THE Weekly Chronicle

Terms—15 shillings per annum :] "*Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque.*" [12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

VOL. 1. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1836 No. 16.

The Chronicle,

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

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

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Weekly Almanack.

DECEMBER.	S. R. S.	MOON.	H W.
24 Saturday,	7 36 5	5 40	morn
25 Sunday,	7 37 5	6 42	0 25
26 Monday,	7 37 5	7 48	1 0
27 Tuesday,	7 37 5	8 53	1 35
28 Wednesday,	7 38 5	9 58	2 9
29 Thursday,	7 38 5	11 3	2 47
30 Friday,	7 38 5	morn	3 31

Last Quarter, 30th, 11h. 14m ev.

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 : T. Millidge, Esq

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MARINE INSURANCE.—I. L. Bedell, Broker. The committee of Underwriters meet every morning at 10 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)—Committee for December : James Kirk, Robert Summers, John Walker.

Miscellany.

From the Diary of a London Clergyman.

THE PARVENUE.

Mr. and Mrs. T——.—The Parvenue.—Connubial discord.—Mrs. T——'s indiscretions.—An Adventure.—Its termination.—Mr. T——'s communication.—An unwelcome visit.—Mrs. T——'s violence.—Her defiance of opinion.—Her elopement.

About a year after my first settlement in London, I became acquainted with a family named T——. Mr. and Mrs. T—— had been just six years married, and had two children of the respective ages of two and four years. The husband was the younger son of a baronet, and held an appointment under government, of about six hundred a year. His wife was quite of plebeian descent ; but some of her immediate progenitors had been distinguished as literary persons, and this gave her a sort of *eclat* to which the mere claims of her own mind did not by any means entitle her. She was an exceedingly vain and arrogant woman, assuming all the coarse rudeness of a pampered *parvenue*, and put one very much in mind of a lady's lap-dog, which is allowed to bark and be very disagreeable to all common visiters, but invariably fawns, and seeks the caresses of gentlefolks. Mrs. T—— was, upon the whole, a handsome person ; she had a fine Grecian head, save that in the lower features of her face, especially about the lips, the strong muscular protrusions gave the impression of animal rather than intellectual passion. There was a certain quickness of perception in her large, dark, bright eye ; but it conveyed no sentiment of high mental elevation. The most favourable conclusion to which you would come, after a careful scrutiny of her lineaments, was, that Mrs. T—— was a clever woman ; and this is just what she proved herself to be, in more ways than one. She always affected a singularity of costume, which she imagined would be followed by women of higher rank ; but in this she was mistaken. She had neither sufficient dignity of character nor of taste to originate a fashion ; thus, whenever she was to be seen, she looked like an odd thing, that did not belong to the company. It must be confessed, however, that when elaborately dressed in her own peculiar way, she was a striking person. Her tall figure, large frame, and self-concentrated carriage, imparted a certain degree of pantomimic dignity, which rendered her rather an object of attraction ; though it was the most amusing thing in the world to hear her rustling her silks, as she glided gallantly through a crowded drawing room—a sort of alarum to announce that a great lady was approaching. She had (and this many fair ladies do, now-a-days, with greater ease than they can make their petticoats,) written a book—it may be two—and for this proved fecundity of intellect, she was patronized as a marvel, by two or three magnates, who puffed her in every society, and finally voted her the pride of their clique.

My acquaintance with Mr. T——, arose from the mere contingent circumstance of his taking a fancy to me. He was one of my congregation, and as such, sought an introduction to me, which led to a sort of friendship, sufficiently cold indeed, on my part, but much more cordial on his ; for he entertained such confidence in me, that, whenever he had any family grievance, to me it was immediately communicated. I soon saw that there was not much conjugal harmony in the abode of Mr. and Mrs. T——. The apple of discord was continually rolling between them. I could perceive at a glance that the wife had no regard for her husband ; he, on the contrary, entertained towards her a sort of fierce animal affection, made up of sundry passions, and partaking of them all. I have often seen her look upon him with the curl of scorn upon her lip, and a stern reluctation of the eye that has shocked me. From what I have described, it will be readily supposed that the domestic jars between the husband and wife were frequent and boisterous.

The fact really was, that Mr. T—— had sufficient cause for dissatisfaction. Reports began to be circulated, not at all calculated to give him ease. He was naturally of an impatient and jealous spirit ; and his irritable passions were roused by these destracting rumours. The indiscretion of Mrs. T—— was evident to every observer. She received the most marked attentions, in public, from a man of birth and fortune, and in so unequivocal a manner, that it even became the common topic of the town. The quarrels, in consequence, between her and her husband, were kept up with increased acerbity. Their house was almost a nuisance to the neighbourhood, so frequent and so violent were their altercations. The unhappy husband used continually to make me an unwilling listener to his complaints. I knew not how to advise him. It was a delicate matter to counsel in such a case. He had yet nothing but suspicions to ground his accusations upon, yet those suspicions were strong as death, and gave rise to corresponding emotions.

Frequently in my presence vehement disputes took place. Neither the husband nor the wife had the slightest controul over their feelings ; but in truth, the fault lay almost entirely with the latter. She was vindictive and scornful. She had married Mr. T—— for a home. Her mother, who was poor, had several daughters, and was, therefore, glad to get an eligible match for one of them. The son of a baronet, with an income, upon the whole, of about twelve hundred a year, was not to be passed over. He sought and won the sprightly Miss O——, who was captivated more at the idea of being introduced into fashionable life, and petted as a person of marvellous wit, than with a husband who was a baronet's son.

It is not to be wondered at, that a marriage made under such auspices should turn out unhappy. In the whole course of my experience, I never saw a woman so essentially and absorbingly selfish as Mrs. T——; and, where her own views were thwarted, nothing could exceed the virulence of her malignity : there was no lengths to which she would not go to gratify it. For truth she had no regard, and falsehood therefore became her constant ally, in keeping off the suspicions which were daily hedging her round.

I was one day passing the door of a large house in —— street, when my attention was arrested by a mob which had collected. The cause seemed to them quite a matter of amusement, for I saw no expression of sympathy in a single countenance ; but mirth appeared the prevailing feeling among them. I had the curiosity to make my way to the spot, in order to ascertain the cause of so unusual an assemblage, when, to my astonishment, I saw Mrs. T—— on the step of the door, weeping bitterly.

I immediately went up to her, and asked the cause of her apparent agitation of mind, at the same time expressing my surprise at seeing her upon the step of a gentleman's house, in such strange disorder. This produced a violent passion of tears, in the midst of which she began to abuse her husband in such terms of bitter indignation, that several of the crowd raised a loud laugh, which was soon joined in by the whole assembly. I endeavoured to appease the irritated lady, but in vain : and, calling a coach, with some dificulty prevailed upon her to allow me to accompany her home. She was not, however, to be appeased ; her violence was utterly uncontrollable : my attempts to pacify her were treated as officious ; but I did not, nevertheless, forbear.

I assumed the privilege of my profession, and attempted to reason with her upon the duties she owed to her husband, and to society, not barely as a matter of abstract principle, but as a religious obligation. I appealed to her as a woman, as a christian, as a being conscious of possessing a soul in a state of probation here, for a condition of eternal happiness hereafter, whether she did not feel the responsibilities under which she lay to God, as well as to man ; and besought her to pause in her course of reckless indifference to consequences, lest she should suddenly slip over the brink of the precipice, towards which she was at that very moment in full career. It was in vain. At the mention of religion, her full sensual lip quivered with passionate scorn ; but she was silent.

"Nay, my dear madam," said I, interpreting her meaning, "it is a dangerous thing for the less to scorn the greater. What is the gossamer-thread against the fierce blast of the hurricane ? What is a worm against the Omnipotent ? You enjoy the reputation of having a fine understanding ; do not then I beseech you, raise a question as to the justice of such a reputation, by denying the validity of religion ; for nothing can more strongly prove, not only a perverted, but a weak mind."

"I care little," she said, rudely "for the opinion of a priest. I have my own notions about religion, and don't want to have them interfered with. If I go to the devil, it will be my own doing ; and I don't see that you are at all likely to put me in the road to Heaven."

I bowed and made no further effort to subdue the dogged fierceness of her indignation ; but by this time the coach had reached the door of her own house. Having handed her out, I bade her good morning, and retired.

The next time I saw Mr. T——, I was made acquainted with the cause of his wife's appearance on the step of the large large house in —— street. He communicated to me every particular. It was altogether a strange, and, more especially so far as the lady was concerned, by no means a reputable, tale. It seems that on the morning I had discovered her, surrounded by the mob, she had called at the great house already mentioned, contrary to the express interdiction of her husband. The lady of the mansion received her with much coldness, as her visits had been the cause of domestic dissentions between the Honourable Mr. and Mrs. B——. The wife's jealously had been excited, and not without reason, by the frequency of Mrs. T——'s visits to her husband, and likewise by the public reports which now daily prevailed of his inconstancy. The haughty reception given to her by Mrs. B——, did not in the least degree tend to induce the unwelcome visiter to depart : on the contrary, with provoking insolence, she seated herself at a table, and taking up a morning paper, began to read it without speaking a word. The mistress of the mansion immediately rang the bell, and ordered Mrs. T——'s carriage. The lady declined this equivocal civility, simply by telling the servant he might go, as she would not move until she had seen his master. The man retired, and Mrs. B——, at once shocked and overcome by the course rudeness of her visitor, quitted the room. In a short time she returned with her husband, whose countenance was expressive of anything but satisfaction at being thus so rashly exposed in his own house.

"Madam," said he, with a flushed countenance, "I really did not expect the honour of this visit ; and as your presence is painful to my wife, I am sorry to be under the necessity of telling you that I could wish you in future to be a stranger here."

"Ah," she replied, sarcastically, "you are afraid of your wife's jealousy ; but I am neither to be made your scape goat, nor her cat's paw. My visits were once agreeable to you."

"Then, madam, if they were so once, they are no longer so. I wish you a good morning."

He was about to quit the room with his wife who had recovered her composure, and appeared highly gratified at the renunciation of Mrs. T—— by her husband, when Mr. T—— unexpectedly entered, and advanced towards the table where his mortified spouse was seated, said in a tone of smothered fury, "How dared you to enter this house ?"

"Because I chose."

"Quit it this moment."

"I shall do no such thing."

"We shall see."

He now took her roughly by the arm, raised her from the chair, and was dragging her from the apartment, but she made such desperate resistance, that he was obliged to obtain the aid of the servants, who, Mrs. B——, having quitted the room, desired would be obedient to the commands of the enraged Mr. T——. His lady was carried from the house by main force, and placed upon a step of the front door, where she lay and screamed with such vehemence that a mob very shortly collected. Meanwhile the mortified husband made his retreat, just before I came up, and took his wife home, as already related.

This affair became for some time the conversation of those circles in which Mr. and Mrs. T—— were wont to visit. Still the latter appeared to care little for the world's opinion. She was exceedingly annoyed at being abandoned by Mr. B——, who, as it afterwards came out, disgusted at her imperiousness, and anxious to conciliate his own wife, had cast off Mrs. T——, greatly to her vexation, indeed, but much to the harmony of his own domestic hearth.

If my poor friend had any hopes of his wife's amendment after this desertion by her quondam admirer, he was soon doomed to undergo a sad disappointment ; for she shortly after fixed her attentions upon another favourite, with whom she most unbecomingly trifled whenever they chanced to meet. Her society was at length shunned, save by men, who sought it, because she generally collected around her men of talents as well as of birth, and were gratified, if not flattered, at being distinguished by the approbation of a handsome woman.

It was evident that this sort of thing could not last. Poor Mr. T—— used to complain to me bitterly of his domestic misery, and had already determined upon seeking a separation from a consort who was such a constant source of vexation to him, when she spared him the trouble and expence, by going off to the Continent with her last favourite.

[*To be continued.*]

EGYPT

O Egypt ! Relic of the mighty past !
Wondrous in ruins,—land of prodigies !
What mystic charm hast thou around me cast,
That bids the tear bedim my longing eyes ?

When shall I view thine awe-inspiring land ?
Walk 'midst thy wreck of almost primal days,
Dare the hot welcome of thy glowing sand,
Muse as I view thee,—wonder as I gaze ?

When shall I traverse thy majestic fanes,
Plunge in the pyramid's eternal glooms,
Trace on thy sculptured walls a thousand reigns,
Sigh 'mid thy halls, and ponder o'er thy tombs ?

Methinks,—retreating from the crowd awhile,
E'en now on Thebes's regal site I tread,
And near the banks of lotus-wreathed Nile,
Hold converse with the "City of the Dead".

Speed forth, speed forth, my mind, on fancy's wings.
Wrest back a thousand years thrice told, from time ;
View the proud city with her priests and kings,
The seat of learning, luxury, and crime !

See yon vast temple crush the burdened soil,
Yon mausoleum, that the mountain rives,
That palace raised by millions, abject toil,
And basely purchased at a thousand lives.

View the slight ob'lisk tapering to the skies,
The sphinx-formed vistas stretching o'er the plain,
The tufted palm-trees that majestic rise,
The countless slaves of pleasure and of gain.

But lo, 'tis gone ! Gone is the golden dream,
The splendid vision like a whirlwind fled,
Before me lies, the desert and the stream,—
Around, the silent dwellings of the dead !

How is thy glory, Egypt, passed away !
Weep, child of ruin, o'er thy humble name !
The wreck alone that marks thy deep decay,
Now tells the story of thy former fame !

THE COINAGE OF MONEY.

THE right of coining money has been always vested in the highest power of the country ; and any infringement of this prerogative, either by debasing or imitating the coin of the realm, has constantly been visited by the severest punisment.

In modern times, the metals employed in the coinage are in general gold, silver, and copper ; but among the ancients, we sometimes find an iron coinage mentioned.

We intend in this account to describe the methods employed in coining the gold and silver monies of England, at the Royal Mint of London, the only establishment in the British isles where it is coined by the royal authority. In former times, the kings of England were in the habit of delegating their privilege of coining to the principal cities in the kingdom, and sometimes even to the higher dignitaries of the church ; in these cases, the name of the mint from which the money issued was marked on the coins : a custom thus allnded to by an old poet.—

The kynge's side salle be the hede, and his name written,
The croyce side what cite it was coyned and smitten.

The king in these cases received a certain sum called his *seigneurage*.

The business of the English Mint had been managed until the reign of Edward the Second, by a class of men called *moneyers*, who contracted to coin the precious metals at a certain fixed rate by weight ; these men employed others in the manufacture, giving them a stipulated share of the payments, and reserving the remainder to themselves as a profit on the transaction and a recompense for their risk and responsibility. At times they were heavily fined, and otherwise punished, when any fraud or error was detected in the coinage.

In the eighteenth year of Edward the Second, a number of superior officers were appointed to superintend the transactions of the mint. These were, a master, a warden and comptroller, a king's assaymaster, a master's assay-master, and a king's clerk, besides several inferior officers. The establishment continued in this state until 1815, when it was placed on its present basis.

In regulating the coinage of the country, the current monies of the day have at times been called in. In 1661, during the reign of Charles the Second, the gold and silver coins of the Commonwealth were withdrawn from circulation. A re-coinage of silver took place in the reign of William and Mary, to the amount of seven millions sterling. It was executed at several country mints, as well as at the mint of London. In 1774, a re-coinage of gold currency took place, the older money being so much worn. The same thing occurred, as regards gold and silver, in 1817. At this time, the guineas were taken out of circulation, and sovereigns substituted.

We shall now endeavour to describe the different processes of coining as they are practised at the mint, with the assistance of the splendid machinery invented in 1797, by Mr. Watt, of Soho.

The ingots of gold, when brought in to be coined, "are deposited with the master's assayer, and under the key of the deputy-master of the mint, where they remain until the assay-master has made an assay of each ingot separately." These ingots in general turn out of different degrees of fineness ; the differences are very carefully noted, and the first-clerk and melter is required to *put* the gold for melting :—this he does with the assistance of the assay-master's report,—placing in each pot such proportions of the ingots which are below the standard fineness, with other proportions of those which are above it, as will cause the pot when melted to be of the required standard.

When the gold is to be melted, the surveyor of the meltings is in attendance, and he carefully examines the whole, to see that the different marks agree with those in the *pot-book*.

The crucibles in which the gold is melted are formed of clay, containing a large portion of black lead. Before the gold is placed on the fire, the crucible is put into the furnace and allowed to become red-hot ; it is then charged. When the metal is melted, it is well stirred with a stick of the same substance as the crucible, previously made red-hot. It takes about an hour to melt a crucible of gold, which weighs as much as from 80 to 100lbs.

The gold being melted, the crucible is removed from the furnace, and the contents are cast into two bars or ingots, ten inches long, seven inches wide, and one inch thick. One crucible, with proper management, can be used as much as eight or ten times in the course of the day. The bars of gold which are the produce of these meltings are again assayed, and if found to be of the proper standard, the king's assay-master authorizes their delivery to the moneyers for the purpose of coining

Formerly, in melting silver great difficulties occurred when a large quantity was melted at once, from the heat of the furnace oxidyzing the alloy, and rendering the metal too fine ; but these difficulties were ultimately overcome, and the new methods have been in use ever since 1811. In 1817, during the issue of the new coinage, as much as 10,000 lbs. weight of silver was melted in a day, for months together.

The first process performed by the moneyers is to flatten the bars, or roll them out between two polished steel rollers. The gold is rolled cold, but the silver is heated red hot, to facilitate the process. Another method is afterwards employed, which is more accurate ; it consists in drawing the bars through steel moulds, decreasing gradually in size, in the same manner as the drawing of wire is performed.

The bars of metal, being now of the requisite thickness, are carried to the cutting-out presses ; of these there are twelve arranged in a circle, with an iron column between each ; here the metal is cut into round pieces of the size required, by means of a steel punch. The whole of the twelve presses can be worked at the same time, by means of a large cogged wheel, connected with a steam-engine. The cutting-out press was invented by Matthew Boulton, of Soho, in 1790, and is so ingeniously contrived, that only one boy is required at each press, for the purpose of feeding the machine,—that is, supplying it with the flatted gold.

The circular pieces of metal, technically called *blanks*, are then taken to the sizing-room, where those which are too light are rejected, and sent to be remelted, while those which are overweight are filed, or rasped, until they are correct.

The flatting, or drawing, has so hardened the metal as to render it unfit to receive the impression properly ; the whole of the *blanks* are, therefore, made red hot, and are afterewards boiled in very much diluted sulphuric acid.

The coining part of the process is under the superintendence of the surveyor of the money presses. The money when struck is inspected under his directions, and passed through tubes of the diameter of the different species, and this readily detects any which may have been improperly struck. The moneyers can only coin in his presence, as he has every press under lock and key. The money, after being examined, is weighed up into *journey geighes*,—fifteen pounds of gold, or thirty pounds weight of silver. But before it is put into circulation it has to pass through another ordeal, namely, the trial by *piz* ; an account of this, and of the methods resorted to in preparing the dies, we shall reserve for another paper.

THE YOUNG CHEMIST.

It has been stated in the first paper of this series, that water will evaporate more or less whenever it is exposed to the air. But what becomes of the vapour ? We see it for a very short time, as, for instance, when it first escapes out of the spout of a tea-kettle ; but we see it no more. Why not ? Because it is quickly diffused in the atmosphere so widely as to become invisible.

To show that steam or vapour is real water, let us place an empty decanter over the spout of a boiling kettle, and as the steam issues, let it ascend into the decanter. Observe, now, the decanter is perfectly empty, and dry both inside and outside. I will hold it over the spout of the kettle but a very few moments ; you see the steam goes into it.—There, see how the water has collected in drops on the inside of the decanter, near the top ; and, see ! the drops are running down on the inside. Now, how came this water there ? Could it get there in any other way than as steam ?

Again, water not only becomes changed by heat into steam, but when received into the atmosphere, if that is not very cold, it becomes invisible. You have already observed, that although you see the current of steam which issues from the kettle when it first comes out, yet it soon disappears ; you must not suppose that it falls down and settles on the ground in the form of water, as it did on the sides of the decanter. To be sure, some thing of this nature happens when we have rain and dew ; but we have not either of these except for a small part of the time, whereas, evaporation is going on, some way or other, every moment. About dew and rain I mean to tell you more, hereafter.

I said evaporation was going on every moment ; and so it is. Did you ever see the time when your hands, if moistened with water, would not soon dry ? But if a thing dries, it is generally because the water which moistened it turns into vapour. The atmosphere which surrounds us, always has more or less water in it ; still it never, or hardly ever, has so much that it will not receive more ; and the earth is hardly ever so dry, but that it will give out water by evaporation, though not so much as is given out by the oceans and rivers.

Bishop Watson made a curious experiment. He took a large drinking-glass, and inverted it on the ground for a short time, and by collecting the vapour which settled on the inside of the glass, he found that an acre of ground dispersed into the air, in the space of twelve hours of a warm Summer's day, above 1600 gallons of water. This, as you may easily find by reckoning, is more than twenty-five hogsheads. The quantity of water which, at this rate, would ascend from a square mile in the same time, is 16,000 hogsheads. Think, then, what an immense quantity of water must be constantly evaporating from the surface of the various oceans and seas, bays, lakes, and rivers, which the earth contains.

When I was young I used to wonder how the sea could hold so much water, without becoming more than full. I had heard of the mighty Amazon the La Plata, and the Mississippi, and I knew that mighty as these rivers were, the water which they emptied into the great deep formed but a small part of what it received. I had not then thought much about evaporation. But when we think of that and make a few such estimates as I have been making above, and as every school-boy can make for himself we need no longer wonder.

But what becomes of these ascending oceans ? I say *Oceans* ; for I can think of no better name by which to call such a mighty mass of vapour. Where does so much water go to ? It must be emptied somewhere, or else the air, too, would get quite full. The truth is, the air does get full ; and then by some law of the great Creator, it empties itself in the form of rain. We know that water does constantly evaporate, that vapour makes clouds, and that snow, and rain, and hail, descend from clouds to the earth. Perhaps this will be sufficient to say on this point for the present.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—This stupendous undertaking is proceeding slowly, but steadily towards completion ; nor has any obstruction occurred since the works were re-opened. The men work night and day ; there are three sets of men employed, which relieve each other every eight hours. Each set consists of 112 men, and there are numerous supernumeraries, ready to supply any casual vacancy. During the eight hours of work they are allowed only a single half hour for refreshment, which is brought to them on the spot. The wages paid are high, as much as 45s. per week, and hence the engineer is enabled to command the services of first-rate bricklayers. The men are not called upon to perform task work ; all that is required is, that they keep steadily at work, and that the bricks be laid in a workmanlike manner. The cement furnished is of the very best quality, only about a barrel of fine sand being used to 100 barrels of cement. The concrete thus formed hardens very rapidly, and within two hours after any new work is completed its solidity is put to a very severe test. The overseers go round with hammers of fourteen pounds weight, with which each separate brick is struck a hard blow. If the cement yields so as to disclose the smallest fissure between the bricks, the workman is immediately called back to repair the defect and is, besides, fined one shilling to the sick fund. If the brick shakes in its place on being struck, nothing but a special plea in excuse can save the workman from an immediate discharge. With every exertion, from its peculiar nature the work is unavoidably tedious and slow. It is considered a good piece of work when at the end of twenty-four hours the shield can be advanced nine inches. The shield contains thirty-six boxes, and the work is being simultaneously carried on in each, so that the pushing forward the shield can only take place when the work of the arch is perfected to the extent from the bases to the key-stone It will sometimes happen that a whole day is occupied in the mere work of pushing forward the shield. The extent of archway perfected is above 620 feet, and what remains to be done is about 1,200 feet, but of this extent a large portion being beyond low water mark, and through a solid stratum of e[illegible] carried forward without such extreme c[illegible] present part of the work, through [illegible] soil, and under the very centre of the [illegible] eam, is indispensably necessary.—*M*[illegible]*le.*

SOAP-WORT.—There are [illegible] world whose juices may be used, like [illegible] purposes of cleansing. Several sorts of them [illegible] found growing in Arabia, Syria, Asia Minor, and Spain, and in the southern part of Italy. The most remarkable of these kinds of plants is the Soap-Wort. It grows in England and Switzerland in abundance. It rises to the height of three feet, and is about as large as a goose-quill. The leaves are lance-shaped and are attached to the stalk in pairs opposite to each other. From the little hollow, which is formed by the union of the leaf with the stalk, come out flowers of a lilac colour, grouped together, but growing on separate footstalks. In the Alps, sheep, before shearing, are washed with soapsuds made from this plant, by boiling both the plant and its root for some time in water. If ashes are added, it will clean linen. Even without boiling, it imparts its soapy properties. If you take twenty horse-chestnuts, the fruit of *Æsculus hippocastanum*, and rasp them in five or six gallons of water, then add a very little common soap, it is particularly useful in cleaning anything of the hempen kind.

The juice of the leaves of the Agave is a well-known substitute for soap in the West Indies. The juice is pressed out by passing the leaves between rollers ; it is then exposed to the rays of the sun, in wide shallow vessels, till it becomes thick, and when mixed with ley-ashes, is made up into balls.

It is better than common soap,—for it forms suds or lather, when mixed with sea-water.

TRY.—Mr. Robert Raikes, whose benevolent desire to promote the best interests of his poorer neighbours, first led to the formation of Sunday-Schools in their present or modern form, was almost discouraged, by the various obstacles he had to contend with, from attempting to give instruction to the miserably neglected children who filled the streets of Gloucester on the Lord's Day particularly ; but whilst meditating on the subject, the word "TRY" was so forcibly impressed on his mind, that he determined to begin and do something, however little it might be ; and, many years after, when his plan had succeeded far beyond his highest hopes, he observed, that he never passed the spot where the word "Try" came into his mind, without lifting up his hands and heart to heaven in gratitude to God for having put the thought into his heart.

GO-BETWEENS.—There is perhaps not a more odious character in the world, than that of a go-between—by which is meant that creature who carries to the ears of our neighbour every injurious observation that happens to drop from the mouth of another. Such a person is the slanderer's herald, and is altogether more odious than the slanderer himself. By his vile officiousness, he makes that poison effective which else were inert ; for three-fourths of the slanderers in the world would never injure their object, except by the malice of go-betweens, who under the mass of double friendship, act the part of double traitors.

How often do we sigh for opportunities of doing good, whilst we neglect the openings of Providence in little things, which would frequently lead to the accomplishment of most important usefulness ! Dr. Johnson used to say, "He who waits to do a great deal of good at once will never do any." Good is done by degrees. However small in proportion the benefit which follow *individual attempts* to do good, a great deal may thus be accomplished by perseverance, even in the midst of discouragements and disappointments.—*Crabb.*

Censure, says an ingenious author, is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent. It is a folly for an eminent man to think of escaping it, and a weakness to be affected with it. All the illustrious persons of antiquity, and, indeed, of every age in the world, have passed through this fiery persecution. There is no defence against reproach but obscurity ; it is a kind of concomitant to greatness, as satires and invectives were an essential part of a Roman triumph.—*Addison.*

Self-Denial is an excellent guard of virtue, and it is safer and wiser to abate somewhat of our lawful enjoyments, than to gratify our desires to the utmost extent of what is permitted, lest the bent of nature towards pleasure hurry us further.—*Townson*

British News.

LONDON, November 3.

PARIS, Oct. 30.

NEWS FROM SPAIN.

The *Monitear* of to-day contains the following telegraphic dispatch :—

" Bayonne, Oct. 27, 1-2 past two.

" Rodil was, on the 20th, at Santa Cruz de Mudela, communicating with Alaix, at Baylen. They were uncertain as to the projects of Gomez, who was at Fuencaliente. Narvaez, called by the government to Madrid, arrived there on the 22d.

" General Peon, having pursued Sanz with little activity, was turned off by his troops. The government has replaced him by Alvarez, who united at Leon, on the 17th, his division with the Portuguese. Sanz then returned to the Asturias.

" The Carlists, with 23 battalions, attacked Bilboa on the 26th; they threw into the city some bombs, and endeavoured to bar the crossing of the river."

The assembling of 23,000 men before Bilboa by Eguia, will at once give an idea of the forces of Don Carlos. In Biscay, Navarre, the basque Provinces, Catalonia, Arragon, Lamancha, Castille, and even in Andalusia, and Estremadura, the Carlists are formidable; and yet they can spare 23,000 men to attack Bilboa under the command of Eguia.

Letters from Madrid, of the 22d ult. state, that " the goverment is engaged in a provisional negociation with the Bank of San Fernando. The Bank is to advance 17 millions, on condition that it issues its acceptances for that sum, and gets paid by the receipts from the forced loan imposed on the inhabitants of Madrid. It charges itself with the collection of that loan."

A letter from Bayonne of the 26th of Oct. says—" A dispatch, sent by the Ambassador of France at Madrid, was received by the director of the telegraph at two o'clock in the morning. The contents of this communication are not yet known, but a thousand conjectures are formed. It is even said that the Queen has refused to accept the resignations sent in by her ministers. D. Antonio Monvilhon, a gentleman attached to the service of Don Carlos, entered on the 25th into Spain. M. Monvilhon is the prisoner who, condemned to be shot at Seville, succeeded in effecting his escape at the very moment when the sentence was going to be put into execution."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Messager* assures us that there is a division in the French Ministry, and that M. Mole and M. Guizot cannot possibly agree.

The same paper says that M. Mendizabal has nearly terminated his negociations with certain English bankers for a loan, and that he will submit the result of those communications to the Cortes.

It likewise assures us that, in the evening of the 25th, the report was spread at Berne, that the French government had transmitted to M. de Montebello a note, in which it enjoined that diplomatist to cause the members of the Swiss Diet to understand that France was disposed to terminate as promptly as possible its quarrels with Switzerland, and would be satisfied with any explanations which would save the honour and character of its diplomacy.

The *Journal du Commerce* says—" Yesterday morning a meeting was held at the hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Count d'Abbony and the Swiss Charge d'Affaires came together to the conference. These two ministers had notes to communicate and news to announce. However, Count Mole was not the first who received this intelligence. These notes and news, which arrived yesterday by two different couriers, were shown to his Majesty last night. If we can rely on the confidants of the President of the Chateau, Austria is not less anxious to put an end to our Helvetian quarrel, than the Cabinet of London was to settle the American misunderstanding, and, as was the case before, we shall gain nothing but the expense of the *blocus*, and the ridicule of our threats. The following is the text of the declaration which the Diet will have to make on the report of the commission :—' Switzerland, faithful to the old sympathies which unite it with France, rejects all hostile interpretation which they might wish to give to the acts of the policy in the relations with the French government.' This declaration, to which we shall reply, is thus settled between the Court of Vienna and the parties, and will bring perfect satisfaction between the two nations, which will, at their leisure, regret that the relations of commerce and of friendship were, for a moment, interrupted by Messrs. Thiers and Montebello. M. Mole appeared satisfied with this satisfactory formula, which, if it did not emanate from his Cabinet, would be a proof of the sagacity of the Swiss, and of our readiness to forgive injuries.

" As to the affair of Conseil and the communication of the documents, this will not be mentioned. Nevertheless, the annihilation of those latter and the destruction of all the interrogatories will be easily obtained. M***, Master of the Requests, was to set out in the course of the day for Berne."

ATTEMPT AT INSURRECTION AT STRASBURG.

An attempt at insurrection has been made at Strasbnrg, but instantly repressed. We give all the details of this foolish affair that we can find, in another part of the paper. It derives its chief interest from the name of the person principally concerned, Louis Napoleon Buonaparte, and it serves as a proof that the enthusiasm once felt for that name has passed away. The fame and glory of Napoleon naturally enough captivated the imagination of a people so sensitively alive to military honor as the French; but it required all the splendour of his renown to blind them to the fact, that he was a despot of the most arbitrary system of rule, and that the cry of " *Vive l'Empereur*" was no more than the watch-word of the tyranny of the camp or caserne. As there is now no chance of fresh Marengos. or Austerlitzes, or Jenas, to divert the mind of France from this truth, the military faction must be content to leave the trade of revolutioneering to other hands, and poor Louis Napoleon Buonaparte has, by this time, discovered that he is a very different person from his imperial uncle. In some accounts he is said to be the son of Lucien, but that is not the case; he is the son of the ex-King of Holland. We noticed this mistake principally for the purpose of saying that the Prince de Canino, since his sojourn in England, has totally abstained from mixing himself in the restless politics of the Continent, and that his memoirs, lately published, contained sound conservative views on the most important topics, which, coming as they do from one so intimately acquainted with the events consequent upon the French revolution, in many of which he took a decisive part, are worthy of deep attention. We allude particularly to his opinions respecting the House of Lords, and the general working of the British Constitution. The ridiculous attempt at Strasburg will tend only to strenghten the government of Louis Philippe.

PARIS, Nov. 1.

The French journals are filled with remarks upon the Speech of the Queen of Spain, and speculation upon the stability and instability of the Calatrava ministry.

The Moniteur of to-day says that " intelligence from Andaluisa announces that Gomez has gone into the sierra Morena."

A letter from Bayonne of the 27th of Oct. says " Bilboa is in the greatest danger, if the English do not make a bold and vigorous movement in its support. The capture of Bilboa, besides the moral effect which it will produce, will give Don Carlos the possession of considerable supplies. It is also well known, that a very large quantity of British merchandise is deposited there."

Another letter contains the following: " We have received the following account of the siege of Bilboa by letters from Durango of the 25th. Twenty-three battalions of Spaniards and one battalion of deserters from the African Legion occupy the neighborhood of that city and block up every avenue to it. Formidable batteries, directed against the exterior fortifications of the city, have been raised by the Carlists; they are formed of 26 guns of from 16 to 36 and 38 pounders, besides other of smaller calibre, to say nothing of mortars and howitzers. A force has been established half way between Portugalette and Bilboa, in order to command the river. All communication by sea has been cut off; two batteries have been constructed to silence the fire of steam-boats, which moreover will be kept at a respectful distance by powerful obstacles raised to stop their entry. Three small vessels, one of which had on board the despatches of Gen. Evans, were stopped by the besiegers. It apppears, from the report of urgent demands of assistance, that the garrison is discouraged, and that a misunderstanding exists between the troops and the Urban Militia. Six officers, followed by 20 soldiers, have quitted the town to join the Carlists, and nine officers from Portugalette have imitated them. The Carlists opened their batteries on the morning of the 25th, at six o'clock; the battery raised near the church of Begona poured unceasing vollies against the outworks. The enormous bombs invented by Col. Lison filled the city with terror and consternation. Their effects are really terrific; one of the four thrown into the cityfell on San Antonio."

Accounts from Cadiz, Oct. 17, mention that—" A French squadron, coming from the Mediterranean, has just entered this port. It is composed of three ships of the line, and two brigs, which were here before, forming in the whole a squadron of seven vessels. It is said that others will shortly arrive.

THE CONSTANTINE EXPEDITION.

The Toulon letters and journals apprise us that the Duke de Nemours left that port on board the steam-boat the Sphynx on the 25th inst. proceeding direct to Bona. It was accompanied by the steam-boat La Chimiere, and the Duke was expected to reach Bona before the 1st inst. as on that day the campaign against Constantine was to begin.

Military Revolt at Strasburgh.—PARIS, Nov. 1, 4 o'clock A. M.—The early hour at which the Post-Office closed this day (two o'clock,) on account of the great festival of All Saints, compelled me to send you an exceedingly brief notice of rumours then in circulation, which stated stated that a military revolt had taken place at Strasburgh, and that Napoleon Louis Bonaparte, son of the ex-king Louis Bonaparte, brother of the Emperor Napoleon, was at the head of the movement. I added that, notwithstanding these rumours, the funds at Tortoni's had not fallen.

A revolutionary movement not being a matter to be treated as a mere report, I took the necessary steps to arrive at the truth, and shall briefly communicate to you the sum of the information I have obtained on the subject.

At six o'clock on Saturday morning last, (Oct. 29) Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, called upon the Colonel of Artillery, Vaudrey, in garrison at Strasburgh, with whom he had been for some time in correspondence. After some conversation, the colonel conducted him to the barracks of his regiment, assembled the men, and presenting Louis to them, said, " Louis Phillipe is no more. His government has been overturned in Paris. There is an end to the dynasty of Orleans. Behold the descendant of ' the great man.'—He is worthy of being our king. *Vive Napoleon Louis Bonaparte!*"

The soldiers joined in this cry, and immediately took up arms. The different posts were relieved. Pickets were immediately marched to the hotels of the different authorities, by whom the Prefect and the General of Brigade in command of the place were arrested. Col. Parquin (brother of the barrister who defended Fieschi, and who himself, if I correctly recollect, was, at the trial of that miscreant and his associates, on duty as Major of the Gardes-Municipale of Paris) accompanied Louis Napoleon to the house of Gen. Voirol, and found him just getting out of bed. Col. Parquin having ordered his men to arrest the General, the latter rushed to his bedside and drew out a pistol, which he levelled at Parquin, and drew the trigger, but the pistol missed fire. The general then ran behind a desk, and addressed the soldiers, assuring them that they had been grossly imposed upon, and made the instruments of a criminal intrigue; that they had been deceived, and pointing at Parquin as the principal in the fraud, ordered them to arrest him. The soldiers in one moment resumed the exercise of their senses, and, furious at the idea of having been made the tools of an intriguant and a liar, seized him and carried him off to their quarters, where they told their comrades what had occur'd.

In an instant the truth flashed on the soldiers, whose indignation was roused to the utmost by finding that they had been duped, and they would have instantly torn to pieces their Colonel, Louis Napoleon, and the other chiefs of the revolt, had they not been saved by the timely arrival of General Voirol, at the head of a body of troops of the garrison. In an instant all the revolters were in custody; the magistrates previously arrested by them were restored to liberty, and, before the people of Strasburgh knew any thing respecting it, the movement was suppress'd.

These details reached the government at one o'clock, last night, not by telegraph, but by a special courier. The ministers were immediately summoned, and at two o'clock they were assembled at the Tuileries, where they remained the entire night, in council. General Voirol, in his first dispatch, briefly stated the result of the affair, promising to forward all the particulars by the next mail; but that conveyance, instead of arriving at four o'clock this morning, in the regular course only reached at eleven in the forenoon, on account of the snow that had fallen.

On these details you may rely. I shall now give you additional statements, which, however, I cannot equally guarantee, although I have them from good authority:

" Madame Murat (ex-Queen of Naples, and sister of the Emperor Napoleon) has been ordered to quit Paris. A telegraphic dispatch has been forwarded to Lyon, directing the General commanding that military division to march 12 regiments towards the Swiss frontier, the government being afraid that a similar movement has tnken place at Granoble, influenced by the Swiss Radicals."

TELEGRAPHIC DISATCHES.

" STRASBURGH Oct. 30, Half past eight o'clock.

" *The General Commanding the Fifth Military Division, to the Minister of War.*

" This morning, at 6 o'clock, Louis Napoleon, son of the Duchess of St. Leu, who had in his confidence the Col. of Artillery Vaudry, traversed the streets of Strasburgh with a part of his (Vaudry's regiment, crying, *Vive Napoleon.* They presented themselves at the Barrack of the 46th Regiment of the line, in order to exite the soldiers to rise. I myself was blockaded in my own house, by a picket of artillery, but, thanks to the fidelity and sincere devotedness of our own troops, this imprudent young man (Louis Napoleon) was arrested, together with his accomplice. The 3d Regiment of artillery is deserving of praise, as also are the Regiments of Infantry, and several officers of the 4th Regiment of artillery."

STRASBURGH, Oct. 30, 11 o'clock.

" *The Prefect of the Lower Rhine, to the Minister of the Interior.*

" The persons arrested are, &c. [Here follow the names, as above.]

" All is very tranquil. The indignation is general."

" Nov. 1, ten o'clock.—Strasburgh continues to enjoy the greatest tranquility."

State of Trade.—The pressure in the money market still continues, though with some appearance of mitigation, and business of every kind is consequently dull. It appears to be the general opinion that things will remain in a state of uncertainty here until we have full accounts of the effects which the recent measures of the Bank of England produce on the opposite side of the Atlantic. Should they produce no very serious consequences in the States, the general impression amongst calm and thinking men (so far as we can learn it) is, that things will soon come right again, though not without some failures, considerable pressures, and a severe lesson on the evils of over speculation and unrestricted credits. One of the circumstancess most in favour of the country is, that the stocks of goods on hand are far from large, and that, therefore, there is no danger of a glutted market; besides which there can be no doubt that there has been so much good and profitable business done in the country during the last half dozen years as to render the commercial and manufacturing interests much more able to bear a severe pressure than they were some time ago.

A failure of some importance in the City in the cotton import trade has lately taken place; an offer of 10s. in the pound has, however, been made, and is not unlikely to be accepted.

All the Banks in Europe are now, it appears, adopting the measures or following the example of the Bank of England, in raising the rate of interest, and this is tantamount to a declaration that they intend to keep their gold, whatever efforts may be made to withdraw it from them.

On Sunday forenoon a numerous flock of wild geese forming a semicircle, were observed flying over St. James's Park towards the south, which is considered as indicative of a severe winter.—*London pa.*

THE ARMY.

(From the United Service Gazette.)

We have carefully abstained from noticing the various rumours and reports daily circulated respecting reductions, consolidations, and changes, knowing that most of them are without any foundations in fact, and well aware that Lord Howick has been extremely particular in keeping private his intentions—from not only his own friends, but also the heads of departments.

We believe, however, that the following subjects engage his lordship's attention, and will form prominent features in the report so anxiously expected.

The grant of a promotion or brevet to all ranks of officers for length of service.

The abolition of the present *depot* system, and the substitution of provisional battalions, by which means regiments on service can be more easily relieved, the period of service in the East lessened, and a considerable saving effected, besides allowing regiments to remain longer at home, their present stay scarcely averaging four years.

The abolition of the offices of Deputies in the Adjutant General's and Quartermaster General's departments.

The appointment of a definite period for the employment of officers on the staff, and equalising the pay to the duties.

The transfer to the War-office from the Adjutant General's department of the superintendance of courts-martial, and several other changes of minor importance; but all connected with the service.

The report of the proceedings of the commission is at present in progress, under the superintendence of the Secretary at War, and when finished, (which is expected about the middle of November) it is intended to furnish to each member of the commission, a copy requesting his opinion on the several matters referred to. On these opinions, when collected, Lord Howick will ground the prepositions he intends to bring before parliament for a reform of abuses in the army; and we sincerely trust that the result may be as expected by his lordship's friends, —satisfactory to all persons.

FIRE AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

At twelve o'clock last night a fire was observed in one of the work-rooms situate at the south west angle of the main building, in which workmen have, for some time been employed, in fitting up complicated machinery for printing Bank notes and Bank post bills. Part of the machinery communicated with the floor beneath. This part of the floor, which was near to a register grate, was for some distance, completely on fire. The soldiers on duty, and the officers upon the establishment, were immediately set to work, in the hope of extinguishing it without requiring the aid of the fire-brigade engines, whereby much intense excitement would be avoided. The fire, however, had so complete a hold of the massive beams and girders, that it was thought prudent to send to the head fire-station for assistance. A supply of engines and men was immediately dispatched, but the former were not brought into play, the firemen, with the assistance of the bank engine, being found quite sufficient to render further aid unnecessary. The men with their large pickaxes and crow bars tore up the iron hearth of the fire-place, and the slate pavement of the room for a considerable area around. An opening been made, the branch of the engine was enabled to pour a powerful stream of water upon the burning timbers. By five o'clock all danger had ceased. The damage done is comparatively trifling. Of the cause of this alarming fire nothing certain is known; but it is generally thought that by some accidental neglect, such as dropping a spark, fire was communicated in an aperture cut through the flooring on the previous day to the right of the fire place.

SPAIN.—*Opening of the Cortes.*—The Constituent Cortes were opened on the 23rd ult. by the Queen Regent in person. The streets leading from the Royal Palace to the Cortes were lined by troops, and the various avenues leading to the great scene of interest were so densly crowded as to render it almost impossible to pass along. The houses on either side presented a gay and beautiful appearance. The balconies, which were hung with grace fully disposed silken festoonery of various colours, amongst which those of the national banner prevailed, were filled with a dazzling galaxy of female beauty. In front of the palaces of the grandees were suspended their respective arms. The interior of the house of the Cortes was as beautiful as it was interesting. The lower part of the house displayed in calm dignity the representative of the people seated on semi-circular benches superbly gilt and laid down with cushions of red velvet. From the centre ascended the throne of Isabella II. To the right of the throne was a table with red velvet cushions, on which were placed the crown and sceptre of the realm, enriched with brilliants. At half past two o'clock, amidst the clang of presented arms, the peals of artillery, and the combined music of the bands of the various regiments, the Queen Regent arrived in a carriage drawn by eight white Andalusians of the most surpassing beauty. Her Majesty was received, as she passed along, by loud *vivas* from the troops and the populace, which she graciously and gracefully acknowledged. When she entered the house, and until she took her seat the whole assembly stood up. A lovelier or more splendid woman than the Queen Regent scarcely exists, or can scarcely be conceived. She seems to be in her thirtieth year, in the voluptuous noon of her charms, with the face of a Venus and the figure of a Juno; she blends the animated sweetness of the one, with the dignified majesty of the other. Her dress consisted of a long robe of silver-embroidered black velvet, open in front at the waist, and displaying from thence another of white satin, the ample sleeves of the former terminated half way on the arms and fell to the ground, in ample folds, the interior of which were lined with white satin. Her Majesty had her dark hair *en bandeau* adorned with pearls and brilliants, and surmounted by a little crown of the same, from which fell behind a veil *dentella* and d'argent, like the statue of the Virgin in the Catholic churches of the Continent.—Having taken her seat, the Infante Don Francisco and the President and Deputies, all uncovered took also theirs. The President, Senor Becerra, in a short speech congratulated the Queen and the Spanish nation on the glorious act of her Majesty, who had by her presence in the Congress of the Cortes, and by taking the oath to the Constitution, given a new proof of her eagerness to support and ameliorate the freedom and happiness of all.—The speech spoken by the Queen, which is of great length, is as moderate and as explicit on the weighty constitutional questions which are for the Cortes to decide as any rational friend of Monarchical Government could desire. In the passage where the Queen observed that the Cortes would proceed to the reform of the Constitution, she adds, that though offering them no advice either as Queen or mother, nevertheless that it is impossible to suppose it compatible with spanish generosity that advantage should be taken of the orphan state of the young Queen to reduce the prerogative of the national throne. The most lame part of the speech, unavoidably so, is the question of finance: the Queen is, however, made to own frankly that the proposed scheme of Cuba bonds is not considered a payment, and the phrase seems even to promise some more satisfactory arrangement. Compliments, but merited, are paid to the frank and afforded by Great Britain.—Her Majesty displayed, at first, an interesting tremulousness of voice and manner, which soon gave way to the firmness of character which she has hitherto displayed under more trying circumstances. The reading of the speech occupied the space of twenty minutes. When it was concluded, at a little after three o'clock, the people in the principal " Tribune," shouted forth " Viva la Reina Isabella segunda," " Viva Christian la Reina Gubernadora," " Viva la Constitucion de anno 1812." The Cortes arose, the military bands outside struck up Riego's Hymn, and the Queen Regent took her departure. The " Vivas" of the people inside were caught up by the crowds without, and kept up loud and long " to the very echo." The evening passed off with illuminations and other rejoicings. The theatres were crowded; and at the grand opera, previous to the performance of *Norma*, the audiance with one accord called for the overture to *William Tell*,

In the preparatory sitting of the Cortes on the 17th, M. Becerra was elected president, and Messrs. Alazaga and Cevallos, secretaries.

A despatch in the *Moniteur* states that the Carlists before Bilboa had determined to mount to the assault of that city on the 27th, and that the deserters from the Algertne Legion were to lead this assault.—The despatches adds, that the forts of Begona and St. Augustin, (the latter commands the river,) near Bilboa, were taken, the sea being so stormy that no assistance could be afforded from it. Two Carlist chiefs, Montenegro and a Portuguese officer, were killed.—The valley of Aran has also been invaded by the Carlists.—These, however, are counterballanced by the men of Sanz being beaten a second time from Oviedo. Cabrera, too, has remained, it seems, with Gomez, so that if San Miguel presses the seige of Cantavieja, he may make himself master of it.

Late accounts from Para state that place to be perfectly tranquil. The insurgents had been chased into the interior by the Brazillian troops, and the principal leaders had either been killed or taken prisoners. The insurgents during their retreat had massecred all the whites they fell in with, and committed the greatest atrocities. In consequence of this, all articles of consumption were scarce and dear, and the commerce with the interior totally suspended.

SWANSEA.—On Wednesday night the 12th inst. about nine o'clock, it came on to blow a most tremendous heavy gale, from the S. W., accompanied with very heavy rain, which continued the whole of the night; in short, a more stormy and tempestuous night is not within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant of the place: it blew a complete hurricane. We have not heard the extent of the damage done; but our correspondent informs us that on the following morning the sreets were to be seen strewed with bricks, slates, tiles, broken chimney pots, &c. &c. &c; several old chimnies, which had stood the gales for many a year, were blown down; in fact, scarcely a house in the town or neighbourhood escaped the violence of the gale A great number of fine old trees in and about the town and neighbourhood were uprooted, others were broken down short off, and many split from top to bottom. A very considerable portion of the eastern pier, nearly 200 feet, was thrown down, by the violence of the wind and heavy sea. The damage is said to be very considerable; some estimate it at £1000. The shiping in and out of the harbour has suffered more or less. Several vessels came in during the gale with loss of bowsprits, sails, &c. &c., and we are apprehensive, in our next, we shall have occasion to record similar accounts from other ports.

The coachman who drives the mail from hence to Carmathen, was with the greatest difficulty enabled to proceed, being nearly blown from the box; the water stood several feet in the roads, from the overflowing of the brooks and river, and the horses were nearly carried of their legs.

We regret to add the following melancholy accident, received from our correspondent, of the loss of three lives at sea. The schooner *Success*, of Fowey, Tadd, master, whilst lying at the Mumbles, wind bound, on the same night, finding it necessary for the safety of the vessel to remove one of the anchors, four of the crew got into the boat for that purpose, and succeeded in getting the kedge anchor into the boat. In the act of coming along side the vessel, it is supposed that one of the men accidently struck the anchor, and caused it to shift on one side; the boat immediately capsized, and three of the men in the boat were unfortunately drowned. The names of the sufferers are William Hicks; the mate, aged 26; Henry Ellery, 27; and Jonathan Rindle Werry, the apprentice, 16. The other poor fellow, Thomas Moss, who was in the boat at the same time, being able to swim, reached one of the other vessels which lay near and fortunately saved.

We understand that Captain Tadd, who was on board the *Success* at the time, was most active in his endeavour to render every assistance to his unfortunate crew, by holding out a light, throwing out spars and ropes, but his humane efforts were unavailing from the heavy gusts of wind at the time. He describes the cries of the poor fellows for assistance, to be heart rending. The bodies were picked up in about three hours afterwards, near the spot [Carmarthen Journal.]

The hurricane of the night of the 11th inst., drove several vessels in the mouth of the river from their moorings; and Mr. Talbot's beautiful yacht, the *Galatea*, was very nearly turned keel upwards. The tide rose extremely high, and so great was the river flood also, that a visitation, such as occurred at Aberavon in July, 1768, was for some time feared. It that year the water flowed into the church and into every house in the town, in some places to the hight of six feet; the bridge was swept away; " corn, hay, trees, &c. were carried down the flood, on the subsiding of which, the town was left covered with mud and slime, and the provisions of the inhabitants entirely destroyed." On this occasion the late Mr. Talbot, with his accustomed generosity, liberally and plentifully relieved the sufferers.—[*Merthyr Guardian.*]

The Handsome Fishmonger.—The daily papers have of late been amusing their readers by a mysterious paragraph of an elopement, from the neighbourhood of one of the Royal Palaces, of a young lady related to a Noble Duke with a person in humble life, whereas it turns out to be no elopement at all, but a regularly arranged marriage between Miss Manners, of Kempton-park, near Hampton-court, and Mr. Stapleton, the fishmonger, of Egham, whose fine person and good looks had attracted much notice in the neighbourhood. The bride is one of the daughters of Mr. Manners, a descendant of an illegitimate son of one of the Dukes of Rutland, and has resided for many years at Kempton Park. It is said that Mr. Stapleton is in a large way of business, to which, it seems, his fair partner now entirely devotes herself. Mr. Stapleton is no *flat fish* at any rate, although he may have been celebrated as a dealer in fish of a more bulky description.

Carlists in the British Legion.—The Bayonne correspondent of the Chronicle asserts the following as a fact:—" There has been scarcely a vessel dispatched of late from England with recruits for the legion, which did not contain a number of men pledged to desert to the Carlists as soon as possible after their arrival at St. Sebastian. Take the case of the Glasgow steamer for instance. It was announced that that vessel was carrying out 210 recruits for the legion. Out of that number there were 47, who having been first enlisted by the Carlist agent in London (and from him received a small bounty) were then enlisted by the recruiting agent for the legion on the express understanding that they should go out to Spain as Christina's soldiers, and having arrived, pass over to Don Carlos's camp, when it was stipulated they should receive 20 dollars bounty and in the event of their bringing over any of their fellow soldiers, an additional reward of 10 dollars each man."

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—The habit which a great number of the Females of this City have adopted of calling at Stores day after day in search of PATTERNS of various kinds of Goods to compare with some thing they have at home, has run to such a height, as to have become truly annoying, and is very frequently the occasion of severe losses to the Merchant. Not wishing to give offence to such persons, I have frequently been compelled to let others leave the store who really appeared anxious to purchase, by which without doubt I have lost many good customers, and the case has happened so often, that I have made up my mind to do so no longer, should it even be the loss of a number of my best PATTERN customers.

The practice also of taking piece goods from stores should be stopped; it is truly ridiculous to allow it, but because some stores do so, others must do the same, or run the chance of offending.—I have had particular articles kept from my store for several days and when returned bore evident marks of having been used. It is highly probable that the majority of the Merchants have experienced cases similar to the above, and I am led to make these remarks in hopes that they will all become unanimous in checking such practice for the future, and they will find it will not only save a great deal of time and trouble, but very possibly of a great deal of Property. A MERCHANT

Colonial.

From the Newfoundland Patriot.

" *Will you endeavour to procure for the People of Newfoundland their just right of fishing on the French Shore agreeably to the Treaty of Utrecht?*

" *Will you endeavour to advance the general fishing interests of Newfoundland?*"

The above are two of a series of pledges to be submitted to Candidates at the ensuing elections—and in our opinion are second to none of the series in importance as regards the posperity of a large class of the people, upon whom the substantial welfare of the Colony depends in a greater degree than upon any other one class of the whole population.

But it is not enough that we struggle by every constitutional means in our power to obtain a participation in a right, which, from its very nature, should be exclusively our own, from which we have been most unjustly debarred, but we must be protected in the enjoyment of that which His Majesty's government allows us to possess. At the present moment, scarcely a vestige of security exists for the British Colonial fishermen. To whichever part of the coast we direct our attention the rights of the fishermen are stubbornly disputed, and in many cases their property forcibly taken from them, and their whole voyage destroyed, by foreigners, and this, too, while a Naval force rides at anchor in our harbours.

We have only to point to the case of Mr. Handley, of Halifax, in support of the fact. After his crew had been debarred the right of fishing in our own Bay of St. Mary's and his ship plundered of her cargo of fish by French fishermen, he applied to the Admiral at Halifax, for assistance to bring the robbers to justice and to obtain his property, but the Admiral tells him that he cannot interfere, he must apply to the Home Government for instructions. The Governor of Nova Scotia, too, acknowledges the hardship of Mr. Handley, but cannot give him redress, he (Handley) must petition the Government? Throughout the whole of the Colonies, this is the way in which the people are humbugged. Every petty affair is referred to the Colonial Officer, some 2,000 miles off, which could be more easily settled upon the spot. Continual dabbling by successive secretaries in our domestic affairs, has made our Colonial Government a unique piece of patchwork, in which there are no two pieces alike—doing and undoing, and lulling the people asleep with gilded promises have been the peculiar characteristic of Downing Street in all of its transactions with the Colonies; but it is high time that we awake, and have a perfect conception of the game, in which we are made the mere box-and-dice of the gamblers. For what purpose, we should like to know, is this Admiral Halkett and his Squadron sent to these waters, if it be not to protect us from a foreign aggression, which the British Government have courted by their unwise treaties and conventions, by which they have ceded away our rights to a foreign country, and given us nothing in return.

Peculiarly a colony whose staple is the Fisheries when the British Government treated away our Coasts in one direction to one power, and permitted another power to participate with us in another direction—surely one may suppose that a spirit of justice would influence them—if they did not give us an equivalent in one shape or another, at least to protect us in the enjoyment of that which remained to us, and not mock us with vain parade, in time of peace, and when occasion arose for action turn their backs upon us and leave us to our fate.

For many years the port of St. John's was made the rendezvous or head-quarters of an active squadron—(perhaps, no Island in the world is better calculated for shipping than Newfoundland) and in consequence few complaints were heard of foreign aggression then; but now, " few and far between" are the visits of a King's ship, and the consequence is, that impunity has added zest to the foreign marauders who were hitherto kept in check by their proximity to a British Naval force; and they now not only drive our fishermen from what they call their own shore, but they even dispute with them their right to any part of the coast.

How necessary, then, are the pledges given above. The people, one and all, of this Island, have been grossly wronged by the Legislation of the Home Government. The best parts of their coasts have been ceded from them to foreign nations, without their consent, and without bestowing upon them the slightest return: even in the matter of protection they are treated as aliens.

When war agitated the face of the ocean, our settlements were burned to the ground by the ruthless foe. Did the benevolence of the British Government build up our ruined store-houses and dwellings? no, but they hushed to peace the angry elements of hostility, and rewarded the enemy, by bestowing upon him our fishing grounds and our harbours!—they left us but a portion of our own, and even that portion is held, not as a right, but as the caprice or cupidity of strangers may dictate.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, DECEMBER 23, 1836.

By the English Mail, which arrived here on Sunday evening last, London dates to the 3d, and Falmouth to the 5th November, have been received: Extracts from which will be found in preceding columns.

At the time the Packet left England, it was currently reported there, that a dissolution of Parliament would shortly take place.

His Majesty's Post-Master General has given notice by advertisement, that he is ready to receive tenders to contract for the conveyance of letters from *vessels wind bound in the channel*, by a Steam Vessel of not less than one hundred horse power, to be stationed at Falmouth, and to proceed to sea when she shall receive directions from the Agent to the Post Office at Falmouth.

Notwithstanding the numerous accounts of the defeat of the Carlist General, Gomez, it appears he is still actively employed in Estremadura, and is likely to give the Queen's party additional trouble.—There seems to be a lack of skill or courage in the Queen's Generals, otherwise they could certainly have conquered General Gomez and his handfull of troops.

An attempt has been made by the young LOUIS BONAPARTE to excite a military revolt with the troops stationed at Strasburg, but it was suppressed immediately: some particulars respecting this affair will be found in this day's paper.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—The Session was opened by the Governor on Tuesday last, and the Speech delivered by His Excellency on the occasion, reached here on Wednesday afternoon. The Speech is concise, and recommends a calm consideration of the various important subjects, which will be laid before the Assembly during the Session. The revenue of the Province is represented, as in a flourishing condition, and the general prosperity of the country steadily progressing. We feel confident, that every lover of his country, will re-echo the fervant hope of His Excellency, " that the deliberations of the Assembly, may tend to the benefit of this rising and happy portion of His Majesty's Dominions."

REPORTING THE DEBATES.—We are informed that Mr. BLATCH intends proceeding to Fredericton on Monday next with the intention of reporting *for the House of Assembly.*—We are confident that Mr. BLATCH, is a competent reporter, the best known in this Province, and we hope that his services will meet a suitable reward from those by whom he shall be employed; but we cannot for a moment believe, that the Public will be pleased, (far from satisfied) with the reports that will be issued forth from a Reporter, *employed solely*, by the House of Assembly. A reporter so employed, will be under no controul of the Press; he will be under no engagement of sending his manuscripts daily to the printers; nor under any fears of censure from the public for any matter that may be suppressed.

The public, who are the contituents of those sent to the Assembly, wish to see faithful and daily reports of what transpires within the walls of that House; and this can only be accomplished by employing two reporters, and a press at Fredericton. If the Legislature will confirm an annual grant, in accordance with their resolution past last session, we have no doubt that an arrangement will be made

for employing two Reporters, and for printing the debates daily; so that the public shall receive a faithful record of every debate that takes place. An arrangement of this kind, would be aided cheerfully by small contributions for the printed copies.

There is a wide distinction, between a Reporter *employed expressly* by the Members of the House of Assembly, and a Reporter sent to the House by the Public; from the latter the Public would demand a copy of his manuscript daily; but from the former, they may be *favoured* perhaps, once a week.

It is true, that the House have it in their power to reject a Reporter sent by the Public, and also to prohibit the publishing of their Speeches:—but it is equally true, that a small still voice whispers to them, that their Constituents would mark their rejection, and their prohibition.

WESTMORLAND ELECTION.—By last week's Eastern stage, we learn that the Westmorland County Election terminated on Saturday the 10th instant, in favor of Dr. Wilson, by a majority of 90 over Mr. Avard.

A fine ship of 580 tons old measure, 689 new, was lately launched from the ship yard of Messrs. Brewer and Briggs, near St. Andrews, built for Messrs. Cannon, Miller & Co. of Liverpool, and named the *Alexander Grant*, in honour of the Collector of H. M. Customs at St. Andrews.

Another ship of 480 tons new register, has lately been built by Mr. Hinds, at St. Stephen, for Mr. Porter of that place.—*Observer*.

FREDERICTON, DEC. 20.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor this day opened the Session of the Legislature with the following:

SPEECH:

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

In obedience to commands from His Majesty's Government, I have called you together, at this unusual, and, I fear, to many of you, inconvenient season of the year, in order to lay before you, as I am directed to do, with as little delay as practicable, some important Dispatches, in answer to the Address of the House of Assembly, respecting the surrender of the Casual and Territorial Revenue, copies of which shall be communicated at an early period.

The arrangements proposed by His Majesty's Government, and which are particularly detailed in these despatches, involve questions in which the welfare of the Province is materially concerned; and I therefore have to express my hope that you will give to the subject that calm consideration which its importance demands; and that the result of your deliberations may tend to the advancement and permanent benefit of this rising and happy portion of His Majesty's Dominions.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I shall direct the Treasurer's accounts, and such other papers as may be necessary for your information, to be prepared and laid before you, as soon as possible; but as the close of the year is so near at hand, it will perhaps be desirable that they should be made up, as usual, to that period.

The reports from the Treasurer, up to this time shew a very satisfactory state of the Revenue.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

It affords me great satisfaction to observe that the general prosperity of the Province, notwithstanding some temporary check, which it is to be feared it may receive from the deficiency of the crops during the last season, seems to be steadily advancing, and leaves little for me to recommend to your consideration, beyond the providing for the ordinary services of the Province; some few particulars, of minor importance, will be communicated by Message during the Session.

HALIFAX, Dec. 14.—Two large excellent Tanks have been sunk in this Town; one at the south-east end of the South Barracks, and the other, at nearly the head of George street. The expense of which has been mostly defrayed by the Halifax and Albion Insurance Offices. The Engine Company are engaged to-day in filling them with water—assisted by a party of Soldiers, kindly furnished by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

SNOW STORM.—On Thursday last the thermometer suddenly fell to the freezing point. A piercing wind blew from the north-east throughout the day, and during the evening the pools were crusted with ice. Yesterday the cold was equally rigorous; a slight drizzle of sleet fell in the morning, and in the afternoon a snow storm commenced about 4 o'clock, which lasted till 8 in the evening covering the streets to the depth of six or eight inches. A keen frost succeeded the fall, which rendered the streets extremely slippery and dangerous to walk upon. This morning the frost-wind still continues, and the whole face of the country presents an unbroken desert of snow—a truly dismal sight at this season of the year especially while so much of the harvest still remains exposed to the contingencies of the weather. There can be no doubt that the potato crops will suffer greatly from the severe frost. Such a storm in the month of October is, as far as we recollect, quite unprecedented in this country.—*Scotsman*.

AN EARLY WINTER.—On Friday last we had a partial fall of snow, and on saturday we were visited by a complete snow storm. Almost in an instant, after 1 o'clock, the streets were covered with snow, as it were by magic, and the fall of immensely large flakes continued with more or less violence throughout the day. The London mail, which usually reaches this town at twenty minutes past 3, did not arrive on sunday morning till 7 o'clock. In the night the frost had set in, and the weather has been sharp ever since.—[Brighton Guardian.]

THE WEATHER.—The severity of cold since Friday last exceeds anything almost ever remembered in this city at this period of the year; on Saturday, the minimum of the Thermometer at the Devon and Exeter Institution, was 33; on Sunday, 32; and on Monday, 24, or 8 degrees below the freezing point. The register at the Institution commenced in 1817, and since that time there has not before occurred so great a degree of cold in the month of October. On Saturday the hills of Dartmoor were covered with snow.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN DEVON.—The Coombsatchfield Estate, a snug little property 8 miles from Exeter, was announced for sale at the New London Inn last saturday, by Mr. Geo. Robins. The property is let on lease for £560 a year, and he obtained for it (after a most spirited competition) 19,500 guineas, which is more than 36 years, purchase on rack rent. Colonel Wyndham is the purchaser; the property is contiguous to Lord Egremon's.

LOCUSTS.—Letters from Aleppo state that a great number of locusts had spread alarm throughout the country; but Ibrahim Pacha, in order to save the crops from destruction, obliged the whole population to pursue these insects; and he himself, at the head of 25,000 men, went to the most infected places, and set the example. The inhabitants were divided into seventy two sections, one of which had in 32 days, collected such a heap of locusts as to load 20 horses.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The prices of Flour did not alter materially, but on the last days the market was quite heavy for western at $10 for common brands, and some small transient lots were sold at a fraction less. Our table of prices is correct for all kinds.—*Rye Flour* rose to $7 50 and sold freely, the stock being very small. In *Corn Meal* there is no change. The market was cleared of foreign wheat at $2 a 2,12, but the latter price with time. *Rye* also, both foreign and domestic, was bought, extending to nearly all in market, at 130 a 131 cents. 2000 bushels North *River Rye* brought that price for flouring. Northern Corn sold at 100 a 105 cents tho' with time at the highest price. Southern is 96 a 95 cents. 2,000 bushels Barley were sold on Friday at 106 cents for 1000, which the exigencies of the vessel required should be sold on Saturday, only 100 cts could be obtained, and it was sold at that, Oats 63 a 65 cts for northern.

LIFE PRESERVERS.—The resent terrible disaster, involving the loss of many lives and distress, in the burning of the Royal Tar, must convince the most heedless that to avoid the effects of calamity, every one should be prepared to meet it. Had each passenger on board of the Royal Tar been furnished with a Life Preserver, he could fearlessly have plunged into the water and been easily buoyed upon the waves, instead of being obliged to cling for hours in agony to the chains and ropes of the vessel. Kept afloat by one of these, each person might have been taken up in safety by the gig and the cutter's boats.

Every steamboat on our waters, every vessel that ventures a dozen miles from land, should be provided with as many Life Preservers as there are likely to be souls on board; and no traveller, who is not willing to trust to the chance of finding them, should go from home unfurnished. They are now most neatly and durably made of the India Rubber Cloth, and we earnestly recommend these to voyagers. If captains of vessels will apply at the store of the Roxbury India Rubber Company, they can be supplied with an apparatus which may prove of immense value. Besides the Life Preservers, they will find belts which may be strapped around the body, and in which valuable papers and money may be preserved.—*Boston Post*.

A house was destroyed by fire in New York last week, which was the oldest in that city, having been built between the years 1650 and 1660. Had it been endowed with the faculties of speaking and thinking, what a narrative could it have furnished of the rapid march to greatness which New Amsterdam has made since its erection. What queer stories about its former inhabitants and their manners—what histories of the events connected with the revolution of which it was the witness.

Seamen are in great demand at New Orleans, and high wages are offered.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

"The subject of our foreign relations is briefly despatched. Among the most prominent of the questions at issue with foreign powers, which the President regrets are not adjusted, is that of the North Eastern boundary. He is not yet in possession of the *precise grounds* on which the British government proposes a satisfactory adjustment. This subject is probably as far from a satisfactory adjustment as it was on the first day of the Jackson administration. Of the state of our relations with all the other European powers, the message gives but a passing notice. It states that the Mexican Minister had seen fit to leave the country, for the *singular* reason that a U. States army had marched to Nacogdoches, about seventy miles beyond our frontier. No provision has been made for carrying into execution the boundary treaty with Mexico.

The Treasury is in a prosperous state. The receipts of the year have amounted to $47,691,000, of which 22,523,000 were from the customs, and 24,000,000 from lands. The expenditures have been about 22,000,000, and the balance which will remain on the 1st of January will be about 41,723,000; and the sum to be distributed to the states will be about 36,723,000.

The President proceeds to argue at great length against the principle of the deposite act of the last session, and complains that the deposite of the surplus revenue with the states, has been regarded as a gift to the states. He argues at length against raising revenue for distribution, and in favour of limiting the revenue to the wants of the government. Next follows a long, and not very luminous discussion of the abstract question of currency. It proceeds to speak of the sales of public lands, and recommends the prohibition of further sales, except to actual settlers, in limited quantities, and at a reduced price. It states that the deposite banks have effectively performed all the duties which were expected from them, and argues that the predictions of evil from the removal of the deposites have not been realized. It recommends to Congress to adopt measures in relation to the property of the United States in the Bank of the United States, and denounces as unlawful many of the proceedings of that Bank.

A brief review is given of the operations of the Seminole and Indian Wars, and also of the other operations of the military department, particularly relative to fortifications and the Indians. The President recommends an increase of the force of the navy—he speaks in complimentary terms of the state of the post-office department, the arrearages of which are paid up. He states that there has been an increase of $304,000 in the revenue of the department, since the last year; which he calls 18 per cent, on $3,389,000. There has been a surplus of receipts during the year, over the expenditure of $642,000. He recommends a reduction of the postage in conformity with a scale proposed by the Postmaster-General. He recommends measures relative to mail contractors with proprietors of rail roads, and also for post-office arrangements wish foreign countries. These are the principal topics of the message, and there are others of less importance, to which we have not alluded.

We understand that large quantities of butter have arrived at Halifax from England and Prince Edward Island.—*Yarmouth Herald*.

The Fredericton and Canada Mails, which were due at noon yesterday, had not arrived this afternoon, at the time of our going to press. Fears are entertained that some serious accident has taken place, otherwise, it is quite unpardonable, that a detention of nearly thirty hours should take place, on the short distance of ninety miles.

We are informed that JEDEDIAH SLASON, Esquire, M. P. P. for the County of York, died on Tuesday last: further particulars are hourly expected by the missing Mail.

MARRIED,

In Portland Village, on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Thomas Powel, to Miss Margaret Ann Beeten, both of that place.

At the same place, by the same, on Thursday evening, Mr. Thomas Best, to Miss Catherine Jones Earl, both of Portland.

On the 14th of May last, at Saint John's Church, Launceston, Van Dieman's Land, Mr. Sizar Elliott, formerly of this City, to Miss Sarah Nestrip of London.

DIED,

On Saturday morning, after a tedious illness, Miss Jane Daley, aged 22 years.

On Wednesday morning, Robert Nethery, third son of Mr. James Ferguson, aged 9 months.

On Sunday the 4th inst. at his residence at Black river, Mr. Alex. Gunn, at an advanced age, having served in the 42d Regiment during the Revolutionary war, and at its termination, obtained his discharge, and settled in this country.—One of his companions in the same regiment, Mr. Campbell, in returning from his funeral, was unfortunately drowned in crossing one of the rivers.—*Miramichi Gleaner*.

At Fredericton, on Thursday evening, the 8th instant, aged one year and seven months, Emily, youngest daughter of Lieutenant and Adjutant Priestly, 43d Light Infantry.

At Orono, near Bangor, State of Maine, on the 25th ultimo, Charles, third son of the late Mr. Samuel Grosvenor, of Fredericton, aged 20 years.

At Shelburne, on the 30th ult., Jacob Weiser, Esquire, in the 67th year of his age. For many years he creditably filled the official situations of Coroner of the County, Deputy Post Master, and Prothonotary of His Majesty's Courts. He was much and justly respected by the whole community—and deeply lamented by his bereaved family.

In England 1st Nov. Capt. John Alexander, R. N., aged 74. He entered the Royal Navy January 20, 1771; was at the battle of Bunker's Hill, 1775; at the attack on Charleston, July, 1776; in the action with Admiral Byrom, 6th July, 1779; was in three different actions with Admiral Rodney, and at the relief of Gibraltar with Lord Howe in 1782, with many other engagements during an active service of 45 years.

SHIPPING LIST.

ST. JOHN, Dec. 21, arrived brig Pleiades, Durkie, Jamaica, 25—Crookshank & Walker, rum, &c.
23d.—At the Island, Brig Clara from Philadelphia, and Ship New Brunswick.

CLEARED.

Ship Rowena, M'Kinnell, Belfast, timber.
Ocean Queen, Carr, Belfast, timber.
Edward Reid, Forrest, Londonderry, timber.
Augusta, Rae, Aberdeen, timber.
Pollock, M'Arthur, Liverpool, timber.
Sapphire, Hall, Sligo, timber.
Brig Lincoln, Crocker, Eastport, plaster.
Schr. Elizabeth, Vaughan, Halifax, sundries.

The schr Coral, Howard, of this port, arrived at Norfolk, Virginia, on the 2d inst. in 29 days from Kingston, Jamaica.

Ship Ann Hall, which sailed for Liverpool on Friday last, put back as far as Partridge Island on Sunday, with loss of foreyard. She is again ready for sea.

We understand that the barque *Mearns*, from Dalhousie, with a cargo of timber, was cast ashore on a reef off Bonaventure point. The vessel is expected will be a wreck. Crew saved.—*Miramichi Gleaner*.

PICTOU, Dec. 14.—The harbour remains perfectly open and free from ice, and the P. E. Island Mail boat continues to ply as usual. The outward bound shipping have all left the port except the barque *Blessing* and brig Squirrel, which are both nearly ready for sea. The coasting vessels have all arrived in safety.—*Bee*.

YARMOUTH, Dec. 16, 1836.—The brig Emerald left at Trinidad, 7th November, brig Woodbine, McAlister, to sail in 8 days for St. Stephen, N. B. At St. Kitts, 16th Nov. saw brig Jane, Walker, of St. John, N. B., to sail in 3 days for Bay of Honduras—wished to be reported; brigt. sarah E., Brown, just arrived from Norfolk.

The sch'r Charles spoke, lat. 39 19, lon. 59 west, Ship Johiff Alfred, of Hamburg, Jacob Lafrentz, master, from Bremen bound to New York, 55 days out; lon. 58 30 west, ship Ambassador, from New Orleans bound for Liverpool, G. B., 10 days out—supplied the Charles with provisions.

Arrived at Weymouth, sch'r ——, Trask. Bro't in Captain and crew of barque Mila, bound to Savannah, sunk in lat. 20 32.

Rum, Sugar, Pimento, and Hides:

PER brig *Pleiades*, from Montego Bay, for sale by
Dec. 23. *Crookshank & Walker.*

Christmas & New Year's Presents.

A CHOICE assortment of German and English Toys, may be had at the shop of the subscriber in Prince William street. WM. MAJOR,
Dec. 23. Hair Dresser.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately:

THE Dwelling Apartments over the subscriber's shop in Water street. Enquire of
Dec. 23. JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

Canada Flour.

200 BARRELS Canada Fine Flour, 50 ditto fine Middlings,
Received per schooners Medora and Esperance; for sale very low by
Des. 23. *Ratchford & Lugrin.*

WANTED at this Office, an Apprentice to the Printing Business. A lad from the country would be preferred. Dec. 23.

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions holden at the Court House in and for the City and County of Saint John on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1836.

ORDERED, That the *Commissioners of Highways* for the several Parishes do forthwith render their accounts with *Proper Vouchers*, as by Law required, to the Clerk of the Peace; and that all who shall be defaulters in rendering the same by the 31st day of December instant will be prosecuted for their neglect.

ALSO ORDERED, That all other Parish officers having accounts with the County, which shall not be rendered to the Clerk of the Peace on or before the 10th day of January next, will be prosecuted as the Law directs for their neglect of duty.

And further ordered that all persons having claims against the County, do render their accounts made up to the 31st December instant, on or before the tenth day of January next, or their accounts will not be attended to until the next year.

By order of the Sessions.
JAMES PETERS, JUN.
Clerk of the Peace.

Commercial and Mathematical SCHOOL.

(Germain street, opposite the residence of WILLIAM SCOVIL, *Esquire.*

MR. MILLS' SCHOOL, where Youth are prepared for the business of the Counting-house—the sea, or for useful Mechanical pursuits, is open for evening pupils.

Hours of attendance, from 6 till 9.
December 16, 1836.

For Sale,

40 TONS White Pine Timber, average 17 inch; 8 do. Birch;—will be delivered in shipping order—belonging to the *St. John Bridge Company*.
Dec. 16. W. H. STREET, *Committee.*

Per brig GULNARE,

FROM LONDON.

FANCY GOODS, *Perfumery, Music, Toys, Caricatures*, and other Prints. Also—an assortment of Juvenile Books, suitable for *Christmas presents*. For sale at the Circulating Library, Prince Wm. street.
Dec. 16. A. R. TRURO.

The Subscribers have received,

ON CONSIGNMENT:

A LARGE assortment of London staple Cordage: 2 Tons Bolt rope; 1 do. White do. Hause-line, Hambro' line, Log lines, Fishing lines, and sewing twines; barrels Roman cement; red, black, yellow and green Paint; 37 casks, 4 dozen each, Double Brown Stout; 10 Hhds Cognac Brandy; 20 Hhds Port Wine, 50 Pipes, hogsheads, and Quarter casks Madeira, Marsella, sherry, and Teneriffe Wine.
Dec. 16. *W. H. Street & Ranney.*

HIGH PROOF RUM.—A few Puncheons *very strong* Jamaica Rum, for sale by
Dec. 2. *Ratchford & Lugrin.*

COGNAC BRANDY.—10 Half Pipes of superior quality, received per *Elizabeth*, for sale by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.
Dec. 2, 1836.

Coal! Coal!!

FINE Orrell and Pemberton mixed COAL, for sale by
Nov. 25. *JOSEPH SCAMMELL.*

TO LET,

And possession given immediately;

THE OFFICE in Merritt's Brick Buildings, Water Street, lately occupied by the *St. John Mills and Canal Company*. Apply to
Oct. 12, 1836. M. H. PERLEY.

AUCTION SALES.

Valuable Real Estate,

BY AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 28th December next, will be sold by the subscriber, at his Auction Room:—

THAT well known BRICK HOUSE and Premises, fronting on Saint James' street,—the property of H. H. Carmichael, Esq. and now in the occupation of Charles Hare, Esq. R. N. ALSO,

The Lot of Land and Dwelling House in the rear of the above, fronting on Britain street.

Terms of Sale.—10 per Cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and 15 per Cent. more on the 1st. of May next, when possession will be given; the remainder in four years from 1st May, 1837, in equal annual payments, with Interest.

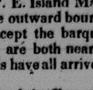
And at the same time,

A valuable Lot of Land containing 250 acres, situated on the North shore of the Bay of Fundy, at Gardner's Creek, in the Parish of Portland, adjoining lands owned by Mr. Thomas Dewar, the said Lot of Land being the westerly half part of a grant of 500 acres to the late James Ewing, Esq. and is now offered for sale on account of his Estate, pursuant to a Licence from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and His Majesty's Council.

ALSO—One share of the *Saint John Society Library.* JOHN V. THURGAR.
Dec. 16.

New Schooner INDUSTRY

FOR SALE.



THE subscribers offer for sale, the schooner INDUSTRY, of 63 Tons, *new measurement*,—(now lying at Donaldson's wharf,)—built of the best materials and in the most faithful manner.—Her top-timbers, stancheons, water-ways, covering boards, and top-sides, all Hackmatack. Is now on her first voyage, and in perfect order to take a Freight to any port. Will be sold with or without her cargo of Coals, now on board.—Terms easy, and made known on application to
Dec. 17. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Stone Building,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

Corbett & Trentowsky,

HAVE received per brig *Gulnare*, from London, a further addition to their former supplies of rich and fashionable Winter Goods,

—Consisting of—

Fur MUFFS, Boas, Tippets, and a general assortment of Fur, Sealitte and Cloth Caps;
Christy's Beaver HATS—newest shapes;
Lawn Foraging Caps;
Drab and fancy Buckskins; Plaid Cassimeres;
Superfine blue and black Saxony, and West of England Broad Cloths;
Woollen Velvet, silk Valentia, and silk Challi, black and white spotted toilinet Vestings;
Printed Saragonas; Rob Roy and Printed Plaid shawls; filled centre shawls;
Rich Chintz Druggett for Bedroom Carpets;
Pillow Fustians; Beaverteens; brown and blue Petershams;
A large variety of Parisian Tabbinetts, adapted for Cloaking and Winter Dresses;
Black sewing silks, Twists, flexible Buttons;
Berlin Cravats & Regatta shirts; Crimea skins;
Worsted and silk Trimming and Fringe;
8-4 and 10-4 Cloth Covers, among which are a few very fine for Dining Tables:
Bobbinetts, Laces, Quillings, Blonds;
Gauze and Crape Handkerchiefs;
Rich figured satins; plain black Gro de Naples;
Figured colored Gro de Naples;
Black silk Velvet; white Arraphane Crape;
3-4 and 6-4 black and colored Merinos;
Crimson and colored Moreens, and Fringes to match.

☞ The above, along with their former stock, is offered on unusually low terms, and deserves the attention of the public—*wholesale and retail.*
St. John, 13th Dec. 1836.

FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has received per 'Gulnare,' from London;—

BLACK, blue and brown Petershams;
5 cases London Chintz Prints;
4 cases SILKS, plain, figured, check, &c.
Plain and figured Irish Poplins;
Challie, Mantua and Queen Gauze Dresses;
Ladies' sewed Muslin Dresses, a new article;
4 cases Merinos, French, plain, and figured;
4 do. Ribbons, Plumes, Feathers, Flowers, children's Dresses and Pelisses;
1 do. Gloves, black and colored kid, chamois lin'd, merino, berlin, and lambs wool, fleecy lined and fur trimmed;
2 do. lambs-wool HOSIERY;
5 do. Furs, consisting of Chinchilla, Lynx, fitch, siberian squirrel, sable, and mock sable Muffs, Tippets, and Boas;
Ladies' cloak Collars, Flouncing and Trimming, in great variety;
Gentlemen's black lambs'-skin Travelling Caps;
4 cases Winter shoes and Boots, chamois lined:
With a great variety of other articles, the whole of which will be sold cheap, for cash or approved payment. JAMES BOWES.
December 16.

Charts, Musical Instruments, &c. &c.

PER GULNARE FROM LONDON.

WILLIAM L. AVERY, has just received an assortment of Charts, Log Paper, Royal Kent Bugles, (with six, seven, and eight keys);—very superior silver tipt cocoa and boxwood Flutes, with eight silver Keys; elastic plugg'd, common concert, and 3d Flutes, Violins, &c.

Instructions for the Kent Bugle, German Flute, Violin, &c.

ALSO.—Tortoise-shell Card Cases, jewel do. Letter Cases, (a new article) Pencil cases, with sundry other aticles.

☞ The above articles will be sold low for cash, or a short approved credit. Dec. 9.

RECITATIONS, &c.

"Admire, exult, weep, laugh—for *here*
"Is room for all such pleasure; MAN,
"Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear."

MR. SLADER solicits the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen, in a series of POETICAL EXERCISES, and *Rhetorical Illustrations*; the first course of which will take place on Tuesday evening next, (20th inst.) in the Mechanics' Lecture Room, Church street. In the course of the evening, Mr. S. will personate a variety of widely distinct characters, exemplifying the respective departments of Elocution; descending gradually from the highest field of pathetic declamation, to the lowest walks of *chaste broad humour*. His selections for Tuesday evening, (catalogues of which will be found in the Room) will afford an opportunity for the display of *versality* in the science of Rhetoric.

N. B.—As the whole will be represented in character, several unavoidable intervals will be enlivened by appropriate Music.

☞ Doors open at half-past 6 o'clock, and the recitations will be commenced at 7 precisely.

Admittance.—Double Ticket (admitting a Lady and Gentleman) 2s. 0d.
Single Ticket, 1s. 6d.

To be obtained at the Bookstores, and at Mr. Williams', immediately under the Hall.
December 16, 1836.

Just Published,

And for sale at the Courier Office:

THE

New-Brunswick Almanack, FOR 1837.

PLAN OF THE TOWN OF HALIFAX, INCLUDING THE NORTH AND SOUTH SUBURBS.

A FEW COPIES of the above work may be had at the Circulating Library. Price 5s. each. A. R. TRURO.
December 9, 1836.

Pictou Coals.

THE cargo of the schooner *Industry*, about 60 chaldrons best PICTOU COALS, is offered for sale by the subscribers at the lowest market rate.
Dec. 9. *Ratchford & Lugrin.*

TOBACCO.—30 Kegs very superior FIG TOBACCO, ex *P. I. Nevius*, from New York, for sale by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.
Dec. 9.

Fire Insurance Stock.

FORTY shares of the Capital Stock of the *Saint John Fire Insurance Company*, for sale by early application to JOHN V. THURGAR.

POST OFFICE, St. John, Dec. 8, 1836.

THE Mails for Halifax, Miramichi, Dorchester, Cumberland, &c. will be closed on Wednesday, at 3 P. M.

WATCHES, &c. &c.

The subscriber, has just received per ship *Elizabeth*, from Liverpool:—

A LARGE assortment of WATCHES, consisting of Detached Patent Levers, full jewelled, with silver Dials, richly ornamented; plain and fancy, cap'd and jewell'd Vertical do.; which together with his former stock of Clocks, Watches, rich and well assorted Jewellery, fine and German silver table and tea, Desert, Mustard and salt spoons; fine and German silver and silver plated sugar tongs; silver Pencils; silver Thimbles; plain and stone set, fine and jeweller's Gold Finger Rings; Fine Gold top and Drop Ear-rings; red and white Cornelian ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies' mourning and other Broaches, in variety; silver and plated Watch Guard Chains, seals and Keys; Music Boxes; A few ACCORDIANS, first quality, extra keys; improved single and double draw Perspective Glasses; Barometers and Thermometers; and a variety of other Articles, he offers for sale at the lowest Market prices, for Approved Payment.
JAMES AGNEW,
Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweller, &c.
Dock Street, St. John, N. B. Nov. 25, 1836.

Lever Watches, &c.

The Subscriber has received per late arrivals—

AN assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and silver, Patent Lever and Verticle Watches, *Massey's Patent Log and Sounding Machine*, universally adopted by the Royal Navy.

Also on hand, Jewellery, silver, German silver, and Plated Tea, Table, Mustard, salt Spoons and Sugar Tongs; silver and German silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases; Leads for do.; Double and single Tangent screw Quadrants; Wooden and Brass Compasses; Telescopes; Thermometers; Eight Day clocks, &c. &c.
WILLIAM HUTCHINSON,
Oct. 28. *Coffee House Corner.*

☞Notice.

THE Subscriber requests that all persons indebted to him, either by Note or Book account, will call and pay the same within three months from the date hereof; otherwise their respective accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.
MATTHEW BOWES.
Carleton, November 10, 1836.

Notice.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of GEORGE ROBINSON, late of St. John, N. B., deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to
JAMES WOODD, } *Executors.*
JAMES LATTA. }
Nov. 25, 1836.

Corbett & Trentowsky

Beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that they are opening at their Store, (*the stone Building in Prince Wm. Street, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Robertson,*) a choice assortment of Fall and Winter Goods;

CONSISTING OF—

CHINCHILLI, Ermine, Swan, Lynx, Mink and a variety of other fur Muffs and Boas;
Cleopatras, a new and handsome article;
Black, blue, rifle and olive Cloths; Ladies' ditto.
Fancy Cassimeres and Buckskins; Petersham, Pilot Cloths and Bear skin;
3-4 and 6-4 Merinos, plain, jacquard and double milled; rich Edinburgh, filled centre, Thibet, worsted and Scotch Shawls, and Travelling Handkerchiefs; silk Pocket Handkerciefs;
Crape, Satin, sewing Silk;
Thibet Chenile bordered Hankerchiefs;
Black and fancy Bandannas; full front rich satin, Spanish cloth and silk Stocks, with bows and long ends; Black, white, and coloured kid Gloves, plain, [illegible] furred; worsted and Berlin do.;
Silk and Lace Gloves and kid Mitts;
Black and white silk Hose and Half Hose;
Black, white and grey worsted and lambs-wool Hose and Half Hose;
Merino and cotton (embroidered fronts) Hose;
Gros de Naples, plain and figured damask Satin, for Cloaking;
Plain, figured and emboss'd Satins and Sarsnets;
Rich Challi, Mantua and Poplin Dresses;
A rich white figured Blond Dress,
Silk Velvets; blond and gymp Quilling, plain, fancy and with edge; blond Laces, Nets and Veils; lace and muslin Collars and Capes; Artificial Flowers and Plumes;
Gauze and sewing silk Scarfs and Handkerchiefs,
Grey, black and blue Beaver Bonnets;
Silk Cords and Tassals; Ribbons;
Rich Ribbon Belts; red, white and yellow Flannels; Rogers' Patent Flannel, warranted not to shrink in washing;
Scotch, Kidderminster, and Brussels Carpeting and Rugs;
Rosewood Writing Desks; Travelling ditto.
And a variety of other GOODS.

All which they offer at the lowest prices for ready payment, either Wholesale or Retail.

☞ A further supply of London Goods expected by the brig *Gulnare* from London.
St. John, Nov. 25.

☞Notice.

THE subscriber being desirous of settling his Accounts, requests all persons having demands against him, to present them; and all those indebted, are required to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be given to an Attorney for collection.
22d Nov. 1836. JAMES HOWARD.

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.

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 ROBRETSON.

Oranges, Cigars, & Cherry Brandy.

JUST RECEIVED:—25 Hundred fine Jamaica Oranges, in fine order; a few thousand choice Cigars:—and from *London* direct a lot of superior Cherry Brandy. Apply at the *Hibernian Hotel*, or *City Restorateur*, Water street
Nov. 25. JAMES NETHERY.

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.

☞Notice.

THE subscriber has, as formerly, to intimate to his friends, that he has received by the *Saint Andrew*, GARRISON, from Liverpool, a further assortment of GOODS, consisting of 1 bale Merinos, bombazetts, shalloons, camblets, &c.; 3 cases Hats, assorted, and cloth caps; 3 ditto STATIONERY, viz: bill, cash, journal, ledger and quire books, &c. reams satin, wove, and laid post, pot, foolscap, and fine yellow satin Paper; reams blue, yellow, green, and red double crown Printing ditto; blotting do.; black, red and fancy sealing wax; Quills and Wafers; 3 bundles spades; 3 ditto shovels; 1 cask miners' ditto; 3 casks Hardware, consisting of Japanned coal scoops, dust pans with covers, candlesticks complete, brass-head, round joint fire irons, sailors' palms and hooks, drawing knives; plastering, pointing, and glazing trowels; plated candlesticks, silver mounted, &c. &c. which, with his former new and fashionable stock on hand, will be sold low. EDW. C. WADDINGTON.
2d December, 1836.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

Prince William Street.

NEW BOOKS, STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, &c. just received per ship Elizabeth from Liverpool, for sale by the subscriber.
November 25, 1836. A. R. TRURO.

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.

Cheap School Books & Stationery,

JUST RECEIVED,

WILLIAM L. AVERY, has received, an assortment of School Books, Stationery, &c.; Prayer Books, plain and gilt; Missals: Kirk Psalm Books; which he will sell at reduced prices. Also, RULED PAPER, for Ledgers, Journals, Day and Letter Books; Copying Paper, &c. which can be made up at the shortest notice. Likewise, an assortment of Binding Material.

W. L. A. returns his most grateful thanks to the inhabitants of St. John and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and hopes by strict attention and punctuality to merit their future patronage.
October 14.

Butter.

NOW Landing from Truro, N. S., 1 ton prime Butter, *in small packages*. For sale from the Wharf, by
Dec. 2. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Just Published,

And for sale at Mr. *Truro's* Circulating Library, Prince William street, and Mr. *Nelson's* Book store, No. 3, Cross street, St. John; and also by Mr. *Stark*, Teacher, and Mr. *Foshay*, sussex Vale,

AN APPEAL

TO THE

Presbyterians of New Brunswick,

On the late trial and suspension of the REV. DAVID SYME, Province Missionary.

By William Livingstone, C. M.
Dec. 2, 1836.

New Grocery & Liquor Store.

JOHN THOMSON & SON,

RESPECTFULLY intimate to the inhabitants of Saint John and Vicinity, that they have opened that New store, opposite Mr. HATFIELD's Brick building, Water street, with an assortment of *Teas, Groceries, Fruits, Spices, Liquors, &c.* and trust, by keeping GENUINE ARTICLES, and selling with the smallest remunerating profit, to merit a share of public patronage.

TEAS—direct from the Hon. East India Company's Warehouse, Halifax,—genuine as imported.

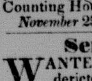
COFFEE—roasted and ground daily.

☞ *Ship Stores* put up at the shortest notice.
Dec. 2, 1836.

Want Situations,

THREE Portuguese Young Men, now arrived here from Demerary, for shopmen, servants, or grooms. If any person want either of them, be pleased to leave his name and habitation at this Office. Dec. 2.

For Liverpool, 26th Dec'r.



THE A. 1. Copper fastened ship "Majestic" 698 tons per register, Charles Hare, Commander, offers a most eligible opportunity for the above port. For passage apply to Captain Hare or at the Counting House of JOHN M. WILMOT.
November 25, 1836.

Servants Wanted.

WANTED, in a Gentleman's Family, near Fredericton, a good Indoor Servant, used to waiting at Table, &c. Inquire at Mr. F. E. BECKWITH's store, Fredericton. Oct. 21.

BEEF.—25 Barrels very superior Ox BEEF; 120 ditto common Country BEEF,—repacked here, and in a good prime shipping order. For sale low by. *RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.*
Nov. 25.

CORN MEAL.—100 Barrels CORN MEAL, now landing, ex '*Francis*.' For sale by
October 21. J. T. HANFORD.

Prices Current.

Anchors,	42s a 45s	NAVAL STORES,	
Butter,	1s 4d a 1s 6	Tar,	16s 3d
Barley, pot.	20s	Pitch,	17s 6d
pearl,	26s	Coal Tar,	16s 3 a 17s 6
Beef, Quebec,	none	Turpentine,	
Nova Scotia,	35s a 40s	Oils, raw,	5s 6d a 5s 9d
Irish Tierce,	120s	boiled linseed,	5s 9d
Bacon, cwt.	78s	sperm,	-
Bread, Navy,	25s a 26s 3d	porpoise,	-
Pilot, bbl.	27s 6d a 30s	pale seal,	4s
Brandy,	8s	Oakum,	-
Coals, Orrel, chal.	none	Oatmeal, cwt.	a 25s
Pemberton,	45s	Paints, black,	45s 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	none
Corn Meal,	27s 6d		
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	55s 57s	Rum, Jamaica,	5s 3d
fine,	55s	Demerara,	4s 6d
middlings,	48s 9d	Sugar, raw,	60s a 63s
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 2d
Pickled, bl.	16s 3 a 17 6	Tea, 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,	30s	Hyson skin	3s 8 a 4s
Glass,	-	Timber, red pine,	20s
Gin,	6s a 6s 6d	White do.	30s
Hams,	8d a 3 1-2d	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 10	Madeira,	10s a 12s 6d
Refined,	£25	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 2s 10d	Whiskey,	7s a 7s 6d

Bills on England, 10 a 11 per cent. premium.
New York, 1 1-2 a 2 per cent. "
Halifax, 2 1-2 a 3 " discount.

CENTRAL
Fire Insurance Company.

AT a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, called in pursuance of the provisions of the Charter for the purpose of investigating the affairs and proceedings of the Company, held at the office of the Company in Fredericton, on Wednesday the 23d November, 1836.

PRESENT,

Mr. B. Wolhaupter, *President*,
Mr. Fisher, Mr. Hartt, Coy, Chesnut, Barker, Smith, M'Pherson. } *Directors.*

Shareholders.

Amasa Coy, Rev. Dr. Somerville, Thomas Pickard, John Gregory, J. L. Marsh, H. G. Clopper, W. I. Bedell, H. Fisher, Jun., G. F. S. Berton, Jonathan Taylor, David Currier, James Cameron, A. P. Coy, S. D. M'Pherson, Thomas Bradley, Thomas R. Barker, Joshua Dunn, Thomas Bowden, John Davis, Samuel Akerley, John A. Beckwith, Doctor Allan, J. S. Beek, W. A. M'Lean, A. T. Coburn, Thomas Stewart, John Simpson, Thomas Gardiner, Andrew Payne, Oliver Smith, John T. Smith, Asa Coy, James Willox, J. Gaynor, Richard Staples, John Harding, G. A. Munroe, R. Fulton, F. Beverly;—*Proprietors of 2,046 Shares, and holding Proxies for 1,726 Shares.*

RESOLVED, That the President and Directors of the Insurance Company do explain those transactions with the Central Bank which have called forth Mr. Simpson's assertion, that the Directors have been guilty of a breach of faith with the Central Bank.

The Board thereupon submit the record of their proceedings, connected with the transactions in question, and enter into an explanation of their conduct.

The Meeting thereupon adjourned until the following morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, 24th Nov. 1836.

PRESENT.

Mr. B. Wolhaupter, *President.*
Mr. Fisher, Mr. Hartt, Coy, Chestnut, Barker, Smith, M'Pherson, } *Directors.*

Shareholders.

Amasa Coy, Thomas Pickard, W. I. Bedell, G. F. S. Berton, David Currier, A. P. Coy, H. Fisher, Jun., G. A. Munroe, James Cameron, Jonathan Taylor, W. F. Hathaway, Thomas Barker, Doctor Allan, Thomas Gardiner, J. S. Beek, John Gregory, Oliver Smith, W. A. M'Lean, J. T. Smith, A. T. Coburn, Samuel Akerley, J. Gaynor, F. Beverley, J. L. Marsh, John Davis, Joshua Dunn, John Harding, Asa Coy, J. A. Beckwith, Thomas Stewart, Thomas Bowden, Robert Fulton, George Sutherland, Thomas Bradley, and S. D. M'Pherson;—*Proprietors of 1,797 Shares, and holding Proxies for 1,030 Shares.*

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the conduct of the Directors of the Central Fire Insurance Company, in all their transactions with the Central Bank, merit, and meet the approbation of this Meeting, and that there are no grounds whatever for the report, that the said Directers were guilty of a breach of faith with the Central Bank.

On motion of Mr. Gregory, seconded by Mr. Gaynor,—

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That this Meeting, after a patient and careful examination of the proceedings of the Board of Directors, are of opinion that their proceedings have been just and honourable, and the affairs of the Company have been conducted by the said Board, with *integrity*.—and that this Meeting has full confidence in the said Board, as at present constituted, and recommend that the present *vacancy* in the Board be filled up in terms of the Charter.—And further Resolved, unanimously, That in the opinion of this Meeting, the Directors are justly entitled to the thanks of the Stockholders.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That this Meeting regret the resignation of the late President, JOHN SIMPSON, Esquire, and tender to him their thanks for the exertion he made in organizing the company.

RESOLVED, That the proceedings of this Meeting be published, under the directions of the Board of Directors, and the following Committee from the Stockholders, viz: Doctor Allan, G. F. S. Berton, and John Gregory, Esquires.

RESOLVED, That Joseph Gaynor, Esquire, take the Chair: Whereupon, Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Meeting are due to the President, (Mr. Wolhaupter,) for his patient, impartial, and attentive conduct during the present investigation.

Wm. M'Beath, *Secretary.*
Certified,—
(Signed) COLIN ALLAN, M. D. GEORGE F. S. BERTON, JOHN GREGORY. } *Committee.*

Winter Arrangement of the Mails.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday—From Fredericton, at 12, M. and from Nova Scotia, via Digby, at 5, P. M.
Wednesday—From Saint Andrews, at 12 M.
Thursday—From Fredericton, at 12 M.
Saturday—From Halifax, Dorchester, &c. at 10 A. M. and from Saint Andews, at 12 M.

DEPARTURES.

Monday—For Fredericton, at 11 A. M.
Wednesday—For Dorchester, Miramichi, Halifax, &c. at 1 P. M. and for Saint Andrews, at 6 P. M.
Friday—For Fredericton and Canada, at 11 A. M.
Saturday—For Nova Scotia, via Digby, at 7 P. M. and for St Andrews, at 6 P. M.

Post Office, Saint John, Nov. 24, 1836.

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.*

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 Barlow, from London,
13 Packages of BRITISH GOODS.

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

In Store, 20 barrels Pork, 15 hhds. Sugar, 20 chests Tea. The whole of which will be sold at very low rates for cash or approved Notes, by
ROBERTSON & HATTON.
October 21, 1836.

Just Published,

A TREATISE ON INFANT BAPTISM,

Shewing the Scriptural grounds and Historical evidence of that Ordinance; together with a brief exposition of the Baptismal offices of the Church of England.

By the Rev. James Robertson, A. M. Missionary from the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts. Price 6s. 3d.

Printed at the Nova Scotian Office, Halifax, and for sale in this city at the store of Messrs. J. & H. Kinnear, the Circulating Library, and at the different Book stores. October 21, 1836.

Commissariat.

THE following Notice to the Out-Pensioners of His Majesty's Royal Hospital, Chelsea, is published for the information and guidance of the Out-Pensioners residing in New-Brunswick.

Notice to the Out-Pensioners of His Majesty's Royal Hospital, Chelsea,

(Including the Ordnance Military Pensioners) who reside in the Colonies and are paid their Pensions through the Officers of the Commissariat Department.

It having been determined that in future a solemn declaration shall be substituted in lieu of the Oath hitherto required to be taken by the Out-Pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea. Notice is hereby given by the Lords and others, Commissioners for managing the affairs of said Hospital, that henceforward a Declaration according to the following form shall be made by the Out-Pensioners, instead of the Affidavit heretofore required.

FORM OF DECLARATION.

Name of the Pensioner ——— ———
Regiment or Corps, ——— ———
s. d.
Rates of Pension. ——— ———

I , do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I am an Out-Pensioner of His Majesty's Royal Hospital at Chelsea, and that I was admitted on the Pension List on the day of from the above Regiment, commanded by that I was then aged about years, and had served in the Army years, as under, and was discharged in consequence of and that I am not in the receipt of any other Naval or Military Allowance or Pension from the Public besides the Pension I receive from the said Hospital, at the above rate per diem (except) and that I now reside at And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously, and believe the same to be true.

STATEMENT OF SERVICE.

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

Declared before me, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this day of

FORM OF RECEIPT.

s. d.
Regiment of *per diem.*

I do hereby acknowledge to have received of T. C. BROOKSBANK, Esq. Agent for the Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, by the hands of acting on behalf of the sum of being the full amount of my pay, as a Pensioner of the said Hospital, for days from the day of to both days included. *5 per cent being deducted, pursuant to Act of Parliament, passed in the 28th year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Second.

£ *Sterling. Place. Date.*
Witness. Pensioners' Signature.

* In some instances 2 1-2 per cent is only to be deducted—and in others, of Ordnance Military Pensioners, discharged prior to the year 1831, the Pension is to be issued without any deduction, the receipt must be altered accordingly in such cases.

With a view to prevent any misapprehension on the part of the said Pensioners residing in the Colonies, as respects the mode and periods of making the Declaration in question, and of obtaining the payment of their Pensions, they are advised to pay particular attention to the following Instructions, viz:

The Declaration according to the above form is to be made by the Pensioner, in the presence of, and to be subscribed by, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, on or immediately after the 1st day of *January, April, July,* and *October*, in each year, and with the receipt appended thereto, is afterwards to be delivered by the Pensioner to the Commissariat Officer of the District or Station in which he resides and who will thereupon issue to him his pension in the usual manner.

In order to ensure the punctual payment of pensions in the Colonies, the Pensioners who are permitted to reside there, should, upon their arrival at the District or Station fixed upon for their residence, present themselves to the Commissariat Officer in charge of such District or Station, and produce their Instruction Papers and the Certificate, furnished from Chelsea Hospital, shewing the periods to which their Pensions have been issued prior to their quitting the United Kingdom, and they must afterwards, at the commencement of each quarter, regularly comply with the directions above specified as respects the execution of the Declaration, and the delivery thereof to the Commissariat Officer.

Royal Hospital Chelsea, 27th July, 1836.

Printed Declarations according to the above form, for the Pensions due on the first of January next, may be obtained at the Commissariat Office at St. John, and from the Commissariat Issuers at Fredericton and St. Andrews.

Commissariat, New Brunswick, St. John, Nov. 15, 1836.

RYE Flour & Corn Meal.—200 Barrels landing ex brig 'Tom Cringle,' from Philadelphia, for sale by
Nov. 11. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Wheat and Flour.

3000 BUSHELS WHEAT; 50 barrels Super Fine Danzic FLOUR: For sale by W. H. STREET & RANNEY.
October 7, 1836.

Port Wine.

A SMALL supply of 'HUNT's' very superior Old PORT WINE, just received, and for sale in cases, hogsheads, and pipes, by
Nov. 11. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

William James Corbet,

HAS just arrived from England, and is now opening at the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Robertson & Hatton, in Prince William Street, a splendid assortment of

BRITISH GOODS,

—consisting of—Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Petershams, Bearskins, Pilot Cloths, Ladies' and Gents' Cloaks, silk Handkerchiefs, Gauze and crape do., Muffs, Tippets, Boas; London and Manchester Prints; challi Dresses; Lace Veils; Blond Gauze; Laces, Edgings; Book, Jaconet, and other Muslins; Merinos; plain and figured Gro-de-Naples; Irish Linen: Diapers; Lawns; French Cambrics; Ribbons; Jewellery; Dressing Cases; Work Boxes; Writing Desks; Gents. fine Beaver Hats; kid, lace, and silk Gloves and Mitts; Hosiery; Stays, &c.&c. Which are offered for sale wholesale and retail at unusually low prices.

A few very superior Gents. Frock and Dresss Coats, Vests and Pantaloons.
October 21.

Whiskey.

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

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

TEA.

A FEW Chests of Fine BOHEA, just received from the *E. I. Company's Warehouse*, at Halifax, for sale by JAS. T. HANFORD.
October 14.

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.

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, N. SMITH DE MILL, } Trustees.
St. John, 23d September, 1836.

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR

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

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.

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.

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.*

Blankets, Slops, &c.

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

BALES Winter Slops, Carpetings and Hearth Rugs, Rose and Fancy Point Blankets, Flushings and Pilot Cloths, cotton, Twist, Grey and White Shirtings, Blue & Brown Petershams, Broad cloths and cassimeres, Red and White Flannels, candlewick, Bedticks, Bombazettes, Merinos & camlets, checks and Brown Hollands, cases Gilt and Fancy Buttons, Sewing Silk, and Twist, Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, Umbrellas, &c. Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Sarsnetts, Furniture Prints, &c.
Oct 28. *RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.*

MAIL STAGE
Between St. John & Fredericton.

THE subscriber begs to notify the Public, that his Mail stage now leaves St. John every Monday, at 11 o'clock, for Fredericton, where it arrives the next day at noon; and starts on its return to this city on Wednesday at noon, and arrives the day following at 1 p. m. Passengers going by this conveyance, may depend on punctuality and comfort.—Packages left at Mr. M'LEOD's Inn, Fredericton, or at Mr. THOS PARKS', Dock street, in this city, or at the subscriber's residence in Portland, will be taken charge of, and carefully carried and delivered. Applications for Passage may be also had as above.
Dec. 2. JAMES BRADLEY.

SAINT JOHN
Stage Coach Company.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Line extended to Saint Andrews.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the stage for Amherst will in future leave Saint John at 9 o'clock every Monday morning, and stop at the following places:

Ketchum's, - *Hammond River Bridge,*
Hayes', - *Norton,*
Cougle's, - *Sussex Vale.*

where good beds and every convenience will be afforded travellers. The stage will leave Cougle's on Tuesday morning, and arrive the same evening at Dorchester, where it will remain for the night; and on Wednesday, will proceed to Amherst, returning the same day to Dorchester. It will start on Thursday morning from Dorchester, stop at Sussex Vale for the night, and arrive in Saint John on Friday afternoon.

The rate of Passage is fixed at 3d per mile, including customary travelling baggage, which will cost the passenger 25s. to the Bend of Peticodiac, about 30s. to Dorchester, and 37s. 6d to Amherst.

Applications for passage from St. John to be made at Mr. John Lockhart's, North side King's square.

JOHN C. VAIL,
XENOPHON COUGLE,
Dec. 2. JOHN LOCKHART.

The Proprietors have further to notify the Public, that they have made arrangements for extending their line of stages to *Saint Andrews*, for which place a coach will leave Williams', in Carleton, every Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, and will start at the same hour on Wednesdays from Saint Andrews, on its return.

Packages, &c. left at Mr. Williams', in Carleton, or at Mr. Donald Ross's, south Market wharf, will be attended to. Passage, 25s. with the usual allowance of baggage. Dec. 2.

Accommodation Stage,

Between Saint John and Fredericton.

☞THROUGH IN ONE DAY☜

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

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

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

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

W.G.LAWTON

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

BLACK and colored SILK VELVETS; Plain and fancy Ribbons;
Black and col'd Silks, plain and fig'd sarsnets; Barcelona, Brussels, Thibet and fill'd handk'fs, Thibet Shawls, black crapes, laces, netts, Quillings, Infant's cambric caps, rich lace Veils, Muslin Frock Bodies, bonnet shapes, stays, Lambs Wool and worsted Hosiery of every size, Kid, beaver, doe, Berlin, and lin'd Gloves, Muffs, Boas, Operas and Swan Stocks, Superfine blue and black cloths, Ladies' habit do. A beautiful assortment of fig'd and plain merinos, Fancy printed cottons and Furnitures, Regatta stripes, lining cambrics & Jaconets, Grey and white Shirtings, twill'd cottons, Red, Blue and white Flannels, Serges, Baize, Drugget, padding, canvas, Osnaburg, Boys' belts, Diapers, towelling, damask table Linen, Lastings, Shalloons, Jeans, Ginghams, Valencia Vesting, worsted Shawls, Jacconet book and check'd Muslins, Sheet waddings, cotton warp, boys cloth caps, Men's beaver and silk Hats, Also,
Eight Trunks, containing,
One thousand pairs Ladies Boots & Clogs, ass'd. The whole of which will be disposed of at the very lowest market prices.
St. John, Oct. 21.

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 taps;
5 Boxes patent metallic wick Mould candles;

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

EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.
11th Nov. 1836.

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 bedtick; 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.

MILL SAWS.—60 ROWLAND'S Philadelphia MILL SAWS, assorted sizes, just received, and for sale low, if applied for immediately.
Nov. 25. *RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.*

Copper, Iron, &c.

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

Herrings and Pollock.

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

Received per brig Emerald:

1 ROLL, of 14 cwt. SHEET LEAD, for Scuppers; *Also, in store,*
300 Barrels Superfine and Fine FLOUR,
100 ditto Corn Meal; 60 do. Canso HERRINGS.
Sept. 23. JAMES OTTY.

RUM AND SUGAR.

The Subscriber offers for sale, just landed:

50 PUNS. high proof Jamaica RUM; 20 hhds. and 100 barrels very choice SUGAR. *JAMES T. HANFORD.*
September 23.

Lines, Twines, &c.

JUST received, per *Pink*, from London: a further supply of Cod, Pollock, and Mackerel LINES; Salmon and Seine TWINES; and Herring NETS. For sale by
Sept. 23. JAMES T. HANFORD.

MOLASSES.

30 PUNCHEONS choice MOLASSES; just landed, and for sale by
Sept. 23. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Extract of Wild Thyme,

FOR the cure of Chapped Hands, broken Chilblains, excoriated Nipples, &c: For sale at the Circulating Library.
October 7. A. R. TRURO.

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.

Antigua Sugar.

81 HOGSHEADS, 6 Tierces, } Bright Antigua SUGAR;
Just received, and for sale low from the Wharf.
Nov. 4. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Paints, per Glasgow,

400 KEGS WHITE LEAD, 100 do. Green PAINT,
50 do. black ditto; 30 do. red ditto;
Oct. 14. J. & H. KINNEAR.

New Wholesale Woollen and Manchester Warehouse,

NELSON STREET, SAINT JOHN.

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

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

Together with a variety of other articles:—the whole comprising a Stock of Goods worthy the attention of Retailers and country merchants. Having been purchased for Cash in the markets, and selected with the utmost care by the Subscriber, they are now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.
October 28. HUGH DOHERTY.

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' satinnett shoes; two cases of well assorted ribbons; and 2 do. Gentlemen's Beaver Hats, with a great variety of cultery, 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.*

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE Subscribers having entered into Co-Partnership, beg to acquaint the public that they intend carrying on the Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods Business, under the firm of CORBETT & TRENTOWSKY, in the stone building in Prince William street, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Robertson.

WILLIAM JAMES CORBETT,
A. C. O. TRENTOWSKY.
St. John, Nov. 25, 1836.

Canada Flour & Pork.

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

SUPERFINE, Fine, and Fine Middlings, FLOUR, from the Gananogue Mills.
Prime and Prime Mess PORK—for sale from the wharf by
Nov. 11. *Ratchford & Lugrin.*

Chain, Anchors, Blocks, &c.

1 CHAIN, 1 1-8 inch, 90 fathoms, 2 Anchors, 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.*

Agents for the Chronicle.

Fredericton, - S. MILLER, Esquire,
Woodstock, - J. BEDELL, "
Sussex Vale, - Major EVANSON,
Richibucto, - JAMES D. WELDON, Esq
Norton, - Mr JOHN ELLIOTT.
Gagetown, - W. F. BONNELL, Esq.
St. Andrews, - WM. KERR, Esq.

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 banaister 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 emolument, it will be sold at the cost of paper and printing.
Oct. 12. STEPHEN HUMBERT.

Pork, Flour, Corn Meal.

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

Just Received,

Per ship Aid-de-Camp, from London:

2 CASKS of PICKLES & SAUCES, viz: Mushroom and Walnut Ketchup; Hervey 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.