

&c.; and the whole formed by near 300,000 buildings of various descriptions, as public structures churches dwelling houses, warehouses, shops, &c. It is a remarkable fact that vegetation is earlier by ten days or a fortnight on the west and south-west sides of the metropolis than at the northern and eastern sides. The more prevalent winds blow from the north-east and south-west; and these with little variation, occupy about ten or eleven months of the year. The thermometer sometimes rises to above 80, of Fahrenheit's scale, very rarely to 84, but the common summer heat is from 65 to 75. In winter it sometimes falls to 16, but the most common winter heat, when it freezes, is between 20 and 30, it has been known to fall below the point marked 0, but very rarely; the most frequent, when it does not freeze, is between 40 and 50. The annual temperature of London is 51.9, or in round numbers, 52. The situation of London is so very favorable, that springs which yield large quantities of water, are found on digging almost every where. In the year 1377, London is said to have contained about 35,000 inhabitants. According to the census of 1801, London at that time, contained 121,229 houses, inhabited by 216,073 families, making 864,725 persons. In 1811, it had increased to 1,099,104, and in 1821 to 1,225,964 persons. By the last census of 1831, it appears that a still further increase had taken place of no less than 243,105, thus making the present population of the metropolis, 1,474,069 persons. The number of oxen annually consumed in London has been estimated at 110,000, calves 50,000, sheep 800,000, lambs 250,000, hogs and pigs 200,000; beside animals of other kinds. Smithfield is the principal market for the above articles, and the total value of butcher's meat sold there annually is stated at £8,000,000. There are on an average, annually brought to Billingsgate market 2,500 cargoes of fish, of 40 tons each, and about 20,000 tons by land carriage; in the whole 120,000 tons. The annual consumption of wheat, in London, may be averaged of 900,000 quarters, each containing eight Winchester bushels; of porter and ale 2,000,000 barrels each containing 36 gallons; spirits and compounds 11,000,000 gallons; wines 65,000 pipes; butter 21,000,000 lbs.; and cheese 26,000,000 lbs. The quantity of coals consumed is about 1,200,000 chaldrons, of 36 bushels, or a ton and a half to each chaldron. About 10,000 cows are kept in the vicinity of the metropolis, for supplying the inhabitants with milk, and they are supposed to yield nearly 7,900,000 gallons every year; even this great quantity however, is considerably increased by the dealers, who adulterate it at least one fourth with water, before they serve their customers. The Port as actually occupied by shipping; extends from London bridge to near Deptford, a distance of about 4 miles, and is from four to five hundred yards in average breadth. The number of vessels belonging to this port in September 1800, was ascertained by the official documents laid before Parliament, to be 2,666; carrying 568,262 tons, and 41,402 men. Comparing this number with the number returned in January, 1701-2, the increase will be seen to be astonishing. At that period the vessels amounted only to 560, carrying 24,882 tons, and 10,065 men. The average number of ships in the Thames and docks is 1,100; together with 3000 barges employed in lading and unlading them; 2,233 small craft engaged in the inland trade; and 3,000 wherries for the accommodation of passengers; 1,200 revenue officers are constantly on duty in different parts of the rivers; 4,000 labourers are employed in lading and unlading; and 8000 watermen navigate the wherries and craft. The household troops comprising three regiments of foot guards, containing about 7000 men, including officers; and two regiments of horse guards, consisting of 1,200, form the principal military establishment for the metropolis; but none of these troops are permitted to enter the city without especial leave of the Lord Mayor. It is difficult to ascertain the exact number of churches and chapels belonging to the establishment in the metropolis, but it is not far short of 200. The number of religious edifices belonging the dissenters in the metropolis, are above that number. There are eighty chapels, or places of worship, for the Independents, among whom are included the Scotch Presbyterians. The Baptists have near fifty chapels; the Methodists or followers of Whitfield and Wesley, twenty-three; the Unitarians nine; the Arians

two; the Quakers six; the Swedenborgians four; the Huntingdonians three; the Sandemonians, the Moravians, the New Lights, and the Freethinkers, have one chapel each. In the metropolis there are six Jewish Synagogues, fifteen Roman Catholic Chapels, and nineteen foreign Protestant churches.—*Partington's National Views and History of London.*

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON.—We have been politely favoured with Boston papers of the 10th Nov. The yellow fever is raging violently at New Orleans, the heat is there 86 degrees; Pennsylvania, and New York election returns exhibit large majorities in favor of Jackson. A Portland paper says:—

Now the election is over let us talk about great squashes, and such things. We can tell a bigger squash story than any of our contemporaries by a jug full. A single squash seed in the garden of Mr H. G. Quincy, in this city, has produced this season nine squashes which weigh two hundred and ten pounds. The largest weighed 37 pounds. These squashes, at two and a half cents a pound, a fair market price, would come to five dollars and a quarter; quite a handsome sum to be produced by a single squash seed. Whether they were Jackson or anti-Jackson squashes we are not informed. But we are told that they are a blue squash, and of excellent quality."

FIRE IN NEW-YORK.—About six o'clock on Tuesday evening, a fire broke out in the cellar of the warehouse, No. 67 Hammond street, occupied by Mr. Jackson; it soon extended to Mr Shaw's trunk factory, and to the extensive cotton factory and other premises belonging to Mr. Moses Spear, and in a short time nearly the entire block of buildings was enveloped in flames. Some of the buildings destroyed, were large weaving establishments. By this calamity upwards of two hundred persons are deprived of employment.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT OF THE FREDERICTON GAZETTE

Having noticed in the Novascotian of the 14th inst. an extract from the Sydney Gazette, which infers that the Mining Association of New-Brunswick had virtually received its death blow, from the hard terms prescribed by His Majesty's Government, I beg, through the medium of your paper, to correct the unfavourable impression which may be made by the above erroneous statement.

The New-Brunswick Mining Association originated with a few persons unconnected with mercantile pursuits, but anxious to contribute their mite in developing the resources of this highly favoured Province, by acting as pioneers to the formation of a company. The capital invested was £6000 in 120 shares of £5 each; they have taken great pains to collect information respecting the Coals and Minerals of the Province; they having opened and worked the upper vein of coal in the vicinity of the Grand Lake, and made attempts to discover lower veins, but not as yet with the success they confidently anticipate, when an increased capital will ensure the prosecution of the work in a more vigorous manner.

An application was made to his Majesty's Government in October, 1831, setting forth the views and intentions of the Company, and praying for a reservation in their favour;—to this application an answer has been received, through his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, of as favourable a nature as could possibly have been anticipated, and in which it is stated 'that every reasonable encouragement should be given to the proposed company.' Shortly after the receipt of this Despatch, a meeting of the Association was convened, and it was resolved to invite the public to join in the formation of a company, on what is considered very liberal terms, in order that the benefits to be derived by such company might be as general as possible, and that nothing like any attempt at monopoly might appear in the conduct of the members of the pioneer Association: such invitation has gone forth, Mr Editor, in the columns of your paper, and I feel certain that capital invested in a Coal Mining Company, will not only be a source of wealth and emolument to the Stockholders, but an inestimable benefit to the Province, by furnishing an article of export, which will assist to pay our American neighbours for the quantities of flour and other articles which we are daily purchasing from them.

From the sudden change of weather which we have experienced here towards the latter end of last week, the river opposite to this place, and for some miles below, was frozen across, and the ice on Saturday was sufficiently strong to admit of persons passing on it from

either side with perfect safety. The Steamer St. George left her landing place on Friday forenoon, and, by a high pressure of steam, proceeded through a body of solid ice about a mile and a half, but meeting with a vast quantity which had collected in the Cove below, she eventually had to stop her engine and remain stationary; as any effort at that moment to penetrate further, would have been highly injudicious, not only with respect to the safety of the boat, but might have also been attended with serious consequences to the persons on board. It was generally supposed that there she must remain during the winter: but owing to the well known perseverance and indefatigable exertions of Capt. Wylie, aided by his crew, and favoured with a heavy thaw on Sunday morning, she broke from her icy fetters, and we hope to hear of her arrival at Saint John with less damage than she might have sustained from her rough treatment at Head Quarters. The navigation is again entirely open; there is, however, considerable quantities of floating ice. *Fredericton Gazette.*

LECTURES.

Messrs. BISHOP & BALDWIN beg to inform the inhabitants of Bathurst, that it is their intention to deliver, during the Winter Season, a course of Lectures on the following branches of Science, viz:

ANATOMY,
PHRENOLOGY,
PHYSIOLOGY,
CHEMISTRY,
MORAL PHILOSOPHY,
PNEUMATICS.

First Lecture on Wednesday, 13th inst at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Subject, ANATOMY.

Lecturer, MR BISHOP.

Second Lecture on Saturday, 16th inst.

Subject, MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Lecturer, MR. BALDWIN.

Admittance to the first Lectures, Gratis.
Lecture Room, next door to the Post Office,
Bathurst, 12th Nov. 1832.

All persons having just demands against the Estate of DONALD M'DONALD, late of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Merchant, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested to the Subscribers, within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

STREET & KERR, Attorneys for
JOSEPH CUNARD, ADMINISTRATOR
on said Estate.
Chatham, 8th Sept. 1832.

REMOVAL.—Mr. John Thomson, Surgeon, respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Miramichi that he has removed his Residence from Chatham to Newcastle; where he has commenced practising in his profession, and solicits their support. Residence—Mrs. Forbes's.
November 12, 1832.

CARD.—Mr. Benson, M. R. C. S. L. residing at Mrs. HEA's Lodgings, Chatham; may be consulted at any hour.
Miramichi, 12th Nov. 1832.

Post Office, Fredericton,
14th Nov. 1832.

NOTICE.

The WAY COURIER which has hitherto run between Miramichi and this Office, has been discontinued, by order of the Deputy Post Master General, at Halifax. The Advertisement of CARVELL was incorrect, wherein he says he is appointed by the Post Master at Fredericton, he, (the P. M.) not having made any such appointment.
W. B. PHAIR.

R. BLACKSTOCK

Has received per the Mary Ford, his FALL SUPPLY of British DRY GOODS, consisting of Shirting, Sheeting, Homespun, Checks, Prints, Bombazets, Flannels, Flannels, Salmon Twine, &c. &c. ON HAND,
20 Boxes Soap
29 Boxes Candles
10 Bags Pepper
20 Tons best Liverpool COAL
84 Coils CORDAGE assorted sizes
10 Cwt Oakum
90 bolts bleached and unbleached CANNAS
500 Cwt Naylor & Co's Cast Steel for axes.
Chatham, Sept. 4, 1832.

The Subscribers intending to close their present Concern on the 31st December next, request that all accounts against the Firm will be sent in for adjustment, and all persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment, or arrange for the same.

They offer their present Stock, consisting of—Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. at reduced prices.
HAWBOLT & LETSON.
Chatham, 23rd October, 1832.