Communications.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

To Henry Cunard, Esquire, Church Warden of Chatham, Miramichi.

Sir,—The Members of the Church in this Province have not been unconcerned spectators of the late proceedings at Miramichi on Church matters, in which you have taken so conspicuous a share: nor has the appeal which you have made to the "Church in England and America" been altogether unnoticed by them. But if you flatter yourself that the sympathies of your brother churchmen have been to any extent enlisted in your favour, or that they view your proceedings with any thing like approbation, you are egregiously mistaken. So far from it, the only opinion I have heard expressed of your late most indecent letter to the Bishop of Fredericton, is, that it is a production of which any one calling himself a churchman ought to be ashamed. To notice every thing in that outrageous production which is reprehensible, would carry me far beyond any reasonable limits which can be allowed me. I must now limit myself to only one topic on which you animadvert—the Books, of the circulation of which you complain: nor can I take up the whole of even it; but must content myself with simply exposing your disgraceful ignorance of the book arrangements, with respect to which you presume to find so much fault with the Bishop, Mr. Hudson, and the Church Society. The passages of your extraordinary letter to which I refer are as follows:—

"Your Lordship's admission that you had ordered 'from Burns £50 worth of books for the Church 'society of New Brunswick, is a very important 'fact in this controversy, and goes to show that 'books published by the Tractarian publisher have 'been ordered for the colony and actually circulated 'among the people; while our society's acknow-'ledged publishers, Messrs. Rivington, are passed 'by and neglected, and is in itself a circumstance 'calculated to excite suspicion, and did create alarm 'in our minds from the time they were placed in 'our library. Had your Lordship under the cir-'cumstances applied to Messrs. Rivington to furnish 'the works, they would have come to this country 'stamped with authority; but to go out of the usual 'course in the selection of books for the Church 'society of New Brunswick, has, in our humble 'judgment, identified your Lordship with the re-'sponsibility of their selection and of their correct-'ness. That in the books consured by us the 'writers in several instances have actually quoted 'from the Oxford Tracts in extenuation of their 'peculiar views, which clearly shews that your 'Lordship's injunctions to exlude from the list any 'works which entered into the controversy respect-'ing the Tracts had been disregarded, and is an 'additional reason why the established mode should 'not have been departed from."

Before I proceed to expose the blunders of this blundering passage of a letter replete with mistatements, the result of intention or ignorance, it is almost impossible to say which, (for it would seem to be impossible for any one moving in a respectable circle to be really ignorant of such every day occurrences,) I have a word to say on the circumstances which led to the ordering of the Books in question by the Church society. To obtain information on this head I applied to an officer of the society, and was by him referred to the society's 10th Report p. 39, from which I take the following "Extracts from the Minutes of the Executive committee, March 27, 1845. 'The treasurer laid 'before the committee the Bills of Exchange order-'ed for the purchase of Books, and the Secretary a 'list of books to be imported from the Society for 'Promoting Christian Knowledge, which was 'agreed to with alterations. Read a letter from 'the Rev. W. Scovil, requesting that some of Gur-'ley's and Paget's Works might be supplied to him 'as part of the grant to his committee. Resolved 'that an application be made to the Bishop for his 'approval of the circulation of such books in terms 'of Art 9 of the constitution; and that £50 sterling 'be placed at the disposal of his Lordship for the 'purchase of them, in the event of his approving of 'their being circulated."

It was in consequence of the application made to the Bishop under this resolution of the Executive committee, that the books in question were purchased and put in circulation, to the entire satisfaction of the great majority of the members of the society.

In pointing out the blunders which the passage I have transcribed contains, there would be no end of it, if I should notice all of them. I have only time and space allowed me for noticing four, but those four are egregious ones. 1st. You talk to all appearance with the most perfect unconsciousness of the foolish blunder you are committing of Messrs. Rivington "*being our Society's acknowledged Publishers.*" Will you explain, if you please, what body you mean when you speak of "our society." It cannot be the Church Society, for that has no publisher, acknowledged or otherwise, neither are you a member of it if it had. You may perhaps mean the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; (are you a member of that society, that you call it *our Society?* the name of "Joseph Cunard, Esq. Miramichi, Novascotia" appears in the last Report, but your's does not.) If you do, you are strangely ignorant of a very well known fact, viz: that Messrs. Rivington have not been the Booksellers and Publishers of that society for upwards of twelve years past. It was not, therefore, as you say it was, a *departure from the established mode* that Messrs. Rivington *were passed by and neglected*, for the church society have never had any transactions at all, or at any time with that house either directly or through the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 'Tis strange that a person volunteering to inform the public with respect to any thing which he considers of importance, should not have taken some pains first to inform himself.

2d. You say that in consequence of the Bishop's order to Mr. Burns "books published by the Tractarian Publisher have been ordered for the colony, and actually circulated among the people." If this means anything, it must be, that but for this order of the Bishop's, Mr. Burns' publications would not have been ordered and circulated in the Province. This shows how egregiously ignorant you are of the whole course of those transactions with respect to which you use such confident language. So extensive is the connexion between Mr. Burns and the society for Promoting christian Knowledge, that nearly fifty of his publications are upon the society's supplemental catalogue, some of which have been sent out by the society to the Church society every year since its formation. This year, I am informed the society will send out nearly thirty of Mr. Burns publications.

3d. Your next blunder is quite a ludicrous one. You complain of the Bishop for "*passing by and neglecting*" Messrs. Rivington, and say that he ought to have "*applied to them to furnish the books.*" In book matters you are hard to please. You complain of the Bishop for not having applied to Messrs Rivington to furnish the books, and you complain as loudly and as fiercely of Mr. Hudson, although every book he has imported and circulated was furnished to him by those very identical Messrs. Rivington, with whom alone he is in the habit of dealing for books. For your own sake it is a pity you did not make yourself acquainted with these facts before you committed yourself in this ludicrous manner.

4. Your next blunder is more preposterous still. You call Mr. Burns the "Tractarian Publisher," and say "if Messrs. Rivington had furnished the books, they would have come to this country stamped with authority." Are you so ignorant of theological literature as not to know that it was not Mr. Burns, but Messrs. Rivington who published the "Oxford Tracts," or the "Tracts for the Times"; that they, not he, are the proprietors of the obnoxious British Critic, the organ of the extreme Tractarian, or Romanizing school; that they not he, published all the principal works of the most notorious of the apostates, Newman, Ward, and Oakley? No one but a person in ignorance of literature as you are, would talk of a bookseller and publisher stamping a book with authority. If there be any stamping in the case, what kind of stamping would it be, but Messrs. Rivington furnished the books? No other charity than this, that the works would have been furnished by the real Simon Pure the actual publisher of all the most obnoxious books which have issued from the Protestant press of England.

Into these ludicrous blunders, all of them extracted from only two paragraphs of your letter, have you been betrayed by a criminal eagerness to make out a case against the Bishop; an eagerness which has led you into as gross breaches of the truth, charity and decorum as are often witnessed. A passage more indecorous than the following will seldom be met with. You had asserted that the Bishop had ordered £150 worth of books for the Church society from Mr. Burns: the Bishop set you right as to the amount, stating that it was only £50 worth. Upon this you rejoin—"The discrepancy in the amount of books purchased does not by any means alter the principle involved, and we leave that between your Lordship and the Rector." It would be difficult to discover a reason for leaving that between the Bishop and the Rector. The Bishop had not either said, written, printed or published what was false; neither had the Rector. If I am pressed to say who it is that did do so, I should be obliged to say that it is yourself; and with yourself therefore, and not with the Bishop or the Rector, must that falsehood, or as you are pleased to call it, *discrepancy* be left.

Having exhausted all the space that can be allowed me, I am obliged to bring my remarks upon your letter to a close, intending to resume them at the first convenient opportunity. In the mean time I would take the liberty of offering you a little friendly advice. It is the good pleasure of God in His Providence to distribute His gifts to his creatures, to every man severally as he wills. To one he gives talents of one sort; to another of another kind; while from one he withholds the faculties which with a liberal hand He confers upon another. From you he has withheld those talents, and that measure of education which qualifies a man for theological discussion and literary disquisition; but he has given you those talents which make you useful and successful in another line. You are a skilful, and have been this year, a successful cultivator of carrots. To till the ground is a useful and a reputable avocation. I would therefore advise you to stick to it. It is far more reputable to be so employed, than engaged in disturbing the peace of the church, and reviling, insulting and resisting the Bishop whom God has appointed to govern it. I would also recommend you to treat your brother churchmen, whose views of doctrine differ from your's, in the same manner in which they treat you. They have never interfered to prevent you from circulating among the people such books as you felt inclined to distribute. They have never arraigned you for having done so before the public. However much they might disapprove of the principles of the works so circulated, they have never insulted you by applying to you such offensive language as you have so liberally bestowed upon them. Heresy is a hard term to apply to any one; the only apology which can be offered for your liberal use of it is, that you do not know what it actually means. Take a lesson from their mode of treating you; and remember the old adage so full of practical wisdom "let not the cobler go beyond his last."

A CHURCHMAN.

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THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, OCT. 23, 1846.

The Royal Mail steam ship *Caledonia* arrived at Halifax on Monday morning last, in 15 days from Liverpool. The Mail arrived here on Wednesday, and from papers received by it, we make the subjoined selections. It will be seen that the large iron steamer *Great Britain* is ashore on the North of Ireland, with little prospects of her being got off.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER TRADE.

The arrivals from British America consist of 56 vessels, 26,623 tons, against 114 vessels, 62,786 tons in corresponding month last year, showing a deficiency on the month of 36,163 tons, and on the aggregate of the year 56,070 tons, the whole of the deficiency of the import being from Quebec. The demand from consumers has been good, and it being now apparent that the full import cannot be heavy, prices have advanced, and all cargoes are readily sold as they arrive.

The arrivals since 1st February to this date, as compared with last year, are as follow:—

From 1st February to 30th September, 1846—Quebec, 48 vessels, 33,443 tons; St. John, &c. 141 vessels, 66,062 tons: Baltic, 114 vessels, 27,482 tons.

AMERICAN PINE TIMBER.—Of St. John, one cargo, not quite 18 3 4 inches average, was sold at 19d; one of 19 3 8 in at 19d, with 7000 feet, 13½ to 16½ inches, at 17d; a cargo, 19 inches average, at 19½d; one of 20 inches average, at 19½d, one of 20 inches average at a little over 20½d; one of 19½ inches at 19 3 4d; one of 19 inches at 19½d, & one of 18½ inches at 19d per foot. Of Miramichi one cargo was sold at 17d per foot. Of Quebec, early in the month, some cargoes were sold at 15 3 4d to 17d per foot. Of Quebec, early in the month, some cargoes were sold at 15 3 4 to 17d per foot; one cargo of last year's import at 16 3 4d from the yard, and, in like manner, one of this year's import at 17½d, and at the latest sales from the quay were of two good cargoes at 17 1 2 per foot.—RED PINE, Quebec, with cargo, has been sold at 22d to 2s per foot.—QUEBEC OAK, with cargo, has been sold at 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d, and a parcel apart at 2s. 6d. pr ft. BIRCH: st. John, with cargo has been sold at 14d and 15d per foot, and by auction at 16½d; Halifax in the cargo at 15d, and by auction at 15d to 15 1 2d per foot.—QUEBEC DEALS, with cargo, have been sold at £8 to £10 per standard; Yellow are in demand, the stock being exhausted.—*New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Fir Planks and Boards.*—St. John have been sold, with cargo, at 2d and 2 1 8d per ft.of, and apart at £10 10s per standard, and by auction a cargo in average £10 14s, and Boards at £12 7s 6d to £12 17s 9d per standard; a cargo of St. Andrews at £10 10s per standard; several cargoes from Nova Scotia and other ports at 2d 5 16ths to 2 1 2d per foot; a cargo of Miramichi Spruce and Yellow, mixed, at £10 10s per standard; and a cargo of Richibucto Spruce and Yellow at 2 1 2d pr foot.—RAILWAY SLEEPERS: A cargo of Tamarac, from Quebec, was sold at 4s for single and 7s for double, and another cargo at 4s 1d and 8s 2d for each respectively.—STAVES: There has been some enquiry lately, and several parcels of United States W. O. Puncheon and Barrel have been sold; the former at £10 to £12 10s per M., and the latter at £3 to £5 10s per M. St. John Ash Hhd. at £4 per M.—LATHWOOD, with cargo, has been sold at 35s to 50s per fathom, and by auction at £4 5s per fathom.

LOSS OF THE GREAT BRITAIN, STEAM SHIP.

FROM THE SHIP'S LOG:

"At 12h. 50m. p. m. discharged pilot. At 1h. abreast of the Bell Buoy, speed 11 knots, wind southerly; set maintopsail and topgallantsail and foresail (foretopsail had been previously set;) course N W. by N. At 4h fresh breezes and thick heavy weather. 5h. 30m. saw the land on starboard bow indistinctly through the rain. 7h. 30m. in mizzen upencor. 8h. fresh breezes and very thick with constant rain; trimmed sails to haul up N. by E. 2in topgallantsails. 8h. 15m. observed Calf of Man Light, bearing N. N. W. half W., altered course N by W. 8h. 30m. in first and second reef of foretopsail and single reefed the maintopsail. At 9h. squared the yards. 9h. 30m. in foresail, while taking it in saw land on starboard bow; stopped engines, put helm hard-a-port, reversed engines full speed; ship came up to N. N. E., afterwards by N. E., and stopped; clewed sails up." (There follow details of proceedings as to other occurrences, when she was thumping, and in the breakers.)—The following note appears to have been added to the log, probably when the excitement was over:—At 7h. the captain remarked to me that the ship ought to be well up to the Calf of Man lights, as the log showed she had run her distance. He asked if the log glass was correct, which was a new one and found to be correct. At 8h. the sails were trimmed for hauling the ship up N. by E., after doing which observed the light and kept ship off half N.; squared yards. The captain said the ship had run her distance, but supposed the light was the Calf light, and that one of them was obscured by the thick weather.

On examining Capt. Hosken's chart, on which are his cross bearings of the supposed points of the Isle of Man, of which so short and indistinct a glimpse was caught, I find it is addressed to the Mayor and Town Council of Liverpool, published by John and Alexander Walker, agents to the Admiralty, 72, Castle street Liverpool, and 9, Castle street, London, 1846. It was bought by Captain Hosken when going out on his previous voyage in June as the latest and most correct chart, but in it is no mention whatever of a revolving or intermitting light, or any other light whatever on St. John's point." There however, the light is; and it is now my business to show that had the light been, as it ought to have been—having been in use for three years (if I am correctly informed)—in the chart, or had there been no light at all on that point, the accident would not have happened. On taking his departure from the Bell Buoy, Capt Hosken steered precisely the same course as the Windsor, constant steamer to Belfast, was steered by her captain on Saturday last, N. W. by N., and that is the correct course for the Calf of Man; St. John's Point also bears N. W. by N. from the Bell Buoy. Capt. Hosken calculated his speed to be eleven knots; it really was more, and his ship no doubt was ahead of his calculation four or five miles. A glimpse was caught of the Isle of Man, but the lights on the Calf were never seen, which I account for by the fact that it was very thick, and between sunset and dark when she passed probably four or five miles to the south. Had it been quite dark, she would probably had seen them, and had she seen them the accident could not have happened, as he would have steered away his North Channel course after rounding them. At seven it appears, by the first officer's note to his log, the captain remarked she must be well up with the Calf lights. There is no doubt she had even then passed them, but he had a fine open channel of more than thirty miles between them and the Irish coast. He informed me that he then said as he could not see them, that he should alter his course at eight, shorten sail, and go easy for the North Channel, which intention he had begun to put in practice: and this was the right practice, and if pursued all would have been well, as he soon would have made the next proper light in his course of North by East—the South Rock, to the North of Strangford Lough entrance, (albeit, as he candidly admits, half a dozen miles nearer than he expected) when this St. John's light, of which he had never heard, and which is not named in his chart, is all at once seen, and that too within the exact bearing of the Calf of Man's lights, supposing he had not passed them. The course was again altered; the St. John's light was treated as the Calf of Man lights would have been had they been seen; i. e., given such a berth as insured clearing the Hen and Chickens, and then rounded; and then instead of being in a deep water channel, the ship takes the ground about a league to the west of this, at best, deceiving light, and, in his case decided decoy duck.

In hastening to get this letter off, knowing the anxiety of my colleagues, I write under some excitement, and under most unpleasant circumstances: due allowance should therefore be made. I am quite aware of all that may be said by nautical men. I know from my own thoughts, before I saw the chart in Captain Hosken's possession how many strong questions may be put as to distances and speed,—as to one set of lights revolving every two minutes, St. John's light every minute only. To all of them I answer, it is easy to say the door should have been locked after the horse has been stolen.—It was hard to make out lights at all: and as to counting differences of time under some instances it is impossible or next to it. The facts are simple:—The captain's judgment was right to the time of his seeing this not laid down light; and puzzled, as he states himself to have been, to account for not being further a head when he took it for the Calf, he acted by that light as, I verily believe, most men would have acted under similar circumstances.

I have only to add my meed of praise for all that has been done by Captain Hosken since the occurrence—my admiration of his manly bearing under circumstances that might well have crushed a weaker mind, and of the discipline and good conduct of the officers and men under his command, who are working gallantly, I may say under circumstances of great trial and difficulty, if not of danger.

The compasses were perfectly correct, and the ship herself so strong as to defy hitherto shocks from rollers and seas at high water, which in my humble opinion, would by the end of last week have broken up the strongest wooden ship that ever was built.

The ship lies in the worst position for coming off; still if we are favoured with tolerable weather, I see at present no reason to doubt her being afloat by the end of the week.—yours truly

CHRISTOPHER CLAXTON.

On Wednesday, a letter from Captain Hosken to Gibbs, Bright and Co., was exhibited in the Exchange news room from which we extract the following passage. "Many thanks for all your expressions of sympathy and good feeling. I want them all I assure you; but my own conscience acquits me of blame, and so does Captain Claxton, who told me so yesterday."

With regard to the present condition of the Great Britain, and her chances of getting ashore, the following paragraph from the *Morning Chronicle* of Thursday, is but too confirmatory of the rumours which have latterly been rife, as to the probability of the noble vessel breaking up:—

An arrival, via Fleetwood, from the vicinity of Dundrum Bay, had brought to this town accounts from the Great Britain steam ship now stranded there, up to ten o'clock last night (Tuesday.) These accounts give a more hopeless prospect as to the ultimate fate of the noble vessel than any yet published. It appears that during the gale on Saturday the ship went broadside on the shore, after which she had several feet of water in her, equal in height to the tide that flowed round her, and one of the carpenters has made a report to the effect that there is only one water tight compartment uninjured. Cows and calves, by which are meant the rocky stones which abound on the coast were underneath, so that the vessel may probably be yet more injured in getting off. The whole of her coals are still aboard.

* It is stated that St. John's light is described in the book which accompanied the chart.

IRELAND.

It is not in our power to record any improvement in the accounts from the sister country since the date of our last publication. The distress and destitution consequent upon the failure of the potato crop is really awful. The law for affording employment to the people is being carried out with alacrity by the Government and the landed gentry of the kingdom. It is now admitted on all hands that the Labour-rate Act is imperfect in its details, and it has been urged upon the attention of the ministry that Parliament should be convoked immediately, to remedy its various defects.

The papers from this country are filled with reports of meetings held to provide means for the employment of the people. It is a source of gratification that, although Ireland has been torn asunder, her people rendered dissatisfied with their rulers, and her best interests retarded by party and religious animosities, the spirit of charity prevails among the landlords at present. Everything which humanity can suggest for a speedy and effectual alleviation of the hardships and misery so universal throughout the country has been cheerfully adopted. Despite of these exertions, however, there are certain localities in which the spirit of insubordination and reckless despair, on the part of the peasantry, have manifested themselves, which, if allowed to proceed, may end in very serious results, not only to the peaceable and well disposed, but also to the lawless themselves. At Youghall serious outbreaks of this description have taken place. Lord Stuart De Decies, Lieutenant of the county of Waterford, had a narrow escape of the 24th ultimo. His lordship presided at the adjourned extraordinary presentment sessions for the barony of Decies, in the county of Waterford. After the sessions had adjourned, the mob, which had collected in large numbers, began to hoot, using menaces, threats, and opprobrious epithets, which evidently betokened their extreme willingness to do violence to his lordship. A party of hussars were obliged to escort him to Dromore. On the cavalry returning, the mob attacked them. A ringleader, named Power, was very severely sabred, but was carried off by the populace, when the assaults were redoubled. Several of the horsemen were seriously hurt, and the force being small were obliged to retreat for their lives. The Irish papers now before us also contain accounts of outbreaks at Fermoy and Cloyne. At Castle-Martyr a number of men, women, and children, entered that village, and, marching through it, to the terror of the inhabitants, commenced an attack on the few bakers' huxters' shops, and seized on all they could lay their hands on. From the village they proceeded to the residence of the Earl of Shannon, contiguous to Castle-Martyr. The mob threatened to pull down the castle over the head of his lordship, and that they would return the following day in increased numbers to carry their threat into execution.

The Government have decided upon directing the Board of Works not to limit the operation of the Labour Rate Act to the making of roads, but to extend it to all works which may prove of general utility, and to the general improvement of the district. Payments are to be made weekly to the poor.

On the 28th ultimo, a serious food riot took place at Dungarvon. The mob mustered 11 or 12 thousand strong, and were about to attack the merchants' stores, but a troop of dragoons, which arrived in time, had to charge them repeatedly. The people, however, continued to throw stones, and the state of affairs began to look very serious. The dragoons were then ordered to fire, and it is said that about 20 shots were discharged. Two men

LATER FROM INDIA & CHINA.

Just as we were about to go to press, we received by Lieut. Waghorn's extraordinary express, via Trieste, letters and despatches from Bombay to the 27th of August.

The news contained in the papers before us is not of an important character. The Sikh government was in a tottering state, for the Queen Mother and her paramour, Wuzeer Lall Singh, had no hold on the affections of the people. The British authorities, in anticipation of a convulsion in the Sikh territory, were busy in preparing for the emergency, and putting down the expected revolt. Lords Hardinge and Gough were at Simla. Gholab Singh was reported to be in a very dissatisfactory state, and the Sikh province of Moultan was still at war with the Wuzeer Lall Singh. Scinde remains tranquil with an abundant harvest. It was rumoured that Sir Charles Napier was about to retire in consequence of ill health, which is said to have been seriously affected by the climate. In the Afghan territory there seemed a desire, on the part of the notorious Akbbar Khan, who is anxious to have an opportunity of regaining possession of Peshawar, and even Cashmere. Intrigues and counterplots were in full play at Cabul. The cholera, after having ravaged Kurrachee and Hyderabad, attacked the villages along the Indus.—The rainy season had not terminated when the mail set out.

THE SPANISH MARRIAGES—It appears that the French Government is resolutely determined to go on with the Montpensier marriage in the face of every opposition On Monday morning, at six o'clock, their Royal Highnesses the Duke de Montpensier and Duke d'Aumale took their departure for Spain. They went by the railroad to Tours, where they were to arrive at twelve, and immediately proceed to Bordeaux. Fifteen postillions and forty-two horses are ordered to be ready at every relay. Their Royal Highnesses will stop at Tolosa Vitoria, Burgos, and Segovia, arriving at Madrid on October 5th. The day of the marriages of the Queen and of the Infanta continues fixed for the 10th of October.

At the council of Ministers held on Sunday a reply to the *memorandum* of the British Government, read to M. Guizot by Lord Normanby on Friday, and of which he subsequently sent a copy to that Minister, was agreed upon. The reply is to be sent through the French Embassy in London. It would be couched in conciliatory and measured terms. M. Guizot was charged with drawing it up, and with transmitting it, in the course of the present week, to Count Jarnac, in London, to be communicated to Lord Palmerston. Vast activity is said to be observable among the police to obviate an insurrection in Spain. Still an outbreak is considered probable, but whether formidable or the contrary I (*Times'* correspondent) have no means of predicting. In Madrid there appears more of coldness than could have been anticipated, but it would not be safe to speculate on the maintenance of tranquility.

From Spain we learn that Mr. Bulwer formally protested against the marriage of the Infanta on the 22nd. The Ministerial organs, however, deny the fact, just as the Ministerial organs in Paris do.—The oppression of the liberal press in Madrid is still unabated. On the 22nd every Liberal paper published in the capital was seized. The editors of the four Progressista journals had met and agreed to a joint declaration against that arbitrary act, which they published on the 23rd. Great preparations are making in the Plaza Mayor for the bull fights on the occasion of the Queen's marriage.—The actors in these performances will be grandees of Spain, under the guidance and protection of the professional bull fighters.

There are rumours of a change of Ministry.—It is said that Narvaez and Brave Murillo are coming in. Yet the large majority for the present Ministry would not prove them to be in danger.

It is stated that between 7000 to 8000 journeymen tailors are now out of employment in London.

It is again said to be highly probable that parliament will meet in the beginning of November.

Mr. Mushet, jun., of Dark hill, near Coleford, iron-master, writing in the *Mining Journal*, says that he is in possession a plan by which two tons of pig iron may be producing for every ton of coal used. At present it takes two tons of coal to make one of pig iron.

A few days since, two butchers at Cambridge deposited stakes of £15 aside. He who could scald, dress, and clean two 10 stone pigs in the best style in the shortest space of time to be declared the winner. The pigs were killed in fifteen minutes and ten seconds by the gainer of the wager.

M. Ronge, the founder of the German catholic sect was some time since condemned to one month's imprisonment for having preached in public at Lahn though prohibited from doing so by the authorities. He has however, received a full pardon from the King of Prussia.

In the parish of Hambledon, Buckinghamshire, there lives a venerable female, whose age is 103 years, and who is in the perfect enjoyment of her health and faculties. The good old dame states, that eighty years since the same disease, existed in the potato crop for three successive years, after which it affected the turnips.

A person at Teignmouth, the other day, had his pocket picked by an agreeable stranger who had come with him on the coach, and was going to Exeter by the railway. The electric telegraph was set to work and the stolen property found on the person of the agreeable gentleman on his arrival at Exeter.

M. Blatin has presented to the Parisian Medical Society gloves made of a thin sheet caoutchouc, designed to guard the hand of the anatomist against injury from wounds during dissection, or from the contact of noxious substances in *post mortem* examinations. The tissue of the glove is so fine as not to interfere in any way with the movement of the fingers, and to diminish only in a very slight degree the sensation of the hand.

The *Presse* reckons at above 4,000,000 fr. the *ordre* given to the Paris "*magazine*" for the marriages of the Queen of Spain and her sister, and at between 5,000,000 francs and 6,000,000 francs the diamonds and precious stones sent to the same capital to be set.

The representation of the figure of Britannia on our copper coin originated in the attachment of Charles II., to his graceful and beautiful cousin, Frances Stuart, and was stamped from one of the medals that were struck to perpetuate his admiration on the noted symmetry of his mistress's form.

The National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the principles of the Established Church has resolved on the establishment of two examinations yearly, analogous to those in the universities, with the view to impart an additional stimulus to persons preparing themselves for the office of schoolmaster. The first examination is to take place in London, at Christmas next.

In consequence of the fall of the Seine, from the long absence of rain there has been discovered, at a place called Le Port a l'Anglais, near the bridge of Charenton, a square stone, on which is an inscription signifying that on the 25th of August, 1767, the river retired as low as that spot; and hence it may be inferred that it has not for eighty years sunk so low.

It is difficult to give an idea of the terror caused by the incendiary fires around Paris. The farmers and their men, and even the inhabitants of the villages, are on the watch at night. The mayor of Cortlat having got up in the night to see that a farm of his was all safe, was shot a few days since, by one of his own men, who took him for a malefactor, as he did not reply to his challenge.

THE HIGHLAND DWARFS.—These interesting personages who have made so great sensation in the metropolis, are now in Liverpool, and commence their exhibitions to day. The group consists of two brothers and a sister, respectively 23, 21, and 19 years old. The two youngest are 44 inches high and the oldest 45. They are all double jointed—a circumstance which no medical man in the metropolis has ventured to account for. In this respect, (independently of the curiosity of so many individuals in one family being so small in stature) they present a subject of interesting observation. They are very square built, and of the pure Highland physiognomy. The features of the eldest are full of character; cool, thoughtful, and decisive; he is just such a man as would be likely to drive a clever bargain: and yet there is in all of them an uncommon display of good temper. They wear the M'Finlay tartan and full highland costume on ordinary occasions; they also wear a rich, antique court dress occasionally, in which they appear to great advantage. They use the Gaelic language principally, in which they sing the songs of Scotland. Their dances are full of fire and spirit, and display an unexpected grace. In the broad sword exercise they received instruction from Sergeant M'Naghten, of the Guards, who said that they displayed a precocity seldom equalled. They are accompanied by a Highland piper in full costume, and lucid explanations are given by the gentleman who accompanies them. Altogether, the exhibition is unique. To Scotchmen it speaks of home—it exhibits Scotland as it is; and to the general public there is much to interest; for in these little people are combined the wonders of nature, and the powers of cultivation.—*Liverpool Courier.*

THE ELECTIONS.—The returns from Queen's County give Messrs Johnston and Gilbert as the successful candidates, and not Johnston and Earle, as reported in our last.

Albert County.—John Smith, and George Steves, Esq. are returned; the later a new member.

Charlotte.—The following gentlemen have been returned for this County:—Messrs Thomson Brown, Porter and Fitzgerald.—At the close of the poll, the votes stood—Thomson 961, Brown 960, Porter 869, Fitzgerald 745, Boyd 734, Hill 634, Robinson 631, Chandler 537. It said that Mr. Boyd has demanded a scrutiny of the votes given for Mr. Fitzgerald.

The Fredericton Reporter says—We understand that Mr. Wiley has demanded a scrutiny of the votes polled for Mr. Tibbets in the Election for the county of Carleton. The ground of Mr. Wiley's claim—as he is several hundred votes lower on the poll than Mr. Tibbets—is that the French Settler in the Madawaska settlement, are not legally entitled to vote; as they hold their lands by virtue of the Treaty of Washington, and not by direct deeds or grants from this Province. This knotty subject must be disposed of by the House; when justice will no doubt be awarded to the long neglected settlers of Madawaska.

THE leader in our last number seems to have been misunderstood—very strangely so, we think. In the remarks we felt called upon to make on the defeat of the Evangelical Union, we thought we had expressed ourselves so clearly as almost to preclude the possibility of misapprehension. We had no wish to say anything with respect either to Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, or even Dissenters as such, but only to Evangelical-Union-Election-Society Dissenters. Neither had we any wish to lay claim to political influence for the members of the Church, on the ground of their Churchmembership, but solely and entirely on the score of the superior wealth, intelligence and respectability which belongs to them as a body. This we stated in such express terms, that we thought no one could have misapprehended our meaning. Everything else we said, was only put hypothetically, and intended to meet the arguments of the advocates of the Election Society, whose declared object was, to make, not property, intelligence and respectability the test of fitness for political power, but religious opinions and sectarian distinctions. No one can be more averse than we are to the setting up of any unsuitable test.

FIRE.—Wednesday, about noon, the dwelling house situated on Jeffrey's Hill, known as the Allan Cottage, and occupied by Mrs. Holmes, took fire and burned to the ground. Mrs. Holmes lost some of her household effects, besides a pocket book containing what money she had being dropped from her person; but which it is to be hoped will be returned to her.

Mrs H. desires us to express her thanks to those individuals who so generously offered her an asylum in her distress; and likewise to those who assisted in saving her furniture.

"A Whip for a Horse,
"A Bridle for an Ass,
"And a Rod for a fools back."

THE curious in literary matters, have by the *bounty* of Mr. Fenety in *his News* of the 21st inst., been furnished with another of those incongruous masses of matter, for which that paper is so famous. It purports to be a critique on our Editorial on the close of the Election. But such a critique, and coming too from such a quarter, is productive only to the class of readers who patronize the Chronicle, as well as the whole of that part of the community that are once removed from barbarism, of a mixture of contempt and amusement. Contempt for the presumption of a man, who can neither read nor understand his own language, and amusement at the game of nine pins he plays with the Rules of English Grammar. These observations are intended to embrace both the articles signed 'Episcopalian,' and the splendid tail annexed thereto and substituted *Ed. News*; as we feel fully assured that no writer in this city, save himself, possesses the ingenuity of cramming so much balderdash in the same space. We have before shewn this *Peacock* the deformity of his legs, and may find it necessary to show him up in his true colours, should he not confine his filthy remarks to his own class. We are sufficiently acquainted with his history (should we find it merited by his impertinence,) to shrivel him like a parchment scroll.—To quote the elegant learnes of this obtuse member of the Press "Nol sed."

The Philharmonic Society, in its advancement, has secured the services of Mr. Anthony Beyer, Professor of Music, and an excellent Violinist, at thirty guineas for the season.

Cattle and Produce Exhibition.—Yesterday the Annual Cattle Fair and exhibition of country produce took place on Waterloo row, and prizes were awarded to the successful competitors. In the evening, the members of the Agricultural Society dined together at the Saint John Hotel.

BARON DE FLEUR, late First Pianist and Inspector General of Military Music to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia.—We are authorized to state that Baron DeFleur has reiterated his willingness to give, in this city, during the approaching Winter a SERIES OF CONCERTS; and that the names of Ladies and Gentlemen disposed to encourage them will in the meantime (until the 30th of November next) be received by the President, Office Bearers, and other members of our Philharmonic Society, and at the Book Stores of Messrs. J. & A. M'Millan, Prince Wm. street, and Mr. Nelson, King st. upon the following terms, viz:

For 12 Concerts—to admit one person	£1	0	0
" to admit three persons	2	10	0
" to admit four persons	3	0	0
" to admit six persons	4	0	0

The Baron can insure the assistance of all the Professors of the City; of others, from abroad; and of a number of Amateurs. His Concerts are proposed to commence about Christmas.

As the Baron was, by the good taste of St. John, so is he, at present, most justly appreciated, as a musician and a gentleman, by the good taste of the city of Halifax, which appears from the Morning Chronicle and other papers of that place. His single tickets, there, command *five shillings*, each. His acknowledgements have been most generous and independent, in an unexampled degree.

Baron DeFleur has introduced at Halifax an extraordinary instrument (the first made) called the Dulcimes Piano Forte General, with 7 octaves, each key having *six strings in harmony*—with dulcimes, flute and bandoy.

The Right Honourable Stephen Fox, late Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, died at Washington on the 12th inst. after a protracted illness.

INQUEST.—At Springfield, King's County, on the 10th instant, an Inquest was held before Wm. Frost, Esquire, Coroner, on view of the body of Henry Botum, (coloured man.) who came to his death the evening previous, by violence used by four individuals, namely, James Killehat, John Killehat, John O'Neil and Alexander O'Neil, all of the Parish of Springfield.—The Jury returned a verdict accordingly.—The four named persons were committed to the County Gaol, at Kingston, on the following evening, there to await their trial in December next. —[Observer.

NEW VESSELS.—A splendid new ship [illegible] called the "*John Fielden*," built at St. Martins by Messrs. Joseph Brown and Samuel Cateon, for John Wishart, Esquire, of this city, was towed into our harbour on the 1st instant, by the steamer North America. She is pronounced by good judges to be a most superior vessel, being constructed with great care and judgment, of selected materials of the best description; and for strength, model and finish, is not excelled, if equalled by any vessel ever built in the Province.—She is commanded by Capt James Strang, formerly of the ship Alexander Edmond.

Another splendid ship of 700 tons, owned by R. Reynolds & Son, and called the *Agenoria*, was launched last week from the Building Yard of Mr. James Hanlee, at the Straight Shore. She possesses all the requisites of a serviceable and substantial vessel being of an improved model and constructed throughout of choice materials, and is in every respect a first class ship, creditable alike to her builder and the port.—[Courier.

Melancholy Accident.—We regret to state that three persons were drowned on Sunday evening, by falling over the wharves, the night being very dark and rainy. The following is the report of the Coroner:—

An inquest was held on the 19th inst. before Dr. Wm. Bayard, on view of the bodies of Michael Driscoll, William Cochran and Robert Cochran—Verdicts of "Accidentally drowned," were found in each case.

MELANCHOLY.—It is our painful lot to have to announce the death of Dr. Weston, of st. Stephen, N. B., who was found drowned in a hogshead of water or well convenient to his residence. He rose from his bed some time on Wednesday night last and left his house, but whether he fell into the well accidentally or cast himself into it intentionally, no one knows, save Him who knows all things. Dr. W. is supposed to have been in a state of partial derangement for some days prior to his death, caused by sickness. He was truly an afflicted man. His youngest daughter, aged about 17 years, the last of eleven children died on Tuesday last of consumption, and is now lying dead in the house.—Dr. W. was among the first who settled in Saint Stephen, where he has lived for a number of years in the esteem and respect of all who had the pleasure of being acquainted with him. His melancholy end will cause a dark gloom to rest on the community in which he moved.—[Calais (Me.) Advertiser.

NEW CHURCH.—A new Church is about being erected in the neighbourhood of Mr. George Sterling's, in the lower part of the Parish of St. Mary's. This laudable undertaking originated with Geo. Pricely, Esquire, and Messrs. Samuel Carman, George Sterling, Thomas Peppers, and Andrew Rice, who have determined to have the Church finished as soon as practicable at their own expense. We understand that this portion of the Parish of St. Mary's is to be placed under the care of the Rev. Mr. Jaffrey, and it gives us pleasure to add that the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, with his usual liberality has contributed £15 in aid of the undertaking.—[Fredericton Head Quarters.

We hear that one evening last week, the house of a man named James, in or near Houlton was attacked by a party of men with blackened faces.—James fired upon them, and shot one dead when the rest decamped. On washing the dead man's face he was found to be a person from Restigouche. We have not learned his name or any further particulars.—*Woodstock Telegraph.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.—By the Royal steamer Unicorn which arrived in three days from St. John's, we have papers of later date. They however, do not contain much of interest or importance.

There is still further intelligence of the disastrous effects of the late gale. Ten large boats with forty five men on board have been lost at Burin.

The Administrator of the