



The Chronicle.

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Table with 2 columns: Dates (19 Saturday, 20 Sunday, 21 Monday, 22 Tuesday, 23 Wednesday, 24 Thursday, 25 Friday) and corresponding numbers (7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13).

Public Institutions.

BASE 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: Hugh Johnston, Esq.

Commercial Base.

COMMERCIAL BASE.—Charles Simonds, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left before 1 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: Robert Rankin, Esq.

Marine Insurance.

MARINE INSURANCE.—L. I. Bell, Broker.—The amount of Underwriting must every morning at 10 o'clock, (Sundays excepted).

Director.

TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Fair wert thou when thy mother's eye, Looked on thy smiling infancy, And fondly looking tried to see, Thy father's image stamped on thee— Sweet task! that for the widow's grief, I found in the mother's hope relief.

Staircase.

From the United Service Journal.

PETER PIVOT'S LETTERS FROM NEW-BRUNSWICK TO HIS FRIENDS AT THE DEPOT.

No. 1.

I promised to prepare you for your tour of duty in the province, by some description of the country, and its history; and I now commence my task with the comfortable assurance, that you little risk of selling a three-toed tale, the picturesque beauties of the St. John being, I firmly believe, less generally known in England, than those of the Niger or Sarinam.

have now attained a value and importance which must render a full account of our portion of them acceptable, especially to those who are liable to be called upon to visit them professionally.

The city of St. John built upon a plan too extensive for its population, which does not exceed four or five thousand souls. It is laid out with great regularity, the streets crossing each other at right angles, with narrow squares, and every regularity of a size and grandeur commensurate with its prospective importance as the chief seaport and commercial capital of a country just emerging from a state of infancy.

On approaching the city a vast lake seemed to stretch between it and the advancing columns of the French videttes appeared to be standing upon their middle-girdles in water; and unprovided with maps, or local knowledge sufficiently accurate to receive and gain that battle, which gave so glorious an earnest of what British soldiers could achieve.

The Nova Scotian, or New Brunswick, is in respect inferior to his neighbour of the adjoining state, but until stimulated and encouraged by the influx of capital, and the wholesome file of well-regulated emigration from the mother country, it was vain to hope that the fishermen of these provinces can compete with rivals whose means and resources are so much superior.

There are, you may be assured, worse stations than New Brunswick, and the following description of its principal town, will, I hope, satisfy you that we are not yet condemned to the society of the wretched poor and the wretched numbers.

and where the robust and steady emigrant may equally utilize his energy and industry, and his industry and exertion. It is often wished that some encouragement in the shape of land were held out to the deservingly poor. It is very true that our military settlements, however, have not been so difficult to explain, proved any truth that prospered: but the question of emigration, generally—of the most important to a country such as England—appears to the military and naval authorities, to be a subject of the highest importance.

The houses of St. John are for the most part built of wood, and little attention has been paid to their construction to architectural beauty, they are, however, almost all erected of a light and cheerful colour; and they have a clean and agreeable appearance, much more pleasing to the eye than the more modern and pretentious buildings of dull stone, or during the winter, of brick.

Ship building is also briskly carried on at this place, and large ships of six and eight hundred tons are constantly to be seen upon the stocks; and the streets are crowded with all the numerous steam engines and vessels of the province, give evidence of a flourishing and increasing trade, which it would be an act of political suicide in any government to destroy.

At another part of the city, or rather the suburbs, was a small and unimpressive building, the exterior of which was unimpressive, and the interior was unimpressive.

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1000 having been about 6,000; wounded, very numerous. There are two reasons why the destruction of life among the Jews was more than among the other inhabitants. The houses of the Jews were two stories high, which rendered escape impossible; and great numbers, who were assembled in the synagogue for evening prayer, were there killed to a man.

The scenes of misery and suffering described by the writer are truly appalling. A whole family were dismembered alive, after being nine days beneath the ruins, and a single individual after eleven days. Times only appeared, their eyes to have a glimmer of life, and then closed them again in death.

The country immediately around St. John is black enough, but not without some claim to notice; indeed the Falls, alone, situated close to the town, will excite the curiosity of every eye, and is a European at least, to behold the vicinity from the charge of tanneries. We look in vain, indeed, for an embellishment corresponding with the grandeur of the scene, but the view is not unimpressive.

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proceeded until forty-nine out of the sixty had been tried, the spectators declare themselves surprised, and perfectly satisfied with the trial. One instance was very extraordinary. A lamb was selected, and he said to the boy, go and fetch an ewe with a tuft of wool grown out of her neck. It was fetched and proved to be the dam. This wonderful instance of memory and observation was proved before Mr. May, Mr. Joseph Payer, Mr. Mathews, Mr. Whipple, Mr. Whipple offered to bet £100 to £1 that he could at any time repeat it.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Sir Everard Home, in delivering his introductory lecture on the physiology of the blood, at St. George's Hospital, explained a discovery made by him on the composition of the blood, in the year 1815—a fact which is now but too well known to the profession. Sir Everard's new theory is, that carbonic acid gas forms a large proportion of the blood, and that this fluid is of a tubercular structure. The immortal Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation, and Hewson and Hunter, who have most studied the composition of the vital fluid, failed to make this important discovery; and should time, the only test of truth, prove the justness of the new theory, Sir Everard will be ranked among the first physiologists. He asserts that carbonic acid gas exists in the blood in a proportion of two cubic inches to an ounce, and is given out in quantities from the blood of a person after a full meal, and very little from the blood of a feverish person. The fact of the appearance of the tubes passing through every particle of the blood, Sir Everard was led to discover daily through a microscope; he then saw a globule, and then a tube passing from it; the blood was the juice of a plant, and the tube was formed by the extrusion of carbonic acid gas. Reasoning from this, he examined a globule of blood, and found it composed of similar tubes, which he was enabled to inject under the exhausted receiver of an air pump. His discovery will probably lead to important results.

HEROIC FACTS.

- 1. An irritable man went to visit a sick friend, and asked him concerning his health. The patient was so ill that he could not reply, whereupon the visitor in a rage said, "I should be glad to see you sick, and then I would not answer you when you visit me."
2. A speculative gentleman, wishing to teach his horse to ride, said to the servant, "Blackhead, I have been sick that I am ashamed to look a physician in the face."
3. A gentleman had a cask of American wine, from which he had just drawn a large quantity. When the master perceived the deficiency, he diligently inspected the top of the cask, but could find no traces of an opening. "Look if there be not a hole in the bottom of the cask," said the servant. "Blackhead," he replied, "do you not see the deficiency is at the top and not at the bottom?"
4. A young man meeting an acquaintance said, "I heard that you were dead." "Blackhead," he replied, "you are alive." "I do not know how that name be," replied he; "you are a notorious liar, but my informant was a person of great credit."
5. A man, hearing that a raven would live two hundred years, bought one to try.
6. During a storm, the passengers on board a vessel all appeared to be in a state of alarm, and one of the men selected for this purpose the anchor.
7. One of the twin brothers died. A fellow wanted the survivor to marry, "Which is it, your brother, that's dead?"
8. A man whose son was dead, seeing a crowd assembled to bury the funeral, said, "I am ashamed to bring my little child into such a numerous assembly."
9. The son of a fond father, when going to war, promised to bring home the head of one of the enemy. His parent replied, "I should be glad to see you come home without a head, provided you come safe."
10. A man wrote to his friend from Greece, begging him to purchase books. From negligence or avarice, he neglected to execute the commission; but, fearing that his correspondent might be offended, he exclaimed, "I did not hear you." My dear friend, I never got the letter that you wrote me about the books."
11. A vitrol, a barber, and a baldheaded man traded together. Lacking the wax, they were forced to sleep in the open air; and to avert danger it was agreed to keep watch by turns. The first fell on the barber's watch for amusement, slayed the God's head while he slept, he then woke him, and the God raising his hand to his head, exclaimed, "Here's a pretty mistake! Rascal, you have waked the baldheaded man instead of me."
12. A citizen, seeing some arrows in a tree went beneath and shook it, holding out his hat to catch them as they fell.
13. A Polish friend, having a house to sell, took a brick from the wall to exhibit as a sample.
14. A man meeting his friend said, "I spoke to you last night in a dream." "Pardon me," replied the other, "I did not hear you."
15. A man that had nearly been drowned while bathing declared that he would not go again in the water until he had learned to swim.
16. A father had to cross a river, and entered the boat on horseback; being asked the cause, he replied, "I must ride, because I am in a hurry."
17. A student in want of money sold his books and wrote home, "Father, rejoice, I derive my support from literature."
18. Soon after the settlement of the town of New Haven, several persons went over to what is now the town of Milford, where, finding the soil very good, they were desirous of effecting a settlement; but the premises were in the peaceful possession of the Indians; and some conscientious scruples arose as to the propriety of dispossessing and expelling them. To test the case, a meeting was called and the matter was determined by a solemn vote.—They proceeded to pass votes—the 1st was the following: "Vote, That the earth is the Lord's and his FULLNESS thereof."
19. This passed in the affirmative.
20. "Vote, That the earth is given to the saints." This was also determined like the former, viz., "Amen."
21. "Vote, We are the saints."
22. Which passed without dissenting voice; the title was consequently indisputable, and the Indians were compelled to evacuate the place, and relinquish their possession to the rightful owners.
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can spin, weave, and cut off as they are completed, the threads, and webs of mortal lives; millions weaving, millions running on, and millions just ending, without ever being forgotten in its turn.











