Poetry.

THE RUINED CITY.

The days of old, though time has reft
The dazzling splendour which they cast;
Yet many a ornament still is left
To shadow forth the past.
The warlike deed, the classic page,
The lyric torrent, strong and free,
Are lingering o'er the gloom of age
Like moonlight on the sea.

A thousand years have roll'd along,
And blasted empires in their pride;
And witnessed scenes of crime and wrong,
Till men by nations died.
A thousand summer suns have shone,
Till earth grew bright beneath their sway,
Since thou, untenanted and lone,
Wer't render'd to decay.

The moss-tuft, and the ivy wreath,
For ages clad thy fallen mould,
And gladden'd in the spring's soft breath;
But they grew wan and old.
Now desolation hath denied
That even these shall veil thy gloom:
And Nature's mantling beauty died
In token of thy doom.

Alas, for the fat years, when clad
With the bright vesture of thy prime,
Thy proud towers made each wanderer glad
Who hail'd thy sunny clime.
Alas, for the fond hope, and dream,
And all that won thy children's trust,
God cursed—and none may now redeem,
Pale city of the dust!

How the dim visions throng the soul,
When twilight broods upon thy waste;
The clouds of woe from o'er thee roll,
Thy glory seems replaced.
The stir of life is brightening round,
Thy structures swell upon the eye,
And mirth and revelry resound
In triumph to the sky.

But a stern moral may be read,
By those who view thy lonely gloom:
Oblivion's pall alike is spread
O'er slave, and lordly tomb.
The sad, the gay, the old and young,
The warrior's strength, and beauty's glow,
Resolv'd to that from which they sprung,
Compose the dust below.

Varieties.

SWISS EMIGRATIONS.

Necessity at all times has caused the Swiss, like the Scotch, to emigrate, and the success of each in foreign lands has been strictly similar. Formerly, when all the European nations were in a political condition not favourable to foreigners, and America only just begining to be known, plagues frequently carried off the redundant population, or rather the number of mouths over those for which was sufficient food; these diseases, like cholera and typhus fever in the present day, usually devastating the habitations of the poverty-smitten portion of the population.

One of the greatest ravages—that which most effectually impoverished Swizerland, and gave, especially after the peace of 1815, the greatest stimulus to emigration—was caused by the wars of the French revolution, to which the Swiss cantons became, from their position between France, Italy, and Germany, the devoted prey of a licentious soldiery and avaricious leaders.

I was driving in a cabriolet, outside of the walls of Paris, in 1832, and near the Port St Nicholas I observed an encampment, or rather two encampments, which I mistook for a numerous band of gipsies, until the fresh complexions of the men, women, and children, undeceived me. I got out of the cabriolet, and walked to where they were cooking some food at different little fires, and made inquiry as to who they were. An elderly sedate looking man gave me the following information:—

They were Swiss emigrants from the canton of Freiburg going to the United States, by way of Havre. The first emigration after the war from that canton, Neuchatel and Berne, commenced generally in 1818, when the agents of the American packets at Havre (in consequence, as I knew, of the success of those employed especially for the packet ships arriving from New York at Liverpool) first reached the Swiss cantons with flattering accounts of the New World. Young men were those who then tried the experiment of emigrating. They hired themselves for two or three years to pay the charge of passage, and for a small portion of land and a few implements of agriculture. The successes of the first emigrants and their letters to their friends induced others to follow; and in a few years, annual and general emigrations on a great scale have moved from Switzerland and Germany to America. The sobriety, hardihood, and industry common among all these people, adapt them admirably for the colonisation of wooded countries; and were I to proceed to found a new colony, and wanted settlers, I do not know, on the Continent of Europe, those that I would prefer—taking them with all their excellent moral and physical qualities—to the inhabitants of the Swiss valleys."

On determining to emigrate, a resolution which poverty and the want of employment alone compel them to adopt, they sell every thing (except a horse if they have one) to pay their expenses to Havre, and their passage thence to America. They then construct a light covered cart, in which the family travels over France, sleeping in the same vehicle at night, while the horse feeds on the grass along the road, and living themselves as they can until they sell the horse and cart for whatever they can get. These emigrations, it may well be supposed, are, in a certain sense, compulsory; and, though abandoning their country, the Swiss ever remember the place of their birth with strong feelings of affection. The moral feeling or depression, called *mal du pays* (or disease of love of country), is more commonly experienced by people who have been brought up like the Swiss and Scotch, between which nations I have observed a striking analogy in character, education, custom, ideas, feelings, prejudices, and religious observances. The natural conditions of Switzerland and Scotland have produced, especially two, similar effects—that of men enlisting as soldiers in foreign services, and of emigrations to distant countries, either in order to obtain subsistence, or otherwise to advance their condition in life.—*My Note Book, by M'Gregor.*

THE NEW VEHICLE RETARDER.—Much curiosity has been excited in Oxford by repeated trials of a new invention intended to regulate the speed of carriages when descending a hill, by means of which they can instantaneously or progressively lock both the hind wheels. The apparatus was applied to a four-horse stage, which was loaded with passengers, and, on ascending and descending a hill, was found to answer all the purposes intended. The inventor then proposed that the coach should be taken down the hill without the horses, and it was frequently stopped while proceeding at the rate of twelve miles an hour. Many practical gentlemen had ample proofs of the principle of the invention by having the coach lifted up, and the hind wheels allowed to turn free on the axle, when it was found that a two-pound weight placed on the extremity of the wheel would gently bring it round, but when the first degree of retarding power was applied, it took a weight so placed of fifteen pounds to bring it gently round, the second degree thirty-six pounds, the third degree fifty-six pounds, and the fourth degree three-quarters of a hundred; but with this weight no one person was capable of moving either wheel on its axle. Mr. B. Pearson, organist, of the city church, is the inventor.—*Oxford paper.*

CURIOUS WAGER.—The following curious wager was laid at a coffe-house a few evenings ago between two gentlemen: One of them betted two sovereigns to one that, out of the first 25 females who should pass over the crossing of the obelisk in Fleet-street with pattens on a day to be agreed on, four-fifths of them would have the pattens in their hands instead of on their feet. The wager was decided on Monday, when, after a careful inspection of one hour and twenty-five minutes, which elapsed before the whole number had passed, it appeared that 22 out of 25 actually carried these useful articles in their hands. *Warder.*

REPRESENTATION OF EAST CORNWALL.—Sir William Molesworth, Mr. Roebuck's political friend and patron, has addressed a long letter to the electors of East Cornwall, in which he states that as "it is generally believed that there must be a dissolution of parliment ere long,' he feels bound to state that it is not his intention to offer himself again as a candidate for the representation. Sir William ingenuously confesses that he is only acting the part of the prudent dog, who walked down stairs, when he discovered that measures were in progress for his ejection. He confesses, in fact, that he has no chance whatever of again being returned. He who was elected at the last election, without even a show of opposition, thus bears witness to the progress of reaction, and to the state of public feeling at the present moment:—

"I believe there is hardly any county in England," says Sir William, "the electors of which are so independent as yourselves. *There is hardly any agricultural district in which a candidate of my opinions could, on the present system, combat the two aristocratic parties with greater chance of success.* Yet, look around you, and sum up the numerical force of the whig and tory retainers—of their tenantry—of those over whom they can and will exercise influence. Consider the numbers of the clergy, almost to a man opposed to us. Number, likewise, as against us, a large portion of the magistracy, with their influence. Then, ask yourselves what chance of success we have without the ballot."

Sir William—and here, again, the hon. Baronet's confession is important—attributes his unpopularity principally to his advocacy of the revolutionary measure of peerage reform.

MATHEMATICAL CALCULATIONS.—What a noisy creature would a man be were his voice in proportion to his weight, as loud as that of a locust. A locust can be heard at the distance of 1-16 of a mile. The golden wren is said to weigh but half an ounce; so that a middling sized man would weigh down not les than 4000 of them; and it must be strange if a golden wren would not outweigh four of our locusts. Supposing, therefore, that a common man weighs as much as 16000 of our locusts, and that the note of a locust can be heard 1-16 of a mile, a man of common dimensions, pretty sound in wind and limb, ought to be able to make himself heard at the distance of 1600 miles; and when he sneezed, his house ought to fall about his ears. Supposing a flea to weigh 1 grain which is more than its actual weight, and to jump one and a half yards, a common man of 150 pounds, with jumping powers in proportion, could jump 12,800 miles, or about the distance from New York to Cochin China.

Correctional Tribunal of Boulogne, Aug. 31.—Three French and two English young men, from Calais, appeared at the bar, on a charge of having at the time of the late musical festival given to a person named Wallet such a quantity of gin that it occasioned his death. It was given in evidence, that the prisoners had spent the night in taking copious libations at a public-house in the Basse-ville. At 7 in the morning they saw the deceased passing by, when they hailed him, and offered to treat him with a dram; he replied he was not accustomed to take it in such small quantities, when they immediately handed him a large tumbler of gin, which was three times replenished, he (deceased) swallowing the contents. He then left the house, and was soon afterwards surrounded by a crowd of people, who very much ill-used him; one of them had the brutality to tear off one of his mustachios. M. Mesureur, who pleaded for four of the defendants, urged on the notice of the Court that his clients were not guilty of the offence laid to their charge; for, if such a charge could be sustained, there would be an end of all hospitality. He (M. Mesureur) considered that killing a person by over cramming him was just as great an offence as killing him by over drenching him, and said that on a particular occasion, during the reign of Charles X., a Prime Minister, wishing to carry a particular measure, gave a grand dinner, to which a certain person, well known to be particularly fond of truffles, was invited, when he ate copiously of them, which caused indigestion, and he died the next day, but which death never brought the Prime Minister to the bar of justice: he said, further, that under the reign of Napoleon, it was customary, on particular occasions, to treat the populace with hogsheads of wine; and hardly such a treat occurred without some persons falling a sacrifice to the copious libations which they took, and on these occasions no prosecutions ensued. M. Hedouin spoke in behalf of the publican, who was one of the defendants; he made an able defence, and in conclusion observed that his client must be acquitted of the charge of having imprudently caused Wallet's death. The substitute of the Procureur du Roi urged that it was necessary, for the sake of example, and to prevent recurrence of such accidents, that the persons indicted should undergo imprisonment. The Court, however, after a few moments' consultation, acquitted all the defendants.—*Boulogne Journal.*

BUGS.—Female bugs lay their eggs four times a year, namely, in March, May, July, and September, at each season laying fifty eggs; in other words, producing two hundred young in the space of a year. At the age of eleven weeks the young bugs have arrived at maturity, and are ready to become parents in turn. With this data, the following calculation may be made:—Suppose one female bug is allowed to enter a house just before laying time in spring, it will produce 50 young in March, of which 25 may be females. In May, the 26 females (that is, including the mother) will produce 1300 young; take 750 of these as females, we have in July 35,500 young; take 15,750 of these as females, along with the former 750, that will be 16,500 females, which in September will bring forth 825,000 young; take 412,500 of these as females, along with the former 16,500 females, that will make 429,000, which in the ensuing March will produce 21,450,000; add to these the 429,025 males not reckoned, there is a total of 21,900,025, or very nearly twenty-two millions of bugs, all from a single parent in the course of twelve months. If a knowledge of this fact will not induce activity in extirpating the first bug which makes its appearance in a dwelling, we do not know what will.

At Moscow on the 4th of August, the famous bell, the largest and handsomest in the world, was raised from the ground, where it had long lain. It was cast in 1733, by order of the Empress Anne, by Michael Motoren, a Russian metal founder. Its height is 21 feet; its diameter 23 feet, its weight 12,000 poods, 480,000 lbs. (432,000 lbs. English weight.) The beauty of the form; the bas reliefs with which it is adorned; the value of the metal, which is a composition of gold, silver and copper, render it remarkable as showing the advanced state of the art of casting in metal in Russia at that period. It was raised by a very ingenious contrivance of M Monferrand, and is placed for the present on a pedestal.—*Hamburgh paper.*

The Duke of Wellington's Property in Spain.—In reviving a banner which reminds us of the war of independence, the Spanish revolution has deemed itself exempted from all gratitude to the man who most contributed in that tremendous struggle towards freeing Spain from foreign invasion—the Duke of Wellington. The Granada junta has stupidly included the Duke's property, which was the national gift of liberated Spain, among such belonging to individuals, reputed Carlists, as it has exacted from an extraordinary contribution.—*Journal des Debats.*

On one of the evenings of the Manchester Musicial Festival there was to be a grand fancy dress ball, the number of tickets for which was limited to 7000. Of the number, 6000 were disposed of several days before the appointed time. Three acres of ground were taken for the purpose, and two-thirds of an acre for the supper room. A stage coach near Manchester, full of passengers for the festival, was upset, and a gentlemen of fortune from Dublin named O'Brine, and the coachman were killed.—Several other persons were seriously injured.

A duel was lately fought between two French officers at Algiers, and very fortunately, both of them were killed.

Head Quarters of the United States Army. Adjutant General's Office.

War Department, Oct. 15.

1. The following order has been received from the President of the United States:—

"Official reports received from Florida, show that several companies are without officers to command them. Other reports from the commanders of the troops in the field, equally show the destitute condition of the service, owing to the absence of so many platoon officers. The adjutant general reports, that returns required by the articles of war are delayed, or forwarded incomplete, from the want of company commanders to make and transmit the returns requisite for the colonel; and that there are instances of discharged soldiers from the army in Florida, who for the like reasons, could not obtain the necessary certificates, nor receive their arrearages of pay.

"This condition of the army must no longer be permitted to exist. Duty with troops in the field should be regarded as paramount to any employment which separates the officer from his men. The public interest and a due regard to the wants of the private soldier, alike demand the presence, at all times, of the proper complement of commissioned officers.

"The several captains and subalterns who are not on duty with their companies—excepting only those employed in military service *proper*, or upon some duty of the *public* service, strictly speaking, will immediately be ordered to join their regiments.

"Under no circumstances, hereafter, must more than two officers of a company of artillery, or one from a company of infantry, be detailed for detached duty at the same time; nor shall any such detail be made, except for military service *proper*, without the special sanction of the President in each case.

"The topographical engineers will be employed with the army in the field, and hereafter be assigned to duty under the orders of the proper commanders.

ANDREW JACKSON.
President of the United States.

Washington, October 14, 1836.

The Major General commanding the army will carry these directions into effect.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM FLORIDA.

Two Skirmishes with the Indians.—The Savannah Georgian of October 10th, has accounts from Jacksonville up to October 8.

The steamboat Charleston, Capt. Bonnell, arrived last evening from Jacksonville, which place she left on Friday. From a passenger we learn that the forces under Gov. Call had met with some Indians near Fort Drane, and after a short skirmish with them on Monday last, drove them into the hammocks, the Indians leaving four of their dead on the field. On the next day (Tuesday) another skirmish took place, with similar results, the Indians leaving five dead on the field. The gentlemen from whom we derived this information understood that none of our men were injured. Major Pierce was on his way to join Gen. Call at Volusia.

GAME BY THE WHOLESALE.—At a recent shooting match in Fryeburg, (Mud city,) Capt. Henry Batchelder and five others brought in 1735 squirrels of all kinds, black, gray, red, flying and striped; about 150 woodpeckers, blue jays, hawks and owls. Another party, consisting of Captain Charles and four others, brought in 1265 squirrels of the above description, over 100 woodpeckers and many other birds—the whole amounting to nearly 3,850. Bears are also very numerous in that section of the country; six or seven have been killed in that neighborhood. Near the White Mountains a boy five years of age, was taken by one and carried off. At the same place, an infant child was taken from its mother's arms, by one of these monsters, who escaped to the woods with it, where it was soon followed by men and dogs, and made to pay the forfeit of its life. No trace of the child was found, save a few pieces of its clothes.—*Portland Argus.*

There is now living in Fryeburg, in this state, a lady, whose weight is estimated at 700 lbs. She walks about the house with apparent ease; is healthy and cheerful.—Her countenance is as fresh as a buxom lass of 16, though her age is about 45.—*ib.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced the

Cabinet Business,

in all its various branches, in Princess-street, nearly opposite the residence of *B. L. Peters*, Esq. where, from strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage, P. DRAKE.

N. B. Ships WHEELS made to order.
October 7, 1836.

VALUABLE IMPORTATION OF
GOODS,
Per NORVAL, Harkness, from Liverpool.

The Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public in general, he is opening part of his FALL SUPPLY, by the above Vessel, consisting of—

11 BALES of broad and narrow CLOTHS, viz: blue, black, mulberry, purple, imperial, invisible green, &c. &c.; fancy Cassimeres, fancy Pelisse Cloths, Kersey, Pilot Cloths and Padding;
8 Casks HARDWARE, consisting of German Silver Table and Desert Forks; Table, Desert, Tea, Salt, and Mustard Spoons; Britannia Metal Bed Pans; do. Ink Stands; Patent Wire and Block Tin Dish Covers; Wire Fire Guards; Patent Wire Lanthorns; Plated Snuffers and Trays; Brass Lamps; do. Chair Nails; do. Toddy Kettles, with or without stands; Travelling Desks; Tin Spice, Cash, and Dressing Boxes; Jack, Trying, and Smoothing Planes, &c. &c.
Cask BRUSHES, containing Plate, Paint, Crumb, Turk's-heads, scrubbing, wash, fancy, stove, and bannister brushes, &c.
10 bundles BASKETS, viz: Reticules, Fishing, Plate, and other Baskets;
100 boxes CANDLES, Mould and Dipt;
60 ditto Brown SOAP; 2 ditto Windsor ditto;
6 bundles tin'd Frying Pans; 5 do. Wooden Shovels; 411 barrels Fine Middlings FLOUR.

Which with his present Stock on hand, will be sold low for cash or approved payment.

ALSO, ON HAND, A few barrels Superfine FLOUR for family use; Canso HERRINGS, &c.
EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.
Merritt's Buildings, Water street,
7th October, 1836.

Flour, Raisins, Candles.
Per Dorchester, from Quebec—
200 BARRELS FINE FLOUR.
Per Aid de Camp, from London—
100 Kegs Blasting POWDER;
20 Barrels Raw and Boiled LINSEED OIL;
6 do. Salt Petre; 5 Carrotels Dried Currants;
12 barrels Red Smyrna RAISINS;
100 boxes London MOULD CANDLES;
60 do. fine Smyrna Raisins;
25 do. SPERM CANDLES.
Oct. 7. J. & H. KINNEAR.

Received on Consignment:
3 PUNCHEONS MALT WHISKY.
W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
October 7, 1836.

Jamaica Rum,
SUGAR, Lime Juice, Hides Pimento, Lignumvitæ, &c. received by late arrivals, for sale by
Sept. 30. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

FANCY GOODS.
Per ship *Aid-de-Camp*, from London, just received:
A SUPERB assortment of FANCY GOODS, comprising *Rosewood* DRESSING CASES, Work-boxes, Netting-boxes, Writing Desks, &c; China Chimney Ornaments, *various; Hair, Nail, Tooth, Shaving, Curl,* and *Cloth* BRUSHES; Perfumed SOAPS; Pomatum, Bear's Grease, Circassian Cream, &c.; Dressing and Pocket Combs; French Polished Pocket MIRRORS; Pocket Books; Memorandum Cases; Embossed Blotters; Ink-stands; Ink-boxes; Crayons, FLUTES, FIFES, *Camel-hair pencils,* Watch-stands; Court-plaister; *Pin Cushions;* French Prints; Chinese Bellows; Dissected Maps and Children's Games; *Bell Corals* and *Coral Necklaces;* Smelling Salts; Patent Corkscrews; Cedar Matches; Percussion Caps; Cigar Cases; Backgammon Boards and Chess-men; Miniature Frames; with a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention. For sale by
GEORGE BLATCH,
Bookseller, Stationer, &c.

Who has for sale, (lately received per brig *Pink,* (from London:)
2 *Patent Piccolo* PIANOFORTES, by WORNUM, *Patentee;* and 3 *complete sets* Extra Strings for ditto; *Tuning Hammers and Forks.*
N. B. The pre eminent superiority of the PICCOLO *Pianofortes* over all others, in *adaptation to this climate, and retention of tune,* is now abundantly proved by the many Instruments imported by G. B. during the last few years, and which can be confidently referred to in *both these Provinces,* as having given the utmost satisfaction.
Market Square, St. John,
October 14, 1836.

FRESH TEAS.
Ex barque 'Glasgow,' from Greenock:—
A very superior parcel of Teas imported into the Clyde, from Canton, in June last.
300 BOXES Congo TEA: 200 packages Souchong, of a very superior quality, 6lb. nett.
100 Packages of Young Hyson, 13 lb. nett,
100 Packages, ditto, 6 lb. nett,
The whole of the above will be disposed of on moderate terms while landing, and the quality will be found worthy of the attention of the public.
Oct. 14. JOHN ROBERTSON.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.
JUST RECEIVED, per ship Aid-de-Camp, from London: Eight Cases of STATIONERY, BOOKS, &c. with complete Sets of the Saturday Magazine, the Penny Magazine, and a choice assortment of PERFUMERY, &c. ALSO, A fresh supply of Books for the use of the Library.
October 14, 1836. A. R. TRURO.

LONDON HOUSE.
WINTER IMPORTATION,
Per 'Woodman,' and 'James Lemon.'
73 BALES and Cases, containing: Merinos, single and double width; plain and figured SHAWL DRESSES; red white, and Salisbury Flannels; Serges; Shalloons; Woollen CLOTHS; striped and plain Kerseymeres, Waistcoatings; Bombazetts; Satinetts; Moleskins; Figured and Plaid Norwich and Thibet SHAWLS; Handkerchiefs; lin'd Gloves; FURS,—MUFFS, BOAS, VICONIA MITTS; lambswool, mohair and silk Hose and half Hose; Ladies' Winter Boots and Shoes; grey, white, and printed Cottons; Muslins, Sheetings, Osnaburghs, Hollands, Regatta Shirtings, Linens, Diapers, Towellings, Druggets, Ginghams, Tickings; a large assortment of Buttons, &c.
The above are offered either wholesale or retail.
HOLDSWORTH & DANIEL.
Market Square, October 7.

Just Received,
By the Glasgow, from Greenock:
8 HHDS. LOAF SUGAR, 2 puns. Whiskey, 2 hhds. very superior BRANDY;
20 bags Barley; 8 casks Tea Kettles;
60 pieces Grey Cottons; 20 do. Furniture Check,
10 do. Tartans; 30 dozen Scotch Bonnets.
October 14. JAMES OTTY.

Sheathing Paper, &c. per Glasgow.
10 BALES of Sheathing Paper, of good quality, 1 bale of brown Wrapping PAPER.
October 14. *JOHN ROBERTSON.*

Rise and progress of Methodism.
THE Subscriber has ready for the Press, and will publish without delay: The Rise and Progress of Methodism in the Province of New-Brunswick, for — years from its commencement. As this work was not prepared for emolument, it will be sold at the cost of paper and printing.
Oct. 12. STEPHEN HUMBERT.

TENDERS (until further notice) of *Mexican* or *South American Dollars,* in Exchange for Bills, drawn at thirty days, upon the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, will be received by the Deputy Commissary General, at his office, until noon on the 15th and last day of each month.—The Tender to state the number of Pence Sterling at which the Dollar is tendered.

COMMISSARIAT, NOVA-SCOTIA,
Halifax, 28th July, 1836.

NOTE.—The number of Bills required and amount of each to be stated in the Tender.

☞ Tenders (as above) may also be made of Dollars payable into the Military Chest at Saint John, N. B.

PROSPECTUS
Of a new Weekly Newspaper, to be called
The Chronicle;
And Published by LEWIS W. DURANT & CO SANDS' brick building, Prince Wm. Street.

IT cannot fail of striking every one who will reflect upon it for a moment, that the number of Newspapers published in this City bears no proportion to that published in other towns in British North America, or the United States, which are similarly situated and contain the same amount of population. To whatever causes this circumstance may be ascribed, the fact is undeniable. There is another fact which is more remarkable still; —in the last ten years, the city, (to say nothing of the Province at large) has nearly doubled itself in size and population; but during that period, only one has been added to the number of the newspapers.—It may therefore be confidently asserted that there is *room for another paper;* and many circumstances might be mentioned to prove that *another paper* is wanted.

To fill the vacant space, and to supply what is thus wanted, is the object of those who take this opportunity of announcing the publication (commencing with all possible dispatch,) of a newspaper, to be called *The Chronicle of News, Politics, Commerce, Science, and Literature,* and of which they offer the following brief sketch:

Under the head of News, they propose to give a summary account of what is passing, and worthy of being recorded, in the various quarters of the Globe, particularly in the Mother Country and her numerous Colonies.—Under that of Politics, the Parliamentary business of the Imperial Parliament and the neighbouring Colonies will be detailed; particularly the discussions in the House of Commons relating to Colonial affairs, and more especially those in which we are ourselves interested. With reference to Commerce, they propose to give both a copious Shipping List, and also the latest Price Currents from London, Liverpool, and New-York; for the securing of which they are making the necessary arrangements. They also intend to insert from time to time, such notices of Science and Literature as in their judgment may be generally useful; and in this department they respectfully solicit contributions from the friends of useful knowledge throughout the Province.

With respect to Domestic Politics, they need say but little. The Chronicle shall always be found ready to defend the rights of the people against the undue exercise of the Prerogative; and on the other hand, whenever there may be occasion for it, to support the prerogative against any encroachments which may be attempted on the part of the popular branches of the Commonwealth. The Chronicle shall also be found open at all times for the temperate discussion of subjects of public interest.

The Proprietors of the Chronicle would take the liberty of noticing a claim to public favour of a personal nature, which they trust will not be disregarded. The name which will appear on the title page of the Chronicle will not be exhibited in such a situation for the first time; it has been connected with the public Press for nearly half a century, and it is to be hoped, in a manner which did not disgrace it; but on the contrary, which has laid the foundation of a claim for future patronage and support.

The terms of the Chronicle will be fifteen shillings per annum—*if paid in advance,* 12s. 6d.
St. John, July 1, 1836.

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.
THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the Editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular Journal, so long known as the largest family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of over 26 000 Subscribers. The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Seven volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and eighty-seven of Mr. Brooks' valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest Family Newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of $2. For this small sum, subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the seaboard to the Lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus.

THE QUARTO EDITION,
Under the title of the *Philadelphia Mirror,* commenced with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of $100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual, the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. This was followed by a tale from the talented pen of Miss Sedgwick, and author of "Hope Leslie," "The Linwoods," and several other of the most popular American works. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the $500 premiums, and procured from writers of acknowledged talent, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers.

This approved family Newspaper is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to such other attractions as they may be enabled to impart to both publications, the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-six states of the Union, &c.; exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the seaboard, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c., forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS:—The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New-York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable Journal, viz: three Dollors per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

☞ Four copies will be sent for Ten Dollars.

M'MAKIN & HOLDEN, successors to
WOODBURY & CLARKE.
Sept. 10. *Philadelphia.*

Agents for the Chronicle.

Fredericton,	-	S. MILLER, Esquire,
Woodstock,	- -	J. BEDELL, "
Sussex Vale,	-	Major EVANSON,
Richibucto,	- -	JAMES D. WELDON, Esq

Butter, Cotton Warp, Glass, &c. &c.
50 FIRKINS BUTTER; 1000 feet 8×10 GLASS, 1000 feet 7×9 do;
8 casks Warren's Liquid BLACKING,
800 lbs. Loaf Sugar; 200 bundles Cotton Warp,
5 bags Race Ginger; 10 chests Congou TEA,
6 cwt. Logwood, bbls. superfine & fine Flour,
Bags Navy Bread; 4dy. 10 & 12dy. Nails; Putty,
Paint Oil, (boiled and raw,) and a variety of other articles which will be sold low for cash by
GEORGE M. BURNS,
Sept. 16. *South Market Wharf.*

NOTICE
IS hereby given, That a second and final Dividend of seven shillings in the pound, (making in the whole seventeen shillings in the pound) has been this day declared upon the Estate of THOMAS S. WARNE, late of this City, Merchant, and will be paid to the respective creditors who are parties to the Deed of Trust, upon application at the Office of GEORGE WHEELER, Esquire, where also will be exhibited to any of the said Creditors, the accounts of the Trustees.

ANGUS M'KENZIE,
E. DeW. RATCHFORD, } Trustees.
N. SMITH DE MILL,
St. John, 23d September, 1836.

Robertson & Hatton,
Offer for sale at very low prices, to close sales—
200 BBLS. PORK, (favourite brands,)
100 kegs Tobacco,
100 barrels Navy Bread; 20 barrels Pot Barley.
Peters' Wharf, 9th Sept. 1836.

SAMUEL M. CHAMBERLAIN
RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of the City of Saint John, that he will give private lessons on GLOBES to such young Gentlemen and Ladies as may wish to have their knowledge in Geography and Astronomy improved; and furnish them with globes to practice on.

Mr. C. is imboldened to recommend a familiar use of Globes, as by it the Student in Geography and Astronomy will be greatly improved: By it he will be more interested in contemplating the visible Heavens—an amusement innocent and delightful for the evening or the most lonely hours of night—But infinitely more important! by observations on the Celestial canopy; by the greatness of the scenery presented—he must be irresistibly led to the contemplation of the immensity of space, and infinite goodness of THE AUTHOR AND GOVERNOR OF ALL.
St. John, Sept. 23, 1836.

Canso Herrings.
JUST RECEIVED in Store:—A few Barrels No. 1, Canso (Gibbed) HERRINGS; which will be sold low if applied for immediately.
WETMORE & PATTEN.
Water-street, 22d Sept. 1836.

Ex PINK, from LONDON:
10 TONS CORDAGE of all sizes;
1 Ton Bolt Rope; 1 do. White Rope,
Hambro line, Marline, Housline, Fishing Lines,
Log Lines, Twine, &c.
260 Kegs white, green, yellow, black, and red PAINTS; 20 barrels Roman CEMENT;
35 Pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks MADEIRA WINE;
20 Pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks superior COGNAC BRANDY.
Sept. 9, 1836. *W. H. STREET & RANNEY.*

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
6 BALES Cotton Warp;
2 do. best English SOLE LEATHER;
2 do. Candle Wick; 10 ps. Hemp Carpeting;
10 dozen Shovels;
3 bales of SLOPS, containing pea and monkey Jackets, Flushing Trowsers, red, blue, and striped Shirts, Guernsey Frocks, long and short Drawers, Woollen Stockings, Scotch Bonnets, Comforters, blue cloth Jackets and Trowers, Velvet Vests, &c. &c.
Sept. 9, 1836. JAMES OTTY.

Lines, Twines, &c.
JUST received, per *Pink,* from London: a further supply of Cod, Pollock, and Mackerel LINES; Salmon and Seine TWINES; and Herring NETS. For sale by
Sept. 23. JAMES T. HANFORD.

MOLASSES.
30 PUNCHEONS choice MOLASSES, just landed, and for sale by
Sept. 23. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Just Received,
Per ship Aid-de-Camp, from London:
2 CASKS of PICKLES & SAUCES, viz: Mushroom and Walnut Ketchup; Harvey and Reading Sauce; Burgess Epl. Anchovies, French Capers; Onions; Walnuts; Gerkins and Piccalilla, &c. &c.; which will be sold low for cash, or approved payment.
EDW. C. WADDINGTON.
St. John, October, 7.

Copper, Iron, &c.
4 TONS Bolt COPPER, 5-8 to 1 3-8 inch; 7 1-2, 8 1-2, and 9 inch Composition SPIKES; 50 Tons double refined round IRON, from 5-8 to 1 3-8 inch; 10 do. best Axe Iron,
10 do. common English Iron, 1-2, 5-8, and 3-4 inch, round; 2 do. Swedes do. flat and square, ass.
10 do. Iron Spikes, 4 1-2 to 12 inches.
Oct. 7. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Herrings and Pollock.
50 BARRELS Fat HERRINGS; 150 cwt. Pollock; for sale by
Oct. 7. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Received per brig Emerald:
1 ROLL, of 14 cwt. SHEET LEAD, for Scuppers; *Also, in store,*
300 Barrels Superfine and Fine FLOUR,
100 ditto Corn Meal; 60 do. Canso HERRINGS.
Sept. 23. JAMES OTTY.

RUM AND SUGAR.
The Subscriber offers for sale, just landed:
50 PUNS. high proof Jamaica RUM;
20 hhds. and 100 barrels very choice SUGAR. *JAMES T. HANFORD.*
September 23.

BIBLE SOCIETY NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Committee of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, held on the evening of the 4th instant, John M. Robinson, Esq: Barrister, was appointed Treasurer of the Society, in place of Angus M' Kenzie Esq: who has left the Province. The Collectors are requested to make their returns forthwith to Mr. Robinson, that the Accounts may be made up and the business of the Society suffer no impediment.
JAMES PATERSON,
St. John, 6th October. *Secretary.*

Pork, Flour, Corn Meal.
200 BARRELS Irish Prime Mess PORK,
4 do. India, do. do. very fat.
20 Do. Canada Prime Pork, 150 do. Nova-Scotia, do.
20 Tierces Irish Prime Mess BEEF.
20 Do. do. India, a very superior article for family use. JOHN ROBERTSON.
St. John, Sept. 30, 1836.

Carpeting, Cloths, &c.
JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE:
2 BALES Scotch CARPETING;
1 Bale Strip'd and Mix'd Cassimeres;
3 Boxes 7-8 and 6-4 MERINOS;
1 Bale common COUNTERPANES;
1 Bale Beetled SHIRTING;
2 Ditto Red, Blue, and White FLANNELS;
1 Box plain and Corded Cravats.
Sept. 30. 3w. J. & H. KINNEAR.

Extract of Wild Thyme,
FOR the cure of Chapped Hands, broken Chilblains, excoriated Nipples, &c: For sale at the Circulating Library.
October 7. A. R. TRURO.