St. John Daily Chronicle,

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XVII. Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, December 2, 1852. Number 13.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

is published every Friday afternoon, by WILLIAM LOCKHART, at his Office in the Brick Building of L. H. Deveber & Son, west side Prince Wm. street.

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:

15s. 6d. in Advance, ;—$3 if not paid until the termination of the year;

but as the Proprietor intends to discontinue, as far as practicable, the *Credit system*, and stop the practice of making *good subscribers* contribute for those who *never pay*, he offers the following

Inducements for Clubbing,

by which means parties will be able to procure a valuable Family and Business Newspaper at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered in this Province. He proposes to send

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 6 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;

For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;

For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;

Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the publisher.

All letters, orders, communications, &c., must be post paid, and addressed to

WILLIAM DURANT,
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, *President.*
J. W. LAWRENCE, ZEBEDEE RING, S. L. TILLEY, S. K. FOSTER, } *Directors.*
J. M. ROBINSON, Esquire, *Solicitor.*
ISAAC WOODWARD, Esquire, *Secretary.*

Applications for Insurance against Fire to be made at the Office of the Secretary, North Market Wharf.

DOOLEY'S
Merchant's Exchange Hotel—*Post Office Building,*
State Street, BOSTON.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per day.

CHARLES W. STOCKTON,
Attorney & Barrister at Law,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

CHARLES W. WELDON,
Attorney at Law & Notary Public
OFFICE—Over Messrs. Ranney, Sturdee & Co
Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.
May 23, 1852.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS,
West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

August 29.

Auction and Commission Card.

THE Subscriber having extensive acquaintance through the Province, has concluded to devote his attention particularly to the business of COMMISSION MERCHANT & AUCTIONEER.

Being thoroughly acquainted with the several departments of trade in this City and Province, as regards imports and exports, and having by the experience of a number of years acquired a distinct knowledge of the value of all commodities, both real and personal, he trusts he can with confidence recommend his abilities to the community, as competent to do justice to the sale of any property which his friends may place in his hands.

JAMES ADAM,
Oct. 1 Office in Water-street.

1852.
Spring Style of HATS.
C. D. EVERETT & SON

HAVE just received, per *Cuba* from Boston, their *Spring Style* of HAT BLOCKS, and are prepared to furnish Gentlemen with *Fashionable HATS*, of various qualities.

Our best Hats, which are equal to the best manufactured in the United States or elsewhere, are only 20s. each; other qualities proportionally low.

HATS and CAPS of all kinds constantly on hand. ☞ *Call and see the New Style.*

C. D. EVERETT & SON,
East side Market Square and
March 12. North side King-Street.

JOHN HARRY,
Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver,
North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few doors below the *Waverley House.*

MANUFACTURER of all kinds Silver Plate, viz: Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons; Forks Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.; also, Silver Chains of different patterns, which he will furnish *Cheaper* than any other House in the City. The above work is warranted to be made of Sterling Silver, and for neatness of style and superiority of finish, challenges competition.

JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.

—All Kinds of ENGRAVING neatly executed.

Traders, Pedlers, and others, furnished with plain Gold Finger RINGS *cheaper* than can be imported. In all cases punctuality may be relied on. Cash and the highest price given for Old Silver.

June 4.

GRANITE HALL,
No. 1, DOCK-STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

CLEARING OUT FOR THE FALL TRADE.
"Clothing at a Discount!"

THE whole Summer Stock selling at 20 per cent. less than even the usual low prices of this far famed Cheap Clothing Establishment, to make room for an immense stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Now on the way, and shortly expected to arrive.

Purchasers will do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Sept. 24. THOS. R. JONES.

HENRY P. SANCTON,
Soap and Candle Manufacturer,
ORANGE STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

HAS constantly on hand, Soap and Candles which he can recommend to his friends and the public in general—such as cannot fail to give satisfaction to the consumer and dealer—and trusts, by attending to his business, to ensure an amount of patronage which it will be his effort to deserve and extend.

☞ Those who are in want are invited to call and see for themselves—We confidently assert that there are no better manufactured in the City.—The smallest favor thankfully received.

☞ *MIND!! Orange-Street—near the Centenary Chapel.* July 2.—2y

WM. WESTLOTORN,
HAS Removed his place of business to Dock street, opposite the Store of Mr. Ferguson, where he will be ready at all times to execute orders in his line.

☞ Journeymen and an Apprentice wanted.

TURPENTINE & OLIVE OIL.—10 Barrels Spirits of TURPENTINE,
2 Cases of OLIVE OIL,
August 8, S. L. TILLEY.

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 Sterling.

Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £51,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq.
Medical Examiner.—Wm. Bayard, Esq., M. D.

Advantages offered by this Society.

PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large Capital totally independent of the Premium Fund.

LOANS.—Two-thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the insured.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The rates of Premium late as low as any society of equal standing.

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.—The Bonus' in the Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus' are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

Every information to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

CALIFORNIA.—Parties proceeding to California can effect insurance on liberal terms.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.
Bathurst: Theophilus Deschiney, Esq.
Chatham: William Carman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire,
Dalhousie: William S. Smith, Esq.
Fredericton: J. Henry Phair, Esq.
Hampton: Samuel Hallett, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
Moncton (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.
St. Stephens: W. T. Rose, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.

WILLIAM J. STARR,
February, 1850. *Manager, St. John, N. B*

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire and Life Insurance Company.
[*Established in* 1836]

Capital £2,000,000—in shares of Twenty Pounds.

THE Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full extent of their property for the liabilities of the Company.

The undersigned hereby notifies the Public of New-Brunswick that the above-named Company have empowered him, by a full and ample Power of Attorney, to open an Office in the City of Saint John, for the Insurance of PROPERTY against loss or damage by FIRE, in any part of the Province, and to sign and issue Policies in the name of the Company; and that in virtue of the power vested in him by the said Power of Attorney, he has appointed Mr. ADAM JACK to act as Agent for the said Company, in the receiving of proposals for Insurance, and the inspection of premises proposed for Insurance, and all other the usual duties of an Agent; and to collect and receive the amount of premium on any policy issued by the undersigned in the name of the said Company, or for the renewal of the same.

The Deed of settlement, and the supplemental Deed of settlement, lies with Mr. JACK, at the Office of the *New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, also the pamphlets issued by the office at Liverpool, affording ample details of the mode of transacting business by the Company.

The rates of premium will be as low as any other respectable Company, and the undersigned trusts a fair portion of public patronage will be accorded to the Company.

Losses not exceeding £500 will be settled without referring to the head Office at Liverpool.

EDWARD ALLISON.

Dated at St. John, N. B.,
4th August, 1851.

RAILROAD HOUSE,
SOUTH SIDE KING STREET—ST. JOHN

THE Subscriber, in accordance with the fashion of the day, deems it necessary to acquaint his friends and the Travelling Public, that he has Refitted Furnished, and Repaired his House, in a manner that defies rivalry, for the accommodation of PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARDERS.

His Fare consists of the choices delicacies of the season. Clean Beds, good attendance, and (Better yet) moderate charges, are the prominent features of his establishment.

Truly grateful to his former patrons, he solicits a continuance of public favour.

IN CONNEXION WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT IS A
LIVERY STABLE,
With Fashionable "Turn-Outs." And excellent accommodations for the Horses of Travellers and Country customers.

May 21. JAMES E. McDONALD.

WINE, BRANDY, &c.—Now landing ex *Sir Harry Smith* from London, *Henry Porcher* from Grangemouth, and *Oremoets* from Clyde—Our Spring supply of Choice Old WINES, &c. consisting of Pour, Pale Golden and BROWN SHERRY, Madeira, Pale and Brown Cognac BRANDY, Hollands' GENEVA, London Brown Stout and PORTER, Scotch and East India PALE ALE, which with a well assorted Stock of choice Old WINE, &c., are offered for Sale by,

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
May, 7. WINE MERCHANTS.

CLEARING OUT SALE!

Glasgow House, King Street.

THE Subscribers will, during the present months, sell off, at a great reduction from former prices the balance of the Summer Stock, and would call particular attention to the following articles, viz:—

PRINTED CASHMERES and DELAINES;
PRINTED CITTONS;
FANCY DRESS STUFFS;
PRINTED MUSLINS;
LIGHT SHAWLS;
STRAW BONNETS;
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c.

The whole of which will be sold cheap in order to make room for the Fall Stock, shortly expected

Sept. 3. BALLENTINE & BOWMAN.

Turner's Sarsaparilla.

6 CASES, just received per *Melinda* from New York. The Sarsaparilla which is superior to all others, is put up in two Quart Bottles, and sold at the reduce rate of *One Dollar* per Bottle.

GEORGE F. EVERETT & CO., *Agents,*
No. 4 King-street, (adjoining Barlow's Corner.)

Third Division of Profits
MINERVA
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON,
ESTABLISHED, 1836.

AT the Third Quinquennial Meeting of this Company, held in London, 24th June, 1852, a Surplus of £42,400 Sterling, (being four-fifths of £53,000 Sterling) was declared distributable amongst the Policy holders entitled to participate. This sum allows of a reduction of Premium for the next five years, of £9,633 16s. 3d. Sterling, per annum, or an equivalent reversionary Bonus payable at Death, of £68,939 10s. 7d.

The reduction of Premium averages 33.22 per cent. on the Premiums payable during the next five years.

The reversionary Bonus averages 60 per cent. on the Premiums received during the last five years, or 9 per cent. on the sums Assured.

Upon the Policies which had been full five years in existence, the reversionary Bonus averages 2 1-2 per cent. Premium on the sum assured, a result which has been seldom equalled, and will bear comparison with that of any Office.

The following Table illustrates the Bonuses declared:

		Average Reduction of Premium.	Average Reversionary Bonus
1st Division—	1842	16.833 per cent.	21 per cent
2d. "	1847	31.333 "	53½ "
3d. "	1852	35.22 "	60 "

On the 31st December last, the Existing Assurances were	£1,099,843	10	2
The Capital Funds of the Company were	230,262	15	6
The Annual Income was	47,721	2	6
The Divisible Surplus was	53,000	0	0

The Directors consider, and I trust the Policy holders will agree with them, that the position of the Company is highly satisfactory, and hope that, taking into account the continually increasing competition they have to encounter, the progress of the Company has equalled their expectations, as the benefits actually realized equal, and in most cases surpass, those afforded by the largest established Offices.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained from

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
July 29 *Agents for New-Brunswick.*

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, his Farm, situated in the Parish of Springfield, (King's County.) The said Farm contains Two Hundred Acres, Eighty of which is cleared and under good cultivation, with a comfortable Dwelling House, and good BARN: cuts Twenty Five Tons English HAY, annually. The Farm is situated near a Grist and Saw Mill, and likewise a Carding Machine, and within 4 miles of Belcaie Church, and 1 1-2 of the Baptist Meeting House. It is known as the Case Settlement, and branches off from the Finger Road to Sussex and Mill Stream, and is within thirty-three miles of the City of Saint John.

Terms of Sale will be half down, and the remaining half in yearly instalments.

For further particular apply to the Subscriber on the premises. JOHN O'NEIL.

Springfield, (K. C.) June 18, 1852.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ABOLISHED!—MORALS GUARDED! *Good Pupils only Retained!! The Incorrigible Expelled!!!*—This School contains three departments—the INFANT, the COMMERCIAL and the MATHEMATICAL. The Infant department, conducted by a female, accommodates pupils of both sexes, from 3 to 6 years of age, in Spelling, Reading, Mental Arithmetic, and Natural History, at 7s. 6d per quarter. The Commercial Department, conducted by two teachers, receives pupils leaving the Infant Department, and furnishes to them a thorough instruction from Spelling up to Common and Mental ARITHMETIC—the elements of Mathematics, Geography with the use of the Globes, English Grammar, &c., together with Reading and Writing, at fees from 10s to 20s per quarter.—The Mathematical Department, conducted by two teachers, comprises Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Book Keeping, use of the Globes, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, &c., the Reading Writing, and Speaking of the FRENCH LANGUAGE, and Classics, at fees from 25s to 50s per quarter.

S. D. MILLER, A. M.,
May 10 tf *Manager.*

New-Brunswick
STEAM, SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND FACTORY.—*Harding Street, St. John.*

HAVING put up the best Machinery that can be procured for the manufacture of Doors, Sashes, inside and outside Blinds, Window Frames, Mouldings, and other kinds of Wood Work. I am prepared to furnish to any extent the best and cheapest article ever offered to the people of this Province.

May 9. JOHN E. TURNBULL.

For sale or Lease.

And immediate Possession given:—

A SAW MILL with 300 acres of Land attached, in upper Sussex, formerly owned by John C. Vail, Esq., and now in possession of H. C. Snider—Terms moderate. Enquire of

Feb. 27. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

HAMMOND RIVER HOUSE.

THE Subscriber grateful for past patronage from the Travelling community, begs to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has lately removed his establishment to the above House, 16 miles from this City, 1 mile North of Hammond River Bridge, where he is prepared to entertain Travellers at all times and seasons.

DINNERS, &c. &c., go up at shortest notice.

Constantly on hand, a choice supply of WINES, &c. &c.

Comfortable and commodious Stabling attached to the Premises, careful hostlers always in attendance.

WASHINGTON ALDEN.

February 2, 1849.

Particular Attention

IS requested at the FANCY ARCADE, corner of King and Cross Streets, where wholesale as well as retail customers may select from *decidedly* the largest, richest, and most varied assortment of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Perfumery, Cutlery, and in fact every other article that the mind can think of.

J. CROUCH.

N. B. Wholesale Buyers, the Wholesale Department of this Establishment will richly repay a visit. [Nov. 12, 1852.] J. C.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store,
Germain Street, Foster's Corner.

NEW CLOTH BOOTS.

Just received per Steamer from Liverpool:

LADIES, Girls and Children's Black Cloth BOOTS, of every quality;

Ladies Cashmere and Prunnelle Boots, in great variety; *Carpet Shoes* of all qualities.

For sale Wholesale and Retail.

October 29—2w S. K. FOSTER.

SHOULDER BRACES.—A fresh supply just received and for sale by

August 27. FELLOWS & CO.

PURE ZINC PAINT.—Per Acteon from London—1 cask Pure White Zinc PAINT.—This article is highly recommended for indoor use, and will be sold at the same price as the best description of White Lead.

Oct. 15. S. L. TILLEY.

From late English Papers.

THE MARQUIS OF GRANBY ON PROTECTION.

At a meeting of the Loughborough Agricultural Association on Saturday, the Marquis of Granby, whose silence has been sneeringly commented on by the Free Trade press, delivered the following speech:—

The noble Marquis said that his honourable friend, Mr. Packe, had said so long as he had breath in his body he would maintain the principles of Protection. That sentiment he begged also, to the last of his humble ability, to second (loud cheers). At the present time, however, it was a very difficult matter to speak upon that or upon any other political subject, because, if he might use the expression, there was a great scarcity of the raw material (cheers.) As to what might be the intention of her Majesty's Government, he was perfectly and completely in the dark. He knew not whether they intended to propose some slight duty upon spring corn, or upon other articles that could not be called the food of the people. He knew not whether they meant to relieve them from their burdens, or whether they meant to repeal the malt tax (hear, hear, and cheers). He knew not whether they were going to reduce the interests of the Three per Cents.—he knew not what course they meant to pursue. But of this he was perfectly confident—namely, that they would do all in their power to advance the interest of the agriculturists and not only of them, but of every other class, in the country (loud cheers). They must remember the position in which the Government was placed, forced, as they had been, prematurely into power; they must remember the apathy of their friends—and he was almost afraid, from an ebullition of feeling which had been called forth by an expression of Mr. Packe's, that they who were not apathetic were wanting in determination to support each other (cheers). He hoped he had been mistaken in the sentiment that he thought he had heard, and that they would all—owners and occupiers, and labourers too—unite together to prevent injustice being done, and to see that justice was done to all classes (great cheering). He was remarking upon the difficulties with which her Majesty's Government had to deal. One was the apathy of their friends—another was the talents and energies of their opponents. They, if they had any divisions, contrived to hide them. They did not show them when the time of battle appeared nigh, but they all united together for the purpose of opposing every measure that would benefit, or of supporting every measure that would injure those to whom they were opposed (hear, hear). He (Lord Granby) wished now frankly to declare that this opinion upon the subject of Protection had undergone no change since he had last had the honour of addressing them (enthusiastic cheers). He heard it said on all sides that the country was prosperous—that prices were rising—wages were well paid—poor rates were decreasing, and almost universal prosperity reigned amongst us. He was happy to think that, to a certain extent, that was the case. But he thought that statesmen were bound take a somewhat more extended view of the position of the country than the market returns from week to week, or even from month to month. Statesmen ought to look to causes, and not to effects, and they ought to discriminate between what is the cause of prosperity and the prosperity itself (cheers). Now, he unhesitatingly affirmed, that, as far as he was able to form an opinion, it was the superiority of the Divine wisdom that baffled the folly of men (cheers). It was the produce of the Australian and Californian gold mines that was repealing the Bank Charter Act of Sir R. Peel (loud cheers). It was the instinct of our countrymen to fly from the land that spurned them, and the soil that would not protect them, to a country that would protect their labour, and offered to receive them (cheers). These were, to his thinking, the two causes why the harshness and asperity of the Free-trade measures were not, at the present moment, felt so deeply as they had been, and as he feared they would again be felt. He maintained that it was not in consequence of, but in spite of Free-trade that the country was, in part, prosperous (cheers). But when people talked of the prosperity and progress of this country, he denied that that prosperity was at all equal to what it ought to be, and to what it would be, if it had not been for the mischievous legislation of Free-traders (cheers). He denied that it was equal to what it was prior to that time (cheers). He affirmed that, if we had just and wise laws, our progress would be infinitely greater than it now was; that, as compared with what it ought to be, it was absolutely retrograding; that, with respect to what it was, it was now standing still; and that, when they looked at America, it was very insignificant indeed (cheers). These were his own opinions, and he would not then venture upon their proof; but when they considered the energy of Englishmen, and the vast progress which had been made of late in the development of arts, the sciences, and agriculture, manufactures, and machinery—when they looked around them, and saw the net-work of railways by which they were surrounded, and the progress, the material progress of of the age—he unhesitatingly said this, that this country was not progressing in the ratio in which he ought to have done, if she had been wisely and prudently governed (loud cheers). He had alluded to her Majesty's Government, and he had said that he was in perfect ignorance as to what course they might think fit to pursue; but, at the same time, he felt confident that they would pursue that course which they thought best serve the interests of all classes. They had, he thought, ample security that they would do that, from the high character of the man who formed the Government. They had a like security in the opinions they had constantly expressed, that they would do the best in their power to mitigate, at all events, the evils that had resulted from Free Trade; and that they would endeavour to do justice to all classes of the community (cheers). There was one point to which he thought the Government must direct their attention—there was one object which would be forced upon them, and upon which they must come to some decision—he alluded to the income tax (cheers). They were aware that a committee of the House of Commons had lately been sitting upon that tax, and the result of that committee, and the articles which had appeared in the different newspapers, would convince any man of reflection that it was quite impossible to renew the impost upon its present unjust and unfair basis. Up to this all classes of politicians seem to be agreed. Actuaries, notaries, public officers, members of the House of Lords and of the House of Commons, all united in saying that the income-tax, as at present levied, was eminently unjust and unfair. There was one other point upon which they were also agreed—and that was, that it was quite impossible to make it fairer (loud laughter). This difficult subject must be considered and must be decided upon in a very short time, and he entertained great hopes that it would be got rid of altogether, and that the country would return to sounder system of legislation—similar to that adopted by America—and make foreigners pay a great portion of the taxes of the country. Let them call it what they liked, he was quite convinced that that was the only system of taxation tolerable in this country (cheers). Having now alluded, as far as he was able, to his own views upon this important question, perhaps they would allow him to add that, entertaining, as he did, a strong conviction, or if they pleased, prejudice, upon this subject, no foolish desire to retain his old opinions would prevent him from giving an anxious and careful consideration to any measures that might be proposed by her Majesty's Government, or by any one else who who would make these Free Trade measures at all equal, fair, and bearable, which in their present unjust and one-sided state they were not (loud cheers).

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The following notice with respect to dress is, it is stated, about to be issued by the Marshal:—

"All persons taking part in the procession at the funeral of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington (with the exception of those wearing uniforms) are to appear in mourning, without weepers, but with mourning swords.

"All persons admitted to seats in the cathedral will appear in mourning frock dress.

"Servants not in mourning attending the carriages will be admitted with silk or crape hat-bands and gloves."

Lord Hardinge and Sir Charles Barry, in company with Dr. Millman, the Dean of Saint Paul's, visited the cathedral to inspect the preparations in progress, and availed themselves of the opportunity of offering some valuable suggestions to Messrs. Plunket and Watmough, who are carrying out the scenic and other arrangements for the solemnity under Messrs. Cubitt, and the officers of Woods and Works. Lord Hardinge was understood to take great interest in these arrangements, the suggestions of his lordship having reference chiefly to the disposition of the large military staff that will be in attendance on the occasion. An alteration in the original design connected with the amphitheatre of seats has been made within the last day or two, by which accommodation will be obtained for 17,000 instead of 13,000 persons, as originally contemplated. Instructions were also received by Mr. Golding, the head of the department, to carry a service of gas-jets round the four arches that spring from the Corinthian colums supporting the great dome, with a wreathing of the same round what are called the quarter galleries, which will be set apart for the clergy, together with a reticulation of lustres round the architraves and cornices, under the whispering gallery, and that range generally round the cathedral. From each of the semicircular arches supporting the dome will depend gas chandeliers. To expedite the interior construction the number of men has been augmented to between 300 and 400, and the hours of labour since Monday have been lengthened to as late as ten o'clock. The great range of seats extending 200 feet in length by 100 in breadth on either side the centre aisle are nearly completed; and a few days since the massive trasswork for the tiers of raised seats, over the transepts on the north and south, 240 feet long on either side, and radiating from the central area under the dome was thrown up. Some of the beams are 47 feet high and 4 or 5 feet thick. The quantity of timber carted into the churchyard up to the present time is, 1,500 loads, each load representing 100 cubic feet of timber, giving a gross total of wood-work within the cathedral of 155,000 cubic feet. The interior of the great edifice presents all day the appearance of an enormous workshop, the noise of the sawing and other machines resounding in every direction. All the monuments have been temporarily timbered up to prevent the possibility of injury during the works, and as it is expected that the spectators will be detained within the cathedral for from eight to ten hours, 200 retiring rooms and conveniencies are to be constructed in the churchyard on the north and south, openings being made for the purpose in the transept windows. Both the weekday and Sunday services are to be discontinued.

INTERIOR POSITION OF WELLINGTON'S TOMB.—It had been, we are told, the original intention of several of the persons in authority, who are connected with the Duke's funeral, to have removed the granite slabs which enclose Nelson to the edge of the grave of his brother; this would leave room for Wellington equally near to the centre, and so the naval and military heroes of the age would rest without any difference as to their position. This arrangement has been altered, and we regret to learn that Wellington will be buried at some distance east of the centre of the cathedral. This site of the warrior's grave would be in perfect darkness if it were not for the gas-lights which faintly light the tombs and arches; the side aisles of the crypt, after leaving the part covered by the transepts, are comparatively light. The proposition made in our pages last week to get rid of the second-hand sham, the empty sarcophagus belonging to Cardinal Wolsey, which now surmounts Nelson's tomb, and to place in its stead a monumental tomb, containing the body of Wellington, properly inscribed, thus putting together the two great commanders in a place of equal honour, is far superior to the present determination.—*The Builder.*

THE LYING IN STATE.—The following sketch of the arrangements at Chelsea Hospital will give some idea of the magnificence of the design for the lying in state of the body of the late Duke:

On entering the hall, the eye, assisted by eighty three enormous candelabra, ranged round the hall, will be first struck with the sable hangings with which the walls and ceiling are completely covered, and the niches, in each of which will stand, with arms reversed, soldiers in pairs of the Duke's regiment. A passage strongly railed off, and eight feet wide, will carry the public up to the dias, the magnificence of which will far surpass anything that has hitherto been seen in this country in the way of funeral decoration. It will be forty-five feet wide by thirty five deep, and completely covered with cloth of gold of the most costly description. From the ceiling will descend a magnificent canopy of black velvet spangled with silver stars, and fringed with ornaments of the same material. Over the front of the canopy will be thrown a heraldic mantle with the family arms of the deceased emblazoned in gold. The lining will be silver tissue decorated with black spangles, and the corners will be looped up in festoons also suspended from the ceiling. The coffin, which has already been described, will be placed on a raised platform, surrounded by an ornamental fence massively silvered, on the pedestals of which will be placed lions rampant, each bearing a shield with one of the Duke's numerous armorial devices. The dias will be lighted from ten hollow columns having reflectors inside, and so arranged as to throw the light completely on the bier, while appearing themselves dark and sombre to the spectator. The designs of these columns will represent bundles of spears bound with laurel and studded with hatchments. Besides these, the bier will be surrounded by twelve smaller candelabra silvered, and containing four lights each, the whole so arranged as to throw the whole body of the light on the dias and its contents, while the remainder of the hall is left in comparative gloom. The background or the whole will be formed of a "Trophy," consisting of the flags captured by "the hero of a hundred fights," in his various well-fought fields, while, at the feet of the coffin, in front, will be seen a touching memorial of his greatness, being a collection of all his military insignia and decorations. Among these are nine marshal's batons, foreign orders innumerable, and last, but not least interesting, the sword he wore at Waterloo. At the head of the coffin will be placed three handsome chairs, for the chief and two assistant mourners—functions which will no doubt be fulfilled in turn by some of the most distinguished personages in the kingdom, and there are few who would not deem it an honour to be recorded as one of those who had so officiated. The whole of the draperies of the hall will be trellised with silver cord.

The inscription for the coffin plate, which was only returned from the Lord Chamberlain's office on Wednesday evening, is as follows:—

"The most high, mighty, and most noble Prince Arthur, Duke and Marquis of Wellington, Marquis Douro, Earl of Wellington, Viscount Wellington of Talavera and of Wellington, and Baron Douro of Wellesley; Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Field Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces.—Born 1st May 1779; died 14th September, 1852."

It is not expected that the preparations will be completed until the 14th, and consequently the funeral procession cannot take place until the 21st.

Two non-commissioned officers and six men from each corps in the service, are to attend the Duke of Wellington's funeral.

The following is a copy of a letter received in reply to one of the many frivolous applications with which the Duke was constantly pestered. It was a lithographed form with the name and date filled up in writing:—(Copy.)

F. M. the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mr. L——. He is not in the habit of giving orders to his servants to shew his house or its contents to gentlemen with whom he is not acquainted. They are responsible for the good, cleanly, and safe keeping of the same, and they must form their own judgment whom they will admit to view its contents, taking care always that those whom they may admit do not interfere with the convenient occupation of their apartments by his son, his daughter-in-law, and himself.

London, Sept. 1850.

PALL BEARERS.

General Viscount Combermere, G.C.B. and G.C.H.

General Marquis of Londonderry, G.C.B. and G.C.H.

General Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B.

Lieut. General Lord Seaton, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., and G.C.H, &c.

Lieut.-General Viscount Gough, G.C.B., &c.

Lieut.-General Sir Charles J. Napier, G.C.B.

Lieut.-General Sir J. L. Lushington, G.C.B.

Lieut.-General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B.,

Major-General Sir Harry G. W. Smith, Bart., G.C.B.

Lieut.-General Lord Ragland was nominated as a pall-bearer, but rightly prefers his position as a private friend.

It has now been decided that the following regiments and detachments from Regiments and depots not in London will come up to town, where they will arrive on the 15th inst, and will all witness the lying in state at Chelsea Hospital, and be present in the funeral procession of their late gallant Commander in Chief. With the exception of the undermentioned corps, the various regiments in the service will be represented each by three officers, one sergeant, one corporal, and six privates: the whole of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Rifle Brigade of the 1st battalion at the depot from Walmar; the whole of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Rifle Brigade, 2d battalion, from Canterbury; the Royal Artillery, and the Royal Marines, and the corps of Chelsea Pensioners, will also form part of the procession.

The military authorities of the Tower, under the direction of the Board of Ordnance, are preparing a splendid military display for the funeral car, consisting of an elegantly-disposed grouping of guns, bayonets, regimental flags, casques, drums, and warlike weapons. The Tower, it is understood, is to be the only place at which the artillery will be put in requisition, and there, during the progress of the funeral, minute guns are to be fired from the battery.—*British Army Despatch, Nov. 5.*

PERILOUS LAUNCH.—The *Liverpool Courier* gives the following account of the launch of the *Mirian Moore*, of 1,037 tons register, which took place on Thursday the 14th ult. It was high water before 12, the time fixed for the launch. The vessel went off an hour before her time. At 11 o'clock the men, to about the number of 150, were under the ship, about to give her "a rally." Several of the centre blocks had been removed; but seven of them were still standing, and most of the shores were fixed to the sides of the vessel, and there was no reason to think that the launch would be premature. At this moment the "cleets," or pieces of wood against which the daggers rest, were observed to be splitting, and a cry was raised to the men underneath the ship, on which they made a quick and a safe retreat. Captain Tweedie, the commander of the ship, was going on board by a ladder, which slipped from under his feet as the vessel moved down, and he saved his life by catching hold of the main chains, whence he got on board. Nothing could stop the vessel when once in motion; and she carried away all the shores like so many chips, and her anchor also caught some scaffolding as she went off the stocks, which was in like manner dragged away. As the ship went down the ways she give a list to port, and as she touched the water the strong tide which was running carried her round, and she drifted at least two miles up the river before the steamboat overtook her. The escape of some hundreds of people from destruction in this case appears to be miraculous. Captain Tweedie's was as narrow an escape as ever a man had. So was the escape of the men, who might have been crushed under the ship. And not the least remarkable feature in the launch was the fact that "the cleets" on both sides of the ship split; if one had held on and the other had broken the ship would have turned over, and one can scarcely conceive that would have been the loss of life. Nor is it to be overlooked that no vessel was in the way of the ship in her passage up the river. Taking this launch altogether, though many were disappointed in seeing it, every one must be thankful that amid such manifest risks no personal injury was sustained. The ship looked truly majestic as she went into the water; and, as soon as the natural fear had subsided as to whether any personal injury had been sustained, she was greeted with loud cheers, which were repeated when she again passed the yard on her way to the Brunswick Dock.

PORTABLE WARM BATH.—We have been favoured by a right of the above bath, and strange as it may appear to the reader, it really is such. On inquiry we were informed that the bath is made for an hotel in town, to avoid the necessity of taking down the kitchen range, in order to place a coil of pipes in the boiler, and the cutting away of walls and floors through the house, to make way for the hot and cold water pipes. And what is still more admirable in the arrangement of the apparatus is, that the boiler and furnace of the bath in question is to be placed in an adjoining room which has no fire place, in order to render its effects such as to heat the water in the bath-room, and warm the room in which the furnace is placed at one and the same time. The arrangement consist of copper or galvanized iron bath, fixed in a strong sheet iron frame, with copper boiler, circulating pipes, and two way cock for supplying and emptying the bath. The iron frame is a substitute for wood, being less costly and cleaner material. The frame and bath can be coated with any imitation of woods or marbles, to the taste of the purchaser. The simple requirements are—to connect one arm of the cock with the cold water supply cistern, and the other with the waste pipe. The waste water will only require to be discharged into any gutter drain, or the soil-pipe of a water-closet. The flue-pipe of the stove merely requires to be put into any chimney where a grate is fixed, or can have a funnel pipe similar to a hot air stove.

The Commander-in-Chief at the Cape is resolved to inflict full penalties upon all who may be found guilty of trafficking with the enemy. At a Court-Martial held at King William's Town on the 17th of June, Private Conley, of the 6th Regiment, was convicted of offering two guns for sale to some Caffres, and sentenced to transportation for life. By the same Court a Hottentot Sergeant of the Native Levies was sentenced to 10 years' transportation, for selling some rounds of ammunition to a Caffre at Port Grey. Both these sentences have been confirmed, and the prisoners will be handed over to the civil authorities at Cape Town.

THOSE IN THE CONCOURSE.—From a Parliamentary paper just issued, it appears that the amount of Her Majesty's regular Troops employed in the colonies in 1847-8 was 1,855 Officers, and 39,691 Non-Commissioned Officers and men. The cost for pay was £1,300,769; while in 1849-50 the amount was 1,675 Officers, and 38,752, non-commissioned Officers, and men; and the cost of pay was £1,329,899.