THE

Weekly Chronicle.

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The Chronicle,

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Weekly Almanack.

DECEMBER.	S. & R.	MOON	H W.
3 Saturday,	7 20 5	1 17	6 30
4 Sunday,	7 21 5	2 27	7 36
5 Monday,	7 22 5	3 40	8 37
6 Tuesday,	7 23 5	4 58	9 30
7 Wednesday,	7 24 5	6 49	10 18
8 Thursday,	7 25 5	sets	11 7
9 Friday,	7 26 5	5 15	11 54

New Moon, 8th, 8h 21m. morn.

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 Keator, Esq

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SAVINGS BANK.—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesdays.—Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.—Acting Trustee for October: T. Millidge, Esq.

MARINE INSURANCE.—I. L. Bedell, Broker. The committee of Underwriters meet every morning at 10 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)—Committee for October: William Jarvis, F. A. Wiggins, James Whitney.

Miscellany.

From the Diary of a London Clergyman.

THE HYPOCHONDRIAC.

Mr. C——.—His character.—Strange malady.—His accomplishment.—A lover of literature.—The quality of his mind.—His scepticism.—My reception.—Impression caused by the interview.—Repeat my visit.—Hypochondriasis.—Strange impression.—Unsettled belief.

One morning shortly after I had taken my breakfast, word was brought to me by the servant that a lady desired the favour of a few minutes' conversation with me. Miss C——was printed upon the card, in a small Italian text. I desired the lady might be admitted. A fashionable looking woman immediately entered the room, and after apologizing for intruding upon me at so early an hour, said it was the wish of her family that I should see her brother, who was singularly afflicted, and who, they were apprehensive, was slowly but gradually dying. I enquired the nature of his complaint, at which she seemed somewhat embarrassed,—telling me simply, she believed it arose from an extremely shattered state of nerves, but, from his daily wasting, they began to entertain fears for his life.

"Pardon me madam," said I; "but I am sure you will not imagine me guided by idle curiosity, when I ask, what are his general habits?"

"Not in the least; and so far as I can reply to your question I shall do so implicitly. We have always considered him a man of the highest moral principles, with a turn of mind, not what might be decidedly called religious, in the strictest sense of the word, but, nevertheless, imbued with sentiments of the profoundest devotion to God, and of charity towards man."

"Perhaps, as your character of him, in a religious point of view, is rather vague, the root of his disease may be sought in a want of true and earnest religious feeling, or at all events, in this may be found his cure."

"You will, no doubt, sir, soon discover the cause of his malady, in your intercourse with him. It is one to him, poor fellow, of an extremely distressing nature. I had, however, much rather you should learn his secret from himself, than from me."

"But, probably, if I were prepared, by knowing the exact cause of his sufferings I might be better able to supply the remedy."

"Sir," she replied, with great truth, "religion is a cure for all diseases; the application of the remedy is the great difficulty: but no one can administer the balm of spiritul comfort like one of God's ministers. They come to the sick man, under the solemn sanction of Him whose mercies are over all his works, and they always appear as a medium of communication between man and his God. I confess it strikes me forcibly, that my poor brother has not that fixed reliance upon salvation, through a crucified Saviour which he ought to have. In all his conversations with me upon the subject of futurity, he has invariably generalized more than appears to me consistant with a fervid faith. You will be the best judge. We all rely upon the best consequences from your seeing him occasionally. He has never yet received the sacrament; perhaps you might suggest to him that he should do so."

"I will," I replied; and having promised to visit her brother in the course of that evening, the lady withdrew.

In the evening, according to my promise I went to —— street, —— square, for the purpose of being introduced to the person whose spiritual physician I was expected to prove. I was shown into the front drawing room; the door of the back room being open, I observed Mr. C——, lying upon a couch, with his head towards the door, so that he did not perceive my entrance. As I approached the couch, I heard him talking, as I supposed, to some person in the apartment; but when I entered, it became evident that he was alone. His conversation, for such it seemed, was so fluent and earnest, that I could scarcely be persuaded there was no interlocutor, until I reached his side. Even when he saw me, he did not cease for, perhaps, two minutes, but spoke precisely as if he were carrying on a dialogue with some one. I did not disturb him.

After a short interval, he raised himself, and his sister introduced me as the Reverend Mr. ——. He immediately rose, and apologized for his seeming inattention. "But, my dear sir," said he, "I am subject to an infirmity which, after you have known me better, I trust you will forgive. I am not, I hope, naturally an uncourteous man; but I have a somewhat strange distemper, if that may be so called which exists in the mind rather than in the body; my physician terms it, a something unusual in my temperament, and it renders me sometimes apparently rude, when I really mean to be the reverse."

This was uttered in a mild but fervent tone. I seated myself by his side.—There was a pause of some minutes. While his sister gave him a draught which had been prescribed for him, I had leisure to examine his countenance: this was singularly striking. He seemed about forty years of age; but it was the intellectual character of his head, rather than any physical indication, that gave him the appearance of being so old. From the smooth broad forehead, large beaming eyes, and round fresh coloured lips, he might have passed for a much younger man; but, as I afterwards ascertained, he was in his one and fortieth year. He was by no means a handsome man, according to the general formula by which beauty is defined, but his countenance was intellectually beautiful. The soul peeped through the skin at every curvature of the countenance, and spoke with voiceless eloquence in a thousand varied articulations, (if I may so call them,) of silent but radient expression. The moment I saw him he excited a deep interest within me, for he was altogether the most singularly interesting man with whom I had ever conversed. He was pale, but not thin, though he had the feeble and relaxed air of an invalid.

In the course of our first conversation, I soon discovered that he was familiarly acquainted with books,—that he had studied deeply, though his mind sought repose rather in the speculative than the true. This opinion was fully confirmed upon my further acquaintance with him. He possessed an inquisitive spirit, but was never satisfied. It was perpetually in a state of vibration—never at rest. It lacked solidity, but not power; yet, what it had of the latter quality was more the power of impulse than of sober deliberative thinking. He was imbued with a quick, rapid, intuitive, but not a grasping intellect. It wanted scope: it displayed immense penetration, yet was without depth. Though it had the clear brilliancy, it had likewise the thinness of the speculum. He was not a superficial man, so far as knowledge was concerned, for he had studied much, and consequently knew much; but he applied his knowledge superficially. He wanted concentration, and was too much in the habit of diffusing what he knew, so that it spread widely: the further, however, it went, the weaker it became. He was a specious man,—of very brilliant elocution, and had a truly surprising power of riveting the attention. I never listened to him without delight, and seldom without feeling myself wiser.

In our first interview, little passed worth recording. He told me, that he was in an unhappy state of mind, which rendered him at times so depressed, that he prayed for death as a release from the intense agony of his thoughts.

"I apprehend," said I, "that you are labouring under some strange nervous excitement; for, as I entered the room, you were talking to yourself with an earnestness that made me imagine you had a companion." He smiled languidly. "You have partly guessed my infirmity, of which you may know more when we become better acquainted. I am anxious to avail myself of the conversation of a man with whom I can exchange thoughts to my own profit; and this is not the case in our common intercourse with men. They only gave you copper for your gold,—a very lumbering mintage where the treasure house is not over spacious."

"I feel flattered sir," said I, "that you should imagine me capable of making you any better return than copper for your own sterling ore: such as I have, I shall be ready to exchange with you at any time."

This happened to be a favourable day with the invalid: his spirits were better than usual, though every now and then his face was suffused with a deep crimson, as some unpremeditated thought appeared to pass over his memory; this was almost instantly succeeded by a paleness so intense that the lips seemed blackened by contrast with the ashy skin that enclosed them. These changes were but like the light rack of summer suddenly veiling the sun's orb at noon, it comes out the brighter from the momentary suffusion. As these transcient shadows, or rather spectres of thought passed from his mind, it brightened into beautiful energy, and he spoke with a fervid eloquence that alike surprised and delighted me. I allowed him to give to the conversation that current which seemed best to suit the flow of his own feelings, knowing that I should have other opportunities of sounding him as to the spiritual wisdom with which his rich understanding was stored. When I rose to take my leave, he strongly pressed me to repeat my visit on an early day.

The interview with Mr. C——, produced a strong impression upon me. I felt apprehensive that, with such a sagacious and penetrating intellect, I should have insuperable difficulties to encounter in producing right impressions of religion, provided those he had hitherto entertained were wrong. He was evidently not in the habit of taking anything for granted, and the love of speculation to which he seemed decidedly prone, led me to suspect that he was more likely to compound a religion for himself in the crucible of his own mind, than receive it already prepared from that well of salvation, the Gospel, promulgated by Divine Wisdom. My suspicions upon this point were strengthened by what his sister had said to me in our interview, previously to my visit.

I repeated my call the third day after my first interview and found him in a state of extreme dejection. He was evidently labouring under a paroxysm of hypochondriasis. Upon asking him how he felt:—

"Hush!" said he, with a deep contraction of the brow, that almost buried his penetrating eyes beneath the depressed lids, "they forbade my telling you; but, sir, 'tis of no use: I must make you the depository of my secret. I am a miserable tea-pot."

"A miserable what?" I asked, supposing my ears must have deceived me.

"A miserable tea-pot, sir, which is punished twice a day to gratify the luxuries of this unfeeling family. Shame, shame! Morning and evening is the scalding infusion made within this metallic frame, until the very flies refuse to pitch upon it, least they should scorch their tiny limbs; and I feel within as hot as a caldron. 'Tis abominable!"

"But, my dear sir," said I, perceiving now that he was labouring under partial aberration of mind, "there is nothing metalic in your frame. Believe me, it is all pure flesh and blood.',

"Who ever heard," he cried with some vehemence, "of the spout of a tea pot being flesh and blood?"—at the same time, extending and curving his right arm, and bending his left over his side, placing his hand upon his hip, so as to represent the spout and handle of the utensil into which he imagined himself metamorphosed. The action was altogether so ludicrous, that I could not forbear a smile.

"I have suffered, sir," he continued "during the period of my metempsychosis, the torments of the doomed. Though I am a tea-pot, could they not hang me up as a kitchen ornament, without subjecting me to the daily purgatory of making my sentient frame a receptacle for that scalding Chinese compound called tea?—which is nothing better than a boiled weed; in short, a hot, excoriating poison."

This ebullition soon subsided, and I found him perfectly rational, though now and then he appeared to answer an interrogation as if there were a third speaker present. Having gradually led him to the question, as he had been speaking upon the excellence of certain authors, I asked him if he thought any human work equal, even as a composition, to the Bible.

"None, certainly."

"But what is your opinion of it as a divine oracle?"

"That it is partly inspired I would fain believe, because as a whole, it evidently transcends the genius of man."

"But why not wholly inspired?"

"Because no book emanating solely from the Fountain of Wisdom would contain contradictions."

"Then you imagine that the God of all truth would blend his oracles with the falsehoods of men!"

"Certainly not; but men may do so.'

"Can you think that God would permit his revelations to be mixed up with the rude speculations of men, and to be thus palmed upon the world as his divine and exclusive word? Have not some of the greatest and best Christians,—I need only mention Milton, Newton, Boyle, and Locke,—believed the Bible as containing the revelation of His infallible will!—and where they saw no contradictions, it must require some stretch of credulity to believe there are any."

"But they were persons of heated tempers, and fervid imaginations."

"Nay; except only the first, they were men who aimed at truth through the toilsome and devious path of demonstration, and discarded altogether all resources of the mind, which linger upon the alluring but insecure assumptions of speculation, rather than upon those logical deductions which are based on the mathematics, and therefore cannot lie. What Newton, Boyle, and Locke believed might claim the faith of a sceptic."

"But, my dear sir, our belief is not always obedient to our volition. If I wish to believe the Bible to be true, and cannot bring my mind to the conviction that it is so, am I responsible for what happens in spite of my will?"

"Yes, if you do not seek the means of conviction that are open to you. It ought never to be forgotten, in our search after truth, that we are its recipients, through the favour of Him who is the fountain of all truth; and if we do not seek for wisdom through him, we are never likely to find it. Believe me, the consciousness of high intellectual powers within ourselves, is the frequent cause of our miscarriage in seeking for the only knowledge which can make us really wise. We lean the whole weight of search upon our frail reason,—a prop that must give way, unless strengthened by divine sustentation. The man who bends his mind with humility to the task of obtaining "that wisdom which is from above,"—beseeching God's blessing upon his endeavours, is more likely to come at the truth than he who, proud of the vast resources of his own intellect, looks at it like a miser upon his riches, and though he sees the wealth, is blind to the purposes to which it may be applied."

"You are right. I have not sought aid where I should have gone for it. I will think of this,—it is a view that did not occur to me. We are, in truth, self sufficient creatures."

It was evident to me that I had directed his mind upon a new tract of inquiry; and I quitted him, glad to perceive that he was not a pertinacious man, and that he did not adopt a fallacy from the mere love of opposition.

[*To be continued.*]

LIVERPOOL, October 7.

EXPLOSION AT THE POSTOFFICE.

We are glad to state that the supposed author of the diabolical device which had so nearly proved fatal to several individuals at the Post office, as stated in our last, has been apprehended. He turns out to be a person named Gomez, Portuguese, who came from New York to Liverpool lately in the packet-ship Virginian, Captain Harris, and sent off to London shortly after his arrival, having previously, however, put the letters into the Post Office here. On opening those which had not exploded, and which had been sent off to London in the confusion that ensued after the affair at the office, an operation which was performed with great caution, the express sent off by Mr. Banning having arrived in time to prevent accident,—it was found that across, under each seal of three of them, was placed one of those combustible pellets denominated Waterloo crackers, and that the letters contained about one ounce and a half of fulminating silver, which was pronounced by a chemist to possess a force equal to 350 times the same quantity of gun-powder. This was mixed with pieces of nails and small sprigs.—Two of these letters were addressed to persons high in authority at Havannah, and one to a lady of distinction.—All three were addressed as above. A fourth was addressed to a gentleman, and did not contain any powder. This last letter gave an account of his voyage from New York in the Virginian, Captain Harris. This afforded a clue, which was ably followed up by Mr. Peacock, solicitor to the Post office, Mr Whitty, and others, and ultimately led to the apprehension of the criminal in London. He had upon him when taken a seal which exactly corresponded with the impression on the letters. During the inquiry here, it was ascertained that the prisoner had lodged with Mr. O'Hare, Temple street, where he stated that he was a Portuguese. He had communicated in French with a French family who lodged with Mr. O'Hare, and said he had been a servant in the Havannah, and was going up to London to seek a situation. He was seen to write several letters, and the remains of some Waterloo crackers, such as were found in the loaded letters, were found in the fire-grate in his room.

The London papers furnish the following particulars respecting the apprehension of the supposed criminal, and his examination at the Bow-street Police-office. It appears that Mr. Peacock, having ascertained that Gomez had started for London on Sunday night, the 25th ult. by the Red Rover, which stops at the Swan-with-two-necks, Lad-lane, immediately returned to town, and having obtained assistance of Ruthven, the active Bow-street officer, made inquiries at the Swan-with-two-necks, and it was then ascertained that the person alluded to, on his arrival in town, had applied to an individual in the coach yard to recommend him to some private lodgings. He was directed to the house No. 3, Benbow's-place, Golden-lane, St. Luke's, where, it appeared, he eventually took up his residence. Ruthven, in consequence, proceeded to his house on Saturday morning, accompanied by an officer attached to the Post office, and demanded to see Gomez. They were informed that he was from home, but was expected to return shortly, and they expressed their intention to wait until he should make his appearance. After having remained some time, at Gomez knocked the door, and immediately on his entering the house, they seized him by both hands, so as effectually to prevent all attempt at resistence, a course which appears to have been most fortunate; for, on proceeding to search the prisoner, they found a loaded pistol in each of his trousers' pockets, as well as a dirk concealed elsewhere about his person. They proceeded next to examine his pockets minutely, and discovered a letter in his possession, the impression on the seal of which was found, on being compared, to correspond exactly with that on the two letters which were sent from Liverpool, directed to Havannah, but which had not been forwarded. The prisoner was directely put into a hackney coach, and conveyed to Bow-street, where he underwent an examination before Mr. Minshull. The testimony of the witness was, however, taken in a private room, as it was considered desirable that the depositions taken should not at present be made public. The character of the evidence was, we believe, of a general nature, and was sufficient only to justify Mr. Minshull in keeping the prisoner in custody. He is a man of remarkably diminutive stature, and is shabbily attired. After the examination of the prisoner, Ruthven returned to his lodgings in Benbow-place and brought away a very heavy box, which it appeared had belonged to him. He obtained a key also, which, on his reaching the office, he found fitted the lock, to external appearance. On its being introduced, however, it was discovered to have no effect on the bolt of the lock, which it did not turn. Two smiths were in consequence sent for, and after considerable exertion they succeeded in forcing open the lid; they then found that it had been firmly held down by strong iron bars. On an examination of the contents of the box, a dagger with a cross handle was found, of a very curious construction. The blade was clasped, and it was not until some ingenuity had been employed that it could be opened. There was a smaller box found, which the officer deemed it hazardous to open, as they thought it probably migt contain fulminating silver or gold, the composition of which it was supposed had exploded on the stamping of the letters. The box was then reclosed and sealed, in order that its contents may be safely preserved, and that no mischief might possibly result.

The prisoner underwent a public examination at Bow-street, on Monday last. Mr. William Page, a clerk at the Dead-letter Office, stated that he had opened the two packets sent from Liverpool with great care, having previously been shown a letter from Mr. Banning, the post-master at Liverpool, urging extreme caution. "Each of the packets," said he, "contained several letters, and in one of them were the two marked A and B. The letter marked A is addressed as follows:—'A la Exmo. Sor de Miguieli Tacon, Capitan General Del Gobernardo de la Habana.' That letter bears the Liverpool stamp, and inclosed was the letter marked B produced, bearing a similar address. That letter also bears a similar mark of the same date. In the other packet addressed to the Dead-letter Office I found the letter now produced, addressed 'A la Senora Da Juana Da Chirino del defunto D. Romano Burfan, par la Habana ex Habana.' That contains an inner inclosure with the same address, and was folded as a letter and firmly secured. On cutting it open, I found two crackers tied to the folds of the letters, so that if I had opened them in the usual way they would have exploded. I also found inclosed a small packet, which appears to me to contain fulminating silver, and which I have marked. The letters marked A, B, and C, all bear an impression or seal, or stamp in wax, of H. O. I., in capitals. The letters were forwarded to the Dead-letter Office in consequence of not having been paid for, and such letters would have been opened in the regular way, and returned to the writers. The letter inclosed in the packet marked A is signed 'Josef Gomez' and the word 'Pelago' written underneath."

Mr. M. W. Boyd stated that the prisoner had acknowledged to him that the addresses on the two letters marked A and B were in his writing,—that he had arrived at Liverpool, from New York, in the Virginian,—and that he had put two or three letters into the Post office here. On being asked whether he had put any thing into those letters, the prisoner said in French, "*Peut-etre-oui,*" (Perhaps, yes.)—The witness further stated that the writing on the fragments of the letters exactly corresponded with that on the letters found in the prisoner's box.

Mr. Peacock here observed that the prisoner, when asked why the combustible matters were manufactured, said they were merely for his own amusement.

Through the interpreter, the prisoner stated that he did not pay the postage of the letters at Liverpool because he did not know it was necessary, thus admitting that he was the writer of them.

The prisoner here wished to make a statement.—He wrote to the Governor of Havannah for 1500 piastres to which he thought himself entitled. He was known to the Governor personally, and wrote to him in consequence of some previous understanding.

Some other questions were put to the prisoner, which he seemed disposed to answer freely; but Mr. Minshall caused him to be told that he might probably do himself harm.

Mr. Ruthven, of Bow-street, described the manner in which the prisoner had been apprehended. There were found upon him seventeen pieces of foreign gold coin, valued at sixteen dollars each. On opening the prisoner's box, he found a blunderbuss, loaded almost to the muzzle with bullets, a quantity of powder, and some paper of foreign manufacture, of the same texture as that of the letters which formed the subject of complaint. He also found some dollars and coppers, and six crackers. He also produced some cards and small packets, containing in each a small quantity of fulminating powder. There were also several letters.

Mr. Minshall said the prisoner must, under the circumstances, be remanded until Thursday next.

The prisoner expressed a wish to speak, and through his interpreter stated that, when at the Havannah, he was about to be married to a young lady but the father attempted to poison him by putting opium into some soup which was served to him by order of the father of the young lady, who was Governor of the Island.

Mr Peacock (to the interpreter)—Was the attempt to poison the prisoner the consideration for which he was to receive fifteen hundred dollars? The prisoner's answer was—"Yes. I am an honest man, and never injured any one."

Mr. Minshall.—What was the name of the father of the young lady?

Prisoner.—"Salvator del Montrealto. After the first attempt two others were made, one by a relative of the young lady, and the second by two negroes, who tried to stab me. I suspected something wrong, and when the plan was laid to stab me, I went out at night instead of the morning to avoid it." Notwithstanding this precaution, however, he was attacked, and called out for the protection of the people, which was readily granted, and he escaped assassination. He got acquainted, and kept up his acquaintance with the young lady upon the purest grounds. He wished to say nothing further.

The prisoner, in addition to what we have stated above, mentioned other tender affairs in which he had been engaged, although he seemed any thing but a "gallant, gay Lothario." He was eventually remanded till Thursday week.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A serious contest has arisen between the Ottoman Porte and the representatives of France and England, not only upon the increase of the tax on the exportation of silk, but upon the principle which causes these constant exactions, and the effect they will produce upon European commerce in Turkey. It is well known that the chief of the customs, after prohibiting the colonial coffee, which is in such consumption in the East, has done the same by the Asia Minor silk, which is an article of even greater exportation than the former. The Porte has been obliged to accede to both articles, but has not yet indemnified the merchants who have experienced considerable loss by this event. The chief of the customs is nothing but an instrument. Whilst the French and English merchants were deprived of the purchase of these silks, considerable quantities were sent by the Russian ones to the manufactories of Moscow. By a manifest violation of all treaties, the increase of the exportation tax was not applied to them. At the very same time that the ambassadors were promised the redress of their wrongs, the custom-houses Scala Nova, Metelin, and Trebisonde, were preventing the sailing of their vessels by new exactions. No commercial system can be founded upon a base which is both arbitrary and retroactive. It is to be hoped that the Sultan will at length put an end to such proceedings.—*Courrier Francais.*

The *Narrateur*, a Swiss journal, of the 24th ult., states that Mr. Morier, the British Ambassador to Switzerland, has been directed to offer his mediation for an arrangement of the differences between that country and France.

DR. ADAM CLARKE AND THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The late Dr. A. CLARKE, who died of cholera at Bayswater, near London, August 25, 1833, was a Methodist Preacher, of much learning and research. Of this fact his valuable commentary on the Bible is a sufficient proof. He was deservedly esteemed by all, especially by those of his own religious connection. He was elected President of the Conference in the year 1806.

Dr. Clarke was warmly attached to the system of Mr. Wesley; but he was, at the same time, a *most cordial friend of the Church of England*, as is very evident from his "Life," written by himself and edited by one of his sons an ordained clergyman of that Church, from which work the facts contained in this present paper are gleaned. Dr. Clarke *would himself gladly have been a minister of Christ within the pale of the Church of England*; and was prevented only by the poverty of his father, who could not afford to send him to college to be properly educated. Dr. Clarke, however, had great satisfaction in seeing two of his sons ordained ministers of that Church, having been brought up by him in attachment to her communion, and trained at her renowned universities. He always felt pleasure in reading the Church Liturgy; and in the administration of Baptism he *always* used her service, only substituting parents for sponsors.

His sentiments are fully expressed in the following letter, written a few years since to Dr. Bloomfield, the present Bishop of London.

Haydon Hall, Oct. 16, 1829.

"My Lord—I humbly beg your Lordship's acceptance of the volumes of Discourses which accompany this note. They are now for the first time published, though the substance of them has been preached at various times through the now United Empire, and the Norman and Zetland islands. Whatever may be their merit, they are not constructed after the common manner of sermons. It has ever been my aim, both in preaching and writing, to endeavour to explain the words of God, that by this method I might attain to the knowledge of the things of God. Your Lordship well knows how little is done for the interest of divine truth, were texts of holy Scripture are taken as mottos to sermons, in which only sentiments of maxims of general morality or social duties, are explained. To secure the end of public instruction, I have often been obliged to call the attention of the people not only to the literal meaning of several exotic words, but also the import of many terms in their mother tongue, which, though of frequent use in religious matters, are little understood. "With this short explanation I take the liberty of sending these volumes, as a mark of my deep reverence and high respect for your Lordship's sacred office and great personal worth—a reverence and respect which I have long entertained for your Lordship, and which have been greatly increased by the late opportunity with which I have been favoured of having the honour of paying my respects to your Lordship at Fulham. The '*talis cum sis*,' &c. with which your Lordship dismissed me, have done me indeed great honour; for your Lordship's inflexile attachment to truth and honour, shewed me how much I should value the opinion then expressed, though retaining a just sense of my own littleness.

"I hope that the "*cursino*" in the remaining part of the quotation, which I told your Lordship had been sent in a letter to me by the worthy Archdeacon of Cleveland, neither refers to my creed nor to my essential membership in the Church, *but only in reference to my being destitute of its orders.* I am afraid of making too free in mentioning the following anecdote; if so, your Lordship's goodness will pardon me:—At an anniversity meeting of the Prayer Book and Homily Society, an excellent clergyman quoting something that I had written, was pleased to preface it by the remark, 'The worthy Dr. who, of all men I know, who are not of our Church, comes the nearest both in doctrine and friendship to it.' When he had done, I arose, and after making an apology (which the company were pleased to receive with great tokens of kindness), I took the liberty to observe, '*I was born (so to speak) in the Church, baptized in the Church, brought up in it; confirmed in it by that most apostolic man, Dr.* BAGOT, *then Bishop of Bristol, afterwards of Norwich; have held all my life uninterrupted communion with it; conscientiously believe its doctrines; and have spoken and written in defence of it;* and if, after all, I am not allowed to be a member of it, because through necessity laid upon me, I preach Jesus and the resurrection to the perishing multitudes *without these most respectable orders that come from it*, I must strive to be content; and if you will not let me accompany you to heaven, I will, by the grace of God, follow after you and hang upon your skirts.' This simple declaration left few unaffected in a large assembly, where there were many of the clergy. Mr. Wilberforce, who was sitting beside the Chair, rose up with even more than his usual animation, and with "winged words" said, "Far from not acknowledging our worthy friend—far from not acknowledging him as a genuine member of the Church, and of the 'Church of the first-born whose names are written in heaven,'—far from preventing him to be of the company who are pressing in at the gate of blessedness, we will not let him 'follow'; he shall not "hang on our skirts" to be as if dragged onwards—we will take him in our arms, we will bear him in our bosom, and with shouting, carry him into the presence of his God and our God." The worthy Clergyman, whose speech had

given rise to these observations, soon placed himself on the best ground with "Indeed Dr. Clarke, my observations went only to the simple fact of your not being a clergyman of the Established Church." Whatever may be in this, I believe your Lordship already knows, lies at the fault of the '*res angusta domi*.' It was neither my fault nor my folly. Of the Established Church I have never been a secret enemy nor a silent friend. What I feel towards it, the angels are welcome to ponder; and *what I have spoken, and written concerning it, and in its favour, I believe I shall never be even tempted to retract.*" Being bred up in its bosom, I early drank in its salutary doctrine and spirit. I felt it from my earliest youth as I felt a most dear relative. While yet dependent on, and most affectionately attached to her (my natural mother) who furnished me with my first aliment, I felt, from an association which your Lordship will most readily apprehend, what was implied in *Mother* Church. Howsoever honourable it may be to a person who was in the wrong, to yield to conviction and embrace the right *that kind of honour I have not in reference to the Church.* I was never *converted!* to it; I never had any thing to unlearn, when with a heart open to conviction, I read in parallel the New Testament and the Liturgy of the Church. I therefore find that, after all I have read, studied and learned, I am not got beyond my infant's prayer.—' I heartily thank my heavenly Father that he hath called me into this state of salvation; and pray unto Him, that He may give me grace to continue in the same to the end of my life.'

"Begging pardon for the freedom I have used with your Lordship's time, I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's much obliged, grateful, and humble servant.

"ADAM CLARKE."

Life," Vol. III. p. 206—210.

* Referring to the narrow circumstances of his father's fortune, which would not allow of his receiving a University education, and being regularly prepared for ordination in the Church of England.

† Meaning that he had been always a Churchman as he declares above, and had never been turned about from one profession of religion to another, from conviction or any other cause.

Summary.

BRITISH NAVY, AND MERCHANT SERVICE.

The number of men that entered the navy since July 1, 1834, to June 30, 1835, who had previously served in king's ships, was 1673, and of boys 1,163; of men who entered the navy for the first time 5,638; of boys 560. Died in the hospital 65 men and 6 boys; died on board ship, 213 men and 9 boys. Discharged with disgrace, 118. Pensioned as invalids 129 men and 7 boys. Pensioned for long services 2 hundred and thirteen.

The number of men that entered the navy from 1st July, 1835, to 30th June, 1836 who had previously served in Kings ships was 1,165; and of boys, 934; of men who had entered the Navy for the first time, 3,935, and of boys, 384. Died in Hospital 63 men and 11 boys; died on board ship, 166 men and 20 boys. Discharged with disgrace, 63. Pensioned as invalids, 241 men and 4 boys. Pensioned for long service 268.

The number of seamen in the Merchant service of the U. Kingdom, made up prior to the passing of the 5th and 6th William IV., was 131,265. The number of seamen registered up to the same period was 78239.

The number of apprentices in the merchant service to the same time 5,429. The number of apprentices which according to the 4th Geo. IV. ought, in proportion to the tonnage, to have belonged to the merchant service, was 13,605 at the passing of the 5th and 6th William IV. The number of apprentices whose indentures have been registered since the passing of the act is 7,863. This number added to 5,429 before mentioned, makes the total number of apprentices registered up the present time 13,282.

Two African princes, sons of the late king of Ashantee, are in London, with their tutor. Their names are Quantamissah and Ansap.

A regulation is enacted in England by which bakers are required to have scales and weights in their shops, and to weigh the loaves in the presence of the purchasers if requested. Also to furnish their bread wagons with scales and weights, for the same purpose.

A portion of London was thrown into an uproar, on the 15th of Sept, by the news that a huge bear had made his escape from a stable, and was roaming about seeking whom he might devour. A party of keepers from the Garden succeeded in recapturing him, before he had done any mischief.

A notice has been given to all naval officers holding civil appointments that they are to hold their situations for five years only, but they will be eligible for re-appointment. If put upon half pay they will be entitled to one shilling extra per day; but superannuations, as heretofore are to be discontinued to such officers.

German Philosophers.—A recent traveller speaking of the metaphysics of Kent, Wolf, Leibnitz, Fichte, and Schuelling, says, "They have filled Europe with their works, and the madhouses with inmates.

The number of Members at present belonging to the University of Oxford is 5,154; while Cambridge boasts of 5,467 members.

LOCOMOTIVE POWER.—At the meeting of the British Association at Bristol, Dr. Lardner, when speaking of the theory of locomotive carriages, made some interesting remarks. He said in all inclined planes more steep than the angle of repose there was an unfavourable loss of power. The portion of mechanical force expended in ascending the plane was not repaid in the decent. Theoretically they might take advantage of the accumulative matter as a deposit of momentum, and make a perfect mechanical compensation, but that was not the case in practice, because they were obliged to check the velocity in the decent. He had never said, as has been represented, that inclined planes were not of importance, because the friction in the ascent was given back in the descent. When the engine was descending, great part of its steam was going off in the safety valve, therefore inclined planes were injurious. All the experiments led to the conclusion, that every effort should be made to obtain as perfect a level as possible. Every departure from a level, though it saved a quantity of capital in the construction of a road, entailed an everlasting expense. The result of some experiments he had made was this—that in the ordinary state of the roads, the force necessary on a level was 7lb per ton; but he found an extraordinary difference depending on the state of the rails, a difference amounting in some instances to such an extent that the friction was reduced to 4lb.—When it rained, and the rails were wet, he found the friction reduced to 4lb., but as soon as the rails became dry, the friction was again 7lb; he should therefore suggest, that two watering pots should be placed before the wheels, so as to give the engine an additional power of 50 per cent. There was another point with regard to dust: he had let himself down a very steep inclined plane, and when he had attained a speed of 60 miles an hour, he had a quantity of sand put on the rails, and the consequence was, that the steam-engine came to a stop.

New Island.—The rocks which have gradually appeared near the surface of the sea, in the Gulf of Santorini, in the Grecian Archipelago, continued to rise so rapidly that in 1840, should they continue to do so in the same proportion, they will be worthy of the name of an Island. The volcano has been supposed to be extinct, but this lifting up of the soil would show that during the last fifty years, it has made many efforts at eruption.

A machine entitled the "portrait mirror," has lately been constructed in France by which a portrait may be taken in twenty minutes from the reflection of the original in a looking glass.

A London mechanic has succeeded in manufacturing most beautiful cabinet furniture from slate. The embossing is said to be truly elegant. The same article has also been used for door pannels ornamented with beautiful groups of flowers, fruits, &c.

A duel recently took place in France, between two brothers, occasioned by their rivalry, in their profession of surgery.—One of them was killed.

Lord Forbes, son of the Earl of Granford, member of parliament for Longford, Lord Lieutenant of the County, has been declared a lunatic. He has not attended to his parliamentary duties for several months. His aberration of mind has been discernible since June, 1835, when he supposed he was appointed Governor of Malta. He now continually thinks he is attended by an angel. Happy lunacy! Dream on, son of man, dream on.

Improvement in the Mariner's Compass.—By two adjustments, causing the cardinal points on a card to correspond with the same points of the horizon, the mariner is saved the trouble of allowing for the variations in steering, and the expense of variation plates, &c. It will soon be before the public.

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The following are further particulars of the sad accident on the Columbia Rail Road, which was noticed yesterday in a letter from the Editor of the *United States Gazette.* We believe we have seen it stated that the cars on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, are provided with some machinery for security against a fall, in the event of the breaking of an axle.

Fairview, Sunday, about 3 o'clock.

"This afternoon as the train from Lancaster was approaching Fairview, the axle of the forward car, or car next to the baggage, broke, which immediately precipitated the body of the car upon the railway, the fragments of the axle ripping up the bottom of the car in which was a Mr. Gibson of Philadelphia, bound to Cincinnati with his wife and children. His wife and child fell through, and nearly the whole train passed over her body. I cannot picture to you the heart-rending scene that ensued when Mr. Gibson was called to the spot where his wife lay a mangled corpse, with the child about eighteen months old, by her side, covered with the blood of its dead mother. The top of her head was cut off, and the brains lay on both sides of the rail; the body, feet, arms and legs broken to atoms. Heavens, what a sight! The distracted man tenderly dragging from the spot the remains of his 'Julia,' calling upon her in frantic exclamations; but she could only answer by an expiring look of agony. He next picked up his babe, and believing it too was dead, ran round among the crowd imploring assistance, when it was impossible to afford him the least consolation. The child was miraculously preserved. I was next called to witness another scene which beggars description.

"A black man who had vainly attempted to leap from the car when the accident took place, fell upon the ground, and the car running off the track upon the side he jumped, the wheels passed over both his legs and cut them off in the most shocking manner, grinding the dirt and clothing into the mangled flesh. He lay writhing in the most excruciting agony, under the body of one of the cars, until enough of assistance could be rendered to raise the car off him. He will not, it is believed, survive.

"A gentleman in the forward car had his left arm broken, and breast much injured, but it is possible he will recover.

"The train was propelled at the rate of 15 to 18 miles per hour at the time of the accident, and ran not more than the length of the train, or 50 yards ere it brought up.

"I was with my family in the next car to the one which Mr. Gibson was in, and the fragments over which we passed tore up the bottom without injury to any of its passengers. It was a miracle that we escaped—one of our wheels was spokeless, nothing but the naked rim left to give assurance it was ever a railroad wheel. Even the rails, for a considerable distance, were torn from their fastenings and some broken.

This seems to be one of those accidents against which it is difficult to guard, unless by some new arrangement of the wheels and axles of the cars, or perhaps by a thicker flooring to the cars. It is mentioned to us that the engine and one car were immediately despatched to Lancaster city for medical or surgical aid for the sufferers, and that before it returned, the cars were set in motion. In the hope of conveying the wounded towards medical aid, they had gone to a short turn, when the locomotive came sweeping round, and was not checked until it came in contact with the cars and did considerable injury. —*New York Paper.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.

FROM ENGLAND.—The packetship ROSCOE, Capt DELANO, which arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 25 ult. We have received papers to the day of her departure, from which we make the annexed selection. Among other articles we have copied one from the John Bull in relation to this country which cannot fail to attract attention.

Admiral Saumarez died at Guernsey on the 9th Oct. at the age of 79 years. He was one of Lord Nelson's pet officers.

A colossal statue to Shakespeare is to be erected in London, designed by Dr. Carque. It is to be raised on an elevation of 200 feet above the level of the Thames. The pedestal is to be 60 feet, and the statue 80 feet high. This is a larger statue than was ever erected to any individual. The cost to be 20,000*l.* The King and Queen had consented to be the patron and patroness of the project.

The Royal George, sunk more than half a century ago at Portsmouth, is still seen under water in clear weather. A Mr. Doade, who had been at work four days in reclaiming relics from her, got out one of her oak beams, and the copper funnel of the galley. Salvage for the same is allowed by the British Government.

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND THE PRISONERS AT HAM.—The generous Monarch of the Barricades has at length released, two of the ministers of Charles X. from the fortresses of Ham, where they have been kept some six years in close confinement,—their crime having been that they *failed* to do that which the Citizen King has since effected for himself. The two released are Peyronnet Chantelauze But why are not Polignac and Guernon de Ranville also liberated? Because they deem it inconsistent with their honor to petition Louis Phillippe as "the King;" and because Louis Philippe deems it consistent with his honor to endeavour to break the spirit of these unfortunate gentlemen as effectually as he has succeeded in undermining their health. If Louis Philipp's soul was a degree higher toned than that of a higgler, he would admire and respect the dignified adherence to principal evinced by Prince Polignac and M. Guernon de Ranville—but it is not so; and if the prisoners obtain their liberty it will be because Louis Philippe has some object in view in affecting generosity, and not because he is either merciful or inclined to pity. Polignac has more to hope from his cunning than his clemency.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—*Money Market*—City, Saturday.—The favourable indications of the improved state of the Money Market, shown by the progressive advance in the price of English Securities, has been fully maintained to-day. Consols have been done at 88 and leave off as they did yesterday at 88 3-4 to 7-8. Exchequer Bills are slightly better; the premium on those at the advanced rate of interest being 2s. to 4s.

In the Foreign Market there was little change in the quotations until late in the day, when a second edition of The Times gave some vague intimation of reverses suffered by Gomez in Andalusia: apocryphal as this information appeared to be, it had the effect of producing an advance of 1 per cent. in Active Stock, which left off at 20 3-4 to 1; Deferred closing at 8 1-2 to 3-4, and passive at 5 1-2 to 3-4. In Portuguese Bonds, the improvement amounts, in the five per cent. to one per cent. and in the three per cents to 3-4; the last prices being, respectively, 51 1-2 to 2 and 53 1-2 to 4. Dutch Bonds are 1-8 per cent better; other descriptions generally better.

In the Share Market a little more activity is beginning to manifest itself, but unaccompanied at present by any change in prices.

The increase of nearly £1,000,000 under the head of customs, in the returns of the last quarter, has caused the attention of commercial men to be more than usually directed that way. They find that out of a revenue so raised, of more than £16,000,000 annually, nine-tenths are derived from *four* sources, viz. tea, sugar, tobacco and timber. The remainder arises from imposts on more than 500 articles. Were these reduced it is considered that our trade and manufactures would be greatly benefitted, and the customs establishment might be greatly reduced, while individuals would be spared much annoyance which they now endure from the examination to which they are subjected by the people at the custom house.

In Dundee a failure occurred on Tuesday last which excited some alarm; it was that of a considerable manufacturer in the flax line.—The event, it was feared, from the connection known, or supposed to exist between the firm alluded to and other houses, would be productive of much embarrassment elsewhere. Fortunately nothing of the kind has yet transpired, apprehension has abated, and the danger it is hoped, is at an end.

BOURSE.—PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 22.—Half past 3.—Business has not by any means been brisk to day.—The Three per cents for the Account, first price, 78f 75c, having just reached 78f 85c, receded to 78f 60c, where they hung, and 78f 55c having been done, they recovered to 78f 60c, closing at 78f 70c sellers. For money the Five per cents are 5c better. The operators in Spanish Active seem to have waited for more certain accounts of General Alaix's victory over Gomez, but the first price was at 20 1-4, and the whole day it fluctuated between 20 and 20 3-8, closing at the last, which is 5-8 better than yesterday; the Passive is 1-8 better also. Business has been very limited in Portuguese Three per cents, which are without alteration.

LIVERPOOL, Oct 25.—The annexed circular will inform you of the state of our Cotton Market up to Friday evening, on Saturday, the same dullness was continued. The sales only amounted to 800 bags. Yesterday, however, we had more doing, 2000 being sold—prices are now considered 1-2 per lb. lower for the common qualities, and 1-4 per lb on the good descriptions; there has been partial sales at a greater decline. There is a better feeling in the money Market, but it is not yet exactly in a settled state 700 bris Turpentine sold at 17s. 3d.

From the Liverpool Price Current, 21st October.

COTTON.—The demand still continues extremely limited, having been confined chiefly to the immediate wants of the trade, and a further decline of 1-4d. per lb. has been submitted to for all descriptions.—460 Surat, 200 Bengal, and 30 American, have been taken for exportation. 1000 bales of Surat are declared for auction on Friday next: sales, 8240 bales, consisting of, in part, 90 bales Sea Island, 21d. a 30d.; 10 stained, 9 a 16; 2350 Bowed Georgia, 8 a 12; 1060 Mobile, Alabama and Tennessee, 7 1-2 a 12 1-2; 1810 New Orleans, 7 3-4 a 13.

The Turpentine market is firm, but there are no transactions to report. Of American Tar, 890 brls. were sold on Wednesday at 14s. per brl. A small parcel of East India Linseed brought 53s. per quarter and 150 hhds old American 52s. 6d. per hhd. In Quercitron Bark the only transactions are small lots of Philadelphia at 21s. and of inferior New York at 17s. The sales of Tobacco amount to about 460 hhds. of which 160 hhds were Virginian leaf, 180 hhds stemmed; 20 hhds Kentucky, and 40 hhds stemmed; of these, 70 hhds leaf, and 80 hhds stemmed were for Ireland, 20 hhds leaf for Scotland. 40 hhds Virginia and 20 ditto Kentucky leaf for exportation, and the remainder were taken by manufacturers; old Virginia leaf has receded a little in price, but other descriptions are unaltered.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

MADRID, Oct. 15.—[Private Correspondence]—The military news which has reached the capital this day is of the most cheering description, and in the hope that it is true, fully compensates for the dark and anxious period we have lately passed. The complete rout of Maroto and Ayerve in Catalonia by the troops under the command of Gurrea, forcing the rebels to seek the French territory for safety; the repulse of Santz from the walls of Ovideo; and, above all, the announcement of the defeat of Gomez in Andalusia by the division of Alaix, have tended to dissipate the gloom which every post from the south during the last fortnight, bringing intelligence of some fresh success of the rebels has cast over the prospects of the Constitutionalists.

As the account of the affair in Catalonia has reached Madrid from Bayonne, having been telegraphed to that city from Perpignan, you will no doubt have received the full particulars before this letter can reach you. The following brief announcement in the Extraordinary Gazette is nearly all that is at present known of the encounter between the Queen's troops and the rebels in Andalusia:

"General Alaix, from Alcala la Real, on the 11th instant, writes to Captain-general of Granada, that Gomez occupied on the 9th the town of Priego, and that the rebel, desiring to know the true position of the Queen's troops, adopted the stratagem of sending a flag of truce to that General under the pretext of proposing an exchange of prisoners; but General Alaix, aware of the object of the visit, refused to hold communication with the party, sending them all, consisting of a colonel, adjutant, two lancers, and a trumpeter, to Granada.'

The following statement is then given as the substance of various communications made to the Minister of the Interior from the post-masters of different towns in the line of road from Granada:—

"The troops of General Alaix were on the 12th inst. within view of those of Gomez, and according to a post-office courier arrived this morning, it appears that an action took place between Alcandete and Priego, in which the vanguard of Gomez was routed. The same courier affirmed that General Espinosa had entered Cerdova at the head of a brilliant column.'

From the reports that have come in from all quarters it seems beyond all question that an action had taken place. Some accounts state that 1500 prisoners had been made, and 1000 of the rebels were killed upon the field, Gomez himself having offered to capitulate. The offer, however, it is said, was rejected, the position of the different divisions under Espinosa, Quiroga, and Rodil being such as to render escape impossible. I told you in a late letter that the lateral movement of Gomez, whereby he placed himself between Granada, Seville, and Malaga, would render his escape impossible if the local authorities performed their duty in giving prompt and exact information of his movements to the commanders of the Queen's forces.

I need not point out to you the vast importance of a victory over the rebels in Andalusia at the present moment. The bad spirit of the populace in the southern provinces has been made painfully manifest since the entrance of Gomez into those quarters, and the effect of any success gained by him over the Queen's troops in the field would give an *impetus* to that spirit, which might lead on to results past all calculation. On the other hand, the destruction of the hordes of the Pretender who have penetrated into Andalusia, after traversing 400 leagues of the Peninsula, with but a single reverse, would make treason, which was beginning to show a formidable front, emboldened by the success of its leaders, again crouch to the earth. It is yet perhaps too early to anticipate the course that ought to be taken on the news above stated turning out to be true to the full extent. But the day of reckoning cannot be distant. If the Queen's Government is to be upheld, severe examples must be made; and in great numbers, I fear, in high stations as well as low. If the Government do not act with firmness, without respect to persons, upholding the authority of the laws, by letting fall the sword of justice upon the offenders, the work, it is to be feared, will be taken out of their hands, and for one victim twenty may suffer.

Rodil, having passed the Sierra Morena, was on the 13th at Puerto Lano. Sanz, from before Oviedo, had taken the direction of Leon. General Peon was close in his pursuit with 5,000 infantry and 200 horse. Espartero has sent word to the Government that he will answer with his head that not a soldier of the rebel army shall cross the Ebro.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. DUFRANT,—It being the intention of a numerous party, to entertain the Delegates with a Public Dinner; I would suggest to the Committee of management, that the providing of the dinner be put altogether under the controul of SORLIE, who undoubtedly is the fittest person for such an undertaking in the City.—The idea of having Sorlie merely to attend the tables is foolish; too many instances, of late, of *uncooked dishes*, and *bad management* at public dinners have been given (wherein Sorlie was hired for attendance only) to admit of a doubt of his being the only person who can get it up in a suitable style and give universal satisfaction.

A SUBSCRIBER.

December 2, 1836.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, DECEMBER 2, 1836.

BY the arrival of the *P. I. Nevius*, from New York, we have been favored with the New York Gazette of 24th ult. which paper contains London dates to the 24th October.

By accounts from Madrid of Oct. 15th, it appears that the Carlist General GOMEZ, has been defeated by the Queen's troops in the Province of Andalusia.

Louis Philippe has released two of the unfortunate Ministers of Charles Xth, but still keeps in confinement Prince Polignac and Guernon de Ranville.

THE DELEGATES.—Messrs. Crane and Wilmot came passengers in the Packet ship *Roscoe*, from Liverpool, and arrived at New-York on the 24th ult. having left England on the 25th October. Their arrival here is hourly expected.—We understand that a public dinner will be given to those gentlemen immediately after their arrival; a subscription list is now on foot for that purpose.

FESTIVAL OF SAINT ANDREWS.—This Institution celebrated their Anniversary on Wednesday the 30th ult. at the Masonic Hall. Upwards of eighty persons sat down to dinner, and the evening was spent with great hilarity. His Worship the Mayor, President of the Society, presided and was ably supported by James Kirk, Esquire, the Vice President. Numerous guests were present, and were highly pleased with the whole entertainment.

REPORTING THE DEBATES.—We are authorised to state, that Mr. PIERCE will again attend the Legislature the ensuing Session, for the purpose of publishing the Debates daily. He is now making preparations to furnish *two Reporters*, and expects to be at Fredericton at the opening of the House of Assembly. It is also his intention to employ a person in Saint John, who shall take the daily reports to the house of each subscriber, immediately on their arrival in the City; which arrangement we have no doubt will give satisfaction to those who intend encouraging this useful public undertaking. We are convinced that Mr. Pierce was a loser in his former undertaking, but trust, however, that his labours this Session will be fully compensated.

Subscribers names will be received at the different Printing Offices in the City; and also at the News Room and Circulating Library.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—The American ship *Bristol*, bound to New York, was totally lost on the West side of the Pavilion, and melancholy to relate, nearly sixty persons perished.

UPPER CANADA.—The Legislature of this Province was opened on the 9th ult. by His Excellency Sir FRANCIS B. HEAD, who delivered upon that occasion an energetic and manly speech to the assembled Legislators. His Excellency concluded by expressing his determination "to carry into effect His Majesty's instructions, and to *maintain the happy Constitution of the Province inviolate.*"

During this week we have been shewn a small Painting representing the loss of the steamer Royal Tar. It is the production of one of our young natives, Mr. JOHN STANTON, son of Benjamin Stanton, Esqr. As a self taught artist, he has evinced some genius in the execution, and we have no doubt, were his talents promoted, he would attain great credit. We are informed that it is his intention to have it lithographed, and if so, there is no doubt but his talents will be suitably rewarded by his townsmen and a liberal public.

In consequence of reports in circulation injurious to the character of an individual in this City, a CORONER'S JURY was on Friday empannelled for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the death of *Thomas Dowzie*, who died on Thursday last, when after a patient investigation, the Jury returned a Verdict that the deceased died by the "Visitation of God."—*Courier.*

The Royal Tar.—The brig James Brewer, which arrived at Boston on the 12th inst. fell in with the wreck of a steamboat, Cash's Ledge bearing N. W. 15 miles. It is supposed to be the Royal Tar.

The cutter Morris has returned from her cruise in search of the effects lost from the Royal Tar.—They succeeded in finding nothing but a trunk containing about $90. The Elephant was drowned. He was seen the day previous to the arrival of the Cutter, drifting out to sea. It is now certain that every animal of the Menagerie perished.—*Portland Advertiser.*

A neat and commodious Church has been lately erected in the Parish of Woodstock, at an expense of nearly one thousand pounds; upwards of five hundred of which have been advanced by the building Committee, and the remainder obtained by voluntary subscriptions—with the exception of a donation of £100 sterling from the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts.

The Church was opened for Divine Service on Sunday the 6th inst. when an appropriate and eloquent Discourse was delivered by the Venerable Archdeacon Coster.

The Pews were sold at public auction, on Thursday the 17th inst. and realized in the aggregate the unexpected sum of eight hundred and two pounds five shillings.—*Royal Gazette.*

MONTREAL, Nov. 18.—A note from our attentive correspondent at Toronto informs us that Mr. M'Lean has been elected Speaker of the Upper Canada House of Assembly, by a majority of fifteen. We are glad of this, as it completes the proof of the reaction in favour of Conservative principles. Mr. Bidwell, the late speaker, was thrown out of what he called his own county at the last election, while the county which had formerly rejected Mr. M'Lean, at the last general election returned him.—*Herald.*

CAUSE OF CROUP IN INFANTS.—Eberle, in his excellent work on the diseases of children, says that the mode of clothing infants with their necks and upper part of the breast bare cannot fail to render them subject to the influence of cold, and its dangerous consequences. In this country, especially among the Germans, who are in the habit of clothing their children in such a manner as to leave no part of the breast and lower portion of the neck exposed, croup is an exceedingly rare disease.—Whereas in cities, or among people who adopt the modes of dress common in cities, this frightful disease is, in proportion to the population, vastly more frequent. During a practice of six years among the 'Pennsylvania Dutch,' he met with but a single case of this affection; and this case occurred in a family who had adopted the present universal mode of suffering the neck and superior part of the breast to remain uncovered.—*American paper.*

Signor Blitz.—This astonishing master of legerdemain is amusing and delighting the Bostonians at the Artists' Gallery, Summer street, with his inexhaustible fund of tricks and dexterity. Some of his auditors, who volunteer their services to assist him, look petrified with astonishment when he has done with them, to the no small amusement of the remaining spectators; the liberality of the magician generally rewards them with some bon bons, or a red herring and potato which he conjures out of their waistcoat pocket or hat. He has always something new, and his unparalleled tricks of dancing the plates is a piece of itself worth the admission money—his amusing performance concludes with the beautiful Diorama of the Carnival of Venice.

CUBA—We have received a file of Havana papers to the 4th ultimo. The Diario of that day contains an address to Gov. Tacon, from the merchants and inhabitants of Havana, to which some thousand signatures is appended, in which, referring to the state of things in the mother country, they assure him of their fixed determination to support him to the last extremity in preserving the peace and tranquility of the Island, and putting down all attempts which might lead to anarchy and confusion.

A similar address from the officers and soldiers composing the garrison, was presented to the Governor on the 2d October. They express their readiness to sacrifice their lives in maintaining tranquility in the Island, and its subjection to the Peninsula.—*N. Y. Courier.*

HALIFAX, Nov. 23.—Late on the afternoon of the 15th inst. Mr. WILLIAM GUNSTONE, who has been employed for upwards of four years, watering Merchant Vessels, left Clark's Wharf with his Tank, with the intention of proceeding to a Schooner at anchor in the harbour. At midnight the Tank was seen drifting past the Pyramus, without any person on board, and secured by a boat from the Ship. Mr Gunstone has not since been heard of, and it is feared has been drowned.

From the Fredericton Royal Gazette, Nov. 23.

ADDRESS

To the Members of the Church of England throughout the Province of New Brunswick.

THE favourable attention of all those to whom the above description applies, is earnestly requested to the following extract from the minutes of the proceedings at a recent meeting of the Clergy of this Archdeaconry, convened by authority, and directed by the Diocesan to consider of the formation of a Church Society, which may combine the efforts of all the Members of the Provincial Church to promote and extend its usefulness, and may embrace all the valuable objects of several smaller Societies which now exist among us.

This was the most numerous Clerical meeting that was ever holden in New Brunswick. It was attended by eighteen clergymen, who all unanimously agreed to recommend to their lay brethren the adoption of the following plan for such a Society, provided that it should receive the necessary sanction of the Bishop.

That sanction has been given. I am therefore now at liberty to propose it in their names. Some additions which his Lordship has suggested will be brought forward, and I think readily agreed to, at the first general meeting of the Society; when it is hoped the constitution will be made—what it does not now profess to be—complete.

I can anticipate no serious objection, on the part of the lay members of the Church, to a plan, in the formation of which their supposed wishes have been most studiously consulted; and therefore confidently trust that the appeal now made to their feelings of attachment to our venerable Establishment will not be unsuccessful, and that the foundation is laid of a powerful Association, which, by God's blessing, (which I humbly and earnestly invoke,) will prove the source of inestimable benefits to the Community.

GEORGE COSTER,
ARCHDEACON.

Fredericton, 21st November, 1836.

FRIDAY, September 9, 1836.

The Clergy met at the hour appointed, and proceeded at 11 o'clock to Christ's Church for Divine Service. Prayers read by the Rev. H. J. JARVIS—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. ALLEY. After which, the following Resolutions were proposed and adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the Clergy of this Archdeaconry are desirous to afford His Lordship (the Bishop) all the aid in their power to carry into effect his plan for a great Church Society in each of the Archdeaconries, and ready to exert their best endeavours to procure contributions from their people to the several objects which His Lordship proposes to include in the plan of that Society.

"That they consider it as of the greatest importance that the proposed Society should have the benefit of His Lordship's able superintendance; and they are fully sensible of the advantage to be derived from acting in perfect harmony with the two great Church Societies in England, and limiting themselves to such objects as they have sanctioned by their practice, or at least shall honor with their entire approbation.

3. That they trust the lay members of the Church will readily join themselves to the proposed Society, and liberally support it; and respectfully recommend that the Society be instituted on that liberal foundation which will allow the Laity a due share in the management of the funds to be subscribed.

4. That the Archdeacon be requested to forward a paper in the form following, with any emendations the Bishop may deem necessary, to the Rector, Wardens, and Vestry of each Parish in the Archdeaconry; and that each Corporation be requested to lend all their influence in obtaining subscriptions to it, so that the Society may embrace, if possible all the Churchmen in the Province; and that it is expedient that no time should be lost in putting into ineffectual operation a plan which promises so much utility.

NOTE.—The nature of the paper referred to may be gathered from Sec. V. of the plan of the Society.

Read a draft of a constitution for the proposed Society, to which some amendments were moved—

Resolved, That the same be taken into consideration to-morrow.

SATURDAY, September 10, 1836.

The Clergy attended Divine Service Prayers read by Rev. Mr. BLACK—Sermon by Rev. Mr. COSTER.

Read the draft of the Constitution of the proposed Society, with the amendments proposed; whereupon

Resolved, That the said draft, so amended, be adopted for

The Constitution of the Church Society of New Brunswick.

I. In conformity with the suggestions contained in the extract from the Letter of the Lord Bishop, a Society be, and the same is hereby formed, to be called "The Church Society of the Archdeaconry of New Brunswick."

II. The payment at any one time of a sum not less than ten pounds do constitute a Life Member, and the payment annually of any sum, however small, do constitute the person paying the same a Member of the Society.

III. The Society shall have a President, who shall be the Lord Bishop of the Diocese; two or more Vice Presidents, of whom the Archdeacon shall be the first; one Treasurer; two Secretaries; and a Standing Committee of twelve lay members of the Society, being Life Members, or subscribers of at least one pound to the funds of the Society; who, with the exception of the President and Vice Presidents, shall be annually elected at the anniversary meeting.

IV. The Officers of the Society and the Clergy of the Archdeaconry shall be *ex officio* members of this Committee.

V. That the Society shall embrace the following objects, and none other, viz.:—

Missionary visits to neglected places;

The establishment of Divinity Scholarships at King's College, Fredericton;

Aid to Sunday and other Schools in which Church principles are taught, and the training and encouraging of School-masters and Catechists;

The supply of Books and Tracts in strict conformity with the principles of the Established Church; and

Aid to the building and enlarging of Churches and Chapels.

VI. It shall be competent to any Member of the Society, to limit his Subscription to any one or more of the objects above recited, which he may be most anxious to promote.

VII. The Members of the Society in each Mission, or in each Parish of each Mission, at the discretion of the Missionary do constitute a Local Committee.

VIII. It shall be competent to each Committee to recommend any of the above recited objects to the Special consideration of the Society in the appropriation of its funds.

IX. The Society shall hold its Anniversary Meeting at Fredericton, on the second Friday in February in each year.

X. Each Parochial Committee shall be empowered to depute two of its lay Members, to be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Committee, to assist the Missionary, in submitting the recommendations of the Committee to the Society's consideration.

XII. For this purpose the Missionaries and the lay Deputies shall meet in general Committee on the two days, or more, if need be, previous to the Anniversary Meeting, to form an aggregate, to be recommended to the Society.

XIII. The first meeting of the Society shall be held on Thursday, February 9th, 1837, when the Constitution of the Society shall be ratified and confirmed, and its Officers elected.

XIV. The Clergy shall bring the subject under the consideration of their respective flocks, and invite them to depute one or more persons, to be nominated by the Rector, Wardens, and Vestry of their respective Parishes, to attend in their behalf at the said Meeting.

[COMMUNICATED.]

In announcing to the public the opening of St. Stephen's Church, Sabbath first, for Evening service, it is our wish that the adorations of the worshippers may ascend with acceptance to the Throne of the Eternal, like the morning and evening sacrifice of the saints of old.—Too long, as the aimable Bishop HORNE observes, have Christians been divided about Father Calvin, and Father Arminius—"I am of Paul, I am of Apolos."—Does not the Saviour tell his disciples to call no man father on earth? often, observes the learned and Venerable Bishop, when I have witnessed the angry disputations and contentions, between Arminians and Calvins, have I been impressed with the affecting and beautiful lines of Milton:—

But rise, let us no more contend nor blame
Each other, blamed enough elsewhere, but strive
In offices of love, how we may lighten
Each other's burden in our share of woe.

We call the public attention to a Circular which emanated last winter, from the Minister, Elders and Trustees of St. Andrews Church; and after comparing the subsequent actions of the Proprietors of St. Stephen's Church, (to the present period,) with said document, we request our fellow Citizens to judge, if the conduct of the gentlemen connected with the Establishment, has not manifested a spirit of peace on earth and good will to all mankind.

Extract from the Circular alluded to above, dated 26th January, 1836.

"The documents being read and highly approved of, a simultaneous feeling of cordiality and good will appeared to pervade all present, and it was unanimously agreed, that a spirit of disinterested benevolence to their fellow citizens, more especially to those in connection with our NATIONAL CHURCH, *alone*, had prompted the said Proprietors to make the purchase—and which they considered, had been effected on very advantageous terms."

MARRIED

At Annapolis, N. S., on Thurs by the Rev. Edwin Gilpin, Mr. W of this city, to Mrs. Eliza Mosso place.

At Carleton, on Sunday last, by Rev. Mr. Wm. Whitman, of Lun Scotia, to Miss Caroline, second Samuel Belyea, of the former plac

At Portland Village, on Monday Rev. Gilbert L. Wiggins, Mr. Jo geant of the 43d Regiment, to Miss of Portland.

At the same place, on Tuesday same, Mr. Samuel M'Cartney, t Robinson.

At Burton, in the County of 17th inst. by the Rev. Raper M Barnan Brown, Esq. of Burton, daughter of David Vail, Esq. of State of Maine.

At Georgetown, (P. E. I.) on Wm. B. Aitken, Esq. Mr. John T ter of the schr. *Trial*, of St. John, of Mr. Johnston Bearisto, of Saint

At Halifax, on the 14th inst. Morrison, Mr. Thomas Dunbrack B., to Mary, second daughter of t Woodill.

At same place, on the 15th inst. Archdeacon Willis, D. D. Recto John William Ritchie, Esq. Bar Amelia Rebecca, second daughter Esq. M. D.

At the same place, on the 16th Archdeacon Willis, D. D. Rec Mr. Nicholas Berry, of the Americ to Ann, eldest daughter of Lieut. 34th Regiment.

At Annapolis, N. S. on the 2 the Rev. George Johnson, Mr. Charlotte, third daughter of Mr.

DIED.

On Monday, Mr. John Valley,

On Monday evening, Mr. Jac 30th year of his age.

On Friday, the 18th inst. Mr. the Parish of Portland, aged 85 the county of Tyronne, Ireland.

On Thursday, at the residence Mr. Peter Peddie, a native of Pe and a long resident in this city, Funeral (To-morrow,) Saturday, friends and acquaintances are req

At St. Andrews, on the 19th in of his age, Mr. John Meloney, B port. He has left a disconsolate small children to lament their loss.

At Seymour, District of Newca 17th Sept. last, Lieut. Colonel 28th Foot, and formerly of H. M.

At Laurence Town, on the 15 years, Mr. John Bernard Meyre many, was many years clerk of st Halifax, leaving a widow and n to lament his loss.

SHIPPING L

SAINT JOHN, Nov. 29, arrived, Pitts, Quaco.—T. Wallace, N Green, Cornwallis,—W. Mac Dec 1, brig Peter I. Nevins, Bro —D. & P. Hatfield, assorted c

CLEARED.

Ship Ann, Wilson, Liverpool, tim Llan Rumney, Simpson, H Voyager, Wilson, Hull, tim Clifton, Havelock, Bristol, t Glasgow, Stephenson, Live

Brig Margaret, Smith, Leith, tim Caroline, Broad, Falmouth, Mercator, M'Gibbon, Belfa Trafalgar, Christopherson, Charity, Hughes, Drogheda

Schr. Wave, Pentuach, Wexford Mary Elisabeth, Greenlaw, Henry, Amberman, Eastpo

At St. Mary's River, coast of loading for this port, schr. Marg sail in a few days.

Cleared at Philadelphia for t brig Union, Perry.

Cleared at New-York, for this Janina, Henderson; Halifax, O'l Union, Atkinson, Dorchester.

Liverpool, Oct. 11.—Arrived, sl after being on shore; 14th, ship and brig Sea Gull, Foreman, St.

The brig Sir William Maitland ter, from Quebec for Sunderla shore at Langley, in a squall, crew saved.—*P. E. I. Gazette.*

A large Barque came on shore foundland, no person on board.—

The schooner Hunter, Wals Port, from St. John's Newfou Sydney, Cape

MARRIED.

At Annapolis, N. S., on Thursday the 24th ult. by the Rev. Edwin Gilpin, Mr. William O. Smith, of this city, to Mrs. Eliza Mossman, of the former place.

At Carleton, on Sunday last, by the Rev. F. Coster, Mr. Wm. Whitman, of Laurencetown, Nova Scotia, to Miss Caroline, second daughter of Mr. Samuel Belyea, of the former place.

At Portland Village, on Monday evening, by the Rev. Gilbert L. Wiggins, Mr. Joseph Tront, Sergeant of the 43d Regiment, to Miss Margaret Wolfe, of Portland.

At the same place, on Tuesday evening, by the same, Mr. Samuel M'Cartney, to Miss Margaret Robinson.

At Burton, in the County of Sunbury, on the 17th inst. by the Rev. Raper Milner, Zachariah Barnan Brown, Esq. of Burton, to Miss Isabella, daughter of David Vail, Esq. of Houlton, in the State of Maine.

At Georgetown, (P. E. I.) on the 29th ult. by Wm. B. Aitken, Esq. Mr. John Tait Newton, Master of the schr. *Trial*, of St. John, to Ann, daughter of Mr. Johnston Bearisto, of Saint Mary's Bay.

At Halifax, on the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Morrison, Mr. Thomas Dunbrack, of St. John, N. B., to Mary, second daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Woodill.

At same place, on the 15th inst. by the Venerable Archdeacon Willis, D. D. Rector of St. Paul's, John William Ritchie, Esq. Barrister at Law, to Amelia Rebecca, second daughter of W. B. Almon, Esq. M. D.

At the same place, on the 16th ult. by the Ven. Archdeacon Willis, D. D. Rector of St. Paul's, Mr Nicholas Berry, of the American Brig Acadian, to Ann, eldest daugter of Lieut. Keen, of H. M. 34th Regiment.

At Annapolis, N. S. on the 22d November, by the Rev. George Johnson, Mr. Wm. B. Bent, to Charlotte, third daughter of Mr. Henry Hardwick.

DIED.

On Monday, Mr. John Vallely, aged 40 years.

On Monday evening, Mr. James Mason, in the 30th year of his age.

On Friday, the 18th inst. Mr. William Clark, of the Parish of Portland, aged 85 years, a native of the county of Tyrone, Ireland.

On Thursday, at the residence of John Sinclair, Mr. Peter Peddie, a native of Perthshire, Scotland, and a long resident in this city, aged 73 years.—Funeral (To-morrow,) Saturday, at 3 o'clock, when friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

At St. Andrews, on the 19th inst. in the 36th year of his age, Mr. John Meloney, Branch Pilot of that port. He has left a disconsolate widow and four small children to lament their loss.

At Seymour, District of Newcastle, U. C., on the 17th Sept. last, Lieut. Colonel R. Campbell, late 28th Foot, and formerly of H. M. 52d Lt. Infantry.

At Laurence Town, on the 15th inst. aged 84 years, Mr. John Bernard Meyrer, a native of Germany, was many years clerk of st. George's Church Halifax, leaving a widow and numerous offspring to lament his loss.

SHIPPING LIST.

SAINT JOHN, Nov. 29, arrived, new brig Isadore, Pitts, Quaco.—T. Wallace. New Ship Marion, Green, Cornwallis.—W. Mackay.

Dec 1, brig Peter I. Nevins, Brown, New-York, 4—D. & P. Hatfield, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

Ship Ann, Wilson, Liverpool, timber.
Llan Rumney, Simpson, Hull, timber.
Voyager, Wilson, Hull, timber.
Clifton, Havelock, Bristol, timber.
Glasgow, Stephenson, Liverpool, do.
Brig Margaret, Smith, Leith, timber.
Caroline, Brand, Falmouth, timber.
Mercator, M'Gibbon, Belfast, timber.
Trafalgar, Christopherson, Galway, do.
Charity, Hughes, Drogheda, timber.
Schr. Wave, Pentuach, Wexford, deals.
Mary Elisabeth, Greenlaw, New-York.
Henry, Amberman, Eastport, cider.

At St. Mary's River, coast of Africa, 20th Oct. loading for this port, schr. Margaret, Garrick, to sail in a few days.

Cleared at Philadelphia for this port, Nov. 23, brig Union, Perry.

Cleared at New-York, for this port, 24th ult. Brittania, Henderson; Halifax, O'Brien, for Halifax; Union, Atkinson, Dorchester.

Liverpool, Oct. 11.—Arrived, ship Albion, Brown, after being on shore; 14th, ship Beverley, Lawson, and brig Sea Gull, Foreman, St. John.

The brig Sir William Maitland, Robinson, Master, from Quebec for Sunderland, was driven on shore at Langley, in a squall, on the 26th ult.—crew saved.—*P. E. I. Gazette.*

A large Barque came on shore at Lamlin, Newfoundland, no person on board.—*Ib.*

The schooner Hunter, Walsh, Master, of this Port, from St. John's Newfoundland, bound for Sydney, Cape Breton, was drove on her beam ends in a squall of hail, and driven on shore at St Pierre's, Miquelon, on Wednesday night, the 26th ult.—Crew and part of the materials saved.—*Ib.*

The ship Clarendon, from St. Kitts, for London, was wrecked at Chalen Bay, Isle of Wight, the 11th ult.—the second mate and two seamen only were saved. Her crew comprised sixteen persons, and there were a number of Passengers on board, among whom were Lieut. Shaw, of the Army, his Lady and four Daughters, Mr. Pemberton, a Planter, and his Daughter.

Ship Elizabeth, Scott, at this port from Liverpool, on the 20th October, lat. 49, 54, N. long. 17, 15, W. fell in with the hull of a brig or barque, named "*Superior*," of Cardiff, coppered, quarter galleries, a bust head with long beard black or brown, bowsprit standing and part of the foremast, anchors on the bows, fore and after hatch off—apparently deal laden, as they were through her stern.—No person on deck.

Sch'r Zealous, and cargo, (owned by Mr. Wm M'Auley, of this city,) was lost on Mary's Point, Sheppody, on the night of the 21st inst., crew saved.

Spoken, Oct. 27, lat. 21. 55, long. 65, 43, brig Pleiades, 24 days from St. John, for Jamaica.

Ship North America, arrived at New-York, on the 5th Nov. in lat. 44, 40, long. 51, 30, exchanged signals with ship Edmond, from Quebec for Liverpool, standing east.

Ship Louisiana, at New-York, on the 5th inst. in lat. 24, 21, long. 50, 20, spoke brig Kingston, hence for Demerara.

At Montego Bay, brig Samuel Freeman, Phelan, hence, on the 28th Sept. and sailed for Rum Key and Norfolk on the 10th October.

The American, Mackie; Wakefield, Pashby; Lanark, Pennington; and Samuel, Jamieson, of this port—from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool previous to the 6th October.

Ship America, Mackie, for this port, would sail about the 16th October from Liverpool; and New-Brunswick, Bruce, from London, about the 24th.

The ship Hercules, Graham, master, from Richibucto, bound to Liverpool, arrived here on the 30th Aug. with loss of her deck load, and in a leaky state. She will have to discharge the greater part of her cargo to discover the leak.—*Newfoundland Roy. Gaz.*

QUEBEC Nov. 14.—Pelletier, pilot, arrived this morning, reports the Emerald wrecked on Cape Chat—the master, his wife and child, and two or three of the crew drowned.

The Concord, of Bristol, was spoken on the 24th Oct., 7 days from Quebec, running down for St. George's Bay, Newfoundland, waterlogged.

YARMOUTH, Nov. 25.—Schooner *Edwin*, belonging to Argyle, David Goodwin, master, with a load of wood, bound to Boston, was unfortunately wrecked on Cape Cod, on Thursday the 3d inst. in a heavy gale of wind. The Passengers (among whom were three females, and Mr. Geddes, of Barrington), with the Crew, were all saved, but the Master perished, being thrown overboard by the violence of the surf. Mr. Goodwin is much regretted as an honest, industrious man. The Passengers express their most grateful acknowledgements for the kind and humane treatement they experienced from all classes of the inhabitants of Cape Cod, who witnessed their distressing situation.

The vessel to which the following paragraph from the Portland Argus refers, is probably the same fallen in with by the brig Acadian, reported in our last:—

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—A schr. which arrived here last evening, picked up, 70 miles from Cape Elizabeth, yesterday a schr. belonging to Bath, loaded with potatoes and wood, capsized and on her beam ends, all the crew dead except the captain, who is now in a very low state—four dead bodies were found on the wreck. The captain had a nephew on board, who was the last man who died.—*Portland Argus.*

BAHAMA LIGHTS.—His Majesty's Government, having established two new Light houses in the Bahama Islands; the following particulars of them are published for the information of Mariners.

GUN CAY REVOLVING LIGHT.

At two hundred and fifty yards from the southern extreme of Gun Cay (a narrow ridge of Coral which stands on the western edge of the great Bahama Bank,) this Light house has been erected in 25° 34 30 north latitude, and 79° 18 24 west long. Its base is 25 feet above high water, and the height of the Tower is 55 feet. The light revolves once in every minute, and may be seen in all directions, except between the bearings of S by W. 1-2 W. and S. 3-4 E. (Magnetic) where at the distance of about 8 miles, it will be intercepted by the Bemini Islands.

When within 5 miles distance, vessels should not bring the light to the southward of S. E. as the chain of Cays and Reefs, project in a curve to the westward, and as they lie within a mile of the outer edge of the Bank, there might be scarcely time to obtain sounding. The flood tide also sets strongly to the eastward through the intervals of the Cays, where it is high water at full, and change at 7h 30m. and the tide rises 3 feet.

The light being 80 feet above the level of the sea, it will be visible in clear weather at the distance of 12 miles to an eye elevated 10 feet.

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.

New Brunswick Philosophical Society.

THE regular Monthly meeting of the above society, will be held at the Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening next.

By order of the President.

Dec. 2. WILLIAM MILLS. *Secretary.*

TUITION.

JOHN HERRINGTON respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the school House formerly occupied by Mr. James Dysart, Charlotte street, where he purposes to teach the following branches of English Education, viz:—*Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Bookkeeping, Geography, Mensuration, Trignometry* and *Land Surveying.*

J. H. also purposes to teach an evening School for the accommodation of Young Gentlemen, if required. Terms of tuition made known on application.

☞ School to commence on Monday the 5th December. *Dec.* 2, 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.

1*st Decr.* 1836.

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.

INTIMATION.—St. Stephen's Church will be opened for regular Sabbath Evening Service, on Sabbath first, 4th December, at 6 o'clock, P. M. The seats on these occasions will be *free.*

By order of the Committee of management.

J. WISHART, Secretary.

December 2, 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, } *cutors.*
JAMES LATTA. }

Nov. 25, 1836.

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 ROBERTSON.

Valuable Real Estate

BY AUCTION.

T. L. Nicholson will sell on *Tuesday*, the 6th day of December next—*By order of the Executors*—

THE following REAL ESTATE belonging to the Heirs of the late *W. H. Smith*, Esq. deceased:

The Lot of Land and Brick Dwelling House, fronting on Prince William street, opposite the Bank of New-Brunswick. The Lot is 38 1-2 by 200 feet—the House four stories high, and built in 1827 in the most substantial manner.

A Lot fronting on Waterloo street, 50 by 143 feet, with a neat Cottage, Outhouses, &c. attached.

Lots Numbers 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063,—40 by 200 feet, opposite the Marine Hospital.

ALSO—PEW No. 42, centre aisle Saint Andrew's Church

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, on the premises, in Prince William street.

The Properties can be viewed, and any further particulars made known, on application to

WILLIAM O. SMITH.

St. John, November 25, 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.

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 Petiocdiac, 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.

☞Notice.

THE subscriber has, 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, cambletts, &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; biotting 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.

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 Gap'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.

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

Nov. 25. *RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.*

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, } *Directors.*
Coy, Chesnut,
Barker, Smith,
M'Pherson.

Shareholders.

Amass 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 Currier, 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. Beck, 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, } *Directors.*
Coy, Chestnut,
Barker, Smith,
M'Pherson.

Shareholders.

Amass 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. Beck, 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 Directors 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, the Directors are justly entitled to the thanks of the Stockholders.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That this Meeting 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, } *Committee.*
JOHN GREGORY,

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.

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. I. 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.

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.

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.

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, 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 embossd Satins and Sarsnets;
Rich Challi, 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.

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 Satin Tops,
70 do. 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 chineaille,
Filled and Plain Rockspun Shawls;
91 do. Thibet, Plaid, worsted and cotton ditto,
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.

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.

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; Mollbourne rib do.; printed Muslins and calicoes; 4-4 Irish Linens; thibet, challie, silk, rock spun, 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 cutlery, 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.*

Wanted,

A TEACHER for the Parish School in Richibucto—salary between £70 and £80 pr year. Application may be made to John W. Weldon, Esq. Richibucto. *November* 4, 1836.

Received,

Per ship CALCUTTA, Reed, master, from Liverpool,

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

Nov. 11. JAMES OTTY.

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,
Market square.

Nov. 11.

☞ London Goods hourly expected.

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 shaw 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.

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 PAP

Poetry.

THE TRUMPET.

BY FELICIA HEMANS.

The trumpet's voice hath roused the land,
Light up the beacon pyre!
A hundred hills hath seen the brand,
And waved the sign of fire.
A hundred banners on the breeze
Their gorgeous folds hath cast—
And hark!—was that the sound of seas?
—A King to war went past.—

The chief is arming in his hall,
The peasant by his hearth;
The mourner hears the thrilling call,
And rises from the earth,
The mother on her first-born son
Looks with a boding eye—
They come not back, though all be won,
Whose young hearts leap so high.

The bard hath ceased his song, and bound
The falchion to his side,
E'en for the marriage—alter crown'd,
The lover quits his bride.
And all this haste, and change, and fear,
By *earthly* clarion spread!
How will it be when kingdoms hear
The blast that wakes the dead?

Varieties.

MONTEGO BAY, October 19, 1836.

The Brigantine Empresa, (under the command of Lieutenant Tyndall, R. N.) a prize slaver to H. M. S. Vestal, came to anchor in this port on Sunday last, in order to obtain a supply of water and provisions. She had been captured off Grenada on the 28th of September last, after a chase of four hours, having on board 436 slaves, for the Cuba market, of which number eleven died on the passage from Grenada here, and when our reporter went on board there were seven or eight not expected to survive, of these two have since died. The original cargo had been 450, so that 21 had died before she was taken. The Vestal had also captured on the same day the Portuguese Brigantine Phoenix, with 480 of these unfortunate people on board, and on the week preceding (the 21st) a schooner of the same nation, named the Nigarita, with 336 slaves. The cargoes of the two latter vessels had been landed at Grenada, and the vessels were sent under the command of Messrs. Lays and Ash, midshipmen to Sierra Leone. The sight of these poor wretches on board the Empresa was sickening and deplorable. They were strewed about the decks with but a few exceptions in a state of nudity, insensible, apparently to moral principle, which seemed to be obliterated from physical suffering, or public exposure—of these 48 were females; the remainder boys and young men. Greatly to the credit of the apprentices who had repaired on board to see these poor wretches, they distributed handkerchiefs among the females, by whom they were appropriated to the purpose intended; this laudable example has been since followed by the inhabitants generally with presents of clothing, buns, &c. to a considerable extent. It was painful to see the fruitless attempts made by the female portion of these unfortunate people to screen themselves from the gaze of the spectators present on the anchoring of the vessel! The only relief to this distressful spectacle was in witnessing the many little acts of tender affection with which some tried to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow captive, either by making room to allow a change of posture, or in distributing a few boiled peas, hoarded, perhaps from a former meal. Here might be seen one with a face brightening with an evanescent smile of hope, there another with his head drooping on his bosom completely weighed down with despair and sickness. The majority, however, were cheerful, the change which had been wrought in their condition from "hope deferred," had no doubt been communicated to them. The master of the captured vessel (which had been fitted out at the Havanna) is a Spaniard named Manuel Cabollo, a fine young corsair looking fellow. He sat on the boom of the vessel, looking on his victims with the greatest indifference, his eye now and then lighting up, with a smile of derision and defiance—again he chatted with great vivacity to those around him. "This" he said, "was his seventh voyage; the former were more successful, and had it not been for the calma, (calm) la Englesa never would have taken him; but what matters it continued he, shrugging his shoulders it is but 15 or 16 thousand dollars gone! Cabolla seemed to have little doubt of being speedily released from his imprisonment at the Havanna, when he said he would try his luck in another trip to Africa! The Empresa is of Baltimore build, and was formerly employed as a Packet between Cadiz and the Havanna—this is her second voyage in the slave trade. She sails remarkably fast, and was armed with a 12 pounder on a pivot, in midships, and manned with four men, exclusive of the Captain. The height of the space allotted for the Africans in the hold was but two feet eight inches. It thus appears that the Slave Trade is as brisk as ever; and the curse seems to dwell upon Spain and Portugal, for while the surrounding nations are at peace with each other, the internal broils of these unfortunate natives indicate the immoral nature of the spirits of which they are composed, and the blood-stained traffic in which they are engaged for the sake of the filthy lucre of besotted avarice. It appears to us that Spain is working her own destruction, as, with all her warnings, no reform in this respect, seems likely to result in the termination of her nefarious, cruel, and demoralizing intercourse with benighted Africa. A little longer, and our great nation will cease to be merciful. Cuba may yet find a debt to pay that will outweigh her prosperity, if not to accomplish her total annihilation.

Mr. Nettleton, a Midshipman, under Lieut. Tyndall, deserves the highest credit for his affable, communicative, and Gentlemanly demeanour.

Important Discovery—Modes of Erasing Writing from Paper.—We are about to ring in France, and afterwards in England, a revolution of a most extraordinary character. The discovery of a simple preparation by which the writing with all sorts of ink (except Indian ink used for drawing) can be effaced, so as not afterwards to be known that it has been so, is about to be made known to the public. The moment this discovery is so made known, there will be no security for any one against having his simple signature to a letter being made a signature to a bill of exchange or obligation for a large sum of money. For this discovery which has been made has this peculiar characteristic about it, that a portion of the writing may be effaced, and such portion as the effacer thinks fit preserved, and yet the portion of the paper from which the writing has been effaced, looks precisely the same as to colour and appearance, and be just as easily written upon afterwards, as if it had never been effaced at all. The discoverers of this terrible secret have already played off some most extraordinary tricks on the government and on the merchants and bankers of this city—in order, not to defraud them, but simply to open their eyes to the appalling situation in which this discovery places the whole of society. The other day, one of them applied at the prefecture of police for a passport: it was duly filled up and sealed. The next day, one of these gentlemen went with the passport to M. Gisquet, and said to him, "Well M. Gisquet, your people have given a passport without being filled up;" and showing him the passport, horrified the prefect by the production of a passport *en blanc*. "No wonder," continued the gentleman, "that Don Carlos can go through France to Spain, when such tricks as these are played off, and such negligence shown at the prefecture of police." M. Gisquet was confounded. He called the secretary. He vowed that he had never delivered any passport duly signed as this was without it being filled up. Clerk after clerk was examined, and dismissals were talked of, when the gentleman explained; that by the simple washing of the passport with this newly discovered liquid, the writing had been effaced, and the passport restored to its original state as before written on. M. Gisquet then examined fully the subject, and came finally to the conclusion, "that, from henceforth, passports would be useless, and that the police would be unable to do its duty."—Another anecdote was yesterday related to me of a merchant of eminence in this city, who refused to believe that the discovery could be the means of defrauding to any extent. In order to open his eyes to the state of danger in which society is now placed by this discovery, and by its promulgation, one of the gentlemen effaced all the writing of a letter which had been addressed to him the previous day by this banker, except his signature and the day of the month and year.—These were left as signed. Then over this signature, on the place where the letter had been written, he wrote an order, as though coming from the merchant to his cashier, ordering him to pay to the bearer 100 francs. The gentleman presented the order to the cashier, and duly received the money. He afterwards proceeded to the merchant's house, told him what he had done, asked him to examine his cashier and the order, and to say how he could avoid being drawn on to any amount by this means. The merchant was horrified at his position, and admitted that he might be thus ruined in a few days. The discoverers of this liquid, are the inventors of a paper called *papier desmrite*, which is very little dearer indeed than the ordinary paper, and which, if written on, cannot possibly be washed without changing the colour of the paper, so that the fact of it having been washed would be at once detected. The ink can be washed off this paper as well as off other paper—but when so washed, all must be washed off, or none, for the fact of the washing is instantly evident. The *papier de surete* is now of course the subject of general discussion at Paris, and when once the secret of washing all other papers shall be known, it will follow that no one will write on any other but this. The French government has at once ordered it to be used in the government offices. I have been told, that in consequence of this discovery, the French government has lost near a million of francs in the sole article of stamps during the past year; for persons wash old bills of exchange and promissary notes, which have been paid and done with, at so much per dozen, so perfectly, and make them look so completely the same as when new, that instead of purchasing new stamps for bills and notes, and even for deeds, the old ones are used, after the paper is washed, over and over again. The French government, to prevent the continuance and increase of this fraud, will be obliged to pass a law that the stamps shall always bear the date of the month and year in which they are purchased, and must be used in that same month and year. Unless something of this sort be speedily done, the moment the method of washing shall be universally known, the stamp duties would not produce more than one-half of what they have hitherto done. I will keep you *au courant* as to this matter, which appears to me as likely to lead to little short of a social revolution all over the world, unless some discovery be made of some ink which cannot be extracted by any simple process like that which is now applied with so much success. The inventors of this washing liquid defy the potentees of all existing inks in the world (except Indian ink, which cannot be used for general purposes on account of its sediment), and maintain that no ink hitherto invented can resist their discovery.—*Letter of a Paris Correspondent.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

HULL, September 27.—Left this port, on Monday morning, the South Australian Company's fine bark Sarah and Elizabeth, Captain Wakeling, bound on a whaling voyage to the South Seas, and thence to the above new colony, where her oil is to be landed, and sent home for sale, while the vessel again refits for the fishery. Our readers are doubtless aware that this vessel was considered one of the favourite ships out of Hull, and we therefore cannot but regret that she has become the property of a rival seaport. We, however, hope that this beginning of our trade to South Australia will lead to a constantly increasing intercourse with a colony enjoying the fairest prospect of success that ever dawned on a rising settlement. The Sarah and Elizabeth has been placed in most thorough repair, and liberally supplied with the best stores, under the superintendence of her owners, in connexion with their agent here, our esteemed townsman, Mr. George Greenwood; and we hope prosperity will attend both the vessel and her crew, a large portion of whom belong to this town, and who, sailing under so experienced a commander as Captain Wakeling, who has spent nearly the whole of his life in the southern whale fishery, may, under the Divine blessing, reasonably expect to make their new undertaking a more profitable enterpsise than a trip to Greenland or the Straits. We are informed that the Sarah and Elizabeth will be the eleventh vessel that has left England for South Australia; and, by the arrangements of the colonization commissioners for that province, any of the sailors who are married have the privilege of a free passage for their wives who will settle in the colony. Two more ships, with emigrants, are about to leave London for the same destination, and they will be followed almost immediately by another of the company's vessels, with an additional number of settlers; and it is expected that in five or six months' time the population of the new colony will be between 2,000 and 3000.—*Hull Rockingham.*

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 Mermos,

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.

Cheese, Raisins, &c.

1,500 LBS. good Cheese, 15 fr. Butter,
50 boxes prime Raisins,
20 dozen Homespun Socks, 100 bbls wheat Flour,
Which will be sold low for cash, by

G. M. BURNS,
Nov. 4. South Market Wharf.

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, ——— ———
Rates of Pension. *s.* ——— *d.* ———

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

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 prevent any misapprehension on the part of the said Pensioners residing in the Colonies, as respects the mode and periods of making the 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, 1835.

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., Mufts, Tippets, Boas; London and Manchester Prints; challi Dresses; Lace Veils; Blond Gauze; Laces, Edgings; Book, Jaconet, and other Muslins; Mermos; 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

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, Towelings, Draggets, 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 fat.
20 Do. Canada Prime Pork, 150 do. Nova-Scotia, do.
20 Tierces Irish Prime Mess BEEF.
20 Do. do. India, a very superior article for family use. JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John. Sept. 30, 1836.

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. Anchovie, 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.

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.

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

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

THE QUARTO EDITION,

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

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

MAPS.

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

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

New and Fashionable Goods.

Just received by the ship *Aid de Camp* from London, and now opening at the stone building in Prince William street:

Part of his supply of FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF:

10 ENDS black, blue, rifle, mulberry, and Russel brown BROAD CLOTHS;
10 do. fancy Buckskins, Cassimeres, and Russel cords; 4 do. drab and brown Kersey;
8 do. black, blue, olive, brown and rifle ladies' cloth;
13 do. black and blue Cambletts and Tatan Plaids;
4 do. claret and black Bearskin.—*Waterproof Cloth;* 14 do. blue, black and olive *wool dyed* Petershams and Pilot cloths;
8 do. Kidderminster and Venetian CARPETING,—best superfine;
150 dozen black, grey, white and colored Worsted, Lambs' wool and merino hose and half hose, of all sizes and qualities;
10 do. white, black, and colored silk Hose and half Hose;
20 do. white fleecy, Merino and chamois shirts and pantaloons;
80 do. ladies' and men's Danish, Paris, Leipsic, striped and shaded Worsted Cravats;
20 do. Filled, Chenille, Cameron, Thibet, Cloth, printed Worsted, and black Saxony Shawls;
16 pieces crimson, drab, green & scarlet moreens;
50 dozen green, drab, crimson, and scarlet bullion Fringe and Orris Lace;
20 gross silk, lisle, cotton, and worsted lace;
20 dozen patent Thread, No. 22 and No. 25;
10 pieces colored and black Paramatto;
6 ditto black Bombazine;
150 dozen black, white and colored kid, fleecy lin'd Berlin, Norwegian, and real buck Gloves, Mitts, &c.;
30 ends rich satin, check and figured silk velvet, cassimerette, 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. Circassian Cloak;
1 case Artificial FLOWERS, Plumes, rich figured satin Bonnets; corded robes, down sleeves, silk fringe, gymp and braid;
1 case blue, black, brown, and Mole Beaver BONNETS.—plaited Beaver, white under;
3 do. galloons, sarsnet and satin plain and fig'd Ribbons and Bedlis;
1 do. Mantua, Cêlili, and other fancy Dresses;
1 do. Gauze Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, and Veils; Lace Veils; Muslin and Lace Collars and Capes; fancy Frills; oiled silk Aprons; black embroidered and printed silk Aprons; black Bandannas and Barcelonas; fancy Bandannas, Cravats, silk and satin stocks in great variety;
1 do. Persian, plain and figured Gro de Naples and Damask figured Satin;
1 do. Damask and worsted Cloths and Covers; 6-4 and 8-4 carpet covering;
1 do. *Brooks'* Royal Spool and Cotton Balls;
1 do mixt Pins, in 1 lb. ½ lb. and ¼ lbs.;
40 pieces white, red, and yellow Flannels, Patent and Welsh Flannels and green Baize;
1 case TOYS;
1 truss Patent CALF SKINS;
1 case *Mackintosh's* India Rubber Cloaks, Capes, and Soles;
Cases Ladies SHOES and BOOTS; Spanish Fur Boots; Gentlemen's Patent Leather and cloth Boots, snow boots, &c.
Cases Gentlemen's fashionable oval waterproof Beaver HATS;
1 case Jet Necklaces, Bracelets, and shell Side Combs; 1 do. assorted Curls, Frizzets, and Medora Bands;
1 do. Slates, Writing Fluids, and cards of Pens for copying Music and for engrossing;
2 hogsheads FURS: Ladies and children's muffs and Boas, Capes, French Shawls, Gros and Satin Cleopatras; Fur Trimmings in great variety; Gentlemen's CAPS and BOAS, consisting of Mock Sable, Mink, Lynx, Ermine, Chinchilla, Black Bear, Swan, Bush Martin, Jennet, Racoon, Isabella Hare, and Creamer; black 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.

The remainder of his Fall Supply daily expected, consisting of Prints, Grey and White cottons, Bedtick, Muslins, Cambrics, and Merinos.

☞ *Wholesale and retail.*

WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

St. John, 21st October, 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.

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.

Robertson & Hatton,

Offer for sale at very low prices, to close sales—

200 BBLS. PORK, (favourite brands,)
100 kegs Tobacco,
100 barrels Navy Bread; 20 barrels Pot Barley.

Peters' Wharf, 9th Sept. 1836.

SAMUEL M. CHAMBERLAIN

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

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

St. John, Sept. 23, 1835.

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, Houseline, Fishing Lines, Log Lines, Twine, &c.
260 Kegs white, green, yellow, black, and red PAINTS; 20 barrels Roman CEMENT;
35 Pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks MADEIRA WINE;
20 Pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks superior COGNAC BRANDY.

Sept. 9, 1836. *W. H. STREET & RANNEY.*

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

6 BALES Cotton Warp;
2 do. best English SOLE LEATHER;
2 do. Candle Wick; 10 ☞ 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.

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.

Blankets, Slops, &c.

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

BALES Winter Slops, Carpetings and