THE Weekly Chronicle.

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The Chronicle,

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Weekly Almanack.

JANUARY.	H.	SUN. S.	MOON.	H. W.
28 Saturday,	7	23 4	morn	3 18
29 Sunday,	7	22 4	8 0	15 4 2
30 Monday,	7	21 4	5 1	27 5 2
31 Tuesday,	7	20 4	7 2	42 6 22
1 Wednesday,	7	19 4	9 4	0 7 55
2 Thursday,	7	18 4	11 5	13 9 13
3 Friday,	7	17 4	11 6	18 10 16

Last Quarter, 29th 1h 34m a.

Public Institutions.

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

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Charles Ward, Esq President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes for Discount must be lodged before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week : John Hammond, Esq.

CITY BANK.—John V. Thurgar, Esq. President. Discount Days, Mondays and Thursdays.—Office hours, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes for Discount must be lodged at the Bank before three o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.—Director next week : Chas Hazen, Esq.

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

SAVINGS BANK.—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesdays.—Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.

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

Miscellany.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

It is with sorrow and shame we again take up the pen to record the particulars of the wreck of another vessel destined to this port, when almost within sight of it ; sorrow, at the immense loss of life with which the event has been accompanied, and shame that our port regulations are insufficient to guide the mariner to his haven, when he has reached our coast.

The information we give below has been derived by our reporter from the Captain of the shipwrecked vessel, and from persons on the spot where the ship came on shore. He reached town from the scene of the disaster at an early hour this morning, having been despatched by us thither, as soon as the news of the horrid catastrophe reached us.

The Barque Mexico, Capt. Winslow, sailed from Liverpool on the 25th Oct. last, having on board a crew consisting of twelve men and one hundred and four passengers, in all one hundred and sixteen souls. She made the highland lights on Saturday night last at 11 o'clock and on Sunday morning was off the bar, with thirty or more square rigged vessels, all having signals flying for pilots, but not a pilot was there in sight. The Mexico continued standing off and on the Hook till midnight, and at dark she and the whole fleet of ships displayed lanterns from their yards for pilots. Still no pilot came. At midnight the wind increased to a violent gale from the north west, the Barque was no longer able to hold to windward, and was blown a distance of some 50 miles. At this time, six of the crew were badly frost-bitten, and the Captain, mate, and two seamen were all that were left able to hand and reef the sails. On Monday morning at 11 o'clock standing on shore, they made the southern end of the woodlands, when she was wore round and headed to the north under a close reefed main top sail, reefed fore-sail two reefed try-sail and fore-stay sail. At four o'clock the next morning, the mate took a cast of the lead and reported to Captain Winslow that he had fifteen fathoms water. Supposing from the soundings, as laid down on the chart, that with this depth of water, he could still stand on two hours longer with safety, the Captain gave orders to that effect, and was the more induced to do it, as the crew were in so disabled a state and the weather so intensely cold, and it was impossible for any one to remain on deck longer than half an hour at a time. The event has shewn that the information given by the mate, as to the depth of water was incorrect, his error probably arose from the lead line being frozen stiff at the time it was cast.

Fifteen minutes afterwards the ship struck the bottom, twenty-six miles East of Sandy Hook, at Hempstead beach, and not more than a cable's length from the shore. The scene that ensued on board we leave to the reader's imagination. For one hour and three quarters she continued thumping heavily without making any water, the sea, however, breaking continually over her. Her rudder was now knocked off, and the Captain ordered the mainmast to be cut away. The boats were then cleared, the long boat hoisted out, and veered away under her bows with a stout hawser, for the purpose of filling it with passengers, letting it drift within reach of the people who crowded the beach, then hauling her back again, and thus saving the unfortunate people on board, but this intention was frustrated by the parting of the hawser, which snapped like a thread as soon as the boat was exposed to the heaving surf. The yawl was next got alongside, and stove to pieces almost instantly. At 7 o'clock the same morning the ship bilged, and filled with water. Orders followed from the Captain to cut away the foremast, and that every soul on board should come on deck. In inexpressible agony they thus remained until four o'clock in the afternoon, when a boat was launched from the beach, and succeeded in getting under the bowsprit of the wreck. The boat took off Capt. Winslow and seven men, and succeeded in reaching the shore with them in safety. The attempt, however, was attended with such imminent danger, that none could be induced to repeat it. And now the horrors of the scene were indescribable. Already had the sufferings of the unhappy beings been such as to surpass belief.—From the moment of the disaster, they had hung round the Captain, covered with their blankets, thick set with ice, imploring his assistance, and asking if hope was still left to them. When they perceived that no further help came from the land, their piercing shrieks were distinctly heard at a considerable distance, and continued through the night until they one by one perished. The next morning the bodies of many of the unhappy creatures were seen lashed to different parts of the wreck, embedded in ice. None, it is believed, were drowned, but all frozen to death.

Of the one hundred and four passengers, two thirds were women and children. It is but justice to the people on shore to say, that every thing which human beings could accomplish to save the unfortunates was done that their means permitted. The only boat which boarded the vessel was hauled a distance of ten miles, and was manned by an old man and six others, four or five of whom were the old man's sons and grandsons. For thirty-five years he has been living on the sea-shore, during which he has rendered assistance to numerous wrecks, and never before have he or his comrades shrunk from the surf ; but in addition to its violence on the present occasion, such was the extreme cold, that a second attempt to rescue was more than they dared venture ; it would have inevitably proved fatal to them.

The following are the names of the persons saved :—

Capt. Winslow, Wm. Broom, a lad, brother of the owner, Richard Hynes, Thomas Hulohan, John Wood, passengers, and two seamen and the cook.

The boat put off without Richard Hynes, but he sprang from the bowsprit, and was drawn from the sea by those in the boat.

The following are the names of those who perished, as far as recollected by Capt. Winslow :—

Mr. Pepper, wife and six children, of England. Wm. Roberts, formerly of New York, Joseph Brooks, of Derbyshire, John Blanchard, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Evans, State of New York, Mrs. Evans and five children, of England, Thomas Hanrihan and sister, Longford, Ireland, Standford Thompson, of Cambridge, England, Michael Murray, of Cavan, Ireland, Mark Devine, do. Patrick Devine, do. Bridget Devine, do. Eleanor Turner, do. Catharine Galaghan, do. Samuel Blackburn, formerly of New York, Samuel Blackburn, Jr. of Ireland, Thomas Ellis, do. Mrs. Ballantyne, of Scotland, Eliza Lawrence and her brother, do.—bodies floated ashore ; Mr. Hope, wife, and four children, of Dublin—two floated ashore ; Miles Carpenter and sister, Ireland, Maria Carr, Bridget Carr, Mrs. Wilson and two children, Mrs. Heggins, of Ireland—body floated ashore ; Mrs. Smith and two children, John Hayes, wife, and two children, of Cork, Mr. Ellsworth and child, of Poughkeepsie, New York, Sidney Thompson, wife and brother, Rosy Pughes, of Ireland, Catharine Ross, do. Martha Mooney, Dublin—body floated ashore ; Edward Smith and wife, of Cavan, James Dwyer, Ireland, John Riley, Cavan, George Howland, Cavan, Thos. Mulloney, Ireland, Bridget Brannan, do. Margaret Doran, do. Wm. Babbington, do. Terrence Byrne, do. Charles Dolan, do. Mr. Martin and two friends, [names not known.] do. Mary Delancy, do. John Uval, wife, and two children, do. Twenty-two other passengers, names not known ; Walter Quinn, Lord Sherwood, James Munro, Peter Pickering, Noah N. Jordan, [mate.] Jacol Allen, Stephen Simmons [steward] the crew.

Perished in all, one hundred and eight souls.

THE PILOTS ! THE PILOTS !!

The ship at present lies with her starboard side about four feet under water, her mizen mast standing. Besides being bilged, her upper works have so far parted from the hull, as to allow the cargo to wash out.

The Mexico was a substantial eastern built vessel of 250 tons, 11 years old, owned by Mr. Samuel Broom of this city. She was insured by the Commonwealth office of Boston for $8000. The freight is insured by the State Marine of this city. The Atlantic office is also on part of her cargo.

The cargo consisted of 200 tons bar iron, 100 tons of coal, and 200 tons crates, all consigned to Samuel Thompson.

Sixteen of the bodies had driven ashore when our reporter left the beach, all frozen. It was expected the remainder would drift ashore during the night, the wind and current setting strongly in shore.

When off the Hook, the Mexico, besides her signal for a pilot, had her flag flying Union down, as a signal of distress in consequence of the frost bitten state of the crew and the shortness of provisions. She spoke on Sunday the Montreal, packet Ship, from the Cape of which vessel we learned she was below, and reported her arrival in consequence yesterday morning.

Of the fleet of 30 vessels that were off the Hook in company with the Mexico on Sunday, waiting pilots, not more than one half have as yet arrived.

The unfortunate passengers were of a very superior class, and had considerable property with them. On the bodies which drifted ashore, gold to some amount was found.

The wreck master, Mr. James Smith, the Coroner, Mr. Bergen, agent of the Insurance Companies and a guard of sixteen picked men, are on the beach to prevent pillage.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

We have seen the British consul, Mr. Buchanan, who has just returned from Hempstead Beach, having passed the night and a considerable portion of yesterday in the neighbourhood of the wreck. The account he gives of the disaster, in all its stages, as described to him by those who were assembled on the beach, and saw but could not help, is most heart rending. For eighteen hours the unhappy strangers were exposed to the horrors of the wreck, enduring the pangs of cold, and hunger, and misery, and hope deferred, beholding face to face, as it were, the terrible death from which there was no means of escape ; for eighteen hours their piteous cries and shrieks were heard upon the beach, gradually decreasing in number and frequency, until at least but a feeble wail was heard at intervals and finally all was still—when the scarcely less agonized listeners knew that death had completed his work, and that the deck of the Mexico now bore only the frozen and lifeless bodies of the late breathing and hoping passengers.

Thirty-seven of the bodies have come on shore ; six of them females, thirty men, and one young lad, in two or three instances bodies have come on shore, with their arms locked in a close embrace, and these are supposed to have been near relatives. Every arrangement has been made by the consul, and the sheriff and coroner of the county, for the decent interment of the unhappy sufferers, and we have a melancholy pleasure in saying that the ladies of the vicinity hastened to give assistance in paying the last offices to the bodies of the females. The consul speaks most gratefully to the zeal and interest manifested by all the inhabitants, living near the scene of the disaster.

P. S.—Mr. Samuel Thompson, the consignee of the Mexico, left at a late hour last evening and has favoured us with the following :—

List of bodies found and recognized on Hempstead Beach, from the wreck of the barque Mexico, from Liverpool :

Mr. Evans, Mr. Murray, John Hulon, Mr. Metcalf's eldest daughter, Mr. Devine, Samuel Blackburn, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Pepper, and one of their children, Mr. Murray, two of Hopes's children, one of Mrs. Evan's daughters, and her eldest son, and sixteen bodies not recognized.

Another Shipwreck.—We have again to record another unfortunate shipwreck on Rockaway. The British ship Tamarac, Capt. Kane, left Liverpool on the 20th November, and after a pleasant voyage across the Atlantic, made Sandy Hook on Saturday afternoon last, between four and five o'clock. Here she laid off and on till 8 o'clock, making various signals for a pilot, firing rockets, &c., but in vain. The wind then chopped round to the northwest, and the ship stood off. Between 12 and 1 o'clock the wind increased to a gale, and her canvas was therefore reduced to three double reefed topsails. Under this she lay off and on the land, and kept the lead going until Wednesday. At four o'clock that morning, her soundings showed eighteen fathoms water. An hour after a light was perceived through the drifting snow, and in a few minutes more, the ship struck the bottom while under close reefed topsail, double reefed main and mizen topsail, and close reefed mainsail, about three miles east of Fire Island Light. She now made every signal of distress by firing guns, &c., until daylight, when she got out her boats, and sent one with a line ashore. This boat swamped near the beach. The launch was next filled with passengers, who, with the assistance of the people on shore succeeded in getting safe to land. Till 5 o'clock in the afternoon the time was passed in landing the remaining passengers and crew, and we are happy to add, all got safe on shore, except an infant, who perished from exposure to the cold. The sea was all the while making a complete breach over the vessel and she, when our informant left, was one complete body of ice, with two feet water in her above the lower deck. Her masts were still standing, but her rudder was unshipped, and several pieces of her bottom came up alongside.

The Tamarac was built in Quebec, was four months old, and was owned by Messrs. Wm. & Henry Sarples of Liverpool, where she is insured. The particulars of the cargo will be found among our list of importations. She had four cabin passengers, 113 steerage, and the crew consisted of 26 men.—All have lost every thing except the clothes they had on.

We are happy in being able to add that the inhabitants of the coast near where the Tamarac went ashore, exerted themselves to the utmost to rescue the people on board from their unfortunate situation, and evinced, besides, a proper feeling of sympathy towards them in all other respects.

The names of the cabin passengers are, Miss Mary Ann Howson, of Dublin, Messrs. Thos. and Samuel Anslow, of Shropshire, Mr. Wm. Simms, of Scotland.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

By the arrival of the Elizabeth Taylerson, papers have been received from Launceston, to 26th May, and from Hobart Town to 1st June. The Lieutenant Governor's Address to the Legislative Council at Launceston gives a favourable picture of the state of the Colony. The following is an extract :—

"It is not from the number of inhabitants, or the extent of their possessions, that I form a favorable opinion of the state of the territory. It is in the annual augmentation in commerce and agriculture that I perceive the evidence of its growing importance." He then compares the official returns of the Imports and Exports, which presents the following results :

1835			£583,646	£320,679
1834			476,617	203,522
Increase			107,029	117,157
				Tonnage.
1835	Vessels cleared out	169		43,476
1834	Ditto	160		33,441
Increase		19		10,035
1835	Vessels entered in	160		42,001
1834	Ditto	134		29,588
Increase		26		22,413

The Speech then goes to say, "Neither is it in Commerce alone that the signs of general improvement are so strikingly displayed. There is no parallel of such rapid success, except in the instance of the Colony of New South Wales.

"The agricultural interest is already, from the high value and limited extent of available land, verging upon the division of the relative classes of landlord and tenant usually to be found in all countries ; not has the creation of rent been accompanied by such a decline in the rate of profit as might have been anticipated.

"The accession last year to the Trade of the Colony was greater than that of any previous period. The means of the population must therefore have been increasing in even a greater proportion than formerly. Nor are the causes of this difficult of detection ; they are readily found in the improvement of the price of wool, in the more plentiful and effective supply of labor so beneficially afforded by the Banking establishments, and in the advantagious investment of capital afforded by the whale fisheries.

"The value of cattle and sheep, the principal source of Colonial wealth, depending as it did chiefly upon the arrival of new emigrants, was formerly liable to frequent and extreme fluctuation. But the steady market opened of late years for the wool of the colony, in England, has, in conjunction with other causes, trebled the price not only of ordinary fine woolod sheep, but indirectly even of cattle, and too certain but more limited extent of produce generally ; for it has established a standard return from all farming operations. Convict discipline has been manifestly improving in all its departments, and, consequently, great progress has been made in the bridges, roads and wharves ; so, that whilst the main end of transportation is answered, public facilities, as regards both agriculture and commerce, are now almost everywhere rapidly extending."

ANIMAL MAGNETISM, after being so long considered defunct, has revived both in this country and in Europe. In a late number of the Providence Journal, we find an account given by a Mr. P. Poyen of some experiments performed by himself upon a Miss Gleason, from which we make the following extracts. Those experiments, says the operator, were performed in presence of Dr. Wayland, President of Brown University, Dr. Tobey, Professor Caswell, Dr. Manchester, and many others, all of whom, he asserts, are willing to vouch for the correctness of his statements :—

He says, "I commenced operating at a quarter before eight o'clock. In the course of four minutes the patient shut her eyes ; then I got up, and suddenly thrust with my foot against the floor the chair upon which I was sitting : no sensible effect was produced by this noise. Finally, in five minutes, the lady appeared profoundly asleep, I left her, and commenced my lecture, which lasted nearly three quarters of an hour, and was listened to with much interest.

"Miss Gleason continued sleeping during that length of time. When the lecture was over, we resumed our experiments. We proceeded to ascertain whether the lady was really in the magnetic sleep. We pinched her, pricked her with a pin, tickled her lips, nostrils, and eyelids with a bit of paper ; no sensation was manifested. A gentleman put his mouth close to her ear, and asked her in a loud voice if she was not tired of sleeping, and wished to get up ? She remained perfectly deaf to the sound of this loud voice ; another man whistled in a most thrilling manner, and clapped his hands ; but all the disturbance was without effect upon her.

"Harishorn was held suddenly to her nose for some moments, and though she must have inspired the strong effluvia, no sign of unusual sensation was manifested. Several persons spoke to her in succession, and she took no notice of what they said.—Then I stood at the distance of a few feet from her, and *mentally* requested her without touching her, to give me her hand, and she immediately held out her hand towards mine. I wished her to leave my hand, and she did immediately.

"Some other individuals tried the same experiment, but without success. A handkerchief was put over her eyes ; I stretched again my hand, and she gave me hers without hesitation. There could be no collusion here, because the bandage being fixed closely over her eyes, effectually shut up every avenue to her mind, except that by which the mysterious magnetic sympathy is imparted. This last experiment was so fairly made, and so successful, that one of the medical gentlemen present, who had been incredulous until this moment, acknowledged that he was convinced.

"Then, after telling in a low voice to the ladies and gentlemen who were standing around her, that I was going to cause her, by my will, to open her lids without awakening her, I made a motion upwards with my forefinger, at the distance of three inches from her face, and immediately we saw her open her lids to the utmost width ; there she sat still, perfectly motionless, and gazing at me in the most intent manner. She looked exactly like a wax figure.

"At my request, Edward Walcott, Esq., asked the somnambulist to drink of water that he presented to her ; even he put the tumbler to her lips, but she took no notice of it. I *mentally* asked her whether she wished for some water ; she answered in a tone audible to those who were around her, that she 'did not feel thirsty.' I mentally again urged her to take some ; then she opened her lips, grasped at the tumbler, and drank two or three swallows of the liquid.

"And, after she had slept an hour and a half, I walked six or seven feet from her, and by waving my arm, once only, I awakened her immediately.—She awoke quite exhilirated, and, to use her own words, 'as bright as a dollar.' She had no recollection of any one circumstance that had transpired.'—[American Messenger.]

BRIEF AUTHORITY.—While in this state of defection, I was joined by George Edward Fitz Augustus Seaton, a coloured man, who discharged the functions of waiter at the City Hotel. He informed me that he was going to market, "for de special object,' as he declared, "of purchasing wegetables and other animal matter, for de immediate consumption of de establishment." Having nothing particular to do, I agreed to accompany George Edward Fitz Augustus, and we accordingly set out for Catherine Market. When we arrived at the depot of natural, animate and inanimate productions, my companion walked up to the waggon of a fat countryman, and after peering some time at his stock, inquired "If dose taters were good ones ?' 'Yes, sir,' responded the countryman. 'A tater,' resumed George Edward Fitz Augustus, 'is inewitably bad, unless it is invariably good. Dere is no mediocracy in de combination of a tater. De exterior may appear remarkably exemplary and beautisome; while de interior is totally negative. But, sir, if you wends de article upon your own recommendation, I without any further circumlocution takes a bushel.'

George Edward now passed to the stall of a dealer in eggs and butter, and taking a quarter of a dollar from his vest pocket, commenced an inspection of the latter commodity. 'You call dat good butter ?' demanded he, with a disagreeable expression upon his countenance, as if an ill flavour suddenly inhaled. 'Yes, sir. I do—as good butter as comes to this or any other place.' 'What you talk bout axing for dat butter ?' Twenty-five cents.' 'And do you suppose, for de moment, dat your butter extenufys to such extreme waluation ?—nasty rancid staff, churned over for de casion !—old butter renowated ?'—said the indignant George Edward, moving off ; "but dat's de kind of negociation I frequently meet wit in dis market !"—*Knickerbocker.*

NEW REPORTS FROM THE COURT OF LOVE.—*For Ladies only.*—Some Ladies possess most inflammable hearts ; it is dangerous for a gentleman to look at them. Common civility they misinterpret into a particular attention—designedly. A smile is an offer ; a fugitive glance, evidence of deep interest ; an invitation to a ride or walk, an engagement, and all of these—smile, glance and invitation, proof of a broken heart and a thumping claim for heavy damages therefor. With such persons the situation of a young gentleman is highly dangerous. A look will cost him dollars, a bow hundreds, and a smile thousands. Poor soul, he has no idea of his case. With the most innocent and lukewarm feeling possible, and without ever having thought of Cupid or his paraphernalia, he suddenly finds himself seized by John Doe and Richard Roe, and trotted into court to answer unto his honor for having beaten, bruised, and otherwise injured the heart of some fair spinster, with whom he felt hardly acquainted. Some uncle or aunt testifies to a smile, a laugh, a ride, a note ; rhetorical flourish is made about broken hearts, injured feelings, and lost expectations, and then the jury kindly heal the aforesaid broken heart with a huge quantity of shiners.—*Ib.*

Mr. James L. Talbot, on assuming the proprietorship and editorial direction of the Jackson (Tenn.) Truth Teller, discourseth thus gallantly :

We wish it distinctly understood by the patrons of our press, that its columns cannot be made the medium of personal alteration or abuse ; and under *no consideration whatever*, shall we suffer a man to outrage the feelings of society, by *advertising his wife.* But, on the contrary, hereby declare, that without money or price, we shall be happy to give the "injured fair one" the use of our advertising department, to caution the "stray" vagabond.

A "REASON FOR THE FAITH THAT IS IN US."—A lady in England of the Name of Johnson, left the established church and went to the Methodist chapel. Being asked the reason for her dissent from the church of her fathers, she replied, 'That it was on account of her pie being exactly ready when the Methodist chapel came out ; whereas, when she attended the church it was over done.' Mrs. Johnson indulged herself on Sunday with a pie, which she put into the oven when she went to church, and as the morning service of the Church of England is rather long, she found that her pie was always too much done when she came home, and not so juicy as she could have wished. The Methodist service was rather shorter, and her pie was done to a T. This pie decided Mrs. Johnson's religion.

The following return, says the Tioga, (N. Y.) Gazette, appeared on the back of an execution issued by a justice not far from this Place : the execution, it will be recollected commands the constable to levy the debt and costs on the goods and chattels of defendant, but for want of *sufficient distress*, to take the body to the jail of the county.

"Went to the house of defendant and found no property, but there being sufficient distress in the family, I did not take the body to the jail.

"So answers———, Constable."

EXPANSIVE POWER OF WATER WHILE FREEZING.—Much astonishment is expressed in some of the Cincinnati papers at the sudden explosion of a blacksmith's anvil, 18 by 20 inches of solid iron, in consequence of the water in a slight fissure on its surface (about a tumbler full in quantity) freezing the night of December 20.

Water in freezing crystallizes, and the force with which it assums this organic structure, cannot come from the brittle substance of the ice, but probably from some electro-magnetic or galvanic power which gives crystallic arrangement, and which, though unnseen, and mute, and acting with means apparently the most feeble, possesses, as is well known, prodigious force.—Is not crystallization to be computed to this influence, acting in opposition to chemical affinities ?

THE GRAVE OF THE YEAR.

Be ye hush'd ev'ry toil !—and each turbulent motion,
That encircles the heart in life's treacherous snares ;
And the hour that invites to the calm of devotion
Undisturb'd by regret—unincumbered with cares.

How cheerless the late blooming face of creation !
Weary TIME seems to rest in his rapid career ;
And pausing awhile midst his own desolation,
Looks exultingly back—on the grave of the year.

Hark ! the blast whistles loud—and the shadows are closing,
That inwrap his broad path in the mantle of night;
While pleasure's gay sons are securely reposing
Undismay'd at the wrecks that have numbered his flight.

From yon temple where Fashion's bright torches are lighted
Her vot'ries in throngs, crowned with garlands, gay (as yet their warm hopes by no spectres affrighted)
Assemble to dance—round the grave of the year.

Oh ! I hate the stale banquet the triflers have tasted,
When I think on the ills of life's comfortless day ;
How the flowers of my childhood their verdure have wasted,
And the friends of my youth have been stolen away.

They know not how vain is the warmest endeavour,
To woo the kind moments, so slighted when near,
When the hours that OBLIVION has cancell'd forever:
Her hand has entomb'd—in the grave of the year.

Since the last solemn reign of this day of reflection,
What crowds have resign'd life's ephemeral breath !
How many have shed their tear of dejection,
And closed the dim eye in the darkness of death !

How many have sudden their pilgrimage ended,
Beneath the sad pall that now covers their biers ;
Or, to death's lonesome valley have gently descended,
And found their last beds—with the grave of the year

'Tis the year that so late, its now promise disclosing
Rose bright on the happy—the careless and gay,
Who now on their pillows of dust are reposing,
Where the sod presses cold on their bosoms of clay.

Then talk not of Bliss—while her smile is expiring !
Disappointment still throws it in misery's tear,
Reflect—and be wise, for the day is retiring,
And to-morrow will dawn—on the grave of a year

Ah ! trust not the gleam of life's perishing taper,
So faintly that shines o'er the wanderer's head ;
T'will expire, when no sun may dispel the thick vapour,
No dawn of the morning revisit thy bed.

As breaks the white foam on the boisterous billow,
So the visions of pleasure and hope disappear ;
Like night-winds that moan thro' the boughs of the willow,
Or these shades that now meet—round the grave of the year.

Yet awhile—and around us no seasons will flourish,
But SILENCE for each her dark mansion prepare ;
Where beauty no longer her roses shall nourish,
Nor the lily o'erspread the wan cheek of despair !

But the eye shall with lustre unfading be brighten'd
When it wakes to true bliss in yon orient sphere ;
Be sunbeams of splendour immortal enlighten'd,
Never more to go down—on the grave of the year !

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Monday, Jan. 16.

Mr. Partelow, pursuant to leave, bro't in a bill to erect a part of the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, into a distinct Town or Parish ; which was read a first time.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from the President and Directors of the Saint John Water Company, praying that an Act may pass making certain alterations in the Act incorporating the said Company ; which he read. Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Partelow moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to amend an Act, intituled "An Act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of *The Saint John Water Company.*" Leave granted. The said Bill being bro't in, was read a first time.

Mr. Freeze, by leave, presented a Petition from Rulof Rulofson, James Fairweather, Edwin Fairweather, Sylvester Z. Earle, (the Committee for building the Free Bridge at Hampton Ferry, in King's County) and Samuel Hallett, and 160 others, Inhabitants of the said County, praying an amendment to the Act authorising the erection of the said Bridge, and that a sum may be granted towards completing the same ; which he read. Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Palmer moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to establish a line between the County of Westmorland and Saint John, and King's and Queen's Counties. Leave granted.

Mr. M'Leod, by leave, presented a Petition from Jesse Wetmore of Hampton, in King's County, praying remuneration for losses sustained in building a Bridge on the line of Great Road between Saint John and Halifax ; which he read. Ordered, That the said Petition be received and refered to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Johnston laid before the House a Report from John Earle, Thomas Cox, and John M'Lean, Commissioners appointed by the House on the 9th March, 1836, to examine and ascertain the expediency and practicability of improving the navigation of the Grand Lake, by removing a Bar, near its entrance and the mouth of the Jemseg. Ordered, To lie on the Table.

Mr. Brown moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to increase the allowance to Petit Jurors serving in the several Courts of Justice in this Province. Leave granted. The said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Wyer. Ordered, That Mr. Weldon be added to the Committee, appointed on the 10th instant, to report upon the Petition from the President, Directors and Company of the Saint John Bridge Company.

Mr. J. M. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in a Bill, for continuing the General Assembly in this Province in case of the demise of the Crown. Leave granted. The said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

Thursday, January 19.

DISSENTERS MARRIAGE BILL.

The Bill in amendment and explanation of this Act was committed :—Mr. Taylor in the Chair.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot, after adverting to the history of the Act passed in 1834, authorising the administration of marriage by Dissenting Ministers, observed that this Act was passed, with an intention to throw open the privilege in the most liberal manner ; and that, in fact, it was not so much designed as a privilege to Dissenting Ministers, as to the people at large, by giving them a free choice as to the Minister by whom they chose to be married. The Executive, however, had understood the Act in a different manner, and had established a form of licence for Ministers, which confined them to the celebration of marriage among persons of their own denomination only ; and also another form of licence for the parties to be married, which required both parties to be of the same denomination as the Minister to whom the licence was directed ; and thus if the applicants happened to be of different persuasions, they were compelled to commit a falsehood in order to be married by a Clergyman of the Church of England. This, he (Mr. W.) contended was contrary to the true intent and meaning of the Act ; it was to be lamented that there was ambiguity in the Act, as to be liable to such misconstruction : religious attachments were generally very strong, and it was to be regretted that any proceedings of the Executive could be construed into an interference with the religious prepossessives of any portion of the people. But under the operation of this Act and the licences described, a Methodist Minister, conceiving himself so authorised by the law, had celebrated marriage between two parties, not members of his own denomination ; and for so doing his licence had been revoked by the Executive ; which Act had caused great dissatisfaction throughout the country. This bill, therefore, was intended to remove all doubts, respecting the meaning and construction of the Act ; and to authorise the celebration of marriage by licenced Ministers, without reference to the denomination of the parties.

The Bill was then read section by section, and the first and second sections agreed to *sub silentio.*

On reading the 3d section, which provided, that any Minister, considered as having infringed the limits of the law, should be cited before the Lieut. Governor and Council, before being deprived of his licence,