were spasms in the wounded extremity—extending from the groin to the foot, by which the limb was on each occasion so violently agitated as to produce crepitus, evident even to the ear of the patient. The limb had been examined on the previous day, and found going on extremely well toward union—but now on removing the bandage, and examining the leg, complete dissolution of union proved to have taken place; the broken surfaces moving on each other with freedom. All tumefaction had by this time subsided, leaving, however, considerable chemosis. It was now thought necessary to place the limb in a more secure state, and accordingly slips of wetted paste board, surrounded by a long roller, were applied, and the extremity placed in a well adjusted and padded hinged splint, of an approved construction. The spasms continued to affect the limb in a minor degree, though still sufficient to produce crepitus; but as it was impossible that any considerable displacement could now take place, it was not thought advisable again to remove the dressings. During the whole of the above period there was great restlessness—his Lordship seldom sleeping more than an hour at a time. He was constantly anxious for a change of position, and required moving very often. A sling was therefore placed between two standards, fixed to opposite sides of the bedstead, on which the apparatus was placed, so as to obviate concession, in the event of spasm, or other movements of the body.

The spasmodic movements of the limb never entirely subsided, nor did the accompanying crepitus. About this time the patient complained of slight soreness of throat, which at the end of three days produced inability to swallow any thing but liquid sucked through a tube. It appeared at first to be an attack of cyninchia tonsillaris, such as might be expected to arise from exposure of the uncovered surface of the body to the air. It soon however became but too evident that the muscles of deglutition had partaken of the spasmodic character.—Blistering externally, and the usual remedies were therefore applied. On the morning of Friday the 17th, very violent clonic spasms, returning at short intervals, assailed the muscles of the abdomen, as well as those of respiration, and in a few hours afterwards, the lower jaw became locked, and partially closed. All means which could be suggested on the emergency were resorted to by the medical attendants, who were by this time joined in consultation by Dr. Widmer, of Toronto. Every alarming symptom now progressively increased, and his Lordship expired at five minutes after seven, o'clock on Sunday morning, the 19th inst. immediately after the cessation of a violent spasm. The fracture bone was found, on examination, to have undergone no union, though lying in the most perfect position.

THE ROMANCE OF REALITY.

About four years ago, there lived in the county of Ayr a young woman, whose charms had captivated a respectable tradesman; and after a sufficient time spent in courtship, the day was named which was to render them mutually happy. The necessary article, of a household use were procured. "ribands and pearlins and a," were lavished on the blooming bride by her enamoured swain, and everything went on swimmingly towards the consummation of the marriage. The day previous to the wedding a letter arrived which bore that the bride and her mother were wanted at the bedside of the girl's father who was dying, and wished to see his (illegitimate) child. Accordingly off both parties went, after arranging with the bridegroom as to the postponement of the marriage. Before reaching their destination the old man had died, and the house was filled with expectant relations, each and all alike sanguine of being almost exclusively remembered in the will of the deceased, whose property was worth about 800l. a-year. The reception of the mother and daughter was not of the warmest description. The various menial offices of the house were performed by both at command of the vixenish niece of the deceased, during the few days preceding the funeral; and on the forenoon of that day on which it took place, both were sent to see the servants regaled in the kitchen, while the expectant party dined up stairs, and heard the will read. Scarcely however, had the mother and daughter been well set to work as commanded, when an order demanding their presence reached them from the dining-room. On going thither they were met by not the most pleasant array of faces they had ever seen; and to shorten the matter, excepting only a legacy of a few pounds to each of the relations present, the whole estate was left to the girl alluded to. In due time the girl was served heiress to the estate, but her pretensions rising with her circumstances her poor betrothed was forgotten, and she, within a year from the time her fortune changed, threw herself into the arms of an old shrivelled man of law, who had been factor to her deceased parent. Her neglected lover, from being a remarkably steady man, became a confirmed drunkard. His business went to wreck, and he left his native town, and went to England to hide his sorrow and his shame. About a year ago an advertisement, dated Bath, appeared in an English provincial paper, offering a reward for any information regarding an individual of the same name. This caught the eye of one his friends, who supplied what information he possessed to the party wishing for it. A message was received by our here, requesting his attendance next day in a hotel in Bath, where he would meet with one anxious to see him. Having borrowed a suit of clothes, he set out to meet his unknown friend, and on arriving at the hotel, was greatly surprised to meet his old flame, blooming in beauty, and, according to her own confession, as loving as ever. Our story is almost at an end. The old lawyer had died—first love, that had never been wholly forgotten, again broke out with redoubled vigour—the summary mode of marrying in England favoured the parties, and they were united before the expiration of three days from their thus meeting. There is something romantic in the above, but it is no less veracious. Indeed, were there anything wanted to establish the saying that "truth is stranger than fiction," the above authentic narrative would go far to do it.—*Edinburgh Paper.*

THE DUKE.—We believe that very few Englishmen participate in the wish, which the ex-Ministerial party cannot conceal, that the duke should retire from public life. This remark is exhorted from us by a paragraph, too offensive and disgusting to repeat, which the *Globe* of last night eagerly copied from an obscure provincial journal. Of the falsehood and brutality of this paragraph an adequate opinion will be formed by all who have recently seen the Duke, when we say that it exaggerates and gloats upon the infirmities incident to his age, and insultingly admonishes him to withdraw from public affairs, lest he should end life a "driveller and a show." All the world knew that the late ministerial party prized office above everything in life, character not excluded; but it could hardly have been expected that their mortification on the loss of office would have betrayed them into indecencies so revolting as this.—*Morning Post.*

DIPLOMATIC ARRANGEMENTS.—It is now we believe, definitely settled that Lord Cowley will succeed Lord Granville as Her Majesty's representative at Paris, and that Sir R. Gordon will proceed in the same capacity to Vienna. The Embassy at the Court of St. Petersburgh has been offered to Lord Vesey Fitzgerald, and in the case of his declining to accept the appointment, the post will be filled by Lord Stuart de Rothesay.—*Times.*

[*From the John Bull, Oct. 4.*]

THERE is something superlatively absurd in the savage, yet pertinacious glee with which the adherents of the defunct Government gloat over the assumed difficulties of Sir ROBERT PEEL's position.—According to their view of the matter, the country was never so near the brink of ruin as it is at this moment. Commerce, it appears, is dead; trade is dying—there is no demand whatever for manufactured goods—and the harvest, if it have not failed, and we are happy to say that it has not failed anywhere, certainly ought, according to all the ordinary rules of calculation, to have rotted on the ground. As a necessary consequence, the people are discontented; and with a sinking revenue, and an expenditure steadily on the increase, the prospects of the new Prime Minister are as little cheering as need to be.

Now, supposing that this sad tale were true, we really do not perceive why the Whigs should delight to tell it. Were we to raise the cry, some specious reason might, perhaps, be assigned for the proceeding; but coming from them, it amounts to little else than the ravings of insanity. If the country be on the brink of ruin, by whom, we should like to know has it been brought to so deplorable a condition? If we except the four or five months during which Sir Robert Peel held office in 1834-5, the powers of the Government have been wielded by the Whigs throughout the extended space of nearly ELEVEN years. What have they been about all this while, Patriots and Reformers as they are? Can it really be a point of self-gratulation with them, that the result of their devices has been to involve the affairs of the nation, that being themselves rejected by the people, their successors in office are left without the means of carrying on the Queen's Government? Verily, if such be to them a subject of boasting, we little envy either their moral feelings or their political wisdom. But we beg to assure them that they are entirely mistaken. The country is not ruined. They did their best, doubtless, to bring about the disastrous result; but they take credit to themselves for a great deal more than their due when they assume that they have succeeded. The country will again right herself, and Sir Robert Peel is the man to carry her safely through the crisis.

The truth indeed is, that in raising this cry of national distress and financial embarrassment, the Whigs are only exhibiting their determination to go on in the course of blundering which from the commencement of their reign it has been their pleasure to follow. We express ourselves thus, because we have candour enough to believe, that some at LEAST of the body were, and continue to be, as men, honest; that they meant to do what was right—so far, at least, as might be compatible with the retention to themselves of official dignity, and pay, and patronage. But as they began in error, so in error they pursued their career, till the very mob has grown sick of their tergiversations, and cast them aside. Let us endeavour in a few words to account for a failure more remarkable than any which stands on record in the annals of our national history.

The circumstances under which the Whigs originally came into power must be fresh in the recollection of all our readers. No matter what the real sources of the feeling might be, there can be no doubt that in 1830, a desire to see effected a substantial change in the system under which Members were returned to the lower House of Parliament, very generally prevailed in this country. That it arose on the pressure of any immediate distress, we beg most distinctly to deny. The country was never more prosperous, as well in its foreign as in its domestic relations, than in the year 1830; but a dislocation of parties had unfortunately occurred at home, and abroad the spirit of revolution was busy. Of these two circumstances the Whigs took advantage; and we are far from blaming them because they did so. But the Whigs have never known wherein their own true interests as a party, or the true interests of the classes whom they affect especially to patronise, consist. There is no order of men to whom rest, meaning thereby a perfect exemption from political excitement is so necessary, as to those who "earn their bread in the sweat of their brow."

The Whigs either did not, or would not see this, and fancying that there were arrayed against them the Aristocracy, the Clergy, and the Liberal professions in general, they conceived the insane idea of calling into play the fiercer passions of the multitude as a counterpoise. The Whigs were entirely mistaken, both in their theory and their practice. We can assure them, that extravagant as, according to our view of the matter, the Reform Bill was, there was a very considerable proportion of the intelligence of this country which approved of it, and which would have helped them to carry the measure through, had they adopted any other means than those actually chosen for the purpose. But the Whigs shut their eyes to this truth, and that moment the struggle between them and their rivals, became one not of party, but of principle.

The Whigs carried their great measure by the help of the mob. They appealed to the passions of the people, and the people won for them the victory. But it was a sort of triumph which rendered them, from that day forth, the slaves of the designing and clever miscreants, whom they flattered themselves they had used as instruments for their own advancement.—The Whigs ascended into power upon the wings of a whirlwind, and they were soon taught, that nothing short of a continuance of the storm would keep them there.

There were high-minded men among them in those days, who could not brook this; THEY knew that the worst of all Governments is that which lacks either the courage or the strength to act upon its own sense of right; and having conceded much to what they conscientiously regarded as the people's wishes, they insisted upon making a stand so soon as the great institutions of the country were threatened. One by one these true-hearted Englishmen were weeded out, till in the end the destinies of this great country were committed to the keeping of the miserable coterie which has just been kicked out of office.

The game was not all up with the Whigs when Lord Grey, Lord Ripon, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Stanley, and Sir James Graham left them. They had still two courses before them, the adoption of either of which would have kept them, if not in power, at least in office. On the one hand the friends of the Monarchy, believing that they were personally dear to the Sovereign, would have stood by them had it been possible to do so; on the other, Repealers, Chartists, levellers of every kind eagerly sought their alliance. Their personal pride hindered them from accepting the support of the Conservatives. The same feeling—not perhaps unmixed with a little tinge of better things—kept them from going the whole hog with the levellers. As a necessary consequence they neither made for themselves a party—properly so called—nor by their own strength effected any measure, whether good or bad, for the country. Their policy was one of shifts and expedients throughout. The little good which they were enabled to accomplish, they accomplished through the kindness of their political enemies; the evil which they wrought in many instances forced upon them by the violence of their friends. Happily for the country, however, the evil was for the most part of a negative rather than of a positive order. They did not venture to abrogate the laws which pronounce treason or sedition criminal—they were content to keep them as it were in abeyence, and Repeal meetings in Ireland, and Chartist movements in England abounded for a season.

But the Chartist movements became by degrees too serious even for the Whigs to connive at, and then the body being weak, or regarded as weak, the laws were let loose upon them with a vengeance. We do not think that the Whigs ever did themselves so much damage as in their treatment of John Frost and his followers. Even they who approved of the rigorous course adopted, despised and abhorred the men who followed it; for it was positively devilish first to initiate the wretched miners in the ways of treason, and then to transport them for carrying out to their legitimate issues the lessons which they had learned from their betters.

We say nothing of the hopes which the Whigs raised among the Dissenters, only that they might end in disappointment. Fair words the sectaries got in abundance; but not one measure did the Queen's Whig Government propose for the redress of the many grievances of which they complained. The Roman Catholics, too, had every reason to complain of them. They either could not or would not destroy the Church in Ireland—no, not even by slow degrees and through the instrumentality of their Approbation Clause. Doubtless they emancipated the negroes, at the cost to John Bull of twenty millions sterling; but then, as if on purpose to show that they never do good except by mistake, they set a bonus on slave labour in the precious Budget, which destroyed them. But why go on with the list of these transgressions? If they have not ruined the country, it is through no fault of theirs: if in anything the country has received benefit at their hands, the results have been merely accidental.

But the country is not ruined—yea, and for one mighty boon at least she stands indebted to her Whig rulers. Men are every where sick of liberal professions that come to nothing, and are anxious to enjoy once more the blessings of a good Government. Men have watched the conduct of Sir Robert Peel in Opposition, and seen that it was temperate, judicious, and most self-denying throughout. Whenever he could assist the bunglers in a project of which he approved, they were made freely welcome to such assistance. Whenever he saw that they were aiming a blow at the people's rights or the Sovereign's honour, he interposed to defeat them. The country is not ruined, for the hearts of the people are sound. Misled they were for a season, but that period of delusion has passed away, and Sir Robert will find that not at any previous era in his brilliant career was he possessed of the people's confidence so entirely, as he holds it now, and richly deserves to hold it.

Sir Robert Peel need not, and does not expect, that a child's task is before him. His predecessors have left him plenty to do, if it be only in rectifying their multitudinous blunders; but the most serious evil of all has been removed out of his way, by the total destruction of the Whig party. There will be no contest for many a day to come, except between the friends and the *avowed enemies of the Constitution;* and we entertain no apprehension at all in contemplating the issue.

(*From the Times.*)

From the astounding nature of the intelligence which has lately reached us, one is driven to look back a little into Captain Elliot's past career; and really the evidences of that unfortunate person's official aberrations are so numerous, uniform, and flagrant, that our chief wonder is, not that the Mintos have had the hardihood to keep him in office for such a lengthened period (what have they not hardihood for?), but that our military and naval authorities at Canton should have so far sacrificed duty to discipline as to have allowed that diplomatic madman to make havock of all their successes by reducing them substantially to a defeat. The entire course of this person in China has exhibited an uninterrupted series of absurdities. At one time he takes it into his head to promote himself from the rank of British Superintendent, at another to that of her Majesty's Plenipotentiary. In issuing his proclamations, he addresses them, not to his unhappy fellow residents who chance to be under his wretched protection, but to "*all her Majesty's subjects.*" On every occasion, since the Chinese quarrel arose, the advantages gained by British valour have been recklessly thrown away by him, like a child tired of its toy; and no sooner do our forces carry the Celestial citadels, than the captain has instantly evacuated them, drawn away the troops, and laid his plans for another fruitless encounter. As to the result of the negotiation—the price paid for this load of national disgrace—we need only quote from the *Gazette Extraordinary* the words of that brave man, and able and zealous officer, the late Sir H. F. Senhouse. In his official despatch to the Commander-in-Chief of the expedition, we find the following:—

"The terms were in opposition to the opinions of the Major General (Sir Hugh Gough) and myself, as they left the troops in a precarious position for some days, when the conduct of the Chinese hitherto was considered, with whom delay had always been used to strengthen their defences, the result of which had always been a breach of faith. It gave another fair opening for Chinese treachery to work, and it took away the apparent symbol of capture, which would have been prevented by seeing the British banner floating within the city walls, and those walls lying crumbled before it. The fortified heights in the city once gained, the Chinese troops might have marched up and laid down their arms, and not a British soldier had any occasion to enter the populous part of the town."

With such an officer in command, or indeed with any man of common sense and common spirit, the nation would not have had to deplore that the blood of some of her bravest sons has been shed in achieving success, of which the fruits have been so utterly squandered. Heavy indeed is the responsibility which the Whigs have incurred, not only by having employed such a lunatic as Captain Elliot at all, but especially by the very large discretionary power with which they have evidently intrusted him. Considering the important interests at stake in China, and the extreme perfidiousness of the Celestials, a moderate attention to the exigencies of the case would have determined any rational Ministry to leave as little as possible to the mere individual impulses of any representative whomsoever. But to give a *carte blanche* to a man obviously incapable of acting on common sense principles, or of being governed by the lessons of experience,—surely a more responsible disregard of public interests can hardly be conceived of. In these circumstances, where everything has been left to Captain Elliot's uncontrolled caprices, can we wonder that all the worst consequences of large discretionary powers (powers the possession of which in his person is sufficiently proved by his arbitrary proceedings, so reluctantly submitted to by Sir Hugh Gough) have been more than realized? When such powers happen to be deposited in improper hands in connexion with warlike operations, they are commonly productive of four especial evils—a compromise of national honour—a very ruinous expense—an unnecessary waste of blood—and injurious interruptions to commerce.

Now these are precisely the evils which have accrued from the unjustifiable license given to Captain Elliot. The military honour of Great Britain, notwithstanding his sportive feats at Canton, has been bro't by him into such contempt, that in proportion as Elliot has dallied with the Mandarins, the Emperor's manifestoes have risen in impudent bombast. Then, as to the expense of this protracted buffoonery we beg our readers to recollect that, apart from the opium confiscation, for which no adequate indemnity has yet been received, this country has long been obliged to maintain in China a costly armament, consisting of ten ships of war, with proportionable complement of land forces. Look too, at the hopeless prospect of continued bloodshed. All the human life heretofore expended in the contest has gone for nothing. A renewal of hostilities must ensue, and perhaps a deadlier slaughter than any that has yet occurred. Whereas, by a vigorous and unyielding prosecution of former successes, the whole dispute might have been finally adjusted more than a year ago. Our trade interests, too, have been injured in an equal degree; nor, in consequence of Captain Elliot's invincible folly, in having once more withdrawn to Hong-Kong without securing a satisfactory or rational compensation for the past, can we possibly foresee to what extent our interrupted commercial relations may yet be destined to suffer. But Captain Elliot has at length actually forced a compensation from the Chinese. To an extent let us ask, that will either cover the opium confiscation, or re-imburse the British Government for its enormous outlay in obtaining it? No such thing: he has contented himself with a mere fractional composition. And upon whose authority has this composition been actually allocated and applied? By the authority of her Majesty? No, but at the sole pleasure of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, Captain Elliot. And to whom it has been appropriated by that wise and potent arbiter? To the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the purpose of helping to liquidate a portion of the nation's expenses? No, indeed; but out of the six millions of dollars agreed for, five millions have been given to the opium smugglers at Canton, and the residue is kept in hand, to be used as Capt. Elliot pleases.

REMOVAL.

DONALD ROSS, Fishmonger, King street, begs respectfully to return his sincere thanks for the patronage he has experienced since the Fire of 1837, and to inform his Customers that he has removed his Business to his newly erected Brick building in Dock street, at the sign of the GOLDEN FISH, when he will continue his business on an enlarged scale.

His stock will consist of a General Assortment of GROCERIES, and FISH of every description.

N. B.—Liquor Colouring as usual.

March 26, 1841.

WANTED TO CHARTER, a Ship of any size, to take a cargo of Deals to Ireland. WM. CARVILL.

12th November.

IN THE PRESS, and will be ready for delivery at the *Courier Office* in a few days—CHUBB'S New-Brunswick Almanack, faithfully corrected, for the year 1842. 12*th Nov.*

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, NOV. 19, 1841

☞ We have removed our Office to the third flat of the New Brick Building lately erected by THOS. H. PETERS, Esquire, in Prince William street, corner of Church street, near the Market Square.

OUR latest English dates are to the 23d ult. brought by the *Great Western*, which arrived at New Yorrk 9th instant. The London Standard of 22d October says—

The Queen continues in excellent health but we understand that her Majesty's *accouchment* is daily expected. Yesterday afternoon orders were given by Sir James Graham for messengers to be in attendance at the Home Office night as well as day, and if any information of Her Majesty being indisposed were received, that expresses should be immediately forwarded to all the Cabinet Ministers, whether in town or country.

The Town Hall of Derby was destroyed by fire on the 21st. Loss $50,000 half-insured.

Daniell O'Connel proclaims himself a candidate for Lord Mayor of Dublin at the approaching election.

Tuesday's London Gazette contained the official notifications of the appointment of the following as Ambassadors to the Continental Courts; Lord Cowley, to France; Lord Stuart de Rothesay, to Russia; Sir Staford Canning, to Turkey; Sir Robert Gordon, to Austria; Lord Burghersh, to Prussia.

ANOTHER AWFUL CONFLAGRATION.

This doomed City has again been visited by that devastating element FIRE, which came upon us like the whirlwind of Heaven, unlooked for and irresistible, sweeping away the fairest as well as the richest portion of our City; and ere the astonished citizen could fairly recognize the location of the desolating element, the fearful reality of a heap of smouldering ruins alone remained to tell the tale of the scourge which had just passed over us.—Within the last five years four Fires of vast magnitude, together with several similar visitations of less note, have scourged this community, and where shall we look for the cause: alas we fear to speculate. In the present instance altho' the fire itself has been less extensive than on former occasions, yet when we consider the frequently repeated drawbacks we have recently experienced, and add to that the depressed state of Trade, the prospect becomes worse than gloomy.—Thousands of Artizans and their families who have cherished the vain hope that the misfortunes of the Mercantile man had arrived at the climax, and that a change for the better was about to transpire, are now thrown into the uttermost depths of gloom. Vast numbers of those whose busy notes of industry charmed the ear of the speculator, are now with sorrowful hearts departing from us in search of employment in stranger lands. To describe the electric effect of the late conflagration, it were mockery to attempt. Language fails to give to its horrors "a local habitation and a name;" suffice it to say, that the CAUSE is unknown, but that the EFFECT were terrific and truly destructive.—Within the space—the short space of four hours, sixty-four of the principal stores of the city were razed to the ground; to which we may add the recently erected Brick Market House, which cost the sum of £10,000. The value of other buildings, merchandize, &c. is estimated at £100,000, only about one fifth of which is said to be insured. So general was the panic caused by the suddenness and vastness of the catastrophe, that the whole city appeared panic struck; they gathered to the scene of destruction in thousands, and when fairly awakened to a sense of the pending danger, did all that mortals could do to stay its ravages. The different Engine Companies worked with unremitting and zealous diligence, as well as the Axe and other Companies, connected with the department. The conduct of the Military was praiseworthy in the last degree, and such as deserves the respect and gratitude of the whole community.

Various causes as to the origin of this calamity are afloat,—all that we know CERTAINLY is that it commenced near the lower end of the South Market Wharf, and terminated in Prince Wm. street.—The wind which was south-west at the time, and blowing fresh, may in some measure account for the rapid spread of the fire, which but for the invaluable supply of water from the Water works, might have swept every building between the scene of destruction and the back shore.

The fire broke out at about half past 10 o'clock on Monday night, and the following is the detail and extent of miseries inflicted by this heavy stroke of Providence, which we copy from the Observer:

South Market Wharf.

Wooden building owned by Timothy Collins, and occupied by Wm. McDonagh, as a liquor and general Grocery.

Wooden building owned by Timothy Collins, and occupied by Thomas Raymond, Commission merchant.

Wooden building, owned by E. D. W. Ratchford and occupied by Thomas Wallace, as store and warehouse.

Wooden building, owned and occupied by I. & J. G. Woodward, and others.

Wooden building, owned and occupied by John M. Wilmot, and R. D. Wilmot, as a flour store.

Wooden building, owned by I. L. Bedell, and occupied by C. McLauchlan, Commission merchant.

Wooden building owned by A. B. Thorne, occupied by J. R. Sweet, and G. & J. Salter, Commission merchants.

Wooden building, owned by S. Wiggins & Son; occupied by Thomas & Sandal, general ship chandlers, &c.; the second flat as an office by S. Wiggins & Son.

Wooden building owned by W. Flaherty, and occupied by Waterhouse & Troop, commission merchants.

Wooden building owned by J. Hughson, and occupied by W. D. Pickup, and J. D. Purdy and Co. general dealers.

Wooden building, owned by D. J. McLaughlin and occupied on lower flat by Knowles & Thorne, Commission Merchants; second flat by T. Hanford Auctioneer, &c.; third flat by John Hardenbrook, sailmaker.

Wooden building owned by John Ward & sons; first and third flats occupied by A. & C. Perkins, floor merchants; second flat by J. Ward and sons.

Four story brick building, owned by Wm. Jarvis, and occupied by J. & R. Reed, as a flour store.

Wooden building, owned by Peter Reed and R. L. Harris, and occupied by themselves and Smith and Underhill.

Wooden building, owned by Thomas Gilbert of Gagetown, and occupied by D. J. McLaughlin, D. C. Perkins, and Estey & Reed, general dealers.

Four story brick building, owned and occupied by Walker Tisdale and son, Hardware merchants.

All the wooden buildings on this wharf were three stories high.

Ward Street—East Side.

Three story wooden building, owned by Benjamin Smith, and occupied by Mr. Craigen, Commission Merchant.

Three story wooden building, owned by the same and occupied by Thomas Leavitt & Co., Commission Merchants.

Three story wooden buildings owned by Henry Gilbert, occupied by W. Leavitt, flour merchant.

Three story wooden building, owned by B. Tilton, and occupied by D. Leavitt, flour merchant.

West Side.

Three story wooden building, owned by John Walker, occupied by the late Wm. Thomas, as a liquor store; and upper flats by Wm. McCannon, commission Merchant.

Three story wooden building, owned by B. Tilton, unoccupied.—And rear stores on the wharf, occupied by T. Furnas & son, sailmakers, and B. Tilton as warehouses.

Three story wooden buildings owned by H. Gilbert, and occupied by James Robertson, as a flour store—and rear stores occupied by T. Aymar, block maker, and H. Gilbert as warehouses.

Small wooden building, owned by J. Hughson, and occupied by E. W. Greenwood, as a commission store.

Water-street.—West side.

Four story brick building, owned by Robert Ray, and occupied by N. S. Demill, Hardware Merchant.

Four story brick building, owned by Benjamin Smith, and occupied by C. R. Jarvis, Hardware Merchant, End & Robertson, and R. Bayard, Barristers, and H. W. Sewell, as the office of the *British American*, printing materials wholly destroyed.

New four story brick building, (unfinished) owned by Noah Disbrow.

Three story wooden building, and back buildings, owned and occupied by Henry Gilbert, as a flour store.

Three story wooden building, and back buildings, occupied by Jardine & Co. as a general warehouse.

East side.

Three story brick building, owned and occupied by Thomas M'Avity & Co., Hardware merchants.

Three story wooden building, owned by John Hastings, and occupied by James Boyle, grocer.

Three story wooden building, owned by R. Douglas, and occupied by D. Coveny, Tailor and Grocer.

Market Square,—South side.

Two story wooden building, owned by George Harding, and occupied by John Toole, as a Clothing Store.

Two four story brick buildings, owned by Timothy Collins; lower flats occupied by S. M. Chamberlain, Auctioneer, and Victualling store; second flat as an office of Benjamin Smith, and R. Shives, as a *Printing Office;* third and fourth flats occupied by families.

The Brick Market House.

Prince William street.—West side.

Three story wooden building, owned by the stores occupied by John Kinnear, Watchmaker, D. McMillan, Bookseller, and T. Crozier, as a fancy and dry goods store; second flat by Geo. Wheeler, Barrister, and J. J. Kaye, Attorney; third flat by W. Till, Jun., as the office of the *New-Brunswicker*, and T. Crozier, as a wareroom.

Three story wooden building, owned by T. G. Hatheway, and occupied by the ST. JOHN PRINTING COMPANY.

Three story wooden building, owned and occupied by John Hastings, as a dry goods store and warehouse.

In addition to the above, we understand there was property to the amount of about £15,000, wholly uninsured, in the Warehouse beneath the Market house, which belonged to different Merchants in this city, about one half of which has since been rescued from the ruins.

One of the most distressing features of this disaster is, that the fire has gone over the same ground that it did in 1837. The buildings were consequently all new.—Many of the sufferers who were young in business, lost their entire stock of Goods, while others of longer standing have gone three times through the fiery ordeal within the short space of three years.

THIEVES.—We understand that a goodly company of these gentry have since the fire been safely deposited in the City Gaol, for being found in possession of various articles stolen from the goods saved from the fire.—That they may be rewarded according to their deserts is our warmest wish.

We are informed that it is the intention of the Members of the Saint John Sacred Music Society to have a number of Concerts during the winter, and in order that the friends of the Institution may be admitted to the performances, the members have come to the conclusion of disposing of a certain number of Tickets at a small price, to assist them in defraying the extra expenses that will be incurred.—We have no doubt they wil be handsomely patronised.

CAUTION.—A pack of scoundrels not contented with their plunder on Monday night last, are now proceeding from house to house in organized bands, demanding remuneration for service in *removing* property. A friend of ours tracked four of them in no less than eight different stores, and to crown the joke they actually requested compensation in three instances for *removing*, where not a single article was permitted by the respective proprietors to be changed from its situation. We caution the public against the nefarious practices of these villians, who can be easily recognised by their bad countenances and palpable prominency of their bumps of acquisitiveness.

THE GROGAN AFFAIR.—It is stated in the Montreal Gazette, that "in pursuance of the directions of Sir Richard Jackson, the administrator of the Government, and commander of the forces, a Court Martial was held on Mr. Johnson, an officer of Col. Dyer's corps, for participating in the capture of Grogan, in the territories of the United States; and that, having pleaded guilty, and after addressing the Court, in mitigation of punishment, he was sentenced to be discharged from the corps."—*Boston Mecantile Journal.*

LONDON, October 18.—Accounts were received in Paris on Friday afternoon, dated Madrid on the evening of the 8th inst. They give further details of the events of the preceding night. Eleven companies of the Prince's regiment succeeded in forcing an entrance into the Queen's Palace, where they burst open door after door until they reached the Queen's bedchamber. They were vigorously resisted by the halberdiers, and the battle lasted from eight o'clock in the evening until four in the morning. Finaly, the Palace was surrounded by Espartero in person, and the slaughter was horrible. During all this time the Queen and her sister re-

mained on their knees loudly c
Madame Mina, who was on se
took every precaution to prot
musket balls which penetrated i
During the entire of the 8th, vas
Palace to see the scene of action,
ed more horrible by the dead b
gents, which still remained there
of the 8th, Madrid remained per
The intelligence from Barcelo
ris on Friday afternoon was dat
that period the municipality had
ror, and the utmost confusion
gence had been also communic
Clonard, that the hotel of the F
faires at Madrid had been attack
more than 40 shots fired throug
spite of the attack, the Charge d
in exposing the French flag.
been arrested at Barcelona.
people of Biscay was vigourous
that of the province of Alava h
is now confidently believed th
Viceroy of Navarre, had been t
ed with the plot before the break
rection, and that his natural in
him from joining in the rebellion
it is said, was intended to have
15th inst., but had been horrie
maturely in consequence of t
Francisco de Paula.

WOOLWICH, Oct. 14.—The
of the Royal artillery have be
Master-General to be held in r
for foreign service:—Captain
4th battalion, to relieve Captain
2st battalion, at Barbadoes.
company went abroad on the 2
and by the time of their being
been seven years in the W
Molesworth's company 6th
Major Wood's company, 8th b
Major Wood's company wen
November, 1835, and will at th
lief have been about six years
Captain Kendal and Major M
ies will embark about the latter
beginning of the ensuing mont

Married

On Monday evening, by the
Mr. George Ruddock, to Miss
of the Parish of Portland.
On Wednesday, by the Rev.
Smith, of this City, to Miss Fr
of Granville, N. S.
On Thursday last, by the R
Peter M'Roy, to Miss Mary
ard Coleman, to Miss Mary
this City.
At Liverpool, (England,) on
M. Fleming, of the Ship *San*
Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Ro
Oxford-street.
In the Parish of Studholm,
ult., by the Rev. H. N. Arnold
to Susannah, eldest daughter o
Also in the same parish, by
instant, Mr. Israel Smith, to M
daughter of Mr. Samuel Sharp
At London, (Canada), on
Rev. Benj. Cronyn, A. M.,
Henry C. R. Becher, Esq. Ba
rah Evanson, youngest daugh
Leonard, formerly of the 104
Toronto Paper.

Died.

On Sunday morning, in the
after a long and very painfu
bore with most exemplary resi
daughter of Alexander Wedde
ment Emigrant Agent for New
On Monday morning, afte
which she bore with christian
eond daughter of the late Mr.
the 50th year of her age.
On Monday evening, Geo
of Charles C. Macdonald, ag
On Tuesday morning, Mart
daughter of Mr. Joseph Whit
At St. Martins, on Saturday
second daughter of Mr. Alex
two years and two months.
At Edinburgh, on the 1st O
Valentine, infant son of Mr.
from this City, aged 11 month
At Fredericton, on Monda
a protracted illness, Mr. Ha
28th year of his age.
In St. Stephen, on the 20th
cock, aged 24 years, son of M
Petticodiac.
In the Parish of Studholm,
a long illness, which she bor
sion to the Divine Will, Mar
of Mr. William Sharp.

SHIPPING

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. Arrive
no, Woodward, New Yor
staves, &c.
15th—Schr. Mariner, Quigley
house & Troop, assorted c
17th—schr. Tenzer, Greenhaw
mas & Sandall, assorted ca
CLEARE
Ship British Queen, Steph
and deals—S. Wiggins & S
Waterford, timber and deals—

The fine ship *Queen*, Hugg
John Hammond, Esq., from
with a valuable cargo, was u
a t the enterance of the Bay i
night last. We copy the fol
of the disaster from a letter fr
owner, dated Little River, B
communicate the unpleasant
Queen, in beating up the B
the wind blowing strong fro
dark, we unfortunately stoo
ward, and struck on a Rock k
Machias Seal Islands distant
where the ship now lies
three masts and bottom out.
gers, and myself, with the exc
ger, got safe on shore, after l
hours. We have saved our
Fifteen of the crew are yet
We learn that the ship was
City and partly in England.
ture (£500) not insured.—Ca
lued at £30,000.—*Observer.*
Brig Prince Albert, for this
Barbadoes on the 4th ult.
Ship Mary Caroline, Brow
was to sail from Liverpool on
Waterford, Oct. 11.—The
which sailed from Galway o
John, put into this harbour
very leaky, having bore up f
Dungarvan, Oct. 16.—The
St. John, has arrived here.
and had to throw a great po
overboard.

Mechanics'

LECTURE TICKETS
at the store of Mr. J.
where Members are reque
take them out. By order.
12th Nov. H. J.

Whale S

8 SHARES of the Mec
Company's Stock f
Chronicle Office.

FALL G

Received ex Emerald, an
5 CASKS Refined SU
2 bales Linen Thre
7 bales Grey and White Co
2 ditto Red and White Flan
1 ditto striped Shirtings; 2 c
1 case Jaconetts, &c. &c.
Also, A few bales CUR
will be sold very low by
1st Oct.