild manhood at her side, and she.
May she be young for ever—ride, dance, sing,
Twixt cares of state rarelesly carolling,
And set all fashions healthy, blithe, and wise,
From whence good mothers and glad offspring rise.

May everybody love her. May she be
As brave as will, yet soft as charity;
And on her coins be never laurel seen,
But only those fair peaceful locks serene,
Beneath whose waving grace first mingle now
The ripe Guelph cheek and good straight Coburgh brow.

Pleasure and reason. May she every day,
See some new good winning its gentle way
By means of mild and unforbidding men;
And when the sword has bow'd beneath the pen,
May her whole line a patriarch scene unfold
As far surpassing what these days behold
Ev'n in the thunderous gods, iron and steam,
As they the sceptic's doubt or wild man's dream,
And to this end—oh! to this Christian end,
And the sure coming of its next great friend,
May her own soul, this instant while I sing,
Be smiling, as beneath some angel's wing.
O'er the dear life in life, the small, sweet, new,
Unselfish self, the filial self of two,
Bliss of her future eyes, her pillow'd gaze,
On whom a mother's heart thinks close: and prays.

Your beadsman, madam, thus, "in spite of sorrow,"
Bids at your window, like the lark, good morrow.

LEIGH HUNT.

WEST INDIA MAILS.

Return to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated May 7, 1840, for a Copy of the Instructions of the Lords of the Admiralty, for regulating an inquiry as to the comparative advantages afforded by different ports in the Channel, as ports for the departure or arrival of the West India Mails.

Admiralty, May 20, 1840.

Sir,—The chairman of the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company having submitted to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that Southampton be fixed on as the port for embarking and landing the mails to and from the West Indies, &c., I am commanded by their Lordships to request you will act as chairman of a committee to examine into the claims of the different ports in the British Channel, and to report to my lords which port may be considered most eligible for the purpose—with regard to facility of access at all times—and with reference to the internal arrangements of the Post Office for dispatch in the transmission of mails.

Captain Drew, an elder brother of the Trinity House, and Mr. Lawrence, assistant secretary to the Post Office, have been requested to associate themselves with you in this inquiry; and, in the event of your undertaking the investigation, my lords wish the committee, in the first instance, to call on the directors of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company to place before them the reasons for their selection of Southampton; and then to consider the memorials from any ports in the English channel (notice of the inquiry being previously given to each port), and, if deemed necessary, to call before them any individuals who may wish to be examined as to the points set forth in such memorials

The committee are also to examine into the advantages of selecting any other port in the English Channel, other than those which shall have come before them by memorial, and for such purpose shall give such public notice as they shall think necessary, and shall examine evidence if they shall think fit.

The principal points for consideration, after having ascertained the draft of water of the vessels to be employed in the service, will have reference to facility of access at all times of tide, and safe moorings for the vessels in the harbour; as also the prevalence of winds and currents at all periods of the year, along the coast adjacent to the harbour.

The committee are to consider all objections raised by the company, and will, as far as possible, consult the interests of the company, so far as they may be consistent with the public service.

The facility of transmitting letters by land to the port of departure is an important advantage, which, if combined with naval security, should considerably influence the decision of the committee; but as the safety and regularity of the service will much more depend on naval considerations, the committee will give particular attention to this latter object.

The report of the Committee will decide where the mails shall be placed on board, the company having the power to start the vessels from any port they please, provided they can be at the port appointed at the hour agreed on.—I am, &c. (Signed) R. MORE O'FERRAL.

REEF Adm. Sir Jas. Gordon, K. C. B., &c. &c. &c.
H. F. AMEDROZ, Chief Clerk.

Admiralty, May 20, 1840.

RENUNCIATION OF UNIVERSALISM.

The Christian public, we believe, are very generally apprised of the fact, that the Rev. Mr. Smith, late of Hartford, and late a minister of the Universalist Church in that city, has recently renounced the faith of that denomination. He has since been called to the pastoral care of an orthodox church in Salem, (Mass.) We have now to add another renunciation from that delusive faith, by the Rev. Mr. Whittaker, of the Universalist Church in Duane street—the oldest of that sect in the city. It is an important document, calculated to make a deep impression upon all who will read it in a proper spirit.—*New-York Commercial.*

To the Trustees of the 4th Universalist Society, Duane street.

Dear Brothers:—I hope you will excuse the liberty which I have taken in addressing to you these few lines, on a subject which I deem of infinite importance.

It is now about two years since I first commenced my labours among you, and you will not deem it an instance of vanity, if I say that my efforts to advance the cause of Universalism have been generally approved, and signally successful.

To this, you have frequently borne testimony, and for which you have had my warmest acknowledgements.

But in looking calmly and dispassionately at the result of my ministrations, there is one drawback to my happiness—one source of disquietude, which weighs heavily upon my mind.

By the providence of God, I have recently been led to ask myself the following important questions:

What have I done towards promoting practical piety among my congregation?

Have I induced them to become a deeply religious people—a praying people?

Alas! I am constrained to answer these questions in the negative, and to take unto myself shame and confusion of face.

Now, if the doctrine I have preached be the truth of God, ought I not to have expected a different result?

What, then, is the unavoidable inference? Why, that Universalism is not a scripture doctrine.

Perhaps you may think this a hasty conclusion, but I assure you it is not so.

I have been led by the Spirit of God to investigate its claims—I have prayed to the Almighty that he would enlighten my understanding, and lead me to a knowledge of the truth, and blessed be his holy name, he has heard and answered my petition.

I can truly say, that I now see and feel the importance of personal religion, in a manner that I have never done before; and I ardently beseech the "Giver of every good and perfect gift," that he may open your eyes, and give you to see that Universalism is but a "cunningly devised fable," calculated to darken the mind, harden the heart, and induce mankind to wander from the paths of righteousness and peace.

Such being my convictions, I can advocate it *no longer*; and I beseech you, as you hope for mercy at the bar of the Almighty, to renounce it immediately.

Do not, I pray you, suffer yourselves to be deluded by a sentiment, which is so dangerous and licentious in all its tendency. By renouncing it, you lose nothing, for if it is true, you, in common with the whole world, will be saved—but if it is false,—Oh! *remember—remember*—the awful consequences!

But I must close, and may the Lord grant that you, together with my dear congregation, may soon be led to see and feel the necessity of an interest in the atoning blood of Jesus, which is the ardent prayer of your sincere friend.

WM. WHITTAKER.

New-York, July 21st, 1840.

Livingston Palmer, under sentence of death, for High Treason, at Toronto, has had his sentence commuted by the Executive. He is to be transported for life to a penal colony. The case of his accomplice Munn, has not yet been disposed of.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

We have received two communications respecting the lamentable result of the Wolf Hunt last week in Stanstead, but neither of them differ essentially from the account we published. The names of the young men killed were James Wood, aged 19, and James Merrill, aged 26. Both communications speak in the strongest terms of the *gross carelessness* of those who fired, it having been expressly enjoined that no firing was to take place without orders. The young man were killed, it appears, when the ring was about a mile in diameter. The hunt took place on the East side of the Bay, near Mr. Rufus Kimpton's, where the wolves have proved uncommonly destructive to sheep the past season. Several wolves were seen in the ring, but when the accident occurred no further attempt was made to secure them. It is to be hoped that this awful calamity will teach a lesson to those who were the immediate, and we had almost said, criminal agents in producing it, as well as to others, never to be forgotten.—*Sherbrooke U. Canada Gazette.*

CHARACTER OF JAYME I.—Don Jayme died in 1276 in Valencia, whither he had advanced to chastise a partial insurrection of his Moorish subjects; who, being aided by the King of Grenada, had defeated two of his barons. He is little deserving the high character given him by the peninsular historians. If magnanimity can be reconciled with perfidy; devotion with unbridled lust and barbarous cruelty, their encomiums might be just. His immoderate passion for women, his disregard of any tie of honour or religion, or decency in its gratifications are notorious. In 1246, the bishop of Gerona being so honest as to reprove his excesses, or so imprudent as to betray his confidence, was punished by the loss of the offending member, the tongue. The Catalonian prelate, instantly excommunicated him; but he was absolved by the pope, on the condition of his finishing, at his own expense, the monastery of St. Boniface, near Morella. On another occasion (the year before his death), he forcibly carried off a married woman who had the misfortune to please him; and when the Pope reprimanded him for the unhappiness he introduced into so many families, and the scandalous example he afforded his subjects, the hoary sinner complained with bitterness, that he had surely a right to do as he would. One cause of the favour with which his memory is regarded, is his having assumed the cross, and actually embarked for the Holy Land; but a storm by which he was assailed off the coast of Sicily effectually cooled his devotion: with great difficulty he gained a French port, and immediately returned to his dominions, resolved never again to trust himself on the treacherous deep.—*Lardner's Cyclopædia.—History of Spain & Portugal, Vol. III.*

ANECDOTE OF AMPERE.—Of Ampere's absence of mind a droll anecdote is related. Being out one day at dinner, he completely forgot where he was, and imagined he was at home. Not happening to like some of the dishes of which he had partaken, he exclaimed aloud, under the supposition that he was addressing his wife or his sister, "I never sat down to a more execrable dinner. Why do you not get a better cook?"—*Polytechnic Journal.*

EFFECT OF VEGETABLES ON DIFFERENT ANIMALS.—Horses have so great a repugnance to cruciferous plants that they will not touch them, but will feed on reed-grasses, among an abundance of which goats have been known to starve, though they often feed on other vegetables, and will even become fat on water-hemlock, which is rank poison to other quadrupeds. In like manner swine will devour henbane, while they are destroyed by common pepper; and the horse which avoids the mild turnip will get into flesh by feeding on rhubarb. It is stated as a curious fact, that man, if he take the scrapings of the rind of alder, scraped one way, it will act as a purgative, but if scraped the contrary way, it will act as an emetic.