THE Weekly Chronicle.

Terms—15 shillings per annum ;] "*Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque.*" [12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

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THE CHRONICLE,

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Terms—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.—When sent by mail, 2s. 6d. extra.

Papers sent out of the City must be paid for in advance.

Any person forwarding the names of six responsible subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

All letters, communications, &c. must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Weekly Almanack.

Nov.	R. Sun.	s.	Moon.	H.	W
27 Saturday,	7 18	4 42	6 12	11	0
28 Sunday,	7 19	4 41	rises.	11	46
29 Monday,	7 19	4 41	5 10	0	31
30 Tuesday,	7 20	4 40	6 18	1	15
1 Wednesday,	7 21	4 39	7 38	1	58
2 Thursday,	7 22	4 38	8 58	2	48
3 Friday,	7 22	4 38	10 58	3	38

Full Moon, 28th, 1h. 54m. eve.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Bank of New-Brunswick.—Thos. Leavitt, Esq. President.-Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 1 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days.-Director next week: C. C. Stewart, Esq.

Commercial Bank.—Lewis Burns, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: Mr. G. T. Ray.

Bank of British North America.—(Saint John Branch.)—A. Smithers, Esq. Manager. Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Hours of Business, from 10 to 3. Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days. Director next week: Hon. John Robertson.

New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Company.—John Boyd, Esquire, President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock [All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

Savings Bank.—Hon. Ward Chipman, President.—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesday's. Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.

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

Marine Assurance Company.—Jas. Kirk, Esq. President.—Office open every day (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock. ☞All applications for Insurance to be made in writing.

P. L. Simmonds,

British and Foreign Newspaper and Advertising Agent.

TAKES leave to inform his friends and the Editors of Newspapers in general, that he has removed his Newspaper Office and Colonial Reading Rooms to No. 340, Strand, London, where he solicits a continuance of their favours. Orders and Advertisements for the English papers, and for foreign Journals attended to. Every Colonial paper filed for reference. *London, July 1, 1841.*

The Subscribers

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have commenced business as Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, under the Firm of

Sancton & Crookshank.

and trust their assiduity and attention, joined to their intimate knowledge of business, will merit a share of public patronage.

GEO. P. SANCTON,
May 1, 1841. A. G. CROOKSHANK.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers, under the Firm of Dewolf & Bent, has been this day dissolved. All debts owing to the late Firm, are to be paid to William H. Dewolf, by whom the business will in future be carried on.

WILLIAM H. DEWOLF,
WM. F. BENT.
Amherst, N. S., 12th May, 1841.

Absconded,

FROM this Office, on the 16th instant, an Indented Apprentice named *James Doak.* All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting him, and any person found harboring said Apprentice, will be proceeded against as the law directs.
Chronicle Office, April 17, 1840.

Brown's Compound Boneset Candy,
MEDICATED.

A REMEDY that has gained a great reputation for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Whooping cough, Phthsic, sore throat, and all diseases of the lungs; also it is in extensive use for clearing the voice for vocalists and public speakers; and in consequence of the extensive sale and wonderful efficacy for curing the above complaints, has caused a number of Druggists and Confectioners to counterfeit this valuable Cough remedy. An imitation has just been shewn me with my name stamped on the candy, evidently to deceive the public. For the genuine you will call for "Wm. Brown's Boneset Candy, Medicated," and see that the direction is signed by the proprietor, and the candy stamped—"Wm. Brown."

☞The subscriber has just received a supply of the above genuine article from Boston, which he offers for sale at his store, late *Circulating Library,* Germain street. J. ELLIOTT.
24th september.

Co-Partnership.

THE Subscribers having entered into Copartnership, the business heretofore conducted by W. P. Ranney, will on and after the present date be continued by the Firm of RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

W. P. RANNEY,
H. P. STURDEE.

St. John, October 1, 1841.

☞ The subscriber having entered into Co-Partnership on the date above referred to, requests all parties indebted to him or having unsettled Accounts, will pay to or adjust the same with Ranney, Sturdee & Co.

W. P. RANNEY.

Boards and Lathwood.

200,000 feet Merchantable Pine Boards for shipping; 30 Cords Lathwood. For sale at lowest Market prices by
November 5. Joseph Fairweather.

THE CHURCHES OF OUR LAND.

BY MISS ANNE BROWNE.

They lie in valleys buried deep,
They stud the barren hills.
They're mirror'd where proud rivers sweep.
And by the humbler rills;
A blessing on each holy fane,
Wherever they may stand.
With open door, for rich and poor,
The Churches of our Land!

Ye boast of England's palaces,
Her cities are her towers:
Of mansions where her sons at ease
Dwell midst her greenwood bowers;
But a deeper scene of reverence
God's temples should command,
While knee shall bend, and prayer ascend,
In the Churches of our Land.

Oh! pleasant are the pleasant pealing bells,
Heard at the Sabbath time,
Calling to prayer from hills and dells,
With their melodious chime:
And glorious is the sacred song,
Swell'd by a fervent band,
When the organ's note doth proudly float
Through the Churches of our Land.

Talk not of Englands's "wooden walls,"
Her better strength is here;
Here trust around the spirit falls,
Subduing doubt and fear:
Here her brave sons have gather'd power,
Nerving each heart and hand—
Most fearless prove those who best love
The Churches of our Land.

They stand, the guardians of the faith
For which our fathers died:
God keep those temples still from scathe,
Our blessing and our pride!
Our energies, our deeds our prayers,
All these should they command,
That never foe may lay them low,
The Churches of our Land.

Great Fire in the Tower of London.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

(From the London Morning Herald.)

Throughout the whole of Yesterday the same species of excitement which has prevailed in the vicinity of the Tower of London since the lamentable catastrophe of Saturday night, continued without the slightest abatement. The same precautionary measures which had been adopted with reference to the admission of strangers previously, was still rigidly enforced by the wardens, acting under the directions of Major Elrington, the Governor, without whose order no one could be permitted to pass.

During the night of Monday the fire still raged with unabated fury within the walls of the Armoury, and several times the engines were called into requisition, and threw powerful streams upon it. Throughout the entire of yesterday morning it kept bursting fourth at intervals to such an alarming extent, that large bodies of troops were called out to relieve each other in working the engines, a labour in which they were occupied the whole day.

Shortly after 11 o'clock, Colonel Peel, the Surveyor General, and other members of the Board of Ordnance, arrived at the Tower, and at 12 o'clock an investigation was opened by the Board in the Ordnance Office, on the south side of the White Tower, and several of the workmen employed on Saturday last in and about the Armoury and Bowyer Tower, where the fire first originated, underwent examination, but on the application of the reporter for admission to the inquiry, or for permission to make extracts from the depositions, he received from Colonel Peel an answer that the investigation going on was strictly a private one, and that he could not allow copies of the depositions to be taken. The Board broke up shortly before four o'clock, and in company with Colonel Aden they paid a visit to the ruins of the Jewel Office, &c. About one o'clock Lord Hill, the Commander in Chief, with Sir Berkeley Drummond, and several other noblemen and gentlemen, as also the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, &c., arrived. After viewing the ruins the noble lord had an interview with Major Elrington, and shortly after a company of the Royal Artillery were turned out actively engaged in conveying barrels of gunpowder which had been removed from the store underneath the White Tower, to a place more remote from the building, on Saturday night during the raging of the flames. The removal of the powder was deemed indispensable from the extreme danger at a period on Saturday night of the flames reaching the White Tower. On Major Elrington being informed of this, he gave directions to Lieut. M'Bean, who commanded the detachment of Royal Artillery, to convey the powder to the waterside magazine, situate under the battery facing the Thames. This was effected with great care, and with no little difficulty, damp blankets being thrown over the barrels in order to secure them from burning embers flying about in all directions. 400 barrels of powder, and 200 boxes of grenades and ball cartridges were thus in the first place removed to the Magazine, but as it would not contain the whole, a large quantity was for safety thrown over the battlements into the moat.

During the night of Saturday and the morning of Sunday the provisions of the New Police Act, with regard to public-houses, were entirely set at defiance. Indeed, the doors of many public-houses in the immediate neighbourhood of Tower-hill were broken open by the populace, who in many instances obtained liquor almost by force.

The government authorities will be enabled to ascertain the whole amount of property destroyed with the utmost accuracy. About three weeks since an order was received by the authorities in the Tower from the Board of Ordnance, to take stock. This order was at once complied with, and the task was completed shortly before five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, but five hours before the commencement of the fire. The result has been placed in the hands of the Board, and will no doubt greatly facilitate the investigation with which they are proceeding.

As soon as Mr. Swifte, the master of the jewels, was assured that the whole of his valuable charge was safely deposited within the walls of the Governor's house, he lost no time in writing to the Lord Chamberlain, to inform him of the circumstance. The Lord Chamberlain requested Mr. Swifte to prepare a report, in order that he might have the honour of laying it before her Majesty.

The report of the keeper of her Majesty's jewels was forwarded to her Majesty, through the Lord Chamberlain, in the course of the day, and that officer has had the honour to receive the following most gracious reply:—

"17, Upper Grosvenor-street, Nov. 1.

"Sir,—I have had the honour of laying before her Majesty your report of the proceedings with reference to the Regalia at the Tower, during the calamitous fire there on Saturday night, and I am commanded by her Majesty to convey to you her full approbation of your conduct in circumstance of considerable difficulty.

"I have the honour to remain, Sir, yours faithfully,
"Delaware, Lord Chamberlain.

"To E. Swifte, Esq., Jewel House, Tower."

The report in question proceeded to show that, notwithstanding the great heat which pervaded the Jewel-room at the time, Superintendent Pearce, of the H Division, having broken the iron bars in front of the Regalia, succeeded in handing the new Imperial Crown and other portions of the Regalia, to Mr. Swifte, the keeper of the Regalia, by whom they were placed in the custody of the several warders, as follows—Although there was much excitement at the time, Mr. Swifte carefully placed the crown in its case in the same mode as when it is conveyed to the House of Lords on state occasions. This crown was conveyed to the house of Major Elrington, the Fort Major, by Mr. Land, the Yeoman Porter; it is termed the new imperial crown, and made for the coronation of her present Majesty. It is of imperial form, with nearly pointed arches supporting a gorgeous diamond orb, surmounted with a cross of the same precious materials, adorned with three remarkably large pearls. In the front is a large Jerusalem crown, entirely frosted with brilliants. In the centre a magnificent sapphire of the deepest azure, nearly two inches square; it stood within a revolving plate-glass bell.

The celebrated six sceptres and gold walking stick were carried by Mr. Dorrington. These comprised the King's sceptre and cross, which is covered with precious stones, beneath which is a fine amethyst, the pommel similarly ornamented, and the head formed of triple leaves of jewellery; the well-known King's sceptre and dove, the cross, centre, and pommel richly decorated with jewels; the Queen's sceptre and cross, lancifully ornamented with large diamonds—it was made for the coronation of Mary, the Queen of William III., an ancient sceptre, discovered in the Jewel Office, in 1814, and was supposed to have belonged to William III.; it was adorned with several valuable jewels; the ivory sceptre, which belonged to the Queen of James II., mounted in gold, surmounted by a dove composed of white onyx; the elegant simplicity of this ornament has excited general admiration. The staff of Edward the Confessor, formed of pure gold, 4 feet 8 inches in length, and weighing nearly 9lb. The golden model of the White Tower, which is also called the "state salt-cellar," and was used at the coronation of George IV., was given in charge to Mr. Lee. It is fancifully set with jewels, and adorned with cannons and other figures at the base, and its weight, we have been informed, is nearly half a hundred-weight. The two golden tankards, which are richly chased and very massive, and from which his late Majesty William IV. drank at his coronation, were consigned to the care of Mr. Cunningham. The Queen's diadem, entirely composed of pearls and diamonds, made for the consort of William III., the golden chalice and the golden sacramental dishes, on one of which is engraven in fine *alto relievo* "The Last Supper," and on the other the royal arms of England, and which are used at the coronation, were carried by Mr. White. The golden salt cellars, and the rest of the sacramental plate, consisting of golden plates, spoons, &c., were conveyed by Messrs. Matthews, Kinch, Kirby, Blyth, Cunningham, and Dorrington. The ampulla, or golden eagle, from which our sovereigns are anointed at their coronation, and which was brought from Sens Abbey, in France, by Thomas a Becket—it had been there reverenced as the gift of an angel from Heaven—this, with the sword of mercy and some other articles, were given into the hands of Mr. Castle. Mr. Winterbottom took the Prince of Wales's crown, which is of plain gold without any jewels. It is usually placed on a velvet cushion in the House of Lords before the seat of the heir apparent. During the regency of George IV. it used to be placed to the left of the regal crown when he went to parliament. The ancient imperial crown, the arches, flowers, and fillets, covered with large jewels of every colour, inclosing a purple velvet cap, faced with treble rows of ermine: as also the golden orb, six inches in diameter, fringed with matchless pearls and precious stones, (beneath the cross is a remarkably large amethyst, which is placed in the Sovereign's left hand at the coronation), were taken to the governor's by Mr. Manners, Mr. Lund carried the golden baptismal font, a magnificent piece of workmanship, upwards of four feet in height, this is used for the issue of the Royal Family; and also one of the swords of justice, the other, together with the small golden orb, called the Queen's, by Mr. White. Mr. Lee bore the celebrated golden wine fountain, which at coronations and other state banquets throws four beautiful jets of wine in several divisions. It is nearly three feet in height, and a foot in diameter, and was the last article that remained. The ancient golden spoon, which is of equal antiquity with, and receives the oil from the ampulla, when required for the purpose of anointing the bosoms of our monarchs; the golden spurs, which are buckled on the King's heels at a coronation; and the Queen's enamelled bracelets, some salt cellars, several golden spoons, some loose jewels, and many other valuables, Mr. Swifte had previously deposited in his pocket for safety. All the sceptres were carefully inclosed in blankets provided for that purpose, but the ancient crown and larger articles were of necessity, carried openly in front of the parade, while the fire was raging, and had a singularly interesting appearance, caused by the reflection of the flames.

The report further states, that during the operation of breaking down the bars of the Jewel-chamber and in getting them out, the soldiers stationed at the entrance became unable to endure the heat of the flames, and that the Keeper of the Jewels was clamorously pressed to retire and leave the last remaining article (the wine fountain) to its fate, as the destruction of the entire of this building then appeared inevitable.

Mr. Swifte states, that having seen this last article of his charge out of the Jewel-chamber, which had become itself almost like a furnace, he with great difficulty effected his escape, for the flames from the Armoury completely crossed the courtyard from the eastern gable to his dwelling, the doors of which were blistering quite fast. He made the best of his way to the house of the Governor, and having examined the Regalia (particularly her Majesty's crown), he found that not the minutest particle was missing. He considers the conduct of the warders and soldiers most praiseworthy, as also that of Mr. Bowling, the surgeon of the Scotch Fusileer Guards, who checked the names of the warders, and the article each conveyed from the Jewel-chamber to the Governor's residence.

Mr. Swifte states that the intrinsic value of the regalia is at least upwards of a million sterling, which, of course, is far under the amount, looking upon them as relics of antiquity.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Constable, was fully expected to visit the fortress yesterday, in company with Sir Robert Peel, and a detachment of Guards was in readiness to receive them. Several dispatches were received by the Governor in the course of the day, but their contents did not transpire.

It was the intention of the military authorities, at the period when the fire reached the Brick Tower and the eastern wing of the Armourry, not only to blow up entirely, in order to cut off the communication, the latter portion of the burning building, but also the house at the corner of the terrace, tenanted by Mr. Forman, M.P. Preparations were actually making for carrying this scheme into effect, when Mr. Swifte showed that it was impossible to be carried out without effecting the destruction of the Jewel-houses, both old and new, and probably further devastation. The project was ultimately abandoned.

In the course of the afternoon some of the cannon were extricated from the body of the ruins where the fire had subsided, and they presented a very singular appearance. In portions, however, of the building the flames are still raging, and it is with difficulty that they are at times kept under.

One of those curious coincidences which occasionally occur, although in themselves unimportant, is, that the pass word used on the night of the fire was the same as that of Moscow—and for some hours the fearful scene which took place in the capital of Russia had every appearance of being realised in London, for it appears that there were 400 boxes of gunpowder in the magazine attached to the White Tower, and had this part unfortunately caught it would have been one of the most calamitous events that had occurred in the history of our country.

As upon the two previous days his Grace the Duke of Wellington sent several times in the course of yesterday for all the information which could be obtained on the subject, as well as to know whether his presence was required; if so he would come down. At an early hour yesterday morning an inquiry was instituted into the conduct of the serjeant who was upon duty on Saturday night, relative to his not opening the gates to the fire-engines. It appears that after sunset no person or vehicle is admitted into the Tower without the pass-word being used, and if any such a body is brought to the gates, the duty of the serjeant in command is to report the same to the Governor, and this strict military regulation is carried out to the guards which are sent to the Bank of England. Upon the company presenting themselves at the gates in the morning, the information is conveyed to the Governor before they are admitted. Upon the arrival of the Wellclose-square engine, a messenger was dispatched to the Governor, of the engine being there, and as soon as the orders arrived to admit them the gates were thrown open. It was shown upon the inquiry that the utmost exertions were made to convey the information to Major Elrington, as well as his answer, and the result was that every particle of blame was removed from the conduct of the serjeant, he having merely acted up to orders. Another and a still more searching inquiry subsequently took place in the apartments of the Board of Ordnance, respecting the cause of the fire, which is expected to extend over the period of a fortnight.

Much surprise was manifested that the Coroner at the inquest on the body of the unfortunate fireman, Wivell, did not enter into some evidence as to the origin of the fire, through which calamity he came to so premature an end. Crowds of people still were congregated on Tower Hill at a late hour last night, and every post was guarded with double sentries.

(From the Times.)

The following particulars relative to the late calamitous fire at the Tower are furnished by an eyewitness, on the correctness of whose statement every reliance may be placed:—

"On reaching Tower-hill, soon after half-past 11 o'clock, I stood a few minutes to gaze on the awful but magnificient spectacle which presented itself to to the eyes of wondering thousands. The splendid Armoury throughout its vast extent poured forth volumes of flame, the light of which was reflected from surrounding objects through a thick hazy atmosphere with dazzling refulgence. On entering the Tower I proceeded at once to the Parade, in front of the burning pile, where I found the heat so overpowering that it was impossible to stand there: several engines, from which the men had been driven by the heat, stood broiling and scorching while the White Tower, with its contents, was in the most imminent danger. The dwelling-house at the corner of the Parade, forming the east side of the square, had ignited under the intense heat to which it was subject, and I at once perceived, that if the progress of the flames were not arrested in that direction the destruction of the wing must follow, and the fate of the White Tower would be sealed.

"The land engines laboured under such a lamentable deficiency of water, that there seemed little hope of the needful assistance being afforded by them. The powerful floating engine from Southwark Bridge having arrived, however, Mr Braidwood directed the hose to be conveyed to the top of the jeopardised building, which was accomplished as quickly as the distance of the situation from the seat of danger would permit. In opposing the flames in this direction great annoyance resulted from the misdirected zeal of the soldiery, who persisted in removing the various articles of furniture, in so hasty a manner as to occasion the destruction they were so anxious to avert. A handsome pianoforte was thrown down the upper flight of stairs, and becoming jammed at one angle of them, presented for a time an entire obstruction to the passing and repassing of the firemen at the most critical moment of the fire, and it was only removed by the banisters being cut away, when the instrument rattled down the stairs and became a complete wreck. The roof having been completely cooled by the drenching columns of water poured from the floating-engine, worked by 120 auxiliaries, and the fire and the fire about the window frames, &c., having been extinguished by buckets of water applied from within, the flames were effectually stopped in this direction, and the safety of the buildings insured.

"I then proceeded round by the Jewel Office to the rear of the Armoury, when I found the flames descending through the several floors of the easternmost tower—I believe it was called the Brick Tower—down to a level with the roof of the barracks and dwelling-houses, forming what is known as the Mint. Having met with Mr. Braidwood, he accompanied me to the spot, and at once assented to the necessity of meeting the foe at that point. The floating engines having bravely done its work on the Parade, its branch was now shifted to the rear of the Armoury, and brought to bear on the tower in question with the best effect. The threatened danger was averted at that point. I then proceeded along when I found the flames descending in a similar manner through the floors of the Round Tower. Having procured a long ladder I ascended, in company with Mr. Henderson, foreman of the south ern district of the brigade forces of the metropolis, to the window, where the fire was just appearing. On making my way to the window I found a quantity of burning matter had fallen upon the floor, a considerable portion of which was on fire. I directly called for a branch from the nearest engine, which happened to be one of those belonging to the authorities of the Tower: and the hose being passed up to me I directed its jet upon the burning mass with the best effect, at such intervals as water could be obtained. After maintaining my position for nearly five minutes I was overpowered by the heat and smoke, which were now increased by vast quantities of steam, and was forced to retreat. My place was taken by one of the brigade firemen, who remained until the fire was stopped on this floor. A few hours afterwards the upper part of this tower fell with an awful crash, destroying a range of stabling beneath belonging to the officers' quarters, as also a portion of the roof of the Old Mill barracks, facing the King's Head public-house.

"Another powerful floating-engine having arrived from its station at Rotherhithe, was quickly set to work to cool the fallen ruins of the Armoury.

"To the presence of these valuable machines may be ascribed the preservation of the Tower, affording as they did the most efficient aid, when the land engines had been nearly all rendered *hors de combat* by the failure of the water supply. It must be a source of great regret that a building of such extreme importance to the country should have been permitted to labour under such a lamentable deficiency of water. It must be a matter of surprise also to know, that the engines and apparatus for preventing fire in the Tower were in a most wretched condition. Having been requested to set one of the Tower engines to work, I proceeded to do so, and had the choice of four or five engines, and six or seven suction pipes, not one of which would fit any one of the engines! After much rummaging a suction pipe was found to corespond with one of the engines, but, alas! a short pole had been jammed into it, and rendered it useless."

Upwards of 100 officers and constables of the City police force were actively engaged during the fire at the Tower, and we regret to hear that the surgeon reports six of them as incapable of performing duty. Serjeant Patterson dislocated his wrist, two constables were injured in their eyes, and three others were suffering from serious colds.

The following is a correct list of the different casualties and accidents that have occured to the Tower from the period of its erection to the present day:—In the year 1512, the Chapel in the White Tower was burnt to the ground and other appartments injured, but the exertions of the warders fortunately confined the flames to the spot where they originated. In 1622 a similar fire occurred, but it was speedily extinguished. In 1663, one Abraham Goodman, who had been committed to the Devereux Tower for an attempt to murder the Duke of Buckingham, gained possession of a torch, attempted to fire the building, in which he partly succeeded, but the fire did not spread to any serious extent. In 1701 the tide rose to a remarkable height and washed away part of the Tower embankment; whilst in the year 1724 a similar inundation, caused by boisterous northwest winds, took place, and did considerable damage to the out buildings. During the great earthquake at Lisbon several shocks were felt within the Tower of London, and part of the outer gate gave way. From that year till the present the Tower of London had escaped all accidents of a like nature, the recent conflagation being the most destructive that has ever occurred within its walls.

(From the Standard.)

The interest which had been occasioned by the fire is now subsiding, the public having been so fully made acquainted with the particulars connected with the melancholy occurrence. Entrance is still denied to all but those furnished with written orders of admission, which rule will, we understand be strictly enforced until after the standing walls shall be levelled with the ground.

The Ordnance Department have again this morning resumed their investigation, which it is tho't will yet last for several days; but the authorities preserve the strictest silence upon the subject, having received peremptory orders not to allow any portion of the evidence to transpire until the whole report shall have been laid before her Majesty's government, when a full official statement will be published for public information. The general belief is that the conflagration was the result of accident alone.

An ineffectual attempt was made this morning about 10 o'clock to pull down the immense stone coat of arms, so that it might fall inwards upon the ruins; but it being thought that there was not room enough for a sufficient length of rope, which had been affixed around it, this proceeding was abandoned; and at the present moment the men are employed in so adjusting the ropes that this mass may be pulled down in front, which will doubtless be effected in the course of the afternoon.

A large body of smoke is still issuing from the smouldering ashes; but all danger of another outbreak being at an end, the engines have been withdrawn.

The chapel, we are glad to find, has received no injury, except to the leaden roof, which workmen are now busily employed in repairing, in order that there may be no interruption to Divine Service on Sunday next.

The remains of Wyvil will be interred in St. Saviour's burial ground Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, and will be followed by the whole of the men belonging to the Fire Brigade establishment, who will afterwards be addressed by the Rev. W. Curling, the Chaplain of St. Saviour's, on the solemn event. Wyvil was educated at St. Saviour's Grammar School, was a young man of most exemplary character, and whose early loss will be mourned over by a poor widowed mother, to whom the deceased son had for some years regularly made an allowance of 5s. per week from his earnings; but we hope that this pecuniary loss will be made up by some of the generous and affluent who reside in the Borough of Southwark.

Great fear was entertained during the conflagration lest the flames should reach the barracks—which, had this unfortunately been the case, would inevitably have destroyed the whole of those erections, as, from their being composed entirely of wood, no exertion could have prevented their complete demolition.

Although several robberies were perpetrated within the Tower during the confusion, yet it gives us considerable satisfaction to learn that some of the lost property, which had been supposed to have been abstracted by the light-fingered gentry, has since been returned to the owners. Amongst others, Mr. Swifte, the Keeper of her Majesty's Jewels, missed from his dwelling a very valuable gold watch, chain, and seals, which he had left on his writing table; but yesterday he was gratified by their receipt from an intimate friend, who had hastily snatched them up, and deposited them in his own watch-pocket, with the view of ensuring their safety.

When it was feared that the flames would reach the Map Office, the soldiers on duty received orders to take away every article that was moveable; and, amongst other things, was a drawer containing nine sovereigns, which, being missed, was supposed to be stolen; but the soldier, with true English honesty, had immediately placed them in the hands of his superior officer, and by whom the money was yesterday returned to its lawful owner.

Case of Poisoning by Laudanum.—A very interesting case of Poisoning is reported from the Middlesex Hospital in the *Lancet.* A man was admitted a short time since in that hospital about six hours after having taken an ounce of laudanum (containing 28 grains of opium.) At the time of admission he was lifeless; the surface of the body was cold, countenance pale and livid, lips purple, pupils contracted to a mere point, respiration scarcely preceptible, pulse hardly to be felt. The ladanum was removed by the stomach-pump, but in spite of every exertion, the pulse became more unfrequent, and was at times imprecceptible, when recourse was had to electro-magnetism, which was applied by means of a small battery, with coil and contact-breaker. One wire was applied to the neck, and the other to to the region of the heart or epigastrum, and by these a succession of very powerful shocks was given. Its effects were very apparent. The muscles of respiration were set in action, and the diaphragm contracted powerfully; the chest was more fully expanded, respiration was more perfectly carried on, and coresponding improvement was observable in the countenance. The pulse improved and became more powerful, becoming steady when the current was interrupted for a few minutes. This application was continued for several hours, and was finally successful—thus clearly establishing the influence of electro-magnetism under circumstances hitherto considered hopeless.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—Solomon once said there was nothing new under the sun; but like many others who have set themselves up as axiom makers for the world, he did not calculate on the discoveries that were to be effected by after ages. A proof of which is to be found in the contemplated introduction of "*Irish intelligence, so peculiarly interesting to Irishmen at this side of the Atlantic,*" which being interpreted, means—Irish party politics—Irish party squabbles—in short, the Irish apple of discord, that has produced all the miseries in that devoted country. This certainly is something new in this community. I have lived long in this country, Mr. Editor, and had fondly hoped that in crossing the vast Atlantic, I had passed a barrier insurmountable to that demon of discord Faction. Happily for this country, up to this period, it has not been cursed with party feuds, and happy will it be if the good sense of the community be strenuously exercised to trample into the dust the hydra-headed monster on its first making its appearance.

These remarks are drawn forth on my reading a Prospectus of a new Paper to be published in this City, and to be called the "Mirror." However the language in that prospectus may be veiled, the fact is notorious, that the paper is to be dedicated not only to Catholicism, but to the whole string of levelling principles that have so long delighted the peasantry of Ireland, and been bellowed forth on all occasions by the Arch-Agitator O'Connell. To the politics and news of Ireland, unpolluted with party spirit, no reasonable man can object; nor would I care how many papers are dedicated to that purpose, but knowing as I do the horrors of party, I cannot contemplate the present undertaking without shuddering.

The prospectus above alluded to, carries an air of insincerity on its face, as well as being rambling and desultory in its detail. On the one hand it holds out threats to the present Ministry, while at the same time it pledges itself to support their measures, (i. e.) the non-equalization of the Timber duties.—The prospectus tells us that the Editor has much experience in the political world, and acknowledged talents as a journalist—truly this is no very splendid specimen of either.

In speaking of the Timber duties, the prospectus anticipates that any alteration made therein would be fraught with danger to the parent state, and that the loyalty of the people of this Province would be thereby shaken:—silly, silly, very silly! If the loyalty of the people of New-Brunswick hung on so slender a thread as that, then indeed would the Colonies be what the levellers in their desire for change of any kind, have so frequently represented them to be—a mere mill-stone about the neck of the British nation. No Sir, I know perfectly well that should an alteration take place, but which I trust never to see, yet am I fully persuaded that the truly loyal and right-minded portion of the colonists would submit to the laws of that land whose fame for justice, liberty and glory, stands unrivalled in the annals of the Universe. If, Sir, single errors could justify defection, then could no government that has existed, does exist, or ever may exist, stand the test of a single day. Tust there do exist political difficulties in Ireland I am ready to admit, so also do they exist in Scotland, and in England, and must exist in all densely peopled countries. That there is one law for Ireland, and another for England, I am equally ready to acknowledge, so also is there one law for Scotland; yet all this does not prove as is stated in the Prospectus, that Ireland is oppressed: but on the contrary, I am prepared to prove that the same class of people, both in Scotland and Ireland, pay less taxes than do the people of England. But a truce with all this, and give the Irish their entire way—say Ireland is oppressed—what have we on this side the Atlantic to do with that. Let those who feel the oppression cross over to England, (and that they can do now for five shillings,) then will they, if their theory be true, enjoy all the benefits incidental to the oppressors. Or let them cross the Atlantic, which they can do for 50 shillings, and if they can only rest from their political labors, they may enjoy the same privileges that are enjoyed by their neighbours, provided they do not themselves by their own indiscretion, produce the very evils in this country which they state were instrumental in driving them from the land of their nativity. That the Irish are a brave, warm-hearted and friendly people, is to their credit proverbial; it is equally true that if left to themselves or in mixed communities they are unexceptionable neighbors; but that they are easily excited by designing demagogues is their misfortune, and it is the more to be lamented that men can be found who will cheerfully pay their money to produce a breach in the happiness of the community.—On a future occasion you may hear again from,

Your's, truly,
An Irishman of no Party.

[*Communication.*]

DR. PUSEY'S ACCOUNT OF HIS "ADORING THE HOST" IN THE ROMISH CHAPELS, DURING HIS LATE TOUR IN IRELAND.

In a letter to a friend he says: "The case, then, was this:—The priest, or sister, who showed me the Chapel, uniformly knelt down on entering it.—I did not like to stand on entering a place consecrated to Almighty God: so when my companion knelt, I knelt too, and prayed: but when, as it happened, my companion knelt a second time at the Altar on approaching it, then there could be no question that the kneeling was an act of adoration to the Host, and then I did not kneel. In the Roman service of the Mass, almost the whole, as you are aware, is ancient and pure: indeed it has been observed that some words in their natural sense go against the doctrine of Transubstantiation: being present there I knelt also: and since those near me bowed their heads low on their chest when the bell was rung for the adoration, I thought I might remain as I was since I did not do what was in them the act of adoration. It would have been something so undevout, and so contrary to every feeling, to have disturbed their devotion while they were worshipping—not the visible substance, which they, according to their persuasion, believe to be there in appearance only, but our present Lord—that it would have been impossible to do it. I remained, therefore, as I was, hoping that my not