THE Weekly Chronicle

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The Chronicle,

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Weekly Almanack.

November.		S. R.	S. S.	Moon.	H W.
19	Saturday,	7 4	5 3	2 8	55
20	Sunday,	7 5	5 4	11 9	38
21	Monday,	7 6	5 5	19 10	16
22	Tuesday,	7 8	5 6	27 10	52
23	Wednesday,	7 9	5	rises. 11	29
24	Thursday,	7 61	5 5	10 morn	
25	Friday,	7 12	5 5	56 0	5

Full moon, 23d, 0h. 51m morn.

Public Institutions.

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

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

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

New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Company.—John M. Wilmot, Esq. President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock. [All communications by mail, must be post paid.] Committee for October: R. M. Jarvis, Gilbert T. Ray, Mark Dole, Esquires.

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

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

Miscellany.

From the Diary of a London Clergyman.

THE WIDOW.

[CONTINUED.]

The widow's history.—Her father's death.—She becomes a nursery governess,—Lady H.—Young Lord ——.—His approaches.—Repulsed.—The father's accusation.—Quits the Earl's mansion.—Accused of theft.—Examined.—Committed to Newgate for trial.—Found guilty.—Condemned to be transported for fourteen years.—Sails for New Holland.

The next day, after the usual formal salutations had passed between us, and I was seated in her little drawing room, she said, "Now my dear sir, I will show you at least that you possess my confidence. After what has passed, I have made up my mind to tell you the somewhat strange history of my life. This is due to you; and when you have heard it, my motive for declining your generous proposal will be sufficiently obvious.

"My father was land-stewart to a nobleman, from whom he received a handsome income; but being a man of extravagant habits, he died when I had reached my fourteenth year, and I was left the eldest of four children. My mother was immediately put into one of the peer's lodges, at the main avenue of the park, I was taken into the house as a sort of nursery companion and lady's-maid to the youngest female children.

"I had been well educated. Being naturally quick, I had availed myself of the advantages which my father's partiality had procured for me, and might really be called an accomplished girl. The change of condition was saddened to my ambitious spirit; and, though I submitted with tolerable acquiescence to such a complete reserve, it became, nevertheless, evident that I was uneasy under the yoke of servitude. I did not sufficiently feel the disparity between myself and those whom I was appointed to serve. This was occasionally hinted to me in a way that made my heart heave. The young ladies often brought to my recollection that I was their servant, and this stung me bitterly. Still I neither practised nor expressed rebellion; but it was perceived that I was not happy in, or resigned to, my present situation. I could not help being conscious of my own natural and acquired superiority over those of whom I was the servile companion,—and had malice enough to show it whenever an opportunity occurred.

"Lady H—— was a weak woman, without energy, either bodily or intellectual; foolish indulgent to her children, and intolerant of those who thwarted them in the slightest particular. But then, her husband was an Irish earl, with an income of forty thousand a year; she was, therefore, privileged to be every thing she pleased; and it was her pleasure to be a trifling, heartless puppet, whose chief delight consisted in hearing her girls called *my lady*, and in seeing herself worshipped, as a something more than woman, in the palpable form of a peer's wife. Her lord was a swearing, swaggering, course sort of man;—in intellect below mediocrity; and in manners any thing but a gentleman.

"He had frequently spoken to me in a harsh tone of rebuke, which so deeply offended my pride, that he became my aversion, and his house my purgatory. I at length determined to quit it, but knew not what sort of employment I should address myself for a living.

"About this time Lord H——'s eldest boy returned from Oxford. He was a tall gawky youth, in his twentieth year, with a tawny complexion and thin flaxen hair, protruding teeth, and a tongue so big as sadly to mar his articulation. As this scion of an aristocratic house was frequently with his sisters, I saw a good deal of him, and, to say the truth, he was very civil to me, without being either rude or arrogant. When he made his sisters a present, something was always offered to me, but I invariably declined it.

"After a while, his attentions to me became less equivocal; and began to be disagreeable. My soul spurned at the idea of such a man harbouring a thought hostile to my purity, and I received his advances with expressions of disapprobation not to be misunderstood. He seemed surprised at my warmth, but forbore to repeat what he saw had given me offence.

"My sentiments towards this young man were those of perfect indifference. I considered him a harmless creature, having the inclination, though not the spirit, to be deliberately wicked, and that he was innocuous, therefore, from fear rather than from principle. Still he was harmless, and I tolerated his presence even when it was disagreeable to me. He did not at all resent the manner in which I had put a stop to his growing attentions, but offered me many little civilities in a manner that I could not rebuke, but which I, nevertheless, suffered to pass without acknowledgment.

"I perceived that his sisters relished not the manifest partiality with which he viewed me. Their manner grew colder and more rigid. I was made less their companion than I had been accustomed to be, and was discarded altogether from [illegible] move me, for I neither loved nor respected them; and they did me a kindness, of which they were indeed ignorant, by leaving me so much more to the companionship of my own thoughts I was still with them every day, and, consequently, saw their brother frequently: he always appeared very happy when I was by, often exercising his huge tongue with an energy, which, if it proved his gift of speech, by no means proved his eloquence.

"I had a little room, adjoining that of the ladies, appropriated exclusively to my own privacy. One morning, while sitting alone in this chamber, I was startled by the entrance of young Lord ——. He apologized for intruding. I rose, as a hint that I did not desire him to be seated, and, observing me redden, he immediately unfolded to me the purpose of his visit—which was no less than to declare his passion for me and make me an offer of his hand. I smiled at the proposal pointed out the impossibility of my becoming legally united to the heir of an earldom, whilst he was a minor, and civilly declined the intended honour. He was evidently chagrined, and made an effort to expostulate, I, however, cut the matter short, by a respectful but premptory refusal.

"Shortly after this, I was accused by the earl of having attempted to seduce the affections of his son. I repelled the charge with indignation, and was desired immediately to quit the house. I must do Lord —— the justice to say, that he came forward in my defence, and exonerated me from any attempt upon his heart; but the father was inexorable, and I prepared to obey, without the slightest reluctance, though I knew not where in the world to look for a home. The family was in London, where I had not a single acquaintance.

"I quitted the earl's mansion, and took a lodging at the house of a green-grocer, who served the family. My boxes were sent for the next morning, when to my surprise, my keys were demanded, in order that the trunks and packages might be searched before the messenger would be permitted to take them. Surprised at such a requisition, I repaired to —— Place, to ascertain the reason of so unusual a demand. Upon inquiry, I found that several of Lady ——'s trinkets had been missed, and, from something that the house maid had said, with whom I had long been upon the worst terms, I was suspected of having taken them. Conscious of my own innocence, I readily produced my keys. I perceived a smile of triumph upon the lip of my accuser as the little instrument was fitted into the lock. The box was opened, and, to my unspeakable amazement, two rings and a broach were found in a corner of one of my trunks, wrapped in a piece of silver paper.

"I stood before the party unable to utter a word. I was stunned by the surprise. An officer was sent for, into whose custody I was committed, and sent to the police office for examination. The evidence against me was not to be denied. The trinkets had been found in my trunk. I could only protest to not having placed them there, but could produce no proof of my innocence. I shrank from the degredation to which I was subjected. To be exhibited as a thief to the gaze of the crowd in a public office,—exposed to the vulgar sarcasms of an unfeeling rabble,—and adjudged guilty of a crime from which my very soul recoiled,—was more than I could bear. My heart sickened. I fainted; and when I recovered, found myself in a hackney-coach between two strange men, The truth was soon told. I had been committed on a charge of felony, and was on my way to Newgate, to take my trial.

"I uttered not a word, but sat silent and confounded. Could it be possible?—I was to be cast among common felons, and brought up before a jury of my country to be tried for an offence that might affect my life. There was no evading the disgrace. When the coach stopped at the prison door, I was given over to the charge of the governor, who put me into a small room, occupied by two women, committed for trial upon accusations of a similar nature. My heart sunk within me at the bare idea of being the companion of criminals; but there was no choice for me.

"I was now in a common prison,—the companion of the most degraded among my fellow beings,—about to be tried for my life;—perhaps hanged; and if I escaped a halter, without doubt to be transported. My feelings, at this terrible moment, cannot be coloured by description up to their true hues of sadness. I felt as if I had a scorpion within my bosom, full of vigorous life, and that I was under one perpetual infliction of its sting. The consciousness of innocence, and my indelible abhorrence of anything in the shape of dishonour, (for this had always been a strong bias of my nature,) made me shrink with horror from the degradation to which I was thus wantonly exposed. I threw willingly have suffered death at the moment, by the hand of Him who looks through man's little life, and directs the hour when he shall yield it up into the hands of the Giver; but to be brought to trial before a public tribunal,—was to me at once a disgust and a loathing. I shrank within myself, and trembled from excess of mental agony. The certainty of conviction stared me in the face, for I had no evidence to bring forward to rebut the odious charge upon which I had been arraigned.

"How my soul sickened! One of my female companions was a young woman, about my own age, respectable in appearance, as far as her condition of life was concerned, but, in every other respect, a living representative of reckless profligacy. She had been committed for shop-lifting, a system of plunder which she had practised for years, with astonishing success. As she had always looked forward to detection, some time or other, when the consummation came, she was prepared for it, and therefore felt no shock. She talked of her guilt with an unseemly flippancy, that rendered her approach to me a positive influence. She laughed and sung as if her present condition were a pastime, and she had nothing to fear in the issue of her trial. Though young, she had the indelible seal of licentiousness upon her.

"My other companion was an elderly woman, who had been sent to prison for pawning some trifling articles of furniture belonging to the landlord of a miserable lodging, in a low street, near St. Giles'. This woman told her tale of guilt with a quivering countenance. The calls of hunger had urged her to the commission of a deed which even starvation cannot palliate in the eye of the law. Some charitable person had paid for the accommodation which she enjoyed in common with myself and the other female criminal. There was a complete contrast between them: the one was old and penitent,—the other young and reckless. I had little conversation with either. My own thoughts were sufficient to engross my own case which appeared, so immeasurable harder even than that of my aged companion.

"Day after day passed on, but there was no change in the scene before me, and its horrible monotony almost drove me mad. My brain burned, my throat swelled, my blood leaped through me,—and I was soon laid upon a sick bed. For three weeks my life was despaired of; but I recovered only to the reality of a condition that seared my very soul, and of a disgrace that will cling to me for the rest of my days.

"The trial at length came on. I need not detail it. My crime was stated, and witnesses brought forward to prove that the missing trinkets were discovered concealed in my trunk. I was found guilty, and condemned to be transported for fourteen years. The solemn monotonous voice of the judge, in pronouncing sentence upon me, still rings in my ears. Never shall I forget the horrors of that day. There are springs which we wonder we can support and live. A deadly sickness came over me, and the very food I ate seemed to turn to gall. The whole mass of my flesh appeared converted into quicksilver, quivering in every fibre, and pressing upon my over-loaded heart with the weight of a mountain. Not a tear trickled from my eyes; their sockets were scorched like a furnace; the moment the relief came, it was dried up, and the fever of my agony remained unassuaged.

"I was shortly put on board ship with a party of convicts. The scene was dreadful. I was mixed with the vilest of my sex, who derided my silence, and mocked at what they called my pretended innocence. There was no shunning the contact of these women, and I felt the pollution like a plague blast. Their ribaldry, their indecency, their execrations disgusted and appalled me. Still there was no escape: I was linked to my destiny by too strong a manacle to be separated by the frail efforts of an inexperienced woman.

"After a short time I became, in some degree reconciled to my condition, dreadful though it was; for there is no draught from the cup of misery so bitter, but it may be swallowed with complacency at least, if not without a fierce recoil of heart. During the passage, I occasionally fell into conversation with one of the female convicts. She was a young creature, seduced by a villain who courted her, to rob her mistress. Her love got the better of her discretion, and she was now paying the penalty of her folly. I found her an artless, rather than a vicious girl; very ignorant, but very tractable. She daily sought my side. She liked my conversation, which I was glad to give her the benefit of, as it withdrew her from the society of her more depraved companions, and to a certain degree, prevented the influence of vicious example upon her extremely unprotected mind.

"My resignation had settled down into a gloomy resignation to my fate. I did not at first resort to religion, which would have kept my spirit buoyant upon the wings of a holy hope, in the evil hour of my need; but I leaned upon the weaker support of my reason, and found it a feeble and insufficient prop. Reflection, however, brought the dove of comfort to my soul. The aspirations of devotion finally breathed from it, and I became a new being. My resignation was at length complete. Though I felt humbled—degraded—I acknowledged the infliction to be merited from God, but not from man; and thenceforward a murmer never escaped my lips."

DISCOVERIES OF THE ANCIENTS AND MODERNS.

Ether—Weight and Elasticity of the Air.—Air guns.

By *ether* the moderns understand a rare fluid, or species of matter, beyond the atmosphere, and penetrating it, infinitely more subtile than the air we respire, of an immense extent, filling all the spaces where the celestial bodies roll yet making no sensible resistance to their motions. Some suppose it to be a sort of air, much purer than that which invests our globe; others, that its nature approaches to that of the celestial fire, which emanates from the sun and other stars; others, again, suppose it to be generically different from all other matter, *sui generis*, and its parts finer than those of light; alleging that the exceeding tenuity of its parts renders it capable of that vast expensive force, which is the source of all that pressure and dilitation hence most of the phenomena in nature rise; for that by the extreme subtility of its parts it intimately penetrates all bodies, and exerts its energy everywhere This last is the opinion of Newton and Locke. But whatever be the sentiments now entertained on the subject, we find the origin of all of them in the ancients.

The Stoics taught, that there was a subtile and active fire which pervaded the whole universe, that by the energy of this ether, substance, to which they give the name ether, all the parts of nature were produced, preserved, and linked together; that embraced every thing; and that in it the celestial bodies performed their revolutions.

Adding to Diogenes Laertius and Hierts, Pythagoras affirmed, that the air which invests our earth is impure and mixed, but that the air above it is essentially pure and healthful. He calls it "ether, emancipated from all gross matter, celestial substance that fills all space, and penetrates at will the pores of all bodies."

Aetle, explained Pythagoras's opinion of ether, ascribes the same also to Anaxoras. Aristotle himself, in another place, understands by ether, *an element pure and unalterable, of an active and vital nature, but entirely different from air and fire.*

Empedocles, one of the most celebrated disciples of Pythagoras, is quoted by Plutarch, and St. Clemens Alexandrinus, as admitting an ethereal substance, which filled all space, and containing in it all the bodies of the universe, and which he calls by the names of Titan and Jupiter.

Plato distinguishes air into two kinds, the one gross and filled with vapours, which is what we breathe, the other "more refined, called ether, in which the celestial bodies are immerged and where they roll."

The nature of *air* was not less known to the ancients than that of ether. They regarded it as a general "*mustrum*," containing all the volatile parts of every thing in nature, which being variously agitated, and differently combined, produced meteors, tempests, and all the other changes we experience. They also were acquainted with its weight, though the experiments transmitted to us, relative to this are but few. Aristotle speaks of "a vessel filled with air as weighing more than one quite empty." Treting of respiration, he reports the opinion of Empedocles, who ascribes the ease of it "to the weight of the air, which by its pressure insinuates of Asclepiade. He represents him, among other things, as saying, that "the external air by its weight opens its way with force into the breast." Heron of Alexandria ascribes effects to the elasticity of the air, which show that he perfectly understood that property of it.

Seneca also knew its weight, spring, and elasticity. He describes "the constant effort it makes to expend itself when it is compressed;" and he affirms, that "it has the property of condensing itself, and forcing its way through all obstacles that oppose its passage."

It is still more surprising, however, that Ctesibius, "upon the principle of the air's elasticity," invented *Wind-guns*, which we look upon as a modern contrivance. Philo of Byzantium gives a very full and exact description of that curious machine, ing capable of condensation, and so constructed as to manage and direct the force of that element, in such a manner as to carry stones with rapidity to the greatest distance.

Scene at the church of the Holy Sepulchre.—The moment I reached them (a group of women) the sacred building had been converted into a scene of the most unholy quarrel between the Armenians and the Greeks. All feelings of solemnity were checked. The Armenians richly dressed in costume of the Patriarch is magnificent) bearing banners, had just reached the arches that led from the aisle where the "Stone of unction" is placed, to the central nave; the Greeks met them for the purpose of resisting their approach to the sepulchre. A violent struggle ensued; blows, and, as far as I could understand, curses, were dealt in plenty about. The Turks flew to restore peace, and with the large sticks inflicted most convincing arguments in behalf of quiet upon the heads of each party. People rushing from all parts to the scene of action; the turks ranged themselves on the side of Armenians, and succeeded in beating back the crowd. My old friend of the porter's being in a dilemma—for I was too weak to struggle against the stream—seized me by the coat, and placed me by his side in the procession, exhorting me to use my stick without ceremony. Rejected this part of his advice, but contrived to follow the Armenians in their tour round the sepulchre, which holy office was performed under an escort of Mahometans. Can Christianity ever be respected in the East! I left them as they knelt on the spot where Christ was stripped by soldiers; and continuing along the cloisters, as I may call them, found the tomb of Godfrey of Bouillon and Baldwin, and there, quite alone, sat down to think if possible, after all I had witnessed, that it was at the foot of Calvary.—*Major Scott's Journey.*

Spanish Costumes.—I observed (at Barcelona) several peasants in the costumes of their respective provinces. The Catalonian is stout and tall, his gait erect, and he has an independent look. His dress consists of a loose jacket, plentifully ornamented with buttons of various sorts and colours; wide trowsers fastened round his waist with a red sash, which the receptacle for the puchillo, (knife) an article which is as essential an appendage to the man as it is to the woman; and a white cap, which rests half way down his back. The Andalusian is a complete contrast to the Catalan. The man I saw rode a beautiful little grey horse, all life and fire; his dress, consisting of a short jacket, breeches and gaiters, wrought with curious figures, fitted tight and displayed his figure, which was slender, muscular, to the greatest advantage; he wore a high looking pinched hat, and his small dark features and bushy whiskers, reminded you at once of Eastern origin; I certainly never saw a more picturesque turn-out.—The Valencian is sans culotte; his dress is the simplest imaginable, consisting of a single white garment fastened round his waist, and reaching to his knees. This primitive dress, with a white cap, sandals, and a good stick, fits up a Valencian for a journey of any length. Some of them, indeed, rejoice in white stockings and black garters, but a valencian dandy is a rara avis. There is a proverb which says—"the men of valencia are women, the women nothing at all;" and when I contrasted their half savage appearance with the smart dress and graceful bearing of the Andalusian, I felt inclined to believe it; the latter clause, however, I utterly deny.—*A Summer in Spain.*

Murder near Stourport.—On Monday, an inquest was held at the village of Areley Kings, near Stourport, on the body of Joseph Hawkins, aged seventy years, who kept a huckster's shop on Areley Common, and whose corpse was found on the previous Friday evening, in his shop, with the head battered and a bullet in the abdomen. Suspicion fell upon Lightburn, a sawyer, who lived about twenty yards from him, and he was taken into custody. Several articles of grocery, and a roll of tobacco wrapped up in a peculiar manner, and which several witnesses recognised as having seen in Hawkin's shop, were found on his premises. A gun-barrel recently forced from the stock, was also found, and it was proved that Lightburn had procured a gun stock a day or two before the murder. He had also purchased percussion caps. His rent had been much in arrear, but the day after the murder he paid the greater part of it. Altogether, the chain of evidence was so complete that Lightburn confessed his guilt. He had deliberately aimed at Hawkins in his shop on Tuesday week, but the gun hung fire. On the Thursday, he went again about nine o'clock in the evening, asked for some sugar, and shot the old man across the counter; he then struck him on the head with a log of wood till he died. He paid two or three visits to the house, which was shut up, and plundered it of various articles, the corpse of his victim lying before him. Before the apprehension he talked coolly with the neighbours about the murder, and examined the dead body. Lightburn's character was previously fair, and he is a man of mild habits and demeanour. He declared he had no accomplices. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was, of course, "wilful murder against the prisoner."

Murder near Bristol.—On Saturday afternoon week, a most inhuman murder was committed in the village of Stapleton, near Bristol, by a wretch named Bartlett, on a respectable female about the age of forty, named Mary Lewis, resident in Monmouth. It appears that the unfortunate woman was Bartlet's mother-in-law, and that at her death he was to receive fifty pounds, which, it is believed, instigated him to commit the horrid crime. The parties had called at an inn in the village on the day referred to, and had taken some gin and water together. Bartlet was observed to go in and out several times, which attracted the notice of several individuals, and a short time after the body was observed lying in a lane about fifty yards from the spot, the villian having shot his victim with a pistol in the back of the head. He immediately escaped, but was taken on Sunday, having been so infatuated as to return to the place where the body lay. The inquest was held on Tuesday, and the jury returned a verdict of "wilful murder." The accused is a fine looking young man, but a very dissolute character. Having spent all his money, he was seen with his wife on Friday week acting the part of Macbeth at a show during the fair at Bristol.

Smoking.—If you have contracted the habit of smoking be careful to practice it under certain restrictions, at least so long as you are desirous of being considered fit for civilized society. The first mark of a gentleman is a sensitive regard for the feelings of others. Therefore smoke where it is likely to prove least personally offensive, by making your clothes smell; then wash your mouth and brush your teeth. What man of delicacy could presume to address a lady with his breath smelling of onions? Yet tobacco is equally odious. The tobacco smoker in public is the most selfish animal imaginable. He perseveres in contaminating the pure and fragrant air, careless whom he annoys, and is but the fitting inmate of a tavern. Smoking in the streets or in theatres is only practised by shop-boys, pseudo fashionables and the 'swell mob.'—*Hints of Etiquette*

Wick, Aug. 22.—About mid-day, on Tuesday the 15th instant, a melancholy accident occurred at the Flagstone Quarry of Helmsdale, in this neighbourhood.—Five workmen in the employment of Mr. David Kelly, tacksman of that quarry, while in the act of disengaging and removing an extensive ledge of surface flag, the bed of the rock suddenly gave way; precipitating the unfortunate men from a height of at least 130 feet into the sea.—Two of the sufferers were speedily got on shore, viz. John Macleod, a native of Falkirk in this county, who survived but a short time; and Thomas Frazer, from Munlochy in Ross-shire, in whom life was previously extinct. Their bodies, it appears, had been cleared from the rubbish by the violent commotion of the sea attending its fall. Next day the body of Alexander Mackenzie, a native of Sutherlandshire, was picked out of a crevice formed in the rubbish, submersed to the depth of ten feet; the body was much mutilated.

We have for some time been watching the progress of a machine for polishing granite worked by a steam engine—splended pedestals, urns, tablets, columns, and chimney pieces, are to be seen, all polished and glossed in the most beautiful manner.—*Aberdeen Paper.*

By an act of Parliament passed on the 19th of May, in the present year, it is enacted that masters of vessels arriving from foreign parts, at any port in this kingdom, must report to the chief officers of the customs whether they have any and what aliens on board, under a penalty of £20.

R COPY

British News.

LONDON, October 1.

ENGLAND A CONVICT SETTLEMENT.

It is not, we believe, generally known that England is the convict settlement of the Channel Islands. The following from a Jersey paper, illustrates the fact:—

The Royal Court, Jersey, September 18.
(Before Sir John De Veulle, Knight.)

The Constable of St. Helier presented a report, setting forth that on Sunday last, Mr. Thomas Much, a police officer, observed some men climbing up the lamp posts and putting out the lights; that he watched them into a public house and seized one of them, named George May; that the following day constable Perrott succeeded in apprehending two others, named Hinton and May, all of whom were now present at the bar.

Advocate Le Conteur said that the prisoners were having only a spree, that they had committed no robbery or violence, and that they had already been imprisoned a week, which he thought was paying very dear for their frolics.

The Bailiff asked Advocate Le Couteur if he spoke in behalf of all the prisoners?

Advocate Le Couteur answered "yes;" (with a smile) he did not wish to trouble his colleagues.

The King's Procureur said, that the prisoners had no visible means of subsistence, and it was not unlikely that they put out the gas lights, in order that they might not be detected in their plundering acts; he proposed that they should severely be imprisoned one week, the last three days of which they should be kept on bread and water, after which they should find security for their future good behaviour, and, in default thereof, be banished to England, the convict settlement of the Channel Islands, for the term of three years

Advocate Le Contenr said, that the conclusions of the crown officer were unnecessarily severe.

The King's Procureur replied that it was absolutely necessary to be rigorous in order to rid the Island of such vagabonds.

The Court granted the conclusions of the crown officer, and sentenced the prisoners accordingly.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Accident to the Emperor of Russia.—A letter from Warsaw, dated the 16th of September, says—"News has been received here to-day of an accident that has befallen the Emperor Nicholas, between Penza and Tamboff, in the neighbourhood of the little town of Czembor; the horses ran away, the carriage was overturned into a ditch, and the Emperor had a severe fall, in which his left shoulder was dislocated. His Majesty was obliged to stop at Czembor. The last accounts of his Majesty's health are entirely satisfactory.

BULLETIN.

"On applying the bandages it appeared that his Majesty had fractured the left shoulder blade in an oblique direction near the breast-bone, without other injuries; it is a simple fracture, so that it may be expected that his Majesty's recovery will be equally speedy and complete. After the dressing the Emperor had a quiet sleep of some hours, and feels himself well, with the exception of a slight local pain in the fractured part.

"ARENDT, *Physician.*
"TWERNER, *Surgeon.*

"Sept. 7, Eight, P. M."

The second bulletin respecting the health of Emperor Nicholas, dated Czembor, Sept. 8, eight, P. M. has been received at St. Petersburgh. It says—"His Majesty has been very well during the night and the whole day: there is no fever. The swelling and the pain in the injured parts are of little importance, and in general the state of his Majesty's health is very satisfactory." A private letter says that Lieutenant General Benkendorff, who was in the carriage with the Emperor, is so severely wounded that fears are entertained for his life.

The Princess Amelia of Oldenburgh, who is destined to become Queen of Greece in the beginning of October, is the eldest daughter of the reigning Duke of Oldenburg, and Adelaide of Ainhalt, his first consort. She was born on the 21st of December, 1818, and is said to be a charming young person; but like all the Princesses of Mecklenburg, her only dowry is a few hundred thousand francs' worth of jewels. The future Queen of Greece is related [illegible] and the marriage is said to have been arranged under the influence of Russia, who is omnipotent at the Court of Oldenburg.

FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—The Moniteur of this morning contains, in its official portion, the following defence of France, the French government, and the French Ambassador, as to the affair of Conseil, and the rupture between France and Switzerland. This defence is short and general, but it is essential to the right understanding of this question:—

"The journals of yesterday morning contain the last note which our ambassador has transmitted to Switzerland. That important document establishes the position of France, and makes known the truth in the Conseil affair, which has been so strangely disfigured by the different parties.

"All is falsehood in the tale which certain journals have attributed to our ambassador; and the perfidious talent of parties who have already obtained so much influence has alone been able to deceive some of the Helvetian authorities on the improbability of the odious fable by the means of which they have endeavoured to draw up an act of accusation against the loyalty of the French.

"However, the error has made such progress that even a journal of Neufchatel, from which we inserted in our number of yesterday a most remarkable article, notwithstanding that it be quite in favour of France, is considered as a spy of the French government, which is far from being proved; and it is said that M. de Montebello was some time back in relation with him. Now, this latter assertion is fully denied: never at any period did M. de Montebello know of the position which is attributed to Conseil—never did he utter the language attributed to him—and never did he make the slightest effort to save him from the police of the Swiss government.

"All this affair of Switzerland is serious, and much to be deplored, since it cools the friendship which has so long existed between two nations united by so many and so different ties. The difficulty had broken out before the Cabinet was formed. It will neglect nothing in order to resolve it to the satisfaction of all parties. A firmness full of tact and talent, full of dignity, is also required for that—full reliance may be placed on the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Public opinion in this country on the Swiss question is decidedly in favour of Switzerland, and against the declarations and proceedings of the French government. This opinion is confirmed in the leading articles of the French papers on this subject, which have appeared this morning. Nothing can be more unanimous than the French press in condemning this second edition of the quarrel of France and the United States.

The only papers which take a different view of the question are the Debats, Charte de 1830, and Paix, all of which have so much per mouth from the government.

A letter from Basle says that the news received that day (30th September) from Berne, had created a powerful sensation.—The French Ambassador had refused to receive a despatch addressed to him by the Directory; his office was closed, and *visas* were no longer given to passports or other papers.

The Swiss Charge d'Affairs had a long conference with Count Mole yesterday, the result of which has not transpired.

A letter of the 30th from Berne informs us, that the Directory having taken the note of the Duke de Montebello into consideration, has decided upon convoking an extraordinary meeting of the Diet for October 11. It is affirmed that the Directory has also sent an order to the Swiss Charge d'Affairs at Paris, to break off all relations with the French government. The Constitutional of Neufchatel says, the Chancellery of the French embassy has to-day refused the despatches of the Swiss Cantons.

The Swiss Universal Gazette of Berne of the 1st inst. informs us that the French Ambassador, having refused to sign the certificates of the existence of the persons, who are entitled to pensions from the French government, in order to enable those persons to receive their payments, the Grand Council intend to make advances to such pensioners as are the most necessitous, in order that they may not perish from want, until the differences between the two countries are settled.

On the whole, then, this affair of Switzerland is very difficult, very embarrassing and is likely also to be very serious in its results. In the mean time it is said that Switzerland will commence a system of democratical propagandism in Savoy, Piedmont, the east of France, and in Baden, Wurtemburg, and some other German states, in order to give France, Italy and Germany, enough occupation at home, and thus to obtain a prompt and favourable settlement of this matter.

The Russians are proceeding to deliver up Silistria to the Turks, and quit the right bank of the Danube. We find in the German papers many speculations on this event, and they ask, "Will all apprehensions of Russian ambition be allayed by the evacuation of Silistria? Cannot Russia at any moment pour its armies from the summit of Caucasus into the extensive plains of Asia Minor? And can we assume that a Russian Army would meet with serious difficulties in passing the Danube? The evacuation of that fortress, obtained by the warlike demonstrations of England, and, as some affirm, by English Money, will hardly afford the present English Cabinet a sufficient pledge for the independence of the Porte and the security of British interests in the East." We hope we shall still be able to take care of our interests, but the independence of the Porte is now but nominal. The Russian arms, we understand, are not prospering in Caucasus.

The *Menorial des Pyrenes* contains the following extract of a letter from an officer in Spain:—

"The Foreign Legion is in a very critical position. For some days past it has received no provisions; the soldiers feed on rancid bacon, and fall ill in great numbers. There is no more forage for the horses, and the treasurer of the Legion has not got a sou. The contractors, who were afraid to advance their funds and their provisions when things were a little more quiet, are now unwilling to give anything more; in fact, it would be difficult for them to do so they are all ruined, and are not paid for what they have already advanced. France cannot abandon the Legion which is certainly a French corps; it must either be succoured or withdrawn."

LISBON, Sept 11.—*The Revolution in Portugal.*—The Manchester steamer, communicating the unpleasant intelligence of the Constitution of 1820 being proclaime in this city, and of her Majesty the Queen being compelled to acquiesce thereto, left the Tagus at 5 p.m. but waited at Paco de Arcos, two miles below Belem Castle, until one o'clock, for Mr. Joseph Vinzeliar, her consignee, who conveys despatches to England for Lord Howard de Walden, Admiral Gage, several others of the *corps diplomatique*, and also for the new ministry formed subsequent to the bag for the letters by her being closed. It is generally believed that the object of his being sent is to endeavour to prevail upon the Baron de Moncorv, the Portuguese envoy at the court of London, to place the money he has under his control for the payment of the two next dividends at the disposal of the present government; but it is to be hoped from the high character and strict integrity of that nobleman, that he will not be a party to such an unprincipled transaction. The ministry is at last fixed. The election of the 5th Cacadores, a corps which had signalized itself throughout the struggle with the Usiper, in favour of the Queen, and the favourite regiment of the late Don Pedro, as well as that of the 2d regiment of Infantry and 4th Cavalry, having given additional strength to the revolted National Guards, they proceeded to the Palace of Necessidades, the residence of the Queen, at 2 p.m., which being surrounded by these troops, the Count Lumiares and Visconut de Sa da Bandeira drew up a decree published in the supplement to the *Diario do Gerno* of yesterday, but only issued this morning, which they presented to her Majesty to sign. She did them that she did not approve of the manner in which it was worded, inasmuch as it made her share that she had of her own spontaneous will acquiesced in the wishes of the Portuguese nation in adopting the Constitution of 1820, whereas such did not appear to be the fact; and her Majesty further stated, that as she had sworn to maintain the present constitution established by law, she would [illegible] on her opening, and declare from the throne her sentiments to this proposal. They objected, and insisted upon her signing it immediately, telling that any delay in doing so, endangered her life. There were present on the occasion the following foreign ministers:—Lord Howard de Walden, Baron Von de Weyer, Count Reventlow, Count St. Priest, and M. Macedo, all of whom protested against the violence offered to her Majesty—forcing her commit an act subversive to the constitution under which her Majesty possessed the crown of Portugal, and Lord Howard de Walden signified to Count Lumiares that he was obliging her Majesty to sign a decree which he knew to be false as far as her Majesty's sentiments were concerned. The Count and his colleague, however, persisted, and the queen finding all remonstrances in vain, and being abandoned by the only troops of the line upon which she placed reliance, reluctantly signed the decree. During the interval that elapsed the foreign ministers were absolutely prisoners in the palace, there being neither egress nor ingress allowed until her Majesty's ultimatum was made known; this can assure you to be a fact. In this manner has constitution given by Don Pedro to this ungrateful nation been subverted by a handful of rabble, it being only three commanders of the National Guard, who figured in this disgraceful revolution—viz. Cunha, Morses, and Justine Ferreira Pinot Bast

After the foreign ministers the Palace, the Count de Lavradie abused the Count de Lumiares whom he called a blackguard, an disgrace to the nobility and the nation to which he belongs, and trusted he would be shortly dragged through the streets of Lisbon, even were he half to be served so the day previous.

When Lord Howard de Walden offered his Majesty's ship Hastings for the return of her Majesty, he was asked by the Duke of Ficalho whether in the event of her Majesty going on board, his Lordship would guarantee to throne to the Queen, to which he replied, that he could not take upon himself that responsibility, but could only give an assurance that her Majesty should be protected. Admiral Gage sent yesterday morning three armed boats off Belem Stairs, which caused the suspicion that the Queen intended to embark, and the Viscount de Sa da Bandeira, taking alarm immediately sent orders to the troops to assemble in the Campo d'Ourique, and the consequence was their compelling her Majesty, at five o'clock in the evening, to go to the municipal chambers under a strong guard of the 4th cavalry, and there swear to the Constitution of 1820. On her way to the municipal Queen was seen to shed tears, her royal highness appeared to be much dejected, they hastened back as fast as circumstances would permit. The mob in the square was very desirous to know if her Majesty had signed or not; an order to gratify their curiosity, a person appeared at the balcony and exhibited a paper denoting to be the Royal signature, when they dispersed, plainly shows that there is a superior power to the Queen in the nation.

At night sentinels were posted at the gates of the palace and royal stables, with positive orders that no person whatever should be allowed to go out from the former, or a horse be taken from the latter, and the aide-de-camp of Prince Ferdinand was refused egress.

At a Council of ministers held yesterday it was determined to dissolve the Council of the Army, and to appoint a commission of three peers, of which M. Campos is to be president.

His Majesty's ship Malabar has moved from her moorings and anchored off Belem, just below the Palace of Necessidades.

Jose Ferreira Pinto Bastos, the tobacco contractor and chief of the revolutionary party, drew yesterday upon London, on account of this Government, £5,000 sterling, at the exchange of 57 1-2 pence, being 1-2d per milreis more than the prevailing rate of exchange of the day, order to pay the trockery, who is to accept the draught.

This is by no means a popular commotion, respectable persons are indignant at this disgraceful change of affairs, and the peers, particularly positionists, are outrageous—they are convinced of their injudicious folly when too; it is a general opinion that this order of things not last long.

It is next to impossible to case on the result these changes may produce in provinces where there is a strong party in favour on Miguel, especially in Tresios Montes, and kingdom of Algarve, where the noted Remese, will no doubt avoid himself of the present crisis. On the 2d instant a felucca, under Spanish colours, laden with gunpowder, arms, and military stores said to be from Gibraltar, landed them at the mouth of the river Guadiana, where a part of Rethido's guerilla went to receive them.

This goes by the Tyrian packet which sails tomorrow. At present in the harbour his Majesty's ship Hastings, Malabar, Cornwallis and Endymion.

It is conjectured that the new cortes will commence in the course of ten days, as that the Cortes will meet on or about the 15th of November next. As it is subject to the modifications the deputies may deem proper, it is a prevailing opinion that it will return to the charter given by Don Pedro.

From the St. James's Chronicle, October 6.

FIRE AT THE LONDON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Shortly after five o'clock yesterday morning the private watchman on duty at the London University College was alarmed by discovering that a fire had broken out at the west end of the boy's school, situated immediately behind and the centre of the main line of building. As soon as he gave the alarm, messengers were dispatched to the nearest fire-stations, but no engines arrived till near six, by which time the whole school was one body of flame.—With the least possible dispatch the engines were then brought into play, and we worked with great effect.

A number of the firemen were stationed in the vestibule immediately under the dome, to prevent the flames communicating with that part of the building, from which the schools separated only by a wooden partition. The rotunda had burnt thro and one of the large beams which supported the floors, and which was lodged into the wall of the vestibule, was in flames, when Mr. Pearce, the house surgeon of the hospital, with great presence of mind, ran up, and with a hatchet cut asunder the beams, which had already communicated the flames to the floor. The exertions of the firemen were now brought to bear upon the east end of the school-house merely to prevent the fire spreading. All hope of saving the school itself had been lost from the first discovery, so great an accuracy had the fire gained before any thing was known of its existence. The building consisted of nine rooms—four under ground, four class-rooms on the basement story, and one large school-room on the first floor.

There was a great deal of timber in the building. The four class-rooms were divided off from each other by wooden partitions, and they also contained a number of raised seats, or benches, which all helped to feed the flames. The fire is believed to have originated in one of the hot-air stoves used to warm the different rooms of the school, but in what way is not at all known, as everything appeared perfectly safe the preceding evening. Had the vestibule above-mentioned once taken fire, it is more than probable that the whole of the extensive building, north and south, would have been a sacrifice, as one of the unfinished wings contains a quantity of shavings and timber.

The greatest anxiety was experienced by every one connected with the University College for the safety of the valuable library and museum, which have both fortunately escaped untouched. Indeed, the destruction is altogether confined to the school-house; nothing else is even damaged, and no property was burnt there beyond a few school books belonging to the boys, which can be replaced at a small expense. The damage is estimated at 5000*l.*, but we can hardly think it so much. The loss is more than covered by insurance, as the University College was insured for 10,000*l.* applying to the whole or any part of the building which might be injured by fire.

Nothing is left standing but the walls, two or three beams, and some iron upright supporters. The flames were so far subdued as to remove all apprehensions for the safety of the college by half-past seven o'clock; but the engines have been kept playing on the smouldering ruins [illegible] lege have been provided, and they are proceeding with their studies as usual.

There is some ingenious play in the annexed two paragraphs, copied from last night's *Globe*:—

"It is amusing to notice the contradictory accusations to which the ministry are subject. One party charge them with going too far, another with not going far enough. But while the former accuse them of a base subserviency to the Radicals, and of being the dupes and tools of O'Connell and those with whom he acts—the latter equally complain that the Radicals have been the dupes of the ministry, and that their aid has been afforded without any recompense.

"Such accusations are mutually destructive of each other. The ministry may have been the dupes of the Radical party, or they may have duped that party—but they cannot well have done both.—When, therefore, we find the most violent of either party condemning equally though for opposite reasons, the course which the ministry has pursued, we have a tolerably secure ground for inferring that their measures have been prudent and moderate."

We agree with the *Globe* that this character implies prudence and moderation; but they are prudence and moderation of a particular kind; that prudence of which Lord Bacon says, that it is shrewd for self, but ill for the commonwealth—that prudence which (in our English phrase goes between the bark and the tree—the moderation, which contents itself with the moderate share of honesty, honour, or honourable ambitin.

Death of the Vice Chancellor of Oxford.—We regret to have to announce the death, at his lodgings in University College, yesterday, of the Rev. Geo. Rowley, D. D., Master of that Society, and Vice Chancellor of Oxford.

WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

WEYMOUTH, Oct. 4.—On monday evening the members of this association held their quarterly meeting at the Kin's head Inn. At an early hour a large body of the electors were assembled, when, in the absence of colonel Howard, the President of the association, the chair was taken by sir G. Thomas, bart., mr. John Cummings officiating as vice-president.

The chairman, in a very appropriate speech, stated the objects for which the society was established, and congratulated the gentlemen present on the great increase of Conservative principles throughout the kingdom.

The usual loyal, constitutional and local toasts were drunk with acclamation.

Mr. Hancock, in returning thanks on behalf of the committee, stated that his colleagues and himself had used every exertion in looking after the registry, and that they would not relax in their efforts till success had crowned their endeavours.

On the health of "The secretaries of the association" being drunk,

Mr. Robinson (for himself and Mr. Arden, who was absent) returned thanks, and stated to the members that many persons had joined the association since the last quarterly meeting, several of whom were till lately violently opposed to the cause, but who have since discovered which side were marshalled the true friends of old England, and now manfully come forward to join the Conservative ranks. Mr. Robinson further stated that had no doubt, from the state of the registry, and from the very rapid growth of Conservative principles in Weymouth, that, on the next election, this fashionable place would be represented by gentlemen of very different politics from the present members, as the Conservatives were certain, with union, of carrying two members at the election.

Tradesmen's Conservative Association at Liverpool.—The following distinguished individuals have accepted the invitations of the Tradesmen's Conservative Association and intend being present at their approaching dinner:—Lord Sandon; the Hon. C. F. Canning, m. p. for Warwick; and W. E. Gladstone, Esq. m. p. for Newark. Answers have not yet been received from several other eminent and noble conservative statesmen whose company on the occasion is anticipated. There appears very little doubt that this glorious gathering of the Liverpool tradesmen will rival if not eclipse any recent display of constitutional feeling which has been witnessed. At the monthly meeting, held in the large room at the King's Arms, last evening, the number of new members enrolled amounted to 115, making a total of 1014 in the short space of 11 months from the origin of the society. The great addition which took place last night must be chiefly attributed to the anxiety manifested to obtain tickets for the dinner, to which the members have a prior claim in making their applications. We are sorry that there is not in Liverpool a room large enough to allow of a more unlimited issue of tickets. We are positive that the amphitheatre will not accommodate a third of those who would be glad to attend.—*Liv. Standard.*

The archbishop of Canterbury, Viscount Melbourne, Lord John Russell, and other members of the Church commission, held a meeting on Tuesday afternoon at the office in Whitehall Place.

THE KING AND THE CLERGY.

FROM THE BERKS CHRONICLE.

Often has it fallen to our lot to publish instances of His Majesty's generosity and benevolence to this county—so long honoured by the residence of his illustrious ancestors, and peculiarly favored by our present venerable Sovereign—we have never experienced greater pleasure than in recording another of those acts of kind consideration for the wants of others, which have endeared the name of King William to the humblest of his subjects.

Among the local charities of this county is one little known out of its own limited circle, but deserving of more extended support. It is called the Berks clerical fund, and its object is to afford relief to the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen left in necessitous circumstances.—The Rev. J. Bushnell, Vicar of Beenham, is the Treasurer; and actuated by a desire to extend the means of the society, he made an application to his Majesty, thro' Sir Herbert Taylor, the King's private secretary. To this application an answer was [illegible] Bushnell, acknowledging the receipt of his letter, and stating that it had been laid before the King by Sir H. Taylor, and that "his Majesty, being at all times desirous of promoting any establishment which may prove beneficial to the widows and orphans of the clergy, has been graciously pleased to direct that an annual donation of £20 be paid from his privy purse towards the support of the institution established for their benefit in the county of Berks."

We are sure that this beneficent donation will afford unmingled delight not only to the supporters of the charity, but to the clergy generally, and to every member of the Church of England to whom it shall be known. As another proof of his Majesty's affectionate attachment to the Establishment, it is not without its value; but when we reflect on the position of that venerable institution, fallen on evil tongues and on evil days—when Popery is once more rearing its head, and dictating, by its champion, to a slavish cabinet—we regard every circumstance which indicates the Sovereign's unshaken determination to foster the Church, as of great importance.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 7.—*Emancipation of Females from the Harem.*—The 4th of September will be chronicled in golden letters in the annals of the seragio, and to all probability its anniversary will be commemorated by the future generations of the Mussulmen women, as the æira of their deliverance from the bondage under which the stupid cruelty of man had for ages condemned their sex to groan.—In the earlier part of the day, the sultan sent for them to inform them that he had resolved on releasing them from the perpetual imprisonment within the precincts of his palace, to which they had hitherto considered themselves condemned for life, and on granting them the facility of occasionally seeking recreation out of doors. They might in future, whenever disposed to frequent any of the public walks on the Bosphorus, freely acquaint him with their wish, for he would feel it a pleasure to indulge their inclination. It were more easy to imagine than to describe the pleasurable sensation which these words of the Sultan produced on his fair auditory.—Their lord, it may fairly be presumed, at that moment appeared to their eyes as an angel sent from heaven to release them from their fetters. They simultaneously threw themselves at his feet, and bedewed them with their tears of heartfelt gratitude. The ladies did not, it may readily be believed, employ much time before the toilet mirror. A few minutes after the reception of these glad tidings, they were already embarked, proceeding with all the rapidity which the concentrated energy of fourteen sinewy boatmen could impart to their light bark, towards Hunkiar Skelisy. A strange coincidence must it no doubt have appeared to them that this very sweet spot, where the sultan but four years previous sacrificed his independence on the altar of Russian perfidy, should become the theatre of the first act of their own emancipation. The rapid movement of the britschkas, and the loveliness of the valley they crossed, soon drove away apparently all gloomy reflections from their minds; for on their arrival at the delightful kiosque of Tokat, they all took an equally active part in the scene of merriment and frolics which continued without intermission until the lengthening shades from the surrounding hills, apprised them it was high time to return home. So enchanted were they with this day's pastime, that on their arrival at the palace they besought the sultan to allow them to return to Tokat on the 6th, and did not desist from their applications 'til they had secured his consent

The French corps intended for co-operation with the Queen of Spain, which had assembled at Pau, was dissolved on the 26th ult., by an order of the day, signed by Colonel Josse. This settles the question of intervention or non-intervention on the part of France: Louis Philippe will have nothing to do with the Spanish Republicans. As to the defeat of Gomez, nobody appears to consider it as of the slightest importance. A telegraphic dispatch in the French ministerial papers states that he is at present in the Sierra d'Alcaraez, between Murcia and La Mancha, meditating, we suppose, some new surprise. Another telegraphic dispatch announces the occupation of Alp, near Puycerda, by the Carlist troops under the command of General Maroto, but who evacuated it a few days afterwards. A skirmish took place at the pass of Rosas, between the Christinos and Milicians of Puycerda, in which the former were repulsed, with trifling loss on both sides.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, NOVEMBER 18, 1836.

The English Mail for October, which arrived on Sunday morning last, brought London dates to the 6th, and Falmouth to the 8th of that month.

We find by the English papers, that a dissolution of Parliament is expected to take place, and some excitement has already commenced, preparatory to the next general election. Each party feels confident of its own strength, and of its ultimate success; but the result can only be known at the time of trial. It would appear however, that a union of strength between the Radicals and Whigs must ensue, or the Whigs will be outnumbered by both the Conservatives and Radicals; and in that event the present ministry must fall.

PORTUGAL.—A fresh revolution has taken place in this country, and the young Queen has been compelled to swear to the new constitution. It was expected at Lisbon, that the Queen would have made her escape on board the British men-of-war, and preparations were made for her reception; but being so cautiously watched, she put a collision with the Portuguese troops. The inhabitants appear pleased with the change, but it is doubtful how far the country, under present circumstances, can be governed with this new charter.

SPAIN.—The diplomatic Agents of Austria, Sardinia, and Naples at this Court, have demanded and received their passports, and quitted Madrid.

RUSSIA.—Fresh rumours are again in circulation, which states that the Emperor of this gigantic nation, is determined to get possession of the Turkish Empire.—We know not how far this may be the case, but if true; it will not be an easy matter to keep him from doing so.—It is true, that England may send her fleets, and France her armies to oppose his progress, and may check his first career: but his numerous resources at command, and the great probability of other northern European powers uniting with him; will take a vast amount of both blood and treasure to effectually stop his ambitious designs when put fairly into execution.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—A proclamation has been issued for the meeting of the Legislature, for the dispatch of business, on the 20th of December next.

"THE OCEAN QUEEN."—A beautiful little ship, bearing this name, was launched from Mr. Cannon's ship yard in Portland, on Monday. Ship launches being now so common in this vicinity, they have ceased to attract much attention; but the Ocean Queen having to cross the highway in her descent to her destined element, a number of spectators assembled to witness the launch, which was accomplished without accident, and in fine style. The Ocean Queen is owned by Mr. Chartres Simonds, and a more perfect or better proportioned model of naval architecture we believe has not been produced in this quarter. We understand she is intended for the Mediterranean trade, for which she seems well adapted. We wish her every success.

Courier.

34th REGIMENT.—We regret to state that the Honorable Lieut. Col. Fane, just arrived from Nova Scotia, is in that state of health as leaves little probability of his ever being able to resume the command. Major Greaves, appointed military secretary to the Lieutenant General commanding in Ireland, has retired on half pay, which will leave two vacancies in this regiment.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

We judge from a *toast* lately drank at the anniversary dinner of the St. Johns young men's debating Society, that they intend to establish a Mechanic's Institute in that city. We pray this may be successful, as such associations, are the salt of society. Mechanics should every where wake up to the subject.—*Bangor Mechanic & Farmer.*

HALIFAX, Nov 7.—The Mechanic's Institute opened last evening, with an excellent introductory paper from John Young, Esq. Dr. Gesner is to lecture on the Coal Fields of the Province, next Wednesday evening. Several valuable presents were exhibited to the Audience.—A thigh bone of an immense animal—supposed to be a Mammoth—found in Cape Breton, and sent by Peter Hall Clarke, Esq. This will form a curious and valuable addition to the Museum. A model of the Avon Bridge, forwarded by Mr. Warren, the engineer, through Mr. James Dichmont, and a model of a Safety Raft or Life Preserver, given by Captain Watson.—*Journal.*

Summary.

LIGHTNING.—Perhaps human ingenuity and daring were never more strongly manifested than in a recent instance in Prussia. In order to get rid of an enormous rock, the expense of removing which, by ordinary means, would have been an enormous, a deep hole was bored in it, into which was fixed a bar of iron, twenty-eight feet high, for the purpose of attracting lightning. The experiment was successful. On the first thunder-storm, the rock was shattered into fragments, which, of course, were easily carried away.—*Literary Gazette.*

A case of some importance to husbands and pawnbrokers was decided by the Lords of Justiciary at Glasgow, on an appeal from the Sheriff of Renfrewshire. David Drew, watchman in the Greenock Bridewell, had a deposit receipt of the Glasgow Union Bank for 10*l.*, and his wife, without his knowledge, pawned it with George Henderson, a pawnbroker, for a small sum. She had also pawned some of his body-clothes, which Drew had, it seems, redeemed. Drew brought an action before the Sheriff of Renfrewshire against Henderson, the pawnbroker; and, after a variety of pleas, the sheriff found that it was not alledged that the pawning had taken place with consent of the husband, and that such pawning was not within the ordinary line of a wife's mandate, and therefore decided against the pawnbroker, and found him liable in expenses. This judgment the Lords of Justiciary, with additional costs, affirmed.—*Scotsman.*

An old widow lady lately died in Paris in a house belonging to herself, in the Rue du Temple, where she occupied only a single room, living in the most penurious manner. She has left a will, bequeathing to three very distant relatives property to the amount of 30.000 francs (1,200*l.*) per annum. A few days before her death she made her will, and after having signed and dated it, was on the point of sealing it up, when she suddenly recollected herself, and added the following memorandum;—"I think I remember that in the year 1814 my husband and I concealed about 40,000 francs in the wainscot above the alcove. After her decease, when all the preliminaries of the will had been settled, the heirs set to work to discover the concealed treasure. The panels were broken open, and behind the wainscot were found a pile of bags filled with five-franc pieces. They were immediately counted in presence of the Judge de Paris, and notaries, and instead of 40,000, amounted to upwards of 80.000 francs, (3,200*l.*) The heirs to this property were scarcely known to the old lady, and one of them was in so destitute a condition as to have taken refuge in the Depot de Mendicite of the Bicetre.

LONDON, October 5.

The Government of Madrid pursues its vigorous course. The *Madrid Gazette* contains a Royal Decree for sequestrating the temporal revenues of all the Ecclesiastics who are at present out of the kingdom. Gomez has retired to the mountains between Murcia and La Mancha General Villareal has dispatched another division of his troops, under Sanz, into the Austurias; and to meet them, General Evans has sent a force under the command of Colonel Torobozo, from San Sebastin, the steamers Phoenix, Salamander, and James Watt. They are to proceed to Gijon, about three leagues from Oviedo. According to the correspondence of the *Morning Chronicle* and of the Paris papers, some activity is manifested on both sides in the neighbourhood of San Sebastine; but the Carlists are the attacking party. General Evans is fortifying the Ametzagana hill, as if he found it necessary to strengthen his position. If the Christinos are not flourishing, the Carlists seem in no better case, and dissensions prevail in the court and camp of the Pretender.

The volunteers enrolled in the south of France for the Queen's service, and who had rendezvoused at Pau, have been, by an order of the day, definitively disbanded. The cavalry soldiers among them will be sent to Algiers, the infantry to their respective regiments.

Letters from Rome talk of the sudden disappearance of Don Miguel, and of the number of Spanish and Portuguese refugees who named his court. It is reported that a French General, whose name, however, does not promise much success to the undertaking, and several German officers, form part of this new crusade, which has been preparing with great mystery. The late events in Portugal have damped the ardour of the enterprise, and given another direction to the efforts to raise a counter-revolution in favour of the usurper of the throne of Lisbon.

It appears from the Journal du Commerce, that as regards Portugal, France will defer implicitly to the policy of England.

The German papers have brought what we may call a Russian manifesto, which, if we interpret it correctly, means that the emperor Nicholas is resolved, let it cost what it may, to make himself master of the Turkish empire. The article avows that such has long been his design; and that he was only prevented from carrying his plans into execution at a former period by the energetic proceedings of England and France, and by some disturbances, not clearly described, in the interior of his own dominions. To the remonstrances of England and France he has been obliged to concede the evacuation of Silistria; but he boasts still, that Turkey, crumbling to decay, lies at his mercy, and he will seize the first favourable opportunity to attack it. This article is probably intended to prepare Europe for the mode in which he means to employ the numerous levies he has recently ordered. His vast armaments and his designs engage, we observe, the serious attention of the Paris newspapers; and their remarks justify the opinion that Russia is preparing for another attack on Turkey.

As the last instalment of the Russian indemnity is paid, the Russians are proceeding to deliver up Silistria to the Turkish authorities, and to quit the right bank of the Danube.

The London Courier of the 16 says, the situation held by the late sir Francis Freeling, of secretary to the Post Office, has been conferred by the Treasury on Colonel Maberly. Sir Henry Freeling succeeds Col. Maberly as one of the Commissioners of Custom, and one of the senior Clerks of the Post Office will be appointed to succeed sir Henry Freeling. These appointments have been made by the lords of the treasury, and not by the post office authorities.

King Leopold's Visit.—The Brussels papers say that the King of Belgium has come to this country to negotiate for a marriage between the Princess Victoria and his nephew the Prince of Coburg. The Prince's father remained at Brussels.

The following is the situation of the Russian naval forces at the Black Sea:—"There are 12 ships of the line, 10 frigates or large sloops, about 20 brigs schooners, small sloops, and cutters, and upwards of 100 gun boats, pinnaces, armed flat-bottomed boats and other small craft. It, however, is deficient in about one-third of the number of sailors required to man this fleet; but there is a full complement of gunners, with abundance of ammunition.

The Prisoners at Ham.—We have frequently expressed a hope that amongst the numerous liberal actions of the King of the French we should at no great distance of time have the gratification of announcing his majesty's consent to the liberation of the political prisoners at Ham. It is with feelings of sincere pleasure we are enabled to state to-day that the much wished for termination of their incarceration will not be much longer delayed.

A few weeks, perhaps days—nay, it may have already occurred—will not elapse before Prince Polignac will be restored to liberty. He is, we understand, to proceed under an escort to Amiens, and there to be released from restraint. With his highness's feelings and ties it is not difficult to surmise that he will lose no time in returning to England, in which country he has twice married, each of his Princesses being native of the British Empire. The present Princess is, as it is hardly necessary to inform our readers, sister to Lord Radcliffe.—*John Bull.*

The Bahama Legislature has passed a bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

London Corn Market, [illegible] was comparatively [illegible] to the boisterous [illegible] were very short, [illegible] supported the [illegible] may be quoted a trifle [illegible] arrivals are—1680 qrs [illegible] 70 of oats; 1560 [illegible] and 1020 of Irish oats.

Liverpool Market, Oct. 3.—[illegible] without animation, and [illegible] 2000 bags at the currency

Oct. 4.—We have had a [illegible] market. The sales have been [illegible] comprise a few Egyptian at [illegible] were American 8 1-2d to 11 [illegible] firm than they were, but there [illegible] reported.

Corn Market, Oct. 4.—We [illegible] arrival since our last report. [illegible] demand for English and Irish [illegible] last, and some lots fetched a [illegible] rate. New wheats declined [illegible] There was a good inquiry for [illegible] siness was done at 3s 6d per 70 [illegible] without a further supply, con[illegible] alteration has taken place in [illegible] cline of 6d per sack took place [illegible] mand was to a fair extent. O[illegible] at an advance of 6d to 8d per [illegible]

PARIS FREE SCHOOLS.—It [illegible] we bring under our readers [illegible] sive extension of the British [illegible] ed in this city. From a small [illegible] 1832, they have gradually inc[illegible] assumed an importance that [illegible] all who are favourable to a [illegible] cation. The labors of the co[illegible] ment have been unremitting [illegible] prosperity of these Schools, [illegible] culiar disadvantages, which [illegible] appeared. It is the intention [illegible] reserve such English orphans [illegible] Paris; and in the new build[illegible] this purpose, are being effected [illegible] superintendance of the orpha[illegible] in addition to the master and [illegible]

Regard for Human Life i[illegible] or woman is suffered in Engl[illegible] either by ignorance, negligen[illegible] without strict scrutiny into th[illegible]

One of the good results of [illegible] in the annexed report:

Morrison's Pills.—Another [illegible] at Hull, as alleged, from the [illegible] Pills. An Inquest was held o[illegible] dy of Rebecca Russel, who [illegible] four to six pills a day, and [illegible] and then went to Mr. La M[illegible] sale of the pills, and he recom[illegible] ken at night of No. 1, and [illegible] following morning of No. 2 [illegible] Mott visited the patient, and [illegible] ken night and morning. H[illegible] dose to ten pills, and then to [illegible] but as she got worse he ordere[illegible] ned, as "hers was a very [illegible] her decease a post mortem ex[illegible] and it was found that death w[illegible] tion of the intestines, brought [illegible] ging. The jury, after half an [illegible] returned a verdict, "That the [illegible] was occasioned by disease, in [illegible] dicines improperly administe[illegible] nance of the person prescri[illegible] told the jury, that under these [illegible] se for them to return a verd[illegible] gainst the person by whose [illegible] administered, Mr. La Mott. [illegible] "Yes;" and a verdict was [illegible] "Manslaughter" against Tho[illegible]

Lieutenant General sir Sta[illegible] presented to the King, by Lo[illegible] lands on his appointment to [illegible] forces in the Leeward and W[illegible]

COLONEL CHESNEY.—A ve[illegible] bay, 26th May, from the Persi[illegible] of Col. Chesney being within [illegible] and expected to arrive there [illegible]

A Mr. Roberts, of W[illegible] improved the safety lam[illegible] Davy. The new lamp p[illegible] merits; the foul air exti[illegible] instead of exploding—a[illegible] the safety of the miner [illegible] light which is complete[illegible] the Davy, or any other. [illegible] likewise a safety Hoo[illegible] persons to breathe in e[illegible] atmosphere.

The funeral of Malib[illegible] Manchester on Saturda[illegible] coffin was the following [illegible] —"Maria Felicia de Be[illegible] ber 23, 1836, aged 28 [illegible] mains of the gilted and [illegible] were buried in the coll[illegible] every honour that cou[illegible] by the living was accor[illegible]

From the French [illegible]

The Messager has the follo[illegible] 25th ult. from Madrid, anno[illegible] gained by General Alaix ove[illegible] ture of 600 prisoners. Men[illegible] ther advantages gained ove

London Corn Market, Oct. 5.

There was comparatively little business done in the market. Owing to the boisterous weather, the supplies of grain were very short, but every description of it readily supported the last prices.

Flour may be quoted a trifle dearer.

The arrivals are—1620 qrs of English wheat, 790 of barley; 70 of oats; 1560 of malt; 2530 sacks of flour, and 1020 of Irish oats.

Liverpool Market, Oct. 3.—Our cotton market continues without animation, and the sales do not exceed 2000 bags at the currency of Friday.

Oct. 4.—We have had a very quiet day in this market. The sales have been about 1000 bags, and comprise a few Egyptian at 17d 1-4, and the rest were American 8 1-2d to 11 1-d. Prices are less firm than they were, but there is no change can be reported.

Corn Market, Oct. 4.—We have had a moderate arrival since our last report. Wheat was in fairer demand for English and Irish old than on Friday last, and some lots fetched a trifle above last week's rate. New wheats declined about 1d per 70lb.—There was a good inquiry for oats, and a good business was done at 3s 6d per 70 lb for old. Barley, without a further supply, continues the same. No alteration has taken place in beans or peas. A decline of 6d per sack took place on flour, and the demand was to a fair extent. Oatmeal had a free sale at an advance of 6d to 8d per sack.

PARIS FREE SCHOOLS.—It is with real pleasure, we bring under our readers' notice, the progressive extension of the British Free Schools established in this city. From a small begining in the year 1832, they have gradually increased until they have assumed an importance that attracts the attention of all who are favourable to a moral and religious education. The labors of the committee of management have been unremitting in forwarding the prosperity of these Schools, frequently under peculiar disadvantages, which is now hoped have disappeared. It is the intention of the committee, to reserve such English orphans, as may be found in Paris; and in the new building conveniences for this purpose, are being effected. A matron for the superintendance of the orphans, is already engaged, in addition to the master and mistress of the school.

Regard for Human Life in England.—No man or woman is suffered in England to be put to death either by ignorance, negligence, accident or design, without strict scrutiny into the facts.

One of the good results of such inquiry is stated in the annexed report:

Morrison's Pills.—Another life has been sacrificed at Hull, as alleged, from the taking of Morrison's Pills. An Inquest was held on the 26th, on the body of Rebecca Russel, who had been taking from four to six pills a day, and got worse. Her husband then went to Mr. La Mott, an agent for the sale of the pills, and he recommended six to be taken at night of No. 1, and the same quantity the following morning of No. 2. Next morning La Mott visited the patient, and ordered eight to be taken night and morning. He also got increased the dose to ten pills, and then to 15 every three hours; but as she got worse he ordered them to be discontinued, as "hers was a very obstinate case." On her decease a post mortem examination took place and it was found that death was caused by inflamation of the intestines, brought on by excessive purging. The jury, after half an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict, "That the death of the deceased was occasioned by disease, in conjunction with medicines improperly administered, and by gross ignorance of the person prescribing." The coroner told the jury, that under these circumstances it would be for them to return a verdict of manslaughter against the person by whose orders the medicine was administered, Mr. La Mott. The foreman replied "Yes;" and a verdict was accordingly entered of "Manslaughter against Thomas La Mott."

Lieutenant General sir Stanford Wittingham was presented to the King, by Lord Glenelg, and kissed hands on his appointment to the Command of the forces in the Leeward and Windward Islands.

COLONEL CHESNEY.—A vessel arrived at Bombay, 26th May, from the Persian Gulf, with accounts of Col. Chesney being within 90 miles of Bussorah, and expected to arrive there 25th May.

A Mr. Roberts, of Wolverhampton, has improved the safety lamp of Sir Humphry Davy. The new lamp possesses two great merits; the foul air extinguishes the light instead of exploding—and thus increases the safety of the miner: it also affords a light which is completely unattainable by the Davy, or any other. Mr. Roberts has likewise a safety Hood, which enables persons to breathe in even the impurest atmosphere.

The funeral of Malibran took place at Manchester on Saturday. On the outer coffin was the following brief inscription:—"Maria Felicia de Beriot, died September 23, 1836, aged 28 years." The remains of the gilted and lamented singer were buried in the collegiate church, and every honour that could be paid to them by the living was accorded by all.

From the French Papers.

The Messager has the following:—"Letters of the 25th ult. from Madrid, announce a second victory gained by General Alaix over Gomez, and the capture of 600 Carlists. Mention is also made of other advantages gained over the Carlists by Gen. Rodil.

The German papers state that the great fair at Pesth had ended, and the business transacted was very satisfactory. It was attended by individuals from all parts of Europe, from the coasts of Great Britain to the Bosphorus. It is estimated that from 15,000 to 20,000 waggons filled with goods, and drawn by 50,000 or 60,000 horses, were at this market. The Emperor and Empress of Austria were expected to arrive at Vienna on the 18th, upon their return from the coronation ceremonial at Prague.—The remainder of the indemnity due by the Porte to Russia was paid on the 27th ult.; and the immediate evacuation of Silistria was expected. The cholera has suddenly appeared at Lemburg.

A letter from Amsterdam of the 9th of September says, "Envoys or emissaries of Don Carlos, coming from and going to Spain and Russia, are continually passing through this country. At this moment there are two of them at the Hague. It is known that at the end of August they sent considerable remittances to Spain, and orders to England, for which a ship has just left Rotterdam."

A letter from Augouleme states that 200 deserters from the English Legion in Spain, has lately passed through that town by detachments of 20 at a time, escorted by gendarmerie. Their destitute appearance is said to give but a miserable idea of the succour sent to Queen Isabella from England.

A strict quarantine, says the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, is now established by Austria on her eastern border, the plague, and also a strange new disease, having appeared near her frontiers. The strange disease is not yet named, but it proves fatal in a few hours, and attacks cattle, particularly horned cattle, as well as men.

The Committee of the House of Commons which sat to inquire into the Turnpike Tolls and Trusts of the kingdom, is favourably disposed to the abolition of all turnpikes throughout the kingdom; and it regrets that there are difficulties in the way of raising a revenue by other means. The consolidation of several trusts is recommended, as well as the formation of a rural police, by the organization of the labourers employed on the roads. The formation of a rural police, is now recommended from so many quarters, that this improvement in domestic policy will, no doubt, speedily be carried into effect.

Additional Church Accommodation.—The 16th report of the commissioners appointed under the act of parliament for promoting the building of additional churches in populous parishes, has just been printed and delivered. It appears from the report, that the number of additional churches completed by order of the commissioners since their appointment is 214; that seven are now building; that plans are approved for building 35 other churches or chapels for 226,327 individuals; including 128,804 free sittings.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Turkish Ministry, as well as Lord Ponsonby, are equally at a loss to account for the unconscionably and uncorteous delay of Lord Palmerston in pronouncing a verdict on the case of Mr. Churchill, referred, as you are aware it has now been nearly three months, to his arbitration. This delay is the more unpardonable as, in consequence of the coolness existing between the Divan and the British Embassy, every affair of importance continues *in statu quo*, and private as well as public interest materially suffers owing to this ill timed sulking of both parties.—*Correspondent of the Times.*

The Turkish Ministry know nothing of Lord Palmerston, but Lord Ponsonby does; and it is not therefore at all likely that *his Lordship* is at "a loss to account for the unconscionable delay" of the British Minister for Foreign Affairs in performing any act that shall redeem the honour and manifest the power of the British nation. If his Lordship had been 'prompt' for such a purpose, it would have been for the first time in his life.

The Duke of Hamilton has presented a beautiful Egyptian Sarcophagus of green bassalt to the British Museum.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 26.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

On Saturday night, about nine o'clock, a circumstance occurred at our Postoffice which had nearly proved fatal to one individual, and might have been productive of severe injury to many, if the full intention of the contriver of the wickedness had taken effect, though who were the intended victims it is impossible to say. We need not inform our commercial readers, that letters for foreign countries require that the postage should be paid, or they are never forwarded, but, instead, are sent to the Dead letter-office, in London, there to be stamped, opened and returned, if practicable, to the writers. On Saturday night, a number of letters of this description, which had remained in our Postoffice beyond the regular period, were handed over to a man, named Barnard, for the purpose of being stamped, previously to being forwarded to London by the mail. Among these was a bundle containing seven letters, all directed in the same hand, and in the Spanish language, to official personages at Havanah. The stamp is a heavy steel implement, with which the letter is struck with some violence. He had got through all the letters but this particular bundle, and they had been removed as he operated upon them. He also got safely through the first four of these, but in striking the fifth, the percussion produced an explosion which shook the whole building. Every clerk in the office, even those at the greatest distance, was stunned, and one who stood within a few yards of the spot was thrown violently to the ground. When they recovered, in some measure, from the shock, they looked around for the poor man, Bernard. The floor around him was completely covered with the tattered fragments of the letters, for all the remaining three had exploded, and he lay upon the floor bleeding and insensible. He was found to have been shockingly injured; his hands being torn almost asunder, and portions of the flesh and skin peeled from them. His face was completely denuded of the skin, and one of his eyes was forced backwards with such violence that its use as an organ of vision is lost irrevocably. The thumbnail of the left hand was torn off, and, what is more extraordinary, was shot through the left cheek. The poor man is in a very dangerous state, though hopes are entertained of his recovery. The bag which contained the other four letters, having already been made up, it was despatched by the mail during the consternation incident to the disaster. Mr. Banning instantly forwarded an express to the General Post Office, informing the parties there of what had occurred, and warning them to be careful how they opened those letters. It is to be hoped that they may be found to contain some clue which will lead to the discovery of the contrivers of a scheme so diabolical. The explosion was so violent that it put out all the lights and blew out five panes of glass.—*Albion.*

We are happy in having it in our power to state, that "the Act for making and maintaining a rail road from the river St. Lawrence to the Province line," better known by the title of the "Quebec and Belfast rail road"—which in consequence of some informalities in its provisions, was reserved, at the close of the session in March last, for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, has received the Royal assent, and was transmitted, with other despatches, to His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, by the September Mail, from Falmouth, that arrived here on Thursday. It is now in the hands of the Law Printer.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Extract of a letter received in Quebec, dated Rimouski, 25th October.

"Several shipwrecks have taken place since Wednesdday, two barks, the Prince George, which loaded here with deals, and the British Merchant, outward bound, are on shore, the first below Point-aux-Peres, the other two miles from the church. A schr. from Newfoundland, loaded with fish & oil, has put into St Barnabe, full of water. At the moment I write, 4 learn a brig and a schooner are on shore at Mitis. Three sailors of the Prince George perished the day before yesterday, the Captain fortunately escaped."

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the *Bank of Fredericton*, holden at their Banking House in Fredericton, on Monday the 14th of November instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, Mr. James Hale and Mr. Joshua Dunn were added to the Board of Directors composed of the provisional Trustees, thereby constituting the said Board of Directors as follow:—Asa Coy, Thomas T. Smith, Robert Chestnut, William D. Hartt, Charles Fisher, James Hale and Joshua Dunn.

At a meeting of the Directors, Asa Coy, Esq. was elected President, Charles Fisher, Esq. appointed Solicitor, and Archibald Scott, Esq. appointed Cashier.

It was also resolved, that arrangements should be immediately made for the payment of interest on deposits, and for the introduction of so much of the Scotch system of Banking as will apply to this Province.—*Royal Gazette.*

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. DURANT.—It is not my wish or intention to enter into any controversy; but I must state, that when the quarter boat left the Royal Tar, Steamer, with the sixteen persons in it, that neither the *Omnibus*, nor *Cages* were on fire, nor for some time after.—And that I was the very last person who quitted the Cabin, and when I came on deck, the quarter boat was some distance on her passage to leward. I perceived no attempt of their pulling to windward, and I taxed Capt. Hammond with their conduct when I first saw them on the Island.

WILLIAM G. BROWN.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. DURANT.—In answer to the statement which appeared in last night's City Gazette, I beg to inform you, that Mr. MARSHALL one of the sixteen which was in the Royal Tar's boat, stated personally to me, that no attempt was ever made to pull to windward to give assistance to any one, nor did he hear it once named.—All appeared anxious to get safe to land and secure themselves.

Yours &c.
A SUBSCRIBER.

MARRIED,

On Saturday last, in this city, by the Rev. Doctor Gray, Mr Henry Fowler, of Hampton, aged 81 years, to Miss Ann Bull, aged 32 years.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Wm. Kirkpatrick, to Miss Margaret M'Fawn, both of Blissfield, County of Sunbury.

At Fredericton, on Thursday the 10th inst. by the Rev. W. Dollard, Capt. Michael Breen, of Saint John, to Mrs. Alitia M'Laughlan, relict of the late Mr. C. M'Laughlan, of Fredericton.

DIED,

This morning, after a painful and lingering illness, ELIZA, wife of Captain Thomas Hardenbrook, aged 30 years. Funeral to take place on Sunday, immediately after morning service, from the residence of her brother, Mr. Charles Adams, Coburg street.

At Woodstock, of Typhus Fever, on the 9th inst. Ensign James William Hoste, 43d Light Infantry, aged 19 years.—His remains were interred at Fredericton with Military Honours on the 12th instant.

At Digby on the 7th inst. in the 47th year of his age, Captain William Taylor, formerly master of the Packet, plying between Saint John and Digby, and very generally respected by all who knew him.

At Philadelphia on the 22d ult. in the 78th year of his age, Gilbert Robertson, Esquire, Consul of His Britannic Majesty, an old and faithful subject of the Crown, and not less estimable as a man and a gentleman.

At Montreal, on the 1st inst. Lieut. Alpine Grant, late of the 42nd Highlanders, aged 65 years.

Drowned from the barque Lord Melville, at St. Pierre's on the 4th October, Mr. Robert Reed, aged 25 years, youngest son of the late James Reed, Esq. of this city.

SHIPPING LIST.

SAINT JOHN, Nov. 12. Arrived, ship Cyrus, Robertson, Liverpool, 60—to order, coals. Brig Clara, Longmire, Philadelphia, 10—Chas. M'Laughlan, flour, cabbages &c. Mary Ann, Payson, St. Domingo, 24—E. Barlow & Sons, coffee. Schr Jane, Wilson, Halifax, 7—Wm. Hammond, rum and sugar. Charles, Banio, Quebec, 35—Ratchford & Lugrin, flour and pork. George, Chandler, Lubec.—Master, ballast. Primrose, Anderson, Sidney, (C. B.) 24—Master, 30 chalds coal, 500lbs butter, 50 qlbs. codfish. Elizabeth, Vaughan, Halifax, 7—Ratchford & Lugrin, wine. Kingston, Carr, Quebec, 14—H Blakslee, flour.—Joseph Dobson, late master, was knocked overboard by the main boom and drowned, in a gale on the 4th inst. off Country Harbour, N. S.—His family reside at Picton.

13th, schr Ray, Lingley, Boston, 7—Lockhart & Crane, assorted cargo. Trial, Newton, P. E. Island, 5—Wm. Mackay, pickled fish.

15th, ship China, Vaughan, Newry, via Quaco, Master, iron. Augusta, Gray, Dublin, 50—J. M. Wilmot, ballast.

16th, ship Edward Reid, Forrest, Newry, 44—R Rankin & Co. beef and pork.

17th, new brig Elizabeth, Hall, Quaco,—J. Wishart, ballast. schr. Ocean, Kemble, Eastport,—E. Barlow & Sons, ballast.

CLEARED.

Ship Indian, Fox, Hull, timber.
Ward, Masters, Liverpool, timber.
Idea, Scribner, Liverpool, timber.
Dixon, Slater, Hull, timber.
Edward Thorne, Wylie, Liverpool, timber.
Brig Hope, Moore, Ballyshannon, timber.
Huskisson, Burke, St. John's, N. F. boards.
Tom Cringle, Delue, Philadelphia, gypsum.
Schr Lighter, Dickson, Eastport, grindstones.

Victoria, Rusland, from Liverpool, arrived at Quebec on 31st ult.

Barque Sarah, Sinclair, of this port, arrived at Quebec on the 31st ult. from Liverpool.

Barque Ferrys, and brig Hinde, hence, at Hull.

The ship Abeona, Drake, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, arrived this morning, in lat. 47, 41, long. 27, 30, W., spoke the Relief, off Plymouth, in a very leaky state, the crew being constantly at the pumps to keep her free. The Relief is reported in the *Shipping Gazette*, as arrived at Plymouth, on the 2nd inst.—*Cork paper.*

The Abeona has since put into Milford.

Shipwrecks.—Extract of a letter, dated Sydney, October 18. "Part of the crew of the ship Lord Melville, Redpath, Master, arrived at Bridgeport, on the 15th October, from St. Pierre's Miquelon, where she had been wrecked on the 5th Oct.; the first and second mate, and two seamen were drowned. The governor of St. Pierre's gave each of the crew a suit of clothes paid their passages to Bridgeport, and sent a cask of wine on board for them."

Extract of a Letter from Arichat, October 31.

"We wrote before that the *Abeona*, was wrecked on st. Espirit Island, Cape Breton, according to information received, but now have got the true account, viz:—The brig Jona, of Scarboro, Wm. Gale, Master, from London bound to Quebec and Montreal, with a general cargo, was cast away on the night of the 20th inst. on a reef from st. Espirit Island to the leeward of Gabarus, C. B.—crew saved and part of the cargo brought to Arichat, but in a damaged state."—*Halifax Times.*

A sch'r. From Quebec for Halifax, with a cargo of flour, was cast away at Soiree, (Cape Breton,) a short time since,—name not known.

From the Charlottetown Gazette, Nov. 1.

The brigantine *Providence*, Samuel Williams master, with a cargo of flour from Quebec bound to St. John N. B., was cast ashore on the south side of the East point, on Thursday, the 27th day of Oct. crew saved; part of the cargo damaged, the tide ebbing and flowing in her.

The vessel stated in our last to be on shore near Cascumpeque, turns out to be the *Sarah*, Capt. Purse, from Newcastle, bound for Cocgane, N. B. She was sold on the 24th ult.

Melancholy Shipwreck.—Captain Perry at Salem, from Calcutta, came in at St. Helena on the 12th of September, that the British ship Doncaster, from the Isle of France, with upwards of eighty passengers on board, had foundered in a gale off Cape of Good Hope, and all on board perished. Parts of the wreck and a number of bodies drifted ashore near Cape Aguillas.

More Valuable Goods.

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

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

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

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

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

Which, with his present stock on hand, with those daily expected, he offers to the public low for cash or approved payment, wholesale and retail.

EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.
11th Nov. 1836.

Chain, Anchors, Blocks, &c.

1 CHAIN, 1 1-8 inch, 90 fathoms,
2 Anchows, 13 cwt.; 2 ships Wheels;
200 feet of bushed Blocks; 4 large top Blocks,

For sale by C. M'LAUCHLAN,
Oct. 21. *South M. Wharf.*

NOTICE.

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

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

OYSTERS.

A FEW barrels from the real *Perior Beds*, (superior to any yet offered to the Public this season.) May be had by the barrel, bushel, peck or otherwise.

Apply at the Hibernian Hotel, Church street.
Nov. 18. *JAMES NETHERY.*

Bright Jamaica Sugar.

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

Accommodation Stage,

Between Saint John and Fredericton.

THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

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

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

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

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

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

SEALED Tenders, the rate for each article to be stated in sterling, will be received by Assistant Commissary General ROBINSON, at his Office, until Twelve o'clock on Friday the 25th day of November instant, for the supply of the undermentioned articles, for the use of the Regimental Hospitals in Fredericton and Saint John, for Twelve Months, from the 1st day of January, 1837:

Required daily.	Meat, (Beef,)	per lb.
	Bread (Wheaten) 2 lb. loaves,	do.
	Potatoes,	per bushel
	Milk,	per quart.
	Tea, (Congo)	per lb.
	Sugar, (Muscovado)	do.
	Rice,	do.
	Oat Meal,	do.
	Barley, (Pearl)	do.
	Salt, fine, not basket,	per quart.
Extra, when required.	Flour, (Wheaten)	per lb.
	Arrow Root,	do.
	Vinegar, (common)	per gallon.
	Mustard, (Flour)	per lb.
	Port Wine,	per gallon.
	Madeira Wine,	do.
	Brandy,	do.
	Gin,	do.
	Rum,	do.
	Porter, { English bottle	per bottle.
	Porter, { Halifax draught	per gallon.
	Soap, (yellow)	per lb.
	Sand, (scouring)	per bushel.
	Bricks, (Bath)	each.
	Whiting,	per lb.
	Black Lead,	do.
	Mutton or Veal,	do.

The Meat to be delivered in good boiling pieces, with but little bone, for Soup.

The Bread and Milk to be delivered daily at the Hospital, at the expense of the Contractor, at such hour as may be named by the medical officer in charge.

All of the articles to be of the best quality of their kind, those in daily use to be supplied on the daily requisitions of the medical officers at the respective Hospitals, and the others in such quantities as may from time to time be required.

Payment will be made Monthly, in Mexican Dollars, at 4s 4d. sterling each, upon the production of the usual vouchers, supported by proper certificates of delivery.

The tenders to be accompanied by a letter, signed by two persons of competent responsibility, engaging to become bound with the party in good and sufficient security for the performance of the contract.

Any further information will be received on application at this Office.

Commissariat, St. John, N. B. November 9, 1836.

Fall and Winter Goods,

Per Calcutta.

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

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

☞ London Goods hourly expected.

☞Notice.

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

MATTHEW BOWES.
Carleton, November 10, 1836.

Whiskey!

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

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

Refined Sugar.

6 HHDS. 4 Tierces, } REFINED SUGAR,
In the ship Pollock, from Greenock, for sale low while landing, by
Nov. 11. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Received,

Per ship CALCUTTA, Reed, master, from Liverpool,
15 KEGS 12dy Nails; 18 Dozen long and short handle Frying Pans; 2 Dozen round pointed Ballast Shovels.
Nov. 11. JAMES OTTY.

New Goods.

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

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

He also expects by the first arrivals from London, another addition to his present stock; all which will be found on inspection as cheap as any in the city.

EDWARD DOHERTY.
Nov. 4. *South side Market square.*

AUCTION SALES.

Horse by Auction.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock, in the Market Square, will be sold by the subscriber:

THE beautiful and celebrated thorough bred HORSE *Tam O'Shanter.*

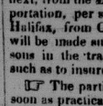
Terms of sale—Three months credit, by an approved endorsed Note.

T. L. NICHOLSON.
November 18.

On Monday the 21st inst. at 11 o'clock, at the Store of Robertson & Hatton, *on Peters' Wharf—*

16 PIPES Port WINE, 16 quarter casks of Pale and Brown Sherry,
14 bbls Pork, 10 kegs Tobacco,
40 dozen striped Shirts, 20 do regatta Shirts,
6 pieces blue Pilot Cloths, 100 boxes Soap,
8 boxes Pipes, 66 pieces Grey Cottons,
60 pieces white Cotton,
12 kegs sporting Powder, in cannisters,
20 pieces white and colored Flannels.
November 18.

Public Sale of Teas.



THE subscribers beg to acquaint those requiring a Winter supply of good TEAS, that a general assortment will be offered at their warehouse on or about the third day of November next, from the *British Colonial Tea Company's* Importation, per ship *Rosalind*, recently arrived at Halifax, from Canton, direct.—Prices and terms will be made such as to merit the attention of persons in the trade, and the qualities will be found such as to insure a continuance of their custom.

☞ The particular day of sale will be stated as soon as practicable.

Oct. 28. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

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

Received,

Per *St. Patrick*, Breen, Master, from Liverpool:—
27 CASKS Wrought NAILS: 15 do. 4dy cut do.; 10 pieces Petersham; 10 do. drab and blue Pilot cloths; 10 do. Padding; 50 do. White Flannels; 60 do. Red do.; 100 pairs 8, 9 and 10-4 Blankets; 20 pairs 12-4 do; 3 pieces point do; 80 do. Merinos, assorted colors; 20 do. cotton bed-tick; 50 do. dark Prints, assorted; 80 do. Grey Shirting; 50 do. white do; 30 dozen long drawers; 6 do. short do.; 16 do. Guernsey Frocks; 10 pieces striped cotton; 10 dozen comforters; 6 ditto Drab Monkey Jackets; 4 do. Pea do.; 6 do. blue and drab Flushing Trowsers.

Oct. 28. JAMES OTTY.

New Goods.

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

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

Ex Scotia, from Liverpool,
217 coils cordage; 10 bales canvas,
4 bales Slops; 4 cases Merinos,

Ex ship Glasgow, from Greenock,
4 bales Grey Paper; 2 do. carpets;
3 hogsheads LOAF SUGAR.

Ex Barrow, from London,
13 Packages of BRITISH GOODS.

Ex Edward Thorne, from Liverpool.
650 Barrels fine Dantzic FLOUR.

In Store, 20 barrels Pork, 15 hhds. Sugar, 20 chests Tea. The whole of which will be sold at very low rates for cash or approved Notes.

ROBERTSON & HATTON.
October 21. 1836.

For Liverpool, Direct,

THE A. 1. Fast sailing coppered and copper fastened ship MOZAMBIQUE, D. W. Cronk, Master, will sail for the above port, on or about the 25th inst. has excellent accomodations for a few cabin passengers, apply to the master on board, or at the Counting house of

November 10. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Canada Flour & Pork.

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

SUPERFINE, Fine, and Fine Middlings, FLOUR, from the Gananoque Mills.

Prime and Prime Mess PORK—for sale from the wharf by

Nov. 11. Ratchford & Lugrin

Prices Current.

Anchors,	37s a 45s	NAVAL STORES,	
Butter,	15s a 16s	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,	35s a 40s	Oils, raw,	5s 6d a 5s 9d
Irish Tierce,	120s	boiled linseed,	5s 9d
Bacon, cwt.	76s 8d	sperm,	-
Bread, Navy,	25s a 26s 3d	porpoise,	-
Pilot, bbl.	27s 6d a 30s	pale seal,	4s
Brandy,	7s 6d a 8s 6	Oakum,	
Coals, Orrel, chal.	none	Oatmeal, cwt.	a 25s
Pemberton,	45s	Paints, black,	46s a 47s 6d
Scotch	37s 6d	Yellow,	42s a 44s
Pictou,	37s 6d a 40s	Red,	45s
Cordage,	52s 6d	Green, lb.	8d a 10d
Canvas,	1s 9d	White lead,	1 60s
Coffee,	1s		2 52s 6d
Cocoa,	none	Pork, Canada prime mess	
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,	33 a 45s	Rice,	26s
Cigars, span.	16 a 30s	Rosin,	-
Candles,	9d	Raisins, muscatel, in	
English moulds,	10d	boxes,	20s a 22s 6d
Flour, Quebec sup	52s 6	Rum, Jamaica,	5s 3d
fine,	48s a 50	Demerara,	4s 6d
middlings,	46s 3 a 47s 6	Sugar, raw,	60s a 62s 6d
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.	15s a 16s	Tobacco,	1s a 1s 1d
Pickled, bl.	16s 3 a 17 6	Teas, Bohea,	1s 2d a 1s 4
Alewives,	15s a 16s 3d	Congo,	1s 6d a 2s
Mackerel, no. 1,	none	Souchong,	3s 9d a 4s
2,	30s	Twanky,	-
3,	25s	Hyson,	4s 6d a 5s 6d
Herrings, Canso,	27s 6	Hyson skin	3s 6 a 4s
Glass,	-	Timber, red pine,	20s
Gin,	6s a 6s 6d	White do.	30s
Hams,	8d a 3-4-2d	Birch,	20s a 22s 6d
Hides,	-	Deals,	£12
Indigo,	6s 6d a 8s	Vinegar,	9d a 3s 9d
Iron, pig,		Wines,	
Bar,	£20 a £22	Madeira,	10s a 12s 6d
Refined,	£5 a £26	Teneriffe,	6s 3d a 7s 6
Leather, Eng.	1s 9 a 1s 10	Lisbon,	5s
Canada,	1s 3d a 1s 4d	Port,	7s 6 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 3s 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.

Commercial and Mathematical SCHOOL.

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

New Wholesale Woollen and Manchester Warehouse,

NELSON STREET, SAINT JOHN.

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

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

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

October 28. HUGH DOHERTY.

W.G. LAWTON.

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

BLACK and colored SILK VELVETS;
Plain and fancy Ribbons;
Black and

Poetry.

MY ISLAND HOME.

They tell of the breezes of Araby,
With spices on their wings:
But Albion's gales are the breezes for me,
Which the broad blue ocean brings.

Some talk of the thrill of the bulbul's notes,
In a perfumed eastern bower;
Far sweeter the song of the nightingale floats,
At England's sunset hour.

Some sing of the maiden of Georgia's face,
And the sun-burnt dames of Spain;
But I am content with my land's native grace,
Nor seek it across the main.

Not the clime where the turrets of Venice rise,
Like a queen from out the sea;
Not the colours of Italy's glowing skies
Can vie with the isle of the free.

Show me the source of the eastern wind,
And the forests of the west,
Ye will not banish this thought from my mind,
That *here* is the isle of the blest.

Not the home of the Arab, the Persian, or Greek,
Where the myrtle and olive twine,
And the sunbeams tarnish the virgin's cheek,
Would I exchange for mine.

I SAW THE BRAVE SHIP.

I saw the brave ship, with her sails all unfurl'd,
Go forth like a spirit of light o'er the waves;
And I said in my pride, "there are none in the world"
Like the heroes of ocean, to combat with slaves.
Brave British Tars! with feelings as warm,—
To conquer the proud foe, and sing to the storm!

I saw the brave ship on her golden return,
When the songs of her triumph went forth o'er her deep,
But the laurels so thickly o'ershadowed each urn
That I traced not their names whom affection shall weep,
Brave British Tars! like eagles they rise,
Till the bright sun of glory burst full on their eyes.

Oh! give me the wine-cup, and proudly I'll toast
"The heroes of ocean," wherever they roam!
And never may Britain forget the brave host,
That bled for the dear rights of freedom & home,
Brave British Tars! your welcome shall be,
From beauty's warm lip in the Isle of the Free.

Varieties.

CITY OF ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURGH, the modern capital of the Russian Empire, is situated on the coast of the Baltic Sea, at the head of that part of it which is called the Gulf of Finland. It is the most northerly metropolis of Europe, being placed in the high latitude of nearly sixty degrees. It is a noble city, and one, the sight of which well repays the task of visiting it and its beauty is the more remarkable, on account of the quickness of its growth, which occupied a shorter space of time than has been needed for the erection of many single buildings. Without doubt, it is now entitled to rank among the finest cities of Europe, and in some respects it must be allowed to surpass them; yet, scarcely more than a hundred and thirty years have elapsed since the ground on which it stands was covered by only the miserable huts of a few poor fishermen.

FOUNDATION AND HISTORY.

This modern capital of Russia was founded by Peter the Great, whose name, indeed, it bears. The grand object of that celebrated monarch was to make his subjects a commercial people: for he was fully sensible of their low rank in the scale of civilized Europe, and well knew that nothing would more strongly conduce to their improvement than that intercourse with other countries which is consequent upon traffic. But, to the attainment of his object, a free and uninterrupted communication with the ocean was essential; and this the Russians had not. The sea which bounded their territory in the cold regions of the north, was shut up during half the year, besides being far distant and difficult of access at all times: and the Baltic was in the hands of Peter's most powerful enemies, the Swedes, whose [illegible] while their ships swept its waters in triumph. The Czar resolved, however, to gain a footing upon this sea, and it was not long before he accomplished his purpose.

At the beginning of the 18th century, he commenced a war against Sweden, and in the course of two years his efforts to drive her troops from the provinces of Ingria and Carelia, on either side of the Gulf of Finland, were attended with considerable success. One of his exploits was the capture of a fortress on the north bank of the Neva, near to the spot where St. Petersburgh now stands; and when this was accomplished, the czar called a council of war with a view to determine whether he should strengthen the fortifications of this new conquest, or look out for another position more extensive, and less distant from the sea. The latter course was adopted, and the choice fell upon one of the islands, formed by the branches of the Neva, at the spot where that river empties itself into the Gulf of Finland. The fortress which thus arose was named St. Petersburgh; and from this beginning sprang the present capital of the Russian empire.

The difficulties encountered by Peter in his attempt to erect a city on the spot which he had selected, were extremely great, and would certainly have deterred a less obstinate man from persevering in it. The situation was highly unfavourable: the banks of the Neva, and the islands at its mouth, were covered with brushwood and swamps, while the country around was little else than an immense marsh. But the czar's resolution was taken, and he adhered to it with his characteristic pertinacity. Orders were issued for the gathering of workmen from all parts of his empire; Russians, Tartars, Cossacks, Calmucks, and peasants of various races, in number many thousands, all repaired to the chosen spot to execute the designs of their despotic master. How Peter contrived, with such a motley crowd of unskilful labourers, to succeed in the accomplishment of his scheme, is a matter of considerable wonder.—The poor men suffered severe privations; throughout their heavy task they were wholly unprovided with the necessary tools, not having even those which we regard as requisite in the simplest operations of labour,—the common spade and pickaxe. "Notwithstanding which," says a contemporary writer, "the work went on with such expedition that it was surprising to see the fortress raised within less than five months, though the earth, which is very scarce thereabouts, was, for the greater part, carried by the labourers in the skirts of their clothes, and in bags made of rags and old mats; the use of wheelbarrows being then unknown." Within this fortress a few wooden habitations were erected; and on the adjacent bank of the river a small hut of the same material was built for the residence of the czar himself.

But an event soon occurred which brought much joy to Peter, and gave him fresh spirit to proceed in his undertaking. "Five months" says a writer in the *Family Library* "had scarcely elapsed, when a report was brought to the czar that a large ship, under Dutch colours, was standing into the river. It may be supposed that this was a joyful piece of intelligence for the founder. It was nothing short of realising the wish nearest his heart—to open the Baltic for the nations of Europe to trade with his dominions: it constituted them his neighbours; and he at once anticipated the day when his ships would also float on his own waters; would beat the Swedish navy and drive them from a sea in which they had long rode triumphant with undivided sway. No sooner was the communication made, than the czar, with his usual rapidity, set off to meet this welcome stranger. The skipper was invited to the house of Prince Menzikoff; he sat down at table; and, to his great astonishment, found that he was placed next the czar, and had actually been served by him. But not less astonished and delighted was Peter, on learning that the ship belonged to, and had been freighted by, an old Zaardam friend, with whom he had resided, Cornelius Calf. Permission was immediately given to the skipper to land his cargo, consisting of salt, wine, and other articles of provisions, free of all duties. Nothing could be more acceptable to the inhabitants of the new city than this cargo, the whole of which was purchased by Peter Menzikoff, and the several officers; so that *Aukes Wybes*, the skipper, made a most profitable adventure. On his departure he received a present of 500 ducats, and each man of the crew 100 rix-dollars, as a premium for the first ship that had entered the port of St. Petersburgh. In the same year another Dutch ship arrived, with a cargo of hams, cheese, butter, gin, &c., and received the same premium: and the third was given to an English ship which entered the port in the first year of the building of the city.

A church was erected after the citadel, and priests were ordered to attend from Moscow. Merchants, mechanics, and tradesmen of various descriptions, were likewise directed to repair to the new city; and no means were neglected of hastening its improvement. At the end of twelve months it had reached a respectable size, and is said to have contained huts and houses to the number of thirty thousand. The price of this success was dreadful; it is said to have included the sacrifice of a hundred thousand lives. By degrees, however, matters went on more prosperously, and the progress of the city became rapid in proportion. In the year 1709 the first edifice of brick was built; and five years afterwards the czar ordered that all houses thenceforth erected should be constructed of the same material. At the same time the nobility and principal merchants were commanded each to have a residence in St. Petersburgh; and every vessel navigating to the city was required to bring a certain quantity of of stone for the use of the public works.

At one period of his life Peter had fixed on a regular plan for the arrangement of his new capital; but he never carried it into execution. He continued however, till the day of his death, carefully to watch over the progress of the city; omitting no measures that might conduce to its improvement. His successors followed in the same path: and, among them Catherine the Second is especially distinguished for the zeal which she displayed in following out the designs of the great founder.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

ST. Petersburgh is built partly on the banks of the Neva, and partly on some islands at its mouth; its circumference is very extensive, somewhat exceeding eighteen English miles. The most important division is that seated on the left bank; it includes the district which is called the Admiralty quarter, and which contains the naval establishments, together with the palaces of the emperor and the principal public buildings. On the right bank stands the more ancient part of the city, presenting pretty much the same appearance as in the days of its great founder; it is intersected with canals, and has narrow streets, with houses chiefly of wood. Altogether it possesses considerable resemblance to a Dutch town; and Peter indeed professedly built it in imitation of Amsterdam. The islands which St. Petersburgh occupies are five in number,—two large, and three smaller ones: the former are—the island of St. Petersburgh, on which Peter originally built his fortress, and Vassileiostrow or the island of Vassilief; the latter, it is unnecessary for us to particularize.

The whole of this capital is intersected with numerous canals, which, with their bridges and granite quays, contribute much to its beauty. But these channels do not serve the purpose of ornament only: besides their use as drains, they afford a receptacle, to a certain extent, for the accumulation of waters which a long-continued, westerly wind produces at the head of the Gulf of Finland. We have before observed that the original site of this metropolis was little better than one vast morass; in the lapse of years its features have of course been much changed, but the level of the city is still so low as to render it constantly liable to inundation. Indeed, on more than one occasion, it has been threatened with a total submersion; in the year 1796, the water rose seventeen feet above the level of the river. Many of our readers probably recollect the inundation of 1824, which accompanied the tremendous storm: the loss of life and property then incurred was considerable.

GENERAL APPEARANCE.

There is scarcely a single subject on which the judgment of travellers approaches so nearly to unanimity, as the magnificence which characterizes the general appearance of St. Petersburgh. "It is not possible," says the late Bishop James, "to give an account capable of portraying faithfully the surprise and astonishment generally experienced by the stranger who, after the wild country he has just quitted, enters the city of Petersburgh; its effects would be surprising even without the aid of this contrast: whatever beauties may have been shadowed out by imaginary anticipation, every idea falls short of the excellence of the original; and every former relation one has heard seems to describe it in terms of admiration far too cold. It is a city of new-built palaces, where the residences of individuals vie with the effusions of imperial magnificence; and where the buildings destined for publick works hold a rank of ostentation still more striking, and are of a magnitude well agreeing with the mighty concerns of this vast empire."

A more recent traveller, Mr. John Barrow, jun. speaks to the same effect, though in simpler language. "My first impression," he says, "on landing, was that Petersburgh was a city of palaces, and unquestionably the most splendid and magnificent in the whole world. Its massy and regular buildings, apparently of stone, overwhelm one with wonder, by their extent and magnitude. Nothing that I had yet seen—and I have seen the principal cities of Europe—seemed to be deserving of a comparison; nor, to say the truth, was this, my first impression, obliterated by subsequent and closer examination."

It seems, indeed, to be generally admitted, that in the number, the immensity, the solidity, and the elegance of its public buildings, St. Petersburgh surpasses every other city of Europe; they have been skilfully grouped together in masses, and their concentrated effect is overwhelming. But, on the other hand, this excellence is only partial, and confined to particular districts; and, taken as a whole, the Russian capital is pronounced decidedly inferior to London or Paris. Its public edifices are not, individually speaking, equal to those of our own metropolis; and it cannot be said to possess a single building fit to be compared with St. Paul's, Westminster-abbey, Greenwich-hospital, or perhaps Somerset-house. The Cathedral church of Cazan is far inferior to St. Paul's; "indeed," says Mr. Morton, "no comparison can be instituted between them. Where shall we find,' continues the same writer, 'in St. Petersbugh, an edifice equal to our venerable Westminster abbey? The convent of St. Alexender Neuskoi cannot be put in competition with it. The Post-office, in St. Martin's-le grand, is a striking and elegant piece of architecture; so, in a less degree, is the Bank of England; while the Post office of the Russian metropolis has nothing in its exterior to recommend it; nor has the Assignation Bank; which, on the contrary, is a mean building. The Winter Palace is an immense structure, but cannot, in my opinion, be compared, as to its beauty, with Somerset-house. The only edifice to which we have nothing similar is the palace of the Etst Major; this is certainly a most splendid and magnificent pile of building; but I venture to ask whether its greatness be not the principal cause of the admiration it excites."

THE NEVA.

The Neva forms a very prominent feature in St. Petersburgh and the Russians have carefully availed themselves of the advantages which it offers for the improvement of their capital. This river runs from the Lake Ladoga into the Gulf of Finland; its length scarcely exceeds thirty-five miles, and its breadth, as it flows through the city, varies from 300 to 400 yards. Its appearance is very different from that usually presented by a stream flowing through a large metropolis: its waters are perfectly pure, and of a beautiful transparent blue colour. There is no permanent bridge established over it; for its depth, and the rapidity of its current, prevent the erection of piers sufficiently strong to withstand the vast masses of ice which come floating down in winter from the Lake Ladoga, while the lowness of its banks forms an obstacle to the application of the suspension principle. There are, however, three ponton bridges, by which the communication is maintained between the northern and the southern districts of this capital; of these the principal is the Isaac Bridge, which stretches across from the island of Vassili to the centre of the Admiralty Quarter, opening directly into the space containing the statute of Peter the Great. It is composed of twenty large-decked boats, well fastened to each other, and firmly anchored; over these is a thick flooring of planks. Its length is 1050 feet, and its breadth 60; and it has two drawbridges for ships to pass through. When the ice makes its appearance, one end of the chain of boats is loosened; the whole line then swings over to the opposite side of the river, and there remains till the close of the winter-season.

But if the Neva can boast of no beautiful bridges, it certainly possesses a far more rare attraction in the noble quay which lines its left bank for the distance of two whole miles. This is built on piles, and its height is ten feet above the ordinary level of water, which is here from eight to ten feet deep; it has a good foot-pavement, and a parapet two feet and a half high towards the river. At stated distances are double flights of steps communicating with the water, and furnished with seats for the accommodation of passengers. The whole of this stupendous work is composed of hewn granite.

It is a matter of regret that this superb quay sho'd be interrupted about the middle of its length by the building-slips of the Admiralty, which cut it completely in two, and obstruct all view of the one portion from the other. The part immediately above the Admiralty is fronted by the Winter-Palace of the Emperor, and the Hermitage, and bears the name of the Russian Quay: the part below that structure is called the English Quay, because the houses in it, which are among the largest and the best in the city, were originally built and inhabited by English merchants. They are still, for the most part, occupied by our countrymen, and in one of them our late ambassador used to reside. We have given a representation of it in page 216, and our readers will at once perceive how great an ornament it must be to the city. The view which it commands is very pleasing; for the extensive commerce carried on at St. Petersburg, gives the Neva a bustling appearance. Even when its waters are frozen, it affords an animated picture; indeed, it is, perhaps, in the winter-season that the river presents its gayest picture, for nothing can be more lively and diversified than the scenes which it then presents. The ice is covered with groups of persons, engaged in different sports and occupations; and the celebrated 'hills' which are erected on its surface, afford a highly-popular diversion to the inhabitants. An imitation to these machines has at various times been exhibited in England, under the title of 'Russian Mountains;' we shall shortly describe the originals as used on the Neva.

A scaffolding is raised in the river about thirty feet in height, having a platform on the top, which is approached by a flight of steps. From this summit a sloping frame of boards leads down to the level of the ice; and on this are laid large blocks of ice, the interstices of which are filled with snow. Water is then poured over the whole surface from the top to the bottom; and this, freezing, gives it the appearance of a solid compact pavement. They are generally two of these 'hills' or 'mountains' placed parallel to each other, at a distance of ten or twelve feet, and having their starting-places at opposite ends. At the bottom of these inclined planes the snow is cleared away for about 200 yards, and the sides of this course, as well as those of the scaffolding and platform, are protected by planks.—Upon these icy rail-roads, sledges of corresponding size are placed; and the amusement consists in walking up the stairs to the top of the tower, and then getting into the sledge, which, gliding down the hill, acquires such a velocity in the descent, as to carry its inmates to the further end of the course.

The amusement is rather a dangerous one, and to an unskilful person, attended with a considerable risk of breaking his bones, if not his neck. "A young English friend," says a late traveller, 'offered to procure me a ticket for some private Russian mountains, but as I had not the opportunity of becoming practically acquainted with the sensation which a descent from them produces, in consequence of my being on the eve of departure for the south, I requested him to endeavour to describe it to me. He hesitated for a few moments, and then said, 'If you can form any idea of what the sensation must be while descending into the street, upon being suddenly flung out of a two-pair-of-stairs window, you will know how one feels in descending the Russian mountains." The writer adds, that he felt no wish to try the correctness of the description.

It is recorded of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, that he was a faithful husband, as well as a [illegible] his lips, and if any person uttered an obscenity before him he resented it as a personal affront, and an act of public immorality. His camp was not like Cromwell's, for Marlborough was neither fanatic nor hypocrite. Colonel Blackader complained of the irreligion and profligacy of his companions, and for this he may have had cause enough, but he was a man of morbid feelings and a puritanical rigour of manners, may not improbably have provoked foolish men to appear in his company worse than they were. Another officer who served in the same army, describes the camp as resembling a quiet city, and observes as the effect of Marlborough's regulations and example, that cursing and swearing were seldom heard among the officers and the poor soldiers, many of them the refuse and dregs of the nation, became, at the close of one or two campaigns, civil, sensible, and clean, and had an air and spirit above the vulgar. But it is only from the memoirs of the Duke of Marlborough, with his original correspondence &c., by William Coxe, M. A. &c., whence this account has been drawn, that a full knowledge of this admirable man can be obtained. Here we become acquainted with his habitual principles of action, and find in him a complete example of that moral interpitude, which is the highest and rarest of all military and political virtues. Here we behold letters written without reserve or affectation of any kind, the hopes and thoughts and feelings, which were revealed only to his nearest and dearest friends. The man who, after such an exposure, rises in our estimation and in our love, has stood the severest test of greatness; nor was he more fitted by his surpassing talents to direct the councils of princes, arrange campaigns, which extended over half Europe, and give his orders with unerring promptitude in the heat of battle, than by his virtues and affections for the perfect enjoyment of tranquillity and domestic life. Considering him in all his relations, public and private, it may safely be asserted, that Marlborough approaches, almost as nearly as human frailty will allow, to the perfect model of a good patriot, a true statesman, and a consummate general.

THE EYE, being a material organ, of course has a limit, beyond which it cannot see; but the range is greater than any length which we can determine; and we have as easy means within that range of finding the rate at which the action of light is propagated. We can observe the planet Jupiter in two different positions of the earth's orbit; in the one of which we are the whole diameter of the orbit of the earth, or about 190,000,000 of miles, nearer in Jupiter than in the other. We can also calculate the time at which the eclipses of Jupiter's moons begin and end; and this we can do, referring them to a common centre. Now it is found, by actual observation, that when the eclipse is observed from the longer distance, it happens about 16 min. 26 sec. later in time than when it is observed from the shorter distance. The part of the eclipse which is chosen for this purpose is the instant that the Moon emerges from the shadow of Jupiter, and it is evident that the above-mentioned minutes and seconds are the time that the light of the satellite requires to travel across the earth's orbit; and if we divide the diameter of the orbit by the seconds, we find that the propagation of light is at the rate of about 192,000 miles per second. We cannot accurately observe a much shorter time than the fifth of a second, and during that time light advances 38,500 miles, or rather more than equal to 1 1-2 times round the earth.—*The Earth.*

John Allerington, a passenger on board the barque Victoria, which arrived here on Thursday last, in 52 days from London, was found dead in his berth the morning before her arrival. He had retired to rest the evening previous, apparently in his usual health. The deceased, who was 72 years of his age, was a native of Suffolk, and had relations settled in this Island.—Prince Ed. Island Gaz.

TENDERS (until further notice) of *Mexican* or *South American Dollars*, in Exchange for Bills, drawn at thirty days, upon the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, will be received by the Deputy Commissary General, at his office, until noon on the 15th and last day of each month.—The Tender to state the number of Pence Sterling at which the Dollar is tendered.

COMMISSARIAT, NOVA-SCOTIA,
Halifax, 28th July, 1836.

NOTE.—The number of Bills required and amount of each to be stated in the Tender.

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

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced the

Cabinet Business,

in all its various branches, in Princess-street, nearly opposite the residence of *B. L. Peters*, Esq. where, from strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. P. DRAKE.

N. B. Ships WHEELS made to order.
October 7, 1836.

VALUABLE IMPORTATION OF
GOODS,
Per NORVAL, Harkness, from Liverpool.

The Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public in general, he is opening part of his FALL SUPPLY, by the above Vessel, consisting of—
11 BALES of broad and narrow CLOTHS, viz: blue, black, mulberry, purple, imperial, invisible green, &c. &c.; fancy Cassimeres, fancy Pelisse Cloths, Kersey, Pilot Cloths and Padding;
8 Casks HARDWARE, consisting of German Silver Table and Desert Forks; Table, Desert, Tea, Salt, and Mustard Spoons; Britannia Metal Bed Pans: do. Ink Stands; Patent Wire and Block Tin Dish Covers; Wire Fire Guards: Patent Wire Lanthorns; Plated Snuffers and Trays; Brass Lamps; do. Chair Nails; do. Toddy Kettles, with or without stands; Travelling Desks; Tin Spice, Cash, and Dressing Boxes; Jack, Trying, and Smoothing Planes, &c. &c.
1 Cask BRUSHES, containing Plate, Paint, Crumb, Turk's-heads, scrubbing, wash, fancy, stove, and bannister brushes, &c.
10 bundles BASKETS, viz: Reticules, Fishing, Plate, and other Baskets;
100 boxes CANDLES, Mould and Dipt;
60 ditto Brown SOAP; 2 ditto Windsor ditto:
6 bundles tin'd Frying Pans; 5 do. Wooden Shovels; 411 barrels Fine Middlings FLOUR.
Which with his present Stock on hand, will be sold low for cash or approved payment.

ALSO, ON HAND, A few barrels Superfine FLOUR for family use: Canso HERRINGS, &c.
EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.
Merritt's Buildings, Water street,
7th October, 1836.

Flour, Raisins, Candles.
Per Dorchester, from Quebec—
200 BARRELS FINE FLOUR.
Per Aid de Camp, from London—
100 Kegs Blasting POWDER;
20 Barrels Raw and Boiled LINSEED OIL;
6 do. Salt Petre; 5 Carrotels Dried Currants;
12 barrels Red Smyrna RAISINS;
100 boxes London MOULD CANDLES;
60 do. fine Smyrna Raisins;
25 do. SPERM CANDLES.
Oct. 7. J. & H. KINNEAR.

Received on Consignment:
3 PUNCHEONS MALT WHISKY.
W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
October 7, 1836.

Jamaica Rum,
SUGAR, Lime Juice, Hides, Pimento, Lignumvitæ, &c. received by late arrivals, for sale by
Sept. 30. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

FRESH TEAS.
Ex barque 'Glasgow,' from Greenock:—
A very superior parcel of Teas imported into the Clyde, from Canton, in June last.
300 BOXES Congo TEA: 200 packages Souchong, of a very superior quality, 6lb. nett.
100 Packages of Young Hyson, 13 lb. nett,
100 Packages, ditto, 6 lb. nett,
The whole of the above will be disposed of on moderate terms while landing, and the quality will be found worthy of the attention of the public.
Oct. 14. JOHN ROBERTSON.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.
JUST RECEIVED, per ship Aid-de-Camp, from London: Eight Cases of STATIONERY, BOOKS, &c. with complete Sets of the Saturday Magazine, the Penny Magazine, and a choice assortment of PERFUMERY, &c. ALSO, A fresh supply of Books for the use of the Library.
October 14, 1836. A. R. TRURO.

LONDON HOUSE.
WINTER IMPORTATION,
Per 'Woodman,' and 'James Lemon.'
73 BALES and Cases, containing: Merinos, single and double width; plain and figured SHAWL DRESSES; red white, and Salisbury Flannels; Serges; Shalloons; Woollen CLOTHS; striped and plain Kerseymeres, Waistcoatings; Bombazetts; Sattinetts; Moleskins; Figured and Plain Norwich and Thibet SHAWLS; Handkerchiefs; lin'd Gloves; FURS,—MUFFS, BOAS, VIGONIA MITTS; lambswool, mohair, and silk Hose and half Hose; Ladies' Winter Boots and Shoes; grey, white, and printed Cottons; Muslins, Sheetings, Osnaburghs, Hollands, Regatta Shirtings, Linens, Diapers, Towellings, Druggets, Ginghams, Tickings; a large assortment of Buttons, &c.
The above are offered either wholesale or retail.
HOLDSWORTH & DANIEL.
Market Square, October 7.

Just Received,
By the Glasgow, from Greenock:
8 HHDS. LOAF SUGAR, 2 puns. Whiskey, 2 hhds. very superior BRANDY;
20 bags Barley; 8 casks Tea Kettles;
60 pieces Grey Cottons; 20 do. Furniture Check,
10 do. Tartans; 30 dozen Scotch Bonnets.
October 14. JAMES OTTY.

Sheathing Paper, &c. per Glasgow.
10 BALES of Sheathing Paper, of good quality, 1 bale of brown Wrapping PAPER.
October 14. *JOHN ROBERTSON.*

Rise and progress of Methodism.
THE Subscriber has ready for the Press, and will publish without delay: The Rise and Progress of Methodism in the Province of New-Brunswick, for — years from its commencement. As this work was not prepared for enrolment, it will be sold at the cost of paper and printing.
Oct. 12. STEPHEN HUMBERT.

Pork, Flour, Corn Meal.
200 BARRELS Irish Prime Mess PORK,
4 do. India, do. do. very fat.
20 Do. Canada Prime Pork, 150 do. Nova-Scotia, do.
20 Tierces Irish Prime Mess BEEF.
20. Do. do. India, a very superior article for family use. JOHN ROBERTSON.
St. John, Sept. 30, 1836.

Just Received,
Per ship Aid-de-Camp, from London:
2 CASKS of PICKLES & SAUCES, viz: Mushroom and Walnut Ketchup; Harvey and Reading Sauce; Burgess Epl. Anchoivie, French Capers; Onions; Walnuts; Girkins and Piccalilla, &c. &c.; which will be sold low for cash, or approved payment.
EDW. C. WADDINGTON.
St. John, October, 7.

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 [illegible] departure of the day, having proved so eminent[illegible] the plan will be continued. Seven va[illegible] celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and Eighty-seven of Mr. Brooks' valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest Family Newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

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

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

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

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

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

☞ Four copies will be sent for Ten Dollars.
M'MAKIN & HOLDEN, successors to WOODBURY & CLARKE,
Sept. 10. *Philadelphia.*

New and Fashionable Goods.
Just received by the ship *Aid de Camp* from London, and now opening at the stone building in Prince William street:
Part of his supply of FALL GOODS,
CONSISTING OF:
10 ENDS black, blue, rifle, mulberry, and Russel brown BROAD CLOTHS;
10 do. fancy Buckskins, Cassimeres, and Russel cords; 4 do. drab and brown Kersey;
8 do. black, blue, olive, brown and rifle ladies' cloth;
13 do. black and blue Camblets and Tatan Plaids;
4 do. claret and black Bearskin,—*Waterproof Cloth;* 14 do. blue, black and olive *wool dyed* Petershams and Pilot cloths;
8 do. Kidderminster and Venetian CARPETING,—best superfine;
150 dozen black, grey, white and colored Worsted, Lambs' wool and merino hose and half hose, of all sizes and qualities;
10 do. white, black, and colored silk Hose and half Hose;
20 do. white fleecy, Merino and chamois shirts and pantaloons;
80 do. ladies' and men's Danish, Paris, Leipsic, striped and shaded Worsted Cravats;
20 do. Filled, Chenille, Cameron, Thibet, Cloth, printed Worsted, and black Saxony Shawls;
16 pieces crimson, drab, green & scarlet moreens;
50 dozen green, drab, crimson, and scarlet bullion Fringe and Orris Lace;
20 gross silk, lisle, cotton, and worsted lace;
20 dozen patent Thread, No. 22 and No. 25;
10 pieces colored and black Paramotto;
6 ditto black Bombazine;
150 dozen black, white and colored kid, fleecy lin'd Berlin, Norwegian, and real buck Gloves, Mitts, &c.;
30 mds rich satin, check and figured silk velvet, cassimerette, and Valentia Vesting;
10 do. Livery Vesting;
1 case fancy, mourning, spotted, and cap Blond Quilling; colored Lisle Gauze, Gymp, Lisly and Blond Edging and Lace; 4-4 white, plain and figured Blond for sleeves; fashionable Caps; harness book for Window Curtains;
1 rich French Imperial CLOAK;
1 do. Circassian Cloak;
1 case Artificial FLOWERS, Plumes, rich figured satin Bonnets, corded robes, down sleeves, silk fringe, gymp and braid;
1 case blue, black, brown, and Mole Beaver BONNETS,—plaited Beaver, white under;
3 do. galloons, sarsnet and satin plain and fig'd Ribbons and Belts;
1 do. Mantua, Chalis, and other fancy Dresses;
1 do. Gauze Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, and Veils; Lace Veils; Muslin and Lace Collars and Capes; fancy Frills; oiled silk Aprons; black embroidered and printed silk Aprons; black Bandannas and Barcelonas; fancy Bandannas, Cravats, silk and satin stocks in great variety;
1 do. Persian, plain and figured Gro de Naples and Damask figured Satin;
1 do. Damask and worsted Cloths and Covers; 6-4 and 8-4 carpet covering;
1 do. *Brooks'* Royal Spool and Cotton Balls;
1 do mixt Pins, in 1 lb. ½ lb. and 1 ℔s.;
40 pieces white, red, and yellow Flannels, Patent and Welsh Flannels and green Baize;
1 case TOYS;
1 truss Patent CALF SKINS;
1 case *Mackintosh's* India Rubber Cloaks, Capes, and Soles;
Cases Ladies SHOES and BOOTS; Spanish Fur Boots; Gentlemen's Patent Leather and cloth Boots, snow boots, &c.
Cases Gentlemen's fashionable oval waterproof Beaver HATS;
1 case Jet Necklaces, Bracelets, and shell Side Combs; 1 do. assorted Curls, Frizzets, and Medona Bands;
1 do. Slates, Writing Fluids, and cards of Pens for copying Music and for engrossing;
2 hogsheads FURS: Ladies and children's muffs and Boas, Capes, French Shawls, Gros and Satin Cleopatras; Fur Trimmings in great variety; Gentlemen's CAPS and BOAS, consisting of Mock Sable, Mink, Lynx, Ermine, Chinchilla, Black Bear, Swan, Bush Martin, Jennet, Racoon, Isabella Hare, and Creamer; black and grey Crimea Skins.
All which, along with the Stock of choice Goods on hand, form an assortment well worthy the attention of the public.
The remainder of his Fall Supply daily expected, consisting of Prints, Grey and White cottons, Bedtick, Muslins, Cambrics, and Merinos.
☞ *Wholesale and retail.*
WILLIAM ROBERTSON.
St. John, 21st October, 1836.

NOTICE
IS hereby given, That a second and final Dividend of seven shillings in the pound, (making in the whole seventeen shillings in the pound) has been this day declared upon the Estate of THOMAS S. WARNE, late of this City, Merchant, and will be paid to the respective creditors who are parties to the Deed of Trust, upon application at the Office of GEORGE WHEELER, Esquire, where also will be exhibited to any of the said Creditors, the accounts of the Trustees.
ANGUS M'KENZIE,
E. DEW. RATCHFORD, } Trustees.
N. SMITH DE MILL,
St. John, 23d September, 1836.

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

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

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

Robertson & Hatton,
Offer for sale at very low prices, to close sales—
200 BBLS. PORK, (favourite brands,)
100 kegs Tobacco,
100 barrels Navy Bread; 20 barrels Pot Barley.
Peters' Wharf, 9th Sept. 1836.

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

Mr. C. is imboldened to recommend a familiar use of Globes, as by it the Student in Geography and Astronomy will be greatly improved: By it he will be more interested in contemplating the visible Heavens—an amusement innocent and delightful for the evening or the most lonely hours of night. But infinitely more important! by observations on the Celestial canopy; by the greatness of the scenery presented—he must be irresistibly led to the contemplation of the immensity of space, and infinite goodness of THE AUTHOR AND GOVERNOR OF ALL.
St. John, Sept. 23, 1836.

Canso Herrings.
JUST RECEIVED in Store:—A few Barrels No. 1, Canso (Gibbed) HERRINGS; which will be sold low if applied for immediately.
WETMORE & PATTEN.
Water-street, 22d Sept. 1836.

Ex PINK, from LONDON:
10 TONS CORDAGE of all sizes;
1 Ton Bolt Rope; 1 do. White Rope,
Hambro line, Marline, Housline, Fishing Lines, Log Lines, Twine, &c.
260 Kegs white, green, yellow, black, and red PAINTS; 20 barrels Roman CEMENT;
35 Pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks MADEIRA WINE;
20 Pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks superior COGNAC BRANDY.
Sept. 9, 1836. *W. H. STREET & RANNEY.*

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
6 BALES Cotton Warp;
2 do. best English SOLE LEATHER;
2 do. Candle Wick; 10 ps. Hemp Carpeting;
10 dozen Shovels;
3 bales of SLOPS, containing pea and monkey Jackets, Flushing Trowsers, red, blue, and striped Shirts, Guernsey Frocks, long and short Drawers, Woollen Stockings, Scotch Bonnets, Comforters, blue cloth Jackets and Trowers, Velvet Vests, &c. &c.
Sept. 9, 1836. JAMES OTTY.

Copper, Iron, &c.
4 TONS Bolt COPPER, 3-8 to 1 3-8 inch; 7 1-2, 8 1-2, and 9 inch Composition SPIKES; 50 Tons double refined round IRON, from 5-8 to 1 3-8 inch; 10 do. best Axe Iron,
10 do. common English Iron. 1-2, 5-8, and 3-4 inch, round; 2 do. Swedes do. flat and square, ass.
10 do. Iron Spikes, 4 1-2 to 12 inches.
Oct. 7. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Herrings and Pollock.
50 BARRELS Fat HERRINGS; 150 cwt. Pollock; for sale by
Oct. 7. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Received per brig Emerald:
1 ROLL, of 14 cwt. SHEET LE