

and, but for the great exertions of the workmen and crews, much damage must have been done. The sea in the offing was particularly smooth.

In 1798, a similar occurrence took place, about the time of the dreadful earthquake in Sienna, which swallowed up thousands of our fellow creatures. A similar phenomenon was experienced on the same day (the 24th inst.) at several other places in the south and west of England. At Truro, there was an extraordinary reaction of the sea. The mudbanks, which had been left dry by the ebb, were instantaneously covered with three or four feet of water; and a vessel, which was left high and dry on one bilge, was carried over to the other. At Mount's Bay, the atmosphere was charged with clouds attended by thunder and lightning. The sea suddenly fell more than four feet, left the vessels grounded, and immediately returning floated them again. This sudden ebbing and flowing occurred, during the ebb, several times. At Christchurch, Salisbury, a violent thunder storm was experienced on the coast. The tide in the bay rose violently, and receded so precipitately, as to alarm the fishermen and others who were exposed to its effects; and on the land, the violent whirlwind which accompanied the storm raised such a quantity of dust, that the whole heavens were enveloped in dense clouds, so as to have an effect really awful and terrific. These singular appearances produced considerable alarm and a supposition, by many, that an earthquake had taken place in some part of the world. Our readers will recollect that it is asserted, that, at the very moment of the great earthquake in Lisbon, the waters of a loch (or lake) in Scotland, were fearfully agitated, as were also the waters at Plymouth and other places, just before that calamity. On the same day, we regret to add, a hail storm of dreadful violence passed over Canfield, Takeley, and many other parts of Essex, and destroyed many hundred acres of prime grain. The individual losses amounted in some cases, to upwards of a thousand pounds, and it is impossible to estimate the total amount.

DEFEAT OF THE ASHANTEES.

Dispatches were received on Wednesday, brought by the *Thetis* frigate, commanded by Sir John Phillimore, announcing the total defeat of the Ashantee army, on the 11th of July. The following facts have been collected from communications made by the officers of the *Thetis*, and from private letters:—It may be recollected the Ashantees followed up their victory over the unfortunate Sir Charles Macarthy by a rapid march through the Fantee country, and an invasion of the British territory in the immediate vicinity of Cape Coast Castle. Here they fixed themselves, within a few miles of the fort, constantly increasing their numbers by new drafts from the interior, and daily menacing an assault. The British Commander, wiser than his ill-fated predecessor, prudently remained on the defensive, confident that either the barbarian force must melt away by the effects of a protracted siege, or expose itself under infinite disadvantages, by making an attack upon disciplined troops, compactly disposed in a narrow position, suited to European arms and tactics. These calculations were fully justified by the event. On the 11th of July, the savages, wearied with their long siege, resolved to hazard an attack, and advanced in numbers which the disorderly nature of their march has caused to be variously estimated, but which, according to the lowest computation, exceeded 15,000. The British garrison, reinforced by detachments of sailors and marines, from the *Thetis*, awaited the onset in a defile on the sea-shore, about half a mile from the walls of the Castle; a Fantee force of some strength covering the flank on the land side. The Ashantees were permitted to approach to within a very short distance (one account says to within thirty yards) before a shot was fired, when a dreadful discharge of grape shot and musketry was opened upon them. The slaughter was tremendous, particularly by the artillery, which had been so placed as to act with the most decisive effect. The Ashantees showed no disposition to maintain the contest after the first fire; but from the nature of the ground, and the confusion produced among them by the execution of the British artillery, a speedy retreat was impracticable; the way was almost choked with their dead. In despair they threw themselves among the

Fantees, with whom they had been skirmishing from the first, and in this more equal war they so far succeeded, that a considerable part of their army effected a retreat. The only British officer killed, Lieutenant Swanzy, of the African Corps, met his death while attempting to animate the Fantees to a pursuit; the whole loss sustained by the British and Fantees, was less than 500 men, and of this far the greater part fell upon the allies. The British commander very properly abstained from pursuing and hazarding his garrison by a pursuit. The surviving Ashantees made a precipitate retreat into their own country.

Mr. Canning has returned to England, from his visit to Ireland.

It is announced in the London Gazette, that payments to the American Loyalists will be resumed on the 13th Oct.

The widow of Christophe, the ancient Chief of St. Domingo, arrived on the 16th Sept. from London, at Ostend, on her way as is reported, to Italy. She is accompanied by her two daughters and suite.

Maj. Cartwright died on the 23d Sept. in the 84th year of his age.

Alderman Garratt is elected Lord Mayor of London.

Railways were to be constructed in all parts of the Kingdom. A joint stock company has been formed at Edinburgh to construct one between that city and London for the conveyance of goods and passengers. The former were expected to be carried 8, the latter 12, miles in an hour.

British Stocks, Sept. 26, 2 o'clock. There has not been the slightest variation up to this hour in the price of Consols, which is 96½. The scarcity of money still continues.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

TUESDAY, 23d NOVEMBER, 1824.

The English Mail for October, arrived at the Post Office yesterday morning. London dates are to the 12th ult.

Alms-House and Work-House.
COMMISSIONER FOR THE WORK,
F. P. ROBINSON, Esq.

MARRIED] Last evening, by the Revd. James Somerville, Mr. Charles Cartwright, of His Majesty's 3rd Light Infantry, to Frances, second daughter of Captain Caleb Fowler.

At Quebec, on Sunday the 10th ult. by the Rev. Doctor Mountain, Mr. John Lotrop Marsh, of Wakefield, N. B. to Miss Sophia Beckwith, of Kingston, Upper Canada.

Kingston, N. B. Sept. 23, 1824.

To Mr. Anthony H. Holland, Printer, Halifax,

SIR—I send this letter to inform you, that I am the man that robbed your store, at the Nine Mile River, and that I am now in Kingston gaol, under sentence of death, for another crime of the same nature: And I beg for God's sake, as I am now about to suffer for all the sins I have committed against God and man; that you will grant me your forgiveness for the same—for I could not die easy if I did not make this confession to you for the injury I have done.

And I do ask and request of you, to let Mr. Francis Stevens know, that I do ask his forgiveness for the Orders that I forged on him in the name of "John George Dunn."

I have also to request that you will have the kindness to call on Mr. Simpson of Dartmouth, and let him know that I am the man that broke open and robbed his store twice—and in God's name to grant me his forgiveness.

I write this to you at an awful moment—the night previous to my Execution. For God's sake let those people know as soon as possible, for me, poor miserable sinner, I will be in my cold grave before this reaches you.

I went by the name of "James Ryan," but my right name is

THOMAS QUILTY.

The above wretched man, who has thus terminated a miserable life, was confined in this jail (Fredericton,) in January last, for Forgery. In the year 1823, he was indicted at Miramichi, for Burglary, and found guilty of Larceny, for which offence he was whipped.

Mr. Editor,

On a late visit to Fredericton, it happened that I was detained there on a Sabbath; and it being my usual practice to attend Public Worship; I enquired if there was a Presbyterian Kirk in the place, and was very much disappointed on learning that no such sacred establishment ever existed in that part of the Province. Numerous as the professors of the tenets of the Church of Scotland are there, and surrounded as that central portion of the country is by Scotch settlers, it is the more to be wondered at, why a place of Divine Worship for the members of the Presbyterian communion, has not ere this been erected. What can be the cause of the neglect, I know not—neglect there certainly is, and a shameful one too. When every sect or denomination of christians, can assemble at their stated places of worship, the Presbyterians are seen wandering about "like sheep without a Shepherd," without knowing whither they are going, mixing in religious societies and engaging luke-warmly in sacred exercises, in opposition to their early taught duty and instructions, which they ought ever to respect and obey.

The want of such a place of worship grows every Sabbath more evident and convincing; the moral character of many, who would strictly conform to the precepts and discipline of their native church, appears to be on the decline. Not wishing to associate themselves with the particular discipline of other christians, they are prevented from assembling together on that sacred day, in the manner they used to do, having no sanctuary wherein they could worship the God of their fathers.

The public spirit and valour of Scotland, goes hand in hand with the morals of the people, who have always been esteemed for their attachment to legal authority in Church and State; and who on no occasion shrunk from any known duty or engagement, and are ever ready to render such services as the constitution of their country requires. It is, therefore, to be hoped, that the time will soon arrive, when the heads of families and individuals of that profession, will come forward with that willingness to assist and encourage by every means in their power, such a laudable undertaking: the duty they owe their country demands it of them, whilst to enjoy the same advantages as their neighbours, ought to be considered as the proud aim of the work.

On my next visit to your flourishing Town, I trust, Mr. Editor, that I may be accommodated in a place of worship on a Sabbath, consonant with my desires and in unison with my principles.

A STRANGER.

D. B. Shelton, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY offers his Professional services to the Public, and trusts that from his experience in the practice of Physic, Surgery, &c. he will be enabled to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to employ him.

Dr. Shelton, has for Sale at his Store, a general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS &c. of the best quality.

LIKEWISE,

A supply of GROCERIES, among which are, very superior old Jamaica Spirit, Cognac Brandy, Hollands Gin, Molasses, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Mustard, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A good assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of superfine and second broad Cloths, Flannels, Bombazets and Bombazeens, Vestings, Kersymeres and Cotton Shawls, Calicoes, India Cottons, Gingham, Bandannas, black and coloured; Muslins, For Trimmings, Ladies' fleecy lined kid and Angola Gloves; Gentlemen's Hats; Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Shoes, &c. &c. &c.

Fredericton, 23d Nov. 1824.

THE Corporation of Christ's Church, having determined upon erecting a Pew each side of the Altar, containing 5 Seats; Notice is hereby given, that the Wardens will attend at the Church at the hour of 12, on Saturday the 4th December next, to sell the same at Public Auction, upon certain conditions, to be made known at the time of sale.

23d Nov. 1824.

THE Members of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, are hereby informed that the books sent for by them have arrived, and are now opened and ready to be given out to them by the Subscriber, on the terms of the Society, and to the public on much better terms than they can be purchased elsewhere: Of which the following is a Catalogue:—

Prayers by the Right Rev. Thos. Kenn; Directions for devout and decent behaviour in the worship of God; Young Woman's Monitor; Exercises against Lying; Instructions to the Clergy of the Diocese of Torm; a form of prayer for the visitation of prisoners; a short manual of prayers on common occasions for morning and evening; serious address to God-fathers and God-mothers; a treatise on the nature and constitution of the Church; discourse concerning Baptismal and Spiritual Regeneration; consideration upon the use and abuse of Oaths; several methods of reading the Holy Scripture; admonitions against Sabbath-breaking and Drunkenness; form of Family Prayer; conditions of obtaining Salvation by Jesus Christ; Dr. Tillson's Letter to Nicholas Hunt; Pastoral advices and directions in order to a virtuous life; caution against ill company; the way of living on a method and by rule; an earnest dissuasive from intemperance in meats and drinks; St. Paul's opinion of Jesus Christ; serious advice to persons who have been sick; the baseness and perniciousness of slandering and backbiting; a sermon preached at the funeral of the Right Hon. the Earl of Rochester; the way to eternal salvation; the country gentleman's advice to his neighbours; the Cottager's religious meditation; friendly reproof and instruction to those who seldom attend public worship; meditations and prayers for sick persons; the sin and danger in neglecting public worship; serious exhortations from a Minister to his Parishioners; an answer to the question, why are you a Churchman? An abridgement to the history of the Bible; the Young Man's Monitor; morning and evening prayers for private families and persons; the companion to the altar; the Church Catechism and short questions; divine songs by Dr. Watts; parable of our Saviour; history of our Saviour; sermon on the Mount; trial and judgment of the Soul; the duty of confessing the Faith; the Husbandman's Manual; several hundred texts of Holy Scripture; to the English Cottager; companion to the Penitent; the Servant's Friend; friendly advice to a Penitent; the principles of Religion; Scripture Lessons; the excellent Daughter; a brief confutation of the errors in the Church of Rome; a preservative against the publications dispersed by the modern Socinians; the duty of contending for the Faith; discourse concerning death bed repentance; the charity school spelling book; the Family Single; the two Farmers; the life and death of David Hume; the excellent use of Psalmody; an earnest preservative to the serious observance of the Lord's Day; trust in God; the best remedy against fears of all kinds; effice for persons troubled in mind; the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper explained; the Christian's daily devotion; the necessity and usefulness of reading the Scriptures; a dissuasive from the sin of drunkenness; instructions to the Poor; a sermon on Confirmation; earnest and affectionate address to the Poor; the necessary duty of Family Prayer; a sermon on Swearing; an earnest exhortation to Housekeepers; the evil and danger of luke-warmness in Religion; a friendly address to the drinkers of gin and Brandy; the Christian's way to Heaven; to the Religious Societies in and about London; several methods of reading the Holy Scriptures; miracles of our Blessed Saviour; a course of plain and familiar Lectures; a summary of the principal evidences for the truth and divine origin of the Christian Revelation; the trial of the witnesses of the Resurrection of Jesus; an essay on the service of the Church of England; an introduction to the knowledge of the Christian Religion; a practical exposition on the offices of Baptism and Confirmation; the great duty of frequenting the Christian Sacrifice; the book of nature's prayers and meditations by Mrs. Trimmer; the claims of the Established Church; the four last things, viz. Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell; a companion for the aged; instructive tales, by Mrs. Trimmer; a serious call to a devout and holy life; Ho-