Summary.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Money market, naturally enough, continues to attract the greatest attention here, particularly of those classes whose fortunes are identified with the steady permanence of the circulating medium and a fair rate of interest. The pressure for money on commercial account has been greater to-day, and a slight advance in the rate of interest readily submitted to.

The accounts from Bombay this morning announce the arrival of the Hugh Lindsy steamer from the Red Sea, on June 1st.

We have advices from Peru, which state that the Deputies of the Northern Departments were to meet on the 15th July, to decide whether they should form a separate Republic, in imitation of that established by General Santa Cruz, in Southern Peru. The general feeling appeared to be, that the separate independence of these States would be of short duration, and that before the year had expired they would form with Bolivia one large republic, having for its president General Santa Cruz, who was, apparently, the only individual capable of satisfactorily assuming the supreme authority. The palace at Lima, was fitting up in a magnificent manner for the General's reception. The Peruvians are said to evince great gratitude to General Santa Cruz for having terminated a civil war likely to have been productive of much injury to the republic, and appeared to consider him the only person capable of consolidating the work he had commenced. All was tranquil throughout Peru when the advices left.

By our intelligence from Norway, we are informed that the King of Sweeden has named the Count Wedel Jarsburg, viceroy of Norway. For many years this important post had been vacant, as the nomination of a Swede to this office would have discontented the Norwegians. The Count Wedel Jarsburg is a Norwegian, and enjoyed great popularity among his countrymen.

By our accounts from Macao to-day, we find that an important proclamation has been issued by the senate there, that from and after the 1st of March last, until the expiration of twelve months, (which would doubtless be extended,) European goods, produce, and manufacture imported by vessels of every nation, will be admitted to enter port for exportation to Canton or seaward, on paying a duty of 1 1-2 per cent, upon their nett invoice value, together with a moderate charge for goods on rent and Cooley hire. Bonded goods would not be permitted to remain in the government warehouses longer than six months, but might be lodged in private goodowns upon the owner or agent giving security that the entrepot regulations shall be strictly complied with, as well as for the payment of the duties and other expenses.

The English money market has given way to-day the last quotation of consols being 88 7-8 88, and there is a decline in the value of the unfunded securities, exchequer bills at 1 1-2d. per diem having fallen to 1 discount to 1 premium, and those at 2d. per dium to 4 premium. India bonds have also receded from their extreme price of 11d. premium to 8d. premium, at which they left off this afternoon with a very flat appearance.

In the foreign market the Peninsular bonds continue the chief objects of speculation, but they close lower this afternoon than some days past, the Spanish native stocks leaving off at 26, the deferredive at 11 1-8 and the passive at 8 dollars. Portuguese 5 per cents. are at 50 1-4 51' and the 9 per cents, are 33 to 33 1-2

The transactions in the Republican Bonds are to a very small extent. Columbian Bonds of 1822 are 22 1-4 and those of 1824 24 1-2. Mexican are about 24. The Brazilian Bonds are at 80.

In the Continental Bonds there is a depression at the close this afternoon of about 1-2 per cent. Belgian leaving off at 102, Danish at 74 1-2. Dutch Five per Cents, at 100 1-2, the Two-and-a Half per Cents, at 53 1-2, and Russian at 107 3-4 and the market wore a dull appearance.

Our shares are almost entirely neglected, with the exception of one or two, among which the most prominent is the London and Greenwich scheme, which has advanced from 4 to 5 prem. Great Western are at 15 to 16 prem., North Midland are 4 1-2 to 5 1-2 prem., and Stephenson's Brighton are 2 1-2 to 3 prem. In the other undertakings the market is very passive, and the quotations in a great measure nominal.

Rochdale Flannel Market, Oct. 3.—The market has been more than usually brisk. Pieces of every quality have been eagerly sought after, and readily bought up. Tho' the demand has been great, however, the prices have remained stationary. Wool has been rather heavy on account of buyers thinking that its price is now at the highest, and that the market must soon give way.

Yorkshire.—At Leeds last week business in both halls was duller than it has been for some time past. There has been a trifling reduction on goods of low quality, on finer qualities prices remain firm. The stocks on hand are light. Business in the warehouses continues pretty good. At Bradford market yesterday week there was no alteration. The manufacturers only purchase yarn to meet their immediate wants, in expectation of lower prices. The spinners are, however, busy on orders for export. Very little was done in the wool market. Rather less business was done at Huddersfield. At Halifax there was not quite so much demand for stuff goods, but prices remained the same. In the wool market business has been flat, both at Bradford, Halifax, and York.

A tooth of sir Isaac Newton was sold in 1816 for the sum of £730. The nobleman by whom it was purchased had it set in a ring, which he continually wears.

The Governments of the islands of St. Kitts and Montserrat are vacant.

The extraordinary sum of £8,000 has been raised in the thriving village of Accrington, for the endowing and building of a new Church.—*Manchester Chronicle.*

Sir William Hewitt, Bart. died in London the other day of absolute starvation. The unfortunate deceased had been for many years engaged in litigation respecting the estates connected with his title, and was miserably poor.

The king of Naples has arrived in his capital, after his wife-hunting excursion. His Majesty had to perform quarantine on entering his own dominions.

PORTUGAL.—Accounts have been received from Lisbon to the 25th ult. From them it appears that the efforts to work a re-action in the public mind against the Constitutional charter are wholly confined to the creatures of the Court. The Queen does not attempt to conceal her chagrin; and the Prince looks as if the Constitution had been proclaimed solely with a view to insult himself personally, by depriving him of the command of the army—for an article of the constitution virtually cashiered him, though he contrived to have the merit of sending in his resignation.

It is said that the governments of France and England are about to reinforce their squadrons in the Tagus. That of England will consist of six ships of the line, and that of France will comprise an equal number of vessels. We may infer that something important is expected in Portugal. [Perhaps the arrival of Don Miguel.]

Paris, Oct. 10.—The government has received the following news from Perpignan, dated the 7th inst:—On the night of the 5th or 6th, General Maroto, the intendent Labandero, two Colonels, three Lieutenant Colonels, a Captain and 9 others, were arrested at Eysse by the gendarmes, the Custom-House officers, and a detachment of the 21st regiment. They were conducted to mountlouis, and delivered up to the civil authorities.

FROM SPAIN.—Capt. Brown, of bark Ganges, from Malaga Oct. 10, informs Messrs. Topliff that 6000 men of the Carlist army were within one day's march of Malaga when he sailed, and great consternation pervaded all ranks in that city. The shipping in harbor was crowded with men, women and children, for protection. As the progress of the Carlists had been marked by every excess, and as they wreaked these vengeance more particulary upon those places which had proclaimed the Constitution or were in favour of it, the inhabitants of Malaga had every reason to fear the worst consequences, should the Carlists, enter their city. Every preparation was making to defend the place. About 5000 militia were enrolled, but had no leaders in whom they had confidence; consequently, great alarm existed, and business was at a stand.

The Journal des Debats says—"Mr. Cass, who is to replace Mr. Livingston at Paris as the representative of the United States, is expected to arrive by one of the next packets. Mr. Edward Pontois being at Brazil, and unable to proceed to his new post, the Government has decided that Mr. Pageot shall return as Charge d'Affairs to Washington until Mr. Pontois arrived there. It is very necessary that at the opening of the Congress, France should be represented by an agent enlightened and acquainted with the country. The manner in which M. Pageot executed his first difficult mission causes us to approve of this office being confided to him."

PARIS, Oct. 10.—A majority of the Grand Councils of Swizerland are already convoked to elect deputies for the Diet Extraordinary, and to give them instructions and sufficient powers as indicated by the directorial circular. The Representative Council of Geneva took a part in the sitting of the 7th.

If the correspondent of a Swiss Journal can be relied upon, the following are in substance, the instructions which the Council of State of the Canton of Zurich intends to give its deputies.

1st. To maintain the resolution passed by the Diet on the 9th of September (relative to the affair of the Conseil.)

2d. To explain to the French Government the motives which determined the supreme federal authority to adopt this resolution.

3d. In case this explanation should not have the desired effect, to endeavor to settle the difficulty through the mediation of some friendly power.

4th. To adhere to use decrees conformable to this instruction, which shall obtain a majority.

5th. To take part in every discussion and decree, the object of which shall be to defend the independence and safety of Switzerland.

The Princess Victoria.—Her Royal Highness is said to be accomplished in a high degree. She speaks with fluency and elegance nearly all the modern European languages, is a proficient in Latin, and has made great progress in the mathematics; she is also an excellent musician, and frequently assisted at the private concerts that were given in the season at the palace at Kensington. Her Royal Highness will be declared of age next May.

Among other innovations of Constantinople, we understand that a son of the Grand Seignor is fitting up a divan l'Anglaise.

Le Temps has a paragraph, which asserts that the Emperor Nicholas insisted upon having a deputation of the nobles and influential persons at Warsaw to wait upon him, with a petition as from themselves praying for the thorough incorporation of Russian Poland with the Empire, as one of the integral provinces.

KING LEOPOLD'S VISIT.—The repeated visit of Leopold, King of the Belgians, to this country, has not passed without remark; nor has his Majesty's recent expedition to Claremont, where the Duchess of Kent, and the heiress presomptive of the British crown are sojourning, escaped some degree of suspicion as to its motives and objects. Certainly, it will be said, there would be much harshness in obstructing the intercourse between members of the same family, merely because it happens to be a family closely connected with the throne of England. Still we maintain, that in the present state of affairs—public as between the countries, and personal as relating to all the individuals concerned—it would have been a more correct proceeding, and would have indicated far better taste in King Leopold at least, to say nothing of the Princess Victoria's mother, had these royal personages established their rendezvous at some place from which the whole royal family of England, except themselves, were not so entirely excluded. To us it appears that the court of William IV. was the fitting scene, *all things considered*, for an interview between a foreign prince and a lady whose position, notwithstanding her original relationship to that prince, leaves her no political obligations or duties to discharge but those which her own Sovereign, his Majesty *the King of England*, points out to her as due to his people, the honour of his crown, and the welfare and permanent happiness of his royal successor.

The Princess Victoria will be of age next year. There will arise questions relating to her separate establishment, independent, as it ought to be in that case, of her mother. There will arise many serious considerations in the mind of every thinking Englishman with regard to a matrimonial alliance for her who, if she lives, must be our future Queen. It is possible that such a question may not very speedily ripen into a subject of formal discussion in parliament, or of decision by his Majesty, with the full assent and concurrence of the princess herself, whose individual happiness ought of course to be anxiously consulted. Far be it from us to suggest or insinuate that anything like intrigue is going forward to make a traffic of the hand, the domestic comfort, and political influence of a Queen Regent of Great Britain, for the promotion of selfish family views, or foreign interests remote from those of the principal party herself, and of the British nation, to which, and to which alone, our youthful princess belongs. But still the people of England do not like the appearance (we are quite sure there can be nothing beyond appearance) of designing or meddling manœuvres. The pride of the people of England and their affectionate solicitude for their future sovereign, of whom they entertain such flattering and sanguine hopes, would be equally revolted by the suspicion that the destiny of her whole life had been pre-disposed of, without much consulting her own tastes or theirs, by a clandestine family *caucus* held on one side of the house only, and that the side which was *not English*, assisted by two or three artful subalterns for confidential advisers. We shall at present say no more upon this delicate subject. But unless we are greatly misinformed, there exists in the quarter where perhaps such qualities have been least looking for, and are most inestimable, a clearness of discernment and a force of character well fitted to frustrate the calculations of selfish and ambitious adventurers however favoured by accident or intrigue. We have no fear that the presumptive heiress of the British empire will be a passive instrument in the sale of her own hand and person at an unworthy price, let the sinister proposition come whence it may, or be ever so smoothly varnished over. The protection of her free agency is in good keeping, for she has William IV. and his upright people for her guardians.—*Times, Oct 3.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 6.

As the last instalment of the Russian indemnity is paid, the Russians are proceeding to deliver up Silistra to the Turkish authorities, and to quit the right bank of the Danube. That Russia was not easily induced to take this step, and would have been better pleased that the military indemnity had remained unpaid, is natural, as it is the more necessary for it to maintain its position in the East, because it sees its influence over Persia and Turkey threatened from more than one quarter. Already last winter a proposal was made by an English and a French mercantile house to the Porte to raise the funds necessary for paying the indemnity on very good terms; for the two houses offered to furnish the same at par, on condition of receiving eight per centum till the repayment of the principle. When something transpired respecting these negotiations, which were kept very secret, and were drawing to a conclusion, it was conjectured that these offers came only ostensively from private persons, but that in fact, they originated in a higher quarter. The Porte was therefore earnestly advised, from another quarter, against plunging the empire into debt, and the Sultan was invited to place more confidence in Russia, which was ready to show forbearance, and would not importune the Port to fulfil its obligation. The consequence was the business was not concluded. After the failure of this attempt a violent fermentation arose among the diplomatic body here; the intrigues which had hitherto been the order of the day were succeeded by energetic demonstrations, and the increased jealousy of France and England excited no small apprehension respecting the preservation of peace. Admiral Roussin and Lord Ponsonby did indeed assure the Porte in two short notes addressed to it, that their Courts did not intend to act offensively except in case of an open or underhand attack on the independance of the Ottoman empire; but the menacing attitude which these two Powers at that time assumed in the mediterranean was not calculated to make Russia easy, nor was the conduct of the two Ambassadors at that time better adapted to inspire confidence, as it seemed as if they were resolved to leave nothing untried to create alarm in the Porte, to make the Sultan suspicious of his allies, and, if all this should fail, to proceed to the blockade, or even the destruction of the forts of the Dardanelles, in order to decide at once the Oriental question in the Black Sea. Russia, which did not suffer itself to be deceived by the pacific sentiments expressed in Parliament (by) Lord Palmerston, well knowing how much an enemy is to be feared who ceases to threaten, and begins to act, prepared itself for the conflict, and even made a show of putting Russian garrisons into the forts of the Dardanelles. Everything gave reason to expect a collision, when the northern Power suddenly thought fit to turn into another course, to withdraw to the interior of the empire part of its troops concentrated in the Crimea and on the Pruth, and partly to dismantle its squadrons in the Black Sea. I will not inquire whether Russia was induced by the naval armaments of England, or by its love of peace, and a wish not to leave the existing misunderstanding to the decision of the sword. In a word, an arrangement was made between the contending Powers, and the well known convention concluded at Constantinople, by which the instalments of the indemnity were fixed, and the time for the evacuation of Silistria determined. The debt is now paid, and Silistria evacuated. What has England gained by this? It is true that from that fortress Russia commanded the right bank of the Danube: the whole country to the Balkan, with the exception of Varna and the fortified position of Schumla, was open to the Russian armies, and in this respect it cannot be denied that the position of Russia with respect to Turkey has become less threatening. But at this moment, when the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh is on every occasion suspected of projects of conquest, will all apprehension be allayed by the evacuation of Silistria? Cannot Russia at any moment pour its armies from the summits of Caucasus into the extensive plains of Asia Minor? And can we assume that a Russian army would meet with serious difficulties in passing the Danube? The evacuation of that fortress, obtained by the warlike demonstrations of England, and, as some affirm, by English money, will hardly afford the present English Cabinet a sufficient pledge for the independence of the Porte and the security of British interests in the East. Its next demands will recur to the free passage of English men-of-war through the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. But even should England prevail in this contest, the state of affairs in the East would remain in all essential points the same—that is, a powerful state increasing in extent and prosperity, opposed to a powerless, decayed empire, which is scarcely able to prolong its frail existence without foreign protection, all whose bulwarks are already in the possession of its two powerful protectors; on the other hand a distant jealous friend, who cannot possibly be always so soon at hand when the *protege* is threatened with danger from without. Only the prodigious extent of Russia, and the necessity of internal organization, are, perhaps, circumstances that may in some degree allay the apprehension of the intrigues of Russia.—*Allgemeine Zeitung*

SLAVERY IN CHINA.

In a country as populous as that of China, where wages are extremely low, slavery can never exist to a very great extent.

The government gives full permission to the Tartar soldiers of the eight banners to buy slaves, who should, however, be duly registered. Poor people, when in want of the necessaries of life, may sell their children; for it is better, so the statute says, that their offspring live in bondage than starve. Merchants are permitted to buy them, but public officers are strictly prohibited to traffic in people under their jurisdiction.

Every owner of slaves is obliged to get them married; if, however, he fails to do so, he is amenable to the law. The children of such marriages belong to him; and though the parent may redeem themselves, their sons and daughters remain with the master. Marriage of slaves with free people are prohibited. A slave, after having gained his freedom, may become a citizen, if his behaviour is such as to entitle him to that privilege. The law provides also for the good treatment of slaves; but as they are considered as minors, the masters become responsible for their conduct. If they run away, they receive, for the first offence, only a few lashes; but when they repeat the same they are punished with merciless cruelty.

On the one hand the Chinese Government gives ample power to the slaveholder, whilst on the other it constantly interferes with his rights. A master is not permitted even to manumit his slave, unless the district magistrate has sanctioned the measure; and he can refuse to give his consent for the most trivial reasons,

From the contents of the few laws upon the subject, it appears that numbers of the tribes on the frontier and of the Meaoutsze are caught and sold. The practice, though general, is by no means legal.

In a country where a name for liberty does not even exist, it would be difficult to define slavery, unless the meaning of the word be the right of possession obtained by purchase. Viewing the matter in its true light, the sovereign is the only free man in the empire, because he has the power, either directly or indirectly, to enslave his subjects. A faithful minister calls himself a horse or dog; for the services which he performs bear a striking resemblance to those performed by those domestic animals. Slavery extends throughout all classes, with this difference only, that some privileged individuals bear the yoke of a few masters, whilst they exercise their power over many.

Slavery in China, however, is not so oppressive by many degrees, as in Siam and Cochin China, where the king divides his subjects amongst the grandees, and forces them to work for their masters from four to six months every year. The natural consequences of this oppressive regulation are utter poverty and wretchedness. In China, only the industry of the subject is taxed; and the supreme government has wisely ordained that the principal burden should not, apparently, fall upon the great mass of the people. As a descendant from a conqueror, the emperor owns all the lands, and, from the principle of *might* making *right*, justly demands a tax from the farmer. This is paid both in kind and money, and amounts to such a sum that the labourer can never, how much soever he exerts himself, amass a capital from the produce of the land. This may also account for the extraordinary circumstance that few large landholders are to be found in China; for the profits obtained from landed property are so small that capital can be much more advantageously employed in other branches of industry. A peasant, though seemingly free, works not for himself but for the emperor, and receives but a bare subsistence for his labour. Lest, however, the supreme government might be execrated by the labouring classes, the taxes are virtually farmed. An officer is appointed over a district to collect a specified amount of taxes; if he does not furnish the stipulated sum, he himself is responsible for the deficiency; if he oppresses, in order to collect something for himself, or merely to raise the necessary amount, and is accused of tyranny, his property is confiscated. The blame falls entirely upon him, whilst the Government issues a soothing edict, decries its paternal care, and sends another benevolent tax-gatherer. Thus individuals have to bear the reproach whilst the high functionaries always maintain their character for compassion and the deepest regard for the national welfare. The Chinese Government does not exasperate the multitudes by making exorbitant demands, but attacks rich capitalists, who must then either parish or indemnify themselves, some way or other, from the people.

The *Augsburg Gazette* gives a letter of the 15th ult. from the frontiers of Servia, stating that:—An unexpected event has created a strong sensation in the western part of Bulgaria, situate on the fronter of Servia. The following, according to the most generally received version, is a statement of what took place. An individual who had been in the service of Prince Milosch published a proclamation announcing that the hour had arrived for the liberation of the Bulgarians, and that his mission was to afford the most effectual assistance from Serva, who was to furnish everything necessary, including artillery, to complete the work of Belgarian independence. This appeal was listened to; 10,000 of the inhabitants armed themselves, and marched against Shekerkoi, which is occupied by a Turkish garrison. The town was summoned to surrender on pain of being exposed to an assault. These eventshad come to the knowledge of the Government of Servia, which at first affected to encourage the revolt, at the same time despatching a secret agent to the scene of disturbance. The agent represented the necessity of temporisation, in order to allow time for the Government to receive assistance. The plan was judicious, and succeeded in arresting the progress of the insurgents, who abandoned their attack upon the town. The excitement, which was at first so strong, subsided by degrees, and the *improvis* soldiers returned to their homes, holding themselves in readiness to march on the first summons. Meanwhile the Government commissioner took active measures to discover the ringleaders of the movement, and when reinforcements arrived from Serva, he had merely to arrest the individuals who had been pointed out to him. The stratagem was kept up to the last. Scarcely had the reinforcements arrived when the leaders of the insurgents were summoned to conference, professedly for the purpose of arranging ulterior movements, and instead of finding accomplices met with enemies, who arrested them and caused them to be conveyed to Krajewatz, where they have undergone a rigorous chastisement (the Bastinado.) The author of the revolt is said to have been put to death at the point of the lance. The populace returned to their homes and the insurrection was at an end. The Servian Government has taken the precaution of giving notice to the neighbouring Turkish garrisons to hold themselves in readiness to march. The latter at the same time received the assurance that the movement could be put down without bloodshed."

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION IN CHILI.—The fast stiling brig Argyle, Capt. Codman, arrived at Baltimore in only 72 days from Valparaiso. The Exchange Reading Roons have received papers to the 31st of August, inclusive, from which we gather the following statement of an attempted Revolution of Chili.

Information was received at Valparaiso, by the Chili Government, from their Minister at Peru, that Ex-General Freise, formerly President of Chili, was fitting out an expedition at Callao, (consisting of the ship Monteaquads, and man-of-war brig General Orbegoso, chartered from the Peru Government.) for the island of Chiloe, in the south part of Chili, to affect a revolution in that quarter, against the existing government of Chili, and sailed from Callao the 7th of July. His force consisted of about 14 guns in each vessel, and about 80 men and officers in both. The men were mostly deserters from foreign vessels, and his officers were disaffected and banished Chilians. Freise's intention being to touch at the Island of Juan Fernandez, and there release and take into his service the convicts placed there by the Chili government—but on their passage up, the crew of ship Monteaguada rose on their officers and confined them in irons to the deck, and brought the ship into Valparaiso on the 5th or 6th of August and gave her up, with the officers on board, to the Chili government.

This information caused a great deal of alarm at Valparaiso and St. Jago; all business was at end, and a revolution expected by many. The Chilian government took very strong and energetic measures to counteract Freise. Troops were immediately despatched South.

The Achilles man-of-war brig, and ship Monteaguada, and schr Colobolo, were fitted out and in a short time armed and maned under the Chilian flag and sailed, supposed bound to Chiloe, in search of Freise's other vessels, the Gen. Orbegoso, he being on board that vessel with his best officers, a supply of small arms, and money to effect his object.

An embargo was laid on all the ports in then north of Chili on the 30th July, and lasted until the 30th August at Valpariso, but was still kept on at the other ports.—Gun boats were fitted up for the protection of Valparaiso harbor, and martial law proclaimed. On the 29th August, information reached Valparaiso (by the barque George and Henry, of Baltimore, from Conception, which vessel had been released from the embargo to carry the news down,) that General Friese had made good his landing at the Island of Chiloe, without much difficulty, and that the troops & inhabitants had joined his flag. No other information respecting Friese had transpired previous to the first of September, when the Argyle sailed, but it was generally thought that he would soon be put down, and tranquility restored, as the present government was very energetic and decided in their movements, and as a greater part of the wealthy citizens of Chili came forward in support of government.

Business had begun to resume its usual activity after the embargo was raised, and tranquillity was restored at Valparaiso.—It was generally believed in Valparaiso, and also by the Chili Government, that the Government of Peru had secretly assisted Friese in this expedition against Chili, and it was thought by many that there would be a war between Chili and Peru. Several vessels were detained at Valparaiso during the embargo.

Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

In the last number of the Courier, the editor praises Sir Francis Head's adopted line of Government, which assuredly is worthy of a good Governor and a good man; but with what consistency then (allow me to inquire does that editor), in the same article, urge as right and necessary, and to be "followed by the happiest results"—that "*the Executive Council* should be——— and composed of such men as possess the confidence of the public,"—when Sir Francis Head's conduct, receiving his praise in a foregoing paragraph, is in direct opposition to that principle, and forms the very basis of his resistance to those retiring Counsellors who contended for it.

Those who would have us believe that it is the duty of the King to ask of the popular feeling, leave as to whom he shall appoint for his confidential advisers, may aid the Editor in making this matter clear; in the mean time men of common nations who cannot so readily understand how an Elective Council is consistent with the true and solid principles of the British Constitution, may impute that Editor's peculiar ideas to his long previous practice of striving to work that constitution out of its regular course, into the channel of Radical Reform.

A CONSTITUTIONALIST.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, NOVEMBER 25, 1836.

We are again indebted to the United States mail for later European intelligence, which furnish London dates to the 15th of October.—From these papers we have selected various items.—A battle has been fought in Spain, between the Carlist troops and the British Legion, the latter claimed the victory, with a loss of 92 men killed, and 251 wounded. General Evans is reported among the wounded; but it does not state whether seriously of otherwise.

It was reported at Malaga, October 10th, that a part of the Carlist army consisting of 6000 men, were within one day's march of that city.

RIVER COMMUNICATION.—In consequence of the frozen state of the Saint John river several miles below Fredericton; our Steam Boats have given up their excursions for the Season, and are now making their usual preparations for secure winter quarters.

The line of winter stages by the Nerepis road, commenced running on Wednesday last under Messrs. AUSTIN & STIVERS, who are well furnished with good horses and vehicles, for taking passengers and goods. As they promise attention and despatch, we wish them every success.

On Monday a Coroner's Jury assembled for the purpose of enquiring into the cause of the death of WILLIAM S. BURNS, who died early the same morning, in consequence of gun-shot wounds, received on Saturday night—when after a protracted investigation, it resulted in the Jury bringing in a Verdict of "Wilful Murder" against *John Francis*, coloured man,—who was committed to jail on the Coroner's Warrant.

It is to be lamented, that however unjustifiable the act by which a human being has thus suddenly been launched into eternity, it cannot be concealed that the event grew out of one of those highly reprehensible noctural excursions at once a disgrace to all social as well as moral habits.

The deceased was a native of Digby Neck, and had recently distinguished himself as the *most intrepid* individual among those employed in the erection of the scaffolding for the Bridge across the River.—*Observer.*

QUEBEC, Nov. 14.—T. C. ATLWIN, Esquire, has returned from the Montreal Constitutional Meeting. We understand that about thirty members attended, and that the great majority decided in favour of a union of the Provinces.

A large trunk rifled of its contents, was found this morning in the cellar of a house belonging to Mr. Small, at the foot of Wilmot street. The name of "E. Williamson, Saint John," was written on the bottom.—Portland Adv.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.—There has been quite a "Gaol Delivery" at Bathurst, without, however, the sanction of the proper authorities. A Correspondent at that place informs us, that about a fortnight since, three individuals, confined in that miserable building, for debt, departed without leave of absence; and on Tuesday night last, another debtor, accompanied by *Timothy Dempsey*, the person who was arraigned a short time since for the murder of Patrick Parle, and miraculously found guilty only of manslaughter, also effected their escape.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

Wreck of the William Gibbons—Important Examination—Committal of the first mate for robbing the wreck.—Joshua Andrews, the first mate of the steamboat William Gibbons, who had been arrested by the marshall of the United States Court, was yesterday examined before Judge Betts, on a charge of having stolen a quantity of jewellery, watches, &c., from the wreck of the said vessel.

The principal witness who was examined, was Captain Thomas W. Winchip, of the Scotland, now about to sail for Liverpool, who, was at the time of the accident, a passenger on board the William Gibbons. From his evidence, it appears that, at about 4 o'clock A. M., on the 10th of Oct. the William Gibbons was wrecked near Body's Island, and between that and Hatteras Island, in the county of Hyde, North Carolina, on her passage from New York to Charleston—that himself and others, after the passengers had landed, were engaged until the 15th or the 16th of October, in saving and landing the baggage and cargo, among which was a quantity of watches and jewellery, consisting of breast pins, rings, &c. &c. That Andrews, the prisoner, was first mate of the vessel at the time of her being wrecked. That from certain circumstances which occurred, the witness and others suspected that Andrews was acting dishonestly, upon which they watched him, and after he had become aware of their suspicions—they on two occasions, during the afternoon of Wednesday, the 12 of Oct. distinctly saw Andrews take from his pockets two handsful of jewellery, (apparently rings and breastpins,) and throw them overboard, notwithstanding which, the witness collared him, threw him down, taxed him with having stolen jewellery and watches about him, which he denied, although two of the watches were afterwards found in his possession, besides some watches and watch chains which had been previously given to the barkeeper, and to Capt. Halsey, by the prisoner.

The prisoner on one or two occasions, during the examination, declared the evidence was false, although he admitted that he had broken open one box which contained jewellery. His honor committed the prisoner, in default of bail for $1,000 to appear at North Carolina, and to take his trial for stealing and destroying the property spoken of.

ARSENIC.—*Danger of cleaning bottles with shot.*—The following important caution has been published by Dr. Murray, in a Leeds paper:—The case of poisoning by arsenic in Jersey, on the 21st of August last, owes its source to a most unwarrantable practice, and one that cannot be too much reprehended. It appears that the bottle of perry was fatal to one individual, and that three others suffered severely. This practice of cleansing bottles with *shot* is a most dangerous one; they are apt to adhere to the bottom. Shot is a compound of *lead* and *arsenic*; and both are eminently susceptible of chemical attack from the malic and nitric acids obtained in perry, cider, &c. They will thus have in solution highly poisonous salts of lead and arsenic: the same reasoning applies to wines, ale, and porter. I had myself nearly fallen a victim to a glass of perry, and by analysis discovered the cause. The antidote must be two-fold. A weak solution of sulphate of magnesia or Epsom salts, would neutralize the lead, by forming an insoluble sulphate. Peroxyde of iron, I can also state positively, from repeated experiments, is an effectual specific for arsenic.

Taking Bitters.—A person arrived in Boston on Wednesday by land from St. Johns, N. B. who lost his passage in the Royal Tar by the boat's long boat only, from the shore, which distance she had reached whilst he was taking a parting glass at a tavern.—*Boston Trans.*

QUARANTINE.—The following very complimentary Resolutions passed by the Board of Health, have been communicated to Dr. HARDING, on the close of its duties at the Quarantine Station, the present season:—

At a Meeting of the Board of Health for the City and County of Saint John, held at the Mayor's Office, on Monday the 14th day of November, 1836.

"*Resolved*, That it is a cause of much congratulation, while the cases of Small Pox among Emigrants arriving at Quarantine have been unprecedently great the present year, and not a single one to the knowledge of the Board has occurred in this City or County.

"*Resolved*, That such a happy escape from the dreadful contagion, is mainly to be ascribed under Providence to the ability, vigilance, and attention displayed by Dr. HARDING, in the discharge of his duties as Health Officer, and that he is entitled to, and do receive the thanks of this Board therefor."

Extract from the Minutes,

J. R. PARTELOW, CLERK.

James Moody, James Short, and *William Henderson*, Draymen, were yesterday fined Ten Shillings each, by His Worship the Mayor, for refusing to be employed when on the stand with their horses and drays.—*Courier.*

Extracts from a Law for preventing and extinguishing Fires within the City of Saint John.

Passed 17th February, 1836.

Sec. XIII. And be it ordained, that for the purposes of this Law, and no further, the several Wards within the City shall be divided into Districts as follows, that is to say,—On the Eastern side of the Harbour, King's Ward into Three Districts, to be bounded as follows, to-wit:

The First District to be bounded on the south by Union-street, and to comprehend all the City lying to the northward of that street.

The Second District to be bounded on the north by Union street, and on the east by Charlotte-street, on the west by the Harbour, and on the south by King street.

The Third District to comprehend the remainder of the Ward.

Queen's Ward into two Districts, by a line drawn through the middle of Charlotte street:

The First District lying to the westward, and *The Second District* to the eastward of said dividing line.

Duke's Ward into two Districts by a line drawn through the middle of Charlotte street:

The First District lying to the westward, and *The Second District* to the eastward of the said dividing line.

On the Western side of the Harbour—Brook's Ward, one District; Guy's Ward, one district.

And the several houses and buildings in the said Districts shall be visited and inspected by two or more of the said Firewards of the said City, nominated or appointed thereto respectively by the Common Council; and that yearly in the month of April in each year, at a meeting of the Common Council to be for that purpose holden, two or more of the said Firewards be nominated to perform the duty required by this Law in the said Districts respectively, which nomination shall be inserted in one of the Newspapers published in the said City.

XIV. And be it ordained, that it shall be the duty of the said Firewards, twice in every year, viz. in the months of May and November, and as much oftener as they may think proper to examine the dwelling houses and other buildings in their respective districts, for the purpose of ascertaining all violations of any Law whatsoever in force for the more effectual prevention of fires within the said City, and also to examine the fire places, hearths, chimnies, stoves, and the pipes thereto; furnaces, and the pipes connected therewith, ovens, boilers, kilns, smoke houses, and places used as such, kettles, and also all chemical apparatus, which in their opinion may be dangerous in causing or promoting fires, and also all places where ashes may be deposited; and upon finding any of them defective or dangerous, they, or any two of them shall direct the owner or occupier by a written notice to alter, remove, or amend the same, in such manner, and within such reasonable time as they or any two of them may deem necessary. And it shall moreover be the duty of the said Firewards, or any two of them, at such times as aforesaid, and at all other times as they in their discretion shall think fit, to enter into and examine all buildings, livery or other stables, hay boats or vessels, and places where any gunpowder, hemp, flax, tow, cotton wool, hay, rushes, fireweed, boards, shingles, shavings, or other combustible materials may be lodged, and give such direction in writing in the premises as may be deemed necessary by them or any two of them, relative to the removal or safe keeping thereof. And further, it shall be the duty of the said Firewards or any t[illegible] to time, and as often as they [illegible] think fit, to examine all shops [illegible] in any part of the said City, [illegible] ried on of joiners, coopers, ca[illegible] ters, block makers, chair mak[illegible] zans, in whose work woode[illegible] and in every such shop, buildi[illegible] fire is kept or used, to order [illegible] and placing around or against [illegible] or guard as they shall judge [illegible] the fire being communicated [illegible] other combustible materials i[illegible] or place, and to give such [illegible] rections about the smoking or [illegible] the use of any fire therein unti[illegible] shall be there placed, examine [illegible] ficient by the said Firewards [illegible] two of them shall seem fit; [illegible] guard shall be forthwith mad[illegible] person using or occupying s[illegible] place for such work as afores[illegible] the non attendance of any or [illegible] nominated and appointed for a[illegible] as aforesaid, it shall be lawful [illegible] said City, together with any t[illegible] to select and appoint any of t[illegible] attend in the place of such Fire[illegible] whose orders, directions and n[illegible] obligatory on the several parti[illegible] if made and given by the Fire[illegible] and appointed for such distric[illegible] ward shall wilfully neglect to m[illegible] al inspection and visitation, he sh[illegible] offence forfeit and pay the su[illegible] and shall further be liable to [illegible] office of Fireward, if the Com[illegible] think fit.

XVI. And be it ordained, th[illegible] refuse or neglect to obey any [illegible] notice given by any two or mo[illegible] by virtue and in pursuance of [illegible] other Law for the prevention [illegible] fires within this City, he shall [illegible] every offence the sum of Three [illegible] ther sum of Twenty Shilling[illegible] four hours he shall continue or [illegible] beying such order, direction, or [illegible]

Published by order of the Co[illegible]

JAMES PE[illegible]

LIST OF FIRE[illegible]

For the several Districts in the [illegible]

KING'S WARD

George Harding, John V. Thurgar, } Distri[illegible]
Thomas Barlow, Henry Porter, } Distri[illegible]
Ambrose S. Perkins, Thomas Leavitt, } Dis[illegible]

QUEEN'S WARD

John Ward, Jun. James T. Hanford, William Mullin, Isaac Woodward, Daniel Ansley, } Distr[illegible]
Solomon Nichols, George A. Lockhart, } D[illegible]

DUKE'S WARD

Thomas Harding, John Kinnear, John R. Partelow, George D. Robinson, } Distri[illegible]

SIDNEY WARD

John Paul, William M'Kay, Gregory VanHorne, John Sandall, } Distri[illegible]

GUY'S WARD

William Olive, James F. Li[illegible]

BROOK'S WARD

George Bond, Tristr[illegible]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We [illegible] the receipt of the Venerable A[illegible] to the Members of the Church o[illegible] out the Province of New Brun[illegible] late for insertion in this day's [illegible] pear in our next paper.

MARRIE[illegible]

On Monday evening last, by [illegible] son, Mr. Thomas Cain, to [illegible] both of Wackham, Queen's Co[illegible] At Trinity Church, Sussex V[illegible] by the Rev. H. N. Arnold, Rec[illegible] muel Arnold, to Miss Mary Co[illegible] of the late Mr. John Congle, all [illegible]

At Mill Stream, Sussex, on t[illegible] Rev. A. M'Nutt, Mr. William [illegible] Kierstead, of the same place.

At same place, by the same, M[illegible] to Elizabeth Smith.

At Gagetown, on Saturday [illegible] Rev. R. Clarke, Mr. Archibald [illegible] Mary Hamilton.

At Digby, on the 27th ult. by [illegible] Mr. Charles Dunn, to Miss Ma[illegible] of Mr. Henry M'Lauchlan.—O[illegible] same. Mr. Alfred Ray, to Eliza[illegible] Mr. Jacob Dakin.—On the 7t[illegible] Mr. Lowland, Mr. Charles M[illegible] Ann, daughter of Mr. B. Malle[illegible]

On the 5th August, at the P[illegible] Murray Gartshore, Esquire, Ca[illegible] ty's Royal 42d Highlanders, to [illegible] youngest daughter of Major G[illegible] Douglas, Bart., Lord High Co[illegible]

At St. John's Church, Stam[illegible] ult., by the Rev. William Leem[illegible] ren Street, Esq., of Toronto, to [illegible] daughter of the late Major Leem[illegible] Majesty's 104th Regiment.

DIED.

On Thursday, the 18th, Ma[illegible] Mr. Arthur Corry, aged 12 mon[illegible]

On Tuesday, Mr. Obadiah [illegible] year of his age, one of the earlie[illeg