THE

Weekly Chronicle

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The Chronicle,

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Weekly Almanack.

NOVEMBER.	S. R.	S. S.	MOON.	H W.
12 Saturday,	6 54	6 7	34	1 36
13 Sunday,	6 55	6 8	48	2 28
14 Monday,	6 57	6 10	6	3 27
15 Tuesday,	6 58	6 11	25	4 34
16 Wednesday,	6 59	6 morn		5 49
17 Thursday,	6 1	5 0	40	7 5
18 Friday,	6 2	5 1	52	8 5

First Quarter, 15th, 1h 11m even.

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: L. H. DeVeber, Esquire.

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

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

Miscellany.

From the Diary of a London Clergyman.

THE WIDOW.

A new acquaintance.—How formed.—Character.—Dress.—Expression.—The Widow's illness.—My first introduction.—Her request.—My feelings.—Visit the Widow.—My reception.—Administer the Sacrament.—She goes into Devonshire.—Returns.—I make her an offer.—She declines it.

About three years after I had finally settled in London, a pew was taken in the chapel to which I had been appointed as alternate preacher, by a lady, who had become an object of some curiosity in the neighbourhood. She lived in a small elegant house, near the chapel; saw no company, as it was reported, and had lately returned from New South Wales. She always wore black, though not weeds; and her dress was of the simplest kind. I should probably never have remarked her, but that I observed on the alternate Sunday mornings, when I did not preach at the chapel, she was regularly to be seen at my church in the city. This attracted my attention, after a while; and, as she was extremely constant in her attendance, I felt an anxiety to know something about her. She was an interesting looking person; not handsome, but possessing a countenance of great intelligence, though commonly suffused with an expression of melancholy. The graceful simplicity of her dress was striking, and gave me an impression at once of a refined mind.—Indeed I have often observed, that in women there is a something positively intellectual in the style of their dress. It is true, that a woman of a highly-gifted mind may be an ungainly slattern: it is no less true, that a woman of a very ordinary measure of understanding may dress herself with great elegance: but, in the case of the slattern, though she possesses a strong and cultivated understanding, she will not have a refined mind; and, in the other case, a good figure, and a better taste of a fashionable milliner, will supply the absence of taste or refinement in the wearer. But you frequently see in woman, as she appears to society, with all the conventional graces of art about her, a certain unity which assimilates her with everything she wears. The appendages of costume are, as it were, identical with the person. Her dress appears part of herself, harmonizes with her mind, and is a sort of index to it. I grant that such women are a few of the rare exceptions to general rules; but they are occasionally to be met with, and such, as I afterwards found, was the fair widow of whom I have been speaking. Fair, she literally was, for her skin was like snow—and it was brightened by the lustre of a pair of brilliant but soft hazel eyes, that imparted to her features at once a glory and an expression beyond description fascinating. The beauty of her countenance consisted in its expression; for, with the exception of her eyes, she had not a single feature which would be pronounced even good; but it was the magic sympathy by which those features were blended into one harmonious whole, that gave them their peculiar charm. Every lineament united in that silent eloquence which speaks a language too pure for utterance, and addresses the soul rather than the outward ear. Hers was a beauty so little positive to the vulgar observer, that she passed with most persons who saw her as an ordinary woman—some allowing that she was good-looking, but few that she was pretty.

What I have now said of this interesting widow, I confess, I did not discover until I had become better known to her, which took place about a year after her first attendance at my church. She had, nevertheless, interested me greatly from the moment I beheld her. Her image almost haunted me; yet I forbore intruding upon her retirement, feeling that I could have no right, either positive or prescriptive, to impose my ministrations where they were not sought. At length I missed her for several successive Sundays. It occurred to me immediately that she had left town for a few weeks, to enjoy the benefit of the country air, as it happened to be the particular time of year when London disgorges its masses of population into those different towns upon the sea-coast, which have of late years swelled to a prodigious size, in order to be the recipients of those human swarms. I did not choose to make any inquiries at the widow's house, being aware of her extreme reluctance to admit strangers, and fearing lest she should attribute even such a common mark of attention to an officious desire to intrude myself upon her acquaintance.

One evening a note was put into my hand, written on common Bath paper, sealed with a black seal, neatly folded & directed, in a remarkably small, delicate hand. I opened it carelessly, imagining it to be some invitation to a party, for in this way I was in the habit of receiving great attention from different members of my congregation, who were principally persons of wealth and distinction. The contents of the paper were as follows:—

"Mrs. ——— presents her compliments to the Reverend Mr. ———, and should take it as a great favour, if he would do her the kindness of administering the sacrament to her, at twelve o'clock, to-morrow morning. She has been confined to her bed several weeks, which has prevented her from receiving it at the usual appointed periods, in the church. She trusts this will be a sufficient apology for the present intrusion.

"No. —, ——— street."

I immediately wrote a reply, simply stating, that I should have great pleasure in attending to her request. This, however, was not written merely in accordance with the conventional forms of a well-bred courtesy, but with the greatest sincerity; for I had long felt a desire to become known to this singular woman. I cannot tell why,—I never could explain to myself why,—but certain it is that she had interested me extremely. Many women younger, more beautiful, with the advantages of a higher rank in society, were just as regular at church, and just as earnest in their public devotions; still none had hitherto excited the least interest in my bosom. I could not account for this; yet I felt the fact was so. I was anything but a romantic man; neither was I apt to be roused to strong emotions; still a new feeling seemed to rise within me whenever I thought of this almost mysterious person.

I confess I retired to rest with a strong and strange impression on my mind. It haunted my sleep; I could not dismiss it. I rose the next morning early with a fluttering pulse, and a nervous excitement of body. I longed for the appointed hour of twelve to arrive; and yet, when I tho't of the interview to which I was summoned, a cold thrill passed through me. I could not at all analyze my feelings; to account for them was utterly out of the question; as I could recall nothing to my mind that should awaken them.

The hour of twelve came, and I proceeded to the widow's house. I was ushered up stairs, into a small drawing-room, furnished with a taste which greatly confirmed my preconceived notions of the mistress of the mansion. Not a useless thing was to be seen,—and yet every object was ornamental. I am naturally an unobserving person; I never look at objects in detail, and therefore, if called upon to describe what the room contained, I should scarcely be able to enumerate anything beyond the chairs and tables. The effect of the whole arrangement, however, could not escape my attention, insensible as I generally am to matters of this kind. There was the reflex of mind in everything my eye fell upon. There was an object evident, though not intended,—an intellectual keeping in the whole arrangement.

I had not been in the room above two minutes, when I was requested to walk up stairs, and ushered into the widow's dressing-room. She was reclining upon a sofa, dressed in a white wrapper of common English dimity. On her head was a plain cambric night-cap, with a single frill, that encircled her round, pale face, and added to the soft beaming of her bright but languid eyes, as they were occasionally animated by the excitement of conversation. She apologized for not rising as I entered, being still so weak, though gradually recovering from a severe attack of fever, that it was painful to her to remain long in an upright position. I begged she would make no apology, and expressed my satisfaction at seeing her in a state of convalescence. She moved her head gently, in acknowledgment of my civility, for just so she regarded it, but made no reply.

I felt embarrassed. She perceived it, and said, "I am anxious to return thanks to Almighty God, for raising me from a sick bed, and to show my sense of his mercies, by receiving the Sacrament at your hands." This appeal to my professional character gave an impulse to my feelings that instantly turned the current of my thoughts; and I told her how happy I should be to perform a duty at once so sacred and so consoling.

The conversation now took that turn which was likely to precede the administration of so solemn a rite. I soon perceived that her knowledge of Scripture was profound, and her reading in theology extensive and varied. Our discourse lasted at least two hours before she received the sacrament.

Her manner throughout this visit had been reserved, but not cold. Her voice had a low thrilling sweetness, which realized to my fancy that whispering of angels to children in sleep, so beautifully conceived and preserved among the national superstitions of Ireland. Amid all her elegance of mind and of manners there was an utter absence of art in everything she said or did. I was extremely gratified by the interview.

From this time I saw her at certain intervals. Her recovery was so slow, that she herself apprehended [illegible] drawing near: I, therefore, pressed her frequently. She was at length recommended change of air, as the only chance of restoring her. She accordingly went into Devonshire, and for upwards of four months, I neither saw nor heard anything of her.

Just before Christmas, Mrs. ——— returned to her small elegant house in town, completely recruited in health. I called a few days after. She received me in the drawing-room, with her usual reserve, and heard my congratulations with a bow: then diverted the conversation to a different theme. After a short visit, I expressed a hope to be allowed the honour of occasionally calling.

"It has been my habit, since my return from abroad, to live almost entirely alone: in fact, I have long desired to see no one, save the members of my establishment; for mine, sir, is not a mind that seeks its enjoyments in the active recreations of life. As my pastor, I can have no objection to be favoured with your occasional visits, as I trust my soul's interest would be likely to be advanced by such an intercourse with one whom I have now for some time looked up to as my spiritual director."

"I am flattered, madam, by your permission, and the more flattered, since I have had the good fortune to obtain your favourable opinion."

"Professionally," she replied, with a slight emphasis, "you have obtained it: but having had the honour of so slight a personal acquaintance with you, I am unwilling to be supposed to form an opinion, except upon tangible & justifiable grounds. I have certainly derived both gratification and instruction from your exertions in that ministry, in which I will have no doubt you will prove an efficient and valuable member."

There was something in her conversation constrained and formal, and I replied only by a bow. Appearing to feel that she had mixed up with her last observations less of urbanity than was her wont, she made some common-place remarks upon matters which I do not now remember, and I took my leave.

In spite of the dignity with which the sacred character of my profession invested me, I felt abashed in the presence of that singular woman. Whenever I visited her, I always found her manners the same in kind, though not in degree. Her reserve gradually abated; still I could never trace the slightest approach even to that familiarity generally admitted in social intercourse. I plainly perceived that her mind was not quite at ease. Young as she evidently was, for her age did not exceed thirty, it is not likely that any of the ordinary accidents of life would have so warped her woman's nature, as to contract her into all but a recluse. She never adverted in any way, to the cause of her love of solitude. Her conversation, though never gloomy was always grave; nor did she by any means, confine it to religious topics, though these were frequently the subjects upon which her mind seemed to ponder. Every visit which I paid to Mrs. ———, only increased my desire to repeat it; and, before I was well aware, it came home to my conviction almost with the shock of some great unexpected convulsion, that I loved her. I could not delude myself,—my heart pleaded guilty to the conviction.

Rumours soon began to prevail that I was paying my addresses to the secluded widow. This distressed me exceedingly, as I was fearful how it might operate upon a mind so sensitive as hers; but it appeared to produce no impression. The reports must have reached her ear, yet she seemed to disregard them altogether.—The unsullied dignity of her feelings kept her above the influence of such vulgar provocatives to annoyance. There was not the slightest alteration in her manner toward me, which had never approached to any thing like social familiarity: still she always gave me to suppose that my society was agreeable to her. My visits, in this way, continued for several months with little or no variation. I had not yet declared myself, but determined to do so, as the report of my intentions to the widow were becoming daily more and more prevalent. I made my sentiments known to her by letter. Her reply was characteristic.

"Mrs. ——— regrets that she cannot entertain Mr. ———'s proposal. She has determined never again to marry; but hopes, nevertheless, this will not deprive her of the occasional pleasure of his society, as usual."

I was mortified at this refusal; the more so as there was so little feeling expressed. There was a mystery in the character of this interesting being which I could not penetrate.

In spite of her gentle but cold rejection of me, my soul clung to her image with a fervour which I began to feel to be criminal, and strove to repress. The struggle was great, yet I in part prevailed. For [illegible] days [illegible] for nearly a fortnight; but by this time my mortification had somewhat subsided, and I renewed my visits.

Upon entering the room in which she was seated on a low ottoman, she rose with unusual quickness, her countenance glowing with a tender earnestness I had never before observed, and extended her hand. I placed mine within it, bowing somewhat distantly at the same time; and she said—

"My dear sir, I hope you have thought me neither cruel nor unkind, in declining the honour of so flattering an alliance as that which you have proposed to honour me. I have a vow in heaven which cannot be broken. Believe me, I esteem you highly; but there are reasons why I cannot marry you."

"My dear madam," I replied, with subdued emotion, "if there really are reasons, which you judge to be a positive bar to my happiness, I can have no right to urge you further. I must learn to bear my disappointment with patience, though I cannot do so without regret. Still, after what has passed, I feel it necessary for my own peace of mind, that I should cease to visit you."

"As you please; but favour me with your company to-morrow at twelve, and I wil endeavour to convince you that my rejection was not guided by caprice. I ove it to your kind and truly liberal feeling towards me, to disclose why I have declined becoming united to you by the nearest and dearest of all ties."

I promised to call on the following morning, and took my leave.

[*To be continued.*]

Nassau, N. P., Sept. 10.

OBITUARY.—After the length of time that has elapsed since the sailing of the James Laurie, for Liverpool, and observing that the relatives and many of the friends of the Munnings' family appear to have given up all hope of the safety of that vessel, or any one who was in her, it would bear the aspect of apathy to the date of departed worth, longer to delay the melancholy task of giving to the world some small memorial of the prominent subject of this Obituary; for, in taking a retrospective glance at the occurrences of this interesting nature, connected with this colony, for a number of years, we cannot bring to mind any one so calculated to call forth the sympathy and regret of the community. The early part of the 25th March last, was somewhat squally and threatening; but Capt. Findlater being anxious to get out of the harbour without delay, as the wind was fast veering to the westward, which might detain the vessel in port for several days, the passengers with their luggage hurried on board, and the bar was passed only a few minutes before the wind had come round to the north-west.—By [illegible] o'clock it blew a strong gale from that quarter, but being so far as to allow a course to be shaped out to sea from among the islands, the brig made sail, and was soon out of sight from town. The weather throughout the night was wild and stormy, and in the morning fears were expressed for the safety of the James Laurie; and these fears were some days afterwards increased, by several articles which had been on board, being found on the shores of Abaco. No less than thirteen passengers, besides the master and crew, were hurried into Eternity, it must be presumed, in a very short time after their departure from hence, who, it is reasonable to believe, perished that night, or the day after.

The most distinguished individual among the unfortunate beings who were thus doomed to perish, under the dispensations of an inscrutable Providence, was the Honorable William V. Munnings, a native of England, of most respectable connexions, but he had resided so long among us that he was considered as one of ourselves; and the mention of his name is associated with familiar and estimable reminiscences of his excellent and useful character. Mr. Munnings, indeed, filled a high station in this community—one of the highest in the Colony. He presided at the Council Board, and in the General Court of these Islands during a period of about thirty years, with honour to himself, and advantage to the public. As a judge he was learned, impartial, attentive, and penetrating; his conceptions were clear, his expressions strong; and his directions to the Jury were generally enlightening, and forcible. He was on three several occasions called to the honors of a higher, and perhaps, more responsible situation, in the administration of the Government of the Colony, in the absence of different Governors; the duties of which he discharged in a manner that obtained the approbation of his Sovereign and the respect of the people of these Islands.

Mrs. Munnings, who was among the lost, and was taking with her to England two of her grand children, daughters of the present Chief Justice, Mr. Lees; was a Lady well known and respected in this [illegible] her to assist all who were in need of relief in any way: and whose elegant hospitalities were always open to the deserving. Mrs. Kitson, another passenger, an English Lady, had recently been a resident in this Island, and was not so generally known. She was a lady of virtue and piety. Her late husband, Capt. Kitson, of the Royal Engineers, was a gentlemanly and pious man. She had lost him after a comparatively short illness. The afflicted widow had just seemed to rise from the overwhelming blow, when she was summoned, with her three children, to meet her late husband in "another and better world!" What worthier expression of sympathy can be given than seriously to turn to the volume of *true consolation*, and read what was written for our instruction—"Be still, and know that I am God!" The other unfortunate sufferers the writer was not acquainted with—except Capt. John Findlater, who was an active, attentive and enterprising ship-master, and had a wife and young children in Liverpool, to lament his early loss.

The family of Mr. Lees have a peculiar claim to the spontaneous sympathy of the public. Their affliction is more severe than that of the mournfully pious Young, when he wrote thus:—

"Insatiable Archer! could not one suffice?
"Thy shaft flew thrice, and thrice my peace was slain;
"And thrice, ere thrice yon moon had filled her horn."

In one fell hour, by one fell stroke of Fate, four of the dearest members of that family were cut off from all hopes and joys of mortal life.

"Life's little stage is a small eminence,
"Inch-high above the grave; that home of man,
"Where dwells the multitude; we sigh, and while
"We sigh, we sink, and are whate'er we deplor'd
"Lamenting o'er lamented, all are lost!

In the island of Ceylon the Jackdaws are extremely impudent and troublesome; and it is found very difficult to exclude them from the houses, which on account of the heat are built open, and much exposed to intruders. In the town of Colombo, where they are in the habit of picking up bones and other things from the streets and yards, and carrying them to the tops of the houses, a battle usually takes place for the plunder, to the great annoyance of the people below, on whose head they shower down the loosened tiles, leaving the roofs exposed to the weather. They frequently snatch bread and meat from the dining-table, even when it is surrounded with guests, always seeming to prefer the company of man, as they are continually seen hopping about near houses, and rarely to be met with in woods or retired places. They are, however, important benefactors to the Indians, making ample compensation for their intrusion and knavery; for they are all voracious devourers of carrion and instantly consume all sorts of dirt, offal, or dead vermin; they, in fact, carry off those substances, which, if allowed to remain, would, in that hot climate, produce the most obnoxious smells, and probably give rise to putrid disorders. On this account they are much esteemed by the natives; their mischievous tricks and impudence are put up with, and they are never suffered to be shot or otherwise molested.—*Stanley's Familiar History of Birds.*

Gentleness, which belongs to virtue, is to be carefully distinguished from the mean spirit of cowards, and the fawning assent of sycophants. It removes no just right from fear; it gives up no important truth from flattery; it is, indeed, not only consistent with a firm mind, but it necessarily requires a manly spirit and a fixed principle, in order to give it any real value.—*Blair.*

Affectation is the wisdom of fools, and the folly of many a comparatively wise man. "It is," says Johnson, "an artificial show; an elaborate appearance; a false picture." Surely it must be a most inferior judgment which prefers counterfeit to real; and which employs art, labor, and pretence, to produce that which is spurious and vile, whilst the genuine commodity requires no such effort.

Doth not the pleasantness of this place carry in itself sufficient reward for any time lost in it? Do you not see how all things conspire together to make the country a heavenly dwelling? Do you not see the blades of grass, how in colour they excel the emerald, every one striving to pass his fellow, and yet they are still kept of an equal height! And see you not the rest of those beautiful flowers, each of which would require a man's wit to know and his life to express! Do not these stately trees seem to maintain their flourishing old age, with the only happiness of their being clothed with a continued spring, because no beauty here should ever fade? Doth not the air breathe health, which the birds, delightful both to ear and eye, do daily solemnize with the sweet concert of their voices? Is not every echo thereof a lightful brooks, how close fresh and dewy, as loth to leave the company of so many things united in perfection, and with how sweet a murmur they lament their forced departure!—*Drake*, 1629.

All information pursued without any wish of becoming wiser or better thereby, I class among the gratifications of mere curiosity, whether it be sought for in a light novel or a grave history.—*Coleridge.*

For a young and presumptuous poet (and presumptuousness is but too naturally connected with the consciousness of youthful power) a disposition to write satires is one of the most dangerous he can encourage. It tempts him to personalities, which are not always forgiven after he has repented and become ashamed of them; it ministers to his self-conceit; if he takes the tone of invective, it leads him to be uncharitable; and if he takes that of ridicule, one of the most fatal habits which any one can contract, is that of looking at all things in a ludicrous point of view.—*Southey.*

I am infinitely delighted with those speculations of nature, which are to be made in a country-life; and as my reading has very much lain among books of natural history, I cannot forbear recollecting upon this occasion the several remarks which I have met with in authors, and comparing them with what falls under my own observation: the arguments for Providence drawn from the natural history of animals being in my opinion demonstrative.—*Addison.*

A Friend is one who does not laugh when you are in a ridiculous position.—Some may deny such a test, saying, that if a man have a keen sense of the ridiculous, he cannot help being amused, even though his friend be the subject of ridicule. No! your friend is one who ought to sympathize with you, and not with the multitude.—*Thoughts in the Cloister and the Crowd.*

On Friday afternoon, R. Symes, J. P., proceeded to st. Thomas, accompanied by Mr. Griffin, Post Office surveyor, and Andrews, Police Constable, for the purpose of examining into the circumstances of the Mail Robbery which lately took place between st. Thomas and Cape st. Ignace. The party returned to town on sunday evening without discovering any thing to criminate any of the persons examined by the Magistrate, although strong suspicions are entertained in the immediate neighbourhood that the robbery was committed by persons in the neighbourhood, and not by strangers.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The citizens of New-York are about to erect a monument in Hanover square, to commemorate the Great Fire.—We sho'd think it might be remembered without a monument.

Ogdensburgh Times.

POOR COPY

Colonial.

From the Charlotte Town Royal Gazette of October 12.

On Thursday last, his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor received a deputation, consisting of Joseph Coffin, Esq, J. P. Mr. James Aitken, Mr. Angus Macdonald, Mr. Vere Beck, and several others, with a Petition from King's County, with upwards of 1,300 signatures, setting forth a variety of grievances under which the inhabitants have long laboured, and praying His Excellency to dissolve the present House of Assembly, on the ground that it does not fairly represent the opinions and interests of the people. His Excellency informed the deputation that he would give the subject due consideration, and the day after (Friday), the following answer was forwarded to them.

To the Inhabitants of King's County, by whom a Petition has been signed, for the Dissolution of the present House of Assembly.

Gentlemen,

I have given your Address that degree of consideration which every constitutional expression of the public opinion shall always receive from me. I find that it refers to alleged grievances, which appear to be of long standing, and for many of which, as stated by yourselves, I am greatly inclined to doubt whether any other than gradual remedies could be found. Certainly any indiscriminate exercise by His Majesty of his Royal Prerogative in the escheat of all lands, upon which the actual conditions of settlement have not been fulfilled, would be far from affording such a remedy as you appear to contemplate. But without entering at present into any discussion of the question upon which your representatives appeared to have failed in obtaining your approbation, I would fairly put it to you, how far, upon the application of a portion only (however respectable) of the population of this Island, I should stand justified to myself, or to the great majority of those over whose interests I have been appointed to preside, in complying with a requisition by which a stigma is sought to be affixed upon a body of individuals, who may have, and I am bound to believe have, acted as conscientiously in the discharge of their high and important duties, as you yourselves have doubtless done in addressing me on the subject.

A stranger alike to them and to you, I say to both and to all, that I have not come amongst you for the purpose of blindly adopting or condemning the views and opinion of any set of men, but with the determination to see for myself, to examine for myself, to weigh and determine for myself, and to act for myself, according to the best of my judgment; but time must be given to me to enable me to form that judgment with impartiality; and I cannot but express my regret that I should have been invited, at so early a period after my arrival, to adopt a decision, upon an exparte statement, in respect to a question of such great importance, and upon which my own local information must necessarily as yet be imperfect. Fortunately it is not necessary for me at present to approach this question further than by informing you, that I am daily expecting the signification of the Royal decision upon it, and by the expression of my confident expectation and firm conviction, that whatever that decision may be, it will be received by the inhabitants of this Colony with that difference and submission which befits a greatful and a loyal people.

In the mean time you may rest assured that my attention shall be given to devising measures of relief in respect to such of the matters set forth in your Petition as may appear to me to be real tangible grievances, and susceptible of remedy by the estates of the Island, or by appeal or recommendation to His Majesty's government.

J. HARVEY, Lieut. Governor.

Government House, Oct. 14th, 1836.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Secretary's Office, 17th Oct. 1836.

As the quickest and most certain mode of communicating to the Members of the House of Assembly, and to their constituents, the answer which has been received to the Address adopted by the House during the late Session, to His Majesty, praying that measures may be taken for revesting in the Crown such lands in this Island as are liable to forfeiture for non settlement, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to direct the publication of the following Despatch from Lord Glenelg, in the Charlottetown *Royal Gazette*, and he trusts that this proceeding will have the effect of relieving the anxiety which is evidently felt on this subject by command.

J. P. COLLINS, Col. Sec'y.

No. 35. Downing street, 10th August, 1836.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Wright's Despatch of the 5th May, No. 13, transmitting an Address to His Majesty from the House of Assembly of Prince Edward's Island, praying that measures may be taken for revesting in the Crown such lands as are liable to forfeiture for non-settlement. In Mr. Wright's Despatch is also enclosed a former Address adopted by the Assembly in their Session of 1835, but not transmitted to me by the late Lieut. Governor, together with various other documents relating to this subject.

I have had the honor to lay the Address of the Assembly at the foot of the Throne, and His Majesty has commanded me to return to it the following answer.

The evil against which the measures of the Assembly are specially directed, is the uncultivated state of the Island by reason of the want of settlers. This inconvenience was foreseen at the time when the Island first came into possession of the British Crown, and with a view to anticipate it there was inserted in the original Grants a condition, requiring the Grantees, on pain of forfeiture, to settle their lands with Protestants "to be introduced from "such parts of Europe as are not within His Majes-"ty's Dominions, or to be such persons as have re-"sided within His Majesty's Dominions of Ameri-"ca," for two years preceding the date of the respective Grants. It would not be possible now to ascertain, nor perhaps is it important to inquire, whether any exertions were made by the original Grantees to perform this condition: but it is evident that, even up to the present time, but little has been effected towards that object. Accordingly, as early as the year 1802 the subject was made a matter of complaint to His Majesty's Government, and an Act was passed by the local Legislature, but appears not to have been confirmed by His Majesty, for enforcing the forfeiture of unsettled estates. In 1817 it would seem that two estates, Lots 15 and 55, were actually revested in the Crown for non performance of the settlement duties; but in the following year a modification of the original condition was allowed, by dispensing with the exclusive description of foreigners who were to be accepted as settlers, while the time for performance of the condition was extended to December, 1826. In September, 1826, Lord Bathurst announced that it was the intention of His Majesty Government to substitute for the existing settlement duties others "of a more easy and con-"ciliatory nature"—an intention, however, which does not appear ever to have been carried into effect. In 1832, an Act was passed by the local Legislature for regulating the proceedings of a Court of Escheat, and an application was made to the Lieut. Governor for the establishment of such a tribunal; but, on reference to His Majesty's Government the Act was disallowed, for reasons stated in the inclosure to my predecessor's Despatch of 19th January, 1835, and His Majesty's Government declined to sanction the erection of the tribunal solicited by the Legislature. In each of the succeeding years the question has been before the Legislature, and in 1833, 1835, and 1836, petitions respecting it have been addressed to His Majesty by the Assembly.

Such is a very brief summary of what has taken place on this subject. I proceed to explain the view which is taken by H. M. Government of the present state of the question, and of the measures which it would now be convenient to pursue.

At the date of the original Grants of land in Prince Edward Island, and indeed for many years afterwards, the principles on which the settlement of the Island was to be encouraged, would seem not to have been correctly understood. A slight consideration would have shewn, that when land could be so easily acquired on freehold tenure in the neighbouring British Provinces, and in the United States of America, but few settlers would consent to become tenants in Prince Edward Island, or having become so, would continue to remain there. The obligation, therefore, which was exacted by the Government, and assumed by the proprietors, was, to all useful purposes, nugatory; because, supposing a proprietor to have used every effort to comply with it, and to have actually sent out to his estate in Prince Edward Island the stipulated number of settlers, he could have had no security that those settlers would not afterwards migrate either to other Provinces, or to the other estates within the Island. It is confidently asserted, and the nature of the case warrants the belief, that this has actually occurred. But before H. M. Government could be a party to the forfeiture of any estate for non-performance of the settlement duties, they would require to be satisfied, not only that there are not at the present moment, but that there have not been at any time, the stipulated number of settlers on that estate, and that this circumstance has arisen from the wilful neglect of the Proprietor. It is needless to say that such an inquiry could scarcely be now undertaken with any success—that it would be tedious and expensive in its process—and that it must tend to alarm the public mind, without holding out any fair prospect of a useful result. For these reasons His Majesty' Government must at once decline to advise His Majesty to accede to the prayer of the Assembly, as set forth in their Address of the 9th April last.

But although the Ministers of the Crown cannot take on themselves to sanction the proceedings which the Assembly point out, they are nevertheless fully alive to the serious injury which is caused to the Island by the want of a sufficient number of settlers. Gifted with a soil of unusual fertility, and possessing every advantage of climate and geographical position, the advancement of Prince Edward Island has hitherto been delayed by the inadequacy of its population. In other of the British Provinces in North America, and more especially in Upper Canada, a similar inconvenience, although not to so great a degree, was heretofore found to exist, and various measures were tried for its remedy. Among these was the assessment of a tax on all *granted lands of every description*—but a difficulty having arisen in the recovery of this assessment, an Act was passed by the Provincial Legislature in 1825, to authorize the sale, in satisfaction of the debt to the public, of a sufficient portion of any land on which the tax should be eight years in arrear. The measure thus supported has been found effectually to meet the object in view; and I cannot but believe that a system of a similar nature might be adopted with equally good effect in Prince Edward Island. I have, therefore, to desire, that in communicating to the Assembly His Majesty's reply to their Address of the 9th April, you will suggest to them the expediency of introducing into Prince Edward Island the policy adopted in Upper Canada. I inclose a copy of the Act passed in that Province in the year 1825, as an assistance to the deliberations of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island. Should they concur in my opinion as to the advantages of such a measure, the details of any Act which might be passed to carry it into effect, must, of course, be referred to their knowledge of the local peculiarities and customs of the Island; but it will be useful to them to be made acquainted with the regulations which experience has dictated in a neighbouring Colony. It is necessary, however, to observe, that if such an Act should be passed by the Legislature, it would be indispensable that it should contain a clause suspending its operations until His Majesty's pleasure upon it should be declared.

I have thought it necessary thus explicitly to make known to you the views of His Majesty's Government on this subject, because I feel that nothing can so powerfully militate against the best interests of the colony, as the protracted agitation and excitement respecting it. It would appear that an erroneous impression has got abroad among the poorer class of settlers, that on forfeiture by the present proprietors of their titles to the land, it wo'd be re-granted by His Majesty in freehold to the actual occupants. This impression, indeed, would seem to have originated as far back as the year 1787: and it may, perhaps, have derived some confirmation from the course pursued with respect to the forfeited Lots, Nos. 15 and 55. Nothing, however, can be more unfounded. You will take the most effectual means in your power for making it generally known, that even should His Majesty be advised in any case to proceed against lands liable to forfeiture, the Crown would, in the event of its success, step exactly into the place of the former proprietor, and would enforce the observance only by the tenant; and that under no circumstances which it is possible to anticipate, would gratuitous grants of land be conceded to any persons whatever. But you will, at the same time, announce, that His Majesty's Ministers have not, as at present advised, felt themselves at liberty to sanction any proceedings for enforcing the forfeiture of estates on the ground of the non-performance of the original conditions respecting settlement.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
GLENELG.

Sir John Harvey, &c. &c &c.

Secretary's Office, Oct. 17th, 1836.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to direct the promulgation in the *Royal Gazette* of the mode of proceedings necessary to be adopted by those persons who may be desirous of availing themselves of the offer made by His Majesty's Government in Earl Ripons Despatch of the 27th January, 1833, for the commutation of Quit Rent, viz:

All correspondence upon the subject must be addressed to the Colonial Treasurer, who alone is authorized to receive the commutation money, and to give acquittances for the same.

Upon the production of any such acquittance at the office of the Colonial Secretary, a Release will be given, embracing a relinquishment by His Majesty of all claim to Quit Rent, as also the condition of settlement imposed by the original grant.

The Quit Rent being payable in Sterling money of Great Britain the Dollar will be received at 4s4d.

The Lieutenant Governor has further directed the re-publication of Earl Ripons Despatch, to which reference is above made.

By command,
J. P. COLLINS, C. S.

Downing Street, 11th January, 1833.

Sir,—In my Despatch, No. 11, of the 1st August last, I acquainted you with the grounds on which I should object to the forfeiture of Lands in Prince Edward Island, under a breach of the condition requiring each Township to be settled in the proportion of one person to every two hundred acres. I now propose to convey to you Instructions on the relative subject of Quit Rents.

The agreement respecting Quit Rents in Prince Edward Island, embodied in the Provincial Statute 11 G. 4, c. 17, must not be disturbed: but so far as is consistent with that agreement, I am desirous to extend to Prince Edward Island a very advantageous arrangement, which has lately been offered to the Colonists of New-Brunswick. The inclosed extract from my Despatch to the Governor of New Brunswick will explain to you that arrangement, and the following is the manner in which I propose that it should be made applicable to Prince Edward Island.

During the first two years, after the expiration of the five years for which the claim to Quit Rents has been suspended, the Quit Rents should be redeemable at fifteen years purchase: during the next period of two years they should be redeemable at eighteen years purchase; at all subsequent periods, they should be redeemable at twenty years purchase. The claim to Quit Rents will revive, retrospectively and prospectively, at the termination of the existing agreement. But following the analogy of the measure adopted in New-Brunswick, I am of opinion, that the arrears due up to the time when the plan I have described will come into operation should be remitted.

Having established these conditions, I think that the punctual payment of all unredeemed Quit Rents ought to be rigorously exacted. The objections which I entertain to a forfeiture of Lands under a breach of the condition requiring them to be settled with a certain number of occupants, would by no means apply to a forfeiture of them for non-payment of Quit Rents. It appears to me clearly for the interest of the Colony, that the rights of His Majesty on this latter point should be enforced with rigour.

The common complaint respecting Prince Edward Island is, that the soil is owned by persons who are disposed to leave large tracts of land unimproved, in the expectation that the value of them will ultimately be raised by the exertions of those Colonists who cultivate other neighbouring Lands.

If this complaint be just, the best remedy for it would be found in the plan I have laid down. When the Proprietors of Land shall be required either to pay down a consider'ble sum for the redemption of their Quit Rent, or else to pay the Quit Rents themselves, with regularity, it will necessarily become their interest to improve the Lands, or to sell them to others who will purchase, with a real intention of improvement. I must observe, that the fund arising from the regular *collection* of Quit Rents will be appropriated solely to objects connected with the Colony. The support of the Civil Government will, probably, be the most proper service in aid of which to expend this fund. The sum arising from the *redemption* of Quit Rents should not be treated as revenue, but rather as capital, to be laid out in further improvements.

Thus, by the formation of Roads, the clearing of Land, the construction of Wharves, or other Public works, this fund might be so applied as to accelerate the developement of the resources of the Colony, and to give a new value to the Lands belonging to the Crown.

It is possible that some persons may be desirous to redeem their Quit Rents before the expiration of the five years to which the claim to the Quit Rents has been forgone. I shall be very glad to accede to this course, and shall be prepared to advise his Majesty to remit immediately the claim to arrears due from the persons who may be desirous to effect such an adjustment. I shall also be willing to consent that they may receive at the same time a formal release from the condition requiring them to settle their lands in the proportion of one person to every two hundred acres. But I cannot sanction any more favourable terms of redemption, whatever be the period at which it be effected, than the payment of fifteen years purchase. The advantage of a more early redemption would not outweigh in the estimation of His Majesty's Government the importance of the reasons, which I have already suggested, for not suffering the lands to be free from Quit Rent except on payment of a sum that should not be inconsiderable.

I trust that the measures which I have stated may be acceptable in Prince Edward Island. In reviewing the proceedings of this Department respecting Quit Rents, I observe that the Proprietors and Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island have frequently represented, and I think with justice, that they ought to be dealt with on this subject in the same manner as the Inhabitants of the neighbouring and larger Colonies.

I now act on this principle, by extending to Prince Edward Island, with such adaptations as existing arrangements require, the same measure which has lately been adopted in New Brunswick. That measure has this further advantage, that, without in the least trenching on the sacred rights of property, it will create a stimulus to the owners of Land in Prince Edward Island, either actively to improve their own possessions, or else to sell them, at the fair value which they may be found to bear in the market, to such persons as will take them for the purpose of turning them to the best account.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) GODERICH.

To Lieut. Governor Young, &c. &c. &c.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor:—I would earnestly recommend your correspondents X. Y. Z. and W. to publish their arguments in a Pamphlet form, and not to occupy so much of your useful Journal. You have given each party, a fair, and impartial admission in your columns for several weeks past, and their writings are becoming too full.

Yours,
A SUBSCRIBER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Sir:—In his last letter, Camillus "challenges me to produce a single personality in any part of his letter" of 14th ult. I shall take up his challenge and produce four, although in doing so, I shall be departing from the course I have hitherto observed. He says "where has the controversy been carried? solve this own *vanity to chuckle over it, in the sense and darkness courted by a designing writer*"—" can we call that man *sane, who, out of sectarian bigotry*" —" I shall leave Mr. Something-Oddibus."

He also challenges me to produce one in the letter of X. Y. Z., and says that "X. Y. Z. in a sportive manner takes me to be an able lawyer." The passage is this—" Should your correspondent be a Lawyer (and I am disposed to think from the contents of his letters, that he is a member of that learned profession,) (in another place he says "lawyer though he be") *he must assuredly know, although for his own party purposes he refrains from making the confession.*"

In these passages I am styled *Mr. Something Oddibus; having a mischief plotting brain; a designing writer courting silence and darkness; not sane, out of sectarian bigotry; a Lawyer assuredly knowing the truth, but suppressing it to suit my party purposes.* Can any thing well be more personal than these passages? and yet Camillus boldly asserts that their letters do not contain a single personality! To me, it is matter of perfect indifference what personalities Caius Julius, Camillus or X. Y. Z. may write: I allude to these, merely with a view to caution your readers against placing too much confidence in what Camillus may say, let him assert it never so boldly.

With reference to the subject under discussion, Camillus says 'that one of the first acts of our own Legislature, was to annul all the acts of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, and to commence a new code of laws for themselves:' he also says 'few acts had then passed.' Camillus is wrong. The act of 1791 to which he alludes is neither one of the *first* acts of our legislature, nor the commencement of a new code. It was not passed till the 5th Session, nor till 93 others had been enacted.

Again he says 'that this (the act of 1786) is the only provincial act on the Church question which I can press into my service.' If by this Camillus means that there is no other act which declares the Church of England to be established, he is wrong again. Let him look to 26 Geo. 3, c. 5 'an Act against tumults and disorders.' I will transcribe part of the preamble and first clause.

To prevent tumultuous soliciting of bands to petitions to the Governor, Council and Assembly for *alteration of matters established by law, redress of pretended grievances in Church or State, or public concernments*—Be it enacted that no person shall solicit the bands, or other consent of any persons to any petition to the Governor, Council and Assembly, *for alteration of matters established by law in Church or State.*'

Now here we find the Legislature, not in this case in the title, but in the body of the act, connecting Church and State together, and declaring that *matters in Church*, as well as in State, *are public concernments*, and established by law, and making it penal for any one tumultuously to attempt alterations or redress of pretended grievances in matters so established by law. How then stands the matter? On one side, we have the Governor, Council and Assembly declaring solemnly in a law of the Province that the Church of England is established by law (for Church, Established Church, Church of England are and always have been convertible terms:) on the other side, we have Caius Julius, Camillus and X. Y. Z. flatly denying it—which of these trios, trow you, will the 'sturdy and stubborn,' the intelligent, unprejudiced and disinteresting people of the Province believe? their own Legislature, or these three anonymous writers?

Both Camillus and X. Y. Z. are very positive in laying down what alone 'will satisfy the people of New-Brunswick.' But I never have yet heard that any precise form of words is required in order to establish a Church by law. The Nova Scotia law differs very materially from the Act for establishing the Kirk of Scotland in that Kingdom. Has it ever occurred to either of them to reflect in what respects a Church which is established, differs from one which is not established. It is usually held to differ in these, that its concurments are not private, but public, and matters in it are established by law.—The matters to be established by authority, the benefices are confined by comps of them prescribed, the qualifications of the in-

its doctrines, rites, worship, discipline and government settled by law. Does not the *status* of the church of England in this Province fulfil all these conditions; and what other religious society does? The ecclesiastical benefices are defined by the Royal Instructions: the qualifications of the incumbents of them are prescribed by the act of 1786—'they must be ordained according to the form established in the church of England': the doctrines to be taught in the churches of these benefices, and the rites and worship to be celebrated are those of the church of England—And with respect to discipline—suppose a Minister of the Kirk, or any Dissenting denomination were to absent himself, or refuse or neglect to perform the duties of his office, or were to preach doctrines, or use forms different to the opinions of their respective denominations, where would application be made for redress? The society would itself take cognizance of the offence, and punish it according to rules of its own. But suppose a Rector of the Church of England were to do so, what must be done? proceedings must be taken in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record for the minor, and in the Supreme Court for the graver offence. If a Rector wish for leave of absence he must obtain it from the Governor; but how a'o'd the Kirk or any Dissenting Society derive the production of such a document?

As I am fearful of exceeding the limits you can conveniently allow me, I shall reserve what more I have to say on this head to some future opportunity.

W.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—I hope that you were much benefited by the *able*, the *enlightened*, and *logical* remarks of my brother Blue Nose, which appeared in last night's Gazette. His noble *defence* of the *defenceless* characters is a master-piece of beautiful nonsense. —Hear him all ye sailors; 'IMPRACTICABLE' to keep a fine boat to windward with fourteen or fifteen strong men in her.

Tell him, Mr. Editor, that the small boat found it *quite practicable* to keep to windward, and to repeat her trips to windward and leeward several times.—Did his quarter boat ever make the attempt?—He asks you, Mr. Editor, why you singled out the five natives? Do tell the poor man that you conferred that *special favour* on them, because you knew not the names of the others;—and that you were fearful that *their heroic deeds* would not otherwise have been fully known.—I hope, Mr. Editor, that you will again favor the public with your second comment on those heroic actions, and do not let them be too soon forgotten.

Why really, sir, you must be a very great man: my brother Blue Nose makes you out an *omnipresent being*: and then, oh then, your *ungenerous* and *malicious* comments on the two *public documents*, make you almost too great. The censure, sir, of your would be antagonist adds to your fame. Had he suffered his fallen friends to have laid dormant, he might have befriended them: but his foolish attempt at writing, serves only to rekindle a just and indignant feeling in this community against them.

BRUNSWICKER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Sir,—Your correspondent X. Y Z. and Camillus, still I perceive maintain against W. that the Church of England is not established in New Brunswick.

W having taken various grounds to shew the *abundance* of his evidence, his antagonists, desirous to keep out of sight rather than to attempt overturning his strongest points, with a shrewd policy strive to lead away the public attention by niceties of discussion upon Nova Scotia Laws and Royal Instructions, leaving amidst the mass of matter, the most irresistible, if possible, to be forgotten.

With your permission, I will adopt a different plan, and leaving W. ably to battle upon the various fields he has pointed out, I will confine myself to a *limited*, but I think an efficient one—merely begging (that my proofs may appear in one view,) that you will re-publish with these remarks, the Extracts as they appeared in the first number of the Chronicle, from *the Act of Union of the Crowns of England and Scotland*, as also, from page 35 of the first volume of the Laws of New Brunswick, passed in the 26th year of George III, being chapter 4th, by "An Act for preserving the Province."

[For the Extracts above named, we refer our readers to the first number of the Chronicle.]

"An Act for preserving the Church of England as by Law established in this Province, and for securing liberty of conscience in matters of religion."

"*BE it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly*, That no person whatsoever shall be admitted to any Parsonage, or other Ecclesiastical benefice or promotion whatsoever, within this Province of New-Brunswick, before such time as he shall be Ordained according to the form and manner by Law established in the said Church of England.

II. And be it further enacted, That every person having any Ecclesiastical benefice or promotion within this Province (not having some lawful impediment, to be allowed and approved of by the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being) shall once at the least in every Month, upon some Lord's Day, in the Church, Chapel, or place of Public Worship, belonging to his said benefice or promotion, openly and solemnly read the public and common Prayers and service prescribed in and by the Liturgy of the said Church of England, and (if there be occasion) administer each of the Sacraments, and other rites of the Church, in such order, manner and form, as in and by the said Liturgy is appointed, upon pain to forfeit the sum of Five pounds to the use of the Poor of the Parish for every offence, upon conviction by indictment or information in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record in this Province.

III. And be it further enacted, That if any person whatsoever, having any Ecclesiastical benefice or promotion within this Province, shall presume, in any Church, Chapel, or other place of Public Worship within this Province, openly to use any other form or order of common Prayers, administration of Sacrament, rites or ceremonies, than what is prescribed and appointed to be used in and by the said Liturgy; every such person so offending and being thereof convicted, upon indictment or information, in the Supreme Court, or in any Court of Oyer and Terminer or Gaol Delivery in this Province, shall be *ipso facto* disabled to officiate in the Church, and deprived of all his Ecclesiastical benefice or promotion, and it shall be thereupon lawful for the Governor, or Commander in Chief for the time being, to collate to the same as if the person so offending as aforesaid were dead.

IV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That all Dissenters from the Church of England, within this Province, shall have Liberty of conscience, and may erect and build Meeting-houses for Public Worship, and may choose and elect Ministers for the decent and orderly celebration of Divine Service, and administration of the Sacraments, according to their several and respective opinions.

V. Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted, That no person whatever, of what persuasion or denomination soever, unless so chosen and elected, shall be permitted, suffered or allowed, to preach any Sermon or Lecture, or to officiate in the celebration of Divine Service and administration of the Sacraments, or other rites and ceremonies, in any place of Public Worship within this Province, unless he be first approved and thereunto licensed by the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, under his Hand and Seal, and no person whatsoever of what persuasion or denomination soever, shall be permitted, suffered or allowed to preach any Sermon or Lecture, or to officiate in the celebration of Divine Service and administration of the Sacraments or other rites and ceremonies in any place of Public Worship unless he shall in the presence of the same Governor, or Commander in Chief, or of such person as he shall for that purpose nominate and appoint, take the usual oaths of fidelity and allegiance to his Majesty and his Successors: And that every person offending herein against the true intent and meaning of this Act, and being thereof convicted upon indictment or information in the Supreme Court, or in any Court of Oyer and Terminer or Gaol Delivery in this Province, shall for each offence pay a fine to his Majesty, not exceeding the sum of one hundred pounds, nor less than fifty pounds, to be applied for the public uses of this Province and the support of the Government thereof, or suffer imprisonment for a space not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the Court before which the said offender shall be so convicted. Provided, That no person whatsoever shall, at any time be liable to the penalties mentioned in this Act, or any of them, for any offence or offences, hereafter to be done or committed in any of the premises, unless he be thereof convicted as aforesaid, within six months respectively after such offence or offences shall have been committed: And provided, That the people called Quakers may be allowed the exercise of Public Worship in the manner they are accustomed, any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding."

The solid matter of these two statutes—the one of the Mother country, the other of the colony interested, being full to the purpose, would render any arguments of mine both weak and superfluous. I will therefore merely observe, that the allegations of X. Y. Z. stating that the Provisions of the Act of Union are solely retrospective, seem to me to be unqualified misstatements, at the same time that the Recognitions, the Declaration in the Title, the commands and the penalties in the said colonial Law, enacted in support of the Church, when joined to the matter of the British statute above stated, amount to a complete establishment of the Church of England in the Province of New-Brunswick.

X. Y. Z. will I believe find that the *Title* of a Law, is a part of the enacted Law, and that something more logical and serious—something very different from the trifling remarks about its author being probably a Lawyer's clerk, will be necessary to wipe out from the public mind, the natural conclusion which it seems to me will rest upon it from a sober and candid consideration of the two above cited Laws.

I am, sir, your's, &c.
A CORRESPONDENT.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, NOVEMBER 11, 1836.

By the late arrivals from Europe, Liverpool dates to the 26th September, have been received, but they furnish no items of importance.

The French Ministry are completed, but how long such materials will work together is quite problematical.

The affairs of Spain still continue in a disastrous way.

Horrible Warfare.—A letter from an English gentleman at Nineva, on the Tigris, communicates some particulars of the Turkish Army Reschid Pacha in the subjugation of the Kurds.—It seems that the Kurdish Chieftain roasts alive all the prisoners he takes from the Pacha, and that the Pacha retaliates by impalling all the Kurds who shall fall into his hands: thus the contest is carried on with an atrocity exceeding even the horrors of Spanish warfare.

The King of Bokhara has interdicted his Hindoo subjects from burning their dead, on the ground that it is offensive and abhorrent to the feelings of Mussulmen.

The Cholera.—A letter from Rome of August 30, says.—"The cholera made its appearance at Ancona on the 16th inst. from which day up to the 28th inst. there were 135 cases, of which 66 died. We are entirely free of the disease on this side of the Apenines. The cordons, as regards travellers coming to Rome from all places north of the Alps, remain as before, that is to say, the only road free of all quarantine impediments is that by steamer from Marseilles *via* Civita Vecchia. Travellers from Leghorn are now admitted to free pratique, and are allowed to proceed on here at once.

Great Fire at Newark.—On Friday the 28th ult. a most destructive fire took place about three o'clock in the afternoon, which destroyed upwards of fifty buildings. The estimated loss is about 120,000 dollars.

It gives us much pleasure to insert the following letters; they give full proof of the feelings of our benevolent citizens towards those meritorious persons, Capt. Reed and Mr. Brown, whose conduct at the late awful conflagration exceed all praise.

Saint John, 3d November, 1836.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in transmitting to you a deposit receipt for £155: 5, placed in the Commercial Bank, at your disposal, by several of your friends, as a mark of respect for your extraordinary exertions to save the lives of the Passengers and Crew of the *Royal Tar*, at the time of her destruction by fire, and of which they beg your acceptance. I am, dear sir,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN ROBERTSON.

To Captain Thomas Reed.

Saint John, November 4th, 1836.

Dear Sir,—It is with feelings, which it would be impossible for me to describe, that I acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday, accompanied by £155. 5, presented to me by several of my friends, as a mark of their approbation for my exertions in saving the lives of many of the Passengers and Crew of the late steamer *Royal Tar*, at the time of her destruction by fire on the 25th ult.

For this unexpected and inestimable tribute of respect, I thank you, sir, and those with whom you are associated; and while I feel, that on that melancholy occasion, I endeavoured to discharge the responsible trust reposed in me to the best of my judgment and ability, it is a source of great consolation to find, by so substantial a proof, that my conduct has met the approbation of the community in which I live.

I am, dear sir,
Your most obedient servant,
THOMAS REED.

To John Robertson, Esquire. &c. &c.

St. John, 4th November, 1836.

Mr. William G. Brown,

Sir,—It gives me much pleasure in forwarding to you the inclosed sum of £25, and also a receipt from Messrs. Lockhart & Crane, for an account due them for £2: 10, from the Young Men of St. John, as a testimonial of their good feeling to you, and for your exertions in saving the lives of many persons from the *Royal Tar*.

I remain, sir, your's, &c.
THOMAS REED.

St. John, 7th November, 1836.

To Captain Thomas Reed.

Sir,—I received your's of the 4th instant, with the inclosed sum of £27: 10, from the Young Men of St. John.—For this handsome donation, I beg you will be pleased to present my sincere thanks to those gentlemen who have so generously interested themselves in my behalf. Their good feeling evinced towards me, I trust I shall always bear in grateful remembrance: and I feel thankful to that gracious Providence who caused my exertions to be instrumental in saving the lives of our fellow sufferers.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,
W. G. BROWN.
Steward of the late steamer Royal Tar.

The new Bridge, uniting Carleton and Portland, we are happy to learn is now so nearly completed, that but for the early commencement of frost and tempestuous weather, would have been open to the Public—indeed has been passed by several persons; but the Engineer apprehending danger to the work in case the main Truss was carried across in frosty weather, has recommended to the Company to delay the completion till Spring.

From the Royal Gazette, November 9.

In Council, 7th November, 1836.

Ordered, that the following Circuit Courts be and are hereby appointed to be held in the several Counties of this Province for the ensuing year, 1837, namely—in

Saint John—Second Tuesday in January and first Tuesday in August.

Charlotte—Fourth Tuesday in April and Tuesday after the fourth Tuesday in October.

King's—Fourth Tuesday in January.

Kent—Last Tuesday in August.

Westmorland—First Tuesday in September.

Gloucester—Wednesday before the first Tuesday in September.

Northumberland—Second Tuesday in September.

Carleton—Last Tuesday in September.

Sunbury—Last Tuesday in February.

Queen's—First Tuesday in March.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Wm. FODELL.

Isaac Woodward Jouett, Esquire, to be Commissioner in the room of Philip Barry, Esquire, to explore the Road from Bois' on the Miramichi to Woodstock.

Halifax, November 2.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased, by Proclamation, bearing date this day, to dissolve the present House of Assembly, and to direct the issue of Writs for a General Election, which Writs are to be made returnable on the 12th of January next.—*Royal Gazette.*

Kingston, Jam. October 1.

Flour.—Duty 10s. per barrel. Sales in the early part of the week of fresh superfine, to extent of 200 brls, were made at £5. After which the Cicero arrived, from Baltimore, and 150 barrels of her cargo, of superfine, has been taken in one lot at £4 13s 4d. The demand for hard packed Flour is considerable, and sales of it are continually being made among the retailers. The following sales are reported: 200 barrels, part of the Emerald's cargo, from New York, sold at 68s 4d, and a parcel good German at the same price: 100 barrels German Flour have been reported sold at 65s.

Butter.—Has been extremely dull; few or no sales have been made even on the most limited scale. The arrival of the Clarence, this morning, with a large parcel, upwards of 1700 firkins, will most likely settle the market, and we doubt not being enabled in our next to report large transactions.

The Assembly of Newfoundland has been dissolved, and Writs issued for a new Election on the 13th ult. returnable on the 8th December next.

There is a report that the Elephant and Poney belonging to the Menagerie on board the Royal Tar, swam ashore at Birce's Island near Fox's Islands, —that the Elephant went into a barn yard, and much frightened the cattle there, and that the farmer, learning the cause of the disturbance, repaired to the spot and, afforded the shipwrecked visiter an asylum in his barn.—*Portland Advertiser.*

Theatre Burnt.—The new Theatre at Cincinnati (Ohio.) was destroyed by fire on the 21st inst. The fire took through the carelessness of some person who had charge of the lamps, and in a few seconds the whole interior of the building was in flames, and such was the extraordinary rapidity of their progress, that in about fifteen or twenty minutes, the whole building was destroyed, together with all its contents, including a large quantity of valuable and magnificent scenery, and a quantity of theatrical dresses—the latter mostly belonging to the different actors. A Mr. Martin, the carpenter attached to the theatre, was buried in the ruins.

The William Gibbons.—For the sake of decency and humanity, we hope the following paragraph which we find in the Norfolk Herald, may prove incorrect.

"According to a statement given to the editor of the Elizabeth City Herald, and published in that paper, the conduct of the crew of the Wm. Gibbons to the passengers was worse than that which might have been expected of high-way robbers.—The passengers, were *not*, it seems, permitted to take their baggage on shore when they left the boat; but some of the crew, the firemen particularly, got drunk, armed themselves with knives and went to work cutting open the trunks and other baggage, which they robbed of money, jewelry, clothing and every thing else valuable and then sunk the trunks in the bottom of the boat. Even the dressing and other boxes belonging to the ladies did not escape them: which were also broken open and rifled of their contents. Such was the destitute condition of some of the passengers (says the Herald) on their arrival here, that they were obliged to make a loan to defray their expenses to Charleston: while these pirates, (for they are no better) are gone off with their plunder.'

One of the lady passengers begged these ruffians to let her have even a cloak bag, which contained some clothing for her infant, but it was refused! It is supposed that their plunder in money, jewelry and clothing amounted to at least 4 or $5000.

Intrepidity Rewarded.—The steam-boat Lexington, on her passage from Providence for New York, encountered a very severe gale and broke her wheel ropes, when she became unmanageable. Mr. Dustan, the chief officer, for the preservation of the vessel and passengers, was let down, with a rope attached to him, during the height of the gale, and succeeded in fastening the ropes. The passengers voted him a watch and pin, valued at two hundred dollars, as a token of their gratitude for his exertions for their safety.

The Army.—The Aides-de-Camp to the Lord Lieutenant are on all future occasions to be nominated in a different manner. No officer under the rank of Captain can be appointed, and must have served abroad with his corps for a certain space of time. At the expiration of a Lord Lieutenant's period of service he will be allowed to recommend so many of these Captains for a step in rank. This will be a great improvement, as it will prevent young officers being taken away from their regiments before they know their duties, and will be a reward to deserving officers who had served.

Flood in Donegal.—On Saturday last the heaviest rain ever recollected fell throughout this county. Several bridges were swept away by the mountain floods, and property to the amount of (it is supposed) £20,000 destroyed. At Clandy, on Sunday morning, the flood in the streets was eight feet high. At Castlefin, a man, who had been working there during the week, was returning home to his family on Saturday evening, having proceeded a short distance, he got into the deep water, and was drowned. The mail coach from Derry to Sligo was literally filled with water at Strabane, it was up to the driver's seat, the horses swimming. The fields near the river were covered with flax, hay, oats, turf, and potatoes: a quantity of cattle was drowned. The peasantry present a melancholy appearance.

Ministers are, it is said, anxious to induce his Majesty to consent to an immediate dissolution of Parliament. The reaction which is taking place in public opinion, and the reports which have reached them from all quarters, of the state of the Conservative registry all over the country for the ensuing year, has appalled them. They would fain take advantage of the agitation they have contrived to excite on the subject of peerage reform, and make that supply the watch-word with which Parliamentary reform supplied them on a former occasion. The great Conservative meetings in Lancashire, Kent, Bucks, Essex, and Suffolk, and the result of nearly all the recent elections have struck them with con-

sternation and dismay. Ministers are now no hope but in the change, if they can place when it may, the change. If they registration they will *Surrey Standard.*

According to Mr. now no hope but in the arms of the Radicals we should not be at a —In fact, by moderat excluding their own, the scouted and disclaimed to have no alternative altogether, or form the points out to them, the draught and gild will "popularize" the a precious species of discards the sense and alliance with Popery at home. As a forlo tempt it; but forlorn h crifice of those who re

Money Market the money mark creased; and, du per cent. has be advances and disc ces, where the d them within the clause introduced newing the Chart gland, 5½ per ce The anxiety man public upon the s Bills has been

sternation and dismay. Let the dissolution take place when it may, they will gain no influence by the change. If they await the result of next year's registration they will cut a still more sorry figure.—*Surrey Standard.*

According to Mr. O'Connell, the Whigs have now no hope but in throwing themselves into the arms of the Radicals; an act of desperation which we should not be at all suprised to see them adopt. —In fact, by moderate men of all parties, not even excluding their own, the poor Whigs are universally scouted and disclaimed; and they appear, therefore, to have no alternative left but to give up the contest altogether, or form the alliance which their dictator points out to them. He, it is true, sweetens the draught and gilds the pill, by telling them it will "popularize" their Administration. But what a precious species of popularity must that be which discards the sense and property of a country, for an alliance with Popery in Ireland and noisy sedition at home. As a forlorn hope the Whigs may attempt it; but forlorn hopes generally end in the sacrifice of those who resort to them.

LIVERPOOL, September 26.

MONEY MARKET.—The pressure upon the money market has considerably increased; and, during the last few days, 5 per cent. has been the rate charged for advances and discounts. In some instances, where the date of the bills brought them within the terms of the dispensing clause introduced into the recent act renewing the Charter of the Bank of England, 5½ per cent. has been charged.—The anxiety manifested by the moneyed public upon the subject of the Exchequer Bills has been set at rest; the holders of the Advertised Bills having sent them to be exchanged for new ones. The Government has, however, evidently been considerably embarrassed, by the fear that the holders should demand money instead of bills. The increase of interest has only been upon the new bills to be issued on the 29th instant; but it is the general opinion of the capitalists, that the increase of 2d a day will, before long, be made upon every description of these securities. The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt have published a notice, to the effect, that of the surplus revenue applicable to the redemption of the Debt during the approaching quarter, amounting to £449,000 15s. 7d., there is to be applied to the purchase of 1½d Exchequer Bills, £421,900 15s. 7d., while the balance is to be applied to the purchase of Stock. A notice has also appeared from the East India House, by which the interest on India Bonds has been raised from 2½ to 3½ per cent. By these various measures the value of negotiable Securities has been maintained, Exchequer Bills have been kept at a premium and India Bonds have risen. The sales of Stock on behalf of the Scotch Banks have been continued; and the fall of all description of English Funds has been between 1 and 2 per cent. As yet their does not seem any immediate prospect of an improvement. The Foreign Funds of every description have felt the general depression. All the Continental Securities have fallen in a greater degree than Consols. Brazilian, Belgian, and the Dutch Securities, have been the most affected. The Russian and Danish Bonds not being generally current in our market, have not fallen so much; and the transactions in them have been very few. *Saturday.*—The Consol Market is firmer, and the Stock has been done during the morning both for Money and Account at 88½. Exchequer Bills have been done at par. Spanish Stock is about 5-8d per cent. lower than yesterday, in consequence of a fall of 1 per cent. having occurred on Thursday in Paris, and the revival of the report of Don Carlos and his army having crossed the Ebro in force, which is still resolutely asserted by the Pretender's agents in London. Portuguese Stock is steady, in the absence of intelligence from Lisbon. The European Continental Stocks are rather firmer, on account of the better appearance of the Consol Market.—(*Spectator.*) Closing prices;—Consols for the Account, 88¼.

SPAIN.—From the Legion the only news is, that on the 15th a detatchment from St. Sebastian went on a foraging expedition, and, after a sharp conflict with the Carlists, succeeded in carrying off some hay and straw; with the loss of four killed and fourteen wounded; Captain Butler, of the Seventh Regiment, being among the latter. This is miserable work.

It appears from the latest intelligence received from the seat of war in Spain, that the Christino forces have at length been put in motion, from Vittoria, under the command of General Obaa. Their numbers are stated at 6000 infantry, with a small body of cavalry. The Carlists have issued a bulletin, claiming a light advantage over these troops, at Los Arcos.

FRANCE.—The vacancies in the French Ministry are at last filled up. The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contains a series of ordonnances, which, to all appearance, have had the anomalous effect of at once gratifying and exciting public curiosity. These ordonnances name the following persons:

Lieutenant General Baron Bernard, as Minister of War.

M. Martin (du Nord,) Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works.

M. Franck Carre, Procureur General, in lieu of M. Martin.

M. Hebert, Deputy Advocate General to the Court of Cassation, in lieu of M. Carre; and a series of consequential minor removes.

The division of the War department into two distinct branches, which has been effectively acted upon for some time, is confirmed. Lieutenant General Schramm has charge of the *personnel* and the military operations, with a seat at the Board of Council. M. Martineau de Chenez has charge of the accounts and administration of the funds appropriated to the War department.

EXTENSIVE FRAUD.—Richard Venables, of No. 255 Broadway, an extensive silk mercer, and fancy merchant, has been arrested, charged with having conspired with John Pemberton his brother-in-law, late merchant of No. 574 Broadway, and also with others, in attempting to defraud Messrs. Rainsdale & Brown, and many other merchants, of goods and merchandize to the amount of $50,000. Early in the present month, Pemberton sent by night the goods he had bought on credit to the store of Venables, who with his clerk, Potts, shipped them on board the Gladiator for England. More than $20,000 worth of the goods were found on the premises of Venables. The merchants who had been duped, were all day on Saturday employed with the sheriff in replevying their goods. Venables has been ordered to find bail in the sum of $10,000 to answer the charge.—*New-York Express*

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn that the train of cars which left this city yesterday morning for Frederick, on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road, were upset about two miles this side the Monocacy, and about two hundred yards beyond the watering place. The accident occurred about noon, and is understood to have been the consequence of an unperceived defect in the road,—one of the rails being loose and out of place, the end of it struck the tender and turned the whole train of cars off the track thus causing the overturn. Several passengers, as we regret to learn, were more or less injured by the accident, though it is believed none dangerously so. —The lady of JAS. L. HAWKINS, Esq. of this city, and the conductor of the train of cars, were the two most severely injured. Mrs. H. we learn, received a wound in the head. The person in charge of the train of cars was taken out from under one of them and was supposed to be considerably injured, though not so as to affect life.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, OCT. 18.—The following are the particulars we have obtained of a very lamentable occurrence which took place at Montague River yesterday, and which has awakened a great deal of melancholy interest in that neighbourhood. It appears that on some of the boys entering the school kept by Mr. Hugh Brodie, at that place, a slate was perceived, on which he had written, that it was his intention to put an end to his existence, and describing where his body would be found, and that he had made a Will, which would be found in one of his pockets. On repairing to the spot, the unfortunate man was found suspended from a tree, and quite dead, and the will in his pocket, as he had described. The Coroner left town this morning for the purpose of holding an inquest on the body. We learn that he attended the sale of the Glebe Lands at Georgetown on Wednesday, for the purpose of purchasing a particular lot which he had long set his mind on, and that he evinced much excitement at losing it, in consequence of its bringing a much higher price than he had contemplated, and this circumstance preying upon a mind of morbid temperament, is supposed to have led to the unhappy results. He was a person much esteemed by the community in which he resided, for his mild and amiable disposition; he bore an excellent moral character, and was considered very successful as a teacher. He was the author of several poetical pieces which have from time to time appeared in this paper, under the signature of A STRANGER, which are by no means devoid of merit, and we have some unpublished pieces now in our possession, which were lately forwarded to us by the deceased. He was a single man of about 40 years of age, and was a native, we understand, of Fort William, in Scotland.—*R. Gazette.*

Extract of a private letter dated Quebec, 22d Oct.

In consequence of the loss of the several rafts, and the detention of said timber, every kind of lumber is likely to command extraordinary prices; and it is feared the timber that will be saved will be too late for bringing to Quebec to winter. A letter dated Metis 13th inst. says, "that a boat and part of a wrecked schooner was driven on shore one mile below this catching a few Oysters—the schooner is supposed to be an Oyster vessel. Two miles above this a boat and two barrels fish were seen ashore, but no name or distinguishing mark can be discovered. From the violence of the wind it is apprehended much damage has been done."

We regret to be obliged to announce the destruction, by fire, of several Houses in this town, on Tuesday morning last, the property of John, James, and Thomas Kennedy: and had not the wind changed most opportunely, from west to north, the conflagration would have been much more extensive.

The loss of the proprietors has been very considerable, especially that of Mr. John Kennedy, whose whole property has been consumed, with the exception of a few articles.—*Cornwall, U. C. Observer.*

MARRIED,

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. McNutt, Mr. John Souther, jr. to Miss Jane Boudle, all of this city.

At Dorchester, on Tuesday morning, by the Rev. John Black, Mr. JAMES HARRIS, of this City, to Miss LOUISA ANN, sixth daughter of the late Benjamin Wilson, Esq. of Dorchester.

On Tuesday the 4th October, by the Rev. George Jarvis, Rector of Shediac, Mr. Charles Black, to Miss Margaret Steadman, both of the parish of Moncton, Westmoreland County.

At Fredericton, on the 3d instant, by the Rev. J. Birkmyre, A. M., Mr James Munson, Parish of St. George, county of Charlotte, to Miss Eliza Grieves, Parish of St. Mary, County of York.

Same day by the same, Mr. Thomas Buchanan, Parish of Douglas, to Miss Nancy McGlinn.

On Wednesday the 26th ult. at St. John's chapel, New York, by the Rev. Dr. Berriau, Rector of Trinity church, C. F. Ratchford, Esq. of Parrsboro', Nova Scotia, to Miss Caroline Yates, daughter of Dr. C. C. Yates, of New York.

At St. Paul's church, Norwalk, conn., on the 19th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Judd, Mr. Chas. R. Gibbons, of the city of New York, to Mrs. Charlotte Langen, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Whitney, Esq. of St. John, New-Brunswick.

DIED,

On Sunday the 6th instant, aged 32 years, Abigail, wife of Mr. John Lockhart, of this place. She bore a long affliction with the utmost resignation, and left this world with a cheering and cloudless assurance of a blissful immortality.

Suddenly at New York, on the 28th October, Mr. James McCleery, aged about 40 years, a native of Newtown Stewart, North of Ireland.—Mr. McC. was for many years a clerk in the Custom House Department in this city.

SHIPPING LIST.

SAINT JOHN, Nov. 5, arrived, schr Maria, Gergouse, Quebec, 27—Wm. Hammond, flour, Mary, Belfortune, Quebec, 27—to order, flour.

6th, brig Sea Horse, Taylor, Ballyshannon, 42—S. Cock, ballast.

7th, schr Henry Bowser, Vaughan, Halifax, 8—Master, fish. Heroine, Larkin, Halifax, 14—Ratchford & Lugrin, wine, butter, fish, &c.

8th, ship Calcutta, Reed, Liverpool, 42—Jas. Kirk, flour, oats and merchandize, Saint George, Kay, Newry, 39—Crookshank & Walker, coals.—Granville, Taylor, Liverpool, 42—W. Flaherty, coals.

9th, New Ship Acadian, James, Wilmot, Blakslee & Holman, ballast. brig Tom Cringle, Pickance, Philadelphia, 14—R. L. Harris, flour.

10th, ship St. Andrew, Garrison, Liverpool, 42—John Wishart, merchandize. Sapphin, Hall, Dublin, ballast. brig Prince Leopold, Richardson, Carnarvon, ballast. schr. Yarmouth Packet, Tooker, Halifax, 6—C. McLauchlan, rum, sugar and molasses. schr Victory, from Boston.

CLEARED.

Ship Susan, Betts, Liverpool, timber.
Joanna, Robertson, Port Glasgow, timber.
Norval, Harkness, Liverpool, timber.
Hymen, Bell, Montego Bay, fish, &c.
Brig Leslie Gault, Hegarty, Londonderry, timber.
Clorinda, Walker, St. Kitts, assorted cargo.
Gambia, Holmes, Jamaica, boards, &c.
General Coffin, Andrews, Kingston, fish.
Jane, Wheatly, Galway, staves.
Catharine, Rigley, Hull, timber.
Schr. Sable, Hammond, Halifax, limestone.
Thistle, Best, Philadelphia, fish.

The John, Mitchinson, from St. John, N. B. at Belfast.

Brig Jane, Walker, of this port, cleared at Norfolk for the West Indies on the 16th ult.

Brig Clara, Longmire, hence, at Philadelphia, on 29th ult.—lost both topmasts in a squall on the 19th.

The ship Zebulon, Foster, from Liverpool for Richibucto, was totally lost on the Magdalen Islands, about the 4th ult. Crew saved, and arrived at Pictou.

The whale ship Telegraph, of Sag Harbour, was lost in Resolution Bay, Marquesas Islands, in April last, with her cargo of 1700 brls. of oil.—crew saved.

The wreck of the brig *Lewis*, of New Haven, both masts gone, was fallen in with lat. 36; long. 59, by brig Fides, from Salem for St. Jago, Cuba.

Brig Cordelia, 6 days from Portland for Baltimore, was spoken leaking in her upper works, making for Norfolk.

QUEBEC, OCT. 25.

The pilot of the *Jessie* has come up by land from the vessel. He reports that he left her at Brandy Pots, that the crew had mutinied and murdered the captain, Green, whose body was, when Tremblay left, lying on the quarter-deck. A steamer, we understand, will be sent down to the vessel.—The *Jessie* is from Liverpool, and requires a steamer, her windlass being broken. The captain died on the 21st instant, from a blow given him by the steward. Since writing the above, we have seen a letter from one of the crew, and it appears that there is no such thing as mutiny on board the vessel. Captain Green and the steward had some words, and the steward struck him with something on the head. The captain complained at the time and went to bed, where Mrs. Green left him remain for about three hours, at the expiration of which he was, to her astonishment, no more. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Gilmour & Co.

The Andromeda, from Liverpool, at Quebec, in lat 44 40, lon 41 47, fell in with ship Cosma, of Liverpool, bound to New York, which vessel had on 5th September sprung a-leak and was making one inch water per minute. The Andromeda remained with her 3 or 4 days, and lent part of the crew to help in throwing the cargo over.

A barque, loaded with salt, was cast away near the entrance of Cascumpeque Harbour, about 12 days since, but with our utmost diligence, we have been unable to ascertain her name, where bound, &c. We have been informed that the hull and materials, with such of the cargo as could be saved, were to have been sold yesterday.—P. E. Island R. Gazette.

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.*

Cheese, Raisins, &c.

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

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

Wanted,

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

Splendid Illustrations,

OF Scotland, Switzerland, and the Waldenses, or Protestant Valleys of Piedmont and Dauphiny;

By WM. BEATTIE, M. D., late Phys. Ex. to H. R. Highness, The Duke of CLARENCE;

Under the immediate patronage of their most gracious Majesties the KING and QUEEN of Great Britain, and the Royal Family. Also their most christian Majesties the King and Queen of the French. Sir Archibald CAMPBELL, Bart., G. C. B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

G. HARDY, respectfully informs the Ladies and gentlemen of St. John, as well as the principal inhabitants at large, that he has recently arrived from London, with specimens of the above works, and intends soliciting subscribers for the same throughout the British Provinces in North America.—These splendid works are now publishing in monthly parts, each containing four elegantly finished Engravings; and are the best works ever offered in British America.

Specimens of those works can be seen at *Mr. Mc.Millan's* book store, and at *Mr. Truro's* Circulating Library, in Prince William Street, St. John.—Also at *Mr. Mc.Gowan's*, Casher of the Central Bank, Fredricton.

Any further information or particulars respecting those works, or of other publications, from the same source, can be obtained from the authorized Agents in this Province, who are—Mr. Mc.Gowan, Fredericton, and Mr. Truro, St. John.

Nov. 4.

Antigua Sugar.

81 HOGSHEADS, 6 Tierces, } Bright Antigua SUGAR;

Just received, and for sale low from the Wharf.

Nov. 4. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

For Greenock—DIRECT.

THE A 1 fast sailing copper fastened ship SCOTIA, SAMUEL RISK, Commander; will sail for the above Port on Saturday the 12th inst. (wind and weather permitting,) has excellent accommodations for a few Cabin Passengers.—Apply to the Master on board, or at the Counting House of

Nov. 4. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Paints, per Glasgow.

400 KEGS WHITE LEAD, 160 do. Green PAINT, 50 do. black ditto; 30 do. red ditto;

Oct. 14. J. & H. KINNEAR.

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. McLAUCHLAN.
Oct. 21. *South M. Wharf.*

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.

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. 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.

Whiskey.

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

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

Nov. 11. JAMES NETHERY.

Refined Sugar.

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

Nov. 11. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Received,

Per ship CALCUTTA, Reed, master, from Liverpool,

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

Nov. 11. JAMES OTTY.

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.

Fall and Winter Goods,

Per Calcutta.

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

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

☞ London Goods hourly expected.

☞Notice.

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

MATTHEW BOWES.
Carleton, November 10, 1836.

For Liverpool, Direct,

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

November 10. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Commercial and Mathematical SCHOOL.

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

November 11.

RYE Flour & Corn Meal.

—200 Barrels landing ex brig 'Tom Cringle,' from Philadelphia, for sale by

Nov. 11. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Canada Flour & Pork.

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

SUPERFINE, Fine, and Fine Middlings, FLOUR, from the Gananoque Mills. Prime and Prime Mess PORK—for sale from the wharf by

Nov. 11. *Ratchford & Lugrin.*

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 cutlery, Hardware, &c.

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

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

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. Morinos, 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.

Public Sale of Teas.

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

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

Oct. 28. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

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

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't. cravats,
70 do. ditto chineaile, 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 Subscribers are now landing, ex Saint Patrick, from Liverpool;

6 BALES Prints; 10 do. Slops;
8 bales Cloths and Cassimeres;
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.

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, nets,
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.

CORN MEAL.—100 Barrels CORN MEAL, now landing, ex 'Francis.' For sale by

October 21. J. T. HANFORD.

TEA.

A FEW Chests of Fine BOHEA, just received from the E. I. Company's Warehouse, at Halifax, for sale by

October 14. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Prices Current.

Anchors,	37s 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,	50s a 55s	Turpentine,	
Nova Scotia,	35s a 40s	Oils, raw,	5s 6d a 5s 9d
Irish Tierce,	120s	boiled linseed,	5s 9d
Bacon, cwt.	76s 8d	sperm.	
Bread, Navy,	25s a 26s 3d	porpoise,	
Pilot, bbl.	27s 6d a 30s	pale seal,	4s
Brandy,	7s 6d a 8s 6	Oakum,	
Coals, Orrel, chal.	none	Oatmeal, cwt.	a 25s
Pemberton,	45s	Paints, black,	46s a 47s 6d
Scotch	37s 6d	Yellow,	42s a 44s
Pictou,	37s 6d a 40s	Red,	45s
Cordage,	52s 6d	Green, lb.	8d a 10d
Canvas,	1s 9d	White lead, 1	60s
Coffee,	1s	2	52s 6d
Cocoa,	none	Pork, Canada prime mess	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 20s	Rosin,	
Candles,	9d	Raisins, muscatel, in	
English moulds,	10d	boxes,	20s a 22s 6d
Flour, Quebec sup	52s 6	Rum, Jamaica,	5s 3d
fine,	48s a 50	Demerara,	4s 6d
middlings,	46s 3 a 47s 6	Sugar, raw,	60s a 62s 6d
American sup.	52s 6d	single refin'd	9½d a 10d
Rye Flour,	33s 9d	double do.	10 1-2d a 11
Figs,	6d a 8d	Salt,	1s 6d a 1s 8d
Fish,		Soap,	4d
Shad,		Shot, cwt.	45s
Cod, cwt.	15s a 16s	Tobacco,	1s a 1s 1d
Pickled, bl.	16s 3 a 17 6	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,	27s 6	Hyson skin	3s 8 a 4s
Glass,		Timber, red pine,	20s
Gin,	6s a 6s 6d	White do.	30s
Hams,	8d a 8 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	Madeira,	10s a 12s 6d
Refined,	25 a £26	Teneriffe,	6s 3d a 7s 6
Leather, Eng.	1s 9 a 1s 10	Lisbon,	5s
Canada,	1s 3d a 1s 4d	Port,	7s 6 a 12s 6d
Lead, pig, cwt.	45s	Spanish red,	4s a 4s 6d
Sheet,	43s 6d a 45s	Sherry,	10s a 12s
Molasses,	2s 8d a 2s 10d	Whiskey,	7s a 7s 6d

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

Wheat and Flour.

3000 BUSHELS WHEAT; 56 barrels Super Fine Danzic FLOUR:

For sale by W. H. STREET & KANNEY.
October 7, 1836.

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 Dress Coats, Vests and Pantaloons.

October 21.

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.

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.

Saint John Bridge Company.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the Masters and Owners of all Vessels, and all other persons passing the Saint John BRIDGE, that they confine their Masts to the height prescribed by the Act, otherwise they will be made liable for any injury sustained in consequence of their neglect; and will be prosecuted in terms of the Charter.

By order of the Board.
JOHN ROBERTSON, *President.*
St. John, Oct 28, 1836.

Cheap School Books & Stationery,

JUST RECEIVED,

WILLIAM L. AVERY, has received, an assortment of School Books, Stationery, &c.; Prayer Books, plain and gilt; Missals; Kirk Psalm Books; which he will sell at reduced prices. Also, RULED 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.

New and Fashionable Goods.

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

Part of his supply of FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF:

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

All which, along with the Stock of choice Goods on hand, form an assortment well worthy the attention of the public.

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

☞ Wholesale and retail.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON.
St. John, 21st October, 1836.

COPY

Poetry.

THE FUNERAL AT SEA.

Deep mists hung o'er the mariner's grave,
When the holy funeral rite was read;
And every breath on the dark blue wave,
Seemed hushed to hallow the friendless dead.

And heavily heaved on the gloomy sea,
The ship that sheltered that homeless one,
As though his funeral hour should be,
When the waves were still, and the winds were gone.

And there he lay, in his coarse, cold shroud,
And strangers were around the coffinless;
Not a kinsman was seen among that crowd,
Not an eye to weep, nor a lip to bless.

No sound from the church's passing bell
Was echoed along the pathless deep;
The hearts that were far away, to tell
Where the mariner lies in his lasting sleep.

Not a whisper then lingered upon the air,—
O'er his body, one moment, his messmates bent;
But the plunging sound of the dead was there,
And the ocean is now his monument!

But many a sigh and many a tear,
Shall be breathed, and shed in the hours to come,
When the widow and the fatherless shall hear
How he died, far, far from his happy home!

Varieties.

A SUPERSTITIOUS JUGGLE EXPLAINED.

Bacon, Lord Verulam, in his dissertation on natural history, mentions a number of curious experiments which may be made on plants, in reference to their liability to improve and degenerate according to the attention bestowed on their culture. After speaking of the antipathies and sympathies of certain plants towards each other, which he explains to arise not from supernatural causes, or the possession of reasoning powers in vegetables, but from peculiar qualities of soil, he proceeds, as follows, to speak of a superstition regarding the sympathy which plants manifest towards the sun:—"Some of the ancient, and likewise divers of the modern writers, that have laboured in natural magic, have noted a sympathy between the sun, moon, and some principal stars, and certain herbs and plants. And so they have denominated some herbs solar, and some lunar; and such like toys put into great words. It is manifest that there are some flowers that have respect to the sun in two kinds, the one by opening and shutting, and the other by bowing and inclining the head; for marygolds, tulips, pimpernel, and indeed most flowers, do open and spread their leaves abroad when the sun shineth serene and fair: and again, in some part, close them, or gather them inward, either towards night, or when the sky is overcast. Of this there needeth no such solemn reason to be assigned; as to say, that they rejoice at the presence of the sun, and mourn at the absence thereof; for it is nothing else but a little loading of the leaves, and swelling them at the bottom, with the moisture of the air, whereas the dry air doth extend them; and they make it a piece of the wonder, that garden clover will hide the stalk when the sun showeth bright: which is nothing but a full expansion of the leaves. For the bowing and inclining the head, it is found in the great flower of the sun, in marygolds, wart-wort, mallow flowers, and others. The cause is somewhat more obscure than the former; but I take it to be no other, but that the part against which the sun beateth waxeth more faint and flaccid in the stalk, and thereby less able to support the flower.

What a little moisture will do in vegetables, even though they be dead and severed from the earth, appeareth well in the experiment of jugglers. They take the beard of an oat, which, if you mark it well, is wreathed at the bottom, and one smooth entire straw at the top. They take only the part that is wreathed, and cut off the other, leaving the beard half the breadth of a finger in length. Then they make a little cross of a quill, longways of that part of the quill which hath the pith, and crossways of that piece of the quill without pith; the whole cross being the breadth of a finger high. Then they prick the bottom where the pith is, and thereinto they put the oaten beard, leaving half of it sticking forth of the quill: then they take a little white box of wood, to deceive men, as if somewhat in the box did work the feat: in which, with a pin, they make a little hole, enough to take the beard, but not to let the cross sink down, but to stick. Then, likewise, by way of imposture, they make a question; as, Who is the fairest woman in the company? or, Who hath a glove or card? and cause another to name divers persons: and upon every naming they stick the cross in the box, having first put it towards their mouth, as if they charmed it; and the cross stirreth not; but when they come to the person that they would take, as they hold the cross to their mouth, they touch the beard with the tip of their tongue, and wet it: and so stick the cross in the box; and then you shall see it turn finely and softly three or four turns, which is caused by the untwining of the beard by the moisture. You may see it more evidently if you stick the cross between your fingers, instead of the box: and therefore you may see, that this motion, which is effected by so little wet, is stronger than the closing or bending of the head of a marygold."—*Chambers.*

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—On Monday week, an inquest was taken before Mr. J. Lofthouse, at the house of Mr. Wm. Hill, Beulah Inn, Farnley, near Leeds, on view of the body of Wm. Simpson, aged two years and four months, who had been a stout healthy child up to Friday last, when it began to be very unwell. On the following day, Mr. Mark Broughton, surgeon, of Bramley, was called in, from whose testimony it appeared, that he found the child laid in its mother's arms, having very acute pains in its head and side, its tongue hung out of its mouth, and at intervals it parted with a frothy spittle. In all the course of his experience he had never seen an individual afflicted with a similar description of fits. It had a very wild appearance in its looks, and when liquid was offered it, by its mother, it rejected it as if afraid to touch it, and when forced upon it, it could not swallow. In consequence of these symptoms he did not attempt at that time to give any medicine. Afterwards the child got to swallow, when some medicine was administered, but it continued to have dreadful fits, and occasionally set up alarming shrieks, and grew gradually weaker, until it expired. In his opinion, from the appearance and symptoms, the immediate cause of death was hydrophobia.—Wm. Simpson, the father of the child, stated, that on Friday last, the child began to be very unwell, and complained of violent pain in its head and side; it was very restless and did not sleep. At two o'clock in the morning they got up with it; when tea or coffee was offered it, it rejected it, and appeared frightened at the sight thereof. It became gradually worse and took fits, in consequence of which, medical aid was procured. At the latter end of May last, witness had a dog that became ungovernable, flew at and bit other dogs, and also bit witness when chaining him to a post in the barn. On the following morning, the dog was found laid dead with the chain twisted tight round the post. It had a short time previously bitten a dog of Mr. William Hutchinson's which had since died raving mad, but witness did not know that ever the dog had bitten the child. This evidence was corroborated by the child's mother and other witnesses. The coroner recapitulated the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict,—"That the child had died from hydrophobia. It is upwards of forty years since a similar event took place at Armley, in the borough of Leeds.
English paper.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN'S PROPERTY—The *Siecle* has the following:—"In February, March, April, and May, Queen Christina's bankers in Paris received, on account of her majesty, about 1,600,000f. and in June and July she remitted to them 1,200,000f. more. These sums have been placed out in various securities at five per cent. The queen has invested 800,000f. at Amsterdam since the commencement of the year. It is not known precisely how much money has been placed by her at London; but it appears that it is much more considerable than the above-mentioned sums, and other remittances have been made to Genoa and Naples. This it is that occasioned M. Torlonia to say very lately, the Queen Regent of Spain has a much larger income than Don Carlos has capital. These revenues are derived from donations and endowments out of the apanages of the crown, the annual amount of which were estimated by the cortes, in 1823, at 74,000,000 rials, without reckoning the grants to the royal family out of the public treasury, which were 13,000,000 rials, per annum."

Mr. Hall's Steam Engine Improvements.—The splendid new vessel *Hercules*, intended for the station from Cork to London, and belonging to the St. George Steam Packet Company, arrived at Cork yesterday. She had to encounter, nearly the whole of the voyage, a most tremendous head wind and heavy sea; but she rode through them with such ease as to surprise and delight every one on board, who were unanimously of opinion that a finer sea going vessel never was launched. The steam-engines, which are upon Mr. Hall's patent principles, and constructed by Messrs. Fawcett and Preston, acted in the most powerful and perfect manner.—It need only be stated to engineers and others conversant with steam-engines, that the vacuum was so perfect as to support a column of mercury from 29 1-2 inches to 29 5-8 inches, and never lowered during the strongest gusts and the heaviest seas to a less height than from 29 1-2 inches to 29 1-4. This excellent vacuum prevented the engines being pulled up in speed almost to a stand still (as in injection engines) and they went on steadily and uniformly as if defying the power of the storm. The Hercules is 155 feet long, 48 feet wide, and, from her great breadth of beam, will be one of the stiffest and steadiest steamers afloat, and is capable of carrying over 300 tons of goods.—*Southern Reporter.*

Preservation of Animal Matter.—At a late meeting of the Asiatic Society, a human hand, and a piece of beef, preserved by means of a preparation of vegetable tar, found on the borders of the Red Sea, in the vicinity of Mocha, and a specimen of the tar, were presented by Lieut. colonel Bagnold. In an accompanying letter, Colonel Bagnold observed—"During my residence as political Agent on the Red Sea, a conversation with some Bedouin Arabs, in the vicinity of Mocha, led me to suspect that the principal ingredient used by the ancient Egyptians in the formation of Mummies, was nothing more than the vegetable tar of those countries, called by the Arabs *katraan*. My first trials were on fowls and legs of mutton, and which, though in the month of July, and the thermometer ranging 94 d in the shade, succeeded so much to my satisfaction, that I forwarded some to England; and have now the pleasure to send, for the society's information and inspection, a human hand, prepared four years ago by my brother, Captain Thomas Bagnold. The best informed among the native Arabs, think that large quantities of camphor, myrrh, aloes, and frankincense, were used; these specimens will, however, prove that such were by no means necessary, as the tar, when applied alone, penetrates and discolours the bone. The tar is obtained from the branches of a small tree, or shrub, exposed to a considerable degree of heat, and found in most parts of Syria and Arabia Felix."—*Athenæum*

Longitude at Sea.—The *Progress*, a journal of Arras, states, that a person residing at Fauquemibergue has, after studying for thirty years, discovered the longitude at sea, and formed an instrument which constantly points out and rectifies the ship's course, indicating the longitude and latitude in the chart.

Naval Gas-Lighting.—A steam-vessel is fitting in the river which is to be lighted with gas, on a plan suggested by Lieutenant Engledue, R. N. Two retorts are placed in the fires under the boilers about two hours before dark, which will supply gas sufficient to burn the whole night, lighting the cabins, engine-room, and mast-head. This may be fitted at a trifling expense, and without the least danger, the whole of the apparatus being on deck. Frequent accidents have occurred from steam-vessels not being properly lighted at night.

Improved Music-Stand.—M. Mayerhoper, a manufacturer of pianofortes in Utrecht, has invented an ingenious music-stand, a slight pressure with the foot on a pedal attached to which, enables the player to turn over the leaves of the book without taking the hands off the instrument.—*Dutch paper.* [Several similar inventions have been patented in England; and one, which particularly answers this description, about two years ago by a Mr. John Ramsey.]—*Mechanics Magazine.*

COMBINATIONS.—If the following circumstances, mentioned by Mr. Babbage in his "Economy of Manufactures," be really as stated, they cannot be too widely known, "A species of combination occasionally takes place amongst manufacturers against persons having patents: and these combinations are always injurious to the public, as well as unjust to the inventors. Some years since, a gentleman invented a machine, by which modellings and carvings were cut in mahogany, and other fine woods. The machine resembled in some measure, the drilling apparatus employed in ornamental lathes; it produced beautiful work at a very moderate expense: but the cabinet-makers met together, and combined against it, and the patent has consequently never been *worked*. A similar fate awaited a machine for cutting veneers by means of a species of knife. In this instance, the wood could be cut thinner than by the circular saw, and no waste was incurred; but 'the trade' set themselves against it, and after a heavy expense, it was given up. The excuse alleged for this kind of combination, was the fear entertained by the cabinet-makers that when the public became acquainted with the article, the patentee would raise the price."

ICE IN THE PACIFIC.—The Warren (R. I.) star Informs us that Capt Gardner of the ship Luminary, which arrived at that port on Monday, from the Pacific Ocean, reports having fell in with large Islands of Ice on the 11th June, in lat 54 s., lon 95 30 W. The ship appeared completely surrounded by these Icebergs, which extended so far as the eye could reach. They presented something of the appearance, of a city upon the ocean, some of them rising just above the surface of the water, while many others rose to great height in large masses—here and there was to be seen one towering far above the rest, presenting the appearance of a church spire rising amid the houses of a city. During most of the time, there was a very dense fog which rendered the situation of the ship very perilous.—*Boston paper.*

MARRIAGE LAW IN BELGIUM.—A legal case, of considerable interest to foreigners who may be or are married to Belgian women, has been decided by the courts at Tournay. The case is so fraught with injustice and moral consequences, both as regards social order and international law, that it cannot fail to attract the attention of the legislature. The case in question is as follows:—During the junction of Holland and Belgium under one sovereignty, a Belgian lady Rosalie Desveau, married a Major Severyns, a Dutchman, and, upon the separation of the two states, followed her husband into Holland. Soon after this a near relation of the wife died, bequeathing to her considerable property at Tournay, which she, of course, claimed as her heritage. But the collaterals step in and form opposition to the demand, upon the plea that Madame Severyns had become a foreigner by marrying a foreigner, and, consequently, that she was incapable of succeeding to any property in Belgium, either in right of decent, or bequeathed by will. The court, after a lengthened trial, issued its verdict in favour of the collaterals, and have consequently set aside the will, ejected the heir, and condemned her to pay all expenses. It is unnecessary to point out the extreme hardship of thus depriving a woman of her civil rights because a revolution, or other political transaction, has separated two portions of a state long after marriage.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—An instance of spontaneous combustion is reported in the Fr. papers, to have taken place at Aunay, in the department of Avalon. A very fat woman, aged 74 years, and addicted to drinking brandy at 27 degrees, lived alone, and one evening returned home as usual, but, as she did not appear among her neighbours the next morning, they knocked at her door. No answer being returned to repeated demands, they summoned the mayor, who forced the door and exposed a horrible spectacle, accompanied by an extraordinary smell. Near the chimney laid a heap of something burnt to cinders, at one end of which was a head, a neck, the upper part of a body, and one arm. At the other end were some of the lower part, and one leg, still retaining a very clean shoe and stocking. No other traces of fire were to be seen, except a a blue flame which played along the surface of a long train of greasy, serous liquor, which had been produced by the combustion of the body. The mayor found it impossible to extinguish the flame, and summoned all the authorities; and, from the state of the apartment and comparison of circumstances, it was concluded among them, that previous to going to bed, for which she had evidently been making preparations, the woman had been trying to ignite some embers with her breath. The fire communicating with the body by means of the breath, combustion probably took place, and would appear to confirm an opinion entertained by several learned men, that that which is called spontaneous combustion of the human frame, never takes place without the presence of some ignited body near the person predisposed to combustion. A surgeon who bled an habitually drunken person, accidentally put the blood extracted near a candle, when immediately a blue flame appeared on the surface, which he found extremly difficult to extinguish.

PRINCIPLES OF VEGETATION.—WHEAT.—At the British Association at Bristol, Mr. O. Webb Hall read a communication "On the Acceleration of the Growth of Wheat." He called the attention of the Section to a statement of facts, by which it would be seen that the usual period allotted to the occupation of the ground for a crop of wheat might be very materially abridged. At an average, this might be estimated at 10 months, though 12, and even 13, were not unusual, and eight might be considered as the shortest period for the ordinary winter wheat. By a selection of particular seed, and a choice of peculiar situation, wheat sown early in March has been, on different occasions, ripened before the middle of August, a period scarcely exceeding five months.—Mr. Hall considers it an unquestionable law of vegetation, that the offspring of a plant of early maturity seeks to become so likewise, even when placed in unpropitious circumstances, and that it recedes with reluctance from the condition of its parent. Hence the seed of a crop which has been ripened in five months has a better prospect of producing another crop equally accelerated than that from a crop which has been longer in ripening. He also asserted, that the acceleration of a crop was farther promoted by thick sowing, which likewise might be considered advantageous in checking and stopping the mildew.

Dr. Richardson referred to the remark of Humboldt, that in South America the wheat crop was ripened in ninety days from the period of sowing, and stated, that about Hudson's Bay this period was only seventy days. He suggested the probable advantage that might arise from importing seed from the latter country for the purpose of furthering Mr. Hall's views; but this gentleman stated, that he had found that seed imported from a distance (and he had tried some from Italy) was liable to become diseased. As connected with the subject of the accelerations of the growth of seeds, Professor Henslow mentioned the results of experiments which he had tried upon seeds of a species of Acacia, sent by Sir John Herschell from the Cape of Good Hope, with directions that they should be steeped in boiling water before they were sown. Some of these were kept at the boiling temperature for 3, 6, and 15 minutes respectively, and had yet germinated very readily in the open border:

It was suggested that these facts might lead to beneficial results, by shewing agriculturists that they may possibly be able to steep various seeds in water sufficiently heated to destroy certain fungi or insect known to be destructive to them, without injuring the vital principal in the seed itself. Mr. Hope mentioned a practice common in some parts of Spain, of baking corn to a certain extent, by exposing it to a temperature of 150 degrees or upwards, for the purpose of destroying an insect by which it was liable to be attacked. Dr. Richardson mentioned that the seeds sold in China for the European market, were previously boiled for the purpose of destroying their vitality, as the jealously of that people made them anxious to prevent their exportation in a state fitted for germination. Upon sowing these seeds he had, nevertheless, observed that some few of them were still capable of vegetating.

INTEMPERANCE.—Every Christian, indeed every man endowed with reason, whether he be or whether he be not a Christian, must look upon drunkenness and excessive drinking as one of the most debasing and hateful vices which infest the human kind; it stupifies and brutalizes men; and as to women it reduces their condition below that of the brute. * * * * In towns, where the vice of excessive drinking chiefly prevails, you have opposed to you all the drunkards, all the publicans, all the grocers who sell whisky, all the brewers, all the distillers, with the wits and idlers who pertain to them. To eradicate the use of ardent spirits out of a country having such a climate as ours, *and from such a people as ours*, is impossible; but to *diminish* the use of ardent spirits to one fifth part of its present amount is, in my opinion, perfectly practicable. Rash swearing, profanation of the Lord's Day, blasphemies without number, the poverty, the nakedness, the destitution, the ruin of families, the frauds, the robberies, the seduction of innocence, the corruption of virtue, the disobedience of children, the infidelities of servants, the discord and disunion of those whom God unites; these and many others which I do not name are the effects of drunkenness which I deplore. I am ready to co-operate in the establishment and support of any measure whose object it is to preserve the dominion of reason over passion, and to aid virtue in her warfare against vice. If the societies of the tradesmen, which are to be found in almost every town, could be induced to adopt, as a rule of regulation, abstinence from ardent spirits, or even a temperate use of it, if such be possible, much good will result therefrom.—Great numbers of tradesmen are notoriously addicted to extreme drinking. They might be comfortable and happy, they are now poor and miserable; they might be virtuous and respectable, they are now vicious and despised. Sobriety would have enabled them to provide for their children, and to lay up some subsistence for their own helpless age; but drunkenness leaves the children destitute, and sends themselves through want and misery, to a premature grave: and after a life of drunkenness, who can accompany them, even in thought, to that tribunal which is beyond the grave?—*Bishop Doyle.*

SUPPORT YOUR MECHANICS.—There is scarcely any thing which tends more to the improvement of a town, than a fair and liberal support afforded to mechanics of every description. Population is necessary to the prosperity of any country: and the population being of an honest and industrious character, renders prosperity more certain, uniform, and unvarying. Scarcely any place has arisen to much importance, even possessed with the best commercial advantages, without a true regard to the encouragement of mechanic arts. For, though the exportation of merchandize form the leading features of such a place, the various arts of mechanics are put invariably into requisition, and are indispensible to render the progress of commercial operations safe. To an inland town mechanics are as equally important as elsewhere. They constitute a large and respectable portion of society in all countries, but in towns and villages, they are almost a leading constituent part of their growth and population. To afford ample support to a class of citizens so highly useful and necessary, is certainly the duty of those engaged in other pursuits.

Some branches of mechanicism have to sustain no competition from abroad, the nature of their business preventing such inroads to interference; others are however, subject to be innovated by the importation of similar articles of foreign product made at rates, which induce a preference over our own productions. Although trade and commerce in all their various branches, should be free and unshackled, a regard for the prosperity of our villages should induce us to afford a reasonable support to our mechanics; we should at least give them a preference when we are no losers by it. A little experience will have convinced many that it is in most cases their interest to do so, independent of many considerations.
American Paper.

NOTICE.

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

Cabinet Business,

in all its various branches, in Princess-street, nearly opposite the residence of B. L. Peters, Esq. where, from strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. P. DRAKE.
N. B. Ships WHEELS made to order.
October 7, 1836.

VALUABLE IMPORTATION OF **GOODS,**
Per NORVAL, Harkness, from Liverpool.
The Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public in general, he is opening part of his FALL SUPPLY, by the above Vessel, consisting of—
11 BALES of broad and narrow CLOTHS, viz: blue, black, mulberry, purple, imperial, invisible green, &c. &c.; fancy Cassimeres, fancy Pelisse Cloths, Kersey, Pilot Cloths and Padding;
8 Casks HARDWARE, consisting of German Silver Table and Desert Forks; Table, Desert, Tea, Salt, and Mustard Spoons; Britannia Metal Bed Pans; do. Ink Stands; Patent Wire and Block Tin Dish Covers; Wire Fire Guards; Patent Wire Lanthorns; Plated Snuffers and Trays; Brass Lamps; do. Chair Nails; do. Toddy Kettles, with or without stands; Travelling Desks; Tin Spice, Cash, and Dressing Boxes; Jack, Trying, and Smoothing Planes, &c. &c.
1 Cask BRUSHES, containing Plate, Paint, Crumb, Turk's-heads, scrubbing, wash, fancy, stove, and bannister brushes, &c.
10 bundles BASKETS, viz: Reticules, Fishing, Plate, and other Baskets;
100 boxes CANDLES, Mould and Dipt;
60 ditto Brown SOAP; 2 ditto Windsor ditto;
6 bundles tin'd Frying Pans; 5 do. Wooden Shovels; 411 barrels Fine Middlings FLOUR.
Which with his present Stock on hand, will be sold low for cash or approved payment.
ALSO, ON HAND, A few barrels Superfine FLOUR for family use; Canso HERRINGS, &c.
EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.
Merritt's Buildings, Water street, 7th October, 1836.

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

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

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

FANCY GOODS.
Per ship *Aid-de-Camp*, from London, just received:
A SUPERB assortment of FANCY GOODS, comprising *Rosewood* DRESSING CASES, Workboxes, Netting-boxes, Writing Desks, &c; China Chimney Ornaments, *various*; *Hair, Nail, Tooth, Shaving, Curl*, and *Cloth* BRUSHES; Pefumed SOAPS; Pomatum, Bear's Grease, Circassian Cream, &c.; Dressing and Pocket Combs; French Polished Pocket MIRRORS; Pocket Books; Memorandum Cases; Embossed Blotters; Ink-stands; Ink-boxes; Crayons, FLUTES, FIFES, *Camel-hair-pencils*, Watchstands; Court-plaister; *Pin Cushions*; French Prints; Chinese Bellows; Dissected Maps and Children's Games; *Bell Corals* and *Coral Necklaces*; Smelling Salts; Patent Corkscrews; Cedar Matches; Percussion Caps; Cigar Cases; Backgammon Boards and Chess-men; Miniature Frames; with a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.
For sale by
GEORGE BLATCH,
Bookseller, Stationer, &c.
Who has for sale, (lately received per brig *Pink*, (from London:)
2 *Patent Piccolo* PIANOFORTES, by WORNUM, *Patentee*; and 3 *complete sets* Extra Strings for ditto; *Tuning Hammers and Forks*.
N. B. The pre eminent superiority of the PICCOLO *Pianofortes* over all others, *in adaptation to this climate*, and *retention of tune*, is now abundantly proved by the many Instruments imported by G. B. during the last few years, and which can be confidently referred to in *both these Provinces*, as having given the utmost satisfaction.
Market Square, St. John, October 14, 1836.

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.

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.

PROSPECTUS
Of a new Weekly Newspaper, to be called
The Chronicle;
And Published by LEWIS W. DURANT & CO
SANDS' brick building, Prince Wm. Street.

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

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

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

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

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

The terms of the Chronicle will be fifteen shillings per annum—*if paid in advance*, 12s. 6d.
St. John, July 1, 1836.

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.

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

Agents for the Chronicle.

Fredericton,	S. MILLER, Esquire,
Woodstock,	J. BEDELL, "
Sussex Vale,	Major EVANSON,
Richibucto,	JAMES D. WELDON, Esq

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.

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

SAMUEL M. CHAMBERLAIN
RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of the City of Saint John, that he will give private lessons on GLOBES to such young Gentlemen and Ladies as may wish to have their knowledge in Geography and Astronomy improved; and furnish them with globes to practice on.
Mr. C. is imboldened to recommend a familiar use of Globes, as by it the Student in Geography and Astronomy will be greatly improved: By it he will be more interested in contemplating the visible Heavens—an amusement innocent and delightful for the evening or the most lonely hours of night—But infinitely more important! by observations on the Celestial canopy; by the greatness of the scenery presented—he must be irresistibly led to the contemplation of the immensity of space, and infinite goodness of THE AUTHOR AND GOVERNOR OF ALL.
St. John, Sept. 23, 1836.

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

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

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

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.

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

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.
September 23. *JAMES T. HANFORD.*

BIBLE SOCIETY NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Committee of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, held on the evening of the 4th instant, John M. Robinson, Esq: Barrister, was appointed Treasurer of the Society, in place of Angus M' Kenzie Esq: who has left the Province. The Collectors are requested to make their returns forthwith to Mr. Robinson, that the Accounts may be made up and the business of the Society suffer no impediment.
JAMES PATERSON,
St John, 6th October. *Secretary.*

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, 1835.

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.

POOR C