British News.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25.

THE DUKE!

At a meeting held in London last week, for the purpose of erecting a monument to the Duke of Wellington, in the vicinity of new London-bridge, the following speech was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Croly:—

The Rev. Dr. Croly next proposed a vote of thanks to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor for acting as chairman of the meeting. He observed that the final, the most gratifying task had devolved upon him, of expressing what he was sure would be responded to by the universal feeling of the meeting—namely, thanks to the chairman for his able and impartial conduct on this occasion. (Hear.) It was unnecessary for him to dwell on qualities so obvious to every one present. But he had had previous opportunities of witnessing the conduct of the Lord Mayor on such occasions, and he always had reason to bear testimony to an intelligence, politeness, and perfect impartiality which had done honour to the office which that gentleman now filled, and which would cause him to be long remembered with esteem by his fellow-citizens. (Hear.) He (Dr. Croly) had been called on, in moving the last resolution, to give a brief recapitulation of the topics which had been alluded to by those gentlemen who had preceeded him. This would seem to strike away all claim on his part to the merit of originality, though, as had been observed by one of the speakers, it must be felt that the subject was inexhaustible. (Hear, hear.) Yes, the only difficulty was to know where to begin, for the subject was as large as the broadest page of England's glory, and fresh as her hero's fame. (Cheers.) As to the observations which had been made on the improvements of the metropolis, he coincided with every syllable of them; and he felt personal gratification on being called forward on this occasion, for he had not volunteered it, because it allowed him to show, as a clergyman of the established church, the sincere interest which her ministers at all times were disposed to take in all that interested, served, and gratified their fellow-countrymen. (Applause.) He had never entertained a doubt that the minds of the British public contained genius enough, munificence enough, and patriotism enough, to place the country at least on a level with the highest displays of ability among foreigners, whatever might be its direction. Who could doubt the power of genius in the land of Shakspeare and of Milton? Who could doubt the existence of munificence in the land which was hourly pouring out its treasures over the remotest regions of the globe, in every illustrious labour of science, humanity, and religion? Who could doubt the zeal of Englishmen for national renown, since their history was but one great record of toils and sacrifices for the national honour? (Hear.) He would go further still; it was his firm conviction, that even in the fine arts England would not merely rise to the level of the most favoured nations but that she would rise above them all. He saw her rapid pre-eminence in all the other great pursuits of nations. He saw with what whirlwind speed she distanced all rivalry, where the fair field was once opened. He saw the almost creative power of her manufactures—the almost living ingenuity of her mechanism—the absolute sovereignty of her commerce—the unrivalled vigour, eloquence, and freedom of her press—the brilliant superiority of her soldiership—her naval glory, that glory which, like the sun in the miracle of the Jewish leader, still though its natural day was done, hung high as ever in the horizon, and still filled the eye with undiminished lustre. (Cheers.) He desired now to see her achieve this last triumph of national grandeur from his conviction, that for England to try is to triumph—that the loftier the tree from which the laurel was to be gathered the nearer it came within her reach—that she had but to throw the current of her intellectual flame on the most difficult and intractable material, to develope new combinations of wealth and wonder. He would go further, and say, that to her, difficulty was essential to call out all her zeal of mastery—that it was with her an element of production—like the great Egyptian river, disdaining the shaded and the fertile, her natural impulse was to project her stream through the desert, and disseminate fertility and luxuriance wherever it flowed. He should rejoice to find that this day was the beginning of a new career: that this meeting should prove the germ of some vast, regular and continued tribute from every individual of the empire; the laying of the first stone of some great institute for the ornament, not only of the metropolis, but of every city of England, and of all other colonies and dependencies. (Hear.) When they reflected upon what was accomplished by the little Italian republics of the middle ages, though fevered with political disease, and flung into the grave before they had reached maturity; and by France within a single reign, the distracted dominion of Louis XIV., a vapid voluptuary, with his court the toy of monks and mistresses, and his kingdom ploughed by the cannon of Europe; what might they not expect to be done by England, powerful, peaceful, opulent and patriotic as she was, containing boundless resources and a population the most vigorous, deep-thinking, sensitive, and strong-minded in the world? (Hear). If their fathers had fought their battles for them, let them show themselves at least not indifferent to their fame: if they had borne the tug of war, let not their sons be slow to erect the trophy. "Whatever," had said a great moralist, "makes the past or the future predominate over the present, exalt us in the scale of thinking beings." It was especially necessary for their own vindication to show that the pursuits of commercial life were not incompatible with that elevation of mind; that the life of citizens was not essentially selfish; that all gain was not of necessity sordid; that the men of a land whose merchants were princes in the benevolent and intellectual exercise of their feelings. (Hear.) They owed something of this to the memory of those ancestors who staked their lives in the championship of the church and constitution. It was not less a duty than an honour to exalt them high in the grateful estimation of the people. They owed something of this too to the rising generation, who should be taught to what heights of excellence to aspire; whose eyes should be pointed in the public ways to the very forms and features of those men whose names are a national honour, that they might have practical examples of virtue and talent presented before them, and behold both the realisation and the reward of virtue. (hear With regard to the Duke of Wellington, he would restrict himself to the rule laid down, believing it to be a most proper one. This was a meeting entirely divested of all party politics. (Hear hear.) He would therefore leave it to public men to dwell on the ministerial career of the Duke of Wellington; he would leave it to the soldier to enter into the details of his campaigns; he regarded him in a higher point of view than as either minister or soldier. (Hear.) He looked upon that great man as scarcely less than a direct instrument of Providence, which when the time of European renovation was about to draw near, selected him as endowed with unrivalled energy and capacity to accomplish the mighty work before him. (Hear.) Was that language exaggerated? It would not appear so if they looked to what he had to do, and what he had done. (Hear, hear) When the future historian should trace the fortunes of our eventful times, he would fix on the year 1809 as the critical period when Europe was on the brink of ruin; looking on the north all resistance seemed vain; all its kingdoms were paralysed. Prussia lay prostrate to the ground by the spear of Napoleon. The minor sovereignties crouched at his feet begging for life. Austria was scared into a wild resistance only to have the sword driven deeper into her bosom, Russia was a fugitive, dragging other her into her deserts the chain of an ignominious treaty. But in the south the most tumultuous and bloody devastation was let loose. The Peninsula was the seat of massacre; even the insurrection that was begun in despair was extinguished by despair; her thrones were empty, and monarchs either fugitive or captive. A French army of 350,000 veterans held the fortresses and the passes, and French viceroys ruled in Madrid and Lisbon. A British army, under a most gallant officer, was forced for a time to abandon the struggle, but eventually retrieved its honour by one of those heroic displays which never fail the British soldier But observe the change which occurred within five short years. The governments of Spain and Portugal were restored; the French army was dispersed before the troops of England, led on by a British officer, who swept all before him, from the sea to the mountains, and crowned the ridge of the Pyrenees with the campfires of 120,000 men—a beacon to Europe, turning every pinnacle into a volcano and pouring down upon France a flood of fire and steel. Who was the leader that summoned and trained those forces to war and to victory? Wellington. (Cheers.) He knew the gallantry of British officers and soldiers, but he knew also that the British army, as with the voice of one man, attributed those glorious results to the genius of Wellington. (Hear, hear.) How could they sufficiently appreciate the qualities of a chieftain, who throughout a life of war had never suffered a reverse; who broke down in succession the military fame of every man who opposed him; to swell whose renown the French republic seemed to have called its fiery spirits from the depths of revolution, and Napoleon to have covered their heads with laurels plucked in every field of Europe? How could they sufficiently honour the skill and courage of a warrior who never retreated but to exhibit the most consummate superiority in science, and who never advanced but to the most complete victory? (Cheers.) But there was one triumph more—and that triumph seemed to have been reserved as if to reward this warrior for his long labours in the cause of mankind—Waterloo. (Cheers.) In that field, less of the sword than of the sceptre—less of the battle of armies than of the strife of empires—less of two mighty warriors than of the rival glories of England and France, set upon the die; he met and overthrew Napoleon, and restored peace to the world. It was to that man they had met to raise a statue, to record his deeds, and vindicate the gratitude of England. (Cheers.)

GENERAL EVANS.

General Evans has lost the confidence of the Solons of St. Martin's, and the sooner he returns to the clear headed electors and explains his conduct, so much the better for his very questionable fame and future glory. A special meeting was held on Saturday evening of those enlightened little worthies who have enlisted (not their bodies, but their energies) in the cause of that hingered hooman the Queen of Spain, and who regularly fight her battles o'er and o'er at the Two Angels and Crown in the fauxbourgs of St. Giles. The important subject which called these patriots together was, "to take into consideration, and to learn why and wherefore Mr. Gineral Evans hadn't come to this 'ere point, viz.—either to lick *Don Carlos*, or to come and do his dooty as a man hort in the city of Westminster."

Mr. Pearse, of water-butt memory, was unanimously and altogether called to the chair, and in a "still small voice," moistened with a due proportion of cold gin twist, stated the "objects" of the meeting.

Mr. Newbury, after a long exordium and considerable expectoration, thus delivered himself:—"When we put this 'ere General Evans hinto Parliament, you, all on us reckerlects that he warn't no Gineral—(Hear, hear!)—werry good. Now you see we sent him hinto the Commons for to represent hus and this hold hancient and wennerable city. (Cheers.) Now I for one didn't like his conduct there—(Hear!)—he voted just as the tothers did. (Hear.) Now I don't see no good in that—if so be as I goes hinto Parliament, I shud hup and horiginate summat as was horiginal. (Hear.) General Evans done neither in Parliament, and so we sent him to Spain, and I'll jest put it to you wot's he done?—(Ah, wot?)—he's disgraced all on us—(shame!); he aint got no stomick for fighting! he carnt fight, nor he won't fight. Why d'ye think if so be as I was a Gineral I'd behave so? Why every hofficer has took hinbrage! I don't mean no town—I means all the hofficers are precious savage—(No doubt on it)—and the properest thing we can do in our present momenshious situation is to declare the Gineral's seat void and wacant. I knows one or two good 'uns as would put up, and they only waits for our inwitation; so I shall now persoed to move that a letter shall be sent to the Gineral to inform that we shan't submit to be humbugged by him no longer. (Cheers.)

A Member—But who's to write it, haye?

Mr. Newbery—Oh, I'll get Dr. Bainbridge to indickt, and my boy shall copy it—it's high time we let this man know that he karnt play the old soldger over us no longer. (Cheers.)

A Member—I denies all that—the Gineral's as good a man as henny in this room. (Confusion.) A'int he bin and got a piece of his ear shot away?—dy'e call that nothink. (Uproar.) I say he's every bit as good a man as we are—

A voice—I denies it—(fill this pot and bring another screw.)

A person, with a remarkably clean shirt collar, here observed very pompously, that if Mr Newbery would be good enough to look into the Roman Apophthegms, collected in "Plutarch's Morals," he would find a saying attributed to Fabius Maximus, "he that is afraid of scoffs and reproaches was, in his opinion, more a coward than he that fled from the enemy."

This was a poser for some minutes, and numerous inquiries were whispered as to whether Plutarch was a rate payer! After a considerable discussion in the same strain, it was decided that the letter should be written, and sent forthwith—instanter—directly.

——General Evans had better look to it!—*Age.*

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The Paris Papers of Thursday and Friday are chiefly filled with speculations upon the state of the dispute with Switzerland, and its probably termination. They do not, however, furnish any new facts, but appear to incline generally to the impression that the Cantons will find it their interest to adopt a more moderate tone, and conciliation is very probable on the side of the French too. A flag of truce has been hung out in the Ministerial Journals of Friday, in which the most obvious point of remark is an attempt to slur over the ground of dispute, and to conciliate the Republic by reminding her that, "she ought never to forget that, in the present state of the European powers, France is the only one which can guarantee to Switzerland the performance of her institutions. The day on which the French Government withdraws its powerful sympathy from the Swiss people, their institutions will succomb under the mortal hatred with which they have inspired Austria and perhaps Prussia."

October 22.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.—The continued animation of the trade of the country for some time past necessarily prepared the minds of the people to expect a flourishing statement of the quarter's revenue. The statement has realised public expectation: and to the public in general, and to commercial men in particular, it must be a matter of great gratification, when the revenue is increasing, be the country under what political administration it may. It is a matter upon which men of all parties may unite to congratulate each other. The total amount of the revenue for the year ending Oct. 10th, 1836, is £44,984,933: the total amount of the revenue for the year ending October 10th, 1835, was £42,257,240, shewing an increase on the year of £2,727,693.

The amount of the revenue for the quarter ending October 10th, 1836, was £12,880,927: that for the quarter ending October 10th, 1835, was £11,354,468, shewing an increase on the quarter of £1,026,459. Of this increase the greatest item has been in the Customs. On the whole year the increase is £1,758,705, and that on the quarter £999,790. It is to the Customs that the country looks as furnishing in its increase or decrease the best criterion of the prosperity or decline of commerce. It is however to be remembered, that the increase in the Customs includes what cannot occur again, viz. the large amount of duty on Bohea Tea, with which the commercial public are perfectly familiar. The stamp revenue shews an increase on the year of £291,215, and on the quarter of £73,537. The Post Office shews an increase on the year of £90,000, and on the quarter of £27,000. The miscellaneous shew a decline of 24,204 on the year, and on the quarter of £10,273. The Stamp shows an increase of £291,215 on the year, and on the quarter of £73,537. There is an increase in the Excise for the year of £606,976, but there is a decrease in the quarter of £145,346.

These are the various items in the state of the revenue, which we are glad to see in such a flourishing condition.

EXTRAORDINARY DIVING.—As no particular account has yet been published of the ingenious manner in which Mr. Deane, and his assistant, Mr. Tell, are endeavouring to recover the cargo of the Intrinsic, lost off Kilkee, the following may be of interest to our readers.—The Intrinsic, it may be remembered, was wrecked some hundred yards off what is called the look out cliff. Here it is that Mr. Tell descends on his submarine inquiry. His appearance before going down is exceedingly grotesque, owing to the quantity of clothes in which he was enveloped, and the very large helmet he wears. His first dress is composed of flannel to preserve warmth and is doubled; he has get outside this a large pair of water proof indian rubber trowsers, reaching as high as the chest, with short sleeves of about a foot in length; it grows gradually tighter towards the extremity of the legs, each of which terminates in a boot. He next wears a jacket of the same composition, reaching somewhat below the waist, round which a large belt of basket work, covered with a green baize, is tightly bound; this jacket has got a collar as high as the ears, which he tightens with a handkerchief. The wrists are bound so tight as to render it scarcely bearable until he has gone under water, when all annoyance vanishes. To protect the indian rubber he wears over it a suit of coarse canvas which is bound round him with straps of leather, and likewise terminates in boots. He has also large worsted stockings and a pair of very strong shoes, with a quantity of sheet lead in each. The helmet is made of a metal resembling tarnished steel. It is very large, with a view of affording room for a sufficient quantity of air inside, and resembles somewhat of a human bust, being made to rest on the shoulders, back and chest. The tube through which a constant supply of fresh air is conveyed from above, is attached to the back of it, and through a valve in the front, immediately below the mouth, he emits the used air. There are three glasses—one on each side and and the third in front, about three inches each in diameter, through which we understand, he can plainly descern every object below. To the extremity of this helmet are attached two breadths of canvass, bound round the body with straps, and from his neck he has suspended two large weights, each probably two stone or over—the one resting on the back, and the other on the chest. These are for the purpose of facilitating his descent. From the side of the Pilot boat from which he descends, is let down a rope ladder, with weights to the ends of it, and on this he walks down. Every provision is made for his safety, a rope being tied round his waist, by which on a signal being given, he can immediately be drawn up. He has been known to remain below for as long a period as 8 hours, without any apparent difficulty. Owing to the inclemency of the weather for some days back, these gentlemen have been obliged to suspend their exertions, but will resume them when the sea is less troubled. They also propose going down to the wreck of a brig lost off Battle Island some years since, laden with a very valuable cargo of gold dust and elephants teeth. It is said this wreck has been frequently seen by the fishermen at low water.—*Clare Journal.*

Summary.

H. M. S. PRESIDENT.—On the paying off of this ship, a medal gratuity, and pension, were awarded to John Noyes, Boatswain's mate of that ship, for long servitude and uniform good conduct, when he was suitably addressed before the ship's company by Captain Scott, who thus concluded:—"My Lads,—We are about to part; but I cannot take leave of you without expressing the satisfaction I have experienced at the general good conduct of the ship's company—conduct, which hereafter will dwell in my memory with a proud feeling, derived from a conviction that a steady adherence to the discipline prescribed by the rules of the service, not only redounds to the honor of the glorious profession, we have embraced, but conduces to the happiness, respectability and comfort of those on board. It is, and ever must be, a proud boast to the captain of a deserving crew, when he can publish to the world, that a length of time has elapsed, without having found it necessary to inflict corporal punishment: such, my lads, as are here assembled, is the pleasing declaration you have enabled me to make. For the last 18 months the instrument of punishment has been uncalled for, save in the solitary instance of a supernumerary, who cannot be regarded as one of ourselves. We part, but the service of our country may bring some of us together again: should such be the case, the *President's* will ever have a claim on me, so long as they continue to pursue that line of conduct which has merited my favour. In remembrance of the distinguished Chief, under whose flag we have had the good fortune to serve, for the honor of your old ship, for your advantage, and happiness, in whatever vessel you may hereafter serve, let me entreat that your conduct may be such as to render yourselves worthy of the consideration which the name of a British sailor ought ever to inspire, both at home and abroad. If there exists in your breasts a wish to gratify the feelings of your Captain, you cannot do him a greater favour than by bearing this parting advice in your minds. Fare ye well my lads." At this conclusion of the address, three hearty cheers from the whole crew greeted their respected Captain.—*London Paper.*

Extract of a letter, dated London, 22d October:—"I have the pleasure to inform you that the Directors of the British American Steam navigation Co. have contracted for the building of the largest, and intended to be the most splendid steamship ever built, expressly for the New-York and London trade. She will measure 1900 tons; between perpendicular 235 feet; 220 feet keel, 40 feet beam. Three decks, and every thing else in proportion. She will carry two engines of 225 horse power each, 76 inch cylinders, and 9 feet stroke.

"In addition to her steam power, she is intended to be rigged in such a manner as to give her sailing qualities equal to any sailing ship, so that between steam and wind, we hope, she will make her way across the Atlantic in tolerable time. The expense of the Steam Frigate is estimated at £60,000. These large undertakings require time to mature but I think the business will at last be done effectually. Every day adds confidence to Steam Navigation, and the extension of it in Europe is surprisingly great.

"We do not expect to be ready for sea before next March 12 months. We could get the ship ready for next summer, but not the machinery. We think it not advisable to start in the autumn or winter, and therefore take some extra time to bring us to the season of the year that suits best.

"A new plan of condensing by which one-third the fuel is saved, and the boilers always supplied with fresh water, has lately been introduced, which will be a great thing for us.

"We shall probably lay down another ship this winter, and keep going until we are stocked with first rate ships, for both London and Liverpool."

London, Salisbury, Exeter and Falmouth Railway—The spirited directors of this great national undertaking are proceeding with the utmost alacrity. Col. Landman has recently been down the lines as low as Bodmin, in company with Capt Woolcombe and Messrs. Dean and Thomas; and will proceed from thence to Falmouth in a few days—the Colonel having been called off to attend some meeting in London. John Yates, Esq: the Chairman and secretary are expected on the line west in a few days. Capt Woolcombe has been indefatigable in his exertions to give the project a successful issue.—[*Trewman's Exeter Paper.*]

Amongst the horses exhibited at the Suffolk Agricultural show on the 30th ult. was a fine cart-mare the property of Colonel Rushbrooke, which was some time since seized with locked jaw, and was perfectly cured by pouring cold water along the back from a watering-pot, without intermission, for a considerable time, the application having been recommended by an eminent London veterinarian. As this affection has been considered incurable, the above fact should be generally known.

Parliament stands prorogued from October 20, to December 8.—[*Gazette.*]

The requisition to sir H. Vivian to become a candidate for the representation of East Cornwall, is already numerously signed, and upwards of £2000 is subscribed to carry on the contest, to which sir Wm. Molesworth and Mr. Rundle, M. P. for Tavistock have put their names down for £200 each.—[*Falmouth Packet.*]

A most calamitous accident occurred on Monday morning, in the parish of Audley, near Newcastle, Staffordshire, and which was fearfully destructive to human life, not fewer than eleven individuals having perished. The scene of this direful event was an extensive colliery called the Bignall-hill-Pit, belonging to John Wedgwood, Esq. of Bignall, and which has been at work for many years. It appears that on the proceding Friday, the colliers perceived some foul air in the pit. No notice was taken of it, and on saturday morning, about ten o'clock, the men left off work for the week. On Monday morning, about seven o'clock, the colliers again visited the pit with the intention of resuming their labours, and eighteen or nineteen men and boys descended. No apprehension of danger was felt at this time, nor did the miners think it necessary to use the safety lamps, but they were proceeding to their work with naked candles, when in a moment, destruction came upon them; the foul air which had been engendered during the cessation of labour ignited with a loud explosion, and eleven poor creatures were hurried into eternity.—[*Staffordshire Advertiser.*]

A Gay Deceiver.—One of the band of the 35th regiment fell in love lately with a nice little girl, residing in Hanover-street, niece to a respectable shopkeeper in this city; he, also, was a young man of respectable connections, in England. Every thing was arranged, and on Friday evening, about eight o'clock, the parties met for the purpose of going to St. Peter's Church to be married. The lover, not wishing to be married in his regimentals, borrowed a suit of cloths, and left his own until his return from church. He also got the marriage money from the intended bride, and, pleading some excuse, absconded. The regimentals were restored to the colonel of the regiment—the friends are minus their clothes, and the bride her money. The pockets were searched, but to no effect. It is supposed the fellow got on board a vessel off the harbour.—[*Ibid.*]

The long projected removal of the Milford Haven Packet station from the town of Milford to Hobbs Point has just taken place. Yesterday's packet left Dunmore for the latter destination, which is four or five miles farther in the Haven than the former. The packet is to sail from Hobbs' Point at midnight. The embarking and disembarking of passengers is also much facilitated by the removal, the Packet coming into a pier in place of conveying passengers about a mile to and from Milford Haven in an open boat.

We noticed in last paper that a meeting was to be held on Wednesday first, for the purpose of forwarding a railway between Glasgow and Newcastle. The formation of this railway will be of the utmost importance to Glasgow. Besides opening up a direct and speedy communication with the North of England and the towns on the road, this line will have a most beneficial effect in greatly reducing the price of coal and gas. It is supported by the most influential parties in the county.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Lord Aberdeen has refused to accept the appointment as University Commissioner. The Duke of Richmond and sir W. Rae have also declined to act.—*Aberdeen Paper.*

On Saturday the Royal Company of Archers, the King's Body Guard for Scotland, shot in Hope Park for the Pagoda Medal, given by Lieutenant Colonel James Spens, which was won by the Right Hon. Lord Ramsay.

Opening a New Church.—On the 28th ult. a beautiful new Church was opened for the performance of Divine service, near Allt-y-rodyn, in the parish of Llandyssil, in the county of Cardigan. The Rev. Daniel Brown, Wannifor, Commissary General for the county of Cardigan, read the service, and the Rev. Joshua Davies, B. D. Vicar of Llanrhystid, preached a powerful sermon in Welsh. The church was densely crowded, and numbers who could not gain admission within the sacred building, remained in the church yard, or wherever the preacher's words could be heard.

A Lille paper states that a young painter named Stafer, has discovered in an old manuscript, the secret of painting on glass as it existed formerly. He has, it is said, already obtained the most brilliant results.

A vessel, propelled by means of quicksilver, has been plying on the Thames for several days past. Her speed is great.

An ingenious mechanic of Albany has invented what he calls a "Milkometer," to test the quality of milk, and tell how great a proportion of chalk, water, or lime, it contains. Such an instrument, says the Times, is very much needed.

A Good Fighting Distance.—The French papers announce that "the combat at Borada, in Catalonia, on the 2d inst., has yielded no result, it *having been fought beyond gun range.*" The account does not state how long the battle lasted, but it may be presumed that night only could separate such heroes.

Borrowing a Knocker.—"Why, you'd better knock the door down! what do you want?"—"Och, my darling! don't let me wake any of *your* family; I'm jist usin your knocker to wake the people next door: I'm locked out d'ye see, and they've niver a knocker"—rap! rap! rap!

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—In almost all cases, I believe it is much better that the *Truth* should be made known, rather than a false and coloured misstatement should be given to the world. Under these impressions, I feel it a duty to give you a faint but true statement of the FAILURE of the Public Dinner to the Delegates.

We sat down, sir, in number, about ninety persons, including the Delegates and other guests, to a sumptuous dinner, and a choice profusion of wines. Every thing appeared well enough, until the early hour of ten o'clock, when *Jolly Bacchus* first made his appearance, and such a scene as followed from that period to its close, is beyond the description of any person present to describe: some walking on the tables, defying the powers of handsome cut glass; others brawling from the highest pitch of cadence to the lowest semi-sound. The poor Delegates were not permitted a respectful hearing, and such another Babel was never witnessed in British North America, and I trust will never again be repeated in our city. The Chairman finding it impossible to restore order, or to maintain any thing like regularity, very wisely gave up the chair, and withdrew from the room, followed by a large proportion of our most respectable citizens.—Thus terminated this party feast and grand entertainment! Oh name it not again.

CHARITY.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. DURANT,—A constant reader of your paper and member of the Temperance society, would be much obliged to any of the Office Bearers of that society, for a definition of the term *Temperance;* and whether those, who on any occasion, public or private, drink *wine* to excess, are to be considered as infringing the rules of the society? V.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, DECEMBER 16, 1836.

We are still without later dates from Europe, consequently, are obliged to fill our columns with extracts from former papers and various miscellaneous matter.—The next western mail, is expected to bring the President's Message delivered at the opening of the Congress.

FIRE.—On Tuesday morning last, about six o'clock, a store occupied by Messrs. DOUGHERTY & BURGOYNE in Dock street, was discovered to be on fire; but fortunatly, was extinguished before it communicated with any other part of the building. A large portion of the Goods were injured; and, we believe, were not insured.

We regret to state, that there is every reason to believe, that this fire, was the work of an Incendiary, whom we hope will yet be discovered.

REPORTING THE DEBATES.—We are authorized to state, that Mr. PIERCE is under the necessity of declining the reporting of the debates this Session.—In consequence of the Assembly meeting sooner than usual, and the difficulties and expence attendant on transporting materials to Fredericton necessary for conducting the work, he has reluctantly, been obliged to forgo this desirable object.

We regret, that Mr. PIERCE, should feel himself under the necessity of giving up his promised intentions of Reporting the debates this Session; particularly so, on account of the shortness of time, for procuring other Reporters.

WEATHER.—During the last thirty hours we have had fine bracing winter weather with severe frost, but no snow. The first fall of this winter covering will be hailed with pleasure, as it will facilitate the means of travelling, and increase the supplies for our market.

ANOTHER NEW SHIP.—Launched from the Ship yard of Mr. John Haws, at Portland on Saturday last, a very superior copper fastened Ship, 523 tons, old measurement, owned by Messrs. ROBERTSON & HATTON of this City.

At a meeting of the Saint Patrick's Society on Monday evening last, for the choice of Office Bearers for the ensuing year, JOHN KINNEAR, Esq. having declined re-election, and Mr. JAMES DYSART being about to remove from the City, the following Gentlemen were elected to fill the several offices, viz:

WILLIAM M'CANNON, Esq. President
THOMAS L. NICHOLSON, Esq. Vice-President.
WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, Esq. Treasurer.
Mr WILLIAM MILLS, Secretary.
Mr. JOHN W. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

DINNER AND THE DELEGATES.—Particulars enough respecting the Dinner have now transpired to warrant us in asserting that it proved a failure from the beginning to the end.

It was a failure in respect to numbers, nearly one half; as provision was made for 160 persons, and only 87 sat down, including the two Delegates and other public guests.—It was a failure in the appointing of presiding Chairmen, as neither of the first, viz: Messrs. Ward and Donaldson, who were appointed, took their seats.—It was a failure in the price of the tickets, because forty shillings each will not cover near the amount of expences.

It was a failure with respect to harmony and good order, because confusion and riot superceded; and a greater burlesque on a public dinner was never exhibited before in this city. The presiding chairman, Mr. Street, failing to restore order, finally abandoned the chair, quitted the room, and was followed by a large proportion of the subscribers; thus terminating their meeting, before one half the appointed toasts were drank.

A Gentleman who was present during the evening, and retired with the Chairman at 12 o'clock, has furnished us with the following statement:—

"That the company assembled, including guests, appeared to comprise at least ninety persons, who sat down to a very handsome dinner, prepared by *Sorlie.* That upon the cloth being removed, the following Toasts were given from the Chair, and received with demonstrations of satisfaction and good feeling:

1. The King—God bless him—may the British Colonies, and this Province in particular, never lose sight of the blessings they enjoy under his benign and fostering care.
2. The Queen and Royal Family.
3. His Majesty's Home Government, with our heart felt thanks for the liberal spirit and ready attention it has manifested in the negotiation with the Delegates on the subject of their mission.
4. His Majesty's representative in this Province—our highly distinguished Lieutenant Governor Sir A. CAMPBELL.

The solicitor-General rose, and stated that in the absence of His Excellency, and of any other person more officially connected with him, and being himself nominally on His Excellency's staff, he felt it his duty to return thanks for the handsome compliment paid, and the apparent heartfelt manner of it.

5. The Chief Justice, and Legislative Council of New Brunswick.
6. The Speaker and House of Assembly of the Province.

His Honor the Speaker rose, and proceeded for some minutes in a recapitulation of the several motions which had been cause of party discussion, both in and out of the House of Assembly since the year 1822, when the Chairman rose and called His Honor to order, and stated that His Honor was out of order by introducing at the present meeting any political subject for discussion, and more especially such as had caused party and excited feeling throughout the Province. The Chairman resumed his seat, when His Honor the speaker proceeded, and commenced a detail of his own mission on a former occasion, and began censuring the conduct of Lord Stanley; when the Chairman again rose, and called His Honor to order, and stated that he had in the first instance, when waited upon to become a subscriber to the dinner, been expressly assured, that its object was distinct from all political subjects, and that it was intended only as a mark of public satisfaction for the liberal concessions understood to have been made by His Majesty's government, and to pay a personal compliment to the individuals comprising the deputation on their safe return, and that he, the Chairman, could not preside if the social purposes for which they were then assembled were deviated from; and more especially he must object to the propriety, under any circumstances, of using the occasion of a public dinner to comment upon the conduct of any of his Majesty's ministers, while such individual was not present to reply.—Here great confusion arose, by one part of the company supporting the speaker, and the other part, the chair; and the chairman failing in every attempt to restore order, declared his intention of retiring, and was in the act of leaving the room, when a number of gentlemen urged him to resume his seat and the chair should be supported. The Chairman did resume his office; but His Honor the speaker continuing his attempts to be heard, and to resist respect to the Chair—L. A. WILMOT, Esq. now requested to be heard as a peace-maker; and at the close of his address, order appearing to have been restored—the Chairman rose, and expressed his satisfaction that the restoration to order had put it in his power to propose the next intended toast, and after briefly complimenting the Deputation on the understood successful issue of their mission, and also expressing a hope that no further interruption of the social purpose of the meeting would take place, and that what had unfortunately taken place, would in the language of Mr. Pope, prove to be "discord harmony not understood," and then gave

7. The health of our respected guests, Wm. Crane and L. A. Wilmot, Esquires, the Deputation from the Hon. the House of Assembly to the Home government, on their safe return to this country, who are entitled to the warmest gratitude of their fellow countrymen, for the zeal and ability they have displayed in the conduct of their mission; which we trust will lead to the happiest results.

His Honor the speaker having continued on his legs, again attempted to speak, when the chairman rose and stated, that by refusing to yield to the Chair, and continuing so to do, an outrage was done the company; that as far as he, the chairman, was personally concerned, he cared nothing about it, as he could retire when he pleased, and had only been prevented doing so, out of respect to a large number of the company, at whose instance he retained his office, and should continue to do so, so long as the Chair was supported, and that under the circumstances of the Chair having been outraged, he must expressly state that he would not as chairman hear His Honor the speaker that night. The chairman resumed his seat, when Mr. speaker again attempted to speak, but here the call of the respective supporters of the Chair and Mr. speaker became a continuous scene of confusion and noise, and the chairman finding it impossible to restore order, and proceed with the remainder of the intended toasts, retired, accompanied or preceded by three fourths of the company."

QUEBEC, Dec. 5.

The Disputed Territory.—We have conversed with persons whom we know to be accurate and impartial observers, who were employed on the survey for the Quebec and St. Andrew's rail-road.—They proceeded from the head waters of the Etchemin, crossing the St. John's, and in nearly a straight line south of the river as far as Mars Hill. Their report is very unfavourable as to the quality of the land and the growth of timber. There is no good land or timber after leaving the waters of the Etchemin, till near Mars Hill, the soil being generally thin and very stony, and the growth small black timber, as far as the eye could reach from the greatest elevations. Generally the valley explored is favourable for a rail-road.

MR. THOMPSON, Judge of the Inferior District of Gaspe, who has been in town for some time past, to answer the charges preferred against him by the House of Assembly, is shortly to return to his District. We understand the investigation on these charges, instituted by Government, has resulted in the acquittal of the Judge. He will, however, be subjected to a couple of hundred pounds expenses, besides the disagreeable circumstance of being under public accusation, and all this while his salary has been withheld for nearly three years. Such is the tenure on which Judges hold their office in Lower Canada, liable to unfounded complaints taken up by the House of Assembly, at the instance of lawyers practising in their Courts, who, from the nature of things, must be frequently dissatisfied with their conduct. Under all the circumstances, even the Executive is a tribunal liable to be biassed in favour of charges by the Assembly.

Large quantities of field ice are now floating in the St. Lawrence. The horse ferry-boats have ceased plying since Monday, and the navigation is fairly closed. The weather is milder; snow is now falling, which will soon form winter roads. There are doubts if the *Canada*, steamer, which left for Montreal on Monday evening, will be able to get up.—*Gaz.*

UPPER CANADA.—*House of Assembly*, Tuesday, Nov. 15.—A message came down from His Excellency, communicating a copy of the petition presented by Dr. Charles Dunscombe to the House of Commons, in England, complaining of corruption, riots, Patent Deeds issued by Government, &c. at the late elections in this Province, and praying that an inquiry might be made, with a view of doing justice to the people of Upper Canada.—Considerable discussion took place; but several members expressed their wish not to enter fully into the subject till there was a report of committee upon it. The message and petition was referred to a select committee, with power to send for persons and papers and report thereon to the House.

SAINT ANDREW'S DAY AT QUEBEC.

St. Andrew's Day has this year been celebrated with unwonted splendour, in Quebec. Shortly before 11 A. M. the members of the St. George's and St. Patric's Societies repaired to St. Andrew's Church, whither they had been invited by