given rise to these observations, soon placed himself on the best ground with "Indeed Dr. Clarke, my observations went only to the simple fact of your not being a clergyman of the Established Church." Whatever may be in this, I believe your Lordship already knows, lies at the fault of the '*res angusta domi*.' It was neither my fault nor my folly. Of the Established Church I have never been a secret enemy nor a silent friend. What I feel towards it, the angels are welcome to ponder; and *what I have spoken, and written concerning it, and in its favour, I believe I shall never be even tempted to retract.*" Being bred up in its bosom, I early drank in its salutary doctrine and spirit. I felt it from my earliest youth as I felt a most dear relative. While yet dependent on, and most affectionately attached to her (my natural mother) who furnished me with my first aliment, I felt, from an association which your Lordship will most readily apprehend, what was implied in *Mother* Church. Howsoever honourable it may be to a person who was in the wrong, to yield to conviction and embrace the right *that kind of honour I have not in reference to the Church.* I was never *converted!* to it; I never had any thing to unlearn, when with a heart open to conviction, I read in parallel the New Testament and the Liturgy of the Church. I therefore find that, after all I have read, studied and learned, I am not got beyond my infant's prayer.—' I heartily thank my heavenly Father that he hath called me into this state of salvation; and pray unto Him, that He may give me grace to continue in the same to the end of my life.'

"Begging pardon for the freedom I have used with your Lordship's time, I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's much obliged, grateful, and humble servant.

"ADAM CLARKE."

Life," Vol. III. p. 206—210.

* Referring to the narrow circumstances of his father's fortune, which would not allow of his receiving a University education, and being regularly prepared for ordination in the Church of England.

† Meaning that he had been always a Churchman as he declares above, and had never been turned about from one profession of religion to another, from conviction or any other cause.

Summary.

BRITISH NAVY, AND MERCHANT SERVICE.

The number of men that entered the navy since July 1, 1834, to June 30, 1835, who had previously served in king's ships, was 1673, and of boys 1,163; of men who entered the navy for the first time 5,638; of boys 560. Died in the hospital 65 men and 6 boys; died on board ship, 213 men and 9 boys. Discharged with disgrace, 118. Pensioned as invalids 129 men and 7 boys. Pensioned for long services 2 hundred and thirteen.

The number of men that entered the navy from 1st July, 1835, to 30th June, 1836 who had previously served in Kings ships was 1,165; and of boys, 934; of men who had entered the Navy for the first time, 3,935, and of boys, 384. Died in Hospital 63 men and 11 boys; died on board ship, 166 men and 20 boys. Discharged with disgrace, 63. Pensioned as invalids, 241 men and 4 boys. Pensioned for long service 268.

The number of seamen in the Merchant service of the U. Kingdom, made up prior to the passing of the 5th and 6th William IV., was 131,265. The number of seamen registered up to the same period was 78239.

The number of apprentices in the merchant service to the same time 5,429. The number of apprentices which according to the 4th Geo. IV. ought, in proportion to the tonnage, to have belonged to the merchant service, was 13,605 at the passing of the 5th and 6th William IV. The number of apprentices whose indentures have been registered since the passing of the act is 7,863. This number added to 5,429 before mentioned, makes the total number of apprentices registered up the present time 13,282.

Two African princes, sons of the late king of Ashantee, are in London, with their tutor. Their names are Quantamissah and Ansap.

A regulation is enacted in England by which bakers are required to have scales and weights in their shops, and to weigh the loaves in the presence of the purchasers if requested. Also to furnish their bread wagons with scales and weights, for the same purpose.

A portion of London was thrown into an uproar, on the 15th of Sept, by the news that a huge bear had made his escape from a stable, and was roaming about seeking whom he might devour. A party of keepers from the Garden succeeded in recapturing him, before he had done any mischief.

A notice has been given to all naval officers holding civil appointments that they are to hold their situations for five years only, but they will be eligible for re-appointment. If put upon half pay they will be entitled to one shilling extra per day; but superannuations, as heretofore are to be discontinued to such officers.

German Philosophers.—A recent traveller speaking of the metaphysics of Kent, Wolf, Leibnitz, Fichte, and Schuelling, says, "They have filled Europe with their works, and the madhouses with inmates.

The number of Members at present belonging to the University of Oxford is 5,154; while Cambridge boasts of 5,467 members.

LOCOMOTIVE POWER.—At the meeting of the British Association at Bristol, Dr. Lardner, when speaking of the theory of locomotive carriages, made some interesting remarks. He said in all inclined planes more steep than the angle of repose there was an unfavourable loss of power. The portion of mechanical force expended in ascending the plane was not repaid in the decent. Theoretically they might take advantage of the accumulative matter as a deposit of momentum, and make a perfect mechanical compensation, but that was not the case in practice, because they were obliged to check the velocity in the decent. He had never said, as has been represented, that inclined planes were not of importance, because the friction in the ascent was given back in the descent. When the engine was descending, great part of its steam was going off in the safety valve, therefore inclined planes were injurious. All the experiments led to the conclusion, that every effort should be made to obtain as perfect a level as possible. Every departure from a level, though it saved a quantity of capital in the construction of a road, entailed an everlasting expense. The result of some experiments he had made was this—that in the ordinary state of the roads, the force necessary on a level was 7lb per ton; but he found an extraordinary difference depending on the state of the rails, a difference amounting in some instances to such an extent that the friction was reduced to 4lb.—When it rained, and the rails were wet, he found the friction reduced to 4lb., but as soon as the rails became dry, the friction was again 7lb; he should therefore suggest, that two watering pots should be placed before the wheels, so as to give the engine an additional power of 50 per cent. There was another point with regard to dust: he had let himself down a very steep inclined plane, and when he had attained a speed of 60 miles an hour, he had a quantity of sand put on the rails, and the consequence was, that the steam-engine came to a stop.

New Island.—The rocks which have gradually appeared near the surface of the sea, in the Gulf of Santorini, in the Grecian Archipelago, continued to rise so rapidly that in 1840, should they continue to do so in the same proportion, they will be worthy of the name of an Island. The volcano has been supposed to be extinct, but this lifting up of the soil would show that during the last fifty years, it has made many efforts at eruption.

A machine entitled the "portrait mirror," has lately been constructed in France by which a portrait may be taken in twenty minutes from the reflection of the original in a looking glass.

A London mechanic has succeeded in manufacturing most beautiful cabinet furniture from slate. The embossing is said to be truly elegant. The same article has also been used for door pannels ornamented with beautiful groups of flowers, fruits, &c.

A duel recently took place in France, between two brothers, occasioned by their rivalry, in their profession of surgery.—One of them was killed.

Lord Forbes, son of the Earl of Granford, member of parliament for Longford, Lord Lieutenant of the County, has been declared a lunatic. He has not attended to his parliamentary duties for several months. His aberration of mind has been discernible since June, 1835, when he supposed he was appointed Governor of Malta. He now continually thinks he is attended by an angel. Happy lunacy! Dream on, son of man, dream on.

Improvement in the Mariner's Compass.—By two adjustments, causing the cardinal points on a card to correspond with the same points of the horizon, the mariner is saved the trouble of allowing for the variations in steering, and the expense of variation plates, &c. It will soon be before the public.

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The following are further particulars of the sad accident on the Columbia Rail Road, which was noticed yesterday in a letter from the Editor of the *United States Gazette.* We believe we have seen it stated that the cars on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, are provided with some machinery for security against a fall, in the event of the breaking of an axle.

Fairview, Sunday, about 3 o'clock.

"This afternoon as the train from Lancaster was approaching Fairview, the axle of the forward car, or car next to the baggage, broke, which immediately precipitated the body of the car upon the railway, the fragments of the axle ripping up the bottom of the car in which was a Mr. Gibson of Philadelphia, bound to Cincinnati with his wife and children. His wife and child fell through, and nearly the whole train passed over her body. I cannot picture to you the heart-rending scene that ensued when Mr. Gibson was called to the spot where his wife lay a mangled corpse, with the child about eighteen months old, by her side, covered with the blood of its dead mother. The top of her head was cut off, and the brains lay on both sides of the rail; the body, feet, arms and legs broken to atoms. Heavens, what a sight! The distracted man tenderly dragging from the spot the remains of his 'Julia,' calling upon her in frantic exclamations; but she could only answer by an expiring look of agony. He next picked up his babe, and believing it too was dead, ran round among the crowd imploring assistance, when it was impossible to afford him the least consolation. The child was miraculously preserved. I was next called to witness another scene which beggars description.

"A black man who had vainly attempted to leap from the car when the accident took place, fell upon the ground, and the car running off the track upon the side he jumped, the wheels passed over both his legs and cut them off in the most shocking manner, grinding the dirt and clothing into the mangled flesh. He lay writhing in the most excruciting agony, under the body of one of the cars, until enough of assistance could be rendered to raise the car off him. He will not, it is believed, survive.

"A gentleman in the forward car had his left arm broken, and breast much injured, but it is possible he will recover.

"The train was propelled at the rate of 15 to 18 miles per hour at the time of the accident, and ran not more than the length of the train, or 50 yards ere it brought up.

"I was with my family in the next car to the one which Mr. Gibson was in, and the fragments over which we passed tore up the bottom without injury to any of its passengers. It was a miracle that we escaped—one of our wheels was spokeless, nothing but the naked rim left to give assurance it was ever a railroad wheel. Even the rails, for a considerable distance, were torn from their fastenings and some broken.

This seems to be one of those accidents against which it is difficult to guard, unless by some new arrangement of the wheels and axles of the cars, or perhaps by a thicker flooring to the cars. It is mentioned to us that the engine and one car were immediately despatched to Lancaster city for medical or surgical aid for the sufferers, and that before it returned, the cars were set in motion. In the hope of conveying the wounded towards medical aid, they had gone to a short turn, when the locomotive came sweeping round, and was not checked until it came in contact with the cars and did considerable injury. —*New York Paper.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.

FROM ENGLAND.—The packetship ROSCOE, Capt DELANO, which arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 25 ult. We have received papers to the day of her departure, from which we make the annexed selection. Among other articles we have copied one from the John Bull in relation to this country which cannot fail to attract attention.

Admiral Saumarez died at Guernsey on the 9th Oct. at the age of 79 years. He was one of Lord Nelson's pet officers.

A colossal statue to Shakespeare is to be erected in London, designed by Dr. Carque. It is to be raised on an elevation of 200 feet above the level of the Thames. The pedestal is to be 60 feet, and the statue 80 feet high. This is a larger statue than was ever erected to any individual. The cost to be 20,000*l.* The King and Queen had consented to be the patron and patroness of the project.

The Royal George, sunk more than half a century ago at Portsmouth, is still seen under water in clear weather. A Mr. Doade, who had been at work four days in reclaiming relics from her, got out one of her oak beams, and the copper funnel of the galley. Salvage for the same is allowed by the British Government.

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND THE PRISONERS AT HAM.—The generous Monarch of the Barricades has at length released, two of the ministers of Charles X. from the fortresses of Ham, where they have been kept some six years in close confinement,—their crime having been that they *failed* to do that which the Citizen King has since effected for himself. The two released are Peyronnet Chantelauze But why are not Polignac and Guernon de Ranville also liberated? Because they deem it inconsistent with their honor to petition Louis Phillippe as "the King;" and because Louis Philippe deems it consistent with his honor to endeavour to break the spirit of these unfortunate gentlemen as effectually as he has succeeded in undermining their health. If Louis Philipp's soul was a degree higher toned than that of a higgler, he would admire and respect the dignified adherence to principal evinced by Prince Polignac and M. Guernon de Ranville—but it is not so; and if the prisoners obtain their liberty it will be because Louis Philippe has some object in view in affecting generosity, and not because he is either merciful or inclined to pity. Polignac has more to hope from his cunning than his clemency.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—*Money Market*—City, Saturday.—The favourable indications of the improved state of the Money Market, shown by the progressive advance in the price of English Securities, has been fully maintained to-day. Consols have been done at 88 and leave off as they did yesterday at 88 3-4 to 7-8. Exchequer Bills are slightly better; the premium on those at the advanced rate of interest being 2s. to 4s.

In the Foreign Market there was little change in the quotations until late in the day, when a second edition of The Times gave some vague intimation of reverses suffered by Gomez in Andalusia: apocryphal as this information appeared to be, it had the effect of producing an advance of 1 per cent. in Active Stock, which left off at 20 3-4 to 1; Deferred closing at 8 1-2 to 3-4, and passive at 5 1-2 to 3-4. In Portuguese Bonds, the improvement amounts, in the five per cent. to one per cent. and in the three per cents to 3-4; the last prices being, respectively, 51 1-2 to 2 and 53 1-2 to 4. Dutch Bonds are 1-8 per cent better; other descriptions generally better.

In the Share Market a little more activity is beginning to manifest itself, but unaccompanied at present by any change in prices.

The increase of nearly £1,000,000 under the head of customs, in the returns of the last quarter, has caused the attention of commercial men to be more than usually directed that way. They find that out of a revenue so raised, of more than £16,000,000 annually, nine-tenths are derived from *four* sources, viz. tea, sugar, tobacco and timber. The remainder arises from imposts on more than 500 articles. Were these reduced it is considered that our trade and manufactures would be greatly benefitted, and the customs establishment might be greatly reduced, while individuals would be spared much annoyance which they now endure from the examination to which they are subjected by the people at the custom house.

In Dundee a failure occurred on Tuesday last which excited some alarm; it was that of a considerable manufacturer in the flax line.—The event, it was feared, from the connection known, or supposed to exist between the firm alluded to and other houses, would be productive of much embarrassment elsewhere. Fortunately nothing of the kind has yet transpired, apprehension has abated, and the danger it is hoped, is at an end.

BOURSE.—PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 22.—Half past 3.—Business has not by any means been brisk to day.—The Three per cents for the Account, first price, 78f 75c, having just reached 78f 85c, receded to 78f 60c, where they hung, and 78f 55c having been done, they recovered to 78f 60c, closing at 78f 70c sellers. For money the Five per cents are 5c better. The operators in Spanish Active seem to have waited for more certain accounts of General Alaix's victory over Gomez, but the first price was at 20 1-4, and the whole day it fluctuated between 20 and 20 3-8, closing at the last, which is 5-8 better than yesterday; the Passive is 1-8 better also. Business has been very limited in Portuguese Three per cents, which are without alteration.

LIVERPOOL, Oct 25.—The annexed circular will inform you of the state of our Cotton Market up to Friday evening, on Saturday, the same dullness was continued. The sales only amounted to 800 bags. Yesterday, however, we had more doing, 2000 being sold—prices are now considered 1-2 per lb. lower for the common qualities, and 1-4 per lb on the good descriptions; there has been partial sales at a greater decline. There is a better feeling in the money Market, but it is not yet exactly in a settled state 700 bris Turpentine sold at 17s. 3d.

From the Liverpool Price Current, 21st October.

COTTON.—The demand still continues extremely limited, having been confined chiefly to the immediate wants of the trade, and a further decline of 1-4d. per lb. has been submitted to for all descriptions.—460 Surat, 200 Bengal, and 30 American, have been taken for exportation. 1000 bales of Surat are declared for auction on Friday next: sales, 8240 bales, consisting of, in part, 90 bales Sea Island, 21d. a 30d.; 10 stained, 9 a 16; 2350 Bowed Georgia, 8 a 12; 1060 Mobile, Alabama and Tennessee, 7 1-2 a 12 1-2; 1810 New Orleans, 7 3-4 a 13.

The Turpentine market is firm, but there are no transactions to report. Of American Tar, 890 brls. were sold on Wednesday at 14s. per brl. A small parcel of East India Linseed brought 53s. per quarter and 150 hhds old American 52s. 6d. per hhd. In Quercitron Bark the only transactions are small lots of Philadelphia at 21s. and of inferior New York at 17s. The sales of Tobacco amount to about 460 hhds. of which 160 hhds were Virginian leaf, 180 hhds stemmed; 20 hhds Kentucky, and 40 hhds stemmed; of these, 70 hhds leaf, and 80 hhds stemmed were for Ireland, 20 hhds leaf for Scotland. 40 hhds Virginia and 20 ditto Kentucky leaf for exportation, and the remainder were taken by manufacturers; old Virginia leaf has receded a little in price, but other descriptions are unaltered.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

MADRID, Oct. 15.—[Private Correspondence]—The military news which has reached the capital this day is of the most cheering description, and in the hope that it is true, fully compensates for the dark and anxious period we have lately passed. The complete rout of Maroto and Ayerve in Catalonia by the troops under the command of Gurrea, forcing the rebels to seek the French territory for safety; the repulse of Santz from the walls of Ovideo; and, above all, the announcement of the defeat of Gomez in Andalusia by the division of Alaix, have tended to dissipate the gloom which every post from the south during the last fortnight, bringing intelligence of some fresh success of the rebels has cast over the prospects of the Constitutionalists.

As the account of the affair in Catalonia has reached Madrid from Bayonne, having been telegraphed to that city from Perpignan, you will no doubt have received the full particulars before this letter can reach you. The following brief announcement in the Extraordinary Gazette is nearly all that is at present known of the encounter between the Queen's troops and the rebels in Andalusia:

"General Alaix, from Alcala la Real, on the 11th instant, writes to Captain-general of Granada, that Gomez occupied on the 9th the town of Priego, and that the rebel, desiring to know the true position of the Queen's troops, adopted the stratagem of sending a flag of truce to that General under the pretext of proposing an exchange of prisoners; but General Alaix, aware of the object of the visit, refused to hold communication with the party, sending them all, consisting of a colonel, adjutant, two lancers, and a trumpeter, to Granada.'

The following statement is then given as the substance of various communications made to the Minister of the Interior from the post-masters of different towns in the line of road from Granada:—

"The troops of General Alaix were on the 12th inst. within view of those of Gomez, and according to a post-office courier arrived this morning, it appears that an action took place between Alcandete and Priego, in which the vanguard of Gomez was routed. The same courier affirmed that General Espinosa had entered Cerdova at the head of a brilliant column.'

From the reports that have come in from all quarters it seems beyond all question that an action had taken place. Some accounts state that 1500 prisoners had been made, and 1000 of the rebels were killed upon the field, Gomez himself having offered to capitulate. The offer, however, it is said, was rejected, the position of the different divisions under Espinosa, Quiroga, and Rodil being such as to render escape impossible. I told you in a late letter that the lateral movement of Gomez, whereby he placed himself between Granada, Seville, and Malaga, would render his escape impossible if the local authorities performed their duty in giving prompt and exact information of his movements to the commanders of the Queen's forces.

I need not point out to you the vast importance of a victory over the rebels in Andalusia at the present moment. The bad spirit of the populace in the southern provinces has been made painfully manifest since the entrance of Gomez into those quarters, and the effect of any success gained by him over the Queen's troops in the field would give an *impetus* to that spirit, which might lead on to results past all calculation. On the other hand, the destruction of the hordes of the Pretender who have penetrated into Andalusia, after traversing 400 leagues of the Peninsula, with but a single reverse, would make treason, which was beginning to show a formidable front, emboldened by the success of its leaders, again crouch to the earth. It is yet perhaps too early to anticipate the course that ought to be taken on the news above stated turning out to be true to the full extent. But the day of reckoning cannot be distant. If the Queen's Government is to be upheld, severe examples must be made; and in great numbers, I fear, in high stations as well as low. If the Government do not act with firmness, without respect to persons, upholding the authority of the laws, by letting fall the sword of justice upon the offenders, the work, it is to be feared, will be taken out of their hands, and for one victim twenty may suffer.

Rodil, having passed the Sierra Morena, was on the 13th at Puerto Lano. Sanz, from before Oviedo, had taken the direction of Leon. General Peon was close in his pursuit with 5,000 infantry and 200 horse. Espartero has sent word to the Government that he will answer with his head that not a soldier of the rebel army shall cross the Ebro.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. DUFRANT,—It being the intention of a numerous party, to entertain the Delegates with a Public Dinner; I would suggest to the Committee of management, that the providing of the dinner be put altogether under the controul of SORLIE, who undoubtedly is the fittest person for such an undertaking in the City.—The idea of having Sorlie merely to attend the tables is foolish; too many instances, of late, of *uncooked dishes*, and *bad management* at public dinners have been given (wherein Sorlie was hired for attendance only) to admit of a doubt of his being the only person who can get it up in a suitable style and give universal satisfaction.

A SUBSCRIBER.

December 2, 1836.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, DECEMBER 2, 1836.

BY the arrival of the *P. I. Nevius*, from New York, we have been favored with the New York Gazette of 24th ult. which paper contains London dates to the 24th October.

By accounts from Madrid of Oct. 15th, it appears that the Carlist General GOMEZ, has been defeated by the Queen's troops in the Province of Andalusia.

Louis Philippe has released two of the unfortunate Ministers of Charles Xth, but still keeps in confinement Prince Polignac and Guernon de Ranville.

THE DELEGATES.—Messrs. Crane and Wilmot came passengers in the Packet ship *Roscoe*, from Liverpool, and arrived at New-York on the 24th ult. having left England on the 25th October. Their arrival here is hourly expected.—We understand that a public dinner will be given to those gentlemen immediately after their arrival; a subscription list is now on foot for that purpose.

FESTIVAL OF SAINT ANDREWS.—This Institution celebrated their Anniversary on Wednesday the 30th ult. at the Masonic Hall. Upwards of eighty persons sat down to dinner, and the evening was spent with great hilarity. His Worship the Mayor, President of the Society, presided and was ably supported by James Kirk, Esquire, the Vice President. Numerous guests were present, and were highly pleased with the whole entertainment.

REPORTING THE DEBATES.—We are authorised to state, that Mr. PIERCE will again attend the Legislature the ensuing Session, for the purpose of publishing the Debates daily. He is now making preparations to furnish *two Reporters*, and expects to be at Fredericton at the opening of the House of Assembly. It is also his intention to employ a person in Saint John, who shall take the daily reports to the house of each subscriber, immediately on their arrival in the City; which arrangement we have no doubt will give satisfaction to those who intend encouraging this useful public undertaking. We are convinced that Mr. Pierce was a loser in his former undertaking, but trust, however, that his labours this Session will be fully compensated.

Subscribers names will be received at the different Printing Offices in the City; and also at the News Room and Circulating Library.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—The American ship *Bristol*, bound to New York, was totally lost on the West side of the Pavilion, and melancholy to relate, nearly sixty persons perished.

UPPER CANADA.—The Legislature of this Province was opened on the 9th ult. by His Excellency Sir FRANCIS B. HEAD, who delivered upon that occasion an energetic and manly speech to the assembled Legislators. His Excellency concluded by expressing his determination "to carry into effect His Majesty's instructions, and to *maintain the happy Constitution of the Province inviolate.*"

During this week we have been shewn a small Painting representing the loss of the steamer Royal Tar. It is the production of one of our young natives, Mr. JOHN STANTON, son of Benjamin Stanton, Esqr. As a self taught artist, he has evinced some genius in the execution, and we have no doubt, were his talents promoted, he would attain great credit. We are informed that it is his intention to have it lithographed, and if so, there is no doubt but his talents will be suitably rewarded by his townsmen and a liberal public.

In consequence of reports in circulation injurious to the character of an individual in this City, a CORONER'S JURY was on Friday empannelled for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the death of *Thomas Dowzie*, who died on Thursday last, when after a patient investigation, the Jury returned a Verdict that the deceased died by the "Visitation of God."—*Courier.*

The Royal Tar.—The brig James Brewer, which arrived at Boston on the 12th inst. fell in with the wreck of a steamboat, Cash's Ledge bearing N. W. 15 miles. It is supposed to be the Royal Tar.

The cutter Morris has returned from her cruise in search of the effects lost from the Royal Tar.—They succeeded in finding nothing but a trunk containing about $90. The Elephant was drowned. He was seen the day previous to the arrival of the Cutter, drifting out to sea. It is now certain that every animal of the Menagerie perished.—*Portland Advertiser.*

A neat and commodious Church has been lately erected in the Parish of Woodstock, at an expense of nearly one thousand pounds; upwards of five hundred of which have been advanced by the building Committee, and the remainder obtained by voluntary subscriptions—with the exception of a donation of £100 sterling from the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts.

The Church was opened for Divine Service on Sunday the 6th inst. when an appropriate and eloquent Discourse was delivered by the Venerable Archdeacon Coster.

The Pews were sold at public auction, on Thursday the 17th inst. and realized in the aggregate the unexpected sum of eight hundred and two pounds five shillings.—*Royal Gazette.*

MONTREAL, Nov. 18.—A note from our attentive correspondent at Toronto informs us that Mr. M'Lean has been elected Speaker of the Upper Canada House of Assembly, by a majority of fifteen. We are glad of this, as it completes the proof of the reaction in favour of Conservative principles. Mr. Bidwell, the late speaker, was thrown out of what he called his own county at the last election, while the county which had formerly rejected Mr. M'Lean, at the last general election returned him.—*Herald.*

CAUSE OF CROUP IN INFANTS.—Eberle, in his excellent work on the diseases of children, says that the mode of clothing infants with their necks and upper part of the breast bare cannot fail to render them subject to the influence of cold, and its dangerous consequences. In this country, especially among the Germans, who are in the habit of clothing their children in such a manner as to leave no part of the breast and lower portion of the neck exposed, croup is an exceedingly rare disease.—Whereas in cities, or among people who adopt the modes of dress common in cities, this frightful disease is, in proportion to the population, vastly more frequent. During a practice of six years among the 'Pennsylvania Dutch,' he met with but a single case of this affection; and this case occurred in a family who had adopted the present universal mode of suffering the neck and superior part of the breast to remain uncovered.—*American paper.*

Signor Blitz.—This astonishing master of legerdemain is amusing and delighting the Bostonians at the Artists' Gallery, Summer street, with his inexhaustible fund of tricks and dexterity. Some of his auditors, who volunteer their services to assist him, look petrified with astonishment when he has done with them, to the no small amusement of the remaining spectators; the liberality of the magician generally rewards them with some bon bons, or a red herring and potato which he conjures out of their waistcoat pocket or hat. He has always something new, and his unparalleled tricks of dancing the plates is a piece of itself worth the admission money—his amusing performance concludes with the beautiful Diorama of the Carnival of Venice.

CUBA—We have received a file of Havana papers to the 4th ultimo. The Diario of that day contains an address to Gov. Tacon, from the merchants and inhabitants of Havana, to which some thousand signatures is appended, in which, referring to the state of things in the mother country, they assure him of their fixed determination to support him to the last extremity in preserving the peace and tranquility of the Island, and putting down all attempts which might lead to anarchy and confusion.

A similar address from the officers and soldiers composing the garrison, was presented to the Governor on the 2d October. They express their readiness to sacrifice their lives in maintaining tranquility in the Island, and its subjection to the Peninsula.—*N. Y. Courier.*

HALIFAX, Nov. 23.—Late on the afternoon of the 15th inst. Mr. WILLIAM GUNSTONE, who has been employed for upwards of four years, watering Merchant Vessels, left Clark's Wharf with his Tank, with the intention of proceeding to a Schooner at anchor in the harbour. At midnight the Tank was seen drifting past the Pyramus, without any person on board, and secured by a boat from the Ship. Mr Gunstone has not since been heard of, and it is feared has been drowned.

From the Fredericton Royal Gazette, Nov. 23.

ADDRESS

To the Members of the Church of England throughout the Province of New Brunswick.

THE favourable attention of all those to whom the above description applies, is earnestly requested to the following extract from the minutes of the proceedings at a recent meeting of the Clergy of this Archdeaconry, convened by authority, and directed by the Diocesan to consider of the formation of a Church Society, which may combine the efforts of all the Members of the Provincial Church to promote and extend its usefulness, and may embrace all the valuable objects of several smaller Societies which now exist among us.

This was the most numerous Clerical meeting that was ever holden in New Brunswick. It was attended by eighteen clergymen, who all unanimously agreed to recommend to their lay brethren the adoption of the following plan for such a Society, provided that it should receive the necessary sanction of the Bishop.

That sanction has been given. I am therefore now at liberty to propose it in their names. Some additions which his Lordship has suggested will be brought forward, and I think readily agreed to, at the first general meeting of the Society; when it is hoped the constitution will be made—what it does not now profess to be—complete.

I can anticipate no serious objection, on the part of the lay members of the Church, to a plan, in the formation of which their supposed wishes have been most studiously consulted; and therefore confidently trust that the appeal now made to their feelings of attachment to our venerable Establishment will not be unsuccessful, and that the foundation is laid of a powerful Association, which, by God's blessing, (which I humbly and earnestly invoke,) will prove the source of inestimable benefits to the Community.

GEORGE COSTER,
ARCHDEACON.

Fredericton, 21st November, 1836.

FRIDAY, September 9, 1836.

The Clergy met at the hour appointed, and proceeded at 11 o'clock to Christ's Church for Divine Service. Prayers read by the Rev. H. J. JARVIS—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. ALLEY. After which, the following Resolutions were proposed and adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the Clergy of this Archdeaconry are desirous to afford His Lordship (the Bishop) all the aid in their power to carry into effect his plan for a great Church Society in each of the Archdeaconries, and ready to exert their best endeavours to procure contributions from their people to the several objects which His Lordship proposes to include in the plan of that Society.

"That they consider it as of the greatest importance that the proposed Society should have the benefit of His Lordship's able superintendance; and they are fully sensible of the advantage to be derived from acting in perfect harmony with the two great Church Societies in England, and limiting themselves to such objects as they have sanctioned by their practice, or at least shall honor with their entire approbation.

3. That they trust the lay members of the Church will readily join themselves to the proposed Society, and liberally support it; and respectfully recommend that the Society be instituted on that liberal foundation which will allow the Laity a due share in the management of the funds to be subscribed.

4. That the Archdeacon be requested to forward a paper in the form following, with any emendations the Bishop may deem necessary, to the Rector, Wardens, and Vestry of each Parish in the Archdeaconry; and that each Corporation be requested to lend all their influence in obtaining subscriptions to it, so that the Society may embrace, if possible all the Churchmen in the Province; and that it is expedient that no time should be lost in putting into ineffectual operation a plan which promises so much utility.

NOTE.—The nature of the paper referred to may be gathered from Sec. V. of the plan of the Society.

Read a draft of a constitution for the proposed Society, to which some amendments were moved—

Resolved, That the same be taken into consideration to-morrow.

SATURDAY, September 10, 1836.

The Clergy attended Divine Service Prayers read by Rev. Mr. BLACK—Sermon by Rev. Mr. COSTER.

Read the draft of the Constitution of the proposed Society, with the amendments proposed; whereupon

Resolved, That the said draft, so amended, be adopted for

The Constitution of the Church Society of New Brunswick.

I. In conformity with the suggestions contained in the extract from the Letter of the Lord Bishop, a Society be, and the same is hereby formed, to be called "The Church Society of the Archdeaconry of New Brunswick."

II. The payment at any one time of a sum not less than ten pounds do constitute a Life Member, and the payment annually of any sum, however small, do constitute the person paying the same a Member of the Society.

III. The Society shall have a President, who shall be the Lord Bishop of the Diocese; two or more Vice Presidents, of whom the Archdeacon shall be the first; one Treasurer; two Secretaries; and a Standing Committee of twelve lay members of the Society, being Life Members, or subscribers of at least one pound to the funds of the Society; who, with the exception of the President and Vice Presidents, shall be annually elected at the anniversary meeting.

IV. The Officers of the Society and the Clergy of the Archdeaconry shall be *ex officio* members of this Committee.

V. That the Society shall embrace the following objects, and none other, viz.:—

Missionary visits to neglected places;

The establishment of Divinity Scholarships at King's College, Fredericton;

Aid to Sunday and other Schools in which Church principles are taught, and the training and encouraging of School-masters and Catechists;

The supply of Books and Tracts in strict conformity with the principles of the Established Church; and

Aid to the building and enlarging of Churches and Chapels.

VI. It shall be competent to any Member of the Society, to limit his Subscription to any one or more of the objects above recited, which he may be most anxious to promote.

VII. The Members of the Society in each Mission, or in each Parish of each Mission, at the discretion of the Missionary do constitute a Local Committee.

VIII. It shall be competent to each Committee to recommend any of the above recited objects to the Special consideration of the Society in the appropriation of its funds.

IX. The Society shall hold its Anniversary Meeting at Fredericton, on the second Friday in February in each year.

X. Each Parochial Committee shall be empowered to depute two of its lay Members, to be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Committee, to assist the Missionary, in submitting the recommendations of the Committee to the Society's consideration.

XII. For this purpose the Missionaries and the lay Deputies shall meet in general Committee on the two days, or more, if need be, previous to the Anniversary Meeting, to form an aggregate, to be recommended to the Society.

XIII. The first meeting of the Society shall be held on Thursday, February 9th, 1837, when the Constitution of the Society shall be ratified and confirmed, and its Officers elected.

XIV. The Clergy shall bring the subject under the consideration of their respective flocks, and invite them to depute one or more persons, to be nominated by the Rector, Wardens, and Vestry of their respective Parishes, to attend in their behalf at the said Meeting.

[COMMUNICATED.]

In announcing to the public the opening of St. Stephen's Church, Sabbath first, for Evening service, it is our wish that the adorations of the worshippers may ascend with acceptance to the Throne of the Eternal, like the morning and evening sacrifice of the saints of old.—Too long, as the aimable Bishop HORNE observes, have Christians been divided about Father Calvin, and Father Arminius—"I am of Paul, I am of Apolos."—Does not the Saviour tell his disciples to call no man father on earth? often, observes the learned and Venerable Bishop, when I have witnessed the angry disputations and contentions, between Arminians and Calvins, have I been impressed with the affecting and beautiful lines of Milton:—

But rise, let us no more contend nor blame
Each other, blamed enough elsewhere, but strive
In offices of love, how we may lighten
Each other's burden in our share of woe.

We call the public attention to a Circular which emanated last winter, from the Minister, Elders and Trustees of St. Andrews Church; and after comparing the subsequent actions of the Proprietors of St. Stephen's Church, (to the present period,) with said document, we request our fellow Citizens to judge, if the conduct of the gentlemen connected with the Establishment, has not manifested a spirit of peace on earth and good will to all mankind.

Extract from the Circular alluded to above, dated 26th January, 1836.

"The documents being read and highly approved of, a simultaneous feeling of cordiality and good will appeared to pervade all present, and it was unanimously agreed, that a spirit of disinterested benevolence to their fellow citizens, more especially to those in connection with our NATIONAL CHURCH, *alone*, had prompted the said Proprietors to make the purchase—and which they considered, had been effected on very advantageous terms."

MARRIED

At Annapolis, N. S., on Thurs by the Rev. Edwin Gilpin, Mr. W of this city, to Mrs. Eliza Mosso place.

At Carleton, on Sunday last, by Rev. Mr. Wm. Whitman, of Lun Scotia, to Miss Caroline, second Samuel Belyea, of the former plac

At Portland Village, on Monday Rev. Gilbert L. Wiggins, Mr. Jo geant of the 43d Regiment, to Miss of Portland.

At the same place, on Tuesday same, Mr. Samuel M'Cartney, t Robinson.

At Burton, in the County of 17th inst. by the Rev. Raper M Barnan Brown, Esq. of Burton, daughter of David Vail, Esq. of State of Maine.

At Georgetown, (P. E. I.) on Wm. B. Aitken, Esq. Mr. John T ter of the schr. *Trial*, of St. John, of Mr. Johnston Bearisto, of Saint

At Halifax, on the 14th inst. Morrison, Mr. Thomas Dunbrack B., to Mary, second daughter of t Woodill.

At same place, on the 15th inst. Archdeacon Willis, D. D. Recto John William Ritchie, Esq. Bar Amelia Rebecca, second daughter Esq. M. D.

At the same place, on the 16th Archdeacon Willis, D. D. Rec Mr. Nicholas Berry, of the Americ to Ann, eldest daughter of Lieut. 34th Regiment.

At Annapolis, N. S. on the 2 the Rev. George Johnson, Mr. Charlotte, third daughter of Mr.

DIED.

On Monday, Mr. John Valley,

On Monday evening, Mr. Jac 30th year of his age.

On Friday, the 18th inst. Mr. the Parish of Portland, aged 85 the county of Tyronne, Ireland.

On Thursday, at the residence Mr. Peter Peddie, a native of Pe and a long resident in this city, Funeral (To-morrow,) Saturday, friends and acquaintances are req

At St. Andrews, on the 19th in of his age, Mr. John Meloney, B port. He has left a disconsolate small children to lament their loss.

At Seymour, District of Newca 17th Sept. last, Lieut. Colonel 28th Foot, and formerly of H. M.

At Laurence Town, on the 15 years, Mr. John Bernard Meyre many, was many years clerk of st Halifax, leaving a widow and n to lament his loss.

SHIPPING L

SAINT JOHN, Nov. 29, arrived, Pitts, Quaco.—T. Wallace, N Green, Cornwallis,—W. Mac Dec 1, brig Peter I. Nevins, Bro —D. & P. Hatfield, assorted c

CLEARED.

Ship Ann, Wilson, Liverpool, tim Llan Rumney, Simpson, H Voyager, Wilson, Hull, tim Clifton, Havelock, Bristol, t Glasgow, Stephenson, Live

Brig Margaret, Smith, Leith, tim Caroline, Broad, Falmouth, Mercator, M'Gibbon, Belfa Trafalgar, Christopherson, Charity, Hughes, Drogheda

Schr. Wave, Pentuach, Wexford Mary Elisabeth, Greenlaw, Henry, Amberman, Eastpo

At St. Mary's River, coast of loading for this port, schr. Marg sail in a few days.

Cleared at Philadelphia for t brig Union, Perry.

Cleared at New-York, for this Janina, Henderson; Halifax, O'l Union, Atkinson, Dorchester.

Liverpool, Oct. 11.—Arrived, sl after being on shore; 14th, ship and brig Sea Gull, Foreman, St.

The brig Sir William Maitland ter, from Quebec for Sunderla shore at Langley, in a squall, crew saved.—*P. E. I. Gazette.*

A large Barque came on shore foundland, no person on board.—

The schooner Hunter, Wals Port, from St. John's Newfou Sydney, Cape