



Fhronicles

Terms-15 shillings per annum ;]

"Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque."

[12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

The Chronicle,

The University of the product of the

ms—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in fac.—When sent by mail, 2s. 6d. extra.
Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ental.) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing genneatly executed.

lay, - 6 46 6 3 41 9 1 day, - 6 46 6 4 54 9 5 day, - 6 47 6 sets. 10 3 nesday, - 6 48 6 4 59 11 1

THE SISTERS.

[concluded.]
.—Prejudices against mo
pox.—Maternal apprehensis
sure.—Parental disappoint

woman.'

You are not a mother, or you would

. Sut I am a man—a Christian, and a clergyman and I, therefore, hope I feel as I meed not be ashimed to feel, in each and all of those characters. My mode of off ring consolation was not relisted and I seen took n.y departure, with a sad present ment, however, that the worst fears of the unhapp

I called the next day, and found the physician's prediction perfectly confirmed. The poor girl was extremely il. Both her parents were in the room, and in tears. Jane had been sent for a he was attained by the rister's bedside; her checks suffused with the gushes of intense sorrow. She held Elvivira's hand; and although the mother besought her to remove from the apartment to avoid the risk of infection, she declared her determination of continuing in the sick chamber. She was not, herself, oware that she had been vaccinated; but no appresention of personal danger could keep her from the dids of one who. Hough she had not been ever of

celebrates without success. The father's grief was petulan without success. The father's grief was petulan —the mother's querulous, and both seemed to thir that the visitation of heaven was unnecessarily, not unjustly, severe. My expostulations were prounced professional,—my sincerity questione not directly, but by implication; and my attempt to console considered officious. I made allowance for the excitement of grief, and was silent; but don't quit the mourners. I felt that I had a duty of the control of the

not quit the mourners. I felt that I had a duly to perform above the little mortification arising from doubted integrity, and resolved still to do all it my power to administer relief where I saw it would be soon required.

Toward the affection of the property of the season had advanced with rapid strides, and the virulence of the attack had already began to manifest itself. The sufferer was restless, and her mind seemed to be labouring under some secret load of anxiety. She sobbed hysterically. Her family and myself were standing round her bed. Jane was seated by her, holding her hot, spotted hand, and seated by her, holding her hot, spotted hand, and to occasionally whispering in her ear words of southing. The unhappy girl at length withdrew her hand, and hiding her face under the bed-clothes, exclaimed with a burst of hysterical emotion. What a wretch all have been to wrong so innocent and good a sister! I she suddenly threw the bed-clothes from her head and chest, fixed her eyes with a piercing expression upon the countenance of her father, who was standard the search of the search o

I have been to wrong so innoem and good a saser She suddenly threw the bed-clothes from her head and chest, fixed her eyes with a piercing expression upon the countenance of her father, who was standing at the foot of the bed, and said, in a loud, guttural whisper, 'Father, I have wronged dear Jane: she was innocent of the foul deed of, which you suspected her, and which has ever since fixed your displeasure upon her. I stole the sovereign, and, learing detection, dropped it into her pocket at the moment I was caressing her. Forgive me, Jane,—I am the criminal: forgive me father,—mother, pardon me; let me hear the words of forgiveness

She fainted under the strong impulse of her feelings, but soon recovered to hear the words of pardon from every tongue. This appeared to compose her.

The agony of her parents, however, at the mortifying discovery of her criminality, knew no bounds, by but it did not obtain for the elder girl one kindly aspirgation of parental love. They seemed mortified at the discovery that their favourite child was tainted with moral turpitude, from which the elder was entirely free. I confess, it rejoiced me to hear that of the innocent Jane had received so unequivocal an excellation. She fell upon her sister's neck, and ratified her forgiveness by a copious and carnest flood of tears. The invalid was calmed: she seemed as if her bosom had been relieved from a load which would have crushed her; but the parents were only rendered the more supremely wretched.

They/arraigned the dispensations of a wise and mereful Providence, in having given them children, which were to them a bane rather than a blessing; for they could not make up their minds to look upon the eldest girl with those deep and absorbing feelings which nature prompts in parents towards their offspring, when they are truly worthy. They had roused within their own becomes the desired of the providence of their could not be paint in the desired of their could not be paint in the desired of their could not be paint in the desired of their could not be paint in the desired of their could not be paint in the desired of their could not be paint in the desired of their could not be paint in the desired of their could not be paint in the desired of their could not be paint in the desired of their could not be paint in the could not be pain

From this time-the invalid grey hourly worse. Her whole body, was so thickly covered with pustales, that not a speck of its natural surface could be seen. The small-pox was of the confluent kind. Her face was so swollen as to obliterate every trace of beauty, and the deep red tinge with which it was overspread, rendered it only the more unsightly. For twenty-four hours not a ray of hope was entertained that she could survive the attack. She did shrvive it, however, but to become an object of piteous deformity. Her face was so frightfully seamed and scarred, that not a feature retained its original proportion. The corners of her eyes were drawn downward, and a hideous chasm was opened into her nose, by a contraction of the right nostril. Her lips were, purple and drawn upward; and not general tule of the soft of the sum of the sentence of the beauty which had obtained for this unhappy gift the general tule of the lovely Elvira L.—She rose from her bed of blighted branch. All that remained of her former beauty was her figure, which had escaped the ra vages of that dreadful malady, by which her once

the features had been so greeously ansured.

Upon her recovery, her temper became soured;

and, in proportion as the general admiration was
windrawn, her mortified vanity-recoiled upon her
excitable passions, which gage at a new impulse,
and it vented itself in pecvishness and ill-nature.
She rendereds her home a scene of incessant conflict, reprosching both father and mother as the cause
of her present deformity. Pointing to her distorted
lineaments, she faunted them with their criminal
prejudice, in refusing to have her vaccinated when
an infant. See to what you have brought me,
the she cried veheuently, while tears trembed in the

SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1836.

ever took as the source of an my misery."

At length the partiality of her parents began to give way before the perpetual moroseness of their indulgent-child. The domestic repose was marred, and they now began severely to feel the punishment of having indulged so criminal a partiality. It was now too late to recall a past error. Their daughter had grown beyond the influence of their control, and she ruled them both with a rod of iron. A blight had fallen upon their domestic peace, but they had wantonly courted it, and were suffering the penalty.

CHAPTER III.

tunes.—The laudlord's son.—The marriage.—Elvira's misery.—Sisterly tenderness.—More changes.—Jane L.—'s marriage.—And happiness.

A cloud now suddenly gathered over the nonse of a few months, became irremediably bind. His repinings were constant and inthe course of a few months, became irremediably bind. His repinings were constant and impetuces. He was obliged to relinquish his employment under government, and to retire upon the small gratuity of forty pounds a year, having no positive claim for length of service. This was a dreasful stroke. Being a man of restless temper, without mental resource, he bitterly felt the severity of his bereats ment. It came upon him like a blight from the desert, when the sky above appeared clear and unclouded. His wife was not a person to soothe him under the asperity of circumstances, and his daugeter's forwardness was only another drop of gall in the now turbid current of his destiny, which flowed sluggishly forward, presenting everywhere the las-

Mr. and Mrs. I.— removed to lodgings in a cheap house, in the purious of the m.-tropolis, where t used still to visit them, unwilling to abandon my friends in their destitution, when I might benefit them, if not by my advice and admonition, which was never yery favourably received,—at least by that palpable mode of assistance which, to the needy, is more-acceptable than the offerings of consolation, or the lessons of religion. I always found them in a state of grievous disunion. The father's morqueness, and the mother's coldness, were such antagonist qualities, that peace was stifled between them: whilst the daughter's self-will, which neither parent had power to control, rendered their house a scine of perpetual anarchy. The girl's tempor seemed to have soured with the departure of her beauty, and she had become an other of ministral dislike.

Although, however, it was so evident that the parents had irretrievably rained the temper of the youngest child, by immoderate and criminal indigence—say, in pite of the ungrateful return she made to them, for years of anxious tenderness, their partiality towards her did not subside, neither did they feel an atom more affection towards the ekler girl, who was a favourite with all who knew had not been accounted to the control of the cont

anything that regarded net social commors.

Neither Mr. nor Mrs. L. expressed satisfaction at these tidings. The daughter seemed to feel a deep and almost savage envy as she reflected upon the difference of Jane's condition and her own. It was a melancholy thing to witness how the finest sympathies of her nature were gradually deadening in the bosom of this unhappy girl; and I frequently endeavoured to recall her from the obduracy into which her heart was perhaps insensibly lapsing; but she listened to me with impatience, though not with disrespect, and I perceived that my remonstrances made no effectual impression. They significantly that the state of the raind, like Water from the cygnet's wing; or, if they did produce any

The old awing, that misfortunes never come single, is founded upon a natural sequence of events, and is, therefore, no more than a very evident traism, which was never hidden in a well, but is always upon the surface, and obvious to every observer. The reason why misfortunes never come single, is that every misfortune proceeds from a source where others are produced with it, and the moment one is natured, the rest follow in their regular succession. Besides, it is a continually fructifying principle, and each new misfortune scatters around us the elements of many others, which are

Since her father's reverses, the home of Elvira L. had been writefuel. She was obliged to perform some of the household drudgery. Her music was given up for the more indispensable employment of the needle, or other necessary duties, arising out of those social restraints, which her father's blindness had imposed upon the family. This was repulsive to her proud spirit. She was continually complaining. Her petulance increased, and the miseries of her parents increased precisely in the same ratio. To them her temper was a severe test, at once of spiritual discipline and of domestic trial but it failed in evolving any moral good, though it

The house in which Mr. and Mrs. L. and the youngest daughter lodged, was rented by a cabine maker, in a small but respectable way of busines whose son had just returned from sea, and was no living an idle life, upon the wages received for twelve-month's voyage, as mate of a merchant-ve sel. He was a blaff, sturdy, well-looking person with that sort of superficial open-heartedness, which is rather a conventional characteristic of the said than the natural quality of the man and often obtain for him a sympathy which he as often forfeits by a

This young man and Elvira L. had occasionally met, but not the slightest suspicion was entertained that any intimacy existed between them, beyond that casual one naturally arising from the intercourse usual among friends dwelling in the same house. Mr. and Mrs. L. were, however, one morning, shocked to find that their daughter was missing In her room was found a note, signifying that, or that very morning she was going to be married to their landford's son. This, in fact, took place, to the deep mortification of both her parents. The only satisfaction that remained to them, amid their wretchedness, was the knowledge that their daughter was the man's wife; for, atirst, they had feared by more than the worse.

The wretched consequences of this impruder step too quickly followed. The valgar husban began by beating his wife, and, after subjecting he to a course of ill-usage for several months, he de serted her, and she returned to her parents a sickly heart-broken mother.

The eldest daughter, whom both father and m ther had treated with such unkindness, was no their only comfort. She contributed greatly to the support, allowing them minety pounds a year, out a salary of one hundred, which she received fro her amiable and generous patron. She was b based by all in the home, where she had found comfortable home, since her retirement from h own family. She had marked the ways of Prov dence in the clastenings of mercy which had fally

h expressed to me, when I saw her after their reverse For fireumstances, and looked forward to the great I moral results with an earnestness equalled only by the deep anxiety which she felt for the spiritual of welfare of her family

The younger daughter now, instead of becoming a solace to her unhappy parents, was to them a continual source of disquiet. She had brought upon them an additional incumbrance, that increased the privations under which, notwithstandingshe aid derived from the salary of their elder girl, they labored with painful repurpance. Poor Elvira had, however, become an altered person. The misfortunes which followed her own imprudence had subdued her spirit, and she bore the moroseness of her father, and the querslous repining of her mother, with a meckness that showed her failings had been the result rather of misguided indulgence, than the natural growth of her heart. As she looked on her infant, and thought upon the misery of which it was more than probably born to be the victim, her heart was smitten with a pang of agony, and tears ralled fast over her wills and seared cheek. Her

c excise, had been shot. Although he had fixed or with uniform unkindness, she could not but delore the fate of a man sent thus untimely to his, count, and that man the father of her babe.

Lhave seen her gaze upon her orphan child until er breast would heave, her eye droop, and her lip unver with a paroxysm of sorrow that had frequenty moved me to deep sadness; still she was subduded and resigned; but this change had not rendered er a consolation to her parents. When she was roward and tyrannical, they petted and yielded to er tyranny; now that she was resigned and enduring, they continually reviled her for the difficulties which they accused her of bringing upon them.—ler home was, beyond description, wretched; and he only real kindness she received in her own family, was from that sister whom she had so unkindly, our release worked.

so criefly wronged. The sweet girl issee to soome her with a persuasion so endearing, as to prove a medicament to her fractured heart, and drew from her frequent and bitter regret at former injury.—
The visitation which had overtaken this family, the it wrought a happy moral change upon poor Eivira, produced none upon her parents. They suffered; and, it must be confessed, they deserved to suffer, them to a sense of their errors, and to look upon the state of bereavement to which they had been reduced, as a chastening of transfendent, Mercy, pointed out to them the favourable effect produced upon the mind and heart of their daughter, Elvira, by the afflictions with which she had been visited. This seemed to make an impression upon the obdurate spirit of the father, and he admitted that some

good had arisen out of the evil which had come upon them. Finding that his prejudices began to yield, I continually plied him with the best arguments at my command, to bring him to a better tone of minding the secondary of the

heavy stroke of afficients when had alaze upon missufficing family, was the means of, bringing "thehearts of the disobedient to the wisdom of the just." Poor Elvin suffered another shock from the chastening Hand, by which she had begy so severely tried and disciplined, for that inheritance preserved for the contrite in the kingdom of God's glory. The blast of death fell upon her babe; it was blighted in the bud. She mourned over it withislentbut intense greef. It was summoned to a better home, and she gradually rolinquished her sorrows for the solace which that reflection conveyed.

which that reflection conveyed.

The climax of misfortue had now been reached and the bright arm of mercy was lifted over the house of mourning. The stream of their sorrow had run to overflowing, until the fountain could afford no further supply.

About this period, a young man of wealth, in the habit of visiting at the house of Lady——, fell in love with Jane. He made her an offer of his hand. He was all she could desire—as good as he was wealthy; and within a few months ofter the offer had been made and accepted, they were lunited. She quitted her patron and pupils with regret, and with the blessings of the whole household. Her parents and sister were taken from their household digag, in the out-kirts of the town, and placed in a comfortable hobse near Brunswick-square, where the elder daughter now resided. They were generously allowed, by the husband, a yearly sun, which enabled them to live in far greater comfort than they had been accustomed to enjoy, even before Mr. L's blinduess had obliged him to reliquish-situation under government. Present prosperity, however, did not obliterate from their minds the tesson which adversity had taught them. Elvira was an altered woman, and freely udmitted that her misfortunes had been to her the greatest earthly blessing;—that pur for these, she should not know how to enjoy present prosperity. Mr. and Mrs. J. united in the same sentiment. Their happiness increased with their years, and this they owed, under they had once repudiated from their hearts; but they lived to see and acknowledge their error. I

Natural Philosophy & Mechanics.

ON THE MANUFACTURE AND USE OF SOLUBLE GLASS.

(Translated from "Traite de Chimic appliquee aun Arts, par Mr. Dumas, by James Reuwick, LL.

mistry in Columbia College, New York.)

Soluble glass, is a simple silicate of potassa o soda, which unites perfect so ability in boiling water to some of the general properties of common glass: besides, although the uses to which soluble glass is applied are very different from those o common glass, the study of it will farmish such eact and close analogies to other discriptions of glass that we are compelled to include it in the group of

The discovery of soluble glass and of its uses, is due to a distinguished German chemist, from whom we derive all we have to say in relation to it. This glass, when dissolved in water, forms a liquid which may be applied to cloth or wood, for the purpose of rendering them incombuspible. In fact, by the evaporation of the water in which it is desolved, a layer of a substance capsible of fusing when heated, is deposited on these bodies, which is capable of, protecting them from the contact of air necessary for facer combustion.

tooking solution of caustic potassa; but, this process eang both inconvenient and costly, connot be praised upon a large scale.

When sand and carbonate of potassa are heat combon, the carbonate and is trever wholly drive

p anxiety which she felt for the spiritual of her family.

The founder daughter now, instead of becoming to her unhappy parents, was to them a consource of disquiet. She had brought upon a additional incumbrance, that increased the su under which, notwithstanding the aid desum the salary of their elder girl, they labored inful repugnance. Poor Elvira had, however, the salary of the salary of their elder girl, they labored inful repugnance. The misfortunes followed her own imprudence had subdued decreased the carbonic oxide escapes, and the potassa, freed, either sublimes, or combines with the salary formed.

d she bore the moroseness of her father, is alons reprinting of her mother, with a at showed her failings had been the of misguided indulgehee, than the matter of her heart. As she looked on her thought upon the misery of which it in probably born to be the victim, her item with a pang of agony, and tears of her sillow and scarred cheek. Her was not yet full. Her husband, upon her, had associated himself with a gang, and in an encounter with the officers does not not allow the her of a man sent thus untimely to his that man the father of her babe.

In order to obtain soluble glass of good and a distribution of the carbon when precautions are necessity in the product will not be entirely soluble in was a glatter with a gang to the product will not be entirely soluble in was a glatter with a gang to the product will not be entirely soluble in was a glatter with a gang to the product will be left. In addit the glass indeed the product will be left. In addit the glass indeed the product will be left. In addit the glass indeed the product will be left. In addit the glass indeed the product will be left. In addit the glass indeed the product will be left. In addit the glass indeed the product will be left. In addit the glass indeed the product will be left. In addit the glass indeed the product will be left. In addit the glass indeed the product will be left. In addit the glass indeed the product will be left. In addit the glass indeed the product will be left. In addit the glass indeed the product will be left. In addit the glass indeed the glass in additional glass of good and a glatting, creation are not product will not be entirely soluble in was a glatting of the product will be left. In addit the glass in the product will be left. In addit the glass in the product will be left. In addit the glass in the product will be left. In addit the glass in the product will be left. In addit the glass in the product will be left. In addit the glass in the product will be left. In addit the glass in the product will be lef

on the qualities of the glass.

The sand and carbonate of potassa (pearl-ash) are taken in the proportion of two of the latter to three of the former, and to 19 parts of pearl-ash and 15 of sand, 4 parts charcoal are added. A less portion of charcoal mustreet be taken; on the contrary, if the form of potasis employed be not sufficiently pure, a larger proportion of charcoal may be advantageously employed. This substance accelerates the fusion of the glass, and separates from it all the carbonic acid, of which there would otherwise remain a small quantity, which would have an injuri

ous effect.

In other respects the same precautions that are employed in the manufacture of common glass, are to be observed. The materials must be first well mixed, then fritted, and finally melted in a glass pot until the mass becomes liquid and homogeneous The melted matter is taken out of the pot with an iron ladle, and the pot is then filled with fresh frit Thirty payment of pearlish 45 of gind and 15th

Thirty pounds of pearsas, 45 or sand, and 1210s of powdered charcoal may be taken for a charge with this quantity, the heat must be continued for or 6 hours

The crude glass thus obtained is usually fulf of a blackish grey colour, and transparent at the edges

blackish grey colour, and transparent at the edges
is sometimes it has a colour approaching to whiteness
in and at others is yellowish or reddish; these are in
e dications that the quantity of charcoal has not been
aufficient.
If it be exposed for some weeks to the air, it un
the dergoes slight changes which rather tend tolumprove

it han injure its qualities. It attracts a little moisture, free the greet, which slowly penetrates its mass, with the moisture of the surface. If it be exposed to heat, must a undergone this change, it swells up, owing to the escape of the aqueous uniter it has absorbed. If it often to prepare it for solution in boiling we

undergone tas change, it sweaks up, owing to the escape of the aqueous unatter it has absorbed.

In order to prepare it for solution in boiling water, it must be reduced to powder by stampers; if this were, not done, it would dissolve to slowly. One part of glass requires from 4 to 5 of water for its solution.

The water is first heated to eballition in an open boiler, the powdered glass is then added by degrees, and must be continually stirred, to prevent it from adhering to the bottom. The ebullition must be continued three or four hours, until no more glass is dissolved: the liquor will then have acquired the proper degree of concentration. If the ebullition is checked before this state is attained, carbonic acid will be absorbed by the potassa from the air, which will produce an injurious effect; for the same reason, too great a quantity of water must not be employed, for during the long evaporation which will then become necessary, the carbonic acid of the water will treadily combine with the potassa of the water will readily combine with the potassa.

When the liquer becomes too thick, before the whole of the glass is dissolved, boiling water must be added.

be added.

When the solution has acquired the consistence of syrup, and a deasity of 1.24 to 1.25, it is sufficiently concentrated and fix or use. It is then permitted to rest, in order that he insolutable parts may be deposited; while it is cooling, a corraceous pethicle forms upon the surface, which after a time disappears of itself, or may be redissolved by depressing it in the liquor. This pellicle begins to appear during the ebullition, as the liquor approaches a state of concentration, and may even serie to indicate this state.

When the erude glass is of a proper composition, it contains but few saline impurities, and no sulphuret of potnosium: it may be treated in the way we have described. But if it contain any notable proportion of these substances, they must be separated before it is dissolved; this separation may be effected in the following manner:—The powdered glass is exposed to the action of the air for three or, four weeks, during which time it must be frequently stirred; and if it run into lumps, which will happen in moist weather, they must be broken up. The glass, as we have stated, attracts moisture from the air, and the foreign substances either separate or effloresce. It then becomes easy to remove them from the glass. It is sprinkled with water and frequently stirred. At the end of three hours helpor is removed, it will then contain a part of all the saline impurities, and a little of the slicate or potissa; the powder is sigain to be washed will fresh water. Soluble glass, thus treated, readily dissolves in boiling water, and the solution leave dissolves in boiling water, and the solution leave

As soluable glass is employed in the liquid for alone, it is kept in this state for use. To preserve it no particular care is necessary; as, even after a lone space of time, it undergoes no particular change, the solution have been properly prepared. The only precaution is not to allow air to free an access

A similar product may be obtained by using a car bonate of soda instead of one of potassa. In this case, two parts of the soda of the shops is require for one of selica. This gloss has the same proporties as the other, but is more valuable in its uses. The solutions of these two kinds of aless may be mixed in any proportion whatever, and this maxim is more serviceable unscene cases, than either of their

which when concentrated becomes turpud and or issent; it has an alkaline taste and reaction. It solution mixes in all proportions with water. Why the density of the solution is 125, it contains near 28° per cent. of glass: if the concentration be red beyond this point, it becomes so vised the may be drawn out in threads like molien glass. Finally the liquor passes to the state of a vitra dimension of the property of the state of a vitra dimension in the property of the state of a vitra dimension of the property of the state of a vitra dimension of the property of the state of a vitra dimension of the property of th

ution is applied to other bodies, it dries rapidly a nmon temperatures, and forms a coat like van Adulties glass when deied does not undersoon

msn. Soluble glass, when dried, does not undergo any perceptible change when exposed to the air, and attracts from it neither meisture nor carbonic acid; neither has the carbonic acid of the atmosphere any well marked action for the percent percent acid is passed through the solution, the glass is decomposed, and hydrate of silica deposited. But a weak solution becomes tarbid on exposure to the air, and is after a time decomposed wholly. When the glass is impure, an efflorescence is formed after a while, which may be produced either by the carbonate and hypothesis of potassa, or by chloride of potassam.

Soluble glass dissolves gradually without residuant in boiling water; but no cold water the solution is so slow as to have led to a belief that it does not dissolve at all. It however never becomes entirely insoluable except when it contains a much larger proportion of silica, or when it is inixed with other bodies; such as the earths, metalic oxides, &c., with which double or triple salts are formed, as is the case in the common glasses.

hase in the common glasses.

Soluble glass which has beeen exposed to the sir, and is afterwards submitted to the action of heat, swells and cracks at first and melts with difficulty, it then loss about 12 per cent, of its weight. It then loss about 12 per cent, of its weight. It therefore contains even when solid, a considerable quantity of water, which it does not lose when simply dried by exposure to the air.

Alcohol precipitates it unaltered from its solution water. When he solution is concentrated, but its alcohol is required for precipitation, and it peed to he highly resided. Pure soluble glass may referre be castly dytained from an inpure solution the use of alcohol. The alcohol being added, a gelatinous precipitate is permitted to settle: the permatant liquor is decanted, the precipitate colited, rapidly streed after the addition of a little lid water, and subjected to pressure. In truth, wever, this process is attended with some loss, a veven cold water will rapidly dissolve the precipied glass, in consequence of its minute division. The acids decompose the solution of glass. They

the form of powder.

Liss.—The properties of soluble glass fit it for numerous and varied applications. It has been used in the theatre of Munich as a means of safety

from fire.

All sorses of vegetable matter, wood; cotton, hemplimen, paper &cc., are, as is well known, combustible; but in Jorder that they, shall burn, two conditions are requisite, an elevated temperature, and free contact of air, to furnish the oxigen necessary for their transformation into water and carbonic acid. When once set on fire, their own combustor developes the heat necessary to keep up the chemical action, provided they be in contact with air If deprived of such contact, and made red hot, they will, it is true, yield inflamable volatile products, both the carbon which is left will not burn, as it is deprived of air, and thus the combustion will stop of itself Sue's is the part which all the incombuston will stop of itself sue is the part which all the incombustion will stop of itself sue is the part which all the incombustion will stop of itself sue is the part which all the incombustion will stop of itself sue oxygen at a low red heat, to either carbon or to yaro gen. These salts met as the vegetarle matter is

and of air, and thus the combination will also of itself. Such as the part which all the itself flowble salts are coxygen at a low red heat, to either carrison or hydrogen. These salts melt as the vegetir-le matter becomes heated; they form upon it a consumpenetrable to the air, and either prevent altogether, blimit is combustion. The phosphate and borate or, month have such a character, but they are so re-diffusionable in cold water, as to be liable to objection, which cannot be urged against solubble [1].

Although soluble glass is of itself a good preservative from fire, it fulfils the object better when it is mixed with another incombustible body in powder. In this case the solution for glass sets in-the same manner, as the oil of painters. The several coats have more body, become more soled, and more durable; and if the substance which is added he of proper quality, congulate by the action of fire into a strongly adhesive erust. Clay, whiting, calcined houses, powdered glass, &c., may all he employed for this purpose; but we cannot yet say with certainty which of them is to be preferred: A mixture of clay and whiting, appears to be better than either used separately. Calcined bones form with: slable glass a very solid and adhesive mass. Litharge, which, with the glass, makes an easy fusible mixture, does not give a product fited for coating wood, as the mixture contracts in drying; it therefore cracks, and is easily separated. Finit glass, and crude soluble glass, are excellent additions. The latter ought to be expessed to the air after it is pulverized, in order to attract moisture. If it be mixed with the solution, and be then applied to any body whatever, it in a short time forms a coating as hard as stone, which, if the glass be of good quality, is unalterable by exposure, and resists fire admirably. The scoric of iron and lead, felspar, fluor, may all be employed with soluble glass; but experience alone can decide which of these substances is best and in what proportion they are to be employed. We should advise that the first coat should always be a simple solution of the glass; and that a similar solution be applied over coats composed of its mixture, with a step substances, particularly when such with a semi-

with other substances, particularly when such a dot is uneven and rough.

The last named substances form a solid and durade coating, which suffiers no change by exposure to he air, does not involve any great expense, and is easily applied. But, in order that it may not fail, sarticular care is to be taken both in preparing and no order to cover wood and other bodies with it, the solution must be made of a pure glass, for otherwise it would efforesce and finally fail off. However, a small degree of importary is not impiratous, sithough after a few days a slight efforescence will appear; this unay, be washed off by water, and will not show itself a second time. When a durable covering is to be, applied to wood, too strong a solution must not be employed at first; for in this case it will not be absorbed, will not displace the air from the pores, and in consequence will not adhere strongly. It is a good plan to rub the brusil's several times over the same place, and not to Spread the conting tho ligibily. For the last coats a more concurrence doubtion may be employed, still it must not be too thick, and must be appread as evenly as possible. Each cost must be thoroughly dry before another; is applied; and this well take, in warm and

be too thick, and must be spread as evenly as possible. Each cost must be thoroughly dry before another is applied; and this will take, in warm and dry weighter, at least twenty four hours. After two hours the coat appears to be dry, but is stall in a state to be softened by laying, on another. The same inconvenience will then state, which occurs when a thick coat of a concentrated solution is applied; the coat will crack, and does not aftere. This, however, is only the case when potassa is the base of the glass, for that formed from seda does not

aspear to crack
In applying soluble glass to the woodwork of the
Theatre at Munich, 10 per cent, of vellow clay
(ochre?) was added. After six months, the cost
had suffered but little change: it was damaged only
in a few places, where it had need of some rep. ir.
This arose from a short time only having been allowed for the preparation and application of the
glass, and they were therefore done without proper

When this mode is employed for preserving theatre from fire, it is not enough to cover the

190013 COPY

well known, by all who ar with the North American North West wind does not rian from the Isle of Haut!

The want of sufficient wat lers, must be attributed to t glect of the second Engineer it was at that time, and whos it was at that time, and whost to guard against any such circumstance taking place—reflection, this young man the has an awful responsi upon him, when he knows, gent conduct, was the cause calamity.—To theosteward I tribute of praise, is, in an estimate of praise, is, in an estimate, and inevitable destribile, he was most indefat exertions to save his fellows many that are now alive, muther sleep of death, had he peated risk of his own life, s from the drowning elements

From the Courier of Sati Nearly all those who perished we strange land, far from their homes While we commiscrate with their lies we cannot help noticing a pecu-in the case of Capt. Reed, which r to his home, at this moment, do Since he left his family a week; children, a fine boy, seven years of denly ill, and died after an illness o hours;—and to his personal and ings, is thus added a far greater p holding one of his offspring sleep death?

ASOTHER STEAMER.—We learn several of our spirited Merchants a Joint Stock Company, for the peing the Royal Tar, and that it is t possible, to purchase a first rate be and bring her out in the spring, joice at this, and trust we shall see once more affloat in a gainst standard. Post Office.—We unde

Howe, jun. Esq. is appointed Master for the Province of

TY.—At the Annual Session tution, held at the Masonic day evening last, the followere elected Office bearers JAMES WOOD, Esq. M. D. LEWIS W. DÜRANT, Vice JAMES AGNEW, Treasurer WILLIAM MILLS, Secreta

WILLIAM MILLS, Secreta.
The Philosophical Society
June last, and altho' the r
that period have been com
in number; we have the
stating that there is every p
Institution progressing bot
bility and in numbers.
At a late meeting, Si
most respectable Master M
forward and enrolled their
want of a Mechanics' Institt
ty, has been long felt, and
late our Mechanics upon th
this Society, wherein they
nate and obtain both practic
tical knowledge. Preparat
made for the importation of
on science, and of useful ar
company their mouthly leed

Corporation Menagerie.— formed that our worthy Ald cret conclave) met (at the shillings and sixpence per of the very worthy purpose of CITY MENAGERIE, and appoin committee for purchasing, the most choice animals, mittee attended the sale. Wednesday last, and a very selected for the said menag to be exhibited daily in the or Police Office is not fully wither meeting will should. other meeting will shortly the same rate of wages, w body elect will be appointe and the place of exhibition made known.

DOWNING-STREET, Sept. 10 .gracionsly pleased to nominate a General Lord Aylmer, Knight Co Most Hon. Military Order of th Knight Grand Cross of the said

letter, dated Quebec, 9th Och " About 300,000 ft. of tin broken up and blown adrift lence of the winds, out of th is an immense loss of prope Gilmour, Atkinson, Price, Wood & Gray, and others,

Sr. Aspraws, Oct. 27.—An a tive to the Charlotte County Ban our columns which arises from a part of those interested in the well as of the County g Banking establishment in St. An produce inconvenience to each of lowed by all that a larger Bankin Intelly necessary to meet the legit demand, and it is consequently of

from the North Hest. Now it is an experimental for the contraction of the contract plant and the sound and the contract plant in the contract plant and the sound and the contract plant and the contract plant and the late of sufficient water in the suffic

Institution progressing both in respectability and in numbers.

At a late meeting, Sixteen of our most respectable Master Mechanics, came forward and enrolled their names. The want of a Mechanics' Institution in this city, has been long felt, and we congratulate our Mechanics upon the formation of this Society, wherein they may disseminate and obtain both practical and theoretical knowledge. Preparations are being made for the importation of the best works on science, and of useful apparatus to accompany their monthly lectures.

Cornoration Menagerie.—We are in-

Corporation Menagerie.—We are informed that our worthy Aldermen (in secret conclave) met (at the tune of seven shillings and sixpence per day each.) for the very worthy purpose of establishing a city menagerie, and appointed a special committee for purchasing, selecting, &c. the most choice animals. The said committee attended the sale of animals on Wednesday last, and a very fine Bull was selected for the said menagerie; whether to be exhibited daily in the Court House or Police Office is not fully settled. Another meeting will shortly take place, at the same rate of wages, when one of the body elect will be appointed bull keeper, and the place of exhibition be publicly made known.

Cabrera, the Carlist general, was fesieging Gandes, but was compelled to raise the siege, on the Sth. by the approach of Gen. San Miguel, and retreated upon Beccie.

On he 12th. Gomez was in Utiel, and had been joined by Quiloz Esperanza, and El Seranor.—
His prisoner Lopez had attempted to escape, but failed. General Alaix left Cuenca for Utiel, in pursuit of Gomez, on the 13th. Thus it seems that the Carlists.

Important dispaches are said to have been received from Paris at Madrid, on the 15th; supposed to announce definitively the line of conduct to be pursued by the French government.

Don Manuel Aguiler has been appointed envoy extinodiancy and minister plenipo. to England.

Arrangements were in progress, throughout the kingdom, for the sale of the property of the religious communities, the produce to be applied to the expenses of the war.

The Callists and Christinos were in proximity not far from Vittoria, the former occupying the left, and the later the right, bank of the 4-bro.

Dowsing-Street, Sept. 10.—The Kinghasheen racionsly pleased to nominate and appoint Lieut. ceneral Lord Aylmer. Knight Commander of the fost Hon. Military Order of the Bath, to be a hight Grand Cross of the said Order.

widow of the late late.

Whence of the winds, out of the coves, there is an immense loss of property. Messrs, Gilmour, Atkinson, Price, Baird, Farline, Wood & Gray, and others, are sufferers."

On Wednesday evening, aged 21 mont el, only son of Mr. Samuel Thompson, Me this city.

On Thursday morning, Mary, infant d M. H. Perley, Egg. aged 3 months.

From the Courier of Saturday.

Nearly all those who perished were strangers in a strange land, for mutier former and kindred.

While taken the case of Cap Rein their formers and and families of the case of Cap Rein their formers in the case of Cap Rein the case of Cap Rein their formers in the case of Cap Rein the case of Cap Rein their formers in the Rein the second their in the case of Cap Rein their formers in the Rein the second their formers in the Rein the second their formers in the Rein th

poice at this, and trast we shall see Captain Reed once affort in a galiant stancer—Observer.

POST OFFICE.—We understand that J. Howe, jun. Esq. is appointed Deputy Post Master for the Province of New Brunswick.

New-Brunswick Philosophical Societies of the state of her state of the state New-Brunswick Philosophical Society
TY.—At the Annual Session of this Institution, held at the Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening last, the following persons were elected Office bearers for the ensuring year:

James Wood, Esq. M. D. President,
Lewis W. Durant, Vice President,
James Agnew, Treasurer,
WILLIAM MILLS, Secretary.

The Philosophical Society was formed in June last, and altho' the members since that period have been comparatively fewin number; we have the satisfaction of stating that there is every prospect of the Institution progressing both in respectability and in numbers.

At a late meeting, Sixteen of our

MARRIED,

gracionsly pleased to quanimate and appoint Lieut. General Lord Aylmer, Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight. Grand Cross of the said Order.

The following is an extract of a private letter, dated Quebec, 9th October:

"About 300,000 ft. of timber have been broken up and blown adrift from the violence of the winds, out of the coves, there."

A MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Subscriber, at 12 o'clock, on Saturday the 5th day of November next, for the purpose of making further assessments and transacting any other business which may legally come before them.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. H. PERLEY, Secretary.

St. John, 28th Oct. 1836.

New Wholesale Woollen and Man-chester Warehouse,

NELSON STREET, SAINT JOHN.

NELSON STREET, SAINT JOHN.

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

212 E NDS suitable for the Fall Trade; consisting of—

213 E NDS suitable coxtra stout A pron checks, as medley CLOTHS, 174 ends refined do. do. 94 pieces cassimeres—associad colors. 183 Jo. striped, ribbed, checked, zebra, and paid Buckskins and Satin Tops, 170 do. ditto chinealle, filled and Plain Rockspun Shawis; 91 do. Thibet, Plaid, worsted and cotton ditto. 5 cases 44 Irish linen

ditto.
5 cases 4-4 Irish linen
4 do. Diapers, ass.
7 do. Linen Thread,
5 do. Brussels, urlings,
and collar Edges,
8 do. do. Laces,
5 do. fig'd and plain
Bobbinett,
65 pieces conten Ticks Harringtons, 80 do. Picterstants and Harringtons, 80 do. Pilot Cloths, 10 do. Bath coatings, 8 do. Extra superfine Mohairs, 270 do. 34.7-8, 4-4, 9-8, 5-4, and 8 White Flannels, 210 do. red ditte, 500 do. 6-4 colord Merines Bobbinett,
68 pieces cotton_Ticking,
30 do. Linen ditto,
146 dozen London and
Paris made Stocks,
114 dozen London Hats
400 boxes of Liverpool
Sonp,
20 puncheons patent
WHISKY

rinos, 380 do. do. do. 360 do. 2-4, 7-8, 9-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, & 9 4 brown coffans

5-4, 6-4, & 9 4 brown and the second of Hats cattons, 426 do. do. White do. 375 do. Beetled shirtings 95 do. Homespans, 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. HUGH DOHERTY.

New Goods.

The Subscribers are now landing, ex. Saint Patrick from Licerpool;

BALES Prints: 10 do. Slops;

B bales Cloths and Cassimers:

10 bales white and grey cottons: 3 do. cotton wary

4 cases Muslins;

5 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 Sheeta and Ties and Rafting chains,

200 boxes Sonp; 4 bules Flannels,

Ex Scotia, from Licerpool,

217 coils cordage; 10 bales canvas;

4 bales Slops; 4 cases Merinos,

Ex ship Glasgon, from Groenock,

4 bales Grey Paper; 2 do. carpets;

3 hogsheads LOAF SUGAR.

Ex Barlow, from London,

13 Packages of BHITISH, 6004hs

Ez Barlon, from London,
13 Packages of BRITISH GOODS.
Ez Edward Thorpe, from kicerpool.
650 Barrels fine Dantzie FLOUR.
16 Store, 20 barrels Pork, 15 hhds. Sugar, 20 chests Tea. The whole of which will be sold at very low rates for each or approved Nata-3-

October 21, 1836.

Chain, Anchors, Blocks, &c.

CHAIN, 14-Sinch, 30 fathoms,
C 2 Anchors, 13 cwt.; 2 ships Wheels,
200 feet of bushed Blocks; 4 large top Blocks,
AN ALCHIAN

Antigua Sugar.

81 Homilans Bright Antigua
Sugar Sugar

Just received, and for sale low from the Wharf.
Nov. 4. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

For Greenock-Direct.

srinda. Walker, St. Kitts, 21—S. Gontid, salt, 31st, brig James, Miller, Nassan, 16—John Wishart, salt, hides, mahogany, &c. schr. Caroline, Broad, Priladelphia, 12—to order, ballast. Sable, Hummond, Halifax, 15—Ratchford & Lugrin, assorted cargo.

Nov. 2, schr. Thistle, Best, Philadelphia, 8—John Robertson, flour and corn meal.

CLEARED.

Ship Pearl, Fletcher, Bristol, timber Frederick, Westcott, Liverpool, timber. Spruce, M. Ferron, Londonderry, do. Mary Ann, Billord, Waterford, timber. P. I. Nevius, Brown, New-York, ass'd cargo. Schr Parseverance, Appleby, Boston, fish. Hebe, Griffin, Philadelphia, plaster. Francis, Fields, Boston, plaster. But the stand of the processing the Saint John BRIDGE, that they confine their Masts to the height prescribed by the Act, otherwise they will be made liable forany injury sustained in consequence of their neglect; and will be prosecuted in terms of the Charter. By order of the Board. JOHN ROBERTSON, President. JOHN ROBERTSON, President. JOHN ROBERTSON, President. St. John, Oct 28, 1836.

St. John Mills and Cannil Compuny. A MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Students assessments and transacting any other business which may legally come betore them. By order of the Board of Directors, M. H. PERLEY, Secretary. St. John, 28th Oct. 1836.

P. Rugs, Rose and Fancy Point Blankets, Flushings and Pilot Cloths, cotton, Twist, Grey and White Shartings, Blue & Brown Petershams, Bread cloths and cassimeres, Red and White Flannets, candlewick, Bedücks, Bombazettes, Merinos & camlets, checks and Brown Hollands, cases Gilt and Fancy Buttons, Sewing Silk, and Twist, Hossery, Gloves, Braces, Umbrellas, &c. Siawls, Handker-chiefs, Sarsnetts, Furniture Prints, &c.

Oct 28. *** RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.**

Racepixed.

Received,

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

27 CASKS Wrought NAILS: 15 do. 4dy.

26 cut do.: 10 pieces Petersham; 10 do.

White Flanuels: 60 do. Red do.: 100 pairs 8, 9 and

104 Blindets: 29 pairs 12-4 do: 3 pieces point do:

80 do. Morinos, assorted colors: 20 do. cotton bed
tick: 50 do. dark Prints, assorted: 80 do. Grey

Shirting; 50 do. white do:; 30 dozen long drawers;

6 do. short do:; 16 do. Guernesy Frocks: 10 pieces

striped cotton: 10 dozen comforters: 6 ditto Drab

Monkey Jackets: 4 do. Pea do.; 6 do. blue and

drab Flushing Trowsers. JAMES OTTY.

W.G.LAWTON.

Offers for sale a variety of NEW GOODS. Intely received per Norval, from Laverpool, and Aid de Camp, from Landon, viz:

DLACK And celored SULK VELVETS;

Plain and fancy Ribbous;
Black and col'd Silks, plain and fig'd sarsnets:
Barcelona, Brussels, Thibet and fill'd handk'ls, Thibet Shawls, black crapes, laces, netts, Quillings, Infant's cambric caps, rich lace Veila, Massin Frock Bodies, bonnet shapes, stavs, Lambs Wool and worsted Hosiery of every size, Kid, beaver, doe, Berlin, and be defined, Massin Frock Bodies, bonnet shapes, stavs, Lambs Wool and worsted Hosiery of every size, Kid, beaver, doe, Berlin, and be defined, Massin Frock Bodies, bonnet shapes, stavs, Lambs Wool and worsted Hosiery of every size, Kid, beaver, and be and black cloths, Ladies' habit do A beautiful assortment of fig'd and plain merinos, Pancy printed cottons and Furnitures, Regatta stripes, liming cambries & Jaconets, Grey and white Shirtings, twill de ottoms. Red, Blue and white Flannels, Serges, Baize, Drugget, padding, canvas, Oansburg, Boy's belts, Diapers, towelling, danuask table Linen; Lastings, Shalloons, Jeans, Ginghams, Valencia Vesting, worsted Shawls, Jacconet book and check'd Muslims. Sheet waddiggs, cotton warp, boys cloth caps, Men's beaver and silk Hats, "Also, Eight Trunks, centraining, Oue 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.

St. John, Oct. 21.

TEA.

FEW Chests of Fine Britza, just receives A from the E. I, Company of archouse, at Hair law, for sale by

JAS. T. HANFORD.

250 PAIRS Rose & Whitney BLANKETS, 100 pieces 7-8 & 6-4 black and rolled MLRINOS;
109 pieces red, white, and Yellaw Flannels, 80 do assorted cloured CLOTHS, 20 do corded and plain mill'd Cassimeres, 1500 do assorted handsome Printed Calicos, 150 do Grey and White Cottons, 150 dozen plain and corded Cravats, 150 do men's and women's assorted Hose, 150 do silk and lasting Slocks, 40 do handker L stifners, 10 cases mens Hats, 50 pieces Linen and cotton Bed Tick, With a variety of other Goods.

St. John, Nov. 4.

A few very superior Gents. Frock and Dresss
20 do assorted behome Printed Calicos,
250 do Grey and White Cottons,
150 does make the time Calicos,
150 do men's and women's assorted Hose,
150 do sak and Issting Stocks,
150 do men's and cotton Bed Tick,
150 do shandker'f, stiftners, 10 cases mens Hats,
50 pieces Linen and cotton Bed Tick,
With a variety of other Goods.

St. Jahn, Nov. 4.

Stock-in-Trade—By Auction.

More Trade, the store of Mr. W.M. RoBERTSON, Prince Wm. Street—
A LL his STOCK-In-Trable, comprising a rery Valuable and Extensive Assortment of Bratish Goods, suitable for the season, and recently imported, all of which are of a superior quality and the latest fashions.

T. L. NICHOLSON,
T. The sale will be continued from day to day until the wince as soid.
The sale will be continued from day to day until the wince as soid.
The sale will be continued from day to day until the wince as soid.
The sale will be continued from day to day until the wince as soid.
The sale will be continued from day to day until the wince as soid.
The sale will be continued from day to day until the wince as soid.
The sale will be continued from day to day until the wince as soid.
The sale will be continued from day of November of the Calicon of the call and the quality and the wince as soid.
The sale will be delayed the continuence that the quality will be the best.
The arrangement is intended to be continuous, for the importation of one or mare cargoes anneally.

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
St. John, Sh Oct. 1836.
Cheap School Books & Stationery, &c.; Prayer Books, plain and gilt; Missels: Kirk Pselm Books; which he will sell at reduced prices. Also, RULED PAPER, for Ledgers, Journals, Day and Ladika, Trom Canton, direct.—Prices and terms will be made such as to insure a continuance of their custom.

The particular day of sale will be stated as soon as practicible.

Oc Public Sale of Teas.

The subscribers beg to acquaint I those requiring a Winter supply of good TEAS, that a general assortion on rabout, the third day of November on or about, the third day of November on or about, the third day of November will be made such as to merit the attention of persons in the trade, and the quaities will be found such as to insure a continuance of their custom.

LT The particular day of sale will be stated as soon as practically.

Oct. 28.

RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

The above sale is unavoidably postponed to a future day, of which, due notice will be given.

New and Fashiouable Continuals of the custom of the custom

and Welsh Flannels and green Baize;
I case TOYS;
I truss Patent CALF SKINS;
I case Mackwingh's India Rubber Clonks, Capes,
and 'Solies's
Cases Ladies SHOES and BOOTS; Spanish
Fur Boots; Gentlemen's Patent Leather and
cloth Boots, snow boots, &c.
Cases Gentlemen's fashionable oval waterproof
Beneve 14 Vis;
I case Jet Necklaces, Bracelets, and shell Side

1 cons Jet Necklaces, Bracelets, and shell Side Combs: I do assorted Curis, Frizzets, and Medona Bands:
F do Slates, Writing Fluids, and cards of Pens fot,copying Music and for engrossing;
2 hogsheads FURS: Ladies and children's multigand Bons, Capes, French Shawls, Gros and Satin Cleopatras: Fur Trimmings in great variety: Gentlemen's CAPS and BOAS, consisting of Meck Sable, Munk, Lyrix, Fruine, Chinchilli, Black Bear, Swan, Bush Martin, Jennet, Racoon, Isabella Hare, and Creamer Linck and grey Crimea Skins.

All which, along with the Stock of choice Goods on hand, form an assortment well worthy the attention of the public.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON.
St. John, 21st October, 1836.

Wheat and Flour.

3000 B USHELS WHEAT: 50 burrels
For sale by W. R. STREET & RANNEY.

Detober 7, 1836.

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.

Clothes, Blankets, & Merinos
By Acction.

On Monday and Tuesday next, will be sold at the Subscribers' Sale Room, beginning at 11c o'clock, a large quantity of season able Goods—consisting of:

250 PAIRS Rose & Whitey Blankets, 80 do assorted coloured Clothis, and Yellaw Flannels, 80 do assorted coloured Clothis, 80 do assorted handsome Printed Calicos, 250 do assorted handsome Printed Calicos, 250 do Grey and White Catenos, 250 do assorted handsome Printed Calicos, 250 do assorted handsome Printed Calicos, 250 do assorted handsome Printed Calicos, 250 do Grey and White Catenos, 250 do assorted handsome Printed Calicos, 250 do Grey and White Catenos, 250 do Grey and White Grey and Catenos, 250 do Grey and White Catenos, 250 do Grey and White Grey and Catenos, 250 do Grey and White Catenos, 250 d

The subscribe has recived from Liverpool, a large assument of Nam Goods, among scholar art property of the Live helds. State plan and fancy stripe Buckskin; Mohourner rib do.; printed Mushus and Calicose; 44 through the State helds and gentlements of large skill Hundkerchiefs; Indies and gentlements of gentlements of large skill hundkerchiefs; Indies and gentlements of gentlements of large skill hundkerchiefs; Indies and gentlements of gentlements

30 ends rich satin, check and gured silk velvet, essimerette, and Valentia Vesting;
10 do. Livery Vesting;
1 case fancy, mourning, spotted, and cap Blond Quilling; colored Lisle Gauze, Gymp, Lisle and Blond Edging and Lace; 4:4 white, plain and figured Blond for sleeves; fashionable Caps; harness-book for Window Curtains;
1 rich French Imperial CLOAK;
1 do. Curcassian Cleak;
1 do. Curcassian Cleak;
1 do. Curcassian Cleak;
2 de case Anticiai FLOWERS. Plumes, rich figured satin Bonnets, corded robes, down sleeves, silk tringe, gymp and braid;
1 case bline, black, brown, and Mole Beaver BONNETS,—plaited Beaver, white under;
3 do, gallooms, sarsnet and satin plain and figer Ribbons and Belts;
1 do. Mantua, Challi, and other fancy Dresses;
1 do. Ganze Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, and Vells;
1 doe Cevis; Muslin and Lace Collers and Capes; fancy Frills; oiled silk Aprons; black, embroidered and printed silk Aprons; black, bendundered and printed silk Aprons; black, Bandaums and Barcelouas; fancy Bandaums, Cravats, silk and satin species in great variety;
1 do. Persian, plain and figured Gfo de Napies and Damask and worsted Clotis and Covers;
64 and 8-4 carpet covering;
1 do. Bransk and worsted Clotis and Covers;
6-4 and 8-4 carpet covering;
1 do. Bransk and worsted Clotis and Covers;
6-4 and 8-4 carpet covering;
1 do. Bransk and worsted Clotis and Covers;
6-4 and 8-4 carpet covering;
1 do. Dersok Royal Spool and Cotton Bails;
1 do mixt Pins, in I Ib. 4 lb; and 1 lbs;
2 pieces white, red, and vellow Flannels, Patent and Welsh Flannels and green Baize;
1 case TOYS;
1 truss Patent CALF SKINS;
2 proper sevent care and cap Blond and cap Blond and and and prime these fields and capes; trust Patent CALF SKINS;
2 proper sevent cape and capes; transparent capes and capes and

18 2 528 6d
none Pork, Canada prime mess
278 6d
none
18 5d Prime. £6 15
18 5d Lrish prime mess £6 10
18 5d Provincial £6 5 a 6 10
Rice. 16 a 30% Ros 9d Rais

Shad,
Cod, cwt. 15s a 16s Tobocco,
Pickled, bl. 16s 3a 17 6 Ten, Boben,
Alewives, 15s a 16s 3d
Congo,
Mackerel, no. 1. none
Souchon
2, 36s
Twanky
3, 25s
Hyson,
Herrings, Canso, 23s
Hysons
Glass,
Timber, red
Gh. 5s 6d a 6s White do
Hams, Sd a 3 1-2d
Birch,
Hidge,
Holdes,
Hidge,
Jos 6d a 8s Vinegar,
Wixes,
Jone, pig Congo, is 6d a 2s Souchong, 3s 9d a 4s ysen skin 3s 8 a 4s r, red pine, 20s te do. 30s h, 20s a 22s 6d is, £10 ir, 9d a 3s 9d

Bar. 17, 10s a £20 Refined. 25 a £26 Leither, Eng. 1s 9 a 1s 10 Canada, 1s 3d a 1s 4d Lead, pig. cwt. 45s Sheet, 43s 6d a 45s Molasses, 42s 8d a 2s 10d W

Bills on England, 9 a 9 1-2 per cent, prem New York, 1 1-2 a 2 per cent, ,, Halifax, 2 1-2 a 3 discou

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

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

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

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

Sir William—and here, again, the hondard the New World. Young men were those who then tried the experiment of emigrating. They hired themselves for two or three years to pay the charge of passage, and for a small portion of land and a few implements of agriculture. The successes of the first emigrants and their letters to their friends induced others to follow; and in a few years, annual and general emigrations on a great scile have moved from Switzerland and Germany to America. The sobriety, hardilhood, and industry common among all these people, adapt them admirably for the colonisation of wooded countries; and were I to proceed to found a new colony, and wanted settlers, I do not know, on the Continent of Europe, those that I would prefer—taking them with all their excellent moral and physical qualities—to the inhabitants of the Swiss valleys.

Sir William—and here, again, the hondard frame and here, again, the lonn baronet's confession is important—attributes in the substitutes in and there revolutionary measure of the united state of a mile the revolutionary measure of the revolutionary measure of the revolutionary measure of the united state of the duty of the public service, tre

tions to distant countries, either in order to obtain subsistence, or otherwise to advance their condition in life.—My Note Book, by M'Gregor.

The New vehicle Retardes—Much curiosity has been excited in Oxford by repeated trials of a new invention intended to regulate the speed of carriages when descending a hill, by means of which they can instantaneously or progressively lock both the hind wheels. The apparatus was applied to a four-herse stage, which was loaded with passengers, and, on ascending and descending a hill, was found to answer all the purposes intended. The inventor then proposed that the coach should be taken down the hill without the horses, and it was frequently stopped while proceeding at the rate of twelve miles an hour. Many practical gentlemen had ample proofs of the principle of the invention by having the coach lifted up, and the hind wheels allowed to turn, free on the axle, when it was found that a two-pound weight placed on the extreamity of the wheel would agently bring it round, but when the first degree of retarding power was applied, it took a weight so placed of fifteen pounds to bring it gently round, the second degree thirty-six pounds, and the fourth degree fifty-six pounds, and the fourth degree three-quarters of a hundred; but with this weight no one persulation when the second between the propose of the invention by having the coach lifted up, and the hind wheels allowed to turn, free on the axle, when it was found that at wo-pound weight placed on the extreamity of the wheel would agently bring it round, but when the first degree of retarding power was applied, it took a weight so placed of fifteen pounds to bring it gently round, the second degree thirty-six pounds, and the fourth degree fifty-six pounds, and the fourth degree efficy-six pounds, and the fourth degree fifty-six pounds, and the first pounds and the fourth degree fifty-six pounds, and the f

And all that was may now move more recent that the second degree thirty-six parts of the second degree thirt

were 1 to proceed to found a new colony, and wanted settlers, I do not know, on the Continent of Europe, those that I would prefer—taking them with all their excellent moral and physical qualities—to the inhabitants of the Swiss valleys.

On determining to emigrate, a resolution which poverty and the want of employment alone compel them to adopt they sell every thing (except a horse if they have one) to pay their expenses to Havre, and their passage thence to America. They then construct a light covered cart in which the family travels over France, sleeping in the same vehicle at night, while the horse feeds on the grass along the road, and living themselves as they can until they sell the horse and cart, for whatever they can get. These emigrationing their country, the Swiss ever remember the place of their brink, though abandoning their country, the Swiss ever remember the place of their brink, though abandoning their country, its Swiss ever remember the place of their brink they sell the horse and cart, for whatever construct, all the swiss and Scotch, between which and Scotland have produced, especially two, similar effects—that of men enlisting as polders in foreign services, and of emigrasion, called med day to disease that yound be miles; and when he sent at the supposition of the same which are the place of their brink which the family the theory of country), is more commonly experienced by people who have been brought up should be a produced, especially two, similar effects—that of men enlisting as polders in foreign services, and of emigrasion, called med day and the distance of love of them is the same which are the place of their brink which the same of the control of the same of the same of the same of the control of the same of the same

NOTICE. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Fr and the Public generally, that he has

VALUABLE IMPORTATION OF

Per Woodman, and James Lemon.

73 BALES and Cases, containing: Merir
single and double width; plain
figured SHAWL DRESSES; red white, and
fightery Flannels: Serges: Shalloons: Wood single and double width; plain and Saligured SHAWL. DRESSES; red white, and Saligure Flannels; Serges; Shalloons; Woollen CLOTHS; striped and plain Kerseymeres, Waist-coatings; Bombazetts; Sattinetts: Moleskins; Figured and Plain Norwich and Thibet SHAWLS; Handkerchiefs; lin'd Gloves; FURS,—Murrs, Boas, Vigonia Mitts; lambswool, mohair, and silk Hose and half Hose; Ladies' Winter Boots and Shoea; grey, white, and printed Cottons; Muslins, Sheetings, Osnaburghs. Hollands, Regatta Shirtings, Lianes, Dispers, Towellings, Druggets, Gingbams, Tickings; a large assortment of Buttons, &c. The above are offered either wholesale or retail.

Market Square, October 7.

By the Glasgove, From Greenock:

SH 198. LoAF SUGAR, 2 puns. Whiskey,
20 bags Barley; 8 casks Tea Kettles;
60 pieces Grey Cottons; 20 do. Farmiture Check,
10 do. Tartans; 30 dozen Scotch Bonnets.

Shearth.

10 do. Tartans; 30 dozen Scotch Bonnets.
October 14.

AMES OTTY.
Sheathing Paper, &c. per Glasgow.
10 BALES of Sheathing Paper, of good quality, 1 bale of brown Wrapping at Cottober 14.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Risec 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 endument, it will be sold at the cost of paper and printing.

Oct. 12.

STEPHEN HUMBERT.

COMMISSARIAT, NOVA-SCOTIA, Holifaz, 28th July, 1836.
NOTE.—The number of Bills required and amount of each to be stated in the Tender.

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

Of a new Weekly Newspaper, to be called The Chronicle; And Published by LEWIS W. DURANT & CO

PROSPECTUS

1. 1. 29 vizz bian, lack; underty, pupples, unprelia, previde grow, access, i. Index Canada and Padding; supperlia, previded grow, access, i. Index Canada and Padding; supperlia, previded grow, access and padding; supperliament of the Canada and Padding; Sala, and Mantard Spoone; Dritteniam Mend Berger, and the Canada and Padding; Sala, and Mantard Spoone; Dritteniam Mend Berger, and the Canada and Canad

a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention. For sale by

GEORGE BLATCH,
Blookseller, Stationer, &c.

Who has for sale, (lately received per brig Pink,
(from London;)

Pattent Piccolo PIANOFORTES, by
Sopression of the solution of the property of the person of the solution of the property of the person of the solution of the property of the person of the p

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

JUST RECEIVED, per ship Aid-de-Camp, from London: Eight Cases of STATIONERY, BOKS, &c. with complete Sets of the Saturdy 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.

AMES and Cases, containing: Merinos, and procured from writers of agknowledged talent, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers.

numbers.
This approved family Newspaper is strictly neu-tral in religious and political matters, and the un-compromising opponent of quackery of every kind MAPS.

compromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to such other attractions as they may be enabled to impart to both publications, the publications are intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-sis states of the Union, &c.; exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the scaboard, 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 generonsly extended to them, could warrant.

Texas: —The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in ith large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia 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, vize; three Dollors per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

LTF our copies will be sent for Ten Dollars.

MYMAKIN & HOLDEN, successors to WOODBURY & CLARKE.

Sept. 10.

Agents for the Chronicle.

S. MILLER, Esquire, J. BEDELL, " Major Evasson, James D. Weldon, Psq

can or Butter, Cotton Warp, Glass,

**C. &c. C. C. TIRKINS BUTTER; 1000 feet 8×10

**SO FIRKINS BUTTER; 1000 feet 8×10

**So casks Warren's Liquid BLACKING,

**So lbs. Loaf Sugar; 200 bundles Cotton Warp,

**So bags Race Ginger; 10 chests Congon TLA,

**Cott. Logwood, bbls. superfine & fine Flour,

**Bags Navy Bread; 44y. 10 & 124y. Nails; Putry,

**Patri Oil, (boiled and raw.) and a variety of other articles which will be sold low for each by

**GEORGE M. BURNS,

Sept. 16.

NOTHEE

TS hereby given, That a second and final Divisions and selections are considered as a second and final Divisions and selections are considered.

A Shereby 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 Trontas S. Warne, late of this City, Merchant, and will be paid to the respective creditors who are puries to the Seed of Trust, upon application at the Office of Gronge Warrelers, Esquire, where also will be exhibited to any of the said Creditors, the accounter of the Trustees.

1 ROLL, of 14 ewt. SHEET LEAD, for Schepers; Also, in store, 300 Bargels 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:

The Subscriber offers for sale, just landed:

DUNS. high proof Jamaica RUM;

20 lahds. and 100 barrels very choice
SUGAR.

September 23. BIBLE SOCIETY NOTICE.

A T a meeting of the Committee of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, held on the evening of the 4th instant, John M. Robinson, Esq: Barrister, was appointed Treasurer of the Society, in place of Angus M' Kenzie Eeq: who has left the Province. The Collectors are requested to make their returns forthwith to Mr. Robinson, that the Accounts may be made up and the business of the Society suffer no impediment.

JAMES PATERSON, St. John, 6th October.

St. John, 6th October.

Secretary.

Pork, Flour, Corn Meat.

200 B ARRELS Irish Prime Mess PORK,
20 Do. Canada Prime Pork, 150 do. Nova-Scotia, do.

20 Tierces Irish Prime Mess BEEP.

20 Do. do. India, a very superior article for family use.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John. Sept. 30, 1836.

Carpeting, Cloths, &c.

UST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE:

DALESScotch CARPETING;

Bale Strip'd and Mix'd Cassimeres;

Bale common COUNTERPANES;

Bale Beetled SHIRTING;

Ditto Red, Blue, and White FLANNELS;

Box plain and Corded Crayats.

Sept. 30. 3w. J. & H. KINNEAR.

Bxtract of Wild Thyme,
PoR the cure of Chapped Hands, broken Chilblains, exerciated Nipples, &c: For sale at
the Circulating Library.
October 7.
A. B. TRURO.

Vol. 1.

Is published ev. Durant & Cuse, Prince W Terms—15s. p. vance.—When

Bank of New-sq. President.—I ny.—Hours of be iscount must be in the days imm ays.—Director COMMERCIAL B. dent. — Discount I Hours of business, Discount must be days preceding the week: R. M. Jarveck: R. M. Jarveck: CITY BANK.—J.C Discount Days, M hours, from 10 to 3 must be lodged at Saturdays and We Hugh Mackay, Es New-Brunswiger New-Brunswicz John M. Wilmot every day, (Sunday [All communicatio Committee for Oct Ray, Mark Dole, E

Kay, Mark Dole, I Savings Bank.— on Tuesdays.—Cas Acting Trustee for Marine Insuran committee of Unde 10 o'clock, (Sunda October: William Whitney. From the Dias TH

A new acquaintan

-Dress.-Expre
My first introdu
ings.-Visit the V
mister the Sacram

-Returns.-I ms chapel to which alternate preac become an object neighbourhood. gant house, near pany, as it was returned from always were b I should proba her, but that I Sunday morning at the chapel, sh at my church in was extremely of I felt an anxiety her. She was a son; not hand countenance of

commonly suffus melancholy. T her dress was impression at or Indeed I have or men there is a selectual in the s true, that a wom may be an unga-true, that a w-measure of und-self with great e-of the slattern, strong and cultiwill not have a r other case, a goo of a fashionable absence of taste er. But you fre she appears to ventional graces unity which assi thing she wear

costume are, as person. Her dre index to it. I g a few of the ra rules; but they met with, and su was the fair wid speaking. Fair, skin was like sn ed by the lustre soft hazel eyes, t tures at once a beyond descripti ty of her counte pression; for, we eyes, she had no would be pronou was the magic s features were ble whole, that gave it