# Weekly Chronicle

*"Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque."*

Vol. 1. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1836. No. 5.



**The Chronicle,**

Is published every Friday afternoon, by Lewis W. Durant & Co. at their Office in Sands' brick house, Prince William Street.

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

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*From the Diary of a London Clergyman.*

## THE GAMBLER.

[CONTINUED.]

I open the packet—The Gambler's History.—His uncle.—Put to school.—Begins to pilfer.—Leaves school, and becomes a sharper.—Commits forgery.—Obliged to go to sea.—His severe treatment.—Kills his companion.—Quits the ship.—his distress.

On the evening after the body of the unfortunate man was committed to the grave, I broke the seal of the packet which he had consigned to my trust, and read as follows :—

"From my very infancy, mine has been a life of trouble. At the tender age of two years, I was left an orphan, under the guardianship of an uncle, the most unfeeling and unamiable of men. He was one of these selfish beings who live but for themselves ; and, as the charge of an infant soon became troublesome to him, he consigned me to the trust of a woman who had once been his housekeeper.—This person reared me until I became of an age to go to school, when I was sent to a c' ap seminary, where they received little money for teaching nothing ; but my uncle was satisfied, so long as I was not in the way to molest him. Being naturally quick, I soon acquired all that was taught at this preliminary academy ; and it was here that I began to practise those arts which have been the very bane of my after existence.

"It was customary to allow each boy a small sum every week, for pocket-money ; but this indulgence my uncle denied to me ; nor did he ever give me a single sixpence when I returned to school after the several vacations. This privation first tempted me into the path of error. Finding that I was the only boy in the school debarred from a gratification to which I thought myself as much entitled as my young companions, I determined, if possible, to be upon an equality with them. Twice in the week a person was allowed to come within the walls that enclosed our play-ground, with fruits and pastry ; and from this man, when opportunity offered, I occasionally filched a tart, apples, pears, or plums, as it might happen ; and being fortunate, or rather unfortunate enough, as it proved in the issue, to escape detection, I commenced pilfering from the boys their weekly allowance, and thus, very shortly, became the richest of the juvenile community.

The habits of early life generally decide the aspect of our future years. My success in these juvenile peculations emboldened me to attempt greater things ; and I soon robbed the master of several pounds, for which I was severely flogged, and dismissed from the school. My uncle was so exasperated at my baseness, that he would not receive me within his doors, but placed me in the house of the same woman who had nursed me, where I quickly threw off all restraint, and young as I was, soon became a confirmed swindler. I confined myself at first to such petty pilfers in this way, that where detection followed I usually escaped punishment.

"I was now fifteen, when I became acquainted with the marker of a billiard-table, who initiated me into the mysteries of that noble game, and before I was seventeen, I was second only to himself in skill. None of the players who frequented the table were at all a match for me ; and I contrived occasionally to win considerable sums, which were no sooner obtained, than dissipated in licentious and vulgar pleasures. The more I gained, the more I squandered. I knew my father had left me a comfortable income, which I expected to enjoy as soon as I should attain my one-and-twentieth year ; but it was so entirely under the control of my guardian, for the present, that I could not obtain a sixpence of it.—He had altogether abandoned me ; and, as I had not received a farthing from him, neither had any sums been disbursed since my fifteenth year, the accumulating interest of five years, as I calculated, would, of course, be added to the principal.

About this time I forged my uncle's signature to a draught, and being detected, he stipulated that if I would immediately go to sea, he would forbear to prosecute ; to which alternative, though anything but agreeable to a youth of my restless turn of mind, I readily assented, glad to get out of a serious scrape upon such easy terms. I afterwards discovered that this leniency on his part was no act of mercy, for he would have been glad to have got me hanged—but was apprehensive, that if he gave too great publicity to my knavery, it would bring before the eye of the world his own neglect of me, and other more weighty matters, which he was anxious to conceal. Heartily as I despised him, I never suspected him to be the villain he subsequently proved.

The vessel on board which I was put, was a merchantman ; the crew consisting of four men and a stout lad, about my own age. I did not at all like the novelty of my situation. Though I had long been in the habit of associating with knaves and sharpers, I had chosen my companions from such as were not positively low. The habits of my present companions were, beyond expression, odious to me. Being the youngest, I was at the beck and call of each of them ; and if I failed to do their bidding with prompt alacrity, a kick or a cuff was the invariable reminder of my tardiness. The work moreover, which I was obliged to perform, was menial in the extreme. My soul sickened at being obliged to scrub the cabin-floor, wash foul linen, clean pots and kettles, with sundry other occupations equally unintellectual, and some positively disgusting.

"The skipper of the vessel was a surly brute, who, knowing I had been sent to sea to save me from hanging, took it into his stupid head, that a rope's end was the most salutary discipline he could employ to 'bring me about,' as he said ; and in accordance with this sage conclusion, he generally visited my shoulders once a day, until they exhibited the most striking hues of the rainbow. Instead of taming me, this only served to make me more dogged and troublesome. Having more wit than the whole of the ship's crew put together, which I might fairly say, without calling my modesty into question, I continually thwarted, and so perplexed them, that they thought it, at length, the wiser policy to use me kindly. The skipper found my advice useful, and the other men eventually followed his example, in treating me civilly ; but the boy and I were continually quarelling. He was a dull, stupid tyrant, everlastingly trying to impose upon me some labor, which, at his bidding, I always refused to perform ; and he, at length, fixed my hatred so unalienably, that I could not look at him without loathing.

"One morning having ordered me to do some drudgery, which I refused, he immediately struck me. This was too much for endurance, and I returned the blow with my whole force, striking him between the eyes, and cast him on his back upon the deck. He rose with the fury of a gored bull, and we had a contest for some minutes ; but his superior strength and hardihood soon prevailed, and I was dreadfully beaten. This increased my detestation, and I felt a fiendish spirit of revenge, which I could not controul, over-mastering every better sentiment of humanity. His easy victory only made my enemy the more insolent, and thenceforward I never received a command from him unaccompanied either by a blow or a malediction, which kept up the perpetual rankling within me ; and I determined, at whatever cost to release myself from the tyranny of this odious bully. To do so, however, required all the caution with which I was furnished, and knew well how to employ. As his insolence increased with my submission, for I now ceased to resist his will, the skipper interfered in my behalf, which produced some relaxation in the oppression of my tormentor.

"In order to produce a reaction in my favour, I applied myself to gain the good-will of the skipper and his companions, and to turn their former ill-will from myself to the youth whom I so cordially hated. As he was of a stubborn, unaccommodating temper, I soon succeeded in doing this : the consequence was, that he frequently obtained a portion of the stripes with which he was in the habit of visiting me. This rendered his dislike of me the more inveterate, and whenever he found me alone, he always took the opportunity of trying the hardness of his knuckles upon my head. Though I often saw him severely punished, my revenge was not satisfied, and my resolution to accomplish it was never for a moment from my mind. It formed the subject of my dreams by night, and of my thoughts by day ; and so entirely did it absorb me, that I grew absent, and occasionally provoked the application of the rope's end from the skipper, for what he considered my inattention. This I now bore without grieving, because upon the whole, his conduct towards me had greatly improved, and his severity towards the object of my aversion had as greatly increased. Moreover, the hopes of accomplishing my vengeance, which I had persuaded myself was perfectly justifiable, so engrossed my soul, that I had no room for repining, and the quiescent manner in which I bore the punishment occasionally inflicted upon me, was interpreted in my favour, as arising from a feeling of laudable submission.

"It was the habit of my tormentor, whenever he went aloft, to slide down upon deck on one of the ropes. I had observed this, and at length resolved to make it the means of accomplishing my long-cherished purpose of retribution. One morning, having occasion to do something at the mast-head, I took care to loosen the rope before I descended, thus giving myself a chance of effecting my object, without the possibility of detection. In the course of that morning the youth ascended the rigging. I trembled with anxiety. As I had anticipated, in prominent celebrity, not only as an actor, but likewise as a dramatic writer. My society was soon courted. I became a sort of lion ; and scarcely a day passed in which I did not receive an invitation to the house of some opulent family.

"Although the tide of success continued to flow onward, my early habits had been too indelibly fixed to be readily eradicated. I obtained a respectable income,—nevertheless, I was seldom possessed of a shilling. I could not resist the temptation of gambling ; and, though my extraordinary skill, combined with my lax notions of honour, rendered me almost invariably successful, yet the habit of spending was so inveterate, that I never kept a guinea in my pocket for two hours together. Upon the whole, however, my life was a happy one, if there is really any happiness in mere animal enjoyment. I was flattered and caressed, and, being under age, I had the prospect of rising to still greater distinction.

"For the first time, I was allowed to take a benefit : it was a bumper, and the next morning I found myself in possession of a clear fifty pounds sterling. I gave a brilliant dinner to the company, by way of signalizing my success, and by the time I went to bed was as pennyless as before I took my benefit. It was the means, however, of advancing my fortune unexpectedly. The wealthy merchant, before whose door I used to sweep, and who had kindly sent me half-a-crown every Saturday night, took two boxes on the evening of my professional speculation, for which he liberally gave me a check on his banker for twelve guineas. On the following day he called upon me, to express the delight he had received at my acting. He was accompanied by a niece, the daughter of an only brother, who had left her an orphan at the tender age of eleven years. She was a pretty innocent looking creature, with that unsophisticated simplicity of character which is so much more attractive than the mere passive beauty of form and feature.

"To my surprise, the old man asked me to make his house my home. He had taken an unaccountable liking to me, and, as it afterwards appeared, I had made a signal impression upon the heart of his niece. He had watched my rising reputation, he said, and could not but feel respect for a man who had elevated himself, by the force of intellect, from one of the lowest stations in society, to a state of high dignity ; for, according to his idea, nothing could be higher than being in possession of public approbation. The old man had always been a great lover and supporter of the drama ; and my talent, both as a writer and performer, had secured his warmest esteem.

"I was not more agreeably surprised than flattered by the good old gentleman's proposal, to which I readily assented, and shortly became an inmate of his country-house, a splendid mansion about six miles out of the town. I now found it necessary to eschew the evil company with whom I had been accustomed to associate, thinking that it would at least be prudent to wear the mask of morality for a time, in order to produce a favourable impression upon the mind of my patron, as to the habitual quiet and sober integrity of my moral behaviour.

[*To be continued.*]

Low People.—I have said this much, because the early, very early part of my life was passed among what are reproachfully termed "low people." If I describe them faithfully, they must still appear low to those who arrogate to themselves the epithet of "high." For myself, I hold that there is nothing low under the sun, except meanness. Where there is utility, there ought to be honour. The utility of the humble artisan has never been denied, though too often despised, and too rarely honoured ; but I have found among the "vulgar" a horror of meanness, a self-devotion, an unshrinking patience under privation, and the moral courage that constitute the hero of high life. I can also tell the admirers of the great, that the evil passions of the vulgar are as gigantic, their wickedness upon as grand a scale, and their notions of vice as refined and as extensive as those of any fashionable *ton* that is courted among the first circles, or even as those of the crowned despot. Then, as to the strength of vulgar intellect.—True, that intellect is rarely cultivated by the learning which consists of words. The view it takes of science is but a partial glance—that intellect is contracted, but it is strong. It is a dwarf, with the muscle and sinews of a giant ; and its grasp, whenever it can lay hold of any thing within its circumscribed reach, is tremendous. The general who has conquered armies and subjugated countries—the minister who has ruined them, and the jurist who has justified both, never at the crisis of their labours have displayed a tithe of the ingenuity, and the resources of mind, that many an artisan is forced to exert to provide daily bread for himself and family ; or many a shopkeeper, to keep connexion together, and himself out of the workhouse. Why should the exertions of intellect be termed low, in the case of the mechanic, and vast, profound, and glorious, in that of the minister? It is the same precious gift of a beneficient Power to all his creatures. As well may the sun be voted as excessively vulgar, because it, like intellect, assists all equally to peform their functions. I repeat, that nothing that has mind is, of necessity, low ; and nothing is vulgar but meanness.—*Marryat's Rattlin, the Reefer.*

## NARRATIVE OF THE LOSS OF THE SHIP EDINBURGH.

*(From the Sydney Com. Journal, of April 20.)*

The Edinburgh was a fast sailing barque of 270 tons register, manned with a crew of twelve persons, including the captain, and had a full cargo of wool, oil, and cedar, and two male passengers for Liverpool. She left Sydney Roads on the morning of the 18th of March, and stood on her course, with light westerly winds. During the day of the 20th, Captain Lyall and the chief Officer remarked to each other, that there seemed in the cabin a closeness in the feeling, and a smell as of something burnt. It was not, however, sufficient to create any suspicion of the cause. The remarks were reiterated in the evening, and the conversation turned to the subject of wool igniting, and to an instance that occurred some eleven years ago in a ship on her homeward passage, with a similar cargo to themselves. Still, however, Captain Lyall retired without the least apprehension. About three o'clock next morning, (the 30th,) the chief officer came to the bed-side of the captain, saying he was certain the ship was on fire. Captain L. sprung up, and seeing there was a great deal of smoke in the cabin, ordered the chief officer immediately to wear ship, and make all sail to the N. He then opened the largest scuttle, when the smoke rushed out with a force which almost overpowered him. He, however, got the scuttle closed down again, and called out for all hands immediately to clear away the long-boat, and went on deck, taking up his chronometer, sextant, chart, and writing-desk. The crew soon lowered the boat, and got into her two casks of water, a quantity of biscuit, and sixteen or eighten pieces of pork, with the captain's things before mentioned, and a compass, and also the foretop mast stay-sail which they had cut down to rig the boat, and a studding-sail boom, to serve for the mast. In the mean time the smoke had so increased, that the chief officer in vain attempted to enter the cabin to save the log-book, and bring out his watch, and some of his clothes. The heat also became great, and the smoke burst out volumes up the companion and through the cabin windows, and began to issue from the aft hatch. Before four o'clock the heat had become so intense aft, that the man at the helm cryed out, that he could stand it no longer. On which Captain L. sent him forward, and lashing down the tiller, remained there himself. The flames now began to appear above deck, and to burst from the aft hatches, and to spread with astonishing rapidity over the ship. The men, were, by this time, all in the boat, and calling on the captain for God's sake to come away ; but he, with an indescribable feeling, kept lingering behind, loath to leave the ship. The sea was getting up, and the Captain seeing the danger of the boat beating against the ship, took his place in her about five o'clock, when they shoved off. About this moment their latitude was 44.29 S, and their longitude 153 E.—the wind S. S. E. blowing fresh and the sea running high, the ship with foresail and foretopsail set, standing to the north about two knots an hour. They allowed the boat to drop astern, and employed themselves in fitting the mast and rigging the sail. At seven o'clock, when three miles astern of the ship, they saw her main and mizen masts go overboard about the same time. Having got sailors in the boat, at eight o'clock they were again up with the ship, and found that the poop and quarter-deck were burned down to the water-edge, the blaze going rapidly forward, and issuing with tremendous violence from the main hatches. The wind being S. S. E., Captain L. thought it better to steer N. N. W. in the hope of fetching some port of New South Wales, and at two o'clock, when about six or eight miles a-head of the ship, they could see that her topsail was still set, and that she was surmounted by a deep cloud of smoke ; after this they saw no more of her, and they now stood on their own course, intent only on saving themselves. Captain L. had hitherto found every one on board attend with the utmost alacrity to every command he issued, and he now found them calmly and implicitly resigned to his every wish. He now arranged that there should be two meals a day, at half-past eight in the morning and half-past four in the afternoon, when they made the relief at the helm, and that the chief officer should lay out the allowance at each meal of one half pint of water, a biscuit, and a small slice of pork, and ordered that he should be first served, and out of fourteen persons he should have the smallest. Throughout that night and the next two days the weather was moderate, and they were able to keep their course at about three knots an hour.

On the 3d day (Friday,) it rained and blew fresh, and the sea got up ; still every thing went on regularly with them, and without a murmur,—some talking confidently of falling in with a vessel, and eagerly bending their eyes on the horizon, in the hope of seeing a sail—a hope which the captain however discouraged, as he knew they were out of the track of vessels, and wished them to place their hopes in their own exertions and speed. On Sunday 3d April, a heavy gale with rain came on from the S. E. at 5 a. m. a tremendous sea broke over and filled the boat, and she rolled and was on the point of settling, but that Captain L's exclamation that the next two minutes would decide their fate, urged the men to a fury of exertion, that soon lightened the boat of the water : and enabled them to congratulate themselves they were again buoyant ; but the pleasure of this escape was sadly lessened when they found that the sea had washed away every ounce of their bread. They had, however, little time for reflection on this subject, for twice on the same morning their boat was again half filled by the heavy sea breaking in upon them. About noon the gale abated, and for some days they pursued their course N. W. without any accident running with moderate breezes about 70 to 80 miles in the 24 hours. On Saturday the 9th, they again had very heavy squalls and rain, and the sun sank with the most dark and threatening aspect, and every wave towered above them, menacing instant destruction. Still however their gallant barque rose buoyant o'er the rushy seas, and her crew sat still and resolute within her feeble frame. The next day the weather was changed, and they had light airs and calms. About nine o'clock a. m., a shark came alongside and some of the sailors who have a natural antipathy to sharks, struck it repeatedly with an oar, in order to frighten it away, but in this they could not succeed, for it clung to the boat with the most invincible obstinancy ; on seeing this the captain directed them to endeavour to catch it by throwing a running noose over it, which they immediately did and captured him with an ease that surprised them. They dared not, however, take him into the boat, but cut him up as he hung outside, and took him in peacemeal. It then afforded a luxurious feast ; for, after being ten days on salt pork, it was a most salutary and refreshing kind of diet. They all declared they had seen many sharks killed, but never saw one of half the size caught half so unresistingly, and in it they recognized the intervention of the invisible hand of Providence, and felt that, tho' far and seemingly left to destruction on a dreary ocean, they were not deserted by a Divine Providence. At midday they were favoured by a good observation, and found Sydney Head bearing W. S. W., distant 150 miles, with light airs from the N. E., and boat going W. S. W. three and a half knots the hour. At noon next day the welcome cry was made of a sail in sight, and all hands were fixed on a sail to windward, which appeared to be a schooner, laying a course as if bound to N. Zealand. All now was hope, anxiety, and bustle, and a red shirt was tied to the top of the mast, and the schooner's movements were watched with painful trepidation. But alas! the schooner saw them not ; kept her course onward course, and left them to their weary way. At nine o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 11th, they descried the land about Botany, and with the wind at N. they stood for it. Next day at dawn they attempted to pull, but the captain ordered them to desist, as he saw they had not strength, and it created in the men a thirst for water, which could not be afforded them. However, about seven in the morning they saw a cutter to the northwest, and instantly bore away for her, and about 8 came alongside the Venus, of Sydney, from Woolongong to Sydney, who readily supplied them with a bucket of bread, and advised them to run for Woolongong, which they immediately did, and about half-past ten o'clock of Wednesday, the 13th instant, they happily landed at that place, having been fourteen days and ten hours in the open boat. Mr. Gray, the police magistrate of the district, received them in the most benevolent manner. He conducted Captain L. and the chief mate to his own residence, and put the crew and passengers into comfortable lodgings, and supplied them with clothes and anything they wanted. The inhabitants imitated this good example—opend their houses to them, and pressed their hospitality on them. We cannot refrain from particularising that of Mr. Geo. Brown, who evinced much anxious kindness to them. This gentleman at once nominated the chief officer to the command of a small vessel of his, with the firm promise of speedy promotion to a better. On Saturday the 15th, Captain L., and most of the crew embarked in the Thomas, and reached Sydney on Sunday. Captain Towns, of the Brothers, who happened to be an old friend of Captain Lyall, and was on the point of sailing for London, immediately saw Captain Lyall, and with a gentlemanly frankness and brotherly kindness, that reflects the highest honor on him, insisting on his partaking of his company to England, in a manner that denied refusal, and although not in want of hands, offered to take all those of the Edinburgh at wages. Such acts are rare, and well merit record. We cannot close our narrative without expressing our admiration of the cool and sterling intrepidity, and the calm and imperturbed judgment exhibited by Captain L. throughout the awful moment of conflagration, and the days and nights of protracted privation ; neither can we withhold our praise of manly patience, seamanlike perseverance, and quiet obedience of the gallant crew.

On investigation we find there can be no doubt that the calamity arose from the ignition of the wool. The oil was all stowed in the fore part of the ship, there being only one tier aft the foremast and in contact with it, and nowhere was there wool within a foot of an oil cask. Aft the oil there was cedar in the bottom of the ship, and wool on the top of it. The fire must have originated between the main and mizen masts, for the smoke was first thrown back upon the cabin, and the main and mizen masts both went overboard at the same time. We hear that it is thought to have arisen from some bales of wool that had not been repacked at Sydney, and had been stowed in that very part which all things corroborate to prove must be the very part whence the fire came. If this be the case it must be an awful warning of the necessity that every bale of wool should be re-packed in Sydney, in order to prevent the impossibility of its being shipped moist.

The Mother of the Rothschilds. The mother of the Rothschilds is still living. She is, we may say, the genius that watches over them. She continues to inhabit the Jews' quarter, in Frankfort ; she loves her miserable people, and besides her benevolence, the only thing which distinguishes her is the privilege, which she reserves to herself, to put clean curtains every month to her windows. She only leaves her garden to visit Anselme, her eldest son. She is proud of her children—proud of their wisdom—and we may say of their glory. Why should we not call it so ? it can shock no one at the present epoch. Was not the mother of the Rothschilds compared to the mother of Napoleon ?—*Journal du Commerce.*

Fossil Remains.—The perfect impression of a fish, 27 inches long and 13 broad, has been found 29 feet down in the freestone quarry of Claghennie, near Edinburgh. It appears to be regularly nailed over like the crocodile, and is a remarkably fine specimen of a species yet to be ascertained.

Ingenious Method of "Doing" the Post-office.—Many are the devices made use of by friends at a distance from one another to communicate interesting scraps of intelligence without incurring postage.—Newspapers marked or written upon the covers with "invisible ink" is the general way in which it is done ; but they are almost always detected, and charged accordingly. A very ingenious way was devised the other day by some persons writing to a friend in Dublin ; he directed the newspaper to "William *Shawl-safe Got-letter* Humby, Esq.," which, as it might or might not be a name, could not be charged.

Health : Bread : Useful Observations.—No persons are more offended with crudities, worms, fluxes, and defluxions than those who eat too little bread.—All flesh, fish, and fruits putrify and convert to slime or water, if eaten without bread. Most people agree that fluxes, surfeits, fever &c. are common in *fruit time ;* but that, if bread were eaten with it, the crudities would be tempered : few people in England have wit enough to observe this rule. Children should not be allowed even ripe fruit without bread with it.

London Police.—London, under the police system of Sir Roberd Peel, is the best governed city in the world, and yet the police man has not a weapon in his hands. Politeness—Address is the weapon with which he acts. If two persons are quarrelling, and a crowd is gathering, he steps up as an uninterested party, and calmly asks if he cannot settle the difference, with a "let me be the judge, gentlemen, or sir." Knowing all the regulations of the city, a word from him is law with the coachman, and a sign from him, a motion of his finger, will keep in order a line of carringes a mile long. If a stranger seeks to find out a place, or a citizen an obscure part of the town, he accompanies him, or directs him with pleasure. Thus the police being made polite and useful, becomes popular too. Their moral strength is double that of their physical power.

*From the New York Express!*

## OUR OWN CITY.

Looking abroad over our own city, pondering upon her vast resources, thinking of her present power, and future greatness, we have become almost bewildered with our own reflections. Amid the dim and bustle of business, the unceasing life and motion of every street, lane and avenue, the midnight noise, second only to the noonday activity around us, we are compelled to pause and wonder at all we see. Every thing indeed is in motion, not your slow, small pace motion of olden times, when spinning wheels and hand labour took the place of steam power and water power, but your quick, night and day, perpetual motion which never winks, sleeps or slumbers. Indeed in New York there is no check to business, no check to enterprise, nothing can, if it would, clog the wheels of prosperity. We roll on with the velocity of steam, aye, and faster too, for here there is no time when power and motion are exhausted, but with us there is no human power either to weaken or destroy. We roll forward with all the force of a tornado, going, always advancing in our journey, but our journey never finished. The great system is business, *business*, business. We eat faster and less often, rise earlier and retire later, because one eternal cry of work stares us every where in the face, beckoning us onward like the spell of witchery, and with a power wholly irresistible. Hence in New York, no man, who is a man, is ever idle. Our merchants live, upon the land and the sea at the same time, with their bodie upon *terra firma* to be sure, but with their minds, nevertheless more frequently wandering on Change than, in India, along the Mediterranean, than in their own counting rooms, warehouses or private dwellings. Quid factum est factum sit, is practically written on the brows of every man. The nil admirari of Horace is gone in every thing. "Nothing is impossible," says the man who contracts to build you a hundred houses in a year. "Nothing is impossible," echoes another who makes a journey from Petersburgh through the capital of the nation, and to New York in two days, and from hence proceeds on to Boston between sun and sun. All things are possible cries the man who comes among us a beggar to day with the assurance that twelve months hence he will be as rich and independant as the richest of his neighbours.

This is no fancy of the brain, no picture painted for effect that we are now drawing. It is a true, every day occurrence, one that astonishes the stranger when he comes among us, and one that excites our own wonder and amazement when we steal time for reflection. If pertinent to no one class of persons, but to all—to the mechanic no less than the merchant and to the honest and industrious laborer no less than the mechanic. Our hotels, workshops and tradesmen, prove all we say to a demonstration. Upon the one side it is give, *give*, give, and in return take, *take*, take.

There are no moments for recreation, no days for rest, no time for pauses, and but a few hours for reflection. If, reader, you doubt what I say, go with us through Nassau street, or Wall street, at midnight. The very ground under you shall shake and tremble like an earthquake with the artillery of the press, and upon every side you can see nothing but the sky above you, which gives even the appearance of night. Go, too, through Broadway, along the Park, and by the Bowery, and nothing but the illuminations that surround you will whisper that night has succeeded day. Thus it is with us—day and night, night and day. Men here walk faster, talk faster, think faster, eat faster, drink faster, sleep faster than any where else. *Speed* is written upon every thing, from the pulpit to the press, and from the press to the workshop. The age of poetry, of music, of fancy, of beauty, and of books, is all ideal with us, or with the male portion of us at least—and instead of it we have the age of business, of velocity, and of enterprise and excitement. Nothing frightens us or impedes our progress. Fire and accidents are expected as a matter of course. The destruction of millions of dollars upon land or sea excite no alarm, and create no surprise.

Eight months since the western part of our city was in flames and in ruins. The alarm was but momentary : fear soon subsided, and the danger was over. Like practical common sense men, instead of mourning over their losses, the losers immediately commenced gathering up the remnants of their fortunes, and by diligence and industry, were again upon the road to wealth and prosperity. Not a failure followed ; no distrust was created in the minds of any one ; and now it would seem from the beauty (present and promising) and magnificence where once all was different, that our greatest calamity would prove our greatest blessing. Such is the enterprise of our great and magnificent city, which is known, and well known over almost the entire world—such too, is the city which is destined in time to outstrip in wealth, in commerce, in influence and in population, the greatest cities in the Eastern world.

We might, were it necessary, continue this subject ; we could remind our readers not so much of our present greatness, as what we are destined to be, of our vast and yet unpopulated tract of land—of our internal resources, our wealth, our favorable position, which invites the trade of every commercial country in the world. We could speak of our vast capital, of our banks, of our insurance offices, our imports and exports, and having spoken of all these, the half would then be untold.

Floating Wood.—The prodigious quantity of wood brought by sea to Iceland is thought, by Mr. Eugene Robert, to come from two continents at least. Trees are thrown ashore there sometimes without roots and bark, the latter being frequently found by the side, folded like a sheet of parchment. Mr. Robert has not been able to procure any floating fruits, but he has ascertained that mahogany is often landed in Iceland in the above manner.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

MINISTERIAL MEASURES OF THE SESSION.

The order of the day having been read for the following notice of motion, which runs in these words in the minutes:—

"Lord Lyndhurst—to move for a return of the number of public bills originated in this house during the present session, distinguishing how many passed with and how many without amendments, and how many were withdrawn or rejected, either here or in the House of Commons, distinguishing the number in each house. And also a return of the number of public bills originated during the present session in the House of Commons, distinguishing how many passed with and how many without amendments, and how many were withdrawn either by the House of Commons or this house, distinguishing the number in each house.

Lord Lyndhurst rose and said:—in calling your Lordships' attention to the subject of which I have given notice, I feel I shall be called to request your indulgence for a short time in consequence of the attack which has been made upon me and other noble Lords—an attack made by one of his Majesty's ministers—I allude to the noble baron opposite, (Lord Holland,) which attack had been repeated. (Hear.) The noble baron has charged your lordships, and me in particular, with having misconducted myself in the discharge of my parliamentary duties. The noble baron has charged me with having "mutilated" the bills—I use the expression of the noble baron—which his Majesty's government had sent up from the other house of parliament. (Hear.) He stated in distinct terms that the course which I have pursued is such as will tend to awaken the public feeling against this house, and prevent its proceedings being received with respect—nay, he went further, and used a strong term, and said that this course was calculated to excite disgust. Such was the nature of the noble lord's attack. Now if that charge had been confined to that house I should have remained silent, because your Lordships have been spectators of what has transpired, and have heard what was stated; but it was obvious that the charge was introduced to take a larger and a wider range, and, therefore, I feel myself called upon to rise in justification of my conduct, and I am fully impressed with the believe that I shall be able to completely justify myself in the course which I have taken. (Hear.) It does appear to me, I must confess, that noble Lords sitting on this side of the house have been most mild and forbearing towards his Majesty's ministers, throughout the whole session. We have made no motion for papers. We have brought forward no resolutions for censure—the usual weapons engaged by those who are in opposition to the government. The course which noble Lords on this side the house, on which I am now addressing your Lordships, have throughout the session observed, was defensive. When a bill has been laid upon your Lordships' table which either originated in this or in the other House of Parliament, we have attended to it, applying our minds to it with vigour, with attention, and with industry. If the bill appeared to us an improper one, and one which ought not to pass, we have rejected it; but if the bill was such as, by alteration, ought to receive the sanction of the house, your Lordships introduced into it provisions you thought it ought to possess answering that object. My Lords, I am justified therefore in saying, that during the whole of the session the course which my noble friends and myself have adopted has been purely defensive: and I will maintain that, we have exercised the utmost moderation towards his Majesty's government. It is impossible to enter into a consideration, however general, of the measures which have been brought forward, without alluding to his Majesty's speech from the throne at the commencement of the session—without contrasting the brilliant anticipations contained in that speech with the actual results. It is impossible not to contrast the high and lofty situation in which the government was placed at that period with, what I must be permitted to term it, the humble condition in which they are now placed. What was said of an ancient predecessor of the noble Viscount (by our immortal poet) when he held the office of a first minister of the crown, in his political career, may be applied with great propriety to the noble Viscount opposite, when we compare his position at the opening of the session with his position now. As was said of the noble viscount's predecessor—

"His promises were, as he then was, mighty:
But his performance, as he is now, nothing."

I have said, my Lords, that, reviewing what has passed during the present session, it will be necessary to recur to the King's speech which was pronounced from the throne at the opening of the session. My Lords, one of the subjects to which your attention was called, and with respect to which great expectations were entertained, on the part of many who belong to the profession to which I have the honour to belong, was extensive reforms in the law, particularly reform in the Court of Chancery. No sooner was the announcement made than the most eager expectation was excited. Yet week after week, month after month passed before a Bill was brought forward; at last a bill was introduced by my noble and learned friend: but I have too much respect for his understanding, too high a sense of his legal knowledge, to believe that he was the author of that bill. I believe it must have been forced upon him—I believe it was prepared by some other person; but the measure was produced; and there it lies still-born upon your Lordship's table.) It met with no support from any party, either whig or radical; neither, on the part of the public press, whether in the pay of government, or supporting what was called the opposition, was a word spoken in its favour. Not a single voice was raised in its favour; even noble Lords on the other side of the house disregarded it, and for a bill so introduced, a more scanty attendance was never presented. But, my Lords, I pass by—*requiescat in pace*. I will not disturb its ashes—(a laugh.) I come now my lords, to the bill for the Ecclesiastical Courts; and I beg to state, as your Lordships are aware, that when my noble friend, the noble Duke, took office, a commission was issued to take that subject into consideration. That commission made a report, drawn up by Dr. Lushington, distinguished for its learning. That report was handed to our successors when they came into office. My noble and learned friend on the woolsack had his attention called to the importance of the subject before the bill was introduced. It was at length brought up. It was referred to a committee up stairs; and, after much inquiry, the report, in which we all concurred, was presented and laid upon your Lordships' table; and from that time to the present it has slumbered in peace. No attempt has been made by any minister of the Crown to carry the bill further. It has been said, or stated to have been said, that your Lordships' house was dormitory. I have too much respect for the circumspection and good sense of the right hon. gentleman who is supposed to have uttered such an expression to believe him capable of saying such a thing of your Lordships' house. (Hear.) I come now, my Lords, to notice the Stannaries bill; but I will not repeat the objections which existed to one part of that bill, they have been so ably and so forcibly urged by my noble and learned friend, the master of the Rolls [Lord Langdale,] when the bill was discussed. But there is one point to which I must beg to refer, that which has relation to the appointment of a judge under the bill. Against that clause my noble and learned friend applied all the powers of his argument. (Hear.) His opposition was principally directed to that clause. But, my Lords the opposition was all in vain. Let me here call your Lordships' attention to to the constitutional question involved in it. By the act of Settlement the independence of the judges was established; that subserviency to the ministry, that pliancy to yield to the wishes of the court, which had for a long period been a disgrace to the bench, and which had so baneful an effect on the administration of justice, no longer existed. Since that period, justice had flowed on in an even and straightforward course. The judges of the land had been freed from any suspicion; they had most independently, to the entire satisfaction of the country. The principle was again recognised at the accession of his Majesty Geo. III. By an act which passed at that period, on the demise of the Crown, the patent for the appointment of the judges was not required to be renewed. I do not believe, from that period till the present, that any attempt of abrogating that principle. Until the present moment I do not believe that principle has ever been attempted to be set aside. This is the first experiment. From what source did the opposition to the principle come? Who was it that disapproved of this constitutional principle? If your Lordships had not heard it with your own ears you would not have credited that it could come from the quarter it did. It will not be credited in the House of Commons—it will not be credited in the country—it will not be credited by the ardent population, that the noble baron who combated the argument of my noble and learned friend—that noble baron to whom we have been in the habit of looking up as the concentration of whig liberality and constitutional principles—it will not be credited, I say, that the noble baron should step forward to vindicate that clause in the bill to which we all objected. True, it is, that he did it in an under-tone of voice, not audible, I believe, below the bar—not audible, I believe, above the bar (in the gallery:) but your Lordships heard it. He did it, however, with much skill and ability; and had he lived in Greece in the olden time he would have ranked high among her sophists. It was for the Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall to urge the necessity of the adoption of a clause in that bill, upon which the appointment of the judges rests, having such a principle as I have stated. So much, then, for this part of his speech delivered from the throne, as regards these bills. There is, as far as the Court of Chancery is concerned, a miserable abortion; and as regards the ecclesiastical court bill with the amendments made in the measure, and, as far as ministers were parties to the bill in its original shape, there was an abandonment of it. I come now, my Lords, to the next prominent point in the speech from the throne—I mean that which has reference to the municipal corporations of Ireland. Upon that subject, however, I do not mean to detain your Lordships many moments. We have heard it over and over again stated that our opposition was factious. I beg to deny that. We said that the corporations were administered by the protestants, and by the protestants alone. On that ground we thought something ought to be done. What was the change sought by the bill? The object of it was to place exclusively into the hands of the catholics what had been exclusively in the hands of the protestants. It was merely the change of power from one party to another; and when they heard, what was pretty loudly proclaimed, that the measure was intended to give greater strength to the agitators in Ireland, he and his noble friends at once said, "We are ready to put an end to the evil originally complained of, but we will not consent to give birth to a still greater evil, by adopting this measure." Acting on that principle, and on that principle alone, he had proposed a motion for the abolition of those corporations—Now let me come, my lords, to the third act of mutilation—I allude to the measure with respect to the stamps on newspapers. When it was suggested to your Lordship to throw out one of the clauses—a clause most objectionable, most unjust, and most inquisitorial—that suggestion was met by taunts and by sarcasm on the part of the noble Viscount. The proposition was originally met with invective and sarcasm, which the noble Viscount knew so well how to use: but when the storm had subsided, and when good humour and reason had assumed their sway, the noble Viscount himself brought forward a bill without that inquisitorial clause, and he no longer painted with a broad pencil, and in dark colours, but he was pleased to be facetious on the occasion, and, in introducing the bill, he described it as an *editio expurgata* of the former bill, which was sufficient to prove that the other had been forced upon the administration, and which they had been compelled to drag through the mire. (Hear, hear.) The next topic in his Majesty's speech which I beg leave to notice is, that which has reference to the question of tithes in Ireland, it being anticipated that it would tend "to establish harmony and peace in that country." We acquiesced in the spirit of that advice, and we prepared a bill to extinguish tithes in Ireland: it went further, for it went to remove the inequality of some of the benefices in Ireland. That measure was, however, rejected by his Majesty's government, because it did not recognise an abstract principle, to be exercised at some future period, for overthrowing the church of Ireland—(hear, hear.) It was obvious that, as regarded 'the surplus, it would not for years be attended with any practical good. My Lords, there is one other measure of this description to which I will advert, and this is a bill respecting charitable trusts. That bill we rejected on account of its vicious character and principles. By that bill the trustees would be rendered political partisans. That appeared to be its object. Nothing could be more vicious than that bill on account of its principle. Nay, more, we rejected the bill on another ground—it was this: it contained a proposition to alter the intention of charitable trusts, for nearly all this property was intended to be dealt with by members of the established church only. The bill would have handed those funds to be dealt with by dissenters. (Hear.) I think your Lordships will be of opinion that nothing could be more unwise than that charity funds of that description, particularly those relating to school foundations, should be administered by that class of persons. More than this, my Lords, it has been publicly declared that their object was to remodel those schools, to form them more comfortable to their own religious views and notions.

Now my lords, I have run through a few of these measures; I have stated the grounds and principles which induced us, or at least upon which I acted in the course taken. And when the noble baron appeals to the country, I beg to say I join in the appeal. (Hear.) We looked, my lords, I say, to the great interests of the nation, and we have discharged our duty properly. It is our duty to discharge the trust given us as an independent branch of the legislature; and we consider ourselves answerable for it. I am ready, and I believe I may say that your lordships are ready. (Hear, hear.) We have not slumbered at our ease; we have not been led away by the allurements of pleasure; but we have discharged our duty faithfully and firmly; but had we acted otherwise, we should have acted inconsistently with our interest, we being desirous of continuing the institutions of the country. There is another measure, my lords, to which I beg to call your lordship's attention by way of retrospect, but with another view, from those to which I have before adverted. There was a bill brought into this house by a most rev. prelate (the Archbishop of Canterbury) upon a subject of great delicacy and of considerable consequence—the bill to prevent pluralities in the church. Many persons have directed their attention to this subject—many have attempted to deal with it, but have failed in the attempt to carry it forward. I believe, my lords, it will be admitted that the bill in question was the best ever offered for the consideration of parliament. It was supported, as your lordships know, by the ministers of the crown in this house, as it was their duty so to do. It was supported also in the other house of parliament by the ministers of the crown; but a party in that house, supporting the measures of the government, interposed and said, "that they could no longer give ministers their support if they consented to pass the bill." Some struggle was made by his Majesty's ministers who had sanctioned the measure up to that period—a measure of so much importance in their own estimation—but at length they yielded to the dictation, and it was abandoned. My lords, there is another measure to which I request your attention, a measure under the sanction of ministers, to carry into effect the fourth report of the church commissioners—a commission and report to which the ministers themselves had their names attached. The report bore the signatures of the noble Viscount, of the President of the Council, and of the noble Lord, the leader of the House of Commons, and other members of the cabinet. An important measure of church regulation founded on that report was produced; the bill was brought into the other house of parliament. It was brought forward in that house, and there was presently a mutiny in the camp of the noble lord, and it became necessary to endeavour to satisfy the mutineers. A conference was held in Downing-street, or somewhere in its neighbourhood, but it had not been conducted in that low-toned, well-bred whisper, which had so conspicuously marked a certain free conference which had been held with the managers of your lordship's house; for ministers in the former named conference was told in a high-toned voice, and in an authoritative manner, that they must abrogate such a principle. Until the present moment I do not believe that principle has ever been attempted to be set aside. This is the first experiment. From what source did the opposition to the principle come? Who was it that disapproved of this constitutional principle? 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was abandoned, and his Majesty's ministers were effectually dictated to by that section of the House of Commons that supported them. (Hear.) Is this all, my lords? No. A bill has been introduced, and passed the other house, relating to the registration of voters. What is the history of that bill? It was urged in committee even by the members of his Majesty's government in its original form, but after a long inquiry, some clauses were drawn up by Lord John Russell, the Attorney-General, and the Solicitor General. The measure, as produced, was an excellent one, with one or two exceptions, and it ought to have passed into a law. What was the result? The bill was opposed—it was new modelled—all the regulations were altered—and, instead, some clauses affecting the right to voting, as contained in the reform bill, were introduced. In this mutilated form—for I must adopt the phraseology of the noble baron on this occasion—the bill was brought up to your lordship's house. My noble friend near me, with his vigorous mind, altered it, and the result was to restore the bill to its original and best shape. For doing this, I beg to ask are we not entitled to the gratitude of the noble viscount, instead of being subjected to his sarcasm and invective, which he knows so well the use of? (Hear, hear.) The result was that my noble friend did mutilate the bill—to repeat the phrase of the noble baron—by depriving it of all those objectionable clauses, and restoring it to its original state. Can the country be too grateful—can your lordships collectively be too grateful, to these eminent, these self-sacrificing statesmen, who, under the circumstances which I have feebly pictured forth to your lordships, still condescend to hold the reins of a government, trampled on as they were by our preponderance and ascendancy? (Cheers from Lord Lansdowne.) And, now, my lords, although I admit that I am about to touch upon a subject not directly relevant to the matters which we have been discussing, yet under the circumstances in which we now stand, perhaps you will overlook this irrelevancy, and permit me to draw your attention to the state of our foreign relations, and the policy by which those relations have of late been governed. Let me, therefore, ask your lordships whether the decayed and withered side of Downing-street, such as I have but too faithfully pourtrayed it, is sustained or revivified by the vigorous shootings forth of the other section of it? The whole question of our foreign policy is far too wide for immediate discussion, and for that, as well as for other stringent reasons, I shall confine myself to one or two observations upon that part of it which is at the present moment so painfully prominent, herein imitating the prudent reserve, to which a noble duke (Wellington) near me has had recourse. I shall refrain from troubling your lordships with any general observations upon the result of that policy pursued towards the continental states by the government; further than simply asking those amongst you who are conversant with the condition of Europe, whether the acts of the noble viscount who rules the fortunes of the foreign office are such as to insure to Great Britain what she has hitherto always enjoyed—the respect and confidence of surrounding nations? Will it for a moment be pretended that the European States hold our government and our country in the same respect as formerly, or that our alliance is courted in the degree it formerly was? No. On the contrary, I fear that we are regarded now with aversion and contempt. Moreover, my lords, those principles of intervention which the government now seems to have adopted, in direct contradiction to their own outsetting declarations—[hear]—have already cost the country between one and two millions of money; and let us look and see what we have obtained for that outlay. Can I describe the results as other than disgraceful, or the high hopes which were so vauntingly held out as having ended in anything but disappointment and defeat? The national honour has been compromised, and her arms have been tarnish'd. (Hear.) It is impossible, my lords, for us to recollect that the unhappy country to which I allude was once the scene of one of the most glorious struggles that ever took place. If is equally impossible to forget that in the fields of Spain was organised and disciplined the army which, under the noble duke who sits near me, was so gloriously conducted from victory to victory—[cheers]—until it raised the military glory of Great Britain to a pitch of greatness to which no nation that ever existed can afford a parallel. Does it not, my lords, now seem as if some malign demon had conspired with those whom I will not specifically name, to throw contempt upon our military exploits, and to tarnish the memory of the deeds to which I have referred? Has not the miserable buccaneering expedition which issued from this country, under the auspices and support of the government, contributed by its ill-directed manœuvres and unhappy blunders to render the name of England hateful to her Spanish allies, and contemptible to her Castilian foes? But, my lords, amidst all these disasters, the noble Viscount holds on his course unmoved and undismayed. The noble Viscount herein reminds me of the poet's language, except that he reverses it in every point, inasmuch as he is swelling with pride at the very moment when he is reeling and struggling with defeat. Your lordships have now for some considerable period of time had before you the spectacle of an administration so circumstanced between the two houses of legislature, that they are totally unable to carry any new measures through either of them, for what is passed by one branch of the parliament is rejected by the other. There was a time, my lords, when a ministry so circumstanced would have felt that it had but one course left to pursue; but that, my lords, is an antiquated doctrine, and out of repute amongst those to whom I refer; for, my lords, the noble viscount has more than once declared to us that, in spite of mutiny amongst his crew—in spite of storms and tempests, defying alike the elements and man, he will stick to his vessel as long as a plank of it remains a float. I admire, my lords, the courage, I admire the spirit which animates the noble viscount; but let me whisper to him one particle of advice, which is, to get his vessel into still water with as little delay as possible.

"———Fortiter occupa
Portum."

Let the noble lord look around him—

"———Nonne vides, ut
Nudum remigio latus,
Et malus celerisaucius Africo,
Antennæque gemant: ac sine funibus
Vix durare carinæ
Possint imperiosius
Æquor? non tibi sunt integra lintea:
Non Di, quos iterum pressa voces malo."

I feel, my lords, how impossible it is not to admire and commiserate the fate of a great man struggling with the storms of fate, but that pity, that admiration do not animate me, whilst I look at the spectacle afforded by the noble viscount. No, my lords, if I have a feeling upon this subject, it is one of consolation and gratulation in the hope and the belief that the noble viscount, whatever may be his disposition, has not acquired the requisite growth of locks to entitle him to rank as a Nazarite, or to endow him with power sufficient to pull down the ancient edifice, to the pillars of which he has bound himself.—The noble baron then concluded (amidst loud cheers) by moving for the returns specified in the early portion of his speech.

The Crops.—Report speaks favorably of the wheat crop in England, Ireland, and Scotland and in the southeastern counties a very considerable portion has already been secured in excellent condition.

Liverpool, Aug. 20.—*The Harvest.*—Several fields of wheat and oats in this neighborhood were cut on Saturday last, apparently, so far as we are judges of such matters, in the finest condition. The week of glorious sunshine which we have since had, has, no doubt, materially assisted and expedited the labors of the husbandman, and that by this time next week not an ear of grain will have escaped the sickle hereabouts, and the greater portion of the harvest will be safely housed.

Funeral of Lord Dufferin.—The funeral of this lamented nobleman took place yesterday morning. The mournful procession left Ballyleidy at four o'clock, and agreeably to the wish of the venerable deceased, it was intended that the ceremony should be strictly private. The spontaneous demonstration of public veneration and affection, however, could not be repressed and before the *cortege* reached Killyleagh, where the remains were deposited, there

such as has seldom been witnessed in the north of Ireland. The church, the churchyard, and road for a considerable distance, presented one mass of respectable individuals, collected to do honour to the memory of one of the best landlords and most amiable of men.—*Dublin Mail of Wednesday.*

Glasgow, Aug. 22.

An Act of Parliament has just passed, which settles a disputed point in regard to bills of Exchange, and which ought, therefore, to be known to men of business generally. The point alluded to is that respecting acceptors or referees for honour, in which no uniform practice existed, some houses presenting the bills so marked on the day when they became due, and others on the day after. It is now declared, however, that it shall not be necessary to present such bills of exchange until the day following that on which they become due, and if the address of the acceptors or referees for honour shall be in any other place than that in which the bills shall be made payable, they need not be forwarded until the day succeeding that in which they become due. If the following day shall be either Sunday, Good Friday, or Christmast Day, they need not be presented or forwarded until the day succeeding such day of non-business.—*London Times.*

## THE ARMY.

War Office, August 19.—72d Foot—Major General Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B. from the 99th regiment of Foot to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant General Sir T. Hope, G. C. H. deceased, dated August 15, 1836.

Lord Hill has published an order to the army in India, commenting upon the bad state of discipline in which his Majesty's 41st regiment has been for the last two or three years, and likewise upon the frequency of courts-martial in that corps.—The order further refers to the late proceedings between Colonel Sir E. K. Williams, K. C. B. and Lieutenant Colonel Purdon, of that regiment, and in consequence of which they are both permitted to retire from the service, either on half-pay or by the sale of their commissions.—His Lordship in remarking upon the crimes committed by the soldiers of the 41st regiment, states that they are of the most dreadful description.

Lord Hill's General Orders and censure upon the commanding officers of the 41st regiment, the officers, and soldiers of that corps generally, has spread a great sensation throughout the army. The commanding officers of the regiment are ordered to sell out of the service, or retire upon half pay. Colonel Sir E. Keynton Williams, is K. C. B. and was promoted to the 41st in August, 1827, from the half pay, having succeeded Col. Smelt in the command, and which officer has since commanded the 37th regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Edward Purdon was appointed to the 41st in January, 1829, from the African Colonial Corps, Lieut. Col. Walter O'Reilly, 41st, having then retired on half-pay of the latter regiment.

Some of the officers of the 41st will be obliged to follow their Lieut. Colonels and sell out, or retire on half pay, while more are to be drafted into other corps. This very unpleasant dilemma of the 41st, is something similar to that of the 85th about five and twenty years gone, but amongst officers or privates, the disorganization of the 41st appears not so bad as the 85th, which was then newly officered and appointed by the Duke of York. The salutary effect was instantaneous, and the 85th has since borne the character of one of the first regiments in the service, his Majesty's first and principal Aid de Camp the Colonel of it. In most cases, long service in India will be found to deteriorate the discipline of our army.—*Limerick Chron.*

## RUSSIA AND THE CAUCASUS.

The people of Caucasus to the number of 60,000 are moving against the Russians. The tribes of Dagbastan, and Schircunan, and the inhabitants of Mingrelia, Imeritia and Georgia, are more anxious to declare their hostile feelings towards the Russians than they are to conceal them. In the meantime Russia cannot depend upon her own soldiers. They wait but an opportunity to declare their hostility. From a late number of the German Courier, we are led to anticipate a revolution among the Russians, inasmuch as an immense body of the Caucasans have combined against them. To subdue the Circassians is impossible in their primeval forest and defiles, and extermination is the only warfare Russia can hope to use successfully against such a foe. Russia, however, hopes to put down this and all such combinations in the almost undivided hostility which one tribe of the Circassians bears against another. While they hate Russia they despise each other, and here Russia expects to continue her triumph over a powerful but divided foe.

Copenhagen, Aug. 5th.—The Prussian State Gazette of Aug. 7, states on authority of the Hamburg papers, that a powder Mill in Honsberg Norway, was blown up—that several lives were lost, and a great deal of property destroyed. The shock was felt in the town.

The same paper states that the *Revenues of the Kingdom of Norway* for the year 1835, exceeded the expenditure by $419,000. Notwithstanding the reduction of duties by the tariff of 1833, the receipt of customs was an excess of $911,700 in gold, and $388,718 in notes.

## SPAIN.

Bayonne, August 17.—We have a miserable sight before us. One hundred and fifty Englishmen belonging to Gen. Evans' corps, who have presented themselves to Don Carlos, who has sent them away, are now lying down in the marine walks.—Don Carlos has rejected such auxiliaries; it is at least a feeling of national dignity which he has displayed, and a useful lesson he has given to his enemies on the occasion. The nakedness of these deserters has not admitted of their being received into the town, and they are wretchedly encamped, subjected to the contempt and degrading compassion of the many spectators, who will remember their proud fanfarronades on their arrival in Spain. They have been preceded by General Evans,

tion, for the object of his journey is solely to obtain money, and next permission to be admitted, he and his men, into the auxiliary legion preparing for Spain.

The London Times, of the 23d, speaking of the affairs of Spain, says. It will be recollected that the last accounts from St.—Ildefonso which the *Moniteur* published were of the date of the 13th inst., and, impugning the accuracy of the telegraphic despatch received by the French Government, represented the Queen Regent as having resolutely refused to acknowledge the Constitution of 1812. It was also announced in the Correspondence from Madrid, of the same date, that the Isturiz Ministry had determined to adopt the severest measures for the maintenance of public tranquillity. The garrison, which it was said could be relied on, was placed under arms, and at the first symptom of disorder the city was to be cannonaded.—Since then, it appears from the *Madrid Gazette*, of the 15th, that the aspect of affairs has undergone a complete change.—This must, of course, have been brought about on the 14th, but for a knowledge of the occurrences of that day we must, it seems, wait the arrival of further accounts.—With respect to them, the Moniteur, for some reason or other, chooses to leave every body in the dark.

Intelligence from Barcelona of the 9th is given in the French papers. The news of the events at Malaga and Saragossa had occasioned a great deal of agitation in that city, and on the 6th Gen. Mina found it necessary to issue a proclamation enjoining the people of Catalonia to preserve the public tranquillity.

[*From the Moniteur.*]

INSURRECTION AT ST. ILDEFONSO.

The government has received the following details of what took place on the night of the 12th inst. at St. Ildefonso: At 8 in the evening, the regiment of provincial militia, about 500 strong, broke into insurrection in their barracks, to the cry of "The Constitution for ever!" "Isabella II. for ever!" and marched under arms to the palace, singing Riego's hymn. The soldiers of the Fourth Regiment of the Guards, seeing these men coming, joined them.—All the officers, without exception, would have nothing whatever to do with this revolt, and the cavalry of the guard took no part in it. At the approach of the insurgents, the gates of the palace were shut.—The commandant general, Count de San Roman, and the officers, remaining faithful, endeavored to calm the soldiers, but were not listened to. Cries of "Death to Quesa Roman," were mingled with those of "Death to Quesada." On the first intelligence of these events, M, de Rayneval, being detained at home with a heavy indisposition, M, de Bois le-Compte, who arrived a few days before at St. Ildefonso, and Mr. Villiers, the English Ambassador, hastened towards the Palace, but could not get admittance, since the drunken soldiery, who obstructed the approach to it, refused to let them go by. They demanded to speak with the commandant, or the officers, but they were told there were not any, and that the sub-officer had taken the command.

They were forced to retire at the moment when menacing words began to be heard around them. However, the clamor and vociferations continued; already a small door was driven in, which, however, did not lead into the interior of the Palace; they began to shake the great gate; some musket shots were heard, and they began to talk of getting artillery, and massacreing all in the Palace, if the Queen did not accept the Constitution.

The Regent, preserving admirable firmness in the midst of general alarm, ordered twelve of the rebellious soldiers to be brought into her presence. She asked them what they wanted; they replied, "the Constitution of 1812, and liberty."—A long discussion then ensued; the Queen trying to convince them that they did not understand even the nature of their demand, and the soldiers confessing that in fact they did not know much about the Constitution, but that they had been told it was excellent, that it would meliorate greatly their condition, that it would lower the price of salt, &c. To these declarations, made in a very insolent tone, were added from time to time protests of devotion to the two Queens. An officer, mistaking, or pretending to mistake, the terms of the Constitution of 1812, represented to them that this Constitution called Don Carlos to the throne instead of his niece. They replied, that as for Don Carlos they would have nothing to do with him—he was a despot. As for the two Queens, they said, it was of no consequence that the Constitution repudiated them; the nation was determined to have them, and would know well how to support them.—At two in the morning, after five hours' resistance, the Queen yielded to the wishes of those who surrounded her; nothing however, could induce her to swear to the Constitution of 1812; she protested that she would not take any such step.

At five o'clock, tranquillity was re-established; at ten, when the courier came away, no new incident had taken place.—The Palace was free; the authorities continued to discharge their functions, and the Minister of Grace and Justice, the only one who was at St. Ildefonso, was giving his orders.

German papers of the latest dates have been received. They bring advices from Constantinople to the 30th ult. Lord Pensonby was then on the best terms with the new Reis Effendi. The plague had reappeared in Syria, particularly at Beyrout, where it was committing great ravages.—The same papers contain, under the head of Berlin, a deplorable account of the condition of East and West Prussia, which suffer in consequence of the decay of the

Elbing, a town of 16,000 inhabitants, is said not to be sufficient to light the streets. In Podenborh, too, it is said that the peasants are in so bad a condition that they have been exempted from taxes for three years.

PORTUGAL.

The *Messager des Chambres* of Saturday has the following;—"Letters received this morning at Paris announce that a violent insurrection broke out on the 8th of August, at Oporto. In the beginning the insurgents had the worst of it; but there is every reason to believe, from the contents of the letters, that the struggle was renewed, or that the authorities gave way, and that at the present hour the Constitution of 1812 has been proclaimed in that city.

TURKEY AND TRIPOLI.

The *Malta Gazette* of the 27th ult. states that by letters from Tripoli, the Captain Pasha having effected a landing on the coast of Mensurata with much difficulty and considerable loss, had been unable to make any advance into the country in consequence of the increasing force of the Arabs. He had been reduced, therefore, to the necessity of sending transports by sea to Tripoli for a reinforcement of all the cavalry and infantry, which was ordered to march overland, to co-operate with him on the coast, where his forces were in a very crippled situation.

A letter of the 27th ult. from Tripoli, given in the Guarde National of Marseilles, says,—"The 2500 men of regular troops, landed by the Turkish squadron on the 8th of July, were re-embarked on board 28 Ottoman transports. On the 9th, these transports, and 9 Turkish ships of war, sailed for Mesurata, under the command of the Captain Pasha, Tahir Pasha, who had joined to these troops 4000 men belonging to those of the Regency. The squadron of Admiral Hugon watched all the movements of this expedition directed against the Aga of Mensurata, one of the chiefs of the revolted Arabs who is at the head of 20,000 men. Tahir Pacha has been completely defeated by the Aga. He has returned to Tripoli, where he intends to wait for the new troops that the Sultan may send him, but which will have no better success than the former, if, indeed, they are allowed to land. The Arabs are anxious to throw off the Turkish yoke, and are determined to obey only one of their own countrymen. Barbary is evidently escaping from the power of the Sultan.

FRANCE.

The Paris Paix says—"It is announced that overtures have been made to Count Roy to accept the place of Minister of the Finances, but that he has refused the offer. It was also rumored yesterday, that M. Thiers had insured the consent of Marshal Soult to re-enter the Cabinet as Minister of War only."

A discovery has lately been made at a village in Hanover of a bundle of papers, believed to be the whole or a part of the manuscripts of Voltaire that were stolen from Ferney in 1819, without it ever being ascertained by whom they were abstracted.

A French ship of the line and a corvette sailed from Brest on the 11th of Aug. for the coast of Spain. A powerful intervention by France is still asserted and denied with great pertinacity. Orders had been transmitted to Toulon, to have all the ships in that harbour ready to sail at an hour's notice.

Paris, Aug. 19.—The King, by an ordinance of the 4th inst. has appointed M. Serrurier to be his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rio de Janeiro, and M. Edward Pontois, in the same quality, to the United States of America.

An unsuccessful attempt has lately been made at the Barrier des martyrs in Paris to find water by boring to the depth of 1000 feet. The experiment however, has been made subservient to some investigations on subterraneous temperature made by Mr. Arago, who by means of a register thermometer, has satisfied himself that temperature regularly increases from the surface of the earth towards its centre, so that at the depth of 400 miles all known substances must exist in a state of fusion. According to this view, water, if found 10,000 feet deep, should be sufficiently heated to serve for supplying warm baths, washing, cooking, and various domestic uses.


## THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, OCTOBER 7, 1836.


By way of Halifax, we have received London dates to the 24th of August, being one day later than those given in our last number.

In England, 

tion. Yet, strange as it may seem, Russia has prospered under despotism, and always suffered whenever an attempt has been made to diminish the sovereign power. It is probable however, that the efforts have not been made with sufficient energy and determination, and the nobles may have dreaded a power divided between the throne and a senate, more than the arbitrary orders of a Despot which overrule every Court of Judicature in the realm.—There is no counterpoise to his oppression, but his own conscience, and under such a power, a country of slaves may be happy, or miserable, according to the humour and will of the Ruler.

### THE COALS OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

This is a matter in which all classes of the community are more or less interested, and it is high time that something should be done to remedy the existing evil, by reducing the price of fuel, or at all events bringing a sufficient supply into market, even at the present exhorbitant rates.

We do not profess to be well acquainted with the extent of our Coal Mines, but we know that Coals of an excellent quality have been raised near Grand Lake and the Salmon River, and it is generally admitted that they can be brought to the surface and prepared for shipment at Ten Shillings per Chaldron, at which rate they are said to yield fair wages and reasonable profit to the Miner. With such a fact before us, we cannot conceive how it has happened, that the Coal Mines have been so long neglected, nor why the hidden treasures of the earth have not been sooner brought to light.

Coals are now worth £2 5s. per Chaldron, and we believe that no better business could be done in this Province than working a Coal Mine. It is said that every encouragement will be given by the Government to the parties who first succeed in reaching deeper strata than has been hitherto worked, and get a Mine in efficient operation; peculiar advantages are also promised to them, under instructions from the Colonial Secretary. The veins of Coal hitherto worked have been from 10 to 20 feet only below the surface, but it is quite certain from the indications, that a deep bed of superior quality exists below, which will repay the labour of reaching it.

If there are any enterprising individuals possessed of a moderate amount of capital, who can command the intelligent and scientific as well as practical men, and are willing to engage in an undertaking not altogether speculative, we would recommend them to try the Coal Mines of New Brunswick. We can promise them a profitable investment for their Capital, without risk, and with the certainty of a speedy return and handsome profits. We trust we shall not long have reason to complain of the neglect of this important branch of business, and in another season we shall expect to see the Market constantly supplied with our own Coals at a fair price, and be provided with an article of export to our Western Neighbours, equal, if not superior to anything of the same kind furnished by Nova-Scotia, and at a much less rate.

IMPORTANT NEWS! *If true!* A report has been current in this City for several days past, that the long disputed Boundary question is about to be speedily and definitively settled, it having been agreed between the British and American Governments that the whole matter in dispute should be left to the sole decision of DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq. M. P.

It is said also that this illustrious individual will leave the Port of Valentia in Ireland, (in company with our Delegates,) early in the Spring, and proceed in a Government Steamer to Halifax, and that we may expect the honor of his company during the greater part of the summer. Report further adds, that this desirable arrangement has been wholly bro't about by the zeal, activity, and untiring perseverance of our worthy and well employed Delegates now in England!!!

OUR CITY FUNDS—Among the various speculations and Joint Stock Companies which have occupied the minds of the monied men of the Country, we are not aware of any stock likely to prove more productive of benefit to our fellow Citizens, than the Lands of the Corporation vested in them by their Charter. The *Mud Flats* at Carleton being divided off in suitable lots for the accommodation of our Commercial Men, were, we understand, leased at Public Auction on Wednesday last, at an annual rent of £1050. This looks as if our representatives in Common Council were beginning to wake up; and also shews the importance of our Citizens selecting such men to represent them there, as will look after the interest of the Corporation, as well their individual good, the income, we understand, might yet be further increased, and the public accommodated, by leasing the flats about the Lower Cove market, and in the rear of the City. The improvements on our Streets are large and expensive; and whilst expending, our Aldermen should calculate the cost, and endeavour to make the waste lands of the Corporation turn to advantage.—We are glad to find them *stirring in the Mud*, and hope they may be rewarded for their labour.

LOWER CANADA.—The Session of Lower Canada was opened on the 22d ult.—The following extract is from the Speech of Lord GOSFORD:—

"In compliance with the injunction of His Majesty, I have again to recommend to your attention the estimates for the current year, and also the accounts showing the arrears due in respect of the Civil Government, which were laid before you during the last Session. The King has observed that you were induced, in that Session to grant the supplies only for six months, and to prefer the complaints contained in your address, apparently in passages from the instructions to which I have alluded, and of inferences drawn from them, which a knowledge of their entire contents must be expected to remove. His Majesty thinks it therefore but just that you should not be held to be committed to a course adopted under a misconception, but shol'd have an opportunity of re-considering your conclusions with the full information as to the views and intentions of His Government, which you will derive from a perusal of the whole of the documents to be laid before you; and he trusts that upon your becoming acquainted with their general tenor and spirit, you will accede to the application which I made to you at the commencement of the last Session, and which I am commanded now to renew, for payment of the arrears due on account of the Public Service, and for the funds necessary to carry on the Civil Government of the Province.

That the business of Government cannot be carried on successfully whilst the salaries of the public servants remain unpaid, is too obvious I hope to leave room for a suspicion on the mind of any one that, in making this renewed demand for the liquidation of these just claims, either His Majesty's Ministers in England, or I who bear His delegated authority in this Province, can have any object in view separate from the public good."

We hope that His Excellency will pursue his course impartially and manfully during the present Session, and that he will keep in view the bright example set before him by Sir FRANCIS HEAD in Upper Canada.

We understand that a gentleman of the name of Henderson has been appointed Collector of His Majesty's Customs at Campo Bello, and is now on his passage thither.—[*St. Andrews Standard.*

*From the Royal Gazette of October 5.*

BY AUTHORITY.

By His Excellency Major General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Baronet, G. C. B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

ARCHD. CAMPBELL.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of the authority vested in me by an Act of the General Assembly of this Province, intituled "An Act to extend the privilege of solemnizing Marriage to all Ministers or Teachers of the several Religious Congregations in this Province," Licence was heretofore granted to the Reverend Enoch Wood, a Minister of the denomination of Christians called Wesleyan Methodists in this Province, giving to him, the said Enoch Wood, the privilege to celebrate and solemnize Marriage between persons being of that denomination;

And whereas the said Enoch Wood has in writing under his hand declared his determination not to consider himself under any restriction in the celebration of Marriage among persons of any denomination, providing in other respects there is no legal objection; which declaration on the part of the said Enoch Wood being contrary to the terms of the said Licence, and an abuse of the privilege thereby granted to him, I do hereby in pursuance of the further power and authority vested in me by the said Act of the said General Assembly, revoke and recal the said Licence so as aforesaid granted to him, the said Enoch Wood, of which all persons concerned will take due notice.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the twenty seventh day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, and in the seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

*By His Excellency's command.*

WM. F. ODELL.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 3d September, 1836.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions, &c.

*2d Battalion Saint John County Militia.*

Major James Moran, to be Lieutenant Colonel.
Captain and Adjutant C. L. Hatheway, to be Major, vice Moran, promoted.

*1st Battalion Saint John County.*

Captain A. Menzies, to be Adjutant, vice Hatheway, promoted.
Lieutenant Richard Carman, to be Captain, vice Menzies, who is appointed Adjutant,

*By command.*

GEORGE SHORE, A. G. M.

*North American Colonial Society.*—The Commissioners for selecting and appointing a Scottish Clergyman for the new Church of St. Stephens, in the city of St. John, New-Brunswick, North America, have chosen for that important station Mr. William Andrew, preacher of the Gospel, Edinburgh.

*From the Halifax Royal Gazette, September 28.*

FIRE. The Fire which occurred at a very early hour yesterday morning, in Albemarle-street, was truly awful and distressing. It originated in the premises owned by Mr. Michael Morrissey, and occupied as a Brewery—they were very extensive. When at first discovered it had gained a most alarming ascendancy.—The drought which has long prevailed was seriously felt—but little water could be obtained in the neighbourhood, and the only supply of any consequence was that which was received from the harbour—that, however was great and steady. The Troops of the Garrison and the Seamen of His Majesty's Ships Melville and Champion, excited by the spirited conduct of their Officers, was every way praiseworthy, and the Members of the Engine Company, and those who managed the Military and Naval Engines, deserve infinite credit for their unwearied and laborious exertions—by their united efforts, and the activity and zeal of our fellow-townsmen, a check was given to the conflagration about half-past three o'clock, though not before about sixteen houses were destroyed—nearly the whole block.

His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR and the Naval Commander in Chief attended, and were unremitting in their endeavors to excite and encourage the exertions of all present.

Mr. Morrissey's loss has been very severe, notwithstanding the Insurance there was upon his property, and several other Individuals have suffered to a considerable extent.

This sad event should serve as a warning to the Inhabitants of Halifax, particularly during the approaching season, when additional fires are made in almost every house. Too much vigilance cannot be used in watching them; and it behoves our Public Authorities to consider well, whether all the protection and security are given to the Community, which can and ought to be afforded to it.

FROM JAMAICA.—The Kingston Chronicle of August 31st, in speaking of the Abolition Apprentice System, and Lord Sligo, late Governor of Jamaica, says,—

"The minds of the negro population are completely unhinged, and they seem of opinion that they are now licensed to live immersed in idleness, vice, and luxury! Till this fatal delusion is removed, we cannot expect to see good order, industry, or improvement advance, and Sir Lionel Smith should at once strike at the root of the evil, and deprive these lawless agitators of the undue influence they have usurped, in disorganizing and demoralizing the habits of the people! The crooked policy pursued by his Vice Regal predecessor is an example for a wise Governor to avoid. It has brought reproach, division, and disgrace upon his government."

"A series of injuries and aggressions perpetrated upon apprentice masters by Lord Sligo's partizans, will be very speedily brought forward for the information of masters and not the apprentices are the parties aggrieved, and that a complete revolutionary system has been acted upon for the purpose of sacrificing the property and privileges of the proprietors to the whim and caprice of his half-freed slave! That far from preparing the apprentices for the full enjoyment of social freedom, these pseudo friends are training them to become lawless freebooters and predatory thieves!! and if the progress of plunder is not speedily checked, Martial Law will be soon required to abate the nuisance!!

In corroboration of the above, we must state, that the robberies and riots which occur nightly in Kingston, are increasing to a fearful extent. The apprentices in the country neglect their own grounds to plunder those of their masters, and with all this licence provisions are now dearer, and more than was ever remembered in the most unfavorable season! Yet this is what Lord Sligo and his partizans call the wellworking of the system. It is ruin to the planter! But what do the Marquess and his party care for that, so they raise the rint, and pocket the pelf, which they filch out of the blood and substance of the Jamaica proprietor."

A Coroner's Inquest was held at Advocate Harbour, in Parrsboro', on the 8th inst. before C. E. Ratchford, Esq. Coroner, on view of the body of a man, found dead in the sea near to the shore, at high water mark, some days previous. Motives of humanity had induced the inhabitants to bury the deceased before any inquisition was taken, but as it was supposed by some individuals that this might have been the unfortunate person said to have been murdered by Laramore and Petit, it was deemed advisable to disinter the body, in order to ascertain if the skull had been fractured.

After a careful examination by Doctor Gesner, the bones of the head were found to be uninjured. Verdict—Cause of death unknown. When the body was first discovered, both the legs to the knees, both hands, and the under jaw were gone, and the flesh in a highly putrid state; having apparently lain in the water a considerable length of time. The deceased had on a homespun flannel shirt, with unbleached cotton collar, buttoned with a metal button; a pair of home-made trowsers of mixed colours, having black filling and white warp; knit home-made suspenders; a black stock, cloth vest, with stripes passing round the body, patched on the left pocket with home-made cloth; and a single breasted round jacket of fulled home-made cloth, having a rolling collar and metal buttons.—In the right pocket there was a jack-knife, and in the left a light colored silk purse with one ring upon it, containing seven shillings and sixpence in silver, and three pence in coppers.—*Halifax Times.*

BOWERY THEATRE BURNT.—On Thursday morning, at half past five o'clock, a fire broke out in the Bowery Theatre, and in one hour that spacious edifice and its contents were reduced to ashes, nothing but the walls remaining. We understand that the loss to the proprietors beyond the insurance is estimated by them at $60,000. The whole loss, we presume must have been over $100,000. Several individuals were severely injured by the fall of the upper part of the portico in front of the building. This theatre, it will be remembered, was burnt once before, six years ago, and rebuilt, in the course of about two months, on the same site, thus preventing an important improvement in that part of the city, the extension of Canal street to the Bowery. Another opportunity is now afforded for effecting this object, and we trust it will not be neglected.—*New York Observer, Sept. 24.*

The Post-Master at Portland has been instructed to make up a mail for this place by the Royal Tar, to be closed on Friday evenings at six o'clock. By this arrangement, letters and papers mailed at that place on said evenings, will be received here two or three days earlier than if sent by land.—*Eastport Sentinel.*

TYPOGRAPHICAL CHIVALRY.—The greater part of the printers of the State of Mississippi have laid down their composing-sticks, shouldered muskets, and gone to the Texian army. In consequence, the state printer has been forced to get the printing of the laws done in New York for want of hands at home.—*New York paper.*

The Editor of the "Chronicle" is requested to intimate to "W." that Churchmen feel much obliged to him, for having brought forward the pretensions of the "United Church of England and Ireland, as by Law Established," in the way he has done: and that they will feel still more obliged to him, for some further information respecting the Royal Instructions. They would like to know, for instance: how long these Instructions which he quotes, continued in force, and whether they are still in force? Whether all the Churches, in the respective Towns and Parishes have been endowed with Church Land and Glebe Land, pursuant to the Instructions: and whether Land has been set apart for a School in connexion with the Church, in each Parish? If this has not been done, can he inform them, how it is, that the Royal Instructions which ought surely to be as binding upon the King's *Government*, as upon the King's *Subjects*, have not been obeyed? And can he say why a vigorous effort should not immediately be made, to obtain from the Crown, the endowments prescribed by the Royal Instructions, for a Glebe, for Church Land, and for the maintenance of a Church Schoolmaster in each Parish or Township.

A CHURCHMAN.

☞ 7½d each. will be paid at this office for copies of No. 1 of the Chronicle.

*Came Passengers in the Aid-de-Camp, from London.*—The Lady of Major Slade; Thos. Hudson, Esq.; Rev. Messrs. Bamford and Desbrisay.

Passengers in the Ship Acadian, Capt. Auld, arrived at Halifax on the 25th ult. in 26 days from Greenock,—Rev. John Martin, Rev. D. M'Connachie, Rev. J. Fraser, W. B. Kinnear, Esq. Lady and family, Miss Muir, Miss Miller, S. N. Binney, Esq. H. A. Hartt, M. D.; A. M'Coll, M. D.; Messrs. A. Clarke, R. Leishmann R. Tait, &c.

### MARRIED,

On the 2nd inst. by the Rev. Enoch Wood. Mr. Samuel Johnston, to Miss Charlotte Pyke, both late of Halifax.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Wilson. Mr. John Stephenson, to Miss Ann Cromley, both of the Parish of Portland.

At St. Michael's Church, Liverpool, on the 18th August, Mr. Thomas Davies, mate of the barque Louisa, of St. John, to Miss Jane Jones, of Bedford street.

At Indian Town, on Wednesday morning, George Edward, son of Mr. James Joice, aged 9 months.

At Woodstock on the 29th ult. after a short illness, John James, son of Rev. Michael Pickles, Wesleyan Missionary, aged 5 months and 7 days.

At Mispeck, on the 22d ult. Mr. Jeremiah Whelpley, in the 64th year of his age.

At Fredericton, on Saturday morning last, Susanna Stephens, wife of P. Fisher, Esq. aged 48.

At Woodstock on the 23d September, deeply and sincerely regretted by her family and a large circle of relations and friends, Mrs. Elizabeth Ketchum, in the 54th year of her age.

At Newcastle, Miramichi, on the 27th ult. George Henderson, Esq. in the 40th year of his age.

At Annapolis Royal, on the 18th ult. in the 74th year of his age, the Honorable Peleg Wiswall, His Majesty's Associate Judge of the Supreme Court in the Province of Nova-Scotia, deeply lamented by a numerous circle of relatives and friends.

At Digby, on the 17th ult. after a long and tedious illness, Mr. Charles Hinxman, aged 85 years, an old and respectable inhabitant of that township, where he has resided during a period of 52 years.

On 26th September, at Bear River, N.S. of scarlet fever, John Baxter, aged 6 months and 27 days; infant son of Mr. Wm. B. Turnbull of that place.

On the 14th August, at his seat in the County Down, the Right Hon. Lord Dufferin and Claneboye, one of the Irish Representative Peers, aged 82 years.

At his seat in Scotland, Lieutenant General Sir John Hope, G. C. H., and Colonel of the 72d Highlanders, an old and highly distinguished officer.

At Dachet, Eng. Aug. 21, Vice Admiral Sir John Gore, K. C. B., G. C. H.

### SHIPPING LIST.

ST. JOHN, Oct. 1, brig Aimwell, Scott, Londonderry, 44—to order, ballast. Schr. Sarah, Smith, Halifax, 6—sugar. Seaflower, Larkin, Yarmouth. 2d, ship Lord Byron, Currie, Port Glasgow, 42—R. Rankin & Co. ballast. Mary, Brown, Hull, 40—John Robertson, coals, &c. Brig Kentville, Douglas, Lucea, Jam. 21—Crookshank & Walker, rum and hides. Spruce, Whitburn, Londonderry, 43—to order, merchandize & passengers. Schr. Yarmouth Packet, Tooker, Halifax—C. M'Lauchlan, rum, sugar, &c. Mary Jane, Webber, Philadelphia, 14—Alex. Robertson, flour, tobacco, rice, &c. Steamer Royal Tar, Reed, Portland passengers.
4th, schr. Glasgow, Grahame, Quebec, 21.—flour.
6th, ship Aid-de-Camp, Parnell, London, 44—John Wishart, merchandize. Margaret, Tucker, Dublin.—Crookshank & Walker, ballast. schr. Dorchester, Oldrieve, Quebec, 17—J. & H. Kinnear, flour, beef and pork.
7th, ship Joanna, —, Glasgow, 43—R. Rankin & Co. merchandize. ship Dickson, from Hull.

CLEARED.

Ship Jane Walker, Lindsay, Liverpool, timber.
Shannon, Leadbeater, Liverpool, do.
Enterprise, M'Cready, Newry, do.
James Lemon, Lawton, Liverpool, do.
Brig Emerald, Campbell, Liverpool, do.
Pink, Pointz, Cardiff, do.
Schr. Thistle, Best, Philadelphia, gypsum.

Ship Actress, which sailed on Wednesday, returned to port this morning, leaky.

Ship Idea, from Shubenacadie, in beating up the harbour on Monday night last, grounded on the round reef, but was got off next day.

A letterr received from Capt. Pease, of the whale ship Mechanic, of this port, dated St. Jago, Cape de Verds, states that the crew were all well, and in good spirits. Ship Mary, Pease, of Edgarton, U.S. was there at the same time.

Arrived at New York, 27th ult. brig Agenoria, Harvey, Windsor; William, Chamberlain, Pictou.

Arrived at Quebec, 17th Sept. ship Lockwoods, Mackie, New-York; schr. Medora, Perry, New-Brunswick; 18th, ship Edmond, Strang, Belfast, 19th, ships Bee, and Carlton, from Liverpool.

Ship Chester, Tait, of this port, sailed from Liverpool 10th Aug. for Quebec.

Arrived at Liverpool, 18th August, ship Asia, Restigouche; 10th. Brighton, M'Kissock, St. John; ~~Princess Victoria, Paul, St. Andrews.~~

Brig Guinare, Hughson, from St. Domingo, at Deal.

The Voyager, Wilson, from Quebec, at the Clyde in 46 days, with loss of sails, bulwarks, staunchions, and part of deck load thrown overboard during a heavy gale on the 18th July. On the 3d August, fell in with the Crown, Terry, of Whitby, which vessel had been water-logged and capsized the day previous, during a heavy gale from the N. N. E.—second mate drowned; took off the remainder of the crew.

*Fort Point Light House, Prospect, Me.*—The superintendent of Light Houses in Maine, gives notice that the Light House lately erected on *Forte Point*, in Prospect, Maine, will be lighted for the first time, on the 1st October.

FROM AFRICA.—Capt McDonald of the brig Elizabeth, from Africa, states that when they left the Gambia, the African fever was raging to a frightful extent, and that himself, mates and three of the crew were down with it, and from all parts of the African coast, accounts were received of its being very sickly, the rains having set in unusually early and continued almost incessantly. Capt. McD. was compelled to ship natives and such other men as could be procured to assist in working home the vessel. The following list of British and French vessels were left in Gambia, and condition of their crews—

Brig Blundel, of Hull, all hands sick, two men dead. Barque Gambia, London, all hands sick, five men dead. Cutter Susannah Ann, London, all hands sick, one dead. Brig Columbine, London, Capt. and three men sick. French brig Marseilles, all hands sick, three dead.

American brig in the river Noonus, had lost nearly all the crew by sickness; did not learn her name. A report was in circulation at Porto Praya, Cape de Verds, that the brig Julia, Nash, of New York, whilst whaling in St. Cyprien Bay, coast of Africa, drifted near shore in a calm, and had eleven men massacred by the Arabs; another report stated, however, that two boats crews had been lost in taking a whale, and which is the most probable.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

## BIBLE SOCIETY NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Committee of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society held on the evening of the 4th instant, John M. Robinson, Esq: Barrister, was appointed Treasurer of the Society, in place of Angus M'Kenzie Esq: who has left the Province. The Collectors are requested to make their returns forthwith to Mr. Robinson, that the Accounts may be made up and the business of the Society suffer no impediment.

JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.

*St. John, 6th October.*

## BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

*ESTABLISHED IN LONDON.*

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING.

Provisional Committee for conducting the affairs of the Bank at *ST. JOHN, N. B.*

JAMES KIRK, Esquire,
E. DeW. RATCHFORD, Esquire,
JOHN ROBERTSON, Esquire,
W. H. STREET, Esquire,
WILLIAM WALKER, Esquire.

The Subscriber being about to proceed immediately to Nova Scotia and the North Shore of this Province, hereby gives notice that the time for receiving applications for Shares in this Establishment is extended until Saturday the 8th of October next, at which period the allotment will be made, and the payment of £10 sterling upon each share will be required immediately thereupon. Any applications on the affairs of the Company may in the meantime be made to the members of the Provisional Committee.

ROBERT CARTER,
*Commissioner from the Court of Directors.*

St. John, N. B. 15th Sept. 1836.


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.*

**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; Shallons; Woollen CLOTHS; striped and plain Kerseymeres, Waistcoatings; Bombazetts; Sattinetts; Moleskins; Figured and Plain Norwich and Thibet SHAWLS; Handkerchiefs; lin'd Gloves; FURS.—MUFFS, BOAS, VIGONIA MITTS; lambswool, mohair, and silk Hose and half Hose; Ladies' Winter Boots and Shoes; grey, white, and printed Cottons; Muslins, Sheetings, Osnaburghs, Hollands, Regatta Shirtings, Linens, Diapers, Towellings, Druggets, Ginghams, Tickings; a large assortment of Buttons, &c.

The above are offered either wholesale or retail.

HOLDSWORTH & DANIEL.

*Market Square, October 7.*

**Wheat and Flour.**

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

October 7, 1836.

**Received on Consignment:**

3 PUNCHEONS MALT WHISKY.

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

October 7, 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.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

*PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.*

JUST RECEIVED, per ship Aid-de-Camp, from London: Eight Cases of STATIONERY, BOOKS, &c. Also, A fresh supply of Books for the use of the Library. A. R. TRURO.

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.

**Extract of Wild Thyme,**

FOR the cure of Chapped Hands, broken Chilblains, excoriated Nipples, &c: For sale at the Circulating Library.

A. R. TRURO.

October 7.

**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.

**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.

**Jamaica Rum,**

SUGAR, Lime Juice, Hides, Pimento, Lignum-vitæ, &c. received by late arrivals, for sale by

Sept. 30. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

**Carpeting, Cloths, &c.**

*JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE:*

2 BALES Scotch CARPETING;
1 Bale Strip'd and Mix'd Cassimeres;
3 Boxes 7-8 and 6-4 MERINOS;
1 Bale common COUNTERPANES;
1 Bale Beetled SHIRTING;
2 Ditto Red, Blue, and White FLANNELS;
1 Box plain and Corded Cravats.

Sept. 30. 5w. J. & H. KINNEAR.

***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.

**Butter, Cotton Warp, Glass, &c. &c.**

50 FIRKINS BUTTER; 1000 feet 8 & 10 GLASS, 1000 feet 7 & 9 do;
8 casks Warren's Liquid BLACKING,
800 lbs. Loaf Sugar; 200 bundles Cotton Warp,
5 bags Race Ginger; 10 chests Congou TEA,
1½ cwt. Logwood, bbls. superfine & fine Flour,
Bags Navy Bread; 4dy. 10 & 12dy. Nails; Putty, Paint Oil, (boiled and raw,) and a variety of other articles which will be sold low for cash by

GEORGE M. BURNS,

Sept. 16. *South Market Wharf.*

**MOLASSES.**

30 PUNCHEONS choice MOLASSES; just landed, and for sale by

Sept. 23. JAMES T. HANFORD.

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.*

**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, 1836.

**Canso Herrings.**

JUST RECEIVED in Store:—A few Barrels No. 1, Canso (Gibbed) HERRINGS; which will be sold low if applied for immediately.

WETMORE & PATTEN.

*Water-street, 22d Sept. 1836.*

***Saint John Bridge Company.***

NOTICE is hereby given that a further Instalment of Ten per Cent of the Stock of the above Company, is required to be paid in, on or before Tuesday the Eighteenth day of October next, and a further Instalment of Ten per Cent, on or before Tuesday the First day of November next, at the Secretary's office.

JOHN ROBERTSON, *President.*

St. John, Sept. 16, 1836.

Office Hours from 10 to 3.

***Ex PLYM, from LONDON:***

10 TONS CORDAGE of all sizes;
1 Ton Bolt Rope; 1 do. White Rope,
Hambro line, Marline, Housline, Fishing Lines, Log Lines, Twine, &c.
260 Kegs white, green, yellow, black, and red PAINTS; 20 barrels Roman CEMENT;
35 Pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks MADEIRA WINE;
20 Pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks superior COGNAC BRANDY.

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

*JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:*

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

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.

***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.


## Prices Current.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anchors, | 37s a 45s | NAVAL STORES, | |
| Butter, | 1s 3d | Tar, | 16s 3d |
| Barley, pot, | 20s | Pitch, | 17s 6d |
| pearl, | 26s | Coal Tar, | 16s 3d a 17s 6 |
| Beef, Quebec, | 50s a 55s | Turpentine, | |
| Nova Scotia, | 40s a 45s | Oils, raw, | 5s 6d a 5s 9d |
| Irish Tierce, | 120s | boiled linseed, | 5s 9d |
| Bacon, cwt. | 75s a 76s 8d | sperm, | - |
| Bread, Navy, | 25s a 26s 3d | porpoise, | - |
| Pilot, bbl. | 27s 6d a 30s | pale seal, | 4s |
| Brandy, | 7s 6d a 8s | Oakum, | - |
| Coals, Orrel, chal. | none | Oatmeal, cwt. | 20s a 25s |
| Pemberton, | 45s | Paints, black, | 44s a 46s |
| Scotch | none | Yellow, | 42s a 44s |
| Pictou, | 37s 6d a 40s | Red, | 42s 6d |
| Cordage, | 52s 6d | Green, lb. | 7d a 9d |
| Canvas, | 1s 9d | White lead, | 1 50s |
| Coffee, | 1s | | 2 50s |
| Cocoa, | none | Pork, Canada prime mess | |
| Corn Meal, | 27s 6d | | none |
| Cotton Warp, lb. | 1s 8d | Prime, | £6 15 |
| Copper, bolt, | 1s 8d | Irish prime mess | £6 10 |
| Sheet, | 1s 9d | Provincial | £6 5 a 6 10 |
| Chain Cables, | | Rice, | 25s |
| Cigars, span. | 16 a 30s | Rosin, | - |
| Candles, | 9d | Raisins, muscatel, in | |
| English moulds, | 10d | boxes, | 20s a 22s 6d |
| Flour, Quebec sup | 50s | Rum, Jamaica, | 5s 3d |
| fine, | 47s 6d a 48s 3d | Demerara, | 4s 6d |
| middlings, | 45s a 46s 3d | Sugar, raw, | 57 s 6d a 65s |
| American sup. | 52s 6d | single refin'd | 9½d a 10d |
| Rye Flour, | 33s 9d | double do. | 10 1-2d a 11 |
| Figs, | 6d a 8d | Salt, | 1s 6d a 1s 8d |
| Fish, | | Soap, | 4d |
| Shad, | | Shot, cwt. | 45s |
| Cod, cwt. | 14s a 16s | Tobacco, | 1s a 1s 1d |
| Pickled, bl. | 16s 3 a 17 6 | Tea, Bohea, | 1s 5d a 1s 8 |
| Alewives, | 15s a 16s 3d | Congo, | 1s 9d a 2s 3d |
| Mackerel, no. 1, | | Souchong, | 3s 9d a 4s |
| 2, | | Twanky, | |
| 3, | 25s | Hyson, | 4s 6d a 5s d6 |
| Herrings, Canso, | 23s | Hyson skin | 3s 8 a 4s |
| Glass, | - | Timber, red pine, | 20s |
| Gin, | 5s 6d a 6s | White do. | 32s 6d |
| Hams, | 8d a 3 1-2d | Birch, | 20s a 22s 6d |
| Hides, | - | Deals, | £10 |
| Indigo, | 90s 6d a 8s | Vinegar, | 9d a 3s 9d |
| Iron, pig | | WINES. | |
| Bar, | 17 10s a £20 | Madeira, | 10s a 12s 6d |
| Refined, | 25 a £26 | Tenerifle, | 6s 3d a 7s 6 |
| Leather, Eng. | 1s 9 a 1s 10 | Lisbon, | 5s |
| Canada, | 1s 4d a 1s 5d | Port, | 10s a 12s 6d |
| Lead, pig, cwt. | 45s | Spanish red, | 4s a 4s 6d |
| Sheet, | 43s 6d a 45s | Sherry, | 10s a 12s |
| Molasses, | 2s 8d a 2s 10d | Whiskey, | 7s a 7s 6d |

Bills on England, 9 a 9 1-2 per cent. premium,
New York, 1 1-2 a 2 per cent.
Halifax, 2 1-2 a 3 „ discount.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

*Beef.* In consequence of the large quantity bro't into the market, fres

## Poetry.

### SUNDAY AT SEA.

**Written by the late Bishop Turner, on his voyage to India.**

Bounding along the obedient surges,
Cheerily on her onward way,
Her course the gallant vessel urges
Across the stormy gulph, Biscay!
In the sun the bright waves glisten,
Rising slow with measured swell,
Hark! what sounds unwonted!—Listen,
Listen! 'Tis the Sabbath Bell.

Hush'd the tempest's wild commotion,
Winds and waves have ceased their war,
O'er the wild and sullen ocean
That shrill sound is heard afar.
And comes it as a note of gladness;
To thy tired spirit? wanderer tell;
Or rather does thy heart's deep sadness,
Wake at that simple Sabbath Bell?

It speaks of ties which duties sever,
Of hearts so fondly knit to thee;
Kind hands, kind looks, which wanderer, never
Thine hand shall grasp, thine eye shall see.
It speaks of hope and all its pleasures,
Of scenes where memory loves to dwell;
And bids thee count thy heart's best treasures,
Far, far away, that Sabbath Bell.

Listen again! thy wounded spirit
Shall soar from earth, and seek above
That kingdom which the blest inherit,
The mansions of eternal love.
Earth and its lowly cares forsaking,
(Pursued too keenly, loved too well)
To faith and hope thy soul awaking,
Thou hearest with joy the Sabbath Bell.

### THE FIRST GRIEF.

Oh! call my brother back to me,
I cannot play alone;
The summer comes with flower and bee—
Where is my brother gone?

The butterfly is glancing bright
Across the sunbeam's track;
I care not now to chase its flight—
Oh! call my brother back.

The flowers run wild,—the flowers we'sowed,
Around our garden-tree;
Our vine is drooping with its load—
Oh! call him back to me.

"He would not hear my voice fair child!
He may not come to thee;
The face that once like spring-time smiled,
On earth no more thou'lt see.

"A rose's brief bright life of joy,
Such unto him was given;
Go, thou must play alone my boy—
Thy brother is in heaven!

And has he left the buds and flowers,
And must I call in vain;
And thro' the long, long summer hours
Will he not come again?

And by the brook and in the glade,
Are all our wanderings o'er?
Oh! while my brother with me played,
Would I had loved him more.

MRS. HEMANS.

## Natural Philosophy & Mechanics.

*From a late London Paper.*

### BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

Preparations on an extensive scale are making at Bristol for the ensuing meetings, which will commence on Monday the 22d August, the Marquess of Lansdowne, President, in the chair, and it is anticipated that they will be well attended, the presence of many distinguished and scientific men from the continent being expected.—The association divides its labours into seven heads, the different sections meeting at the hour of noon every morning during the week, under the superintendence of a President, and are thus arranged: 1. Natural and Experimental Philosophy. 2. Mechanical Science applied to the Arts. 3. Chemistry and Mineralogy. 4. Geology and Geography. 5. Zoology and Botany. 6. Physiological Science; and 7. Statistics; and a separate section was formed in connection with the association at the last meeting in Dublin, devoted to Phrenology. Suitable rooms have been engaged for the purpose of holding these meetings, at the Bristol Institution and different hotels, and the theatre is being fitted up for the accommodation of the members at the evening meetings, to defray the expenses of which, a very liberal subscription has been entered into by the inhabitants in the shape of a local fund, the subscription of two guineas entitling to all the privileges of the association and the admission of ladies to the evening meeting. The members of the different metropolitan scientific societies will be provided with accommodation as extensive as possible in the houses of the friends of the association residing at Bristol, invitations to which effect have been very liberally sent. Bristol was on the two last occasions of the meeting of the association a candidate for the honour of the visit, as at the fourth annual meeting, held in Edinburg in 1834, a deputation was sent from the Institution, inviting the members to assemble in this city the following year.—The preference, however, was given at that time to Dublin, to which place last year deputations were again sent from the Bristol Institution, as well as the corporation, and the Society of Merchants; and although Liverpool and Manchester, with several other towns, were candidates for the same honour, the former this year received the preference. To defray the expences the late Corporation voted a sum of £200 from their funds, but the members of the town council, not wishing this appropriation as a precedent, have made a subscription individually to the amount. Whilst the arrangements will be on a similar scale of comfort to those of the last year at Dublin, it is intended to avoid that unnecessary profusion which was much reprehended by many of the best friends of the association. An ordinary will be provided each day at the Horticultural rooms, where most of the members will dine, the price of the tickets being fixed at 5s. exclusive of wine. By the regulations of the association, which will be strictly adhered to, those gentlemen resident in Bristol, or within 21 miles of the city, who wish to become members, must send in their names to the local committee, that meets at the Bristol Institution, before 20th July, and those residents in the city and neighbourhood who do not apply before that time will not be admitted to any of the meetings. The first meeting of the British Association was held in York in 1831, when the number of members was only about 200; the second at Oxford in 1832; Cambridge 1833; Edinburgh 1834; and Dublin, 1835, where upwards of 1200 members attended, and at the evening assemblies at the Rotunda sometimes upwards of 2,000 persons being present.—The Bristol and West of England Zoological Gardens, which were opened the week before last at Clifton, will doubtlessly form a considerable object of attraction, as they have already become a place of great fashionable resort. The grounds are very tastefully laid out, and an artificial lake in the centre gives them a very picturesque appearance. The carnivora dens are well arranged and stocked, and in the last week, amongst other specimens added, were a large male elephant, together with an interesting collection presented by R. Rankin, Esq. Chief Justice of Sierra Leone, consisting of an antelope, a pair of crested cranes, two monkeys, &c.

*From the London Mechanics Magazine.*

### PLANS FOR FREEING LEAKY SHIPS FROM WATER.

Sir,—In answer to the inquiry of N. G. in your 611th number, I beg to offer a few observations upon freeing leaky ships from water.

The action in all the plans I before alluded to was derived from the motion of the vessel through the water. An apparatus on this principle may be made to work any description of pump; but it is no easy matter to select one of so simple construction, that a captain of a vessel will be induced to provide himself with it whilst safe in port, however desirous he may be to possess it in time of danger.

As your correspondent thinks Archimedes' pump might be advantageously brought into use for the purpose, I will give it the first place for consideration. After placing it in its proper angle for working, either over the side or stern of the ship, the simplest and most convenient method of putting it into action would be by a water-screw, towed behind and acted upon by the ship's way. Should it be inconvenient at the time to make such a screw, a substitute might easily be made by any ship's carpenter, in a very short time, by taking a spare spar, and fitting at each end two sets of four short arms, as in windmills, properly weighted, so as to keep the alternate opposite arms below the surface of the water, in order to give full effect to the rotary motion. It would perhaps be better to make the arms at the after-end longer than those at the fore-end, in order that the spar might row straighter.

Whether such an apparatus were applied to the working of the common pumps as that of Archimedes, or any other, I should greatly prefer it to a paddle-wheel over the ship's side, which, besides being unsteady in action, from its inconstant immersion by the vessel's rolling, is not so simple nor so ready for use.

The water-screw has been used for sounding, measuring a vessel's velocity, and also proposed amongst the almost endless variety of methods for propelling vessels by steam; but I have never heard of its application for the present purpose. As the axis of an Archimedes' screw would be in a different direction to the tow-rope which towed the water-screw, two bevelled toothed-wheels would be necessary to work the pump; the powers and diameters of the respective wheels, should be, of course, proportioned to that of the respective screws. Although it is not likely a captain would object to the bevelled wheels as an addition to the vessel's sea store, yet I think he could not be induced to encumber her with such a bulky concern as an Archimedes' screw, and it would be no easy matter to construct one in the hour of need; for this reason only I cannot agree with your correspondent in thinking that it might be advantageously adopted, it appearing me that in makeshift plans that is always best which can be carried into effect with such means as the vessel already possesses. Therefore it is, that I would recommend her own pumps to be worked by a water-screw or its substitute.

But the rolling motion of the vessel must not be wholly neglected, for it might happen that a half-sinking ship might be tumbling about in a calm, or have to, when no advantage could be taken of her way.

If a weighted pendulum be suspended in a ship, it is needless to say that the power would be, as its weight multiplied by the velocity of its motion, or rather the vessel's motion whilst it remains at comparative rest. At a first glance one would suppose great advantage attainable by this motive-power; but a very slight investigation soon proves the fallacy of such notions. If a man's power at the end of the pump-handle be taken at 30lbs. and he make 45 downward strokes in a minute in an arc. of 90° whilst a vessel rolls in one of 30° (a very liberal allowance,) and makes 9 double rolls in the same time, then the weight at the end of the pendulum would be the power of 15 men, or 450lbs., employed to produce a man's power at the pump, one fourth of which, or 112lbs. must be added for friction, making the required weight 562lbs. But this calculation is supposing the pump-handle and the pendulum to be equal in length from their respective fulcrums; of course, if the pendulum were double the length, then the weight necessary would be only one half of 450lbs. and so on in any proportion between the two. To put this in practice, the pendulum should, by its cogged-wheel arc, put in motion a pinion, which, with or without other trains of wheels, as the case may be, should impart the necessary vertical motion to the pump-piston; but in the absence of wheel-work, the required motion may be obtained by means of an endless rope attached to the pendulum, led through blocks on each side of the vessel, and over a wooden axle, imparting quick motion to its wheel, which could transform it into a vertical one, by a crank, or even by ropes should a crank be unattainable. This contrivance might be managed in a short time by suspending any spare spar from the main-mast, and loading its end for a pendulum, taking care to have guides to keep it from a pitching motion. Many ingenious methods have been proposed for propelling a vessel by her rolling motion; but what I have said of the great weight required to attain even a man's power will, I hope, show their fallacy, as it would require a pendulum to be weighted 100 tons to produce the power of 400 men (about the amount of a frigate's crew!) or about 10 tons if the pendulum were as long as the main-mast-head above deck, either of which appendages would equally destroy the motive-power. Now, as the effort of a whole ship's crew can but propel her slowly, what hope can there be of gaining any effective force by her rolling, whatever may be the nature of the method devised? Suppose, for instance, long spars were used, rigged out on each side with inclined planes fixed to them to propel the vessel as they alternately dipped in the water, still the vessel would not roll sufficiently to produce any useful motion; and if the spars could be made very long, with deeper inclined planes, the same tendency to destroy the motive power would be the consequence, as in the case of the long pendulum; or if quicksilver were tried, the same result would follow; in short, unless the ship would be civil enough to roll through an arc of 90° in double quick time, I cannot see any thing of consequence to be gained by her freaks. The only case in which any such plan would be ventured upon, would be that of a ship in a dead calm and a very heavy rolling sea, in the Bay of Biscay, wanting to come up with an enemy's ship *just out* of gun-shot, supposing both the respective ships' crews already to have done all in their power by their manual labour, the one to close and the other to get away.

*Improvement in Mails.*—A Mr. Monteith, in a letter upon this subject in the *Morning Chronicle*, suggests, that the mails should be carried by curricles instead of coaches, taking letters and newspapers only, besides the driver and guard—no passengers—similar to those light vehicles which now carry the mail part of the road.

### THE GREAT BIRD OF PARADISE.

*(Paradisea major.)*

This is the common or great Bird of Paradise,—*Paradisea apoda* of Linnæus, and *Paradisea major* of Shaw. The length of the bird is usually two feet, measuring from the bill to the tip of the inside feathers. This beautiful creature has been in Mr. Beale's possession nine years, and was originally procured from the Island of Bouro, (one of the Molucca group.) The account of this bird having no legs, being constantly on the wing, and in the air, on which it lived, are, of course, perfectly fabulous: to support this account, however, the legs of the bird were always cut off when the preserved specimens were offered for sale. Another reason for cutting off the legs is, that the birds are found to be more easily preserved without them; besides that the Moors wanted the birds without legs, in order to put them, in their mock fights, on their helmets as ornaments.

These birds are found at the Aroo Islands, during the westerly or dry monsoon, and they return to New Guinea as soon as the easterly or wet monsoon sets in. They come always in a flock of thirty or forty, and are led by a bird, which the inhabitants of Aroo call the king. This leader is black, with red spots, and constantly flies higher than the rest of the flock, a circumstance which occasions their ruin when the king alights on the ground, whence they are not able to rise, on account of the singular structure and disposition of their plumage. They are likewise unable to fly with the wind, which would destroy their loose plumage, but take their flight constantly against it. From the delicacy and harmony in the arrangement of the colours in this bird, as well as its remarkably light and delicate appearance, it may well be named the Bird of the Sun, or of Paradise, for it surpasses in beauty the whole of the feathered creation.

The neck of this bird is of a beautiful canary-yellow colour, blending gradually into the fine chocolate colour of the other parts of the body; the wings are very short and of a chocolate colour. Underneath them, long, delicate, and gold coloured feathers proceed from the sides in two beautiful and graceful tufts, extending far beyond the tail, which is also short and of a chocolate colour, with two very long shafts of the same hue. At the base of the mandibles, the delicate plumage has, during one time, (according as the rays of light are thrown upon it,) the appearance of a fine black velvet, and at another a very dark green, which contrasts admirably with the bright emerald of the throat. There is nothing abrupt or gaudy in the plumage of this bird; the colours harmonize in the most elegant manner, and the chasteness does not fail to excite our admiration. The mandibles are of a light blue, irides bright yellow, and the feet of a lilac tint.

This elegant creature has a light, playful, and graceful manner, with an arch and impudent look; dances about when a visiter approaches the cage, and seems delighted at being made an object of admiration. Its notes are very peculiar, somewhat resembling the cawing of the raven, but far more varied. It washes itself regularly twice daily, and after having performed its ablutions, throws its delicate feathers up nearly over the head, the quills of which feathers have a peculiar structure, so as to enable the bird to effect this object. Its food during confinement is boiled rice, mixed up with soft eggs together with plantains and living insects of the grasshopper tribe. It will eat insects when in a living state, but will not touch them when dead.

I observed the bird, previously to eating a grasshopper, given him in an entire or unmutilated state, place the insect upon the perch, keep it firmly fixed with the claws, and divesting it of the legs, wings, &c. devour it with the head always placed first.

A drawing of the bird, of the natural size, was made by a Chinese artist. This was taken one morning to the original, who paid a compliment to the artist by considering it one of his own species. The bird advanced steadfastly towards the picture, uttering at the same time its cawing congratulatory notes; it did not appear excited by rage, but pecked gently at the representation, jumping about the perch, knocking its mandibles together with a clattering noise, and cleaning them against the perch, as if welcoming the arrival of a companion.

After the trial of the picture, a looking glass was brought, to see what effect it would produce upon the bird, and the result was nearly the same; he regarded the reflection of himself most steadfastly in the mirror, never quitting it during the time it remained before him.

SKETCH OF THE KING OF GREECE.—One day I perceived an unusual stir and motion about the dismal looking portal, beyond which the sound of horses hoofs was heard.—After a while a small troop of horsemen appeared, headed by Otho, King of Greece; next to him rode two young Grecian ordnance-officers, Carbuni and Bozzaris, clad, alas, in European uniform; and at a short distance behind them followed four or five escorting huzzars. Smiling, and saluting his people on both sides, the King proceeded through the lines of promenaders.—Otho is a fine young man, with a cheerful healthy countenance, whereon may, however, be traced a shade of sadness.—Torn from his native country and from an affectionate mother, to be transferred to a land, which first by long slavery, and subsequently through protracted struggles for independence, is deeply sunken and demoralised; with the task before him of raising his people so far as to place them on a level with civilized states: witnessing every where around want and misery, which he must seek to alleviate; and surrounded by a host of needy counsellors, bound to pay attention—while at the same time he perceives that following the said council can only widen a chasm between the throne and the people—Otho cannot but have a difficult and serious game to play—But we hope and believe that the period when he is able to cast off all mischievous control, and emancipate himself and subjects from the overweening influence of Bavarian employes, will prove how far *two* eventful years have gone towards enriching him with the wisdom commonly gained in ten. He will, we doubt not, then remember he is King of Greece, and that as such it is his duty to permit the sons of Hellas to enjoy the fruits of their land, the fields of which they have bathed with their hearts' blood. He will bethink him that his adopted country is not meant to enrich foreign cormorants, who perhaps came here with an idea that Greece was a sort of Bavarian Algiers!

WARNING TO ANTIQUARIES.—On the 17th of June, 1834, the Russian brig Dimidoff, Captain Georgio Rudelich, was stranded on a shoal on the French coast, near St. Valery, not far from the mouth of the Somme, so that it could not be got afloat again, and all that could be done was to endeavour to save as much as posible of the cargo. That enlightened traveller in Egypt and Nubia, Dr. Edward Ruppell, had some chests on board this ship: they contained, among other things, a very fine telescope by Frauenhofer, in Munich, a most accurate sextant, by Schmalkalter, in London, and other valuable astronomical instruments, which he used in his many years' travels. They contained also part of the fruits of his travels, rare specimens of natural history, which he intended for the Senkenberg Musuem, at Frankfort, and Egyptian antiquities for the public library of his native city. Among the latter which were partly of the finest workmanship, and extraordinary rarity, was a sphinx of red granite, between three and four feet long, founded by the Egyptian King Osorgion; a figure of a priest, standing about a foot and a half high, upon the dedication of an obelisk; an Egyptian sepulchral monument, &c.; also a number of scarabæi, enamels, and other smaller objects; together with a number of gold coins. Our traveller recovered only a small portion of these articles; all the rest, it was affirmed, had been lost in the sea.—This differed widely from the first intelligence received from one of the consuls at St. Valery, that the chests which were saved were partly, at least, in good condition; but it was very strange that the articles sent to Frankfort were, on the one hand, but little damaged by the sea-water, and, on the other hand, altogether of very small value. Thus, a small chest, which Dr. Ruppell had carefully secured in one of the larger ones, came in good condition to Frankfort, but plundered of all that part of all its contents which was valuable; thus, of three Egyptian scarabæi of hard stone, the two were missing which were distinguished by beautiful hieroglyphics engraved on them; whereas the third, which was of less importance, was there.—Thus throughout, every thing that was of pecuniary value, as well the antiques as the astronomical instruments, seemed to have been carefully taken out, and no part came into the hands of the lawful owner. On his complaining of this disagreeable circumstance in a letter to Abbeville, he was called upon by the French board of customs, to lay before the procureur du roi the proofs of these depredations.—This summons he has, indeed, not complied with, nor could he do so; for how should he, who, when the ship was lost, was at the other side of the Alps, be able to prove depredations, if the authorities on the spot, under whose eyes the goods were saved, and who were afterwards rewarded for their care by the Emperor of Russia could not prevent them? Dr. Ruppell has, indeed, never thought of having recourse to legal measures to recover his property, though he knows very well, for instance, in whose hands the Frauenhofer telescope is, which was so useful to him in Africa.—The whole affair had been given up to oblivion, when a notice in the French papers, that in June, last year, some Phœnician antiquities had been found on turning up the ground, near the mouth of the Somme, reminded Dr. Ruppell of the loss he had sustained at that spot. But what was the astonishment of himself and his friends, when, on the 9th of December, last year, the president of the Societe Royale d' Emulation, at Abbeville, sent him, as a scientific novelty likely to interest Mr. Ruppell, on account of his studies in this department, a lithographic print, all the objects represented on which he immediately recognised to be taken from the antiquities which he lost on the stranding of the Dimidoff! On this print there is a certificate of the society, that the antiquities represented on it were discovered on the 12th and 13th of June, 1835, at Noyelles, five feet under ground. Though the chest who, in some way or other, must have been concerned in the matter, can no more be pointed out than the original thief, it seems necessary to make these facts known for the sake of truth, and thereby to spare antiquaries from being involved in inextricable difficulties, because, out of ignorance, some glass coins, with Cufic inscriptions of the 14th century, which were packed up with Dr. Ruppell's collection of Egyptian antiquities, are announced to have been discovered at the same time, and, as well as the others, are represented in the print as Phœnician antiquities! May this affair, which is now cleared up, serve as a warning to antiquaries against similar deceptions practised by imposters.—*Literary Gazette.*

THE WEDDING DAY.—*Boulogne, Aug. 9.*—A very extraordinary event has taken place here, which has created a great sensation amongst the English, and is likely long to remain the principal topic of conversation in the fashionable circles. The Emerald steamer, which brings a very liberal quota of our gaping countrymen to these shores every week, (at ruinous prices, say the owners,) had on board a bride and Bridegroom, of what may be considered the middle classes, though the lady was not more remarkable for the elegance of her dress than her youth and beauty. They were married in the morning, at St. Pancras Church, and arived here late in the same night, at the —— Hotel. The bride, being much fatigued, retired at once to bed, but her loving groom, being tempted by some of his companions, whom he had met on board the steamer, to taste for the first time some delicious champagne, became chained to his chair, and soon afterwards fell fast a sleep. In the mean time a gentleman of middle age, with the appearance of a clergyman, who had been observed to press him to a copious supply of the intoxicating fluid, slipped away from the party, and, being favoured by darkness, and other propitious circumstances, found his way to the bride's room. It is impossible to say exactly how the fraud was discovered, but discovered it was, some hours after he had left the room, and the real Simon pure had taken his place, to the great agony of the bride, who called in the mistress of the house, and revealed to her all that had passed. The intruder, having, by a singular accident, left a ring in the passage, by which a clue was obtained for fixing on him, has declared that no criminal intent can be attributed to him, as the bride did not make the least resistance. The husband is resolved not to treat it as a mere criminal matter, but as a felony, and has not only consulted the chief law authorities of the province, but has written to Dr. Lushington and Sir John Campbell, for their advice and instruction.—*Morning Paper.*

### SINGULAR INSTANCE OF SUDDEN DEATH.

A drunken coal heaver near London, is related to have fallen from a waggon, and taken up and carried to St Bartholomew's Hospital. He was stripped and the surgeon examined him, but no injury could be discovered; still he said he could not rise up in the bed. Mr. Abernethy was called in, but this celebrated surgeon could make nothing of the case, and directed that he should be washed thoroughly clean, and a barber be procured to shave him. About an hour after, a message was brought that the man had, instantaneously, while undergoing the operation of shaving, died. The barber said he appeared to be well and was talking to him one instant, and the next was a dead man. 'I had hold of him, by the nose, and I did but turn his head very gently to use the razor, when he without breathing or a sigh, went off.' Abernethy turned to the young students, and told them this was a case for study, saying, 'There was a cause for the man's death; that the following morning he would open the body, and find it out. At the same time he asked the students to think of the case, and tell him in the morning their opinions of what might be the cause. One of the students suggested that a vertebral bone was fractured, and that as the barber turned his head to shave him, a splinter penetrated the spinal cord. Abernethy immediately coincided in this opinion, and they then cut down the back, and discovered a small piece of fractured bone not bigger than half a pin, which had penetrated the spine; then taking the corps by the nose, they observed as they turned it the contrary, it entered the vital cord. The problem was now at once solved, and a striking illustration furnished how little it takes to stop the great machine of life in man.

An instance even more singular occurred in the case of a man who was found in a field quite dead, with a hay fork or a prong by the side of him; he was opened, but no probable cause of his sudden death could be discovered. At length one of the surgeons sent for the fork in consequence of a witness saying that it was only a few minutes before his death that he saw the deceased leaning on it, with the point upwards as he was standing in the field. On the point of one prong of the fork was discovered something like a small speck, but no wound could be found upon the corpse. The surgeon now pushed back the corner of the eye next to the nose, and then declared that he had discovered the cause of the man's death, namely, that while leaning on the fork he had slipped, and the point of it had entered the corner of the eye under the nose, and produced instant death.—"For," added he, "we all know that in this manner we may be killed with a pin or needle, without having any external wound so as to indicate the cause.

The surgeon then explained to the persons present, that this peculiarly vulnerable part could not be reached excepting only by the means described, that is putting the instrument used sideways into the corner of the eye, and then immediately direct it in a straight forward manner, so as to penetrate in a direction towards the brain, under the upward part of the nasal bone. "Such an operation," he said, "performed with the smallest needle, produces instantaneous death."

THE STOMACH AND BOWELS DEFENDED.—The stomach and bowels, in fact, are regarded very much as if they were independent powers residing within us, and placed there purposely for our molestation. So many heavy charges are brought against them, that they can scarcely ever be found in the right. They are blamed for every act of mischief which cannot be clearly proved against another organ: and yet, influential as they are in affecting our comfort, they are treated by us with very little care or ceremony. Their powers and wishes are consulted in nothing, at any time: but their backs are loaded, at the caprice of their owners, worse, as Sir F. Head observes, than any packhorse: nevertheless, we abuse them most emphatically when they sink to the earth overwhelmed by the load imposed on them. They are, in short, the scape-goats which must bear all our physiological delinquencies, and save us the pain of blaming ourselves. If they feel uneasy after a heavy meal, it is not we who are to blame for having eaten it. No! it is the *fish* which lies heavy on the stomach, or the stomach which is unfortunately at war with soup, or potatoes, or some other well-relished article. *We* have nothing to do with the mischief, except as meek and resigned sufferers. *We* never eat more than enough. *We* never devour lobsters or oysters, or salmon, or cheese, or anything that experience has told us our enfeebled stomachs cannot digest! We are too prudent and self-denying for that. And yet, somehow or another, our stomachs get hold of all these things in spite of us, and we must pay the same penalty as if *We* had eaten them deliberately, and with malice prepense! The case is hard, no doubt, that we cannot lead indolent and slothful lives, and yet enjoy the incompatable luxury of having the apetite of a rustic, and the digestion of a tiger;—but since we are so unfortunately constituted that we must act like rational creatures or suffer the penalty, would it not be a wise proceeding to set a better watch on the stomach, and try to subject it to more effectual control?—*Comb's Physiology of Digestion.*

NEW ISLAND.—The rocks which have gradually appeared near the surface of the sea, in the Gulph of Santorini, in the Grecian Archipelago, continue 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 irruption.


*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.


## PROSPECTUS

Of a new Weekly Newspaper, to be called

### The Chronicle;

*And Published by* LEWIS W. DURANT & CO.
SANDS' brick building, Prince Wm. Street.

IT cannot fail of striking every one who will reflect upon it for a moment, that the number of Newspapers published in this City bears no proportion to that published in other towns in British North America, or the United States, which are similarly situated and contain the same amount of population. To whatever causes this circumstance may be ascribed, the fact is undeniable. There is another fact which is more remarkable still; —in the last ten years, the city, (to say nothing of the Province at large) has nearly doubled itself in size and population; but during that period, only one has been added to the number of the newspapers.—It may therefore be confidently asserted that there is *room for another paper*; and many circumstances might be mentioned to prove that *another paper* is wanted.

To fill the vacant space, and to supply what is thus wanted, is the object of those who take this opportunity of announcing the publication, (commencing with all possible dispatch,) of a newspaper, to be called *The Chronicle of News, Politics, Commerce, Science, and Literature*, and of which they offer the following brief sketch:

Under the head of News, they propose to give a summary account of what is passing, and worthy of being recorded, in the various quarters of the Globe, particularly in the Mother Country and her numerous Colonies.—Under that of Politics, the Parliamentary business of the Imperial Parliament and the neighbouring Colonies will be detailed; particularly the discussions in the House of Commons relating to Colonial affairs, and more especially those in which we are ourselves interested. With reference to Commerce, they propose to give both a copious Shipping List, and also the latest Price Currents from London, Liverpool, and New-York; for the securing of which they are making the necessary arrangements. They also intend to insert from time to time, such notices of Science and Literature as in their judgment may be generally useful; and in this department they respectfully solicit contributions from the friends of useful knowledge throughout the Province.

With respect to Domestic Politics, they need say but little. The Chronicle shall always be found ready to defend the rights of the people against the undue exercise of the Prerogative; and on the other hand, whenever there may be occasion for it, to support the prerogative against any encroachments which may be attempted on the part of the popular branches of the Commonwealth. The Chronicle shall also be found open at all times for the temperate discussion of subjects of public interest.

The Proprietors of the Chronicle would take the liberty of noticing a claim to public favour of a personal nature, which they trust will not be disregarded. The name which will appear on the title page of the Chronicle will not be exhibited in such a situation for the first time: it has been connected with the public Press for nearly half a century, and it is to be hoped, in a manner which did not disgrace it; but on the contrary, which has laid the foundation of a claim for future patronage and support.

The terms of the Chronicle will be fifteen shillings per annum—*if paid in advance*, 12s. 6d.

*St. John, July 1, 1836.*


## PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the Editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular Journal, so long known as the largest family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of over 26,000 Subscribers. The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Seven volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and eighty-seven of Mr. Brooks' valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family Newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles on 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,

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