THE Weekly Chronicle.

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Weekly Almanack.

December.	S. R.	S.	Moon.	H. W.
10 Saturday,	7 27	5	6 27	0 40
11 Sunday,	7 28	5	7 47	1 30
12 Monday,	7 29	5	9 10	2 17
13 Tuesday,	7 30	5	10 28	3 6
14 Wednesday,	7 30	5	11 13	3 58
15 Thursday,	7 31	5	morn	5 7
16 Friday,	7 32	5	0 53	6 11

First Quarter, 14th, 11h. 13m. ev.

Public Institutions.

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

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

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

New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Company.—John M. Wilmot, Esq. President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock. [All communications by mail, must be post paid.] Committee for December: N. Merritt, William Jarvis, John Kinnear, Esquires.

Savings Bank.—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesdays.—Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.—Acting Trustee for December: J. R. Partelow, Esq.

Marine Insurance.—I. L. Bedell, Broker. The committee of Underwriters meet every morning at 10 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)—Committee for December: James Kirk, Robert Summers, John Walker.

Miscellany.

From the Diary of a London Clergyman.

THE HYPOCHONDRIAC.

[CONTINUED.]

Continues to visit Mr. C——.—The cause of his malady.—A vision.—Its effects.—His early attachment.—Ideas of love.—Its character.—Qualities.—How seldom felt in its purity.—Mr. C——'s cousin.—Their mutual attachment.—Disturbed.—The lady's mind changes.—Mr. C——'s distress.—His consequent illness.

From this time I saw Mr. C—— almost every day, for several months; and though he wasted so slowly as to render it scarcely perceptible but after long intervals of time, still it was evident that he was gradually declining. During my numerous visits, I had occasionally heard a repetition of the tea-pot fancy; but the most dominant peculiarity of his distemper was the daily communion which he seemed to hold with some imaginary being; and, during these strange conversations, he would become so absorbed as not to notice the entrance of any one into his apartment. He would, moreover, at times, talk with an ardour and eloquence quite amazing. The effect, however, was always singular, as only his part of the dialogue was heard; the replies of his imaginary interlocutor being like the visionary speaker,—a mere waking dream. Still to the invalid it appeared at once a reality and an enjoyment; for nothing could exceed the expression of fervid joy which his features invariably exhibited during these singular conversations.

While he was in this agreeable delirium, he was never allowed to be disturbed, as it always produced a hypochondriacal paroxysm. When the fit was over he would talk so calmly and rationally, that no one could suspect his mind or heart to be in the slightest degree disturbed.

It was about this time that he one day gave me an insight into his malady, which satisfied me there was no real alineation of mind in his apparent hallucinations. After he had been particularly animated with his shadowy visitor, he said to me one morning—

"My dear sir, you must no doubt think it strange to hear me talk so frequently as you have done, with a being of my own imagination, for it is nothing else; yet, strange as it may appear, to me that being is as real as if she existed in the beauty of her form and features before me. I know myself to be suffering under one of those delusions arising from nervous sensibility, when objects are brought to the mind's eye, in so tangible a shape, that we positively seem to feel them, and hear them converse. This, then, is the secret of my distemper. I am daily visited by a being, between whom and me the heavy ocean rolls,—yet I have her once, at least, during every day, at my side, in form as palpable as the living prototype. I am aware of the delusion; I know full well that it is the effect of disease: nevertheless, I cherish the visitation, because it is a balm to my soul. I am sure I would not survive a day if it were not for the stimulus given to my weakened frame, by this literally fantastic, but virtually real intercourse."

I was a good deal surprised at this communication, and asked him to what he attributed a communion so singularly imaginative, and yet from which he derived so much positive satisfaction.

"That is somewhat a long story," he replied, "but you shall hear it; and when you have done so, you will probably be less surprised at the diurnal visitations of my aerial companion."

"But perhaps you may recall scenes and objects that may shake your feeble nerves, and thus aggravate your malady. Do not run the risk of producing emotion. I can hear your story at some future period, when your improved strength will enable you to tell it with less risk."

"It will be a delight to me to tell it. I do not find every day a man into whose bosom I can pour, with pure and holy delight, the one deep secret of my soul. I have found such a man in you, and long to make you the depository of a secret, that has never yet found its way beyond the sanctuary of my own bosom."

There was an animation in his tone, and a fervency of purpose, in the whole expression of his fine features, which convinced me that, to oppose his determination, would only aggravate the excitement into which he was evidently rising. I therefore acquiesced in what he wished, and begged him to proceed.

"You will perhaps smile," he began, "when I tell you that love is the cause of my malady. The confession, I know, by the worldly philosopher, would be considered at once as the infallible diagnostic of a weak mind; but experience has often told the wisest men, that when the excited feelings of the heart rise up in rebellion against the sage abstractions of the head, they obtain the mastery, and the greatest sage becomes as weak in his resistance as the veriest fool. Nor was Socrates the only philosopher who has turned his love to a beggarly account.

"To my love for a woman, who first encouraged that love, and then cast me from her for another, I owe the distemper which is, by degrees, bringing me down to the dark chamber of death. I feel I am not far from that state which puts man and the worm in the same bed together, where the latter has the supremacy; and this I owe to my misplaced affections upon a woman. I am aware there are thousands who would laugh at what they might term my folly; but such have never loved. Love is not the infirmity, if it be one, of vulgar minds; neither can it be felt by depraved hearts. It is too refined for the one, too spiritualized for the other; it is, therefore, only understood and felt by few. It is as little indigenous in the breast of a Sybarite as in that of a cannibal. The power of the passion is, indeed, known more or less to all, and especially of that master passion, so often the bane of human happiness, by stagnating the tenderest feelings of the soul, and inundating it with a flood of debasing impulses, which eventually terminate in disgust. But love pure and undefiled, though 'strong as death,' is the offspring of sentiment as well as of passion: to the former the latter is subservient. It is the principle which combines all that is great and excellent in the physical, intellectual, and moral constitution of man; and however the mere citizen of the world may affect to despise it, there is not one gleam of human happiness of which it does not constitute the essence. It is the dominant ingredient combining the several elements of good, and it becomes associated, as it were, with this moral combination. In fine, it is the fountain from which everything is derived, that can be lovely in heaven, or attractive upon earth: for 'God is love.'

"Let it not, however, be imagined, that I am here contending for the existence of that mere abstract principle—that dreaming nonentity which Plato was wont to idealize amid the groves of Academus, and which some senseless visionaries even of our own times,

Who play fantastic tricks before high Heaven,

have affected to worship as a beautiful abstraction. No! the deep feelings of my larcerated spirit remind me but too often that love has a vital existence within me, and is not to be repudiated by a shadow; that it is not merely a spiritual emanation, but the joint production of matter and spirit; how otherwise could it belong to humanity?

"However I may be disposed to contend for the purity of that principle which concentrates all the estate, but essential feelings of our nature, into one intense absorbing sentiment, I nevertheless cannot admit of any human love in which the spiritual and physical emotions are not so intimately amalgamated as to operate alike upon our feelings and our thoughts; but I would still contend for that, as the most grateful and abiding affection, which strikes a balance in favour of those sensations that act upon our hearts, rather through the medium of our souls than of our senses. A material being can indeed entertain no definite notion of a feeling purely spiritual. It is the nice adjustment, the harmonious blending of the animal with the spiritual, which constitutes that love so especially adapted to the human condition. Where it abides warm and true in the human bosom, it is not to be eradicated 'Many waters cannot quench love, neither can the floods drown it.' It is as a new life within us, and expires only with the last spark of existence.

"Having now fully expressed my notion of this divine passion, I shall proceed with my history, which is indeed a sad, and to me, a painful one. My mother's brother dying when I was about twelve years old, left an only child, an infant, of whom my parents took charge, and she was brought up as one of our family. Having known her from a babe, my attachment to this little cousin increased with every year of her growth. As she advanced towards womanhood, she bade fair to be one of nature's choicest works. In my eyes, at least, she was beautiful. She was as dark as a Spaniard, with eyes of a soft liquid hazel, hair of a deep chestnut, and a countenance altogether radiant with animation. Her extremely dark skin gave an originality to the character of her head and the cast of her features altogether indiscribable. I had loved her as an infant; I loved her as a child, and as a woman—nay, I perfectly adored her. In our ages there was just the difference of eleven years. From her infancy she had appreciated my fondness. As a boy I used to take her upon my knee, and caress her with earnest endearment. As she advanced towards maturity, she looked upon me with an approving smile, returned my caresses with the unrestrained fervour of artless affection, and appeared happy in my love.

"When I first declared to her how completely she was mistress of my heart, a tear stole down her cheek, and she expressed the joy she felt at having secured the affections of a man dearer to her than all upon earth. Our vows of eternal constancy were mutually pledged, and we looked forward to her attaining her twentieth year, for she was then only sixteen, as my parents and her guardians did not think it desirable that she should be married before that age. Nothing could exceed her apparent happiness, and I considered myself in full possession of her love. She appeared to live but in my presence, and apart from her I had no joy.

"Thus passed on several years of our innocent lives, until she was nineteen, and I thirty. There was not a thought which she did not communicate to me, neither was there a feeling of my heart to which she was a stranger. I loved her with an intensity of which no one can have an idea who has not loved with the like fervour, which I fully imagined to be the case with her. She knew not her own heart. It had not yet been tried, and could not endure the test. It fell at once, as soon as the touchstone was applied to it. It was an impulsive, but not a faithful heart. When the time arrived which had been fixed for our marriage, she put it off, upon some plausible pretence, which I believed to be valid, and, living in her presence, felt but little disappointment.

About this time an illness, with intervals of remission, of six year's duration, but from which she recovered, prevented our union. After her recovery, she promised finally to be mine. With health however, came treachery. A youth—a boy, eight years younger than herself,—attracted her notice. He was a shy, timid, silly youth, with light hair and red cheeks; and to him she resigned her affections. The boy was flattered, and swore a reciprocal attachment. Towards me she soon grew cold. Her coldness fell like an icicle upon my spirit. I sought an explanation, when she plainly confessed that I was no longer beloved. This was to me the bitterest agony I had yet endured. I literally adored that girl; but she adored not me. How my soul staggered, when I first made the discovery! At this time the worldly man may smile; but recollect, sir, that mine had not been the fierce impulsive passion of a few months, produced by the glow of beauty, and kept alive by the excitement of false rapture, in which the mere animal feeling predominates over the spiritual. My affection had been of progressive growth: from the infant to the woman, I had loved one who repaid my affections with reciprocal endearments, and finally promised me her hand. My whole being was embued, and I may say nurtured, with the absorbing sympathies which she had kindled within me. Had the passion been one of a few weeks, or even months, I could have relinquished her without a great struggle; but, when, she had grown round my heart, like a creeper round the oak,—to tear from it that which had imparted to it a sort of spiritual vitality, was like tearing open an aneurism, and voiding the fountain of existence. My very life seemed to flow through the rupture. It was to me the blow of death. The issue is not yet consumated, but I feel that I shall die from the shock of that irreparable infliction. And for whom has she cast me off! For a youth of the most common order of mind; refined neither in manners, nor in understanding; in a condition of life too much beneath the level of her own, and with only the countervailing qualities of good-nature and honest principles. Alas! I was deserted for a rustic boy.

"It is nearly a year since the blow was struck which levelled my peace for ever; but I feel stunned still. The blow has reached my vitals, and not an hour passes that I do not feel the sickness of death come over me—a sad reminder that he is not far off.

"You have seen that mine has been no common struggle. You see me now, a man who had attained to the full meridian of existence, with a mind, I may say, none of the weakest, postrated like a tree that has been upheaved by the storm, with a single root in the ground, that puts forth from the trunk a few scattered twigs of sickly, but evidently failing, vegetation.

"I am overcome by the intensity of my feelings. Forgive me now, and visit me again to-morrow, when you shall hear the remainder of my sad history."

I quitted him without a comment, seeing that it would only distress him. He was, manifestly a man of extreme sensibility, and as I feared, with a broken heart. I could not but perceive that his love had become part of his nature, and that the wound which he had received was communicated to the whole man. The affection of years is not easy to be subdued; and in a really fervid temperament, never. I pitied, but esteemed, the man for what the world calls weakness. It was, however, the weakness of a noble nature; the frailty of a pure and amiable heart.

INTRODUCTION OF CHRISTIANITY INTO ENGLAND.

When Gregory, honourably distinguished among Popes as the Great, thought of extending the influence of his authority in a western direction, Britain presented an inviting field. Her ancient Church, which in better days would probably have spurned any Roman attempt at interference, had been miserably curtailed by the Saxon conquest, in importance and extent. An auspicious opening was now offered, by means of Ethelbert and his Christian spouse, Bertha, for raising on its ruins a new ecclesiastical establishment. Gregory was well aware of these advantages, and judiciously determined upon improving them. His determination is referred, by the earliest of our Church historians, to an impulse from on high. Nor is this view unreasonable. Providence, undoubtedly, often acts upon the minds of men, and orders their affairs, to further its own benevolent designs.

Political motives for Gregory's generous enterprise were not likely to be assigned, at any time, by those who deeply venerated the see of Rome. A garrulous and wonder-loving age could not refer it even to heavenly motions, without making them depend upon a stricking incident. In Bede, accordingly, after Gregory's history is finished, and his epitaph recorded, appears the following tale.

While yet a private clergyman, this famous Pontiff was one day passing throuh the slave-market of his native city. There his eye was forcibly arrested by some light-haired, fair-complexioned youths, who stood exposed for sale. "Whence come these lads," he asked. "From Britain," was the answer. "Are the people Christians there," he then inquired. "No, Pagans," he was told. "Alas!" he said, "how grievous is it, that faces fair as these should own subjection to the swarthy devil!"

His next question was, "What do you call the tribe from which these young people sprung," "Angels:" said the dealer. "Ah! that is well," the future Pope rejoined. "*Angels* they are in countenance, and copies of angels they ought to be. Where in Britain do their kindred live." "In Deira," was the reply. "Well again," Gregory said; "it is our duty to deliver them from *God's ire*! Pray who is king of the land so significantly named," "Ella," replied the merchant. "Ah!" the pious inqurer added. "*Alleluja*h must be sung in that man's country." Fired by this occurrence, Gregory resolved upon undertaking personally a mission into Anglia.

Nor did the pope discourage his intention; but the Roman people would not allow their highly-valued fellow-citizen to enter upon a labour so remote and perilous. Thus Gregory is exhibiting as bringing to the pontificate those benevolent intentions towards pagan Anglia, which were eventually realized under his direction. It is at least certain, that after his elevation he directed a priest named Candidus to buy some English lads of seventeen or eighteen, for education, as missionaries among their countrymen.

The prospect, however, of evangelizing Britain by means of young people to be educated expressly for the purpose, being distant and uncertain, Gregory's honourable zeal impelled him to think of a more expeditious source. He accordingly selected Augustine, prior of the monastery of St. Martin, in Rome, as leader of a devoted band, willing to attempt at once the conversion which he so anxiously desired. Augustine, having engaged several monks as partners in his toils, left the ancient capital of Europe, and made his first considerable halt among the monastic recluses of Lerins. To these devotees the difficulties of his undertaking were necessarily better known than they could have been at Rome.

At Lerins, accordingly, becoming utterly discouraged, he determined upon trying for Gregory's leave to withdraw from an enterprise apparently so hazardous and hopeless. But the pontiff would hear nothing of this despondence. He rebaked the missionary's pusillanimity, refused to cancel his obligations, and commanded him to lose no time in reaching Britain, fully relying upon God's protection and support. Augustine now rallied his spirits, proceeded northwards, and providing himself with interpreters in Gaul, set sail for the chalky cliffs of Kent. He landed in the Isle of Thanet, and thence despatched a messenger to Ethelbert, informing him of his arrival, and declaring that he had journeyed thus far from home in hope of showing him the way to heaven.

By the Kentish prince, however well the message might have pleased him, it was cautiously received. He gave no permission to his Roman guests for a further advance into the country, until he had gone himself to make observations. Augustine's arrangements for this royal visit did honour to his knowledge of human nature. Forming a procession of his monks, one of whom bore a silver cross, another a picture of the Saviour, while the remainder chanted litanies, he came forward into the Bretwalda's presence. Ethelbert might readily have felt some fears of magic. At all events, there were those around him who would hardly fail of expressing such apprehensions, and an appearance of over-haste in approving the Roman mission seemed, probably, very far from politic. Augustine's first reception, accordingly, was in the open air; magic arts being thus considered less likely to take effect. The prior explained his object as no other than an anxious wish for guiding the King, and all around him, to those everlasting joys above, which it was the privilege of his ministry to promise on conversion. "Fair words and promises are these," Ethelbert replied; "but being also new and uncertain, I cannot relinquish for them principles long and universally professed among my countrymen. Your distant pilgrimage, however, and your charitable purpose of communicating to us what seems of surpassing excellence to yourselves, justly claim our hospitality. I shall therefore provide you with a residence, and the means of living. Nor do I restrain you from endeavours to spread your opinions among my people."

The residence provided was at Canterbury, and the missionaries entered that city to take possession of it, with all the imposing solemnities of the cross, the picture, and the chanted litany, which had dignified their introduction to the Bretwalda. Of their speedy success there are abundant assurances. Ethelbert, probably long a concealed christian, seems to have openly professed himself a convert soon after their arrival. Nor, obviously, could such an example fail of operating extensively upon the people.

Bishop Atterbury happened to say, in the House of Lords, while speaking on a certain bill then under discussion, that "he had prophesied last winter this bill would be attempted in the present session; and he was sorry to find that he had proved a true prophet." My Lord Coningsby, who spoke after the bishop, and always spoke in a passion, desired the house to remark—"that one of the right reverends has set himself forth as a prophet; but, for his part, he did not know what prophet to liken him to, unless to that furious prophet, Balaam, who was reproved by his own ass." Atterbury, in reply, with great wit and calmness, exposed this rude attack, concluding thus—"Since the noble lord has discovered in our manners such a similitude, I am well content to be compared to the prophet Balaam; but, my lords, I am at a loss how to make out the other part of the parallel: I am sure that I have been reproved by nobody but his lordship."—*Table Talk.*

Quills are taken from the wings of ravens, swans, turkies and peacocks, as well as geese, and in some parts of the world the people write with reeds, particularly the Turks, Moors, and other inhabitants of the East. When the word pen occurs in our English translation of the old and new Testament, we must not understand it as a pen made of a quill, but of an iron style, or a reed, with which the ancients wrote. The iron style was sharp at one end, like a pointed needle, to write with, and at the other blunt and broad, to scratch out what was written and not approved of. Goose-quills are supposed to have been in use among us between four and five hundred years, and many of the quills used in England come from Hudson's bay, Hamburgh, and Ireland.

It is obviously impossible to enumerate the amount of the individual living creatures which are always existing in our globe, and partaking of its produce in some way or other, yet so admirably are the whole placed and disposed, and the size and movement of each, so carefully regulated and adapted to us and to each other, that we are neither disturbed by the number, nor even conscious of it. There is no crowding, no confusion; the enormous amount is nowhere visible to our sense. We must search it out in order to know it. We must calculate from what we can observe, before we can perceive or believe the ever-palpable but unobtrusive truth. What but an all-mighty and all-adjusting sagacity, infinitely beyond the highest expansions of human genius, could have arranged such inexpressible multitudes of living, sentient, and ever-moving beings into positions, limitations, and habits so wisely appropriated to each, so productive of comfort to every one, and yet so conservative of the harmony, the order, and the general welfare of the immense and multiform whole.—Sharon Turner.

Natural Philosophy & Mechanics.

Velocity of Water-Wheels in the Night.—Popular notions must always be a subject of curiosity and interest in philosophical inquirers, whether these notions are founded on observation, or confounded with superstition; and we are not aware that any popular notion is more extensively diffused among millers (though many of them may not believe in it), than that which ascribes a greater velocity, in the night than in the day to a water wheel under the same head. Why there should be any difference, none of the believers in this doctrine have ever been able satisfactorily to explain. To argue against it has been futile, because early prejudice was stronger than the powers of reason: and therefore, no other way remained that could prove effectual, but to bring it to the test of experiment. For this labour we are indebted to profesor Cleaveland. His statement, which follows, is contained in a letter to Professor Siliman, and published in the *American Journal of Science and the Arts*:—"In a former letter I mentioned the opinion existing in this part of the country, that saw mills move faster during the night than the day. The explanation usually given by the workmen is, that the air becomes heavier after sunset. I selected a fine day in August, and requested that all the mill gates might remain stationary for twelve hours. After two o'clock P. M. I suspended a barometer in the mill; the pressure of the atmosphere was equal to 30·19 inches; the temperature of the water just before it passed the mill gate was 72 degrees Fahr. The log was then detached from the saw, and the number of revolutions of the wheel, being repeatedly counted by different persons, was 96 in a minute. At midnight I again visited the same mill. The barometer stood at 30·26 inches, the pressure of the atmosphere having increased seven hundredths of an inch. The temperature of the water was 72 degrees, the same as at the preceding observation, although it had been a litttle higher during the afternoon. The log being detached as before, the wheel was found to revolve precisely 96 times in a minute, showing the same velocity as at the proceeding noon. The depth of the water was the same during both experiments. The workmen were satisfied that the result of the experiment was correct, but still they seemed to believe that it would be different in a cloudy night."—*American Railroad Journal.*

To Purify Cold Short Iron.—A very simple process is practised in some bloomeries, which consists in throwing on the loupe at the moment when it is formed, half a shovel full of powdered flux, and keeping it afterwards exposed to the air of the bellows for a few moments, before it is carried to the hammer. The flux thus employed is a lime stone, which yields lime of good quality. Its effects on the loupe are very prompt, depriving the iron of the siderite or phosphate of iron, which, as is well known, renders the iron brittle when cold.—*Ibid.*

Method of Bronzing Iron and Gun-Barrels.—Gun-barrels when damasked are less liable to rust, and any of them, of whatever price, may be treated by a very simple method, which will diminish their readiness to oxydise. When the iron is well scraped and cleaned, cover its surface with a coating of butter of antimony. If one is not sufficient, two or three coatings may be given. The iron thus acquires a horney-reddish brown colour, which is not unhandsome, and which preserves it from rust. When the iron has acquired the desired tint, wipe it carefully, warm it a little and then rub it with white wax, until ther remains no longer any visible traces of the wax. This renders its preservation complete.—*Ibid.*

A good Safe, or victual-preserver, is prepared by making it of a double case of wire gause, and filling the interval with fresh charcoal, in fine pieces. Fresh meat when suspended by hooks from the top, will keep good and sweet for a week in the safe, in the hottest weather.—*Ibid.*

Method of Coating Busts and Plaster Casts, so as to give them the appearance of marble; by M. Pleutarre.—Into a wooden tub or trough, put a strong and warm solution of alum. Into this plunge the bust or plaster cast, previously made perfectly dry, and let it remain therein from fifteen to thirty minutes; then suspend it over the solution, that the superfluous portions may drain off, and when it is cold, pour over it a fresh portion of the solution, and apply it evenly by a sponge or cloth. Continue this operation until the alum has formed a crystallised coating over the whole surface. Put it aside, and when perfectly dry, polish it with fine sand paper, or glass paper, and complete the polish with a cloth slightly moistened with pure water. A wooden vessel is best for the solution, warmed by steam from a boiler, because metals are apt to colour the solution. This coating gives greater solidity to the substance, and possess the whitness and transparency of the finest marble. It stands the attacks of moisture in any apartment—is less subject to become soiled, and is as easily cleaned as marble. In this manner, excellent copies may be obtained of antiques, as well as modern, at a price little exceeding common plaster casts.—*American Journal of Science and the Arts.*

New Iron Steam Boat.—The wrought iron steam boat, ordered from England by the Steam Boat Company of Georgia, arrived (in pieces) at Savannah, last week, on board the British ship Alcyone, Captain Muir, from Liverpool. Her length is 120 feet, her beam 56 feet, and her depth 7½ feet. It is estimated by her builders that she will draw, with all her machinery and every thing on board, 2 feet 3 inches. She will have an engine of 46 English horse-power, on the low pressure principle.—*American Railroad Journal.*

A blacksmith of Milan, named Ponti, has discovered that by suspending a length of chain to one of the corners of the anvil by means of a ring, the noise of the hammer may be almost deadened. This discovery, would be of great importance in large towns, where the noise of the hammer is so serious a nuisance.—*Times.*

Communications.

"As we have opportunity, let us do good unto all men, especially unto those who are of the household of faith."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

SIR.—If you can possibly make room for so long an article, you would greatly oblige me by inserting in your next number the following extract from a Sermon preached by me on Sunday last in Christ Church, Fredericton.

I am sir, your most obedient
humble servant,
GEORGE COSTER.

"These general observations deduced from the the text (Galations, vi. v. 10), will give weight, I trust, to what I must now proceed to say, respecting the Church society, which it is proposed to form among us. But first I must shew you the great need there is of such an Association of the Members of our Church.

For this purpose, let me request your attention to a succinct account of the present state of the Church in this Archdeaconry—in which, so far as regards the number of this people, and the division into Parishes, I shall follow the census of 1834, which is contained in the Almanack for the present year.

There are, according to that return, 80 Parishes in New Brunswick; and our Ecclesiastical Establishment consists of 28 Clergymen, and 43 Churches or Chapels. But these 43 Churches are all contained in 36 Parishes, several of which possess more than one Church;—so that there are still 44 Parishes more than half of the whole number, without a Church at this time. The 28 Clergymen reside in 23 Parishes, some Parishes having more than one; so that there are 57 Parishes out of 80—more than two thirds of the whole number—without a resident Clergyman. I do not say that there are so many without clerical care; for it is well known that most of your Clergy have two or more Parishes under their charge; and that they are continually obliged to go very far from their homes in the performance of their duty. And surely, my brethren, it will be allowed by all to be creditable to the little band of Clergymen that now exists—that of the 43 Churches I have mentioned, there are, I believe, but two which are not regularly served—one of them because the mission to which it belongs is vacant; and the other because it has been shattered by a tempest as to be unfit for use at present, and the congregation assembles in another place.

However, there are 44 Parishes in this Archdeaconry without a Church, and 57 without a resident Clergyman; and we all know that Parishes in this Province are of no trifling extent. All must confess that this is a most deplorable deficiency. The want of Churches indeed is not so much to be regretted, while we have not Clergymen to put in charge of them. Experience clearly shews that Churches quickly spring up wherever their is a fair pro-pect of their being served. Ten of our 43 Churches have been built since I first entered upon my office among you—that is, within about six years; and nearly an equal number are now more or less advanced towards completion. But who can reflect upon the very large portion of this promising vineyard which still lies waste and desolate for want of labourers, and of the insufficient provision made for many other parts, which are not wholly neglected—without being thoroughly moved to pray the Lord of the Harvest, that he will send fourth labourers into his harvest, and to join with his prayers a resolute effort to obtain this benefit, which we cannot but most earnestly desire if we have **any** thing of Churchmen but the name!

But to proceed with my statement.—These 43 Churches are capable of containing from 13 000 to 14.000 persons: and tho' some of them are larger than the congregation for whose use they are designed at present require, that is by no means the case with all of them. So far from it, that there are eight Chapels now building, several of them nearly finished, in Parishes which already have a Church—small as is the encouragement now afforded to the undertaking of such works. When these Chapels shall all be complete for use, there will be Church-room for above 1000 more—that is, in the whole for from 14,000 to 15.000 persons, out of a population which, by the late census, amounts to 119.457. Hence it appears that there are considerably more than one hundred thousand persons in this Province, who could find no place in any of our Churches, tho' all of them were complete and open, and however desirous they might be to attend

How many of this multitude might be gathered into one fold, if the means were present to us, I am of course unable even to guess. But that very many would gladly enter in, may be infer'd from a fact, which I state on the authority of precise reports, which have been lately made to me by the Clergy—that besides the congregations which assemble in our Churches, there are 47 other congregations which of necessity meet in school-houses and private dwellings, and comprise from 3000 to 4000 persons, to whom the Clergy officiate as often as they can, and not unfrequently at very great distances from their own residence*

To keep back from view the laudible exertions made by other christian communities, to provide for the religious instruction of the people, is very far from being my wish; nor have I any object in view which such unworthy conduct would be likely to promote. I shall therefore state all I know of the effect of their exertions, on the authority of the latest returns which I have seen, furnished by themselves. In the return for 1834—the Church of Scotland reports 9 Clergymen, 10 Churches, and 3.900 persons generally attending; the Wesleyan Methodists 14 Missionaries, 28 Chapels, 73 congregations, and 9,590 persons generally attending. Of the members of the Romish Church, and of the Protestant sects of which I have not spoken, I am unable, for want of documents, to give any account. But, however active they may be, however numerous their adherents, and however inclined we may be ourselves to view their progress as advantageous to the cause of Christianity upon the whole, and to rejoice at the good they do, altho' they walk not with us:—still we must deeply feel for the neglected children of our Zion, who are scattered every where through the wilds around us, shut out entirely from the assemblies and the ordinances, to which in other days they were accustomed, and which they still long for—but in vain. That there are such persons, and very many of them, is evident from the joyful reception always given to such of our clergy as are enabled occasionally to go forth on distant expeditions. And can we quietly endure that they should be left as in too many places they are, without the least protection from the wild and disgusting fanaticism, ramont alike to faith and morals, which is spread around them by shameless imposters (of what sect, or whether of any sect, I know not, but,) of whose proceedings you cannot but have heard, surely a far better feeling than party spirit, or a desire merely to extend the bounds of our own communion,—all that we possess of piety or patriotism—must be stirred up within us, and must constrain not only to wish, but to exert ourselves vigorously, if there be any prospect of success, to provide wholesome instruction for this unfortunate portion of our people.

If we have but the will to do this, the means are not wanting, for effecting a great deal of what is required. We are a numerous body; and a larger portion of this world's wealth has fallen to the share of the Members of our Church, than to that of any other religious community in this Province. We have only to combine, and with but moderate liberality and activity put forth our strength, and the thing is done.

Your Clergy are willing, anxious to do their part in the business. But alone—you need not to be told—they cannot. I have shown you that their hands are already full; that they are indeed overburdened. The help from other quarters, upon which they have hitherto relied, now fails them. And is it not just and reasonable that they apply to you? Is it not fit that you should communicate to the destitute around you the advantages which the bounty of Providence has conferred upon you so abundantly? And will it not be expected from you? Can you think of rejecting the appeal they make to you in behalf of those, for whom it is as much your duty to feel compassion and to provide, as it is theirs. Is it acting worthily of your high calling in Christ—as good stewards of the manifold grace of God—not to do what you can for those, who are not only your fellow countrymen, but also of the same household of faith with yourselves, and alike interested in the glorious promises of the Gospel?

To provide the means of doing this good is one of the objects of the Church society which it is proposed to form. Missionary visits to the now neglected spots may be secured at no very great expense, and these will often open the way to a more complete provision for their wants. If only the actual expense of such visits could be supplied, it would not be difficult to find Clergymen willing to undertake them. But impoverished as the Clergy now are by late reductions, it is plainly not in their power to do so at their own charge.

To aid the erection or enlargement of Churches or Chapels, whenever necessary, is another object of the proposed society, the usefulness of which will be readily acknowledged, especially if that which I have already mentioned be secured. Nor are the remaining objects which this plan embraces less worthy of support.

You are aware that the assistance formerly given, by the society for the propagation of the Gospel, to schools in connexion with the Church, has been entirely withdrawn; and that the Divinity Scholarships in our College, which afforded encouragement (in many cases very requisite) to young men to prepare themselves for our Ministry, have also been suppressed. Now there cannot be an object of greater importance to the permanent welfare of the Church, than that of securing a supply of fit and able men to increase the number of the Clergy, as occasion for their services and means of engaging them shall arise, and to fill up such vacancies as must necessarily from time to time occur. The failure of such a supply would be fatal. But surely the supply may fail, unless means be used to prevent it. If no encouragement be held out from any other quarter, it is most evidently necessary that the Church itself provide it. You never can endure that the Clergy of our Church should be in danger of losing, in this Province, their reputation for literary attainments, at a time when even those sects, which used to be the loudest in their declamation against human learning, seem to be fully awake to the necessity of cultivating it among themselves.

Nor ought we to disregard the education of other classes of the community, if we would have pure religion and sound morality to flourish in our land. The Legislature has liberally provided for a multitude of schools; and it is of the utmost importance to the public in general, that these schools should be as well as possible conducted—better conducted than I fear the generality of them are. It is true that teachers better qualified than those who are now employed, are not likely to be often induced to accept the office upon such stipends as are now commonly given But for this very reason, whenever a superior man is met with, he ought to be distinguished and encouraged. The Church might do something considerable for the improvement of the Parish schools, and deserve well of the country, had it the means of training some persons for the employment, and rewarding others who have acquitted themselves well. I should be sorry to see any other religious society going before us in this good work. Upon the immense importance of supplying the numbers who are now taught to read, with matter upon which they may safely and advantageously employ the talent when acquired, I need not remark. For this purpose it is part of the plan of the proposed society, to promote the circulation of approved Books and Tracts—a work which has hitherto been carried on among us by several smaller societies in connection with the English society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, but not to the extent which is desirable.

An association formed for these purposes, certainly deserves your support. The Plan of it has been published. It proposes, as you will have observed, a general Association of the Members of the Church throughout the Province—soliciting some pecuniary contribution from all, but not dictating the amount It specifies the object which the society shall pursue, and leaves it to each contributor to determine the object or objects, among those which are specified, to which his contribution shall be applied. It suggests a mode of conducting the affairs of the society, which, it is hoped, will prove adequate to the preservation of order and regularity in its proceedings, while affording every security that can be desired by the contributors to its funds, for the faithful and judicious management of them. I persuade myself that there is nothing in this plan which should deter from joining the proposed Association, any worthy man who is a friend to the cause it is designed to uphold.

I have already, I fear, sufficiently tired your patience; but you must allow me before I conclude, to express my hope, that none of you will think the worse of this design, on account of the part which the Clergy have taken with regard to it. It certainly appears to me that it ought to be the more kindly received on that account; and that the proposition could not have come so properly from any other quarter. I am confident too, that upon consideration of the matter, you will all admit that it comes to you in a shape that reflects credit upon them.

They cannot speak for themselves on such a subject. But my position will, I think, be considered as authorising me to speak in their behalf, and to give them the praise which I hold to be their due. You know, in part at least, the difficulties to which they have for some time been subject. Can any man accuse them of having, on account of those difficulties, at all relaxed their endeavours to discharge faithfully the duties of their office? Have they not on the contrary rather increased them? They have curtailed other expences, but not those which the performance of their duty entails upon them. By what sacrifices some, whose families are large, have preserved the means of keeping up expences of the latter kind—and whether they can long retain the power to keep them up, you may judge for yourselves.

Such were the circumstances under which they were called together to consider the Bishop's suggestions, and take counsel upon the exigencies of the time. And now, look again at the plan they have proposed to you. Is it not manifest to all who read it, that the one great motive which actuated its proposers, was a desire to promote the welfare of the whole church, without reference to any personal wants or interests of their own? Look at the different objects to which they direct your attention, and solicit your support. Is there one among them in which every member of the Church is not quite as deeply interested as themselves? They give you credit, my brethren, for the same high feeling. They invite you to take counsel with them—to cooperate with them on equal terms. You *cannot* reject such an invitation.

I have on several former occasions, in obedience to commands which have been laid upon me, besought your aid to designs of a similar nature; but not with that success which I confidently hope for on the present. When I asked your contributions in aid of a society to which our Provincial Church is under obligations never to be forgotten, I had strong reasons to render, why those contributions ought to have been cheerfully made. But at that time the need did not appear so pressing as now it does, and in the appropriation of your contributions I could promise you no voice. You have since seen that evil take place, which was then announced as coming, but which you perhaps flattered yourselves would after all not come. And what I now propose to you—the formation of a society of our own, for objects exclusively our own, and in the management of which we shall all have our part to perform, will probably prove more to your taste.

Your own credit, and that of our church is greatly concerned in the reception which this proposal shall meet with A rejection of it, as it appears to me, and as I think it will appear to the world, would be tantamount to a determination, not to combine in support of your own church on any terms whatever. You know, as well as I, what imputations are continually thrown out against the Churchmen of this Province—how constantly we are told of the zeal and liberality which those of other denominations display in the support of their institutions, and of the comparatively little we do with means superior to theirs. Let us no longer leave room for any such reproach; but, by our energetic support of this design, prove to the world, that our religion and our sacred institutions are as dear to us, as theirs can be to any others.

It is not however the opinion of the world that I would have you chiefly regard, or the reproaches of the world that I would have you chiefly fear. You are accountable, remember, at an infinitely higher and more awful tribunal, for your conduct in matters of duty such as this. The question now submitted to you manifestly involves the dearest interests of a considerable part of that flock which was purchased with the Saviour's blood; and it should be decided solemnly and conscientiously by all (if any there be) who hesitate upon the subject, bearing in mind the account which they must hereafter give of the improvement they have made of every gift and talent, which the bounty of Providence may have conferred upon them.

I earnestly pray God to guide you all, both in your decision and in your subsequent conduct; and confidently trust that they will both be such, as will remove all apprehension from the minds of those who love our holy cause, and convince those who have different feelings towards it, that, tho' perplexed, it is not forsaken—tho' depressed by adverse circumstances for the time, it is not, and will not be, cast down."

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—

As the Legislature are about to meet, I would solicit the attention of our representatives, and the city authorities, to a great nuisance which exists in our city: I mean the *number* of Dogs which are allowed to run at large through the streets, both day and night, barking, howling and fighting, so that at times, it is almost impossible for persons in good health, to obtain sleep, whilst for invalids, it proves in the greatest degree injurious, in wholly depriving them of that repose, so necessary for their restoration to health. I am particularly led to make this communication, in consequence of having lately had an invalid in my house, who was prevented sleeping for several nights, by the barking and howling of a large collection of these animals, in the neighbourhood. I endeavoured to disperse them with sticks and stones, but to little effect. I however, ascertained, that one, or perhaps two, of the most useless curs of the female species, owned, or rather kept, (but disowned, for fear of having to pay the dog tax,) about the premises occupied by poor individuals, were the cause of attraction of this noisy assemblage. and I have made several attempts to destroy them, but my weapons were useless—to have succeeded, would have relieved the neighbourhood of an intolerable nuisance, and the keepers of more than a useless appendage to their establishments. I applied to some of the city authorities, to know if any means could be adopted to prevent the evil, and was told that there was none—that the present *Dog Law* could not be carried into effect,—because, if you knew the owner of the dog, you was not permitted to impound it, but must proceed for the *penalty*, to be levied of the goods and chattels, (a difficult thing to be found in many cases) of the owner; if the owner was not known, then the dog might be put into the common Pound, with horses, pigs, sheep, goats, and other animals, and be there kept for *six days*, and if not then claimed and the penalty paid, the Pound keeper might sell the dog, to pay the fine and expenses of keeping, &c. But where, I would ask, will he find a *purchaser* for these animals; and if there should be none, how is he to be paid for the expenses of keeping, &c., and what is to be done with the dog: they must remain in possession for *want of bidders*, I suppose.—Really, Mr. Editor, this may be a remedy for a great nuisance, but the remedy is worse than the disease; some thirty or forty Dogs, with as many horses, hogs, sheep and goats, would make a pretty collection of animals for a City Menagerie, and afford *fine music* for the inmates of the Jail and Poor House, to be penned in the public Pound, within the jail yard. In all well regulated cities, Dogs are prohibited running at large, and efficient means are adopted to prevent them; surely, the same may be applied here; the large number roving about the streets, is a disgrace to our city, and I am told that a very vigilant and active Tax collector can only find *sixty* persons of whom to recover the small tax of five shillings. I may venture to assert, that there are 600, or perhaps 1000 dogs in the city, altho' prob'ly but 60 useful ones, for which the owners pay the tax—if it was therefore but to save the quantity of provisions, which these surplus *useless animals* consume; they ought to be got rid of, even were they not a nuisance in other respects. A dog to be a protection to his master's property, should be kept about his premises, and not suffered to range into the streets, and the owner of a dog, worth keeping, could afford to pay a heavier tax, therefor, than is now exacted. By increasing the tax; requiring owners to put a collar on their dog's neck, with their names engraved, and then to register the same with the Collector, at the same time subjecting the owners of all running at large, to a penalty; and those dogs without collars, to be instantly taken up and destroyed. I think the city might in a short time, be freed of a *howling evil*; and I hope some means will be adopted to prevent it. I would also remark, that the Corporation Law, for preventing Cows running at large in the city during the last season, has in a great measure abated another nuisance, and added much to the cleanliness of the streets, and the safety of the citizens,—but I understand, that the want of power to impound those animals, has enabled some crafty owners to evade the Law, and a few cows are still *mirauding* about the streets and squares, to the great annoyance of the Farmers, coming to Market with their produce, and in some cases of injury to females, by contrasting the right of using the street with them. Now as there are no commons in or near the city, whereon cows can find sustenance, they must live by plunder—And if the owners connot feed them within their own enclosures, or find pasturage, by paying somebody therefor—they should not be permitted to rove about the public streets and highways, seeking for subsistence—for this also, I hope, some remedy may be applied.

Yours, &c.

A CITIZEN.

British News.

LIVERPOOL, October 25.

MICHAEL THOMAS SADLER.—That great and good man is at length receiving tardy and indirect justice. Opposed as he unflinchingly was to the ignorance and bigotry, and consequent insubordination and violence, of the benighted majority of the people of Ireland,—like a sound philosopher, and a true philanthropist, he devoted all the energies of a mind of no common order to their service. When mock statesmen were pointing to political no water, and interested agitators were proclaiming remedies only devised to accomplish personal and factious purposes, his profound penetration and prophetic sagacity discovered the real evils and the certain salvation of Ireland. But his warning was comparatively disregarded, and the artful appeals then, as now, made to the selfishness of the opulent, and prejudices of the vulgar, prevailed over the wisdom of the wise, and the entreaties of the truly patriotic. He lived and laboured unappreciated by the multitude, and died a martyr for the land which superstition and anarchy had blinded and enslaved. But his charity and his works have not been thrown away. The seed which he sowed has taken deep root, and the period is rapidly approaching when we shall witness its fruition in the *real* relief and regeneration of the most unfortunate and misguided kingdom in the world. May we be permitted to hope that his beneficent spirit is allowed to watch, with angelic exultation, the coming consummation of his glorious design for the welfare of that country whose happiness was the great and absorbing object of his disinterested devotion!

Lord Morpeth is *pledged* to introduce poor laws for Ireland. The *true* friends of the Irish people are roused, and not all the withering discouragement of the selfish tyrant of that hapless nation will be adequate to the permanent obstruction of the great measure of their salvation.—Not only are the eyes of benevolent Irishmen opened, but England itself is awake to the great necessity which exists for the speedy realization of Michael Sadler's compassionate intentions—a necessity not grounded alone on considerations affecting the sister kingdom, but almost equally imperative when contemplated with reference to the protection of the labouring classes of Britain, and the general prosperity and stability of the empire. The demand for *substantial* "Justice to Ireland" is universal, and founded as it is, on immutable principles, and supported by irrefragable argument it is steadily progressing to a triumphant accomplishment. Let the people of England protect themselves from the charge of suffering this holy work to be one single day delayed. Deriding the subtle demagogue who would abuse their hearts and their minds with the vile and phrensied schemes of self-calculating ambition—deriding the plausible fancies of theoretical liberty—mongers—deriding the suggestions of the interested deluders who would gladly direct their attention to *any* device which can withdraw them from the grand attainment—let them fix their eyes and hearts steadily and perseveringly on POOR-LAWS FOR IRELAND, and thereby secure that paramount blessing which will not be less productive of their advantage, than protective of their honour.

It is said, and truly said, that the pernicious influence of that gross superstition whose darkness overshadows the unhappy kingdom of Ireland, is mainly originative of her misery and destitution. Of this affirmation no man of common observation and reflection can doubt. But how is this black cloud of blasting bigotry to be removed? We honour and venerate the good and pious men who are devoting their talents and energies the conversion of the Irish Roman Catholic population, but we cannot deceive ourselves with the hope that the peasantry of Ireland, in their present woful condition of mingled superstition and barbarism, can be preached into the abandonment of their self-destructive errors. Born and nurtured under ecclesiastical subjection and tyranny,—studiously withheld from all influences but those splendid and imposing rites and soul-enslaving observances which are cunningly and almost wholly directed to the senses,—watched with all the cruel vigilance of the carrion bird which leaves not its destined prey for a moment,—and wrought into a burning fever of political exasperation by the unceasing suggestions of imaginary national insult, injury, and oppression,—how can any thing short of miraculous interposition rescue them from the priestly and democratical fangs that are placed upon them? No: we repeat that we are not justified in expecting any *great* or *general* results from missionary exertions, until we have first adopted those plain, preparatory measures which will eventually render the Irish people susceptible of the influences of a purer faith. We must eradicate that savage and appalling mendicancy into which two or three millions of the peasantry are plunged, and which degrades them in spite of the noblest natural capacities and dispositions, lower than the former slaves of our tropical colonies, and indeed reduces them to the very level of the brutes that perish.—*Halifax Guardian.*

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.—DEPLORABLE LOSS OF LIFE.

Extract of a letter from a merchant at the Havannah, to a gentleman at Portsmouth, dated 6th Sept. last:—

"During my long residence in this city I scarcely, if ever, remember a shipwreck more disastrous and afflicting in its consequences than one which has occurred a few days previous to my writing, upon our coasts, about fifteen leagues to the eastward, and which has caused a very considerable and painful sensation here, as I have no doubt it has at several ports at the west end of the island of Jamaica. In consequence of some of the survivors of the ill-fated vessel being at present in our city, with whom I have conversed respecting the melancholy catastrophe, I am enabled to state particulars that may be relied on. It appears that on the 24th of August the Medusa, a fine barque of 320 tons burthen, commanded by Captain James O'Neil, sailed from Port Morant, at the east side of Jamaica, for Kinsale, in Ireland; her cargo consisted of rum, sugar, indigo, pimento, and cedar; she embarked eleven cabin and eight steerage passengers, the former of which were families of great respectibility; she was manned with a crew of sixteen good hands, independent of the captain and mates. It was first the intention of Captain O'Neil to go home by the windward passage, between St. Domingo and Margaretta, and for several days the Medusa was beating to windward to effect her purpose, but owing to strong northeast gales which prevail in these latitudes at this season of the year, he was unable to proceed, and when distant about six leagues from Cape Tiberon, the westernmost point of St. Domingo, he bore up, and resolved to go the leeward passage through the Gulph of Florida, and by the banks of Newfoundland. In the vessel's passage to the eastward of Jamaica she encountered very tremendous weather, and the captain endeavoured either to make Port Royal, or Bluefields, but was unable. On the night of the 1st of September the Medusa passed a large merchant vessel totally dismasted, but from the heavy sea that was running at the time, they were unable to speak each other. The distressed vessel fired signals of distress. On the morning of the 2nd of September, no tracks of her was to be seen from the topgallant-mastheads of the Medusa, who was still going before the wind at 13 knots, under a close-reefed foresail and mizen staysail. At this time the Montego Bay was to leeward considerably, and before darkness on the 2nd the land of the Grand Caymans was discerned through the thick haze. At this time the weather had increased to a complete hurricane, and the Medusa laid to with her head to the wind, under two storm trysails, with her topgallant-masts struck. During the night of the second, the most intense anxiety and fearful apprehensions prevailed on board. Captain O'Neil not having a thorough knowledge of this passage, greatly dreaded the Grand Cayman, the land of which is so remarkably low that it cannot be seen until close upon it. Under all the critical circumstances the captain found himself in, he thought it advisable to put the ship before the wind, and heave up for this port. At midnight, on the 2nd Sept. land was discovered on the starboard bow. This proved by the charts to be the Isle of Pines, off the east end of our island (Cuba). Considerable consternation took place on board at this discovery, as the land in question lay "dead to leeward." The ship was put about with great difficulty and an offing was eventually gained. The apprehensions of the crew and passengers were now greatly allayed, as the most lively hopes were entertained that no disaster would occur before daylight, when the situation of the vessel would be known and steps taken for her safety. The gale continued with unabated fury, accompanied by so heavy a sea that it was expected the decks would be swept fore and aft. Between two and three o'clock these fears were realised by a heavy sea coming over the lee quarters, disabling the wheel and carrying away her coops, carpenter's chest, and other things on the poop. A few minutes after, another of great magnitude came over the windward side of the vessel, nearly amidship, the effects of which proved dreadful; the ship's carpenter and cook were carried overboard and perished; with them went the life and jolly-boats, also the caboose, and a number of casks; the whole of the starboard bulwarks were carried away by the same sea: to this was attributed the subsequent loss of the unfortunate vessel, and calamitous results, as the vessel now became unmanageable, and drove badly to leeward. The captain was aware that the land of Cuba must lay close to leeward, and all hope of escaping destruction before daylight was now given up. The scene that followed (as described by one of the survivors) can only be imagined by those who have been in similar dreadful situations—all was anarchy and horror on board; between three and four o'clock breakers were distinctly discerned on the starboard bow, and now the mere shadow of hope that previously existed fled; all subordination now ceased on board, every one thought of the best expedient to give himself a chance of preservation. Signals of distress were fired, but they were only wasted amidst the tumult of the contending elements. The captain ordered the masts to be cut away, which was done by the few who were sufficiently collected to still obey his orders. This eased the vessel, but she still drove towards the "breakers," the foam of which had an awfully grand appearance. The captain knew the land to be the island of Cuba, but was ignorant on what part of the coast the vessel was driving. Had not the boats been washed over, in the sea that was running they could not have been of any avail in the preservation of human life, as they could not have existed through the heavy surf that was furiously rushing over the breakers. A little after three o'clock, as near as could be judged, the unfortunate ship struck, her starboard bow first taking the ground, and immediately afterwards she was thrown upon her beam ends, the sea making complete breaches over her deck. One universal scene of destruction took place; in a few minutes after the first dreadful shock, only four souls of the whole ship's company, crew, and passengers, survived, and these wretched men were some of many who lashed themselves to spars, and committed their fates to the waves; they were picked up on the beach after daylight by some Spaniards, in a mutilated and exhausted state; three of them were seamen, the fourth a steerage-passenger of the name of Doherty. The vessel struck upon the "Calaroques," an extensive sand-bank lying about half a mile off the main land. The day after the wreck, more than twenty bodies were washed on the beach as also a quantity of the cargo; most of the latter became the booty of the Spaniards on that part of the coast. The cabin passengers consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Urquhart and daughter, Mr. M'Lean, Mr. Murray and two sons (youths,) Mr. Oblara, Mr. Farrell, and two other gentlemen, whose names I have not been able to ascertain. On the night of the fatal wreck, the Pomona, Captain Douglass, heard signals of distress, when near Cape Corrientes; but, from the state of the weather, she was unable to render assistance. She was from Jamaica, and bound to Glasgow. The four survivors are still here. Doherty is not expected to live. I have not heard to whom the Medusa belonged. She had made three previous voyages to the West Indies.

A LION FIGHT.—As Mr. Wombwell's menagerie entered the town of Banff on Tuesday seennight, a tremendous noise was heard in one of the caravans, which was found to proceed from the lioness and buffalo, which were engaged in a terrific combat, lioness having forced its way into the apartment of the buffalo, and attacked that animal. Considerable excitement existed amongst the by-standers, who were fearful of the escape of the combatants, and some minutes elapsed before the keeper could succeed in getting the lioness back to her own den. This was at last accomplished, but the buffalo was so severely injured that it soon after died of its wounds.

Attempt to Assassinate the Emperor Nicholas.—We are sorry to hear that the contagion of assassination has extended to the Russian dominions; although amongst a population of forty millions of inhabitants it may not be extraordinary to find an individual so depraved, so desperate, or so barbarous, as to imitate the example of the most mad or degraded of the human species—a Fieschi—an Alibaud.—The following is an extract from a letter received from the highest quarter:—"You have perhaps received no further information as regards the assassination of the Emperor of Russia. His Imperial Majesty was shot at by a ruffian. An aid-de-camp was killed by his side. Whether from the effect of the shot, or the violent convulsions of his dying neighbor, his Imperial Majesty had his shoulder dislocated. The result of this attack has been exaggerated. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael, who was on the point of going to England, was sent for by express, and his voyage thereby put off for a time. His Imperial Majesty, however, I am happy to say, is completely restored from his sanguinary attack. If the Emperor Nicholas had fallen, we should have deeply lamented it. He has the genius of a great Sovereign and the heart of a true man; but we are happy to think that whenever it occurs, the genius of his country will survive—as it did at the assassination of the Emperor Paul.—Fortunate the country where a principle reigns paramount at all times, and "Le Roi est Mort! vive le Roi!" Such a principle is, I am afraid, totally absent in more southern latitudes."—*Morning Post.*

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 22.—Sir Charles Paget's squadron, consisting of the Bellerophon, Vanguard, Pembroke, Hercules, Inconstant, Pique, and Pantaloon, sailed on Thursday from Plymouth, for Lisbon, where the Pembroke and Hercules will part company with the squadron and remain on that station. The Admiral will then proceed as far as Cadiz, with the remainder, when the Bellerophon and Vanguard will part company, and go on to the Mediterranean. Sir Charles Paget shifting his flag to the Inconstant, in which ship, with the Pique and Pantaloon, he will return to Spithead.

GREAT BATTLE—CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 23.—A Tartar from the camp of Reschid Mehemet Pasha arrived here the day before yesterday. He is the bearer of dispatches of the greatest importance, announcing a decisive victory over the Kurds, by which the subjugation of Kurdistan may be considered as completed. The action took place at Alum Kupri, or the Golden Bridge, on the frontier of the Pachalik of Bagdad. The Kurdish chieftain, Ravandous Bey, had collected an immense force of upwards of 100.000 men, it is stated, with a view of overwhelming the Turkish general, but was himself defeated with great slaughter. The Turks, according to their own account, lost only 500 men in the engagement; after which, Ravandous Bey, despairing of making any further head against him, surrendered himself and family into the hands of the Pasha. The power of this rebel chief is said to have equalled that of a petty sovereign. He had 150,000 irregular troops under his command, and a revenue of 80.000 purses, or £400,000. His territory extended to the confines of Persia. He was the scourge and terror of all the neighbouring provinces. Commercial letters, under date of the 9th, from Aleppo, mention that reports prevailed there of the death of Mehemet Ali. I have seen a letter of a subsequent date, the 16th, in which the account is repeated, with the addition, that Ibriham Pacha had left Syria for Egypt. But the Egyptian Charged' Affaires at Constantinople has received no information on the subject, and the Porte is equally without advices. Should the report prove true, it is hoped that our cabinet will be duly prepared to meet the crisis which will ensue, and in the solution of which the maritime supremacy which will be insured to us by the expected reinforcements to our fleet in the Mediterranean must give it a paramount voice and influence.

GIPSEY CHRISTENING.—During the afternoon service at the church of St. Mary Magdalen, Taunton, on Sunday, several gipsies, in their ordinary costume, walked down the aisle, one of the women carrying an infant in her arms, she informed the sexton she had brought to be baptized. The sermon being over, a large portion of the congregation flocked around the Font, where the child was christened by the name of Moses. The child had been borne on the preceding Sunday, and the mother was present at this christening of it. Several ladies gave her money, and it being observed that it was a fine infant, one of the brown gossips replied that it was what they called a *mule*,—the mother being a gipsey, and the father a *house man*. The encampment of these wanderers is in Bathpool lane, near Taunton; but it has ramifications at Broomfield and in other neighbouring sites.—[*Sherborne Mercury.*

Telegraph between London and Liverpool.—It is in contemplation, we understand, to establish a system of telegraphic communication, both by day and night, on the great railroads now in formation, more particularly on the London and Birmingham and Grand Junction lines. The utility of such an arrangement is at once apparent. Its advantages in a commercial point of view, by bringing the two greatest marts of commerce in the British empire, London and Liverpool, within a few minutes' communication of each other, are incalculable. This will, indeed, be consuming the fabled idea of annihilating "time and space."

On the Birmingham railroad alone, there are at this time eleven thousand workmen employed.

Great exertions are making to complete the line of the London and Greenwich Railway, in order to open it the whole distance next month. During the week about 600 men have been employed night and day.

Dreadful Accident.—Four lives lost.—On Wednesday, a fatal accident occurred in one of the coalpits, near Backwell, Somerset. The men had given notice to be drawn up, and had ascended the shaft about thirty feet in the usual manner, when the rope broke nearly at the surface, precipitating the unfortunate men to the bottom, and melancholy to add, they were all deprived of life. The head of one of them was completely smashed. The names of the sufferers are—Abraham Wideombe, aged 24; George Noble, 39; William Palmer, 52; and his son, George Palmer, 15.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 28.—The position of Lord Ponsonby becomes every day more extraordinary, and cannot possibly continue as at present much longer, without a total sacrifice of his dignity as Britain's Ambassador. Our Ministers can hardly reflect on this fact without seeing how serious must be the evils attendant upon it.

The British squadron left Vouria on the 19th, destination unknown. The news from Syria, about the death or serious illness of Mehmet Ali, has not been confirmed. I am happy to say that the Governor of Smyrna, of whose avaricious conduct I have more than once spoken, has finally been displaced, his crying misdeeds and ruinous administration having at length excited the attention of the Government.

Intelligence has been received that the Turkish army in Kurdistan has finally succeded in defeating and taking prisoner the famous Kurdish Chief, Revandooz Bey, so that the neck of the insurrection in that quarter must be now pretty well broken. I have heard no particulars, except that the Turks having stormed and carried his fort, he himself fell into their hands.

SCOTCH REGISTRATION.—In Peebleshire, the result of the registration has given a majority of admitted conservative claims of forty over the whig radical. In Haddingtonshire the gain on the conservative side is thirty four, which added to that of last year, forty eight, gives a total of eighty two; and deducting the whig members' majority at the election of 1835, which

was thirty seven, there is left a ballance of forty five in favour of the conservatives. In Roxburghshire the conservative gain has been thirty, and that of the whigs twenty seven, majority three.

Melancholy Circumstance.—Mr. Joseph Palmer, of Halloway, was married about a fortnight since to an amiable young lady of Peckham, Surrey, and only three days after he astonished the family with symptoms of insanity. In this sad state, he on Saturday, destroyed several sheep, and obtained a pair of loaded pistols, with which he alarmed the neighbourhood of Highgate, by threatening to fire upon several persons. He next got possession of a razor, and cut his own throat in a most shocking manner. Almost every person who attempted to secure him was wounded. The unfortunate gentleman is not expected to recover.

STRASBURG, Oct. 19.—Last evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a rather extraordinary phenomenon caused a general uproar in our city. A dazzling light suddenly spread over a large extent of the sky, which soon appeared totally on fire. The alarm it occasioned was very great, when it was discovered to be an *aurora borealis*. It was a beautiful sight; two immence columns of light rose to a considerable height in the atmosphere, in opposite directions, like two columns of fire. The light was at first pale, but soon after the whole mass appeared to vibrate, and the light became by degrees more intense. The phenomenon lasted nearly half an hour, so that we had full time to contemplate that surprising spectacle.—*Courrier du Bas Rhin.*

RIPON.—Friday was a proud day for the city of Ripon—the conservative electors of that ancient and loyal city entertained its worthy and independent representatives, Sir James Charles Dalbiac, and Thomas Pemberton, Esq., at a sumptuous dinner which was served up in the Town Hall. The spacious building was fitted up in the most elegant manner. The walls were ornamented with several very splendid blue banners, on the most prominent of which were the royal arms; the royal standard: the arms of Ripon, with the words "peace and good will;" and a very large banner, inscribed in letters of gold, "Dalbiac—Pemberton—reformers of real abuses." The duty of president of the first table devolved upon Mr. Alderman Farrer, who was supported on the right by Sir J. C. Dalbiac and John Willey, Esq., the Mayor of Ripon, and Colonel Dalton. Thomas Colling, Esq., officiated as president of the second table, being supported on his right by Thomas Pemberton, Esq. M. P., and Captain Smythe, and on his left by John Yorke, Esq. and General Maister. The duties of vice-presidents were ably performed by Quintin Rhodes, Esq. and S. R. Bruce, Esq. The number of gentlemen present was about 150, and we may safely say, without contradiction, that in that number was found a vast majority of the most influential gentlemen of Ripon and the neighbourhood. In fact, it was such a gathering of conservatives as must have fully realized the expectations of the projectors, and must have been alike gratifying to the honourable members and to their constituents.—*Lancaster Gazette.*

THE PROTESTANT MEETING, NEXT MONTH.—We have been requested to state that a meeting of protestants is to be held in Dublin, on the 16th of next month, under the arrangement of the protestant association. On this occasion a number of distinguished individuals, lay and clerical, are expected to attend. Subjects intimately connected with protestantism and conservatism are to be brought before the Meeting, which, it is thought, will not yield in interest to those that have taken place in any part of the united kingdom. We hope our conservative contemporaries will copy this notice, as it is desirable that the friends of the protestant cause should have timely intimation, in order that they should be prepared to lend their aid, at a crisis so important, in an endeavour to enter upon such a system as shall prove really beneficial to religion and social order, and contribute to the true interests of the country.—*Dublin Record.*

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, DECEMBER 9, 1836.

No later European dates have been received since our last number.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—A regular monthly meeting of this Society took place on Tuesday evening last; when an interesting Lecture, on Electricity, was delivered by DR. WOODD (of this City) which he happily illustrated, by many useful and Scientific experiments. We feel pleased to state, that this institution progresses in its usefulness and in the increase of its members.—We understand that Dr. WOODD, will at the next Session of the Society, give a dissertation on VISION.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—On Friday, a Coroner's Inquest was held on view of the body of John Flaherty, laborer, whose death took place the evening previous, in consequence of falling into the hold of the ship *Saint Andrew*—when a Verdict was found of "Accidental Death."

On Saturday, an Inquest was taken on view of the body of Francis Smith, late of Shubenacadie, N. S. who was found on the shore near Hare's wharf—Verdict, "drowned accidentally when in a state of intoxication."

On Monday, another Inquest was taken on view of the body of an Indian, name unknown, who was found dead on the ice near the Aboidean—when a Verdict was returned, that he "perished, from the inclemency of the weather."

To the list of the many very fine Vessels owned in this Port, we have now to add the ship "*Mersey*," launched last week from the shipyard of Messrs. W & J. Lawton, for Messrs. Mackay, Brothers & Co. She is of superior model and workmanship, and copper fastened. Measures, old tonnage 691 tons, new 722—no poop, in consequence of the late measurement Act. We wish the proprietors every success.—*Observer.*

LAUNCHED.—Yesterday from the building yard of Mr. James Briggs, in Portland, the splendid copper fastened ship *Forth*, of 560 tons. For beauty of model, and superiority of workmanship the "*Forth*" is equalled by few, surpassed by none, and may be considered as one of the best ships now owned in this port. She was built for James Kirk, Esq. *Gazette.*

ANOTHER NEW SHIP.

This morning the steamer *Gazelle*, towed into our Harbour the new ship "*Stirling*," built by Messrs. Smith & Ruddock, for Mr. WM. MACKAY, of this city. For model and substantial workmanship, she is "*equalled by few and surpassed by none.*" She measures about 780 tons, old measurement, and certainly reflects great credit on Messrs. S. & R. the builders. We wish her fair winds and prosperous voyages.—*Com.*

We are authorized to state, that a Circuit Court will be held at the following places, viz.:—

At Saint John, on the second Tuesday in January, by Mr. Justice CARTER.

At King's County, on the fourth Tuesday in January, by Mr. Justice PARKER.—*Royal Gazette.*

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 14, 1836.—43d Regt; Major W. Beresford, from the h. p. unattached, to be Major, vice E. G. W. Keppel, who exchanges.

Oct. 21.—43d Ft: Capt. J. B. Estcourt, to be Maj. by pur. v. Beresford, who retires; Lieut. J. Ford, to be Capt. by pur. v. Estcourt; Ensign Lord W. F. A. M. Hill, to be Lieut. by pur. v. Ford; A. S. Bruere, gent. to be Ensign, by pur. v. Hill.

QUEBEC, Nov. 23.—Sir Charles Grey, one of the Royal Commissioners, left this city yesterday afternoon in the steamer *Saint George*, on his return to England, *via* New York, George Pemberton, Esq. of this city, and his lady, went passengers in the same boat on a visit to Europe.

It may be inferred from the departure of Sir Charles Grey, that the Royal Commissioners have made a final Report, as the published instructions required it to be terminated in the Province by the Commissioners. The Report will probably be laid before Parliament soon after its meeting, probably in February, and we have little doubt that it will be acted upon without any further delay. We have heard no conjectures as to its contents. The question is reduced, by the conduct of the House of Assembly, to a very narrow compass. Shall England give up the Government of the country, or find means of governing it? Whatever way the Commission has decided, we are happy in believing that a question of this nature, will not long remain undetermined.—*Quebec Gazette.*

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE AT QUEBEC.—Last night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a fire broke out at *Pres-de-Ville*, to the south west of the Inclined Plane, in the house of Mr. Kelly, tavern keeper. The wind was westerly and the tide out, and many of the houses wood, and the street narrow. Every assistance was given by the neighbourhood, but the fire could not be prevented from spreading across the street, and the wooden buildings on both sides burnt so intensely, that they set the stone houses that happened to be opposite on fire by the doors, windows and eaves of the roofs. The military, and some of the fire companies, attended, but little could be done to arrest the progress of the flames to the leeward. The conflagration only stopped at the Inclined Plane. A couple of houses to the windward of Kelly's were consumed. The buildings were mostly new—twenty two of them erected on the late Mr. Molson's property after the fire two year's ago.

The desolation and distress is immense. Besides the loss sustained by the proprietors and the assurance companies, it is supposed that upwards of a hundred families are deprived of their dwellings at the setting in of winter, and have lost all that they had saved by industry for their support. The number of houses destroyed is about fifty.—*Ibid.*

The Magistrates have instituted an enquiry into the origin of the late fire, which is still continued. We understand that one person has already been committed under very suspicious circumstances.

Such an enquiry ought to be instituted after every fire, the origin of which is not fully known; and no insurance ought to be effected till the property to be ensured is valued by *experts*, and houses examined as to the state of the chimnies, fire places, stoves and pipes, and the observance of the Regulations of Police in these respects. No heavy insurance can safely be effected on the best buildings in narrow streets, where there are many wooden houses, or indeed in no street not of the width required by law.

LAST P. E. Island *Gazette* contains a prospectus of the proposed *Steam Mill Joint Stock Company*, now organising in Charlotte-town. The Committee estimate the cost of the building at £440, site £100, machinery, including two high-pressure steam engines, of 5 horse power each, £450, making the whole cost of the Mill £990. Island currency. To meet this, they propose raising £1,550, in £10 shares, leaving a surplus of £560 to purchase stock, such as grain and timber.

They estimate the annual expenses at £700, and the receipts at £1,312 10s. leaving a net profit of nearly 40 per cent on the capital invested. To prevent the possibility of Shareholders being exposed to indefinite loss, if the Directors at any time shall declare a loss to the amount of one third of the Capital, the Company shall be, *ipso facto*, dissolved, and the stock, machinery, &c. disposed of for the benefit of all concerned.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.—Letters recently received from St. Jago de Cuba are of no ordinary interest. The Governor some time since, on learning that the constitution of 1812 had been proclaimed in Spain, (and without official information from the mother country, or orders from the Captain General of the Island,) took it upon himself to proclaim the constitution. This course was disapproved of by his superior the Captain General at Havana, and subsequently orders were received from that quarter to annul what he had done, and place things as they were previous to the proclamation of the constitution. This did not meet the views of the Governor of St. Jago, and he immediately issued his proclamation declaring the Province of Cuba, which is the eastern section of that Island, as *Independent* of the Captain General and of the rest of the island, and prohibited all intercourse with any other part of the island, stopped the mails, &c. This state of things had only continued a few days, when official instructions were received from Spain, not to proclaim the constitution until they should receive instructions from the Home Government after the meeting of the Cortes—and he was again ordered by the Captain General to place things on the old system, which has again been disregarded, and the Province, or to say the least, its Governments, now stand in open rebellion, both against the Home Government and that of the Island. What will be the result, it is quite impossible to predict.

This state of things has caused great alarm to the inhabitants of St. Jago and the other principal cities of the island. In the former all business was at a stand, and in many other parts of the island, great alarm was felt by the people generally, and men of property in particular. Large amounts of money and bills were about to be remitted to this country for safe keeping and investment, as many wealthy men have large sums in gold and silver laying idle, and feeling confident (as would be the case) that in the event of any insurrection their money would be seized, large sums will find their way to the United States beyond doubt, as Cuba has immense sums laying dormant in gold and silver amongst its inhabitants, with whom it is the fashion to hoard up money in this way amongst all classes, more particularly by the wealthy, where there are many instances of single individuals having from 300 to $500,000 in actual gold and silver coins in their possession, which never circulates.—*Boston Centinel.*

PUBLIC DINNER AND THE DELEGATES.—Numerous persons have applied to us for a statement of the proceedings of this entertainment; but, as we were not present, we cannot describe what we never saw. Several communications on the subject have been handed to us, which we defer publishing until further particulars are made known.

MARRIED,

On Sunday evening, at Grace Church, Portland, by the Rev. Gilbert L. Wiggins, Mr. John Oram, to Miss Deliverance Jane Laskey.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Gordon Irwin, to Miss Jane Long, both of the Parish of Portland.

On Tuesday evening, at Portland Village, by the Rev. A. M'Nutt, Mr. James Wilson, of Bangor, Maine, to Miss Mary M'Eldowney, of St. John.

At Richibucto, on the 22d ult. by the Rev. James Hannay, Mr. Andrew Miller, to Miss Margaret Jardine, both of Richibucto.

On the 28th Nov., by the Rev. George S. Jarvis, B. D., Mr. Charles Teed, to Miss Elizabeth Ames, both of the Parish of Shediac.

At Portland, (Me.) on the 17th Oct. last, by the Rev. D. D. Smith, Mr. Charles L. Bennison, of St. John, N. B., to Miss Mary Ann Pike, widow of the late Barnet Pike, Esq., Attorney at Law, of Brighton.

At Liverpool, (Eng.) in september last, Colonel John Ready, Governor of the Isle of Man, (formerly Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island,) to Sarah, second daughter of Sir John Tobin, Liverpool.

DIED,

At Sussex Vale, on Sunday evening the 4th inst., the Honorable GEORGE HENRY HAZEN, Esq. a Member of the Legislative Council in this Province—aged 52 years.

On Thursday the 1st, Mr. John Brady, butcher, aged 36 years.

On Saturday morning, after a short illness, Maria Ann, second daughter of Mr. James Monroe, of Portland Parish, in the 17th year of her age.

On Sunday evening, of hooping cough, Ellen, infant daughter of Mr. John G. Campbell, junr., aged 4 years and 7 months.

Monday morning, after a long and severe illness, perfectly resigned to the will of his Divine Master, Mr. John H. M'Caskey, late Ship master of this port, aged 38 years, leaving a wife and one child to mourn their loss.

On Monday morning, Mr. Thomas Brooks, aged 35 years.

SHIPPING LIST.

ST. JOHN, Dec. 2, arrived, schr. Industry, Hamm, Picton, 19—Ratchford & Lugrin, coals & salmon. 3d, brig Papineau, Maxwell, Quebec, 22—D. & P. Hatfield, and others, flour.

4th, brig Gulnare, Hughson, London, via Ramsgate, 44—J. Hughson, goods.

CLEARED.

Ship Mozambique, Cronk, Liverpool, timber.
Liverpool, Johnston, Liverpool, timber.
St. Patrick, Walker, Londonderry, timber.
Margaret, Tucker, Belfast, timber.
Britannia, Garrison, Liverpool, timber.
Schr Samuel Gould, Simpson, Montego Bay, fish.

The brig Gulnare, arrived Monday, sailed from London on the 28th Sept.—from Ramsgate on the 20th Oct.; brig Industry, of Yarmouth, N. S., for Halifax, sailed three days prior. Oct. 31, spoke brig Honduras, from London, for Baltimore, lat. 44. 12, long. 21. 30. On the 15th Nov., spoke brig Gov. Brooks, from Antwerp, for New-York. On the 21st, in lat. 43. 12, long. 60. 32, spoke American barque Highlander, from London, for Boston. On the 4th Dec., at 3 P. M., Cape Sable Seal Island bearing E. by N. distant 25 miles, spoke barque Glasgow, from St. John, for Liverpool.—Capt. Stephenson kindly supplied the brig with provisions.

Ship Brothers, Poole, from Richibucto, at Liverpool, in 23 days.

At Savannah, 10th ult. schr Lousia Ann, Faulkner, of this port, from Montego Bay.

Cleared at New-York, 26th ult. schr Argonaut, A. Betts, of this port for Jamaica.

Schr Leo, Rees, of this port, from Argyle, N. S. arrived at Gibralter 3d Oct. and sailed for Malaga.

Left at St. Mary's, River Gambia, Oct. 20, schr Margaret, Garrick, of and for this port, to sail in a few days.

New Grocery & Liquor Store.

JOHN THOMSON & SON,

RESPECTFULLY intimate to the inhabitants of Saint John and Vicinity, that they have opened that New store, opposite Mr. HATFIELD'S Brick building, Water street, with an assortment of *Teas, Groceries, Fruits, Spices, Liquors, &c.* and trust, by keeping GENUINE ARTICLES, and selling with the smallest remunerating profit, to merit a share of public patronage.

TEAS—direct from the Hon. East India Company's Warehouse, Halifax,—genuine as imported.

COFFEE—roasted and ground daily.

☞ *Ship Stores* put up at the shortest notice.

Dec. 2, 1836.

FLOUR.—250 Barrels fresh inspected Hamburgh Flour. J. T. HANFORD.
2d Dec.

HIGH PROOF RUM.—A few Puncheons *very strong* Jamaica Rum, for sale by
Dec. 2. *Ratchford & Lugrin.*

COGNAC BRANDY.—10 Half Pipes of superior quality, received per *Elizabeth*, for sale by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.
Dec. 2, 1836.

Dry and Pickled Fish.

THE subscriber offers for sale:—350 Quintals shore Cod Fish; 40 do. Pollock; 120 barrels Nos. 2 and 3 Mackerel; 100 do. No. 1 Herrings.
Dec. 2. *James T. Hanford.*

Butter.

NOW Landing from Truro, N. S., 1 ton prime Butter, *in small packages.* For sale from the Wharf, by
Dec. 2. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Winter Arrangement of the Mails.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday—From Fredericton, at 12, M and from Nova Scotia, via Digby, at 5, P. M.
Wednesday—From Saint Andrews, at 12 M.
Thursday—From Fredericton, at 12 M.
Saturday—From Halifax, Dorchester, &c. at 10 A. M. and from Saint Andews, at 12 M.

DEPARTURES.

Monday—For Fredericton, at 11 A. M.
Wednesday—For Dorchester, Miramichi, Halifax, &c. at 1 P. M. and for Saint Andrews, at 6 P. M.
Friday—For Fredericton and Canada, at 11 A. M.
Saturday—For Nova Scotia, via Digby, at 7 P. M. and for St. Andrews, at 6 P. M.
Post Office, Saint John, Nov. 24, 1836.

15 KEGS 12dy Nails; 18 Dozen long and short handle Frying Pans; 2 Dozen round pointed Ballast Shovels.
Nov. 11. JAMES OTTY.

Charts, Musical Instruments,

&c. &c.

PER GULNARE FROM LONDON.

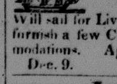
WILLIAM L. AVERY, has just received an assortment of Charts, Log Paper, Royal Kent Bugles, (with six, seven, and eight keys);—very superior silver tipt cocoa and boxwood Flutes, with eight silver Keys; elastic plugg'd, common concert, and 31 Flutes, Violins, &c.

Instructions for the Kent Bugle, German Flute, Violin, &c.

ALSO.—Tortoise-shell Card Cases, jewel do. Letter Cases, (a new article) Pencil cases, with sundry other aticles.

☞ The above articles will be sold low for cash, or a short approved credit. Dec. 9.

For Liverpool,



The regular Trader, A 1 ship

Elizabeth,

W. P. SCOTT, Commander;

Will sail for Liverpool about the 20th instant. Can furnish a few Cabin Passengers with good accommodations. Apply to the Master on board, or to
Dec. 9. GEO. THOMAS.

Just Published,

And for sale at the Courier Office:

THE

New-Brunswick Almanack,

FOR 1837.

Pictou Coals.

THE cargo of the schooner *Industry*, about 60 chaldrons best PICTOU COALS, is offered for sale by the subscribers at the lowest market rate.
Dec. 9. *Ratchford & Lugrin.*

TOBACCO.—30 Kegs very superior FIG TOBACCO, ex *P. I. Nevius*, from New York, for sale by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.
Dec. 9.

Fire Insurance Stock.

FORTY shares of the Capital Stock of the *Saint John Fire Insurance Company*, for sale by early application to JOHN V. THURGAR.

SADDLERY,

Harness Mounting, Hardware,

&c. &c.

THE subscriber has received part of his FALL SUPPLY, which with his stock previously on hand, comprises the largest and most varied assortment of *Saddle and Harness Mounting* in this Province.

—ALSO—

Ladies' and Gentlemen's London Saddles; an elegant assortment of BRIDLES, with white wove or leather Reins, and plated or covered Buckles: round and plain Martingales and Cavisons; Tandem, Gig, Hunting, and other Whips; Whip Thongs, Carriage Lace, patent Skins, &c.

Constantly on hand:

A great variety of HARNESS, in setts or parts; strong Country warrented Saddles; cheap imported ditto.

☞ Setts double, single, or tandem HARNESS, made to order, of any description, with black, brass, plated or coloured Mountings.—*Having the best imported Mountings and Leather, and first rate Workmen employed, they will be made equal to any imported, if required;* Strong Country Harness made as usual.

On hand:

Assorted cast Steel, and Borax; Coach Spring and Blister Steel; 14 cwt. superior English Cut NAILS; with a general assortment of HARDWARE, among which are *English* and *American SLEIGH BELLS*, round and open.

C. C. MACDONALD,
King-street, next the Market Inn.
9th December, 1836.

POST OFFICE, St. John, Dec. 8, 1836.

THE Mails for Halifax, Miramichi, Dorchester, Cumberland, &c. will be closed on Wednes-

PLAN OF THE TOWN OF HALIFAX, INCLUDING THE NORTH AND SOUTH SUBURBS.

A FEW COPIES of the above work may be had at the Circulating Library. Price 5s. each. A. R. TRURO.
December 9, 1836.

FOR SALE.

THE unexpired lease of that well known valuable HOUSE, Workshop, and Land in Portland, lately owned and occupied by Wm. J. Wiswell, at the corner of *Simonds* and *High Street*, and immediately opposite Grace Church. The Lot being 58 by 80 feet on which the House stands, and now renting annually for upwards of sixty pounds. The lease has seventeen years to run, pays fourteen pounds ten shillings yearly, ground rent. The present tenants occupy till the 1st May next.

If not previously disposed of at private Sale, it will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises on Thursday the 15th inst. at 12 o'clock noon. One quarter of the amount will be required to be paid on the day of Sale, when the assignment of the properties will be made, and on the remainder a liberal credit will be given, with approved personal security and interest.
J. & H. KINNEAR.
1st Decr. 1836.

Just Published,

And for sale at Mr. *Truro's* Circulating Library, Prince William street, and Mr. *Nelson's* Book store, No. 3, Cross street, St. John; and also by Mr. *Stark*, Teacher, and Mr. *Foshay*, sussex Vale,

AN APPEAL

TO THE

Presbyterians of New Brunswick,

On the late trial and suspension of the REV. DAVID SYME, Province Missionary.

By William Livingstone, C. M.

Dec 2, 1836.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any claims against the *St. John Bridge Company*, are requested to hand the same to Messrs. W. H. Street & Ranney, forthwith.

JOHN ROBERTSON, *President.*
November 19, 1836.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately;

THE OFFICE in Merritt's Brick Buildings, Water Street, lately occupied by the *St. John Mills and Canal Company.* Apply to
Oct. 12 1836. M. H. PERLEY.

Servants Wanted.

WANTED in a Gentleman's Family, near Fredericton, a good Indoor Servant, used to waiting at Table, &c. Inquire at Mr. F. E. BECKWITH'S store, Fredericton. Oct. 21.

☞ Notice.

THE subscriber begs, as formerly, to intimate to his friends, that he has received by the *Saint Andrew*, GARRISON, from Liverpool, a further assortment of GOODS, consisting of 1 bale Merinos, bombazetts, shalloons, camblets, &c.; 3 cases Hats, assorted, and cloth caps; 3 ditto STATIONERY, viz: bill, cash, journal, ledger and quire books, &c. reams satin, wove, and laid post, pot, foolscap, and fine yellow satin Paper: reams blue, yellow, green, and red double crown Printing ditto; blotting do.; black, red and fancy sealing wax; Quills and Wafers; 3 bundles spades; 3 ditto shovels; 1 cask miners' ditto; 3 casks Hardware, consisting of Japanned coal scoops, dust pans with covers, candlesticks complete, brass-head, round joint fire irons, sailors' palms and hooks, drawing knives; plastering, pointing, and glazing trowels; plated candlesticks, silver mounted, &c. &c. which, with his former new and fashionable stock on hand, will be sold low. EDW. C. WADDINGTON.
2d December, 1836.

BEEF.—25 Barrels very superior Ox BEEF; 120 ditto common Country BEEF,—repacked here, and in a good prime shipping order. For sale low by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.
Nov. 25.

CENTRAL
Fire Insurance Company.

AT a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, called in pursuance of the provisions of the Charter for the purpose of investigating the affairs and proceedings of the Company, held at the office of the Company in Fredericton, on Wednesday the 23d November, 1836.

PRESENT,

Mr. B. Wolhaupter, *President,*
Mr. Fisher, Mr. Hartt, Coy, Chesnut, Barker, Smith, M'Pherson, } *Directors.*

Shareholders.

Amasa Coy, Rev. Dr. Somerville, Thomas Pickard, John Gregory, J. L. Marsh, H. G. Clopper, W. I. Bedell, H. Fisher, Jun., G F. S. Berton, Jonathan Taylor, David Carrier, James Cameron, A. P. Coy, S. D. M'Pherson, Thomas Bradley, Thomas R. Barker, Joshua Dunn, Thomas Bowden, John Davis, Samuel Akerley, John A. Beckwith, Doctor Allan, J. S. Beek, W. A. M'Lean, A. T. Coburn, Thomas Stewart, John Simpson, Thomas Gardiner, Andrew Payne, Oliver Smith, John T. Smith, Asa Coy, James Willox, J. Gaynor, Richard Staples, John Harding, G. A. Munroe, R. Fulton, F. Beverly:—*Proprietors of 2,046 Shares, and holding Proxies for 1,726 Shares.*

RESOLVED, That the President and Directors of the Insurance Company do explain those transactions with the Central Bank, which have called forth Mr. Simpson's assertion, that the Directors have been guilty of a breach of faith with the Central Bank.

The Board thereupon submit the record of their proceedings, connected with the transactions in question, and enter into an explanation of their conduct.

The Meeting thereupon adjourned until the following morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, 24th Nov. 1836.

PRESENT,

Mr. B. Wolhaupter, *President.*
Mr. Fisher, Mr. Hartt, Coy, Chesnut, Barker, Smith, M'Pherson, } *Directors.*

Shareholders.

Amasa Coy, Thomas Pickard, W. I. Bedell, G. F. S. Berton, David Currier, A. P. Coy, H. Fisher, Jun., G. A. Munroe, James Cameron, Jonathan Taylor, W. F. Hathaway, Thomas Barker, Doctor Allan, Thomas Gardiner, J. S. Beek, John Gregory, Oliver Smith, W. A. M'Lean, J. T. Smith, A. T. Coburn, Samuel Akerley, J. Gaynor, F. Beverley, J. L. Marsh, John Davis, Joshua Dunn, John Harding, Asa Coy, J. A. Beckwith, Thomas Stewart, Thomas Bowden, Robert Fulton, George Sutherland, Thomas Bradley, and S. D. M'Pherson:—*Proprietors of 1,797 Shares, and holding Proxies for 1,690 Shares.*

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the conduct of the Directors of the Central Fire Insurance Company, in all their transactions with the Central Bank, merit, and meet the approbation of this Meeting, and that there are no grounds whatever for the report, that the said Directers were guilty of a breach of faith with the Central Bank.

On motion of Mr. Gregory, seconded by Mr. Gaynor,—

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That this Meeting, after a patient and careful examination of the proceedings of the Board of Directors, are of opinion that their proceedings have been just and honourable, and the affairs of the Company have been conducted by the said Board, with *integrity*,—and that this Meeting has full confidence in the said Board, as at present constituted, and recommend that the present *vacancy* in the Board be filled up in terms of the Charter.—And further Resolved, unanimously, That in the opinion of this Meeting, they regret the resignation of the late President, JOHN SIMPSON, Esquire, and tender to him their thanks for the exertion he made in organizing the company.

RESOLVED, That the proceedings of this Meeting be published, under the directions of the Board of Directors, and the following Committee from the Stockholders, viz: Doctor Allan, G. F. S. Berton, and John Gregory, Esquires.

RESOLVED, That Joseph Gaynor, Esquire, take the Chair: Whereupon, Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Meeting are due to the President, (Mr. Wolhaupter,) for his patient, impartial, and attentive conduct during the present investigation.

Wm. M'Beath, *Secretary.*

Certified,—

(Signed) COLIN ALLAN, M. D. GEORGE F. S. BERTON, JOHN GREGORY. } *Committee.*

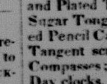
Coal! Coal!!

FINE Orrell and Pemberton mixed COAL, for sale by
Nov. 25. *JOSEPH SCAMMELL.*

Oranges, Cigars, & Cherry Brandy.

JUST RECEIVED:—25 Hundred fine Jamaica Oranges, in fine order; a few thousand choice Cigars:—and from *London* direct a lot of superior Cherry Brandy. Apply at the *Hibernian Hotel*, or *City Restorateur*, Water street
Nov. 25. JAMES NETHERY.

For Liverpool, 26th Dec'r.



THE A. 1. Copper fastened ship "Majestic" 698 tons per register, Charles Hare, Commander, offers a most eligible opportunity for the above port. For passage apply to Captain Hare or at the Counting House of JOHN M. WILMOT.
November 25, 1836.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

Prince William Street.

NEW BOOKS, STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, &c. just received per ship Elizabeth from Liverpool, for sale by the subscriber.
November 25, 1836. A. R. TRURO.

Lever Watches, &c.

The Subscriber has received per late arrivals—

AN assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and silver, Patent Lever and Verticle Watches. *Massey's Patent Log and Sounding Machine*, universally adopted by the Royal Navy.

Also on hand, Jewellery, silver, German silver, and Plated Tea, Table, Mustard, salt Spoons and Sugar Tongs; silver and German silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases; Leads for do.; Double and single Tangent screw Quadrants; Wooden and Brass Compasses; Telescopes; Thermometers; Eight Day clocks, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HUTCHINSON,
Oct. 28. *Coffee House Corner.*

☞ Notice.

THE Subscriber requests that all persons indebted to him, either by Note or Book account, will call and pay the same within three months from the date hereof; otherwise their respective accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

MATTHEW BOWES.
Carleton, November 10, 1836.

Notice.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of GEORGE ROBINSON, late of St. John, N. B., deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

JAMES WOODD, JAMES LATTA. } *Executors.*
Nov. 25, 1836.

Want Situations,

THREE Portuguese Young Men, now arrived here from Demerary, for shopmen, servants, or grooms. If any person want either of them, be pleased to leave his name and habitation at this Office. Dec. 2

WATCHES, &c. &c.

The subscriber, has just received per ship *Elizabeth*, from Liverpool:—

A LARGE assortment of WATCHES, consisting of Detached Patent Levers, full jewelled, with silver Dials, richly ornamented; plain and fancy, cap'd and jewell'd Vertical do.; which together with his former stock of Clocks, Watches, rich and well assorted Jewellery, fine and German silver table and tea, Desert, Mustard and salt spoons; fine and German silver and silver plated sugar tongs; silver Pencils; silver Thimbles; plain and stone set, fine and jeweller's Gold Finger Rings; Fine Gold top and Drop Ear-rings; red and white Cornelian ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies' mourning and other Broaches, in variety; silver and plated Watch Guard Chains, seals and Keys; Music Boxes; A few ACCORDIANS, first quality, extra keys; improved single and double draw Perspective Glasses; Barometers and Thermometers; and a variety of other Articles, he offers for sale at the lowest Market prices, for Approved Payment.

JAMES AGNEW,
Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweller, &c.
Dock Street, St. John, N. B. Nov. 25, 1836.

Corbett & Trentowsky

Beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that they are opening at their Store, (*the stone Building in Prince Wm. Street, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Robertson,*) a choice assortment of Fall and Winter Goods;

CONSISTING OF—

CHINCHILLI, Ermine, Swan, Lynx, Mink and a variety of other fur Muffs and Boas;
Cleopatras, a new and handsome article;
Black, blue, rifle and olive Cloths; Ladies' ditto.
Fancy Cassimeres and Buckskins; Petersham, Pilot Cloths and Bear skin;
3-4 and 6-4 Merinos, plain, jacquard and double milled: rich Edinburgh, filled centre, Thibet, worsted and Scotch Shawls, and Travelling Handkerchiefs; silk Pocket Handkerciefs;
Crape, Satin, sewing Silk;
Thibet Chenile bordered Hankerchiefs;
Black and fancy Bandannas; full front rich satin, Spanish cloth and silk Stocks, with bows and long ends; Black, white, and coloured kid Gloves, plain, lined and furred; worsted and Berlin do.;
Silk and Lace Gloves and kid Mitts;
Black and white silk Hose and Half Hose;
Black, white and grey worsted and lambs-wool Hose and Half Hose;
Merino and cotton (embroidered fronts) Hose;
Gros de Naples, plain and figured damask Satin, for Cloaking;
Plain, figured and emboss'd Satins and Sarsnets;
Rich Chaili, Mantua and Poplin Dresses;
A rich white figured Blond Dress;
Silk Velvets; blond and gymp Quilling, plain, fancy and with edge; blond Laces, Nets and Veils; lace and muslin Collars and Capes;
Artificial Flowers and Plumes;
Gauze and sewing silk Scarfs and Handkerchiefs,
Grey, black and blue Beaver Bonnets;
Silk Cords and Tassals Ribbons;
Rich Ribbon Belts; red, white and yellow Flannels; Rogers' Patent Flannel, warranted not to shrink in washing;
Scotch, Kidderminster, and Brussels Carpeting and Rugs;
Rosewood Writing Desks; Travelling ditto.
And a variety of other GOODS.

All which they offer at the lowest prices for ready payment, either Wholesale or Retail.

☞ A further supply of London Goods expected by the brig *Gulnare* from London.
St. John, Nov. 25.

Commercial and Mathematical SCHOOL.

MR. MILLS' EVENING SCHOOL will commence on *Monday* Evening next, at Six o'clock.
November 11.

Application may be made to John W. Weldon, Esq. Richibucto. *November 4, 1836.*

☞ Notice.

THE subscriber being desirous of settling his Accounts, requests all persons having demands against him, to present them; and all those indebted, are required to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be given to an Attorney for collection.
22d Nov. 1836. JAMES HOWARD.

Fall and Winter Goods,

Per Calcutta.

PILOT Cloths, Petershams, superfine Broad Cloths, Kerseys, white and red Flannels, Salisbury do.; Blankets, Green Baize, Scotch Plaids Tartan shawls, Fill'd centre worsted and cotton do. Plain and Figured Merinos, shalloons, shawl Dresses, Brown Holland, Linen Bed Tick, cotton ditto, Osnaburgs; checks, stripes, and Homespuns: regatta shirting, plain and twill'd Printed cottons; White and Grey shirting do.; Linen cambrics; rolled Jacconets, &c. &c.

JAMES BOWES,
Nov. 11. *Market square.*

☞ London Goods hourly expected.

Bright Jamaica Sugar.

18 HHDS. very superior Jamaica SUGAR, per schr. *Jane*, from Halifax, and will be sold low if applied for immediately.
Nov. 18. JOHN ROBRETSON.

Prices Current.

Anchors,	42s a 43s	NAVAL STORES,	
Butter,	1s 4d a 1s 6	Tar,	16s 3d
Barley, pot.	20s	Pitch,	17s 6d
pearl,	26s	Coal Tar,	16s 3 a 17s 6
Beef, Quebec,	none	Turpentine,	
Nova Scotia,	35s a 40s	Oils, raw,	5s 6d a 5s 9d
Irish Tierce,	120s	boiled linseed,	5s 9d
Bacon, cwt.	78s	sperm,	-
Bread, Navy,	25s a 26s 3d	porpoise,	-
Pilot, bbl.	27s 6d a 30s	pale seal,	4s
Brandy,	8s	Oakum,	-
Coals, Orrel, chal.	none	Oatmeal, cwt.	a 25s
Pemberton,	45s	Paints, black,	46s a 47s 6d
Scotch	37s 6d	Yellow,	42s a 44s
Pictou,	37s 6d a 40s	Red,	45s
Cordage,	52s 6d	Green, lb.	8d a 10d
Canvas,	1s 9d	White lead, 1	60s
Coffee,	1s	2	52s 6d
Cocoa,	none	Pork, Canada prime mess	none
Corn Meal,	27s 6d	Prime	£6 15
Cotton Warp, lb.	1s 8d	Irish prime mess	£6 10
Copper, bolt,	1s 8d	Provincial	£6 5 a 6 10
Sheet,	1s 9d	Rice,	26s
Chain Cables,	33 a 45s	Rosin,	
Cigars, span.	16 a 30s	Raisins, muscatel, in	
Candles,	9d	boxes,	20s a 22s 6d
English moulds,	10d	Rum, Jamaica,	5s 3d
Flour, Quebec sup	55s 57s	Demerara,	4s 6d
fine,	55s	Sugar, raw,	60s a 63s
middlings,	48s 9d	single refin'd	9d a 10d
American sup.	52s 6d	double do.	10 1-2d a 11
Rye Flour,	33s 9d	Salt,	1s 6d a 1s 8d
Figs,	6d a 8d	Soap,	4d
Fish,		Shot, cwt.	45s
Shad,		Tobacco,	1s a 1s 1d
Cod, cwt.	15s a 16s	Tea, Bohea,	1s 2d a 1s 4
Pickled, bl.	16s 3 a 17 6	Congo,	1s 6d a 2s
Alewives,	15s a 16s 3d	Souchong,	3s 9d a 4s
Mackerel, no. 1,	none	Twanky,	
2,	30s	Hyson,	4s 6d a 5s 6d
3,	25s	Hyson skin	3s 8 a 4s
Herrings, Canso,	30s	Timber, red pine,	20s
Glass,	-	White do.	30s
Gin,	6s a 6s 6d	Birch,	20s a 22s 6d
Hams,	8d a 3 1-2d	Deals,	£12
Hides,	-	Vinegar,	9d a 3s 9d
Indigo,	6s 6d a 8s	WINES.	
Iron, pig		Madeira,	10s a 12s 6d
Bar,	£20 a £22 10	Teneriffe,	6s 3d a 7s 6
Refined,	£25	Lisbon,	5s
Leather, Eng.	1s 9 a 1s 10	Port,	7s 6 a 12s 6d
Canada,	1s 3d a 1s 4d	Spanish red,	4s a 4s 6d
Lead, pig, cwt.	45s	Sherry,	10s a 12s
Sheet,	43s 6d a 45s	Whiskey,	7s a 7s 6d
Molasses,	2s 8d a 2s 10d		

Bills on England, 10 1-2 a 11 per cent. premium.
New York, 1 1-2 a 2 per cent. "
Halifax, 2 1-2 a 3 " discount.

Poetry.

From "Friendship's Offering" for 1837.

BY THOMAS MILLER, THE BASKET MAKER.

Tread lightly here! this spot is holy ground,
And every footfall wakes the voice of ages;
These are the mighty dead that hem thee round,
Names that still cast a halo o'er our pages;
Listen! 'tis Fame's loud voice that now complains,
"Here sleeps more sacred dust than all the world contains."

Thou may'st bend o'er each marble semblance now.
That was a monarch,—see how mute he lies!
There was a day when on his crumbling brow,
The golden crown flashed awe on vulgar eyes;
That broken hand did then a sceptre sway,
And thousands round him kneeled, his mandates to obey.

Turn to the time when he thus low was laid
Within this narrow house, in proud array;
Dirges were sung, and solemn masses said,
And high-plumed helms bent o'er him as he lay;
Princes and peers were congregated here,
And all the pomp of death assembled round his bier.

Then did the midnight torches flaming wave,
And redly flashed athwart the vaulted gloom;
And white-robed boys sang requiems o'er his grave,
And muttering monks kneeled lowly round his tomb;
And lovely women did his loss deplore,
And with their gushing tears bathed the cold marble floor.

See! at his head a rude-carved lion stands,
In the dark niche where never sunbeams beat;
And still he folds his supplicating hands;
A watchful dragon crouches at his feet,—
How oddly blended!—He all humble lies,
While they defiance cast from their fierce stony eyes.

Here sleeps another, clothed in scaly mail;
Battle's red field was where he loved to be;
Oft has his banner rustled in the gale,
In all the pomp of blazing heraldry;
Where all his bowmen now, his shield and spear,
His steed and battle axe, and all he once held dear?

His banner wasted on the castle wall,
His lofty turrets sunk by slow decay;
His bowmen in the beaten field did fall,
His plated armour rust hath swept away;
His plumes are scattered, and his helmet cleft,
And this slow-crumbling tomb is all he now hath left.

And this his fame!—For this he fought and bled!
See his reward!—No matter; let him rest;
Vacant and dark is now his ancient bed,
The dust of ages dims his marble breast;
And, in that tomb, what thinkest thou remains?
Dust!—'tis the only glory that on earth man gains.

And kings and queens here slumber, side by side,
Their quarrels hushed in the embrace of death;
All feeling calmed of jealousy or pride,
Once fann'd to flame by slander's burning breath.
Even the crowns they wear from cares are free,
As those on children's heads who play at royalty.

And awful silence here does ever linger,
Her dwelling is this many-pillared dome;
On her wan lip she plants her stony finger,
And breath-hushed gazes on her voiceless home;
Listening she stands, with half averted head,
For echoes never heard among the mute-tongued dead.

And here Time stretches out his cloudy wings,
But never beats them, and they have turned gray
With hovering o'er the forms of crumbling kings,
And, like the marble, will at last decay,
Wearied with watching, fall and be no more
Than the mere grains of sand that gird the eternal shore.

Look on those Gothic arches, worn and old,
Whom monarch's loved, 'neath them did once appear,
Dazzling all eyes in 'rude barbaric gold;'
So rich the tissues which they then did wear;
The same soft light which fills this holy place,
Hath even here streamed full upon a Tudor's face.
They float athwart the window's deepened dye,
Rich in the colours of the ethereal bow;
Breaking the sunbeams in a thousand ways,
And mingling star and twilight with his dying rays.

Behold those cloudy saints and angel bands!
How rich the robes in which they brightly beam!
Such shapes we oft have seen in sleepy lands,
Peopling the spacy silver of a dream;
And just such harps, with carvings rude surrounded,
Have in those face-thronged visions o'er the wild air sounded.

Oh, I could sit and weep here like a child!
I know not why thus heavy feels my soul;
But I did deem that one pale statue smiled
Upon me in the twilight; and the roll
Of memory's rapid wheels did backward move,—
For the mute marble wore a form I once did love.

But this is fancy, for the busy brain
Grows sad by contemplation on the past;
Thoughts move in chains, a heavy wearied train,
Dragging down to the grave their rest at last;
Care folds his arms, and sits apart to weep,
Over the silent city where the mighty sleep.

New Goods.

The Subscribers are now landing, ex Saint Patrick, from Liverpool;

6 BALES Prints; 10 do. Slops;
8 bales Cloths and Cassimers;
10 bales white and grey cottons; 3 do. cotton warp,
4 cases Muslins;
4 cases dress and frock coats, pantaloons & vests,
8 casks boiled and raw Oil; 200 kegs Paint;
10 boxes Starch; 60 boxes Candles;
32 pipes and quarter casks Wine;
41 pipes and hogsheads Brandy;
40 crates EARTHENWARE;
15 Iron stock Anchors; 15 chain Cables;
Topsail Sheets and Ties and Rafting chains,
200 boxes Soap; 4 bales Flannels.

Ex Scotia, from Liverpool,

217 coils cordage; 10 bales canvas,
4 bales Slops; 4 cases Merinos,

Ex ship Glasgow, from Greenock,

4 bales Grey Paper; 2 do. carpets;
3 hogsheads LOAF SUGAR.

Ex Barlow, from London,

13 Packages of BRITISH GOODS.

Ex Edward Thorne, from Liverpool,

650 Barrels fine Dantzic FLOUR.

In Store, 20 barrels Pork, 15 hhds. Sugar, 20 chests Tea. The whole of which will be sold at very low rates for cash or approved Notes: by
ROBERTSON & HATTON.
October 21, 1836.

Just Published,

'A TREATISE ON INFANT BAPTISM,

Shewing the Scriptural grounds and Historical evidence of that Ordinance; together with a brief exposition of the Baptismal offices of the Church of England.

By the Rev. James Robertson, A. M. Missionary from the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts. Price 6s. 3d.

Printed at the Nova Scotian Office, Halifax, and for sale in this city at the store of Messrs. J. & H. Kinnear, the Circulating Library, and at the different Book stores. October 21, 1836.

Cheap School Books & Stationery,

JUST RECEIVED,

WILLIAM L. AVERY, has received, an assortment of School Books, Stationery, &c.; Prayer Books, plain and gilt; Missals: Kirk Psalm Books; which he will sell at reduced prices. Also, RULED PAPER, for Ledgers, Journals, Day and Letter Books; Copying Paper, &c. which can be made up at the shortest notice. Likewise, an assortment of Binding Material.

W. L. A. returns his most grateful thanks to the inhabitants of St. John and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and hopes by strict attention and punctuality to merit their future patronage.
October 14.

Commissariat.

THE following Notice to the Out-Pensioners of His Majesty's Royal Hospital, Chelsea, is published for the information and guidance of the Out-Pensioners residing in New-Brunswick.

Notice to the Out-Pensioners of His Majesty's Royal Hospital, Chelsea,

(Including the Ordnance Military Pensioners) who reside in the Colonies and are paid their Pensions through the Officers of the Commissariat Department.

It having been determined that in future a solemn declaration shall be substituted in lieu of the Oath hitherto required to be taken by the Out-Pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea. Notice is hereby given by the Lords and others, Commissioners for managing the affairs of said Hospital, that henceforward a Declaration according to the following form shall be made by the Out-Pensioners, instead of the Affidavit heretofore required.

FORM OF DECLARATION.

Name of the Pensioner —— ——
Regiment or Corps, —— ——
s. d.
Rates of Pension, —— ——

I , do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I am an Out-Pensioner of His Majesty's Royal Hospital at Chelsea, and that I was admitted on the Pension List on the day of from the above Regiment, commanded by that I was then aged about years, and had served in the Army years, as under, and was discharged in consequence of and that I am not in the receipt of any other Naval or Military Allowance or Pension from the Public besides the Pension I receive from the said Hospital, at the above rate per diem (except) and that I now reside at And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously, and believe the same to be true.

STATEMENT OF SERVICE.

Number of Years.								Indies.	Total Service.	Other services not allowed to reckon for Pensions.
Regimental.	Serjeant-Major.	Quarter-Master.	Serjeant.	Corporal.	Drummer.	Trumpeter.	Private.			

Declared before me, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this day of

FORM OF RECEIPT.

s. d.
Regiment of per diem.

I do hereby acknowledge to have received of T. C. BROOKSBANK, Esq. Agent for the Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, by the hands of acting on behalf of the sum of being the full amount of my pay, as a Pensioner of the said Hospital, for days from the day of to both days included, *5 per cent being deducted, pursuant to Act of Parliament, passed in the 28th year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Second.

£ Sterling. Place. Date.
Witness. Pensioners' Signature.

* In some instances 2 1-2 per cent is only to be deducted—and in others, of Ordnance Military Pensioners, discharged prior to the year 1831, the Pension is to be issued without any deduction, the receipt must be altered accordingly in such cases.

With a view to [illegible] Declaration in question, and of obtaining the payment of their Pensions, they are advised to pay particular attention to the following Instructions, viz:

The Declaration according to the above form is to be made by the Pensioner, in the presence of, and to be subscribed by, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, on or immediately after the 1st day of *January, April, July,* and *October,* in each year, and with the receipt appended thereto, is afterwards to be delivered by the Pensioner to the Commissariat Officer of the District or Station in which he resides and who will thereupon issue to him his pension in the usual manner.

In order to ensure the punctual payment of pensions in the Colonies, the Pensioners who are permitted to reside there, should, upon their arrival at the District or Station fixed upon for their residence, present themselves to the Commissariat Officer in charge of such District or Station, and produce their Instruction Papers and the Certificate, furnished from Chelsea Hospital, shewing the periods to which their Pensions have been issued prior to their quitting the United Kingdom, and they must afterwards, at the commencement of each quarter, regularly comply with the directions above specified as respects the execution of the Declaration, and the delivery thereof to the Commissariat Officer.

Royal Hospital Chelsea, 27th July, 1836.

Printed Declarations according to the above form, for the Pensions due on the first of January next, may be obtained at the Commissariat Office at St. John, and from the Commissariat Issuers at Fredericton and St. Andrews.

Commissariat, New Brunswick,
St. John, Nov. 15, 1836.

RYE Flour & Corn Meal.—200 Barrels landing ex brig 'Tom Cringle,' from Philadelphia, for sale by
Nov. 11. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Wheat and Flour.

3000 BUSHELS WHEAT; 50 barrels Super Fine Danzic FLOUR:
For sale by W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
October 7, 1836.

Port Wine.

A SMALL supply of 'HUNT'S' very superior Old PORT WINE, just received, and for sale in cases, hogsheads, and pipes, by
Nov. 11. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

William James Corbet,

HAS just arrived from England, and is now opening at the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Robertson & Hatton, in Prince William Street, a splendid assortment of

BRITISH GOODS,

—consisting of—Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Petershams, Bearskins, Pilot Cloths, Ladies' and Gents' Cloaks, silk Handkerchiefs, Gauze and crape do., Muffs, Tippets, Boas; London and Manchester Prints; challi Dresses; Lace Veils; Blond Gauze; Laces, Edgings; Book, Jaconet, and other Muslins; Merinos; plain and figured Gro-de-Naples; Irish Linen; Diapers; Lawns; French Cambrics; Ribbons; Jewellery; Dressing Cases; Work Boxes; Writing Desks; Gents. fine Beaver Hats; kid, lace, and silk Gloves and Mitts; Hosiery; Stays, &c.&c. Which are offered for sale wholesale and retail at unusually low prices.

A few very superior Gents. Frock and Dress Coats, Vests and Pantaloons.
October 21.

Whiskey.

JUST received, and for sale by the subscriber, by wholesale or retail, 3 Puncheons of first chop Inishone WHISKEY, very high proof.

Also, 5 Quarter casks of fine Old SHERRY WINE, with a choice selection of Liquors generally.
Nov. 11. JAMES NETHERY.

TEA.

A FEW Chests of Fine BOHEA, just received from the *E. I. Company's Warehouse,* at Halifax, for sale by JAS. T. HANFORD.
October 14.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having taken the necessary measures for the importation, *direct from Canton,* of **5,000 Chests Tea,** contracted for to be of equal quality in the several denominations to the East India Company's best; and having despatched a Ship, which sailed for Canton in June last: Give notice, that the same will arrive at this Port about the 1st March next, and is to be sold at Public Sales, on days as will be declared and appointed; which they trust will secure the confidence of the Trade, that it may by this means be supplied with an unexceptionable quality, and embracing advantages which the recent indirect importations have not afforded.

Early notice is thus given, in order that those who may intend ordering shipments from Europe, may be aware of having to compete with a direct importation, ordered under circumstances which give assurance that the quality will be the best.

The arrangement is intended to be continuous, for the importation of one or more cargoes annually.
W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
St. John, 8th Oct. 1836.

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.

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. [illegible] 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.*

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.

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.

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.*

Blankets, Slops, &c.

The Subscribers have received on Consignment by late arrivals from Liverpool, the following:

BALES Winter Slops, Carpetings and Hearth Rugs, Rose and Fancy Point Blankets, Flushings and Pilot Cloths, cotton, Twist, Grey and White Shirtings, Blue & Brown Petershams, Broad cloths and cassimeres, Red and White Flannels, candlewick, Bedticks, Bombazettes, Merinos & camlets, checks and Brown Hollands, cases Gilt and Fancy Buttons, Sewing Silk, and Twist, Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, Umbrellas, &c, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Sarsnetts, Furniture Prints, &c.
Oct 28. *RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.*

MAIL STAGE

Between St. John & Fredericton.

THE subscriber begs to notify the Public, that his Mail stage now leaves St. John every Monday, at 11 o'clock, for Fredericton, where it arrives the next day at noon; and starts on its return to this city on Wednesday at noon, and arrives the day following at 1 p. m. Passengers going by this conveyance, may depend on punctuality and comfort.—Packages left at Mr. M'LEOD'S Inn, Fredericton, or at Mr. THOS. PARKS', Dock street, in this city, or at the subscriber's residence in Portland will be taken charge of, and carefully carried and delivered. Applications for Passage may be also had as above.
Dec. 2. JAMES BRADLEY.

SAINT JOHN Stage Coach Company.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Line extended to Saint Andrews.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the stage for Amherst will in future leave Saint John at 9 o'clock every Monday morning, and stop at the following places:

Ketchum's,	*Hammond River Bridge,*
Hayes',	*Norton,*
Cougle's,	*Sussex Vale.*

where good beds and every convenience will be afforded travellers. The stage will leave Cougle's on Tuesday morning, and arrive the same evening at Dorchester, where it will remain for the night; and on Wednesday, will proceed to Amherst, returning the same day to Dorchester. It will start on Thursday morning from Dorchester, stop at Sussex Vale for the night, and arrive in Saint John on Friday afternoon.

The rate of Passage is fixed at 3d per mile, including customary travelling baggage, which will cost the passenger 25s. to the Bend of Peticodiac, about 30s. to Dorchester, and 37s. 6d to Amherst.

Applications for passage from St. John to be made at Mr. John Lockhart's, North side King's square.
JOHN C. VAIL,
XENOPHON COUGLE,
Dec. 2. JOHN LOCKHART.

The Proprietors have further to notify the Public, that they have made arrangements for extending their line of stages to *Saint Andrews,* for which place a coach will leave Williams', in Carleton, every Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, and will start at the same hour on Wednesdays from Saint Andrews, on its return.

Packages, &c. left at Mr. Williams', in Carleton, or at Mr. Donald Ross's, south Market wharf, will be attended to. Passage, 25s. with the usual allowance of baggage. Dec. 2.

Accommodation Stage,

Between Saint John and Fredericton.

☞ THROUGH IN ONE DAY ☜

THE Subscribers having made the necessary arrangements, will commence running a Stage between the City and Fredericton, for the accommodation of travellers, so soon as the steam-boats stop running. Every exertion will be made to ensure the comfort of Passengers and articles of Freight entrusted to them, and be carefully conveyed and delivered.—Charges moderate.

The Stage will leave Saint John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at eight o'clock, —and Fredericton on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at the same hour.

Application to be made at Mr. Wm. Segee's Inn, Fredericton, and the subscribers' residence, Leinster-street, near the Roman Catholic Chapel, Saint John.

LAWRENCE STIVERS,
HENRY AUSTEN.
18th Nov. 1836.

W. G. LAWTON.

Offers for sale a variety of NEW GOODS, lately received per *Norval,* from Liverpool, and *Aid de Camp,* from London, viz:

BLACK and colored SILK VELVETS;
Plain and fancy Ribbons;
Black and col'd Silks, plain and fig'd sarsnets;
Barcelona, Brussels, Thibet and fill'd handk'fs,
Thibet Shawls, black crapes, laces, netts,
Quillings, Infant's cambric caps, rich lace Veils,
Muslin Frock Bodies, bonnet shapes, stays,
Lambs Wool and worsted Hosiery of every size,
Kid, beaver, doe, Berlin, and lin'd Gloves,
Muffs, Boas, Operas and Swan Stocks,
Superfine blue and black cloths, Ladies' habit do.
A beautiful assortment of fig'd and plain merinos,
Fancy printed cottons and Furnitures,
Regatta stripes, lining cambrics & Jaconets,
Grey and white Shirtings, twill'd cottons,
Red, Blue and white Flannels, Serges, Baize,
Drugget, padding, canvas, Osnaburg, Boys' belts,
Diapers, towelling, damask table Linen,
Lastings, Shalloons, Jeans, Ginghams,
Valencia Vesting, worsted Shawls,
Jacconet book and check'd Muslins,
Sheet waddings, cotton warp, boys cloth caps,
Men's beaver and silk Hats, Also,
Eight Trunks, containing,
One thousand pairs Ladies Boots & Clogs, ass'd.
The whole of which will be disposed of at the very lowest market prices.
St. John, Oct. 21.

More Valuable Goods.

Received per the ship *Liverpool,* Johnson, from Liverpool:

5 CASKS and 2 cases HARDWARE, consisting of Japanned Tea and Knife Trays; cake & bread Baskets; socket Lamps, &c.; bronze and lacquered Lustres—one, two, and three lights, with glass drops; candlesticks, tapers, spell cups, card racks and table Bells; telescope hearth Brushes; Hat and Umbrella stands; Patent candle Lamps with Glass and candles for ditto; Brass Fire Irons; Bed and table candlesticks; drawer and curtain Pins and Bands, Pullies, &c.; stands for hanging or setting before fires; copying Presses; Norfolk Latches; 2-foot Rules; cork drawers; Thomson's screw Augurs, from 1 1-2 to 1 3-4 inch.

1 cask of CUTLERY, viz:—sets of Balanced Ivory Handled table and dessert Knives and Forks; do do. without Forks; sets of tip, forebuck, white bone, stag, buck and sham buck, Table and Dessert Knives and Forks; Fine tip Oyster Knives and Forks, with pin and guards; Butcher's Knives, from 7 to 10 inch; saws, steels, cleavers and mincing Knives; cards of single and double bladed Pen and Jack Knives; cards of scissors, tailors shears; a few pairs silver pickle Knives and Forks.

Also, a few cases (for children,) with Knife, Fork and spoon, plated on steel; German silver Pencil cases; plate powder, polishing paste, &c.

Also, 27 Bags Porter corks and taps;
5 Boxes patent metallic wick Mould candles;

Which, with his present stock on hand, with those daily expected, he offers to the public low for cash or approved payment, wholesale and retail.
EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.
11th Nov. 1836.

Received,

Per *St. Patrick,* Breen, Master, from Liverpool:—

27 CASKS Wrought NAILS; 15 do. 4dy. cut do.; 10 pieces Petersham; 10 do. drab and blue Pilot cloths; 10 do. Padding; 50 do. White Flannels; 60 do. Red do.; 100 pairs 8, 9 and 10-4 Blankets; 20 pairs 12-4 do; 3 pieces point do; 80 do. Merinos, assorted colors; 20 do. cotton bedtick; 50 do. dark Prints, assorted; 80 do. Grey Shirting; 50 do. white do; 30 dozen long drawers; 6 do. short do.; 16 do. Guernsey Frocks; 10 pieces striped cotton; 10 dozen comforters; 6 ditto Drab Monkey Jackets; 4 do. Pea do.; 6 do. blue and drab Flushing Trowsers.
Oct. 28. JAMES OTTY.

MILL SAWS.—60 ROWLAND'S Philadelphia MILL SAWS, assorted sizes, just received, and for sale *low,* if applied for immediately.
Nov. 25. *RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.*

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.

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.

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.

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.

Antigua Sugar.

81 HOGSHEADS, } Bright Antigua
6 Tierces, } SUGAR;
Just received, and for sale low from the Wharf.
Nov. 4. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Paints, per Glasgow.

400 KEGS WHITE LEAD,
100 do. Green PAINT,
50 do. black ditto; 30 do. red ditto;
Oct. 14. J. & H. KINNEAR.

New Wholesale Woollen and Manchester Warehouse,

NELSON STREET, SAINT JOHN.

Now opening, with an extensive Stock of GOODS, suitable for the Fall Trade; consisting of—

212 ENDS superfine Saxony, blue, black, & medley CLOTHS,
174 ends refined do. do.
94 pieces cassimeres—assorted colors,
163 do. striped, ribbed, checked, zebra, and plaid Buckskins and [illegible] Petershams and Harringtons,
80 do. Pilot Cloths,
10 do. Bath coatings,
8 do. Extra superfine Mohairs,
270 do. 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 9-8, 5-4, and 8-4 White Flannels,
210 do. red ditto,
560 do. 6-4 color'd Merinos,
380 do. do. do.
2360 do. 2-4, 7-8, 9-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, & 9 4 brown cottons,
426 do. do. White do.
375 do. Beetled shirtings
98 do. Homespuns,
108 do. extra stout Apron checks,
860 pairs Blankets, ass.
3280 pieces silk and cotton Handkerchiefs,
370 doz. ass. cravats,
70 do. ditto chinealle, Filled and Plain Rockspun Shawls;
91 do. Thibet, Plaid, worsted and cotton [illegible]
5 cases 4-4 Irish linen
4 do. Diapers, ass.
7 do. Linen Thread,
5 do. Brussels, urlings and collar Edges,
3 do. do. Laces,
5 do. fig'd and plain Bobbinett,
68 pieces cotton Ticking,
30 do. Linen ditto,
146 dozen London and Paris made Stocks,
114 dozen London Hats
400 boxes of Liverpool Soap,
20 puncheons patent WHISKY.

Together with a variety of other articles:—the whole comprising a Stock of Goods worthy the attention of Retailers and country merchants. Having been purchased for Cash in the markets, and selected with the utmost care by the Subscriber, they are now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.
October 28. HUGH DOHERTY.

New Goods.

The Subscriber has received from Liverpool, a large assortment of New Goods, among which are:

BLUE, black, brown, olive, and drab Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; plain and fancy stripe Buckskin; Molbourne rib do.; printed Muslins and calicoes; 4-4 Irish Linens; thibet, challie, silk, rockspun, and worsted shawls and Handkerchiefs; ladies and gentlemen's fancy silk Handkerchiefs; Muslin collars; Edgings, Laces, and Quilling Nets; ladies' and gentlemen's white and colored silk, woollen, and cotton Hose and Half Hose; white, black, & col'd silk Gloves; fancy Kid do. with and without spring cuffs; berlin, beaver, and cotton ditto; Moleskins and Fustians; bleached and unbleached cottons, check and Homespuns; jacconet, mull, book, cambric, cross barred, and swiss Muslins; plain and figured Bobbinetts, French Ginghams; gent's black and colored silk stocks, and fancy Muslin cravats, ladies' satinnett shoes; two cases of well assorted ribbons; and 2 do. Gentlemen's Beaver Hats, with a great variety of cultery, Hardware, &c.

He also expects by the first arrivals from London, another addition to his present stock; all which will be found on inspection as cheap as any in the city.
EDWARD DOHERTY,
Nov. 4. *South side Market square.*

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE Subscribers having entered into Co-Partnership, beg to acquaint the public that they intend carrying on the Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods Business, under the firm of CORBETT & TRENTOWSKY, in the stone building in Prince William street, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Robertson.

WILLIAM JAMES CORBETT,
A. C. O. TRENTOWSKY.
St. John, Nov. 25, 1836.

Canada Flour & Pork.

Just received per schr. Maria, Mary, and Charles, from Quebec—

SUPERFINE, Fine, and Fine Middlings, FLOUR, from the Gananogue Mills.
Prime and Prime Mess PORK—for sale from the wharf by
Nov. 11. *Ratchford & Lugrin.*

Chain, Anchors, Blocks, &c.

1 CHAIN, 1 1-8 inch, 90 fathoms,
2 Anchors, 13 cwt.; 2 ships Wheels;
200 feet of bushed Blocks; 4 large top Blocks,
For sale by C. M'LAUCHLAN,
Oct. 21. *South M. Wharf.*

Agents for the Chronicle.

Fredericton, -	S. MULLER, Esquire,
Woodstock, -	J. BEDELL, "
Sussex Vale, -	Major EVANSON,
Richibucto, -	JAMES D. WELDON, Esq
Norton, -	Mr JOHN ELLIOTT.
Gagetown, -	W. F. BONNELL, Esq.
St. Andrews, -	WM. KERR, Esq.

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.

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.
1 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.

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; Sattinetts: Moleskins; Figured and Plain Norwich and Thibet SHAWLS; Handkerchiefs; lin'd Gloves; FURS,—MUFFS, BOAS, VIGONIA 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.

Pork, Flour, Corn Meal.

200 BARRELS Irish Prime Mess PORK,
4 do. India, do. do. very fin.
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.

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. Anchoivie, French Capers; Onions; Walnuts; Girkins and Piccalilla, &c. &c.; which will be sold low for cash, or approved payment.
EDW. C. WADDINGTON.
St. John, October, 7.