

Chronicle & Gazette,

AND KINGSTON COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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NEC REGE, NEC POPULO, SED UTROQUE.

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VOL. XVII.]

KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1835.

[NO. 31.]

PROPERTY FOR SALE

By Auction.

THREE valuable LEASEHOLDS, with a THREE STORY BRICK BUILDING on each, On King Street, Toronto,

the Three most easterly Tenements of the new block of buildings built by Mr. Buchanan within 12 months, situated in the most improving part of the Main Street, a little west of Bay Street, each consisting of a Shop and House above it, with Kitchen and Cellar below, will be exposed for Sale, by Public Auction, on the Premises, ON THURSDAY, THE 15th OCTOBER, at the very low upset price of £275 for each Building. Any person anxious to purchase the whole, may have them put up together by bidding £225, otherwise they will be sold apart, there being a separate original Lease for the ground on which each building stands. Those who know the above Property are well aware that the upset price is less than the cost of the Building alone, while the ground Rent (10s. per foot,) is scarcely half what Leases have been made at during late years in the neighborhood.

One of the Buildings is under Lease at the rate of £55, and the other two, now unoccupied, were lately rented at £50 per annum. That the lowness of the upset price makes the property a great object as an investment, most be apparent from the fact that the two adjoining Buildings, the same block of the same dimensions, and which cost the same as those now offered, were purchased by the ground landlord a few weeks ago at £350 each, and were at that price considered much under their value.

Terms, Cash.—Sale to commence at 1 P. M. For further particulars, apply to Mr. Howard, Architect, Chesham's Buildings, or to ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Auctioneer.

Toronto, U. C. Sept. 8, 1835. 25gi

FRESH TEAS,

Wines, Groceries, &c. &c.

JUST received and for sale by the Subscriber,

- 10 Chests 'Wanay Tea, direct from the East India Company's sale,
- 10 Chests 'Wanay Tea, free trade,
- 15 do. Bohea do.
- 10 Hhds. bright Muscovado Sugar,
- 5 " double refined Leaf do.
- 10 Bags of Cuba Coffee,
- 6 Pipes Cognac Brandy, Dupuy's, Favreau's and Otard's Brand,
- 5 Puncheons

JAMAICA RUM,

- 1 to 2½ Warranted.
- 5 Pipes Holland's,
- 3 " L. P. T. Currier's Wine,
- 6 Hhds. Pale and Brown Sherry do.
- 3 Pipes East India Madeira, do.
- 3 do. Benecard do.
- 2 do. superior Old Port do.
- 5 Cases French Claret do.

HIBBERT'S LONDON PORTER,

- 3 Hhds. Bordeaux Vinegar,
- 25 Boxes Laxia, Bloom and Muscatel Raisins,
- 3 Tierces Prunes,
- 3 Bags soft Shell Almonds,
- 50 Boxes Hard Liverpool Soap,
- 5 Boxes Fine Apple Cheese,
- 5 Tierces Rice,
- 30 Boxes Tobacco Pipes,
- 100 Barrels U. C. Whisky,
- 50 Drams Turkey Figs,
- 5 Tierces French Currants,
- 6 Bags Barcelona Nuts,
- 150 Packages Drugs, Spices, Pickles, Sauce, &c.
- 100 Boxes Starch,
- 3 cwt. Spanish Flax Yarn,
- 25 Kegs Virginia Leaf Tobacco 16's to 19's.

Terms Cash, or approved Notes at 90 days. GEORGE ARMSTRONG.

Kingston, July 14, 1835. 5cm

For sale by the Subscriber,

A LARGE quantity of COTTON YARNS, CANDLE WICK & BATING.—

Also, An extensive assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, of various kinds. WM. WILSON.

Kingston, Sept. 16th, 1835. 23dw

TO MILLERS.

JUST received, direct from the Manufacturers in Europe, with whom arrangements have been made for a constant supply of articles of the best quality, viz:—

- Real Dutch Bolting Cloths, assorted
- Blackmore's Patent do do
- French Burr Stones, do do

For Sale by LAROCQUE, BERNARD & Co. July 25. 181f

THE MANSION HOUSE,

KINGSTON, U. C.

THE Subscriber continues to occupy this extensive and well known establishment as a HOTEL for the accommodation of the Public.

THE MANSION HOUSE

Is pleasantly situated on Store Street, being the principal and most central street in Kingston, in the business part of the town; is convenient to the different Steam Boat wharves; and no establishment of the kind in the Province can surpass it in the excellence and comfort of its apartments, in regard both to parlours and bed rooms; all of which are furnished in the very best style. The Hotel has been recently painted throughout and otherwise improved.

The Subscriber having kept a PUBLIC HOUSE for many years, has acquired experience in that line, and he trusts that with unremitting attention to the comfort of his guests, he will continue to merit public patronage.

IN THE REAR OF THE MANSION HOUSE THERE IS A LARGE YARD.

An extensive Stabling, and where a Livery Stable is constantly kept.

The Mansion House Carriage and Porters will always be in readiness to convey Passengers and Luggage to and from the different Steam Boats.

S. CARMINO. Kingston, May, 1835. 57

FRESH IMPORTATIONS,

COMPRISING A GENERAL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the public that he is receiving, by the regular traders from GREAT BRITAIN,

A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF

GOODS

In the above line, which having been carefully selected by himself in the

ENGLISH MARKETS,

For CASH, feels confident, that every article will be of the best in its kind, and the prices found as low as those of any importing house in the trade in the Canadas.

J. H. GREER.

N. B. The lowest price invariably appears in plain figures on each article.

Kingston, Oct. 3, 1835. 29

LAND FOR SALE.

200 ACRES of Superior LAND, 60 acres clear with an excellent SAW MILL, House and Barn, it being Lot No. 6, in the Western Edition of the Township of Kingston. For particulars apply to Edward Noble, Kingston, or James Noble, on the premises.

Kingston, 29th August, 1835. 181f

ARMY CONTRACTS.

Commissariat, Kingston, 19th September, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office until Monday, at noon, the 25th day of October next, from such persons who may be willing to enter into Contracts with His Majesty's Government for the following supplies for one year, from the 1st January, 1836, for the use of the Troops, Staff, and Departments at Kingston and its dependencies.

For Fresh Beef at per lb. Currency, Soft Bread at per do. do.

Rations of Forage, at per each Ration. The Rations of Forage to consist of 9 lbs. of Oats, of the best quality, to be 16 lbs. of Hay, delivered from the Contractors' Stores.

For Charcoal, at per Bushel, Currency. The Beef to be of the best quality of Ox or Heifer, properly slaughtered, and of equal proportions of hind and fore quarters, and no other, to be delivered to the troops at their respective quarters. The Suet not to be withdrawn.

The Bread to be manufactured from the best quality of Fine Flour, and to be warranted to keep sweet and good for at least twenty-four hours after delivery to the Troops, &c.

The Carts to be employed in carrying Bread and Meat to the Troops stationed at Point Henry and Point Frederick will be permitted to pass and repass, " toll free."

The Beef and Bread are at all times to be subject to the inspection of a Commissariat Officer, who shall be empowered to reject such as in his judgment is not of the quality described, and cause either the Bread or Beef to be immediately replaced, or in default thereof, shall purchase a proper quality of Beef, Mutton, or Salt Pork at the cost of the Contractor.

The Contractor for Beef will be required to make his issues to the Staff and Departments either from the Public Market House, or from one of the most convenient Commissariat Magazines at Kingston.

Payment for the Beef, Bread, Forages, and Charcoal will be made monthly, by a Check on the Bank of Upper Canada, at Kingston.

The names of two responsible persons to be inserted in the Tender, as Sureties for the performance of the Contract.

Any further information may be obtained on application at the Commissariat Office, Barrack Street, Kingston. 24

SALE OF CLERGY RESERVES

IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Clergy Reserves in the Eastern District, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Cornwall, on Friday the 23rd day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the upset price of 10s. Currency per acre, upon condition of actual Settlement. The terms of payment will be one-tenth of the purchase money down, and the remainder in 9 equal annual instalments, with interest on each instalment as it becomes due.

TOWNSHIP OF ROXBOROUGH.

1st Con. Lot No. 38

2 " " 38

5 " " 7

6 " " 38

7 " " 7 9 11 13 15 17 19

21 23 25 26 28 30 32

34 36 38

8 " " 5 7 9 11 Rear 1/2's 12

and 13—14 15 16 18 20

22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36

38

TOWNSHIP OF FINCH.

3d Con. Lot No. 2 16

4 " " " 3 10

5 " " " 2 16

6 " " " 3 17

7 " " " 2 19

8 " " " 22

9 " " " 2

10 " " " 3 10 22

11 " " " 2

12 " " " 3

TOWNSHIP OF KEUGON.

9th Con. Lot No. 20.

TOWNSHIP OF OSNABROCK.

9th Con. Lot No. 1

Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office, Toronto, 31st August, 1835.

Editors of Papers throughout the Province, will please to insert the above until the day of sale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CHURCH.

RELIEF CONGREGATION, DUMFRIES.—

At a late meeting of the Dumfries Presbytery, Mr. Kirkwood called the attention of the Court to a most important matter which would be submitted to them. The Rev. gentleman then read a petition from the Relief Congregation, Dumfries, headed by their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Fyfe, and stating in substance, that from change of circumstances, they had seen occasion to leave their present connexion, and wished to be received into the Church of Scotland; the petitioners, therefore, prayed that the Presbytery would, as soon as possible, adopt measures for forwarding and granting the desired junction. A conjunct or explanatory letter was then read from the Rev. Mr. Fyfe, stating, that during a period of twenty-eight years he had ministered in the Relief Congregation of Dumfries, and lived in terms of friendship with various members of Presbytery. The letter continued—(so near as we could catch)—that at no time had he seen it his duty to form a connection with any party for the purpose of fostering Voluntary opinions, while his own sentiments accorded with the mode of discipline of the Church of Scotland, and the propriety of the recent Acts of the General Assembly. In consequence of a deputation having waited upon him, a meeting of the communicants was held in the Church on 22d July, when the question was deliberately discussed,—whether they should take measures to apply for admission into the Church of Scotland, or whether they should continue with the Relief; and on a division 97 voted for a junction with the Church, and 7 against; backed, therefore, by such a large and respectable majority, the present application was made, that they should be received into the church with as little delay as possible. Of the fact of his having attended to, and fulfilled at the University of Glasgow, all the studies and forms required by the Church of Scotland, Mr. F. could produce sufficient evidence. The letter then proceeded to describe the present state of the Relief Church so far as concerned its pecuniary interests. It was burdened with a debt of £500, for which the house was security; but as to his own claims, amounting to fully £1000, Mr. F. observed that he did not mean to attach it to the house or congregation as a debt, but would leave it to those friends with whom he hoped soon to be connected, to relieve him from the embarrassment which this state of things necessarily entailed on him. Thereafter the minutes of the meeting of communicants alluded to were read, as also the transactions of the Committee of Management then appointed. Some documents of a formal nature were read, and lastly, there was produced and read a small scroll copy of a bond, drawn out in terms of the recent enactment of the General Assembly on this point, binding certain individuals of Mr. Fyfe's congregation to pay him at stated periods the sum of £50 per annum, during life, and guaranteeing to him for the same period the use of the manse and garden attached. A discussion of rather a desultory description, then commenced, and was continued for some time. It was contended on the one hand by Messrs. Brydon, Kirkwood, Greig, Gillies, &c. that they were perfectly at liberty from the recent proceedings of the Assembly, to take Mr. Fyfe on immediate trials—that they should not be prevented following this mode from any trifling technicalities which might exist, and which might perhaps be construed by those who did not look narrowly into them, as a mark of disinclination on the part of the Presbytery to receive the petitioners into their connection. With so many good reasons for this line of procedure, and so few against it, they would therefore recommend that Mr. Fyfe be heard that very night. On the other hand, Mr. Crauford and Dr. Duncan were anxious to avoid even the appearance of precipitancy, and would recommend a delay of only fourteen days before the case were further entered on, and in the meantime the late Relief Chapel could be taken under the wing, superintendance, or provision of the Presbytery, preparatory to its being formed into a new parish. Eventually, however, the discussion dropped, and without anything like a division, the former opinion seemed to be acquiesced in, as Mr. Fyfe was immediately requested to ascend the pulpit, when he prayed, and delivered a sermon from Romans, i. 16.—I am not ashamed to own the Gospel." Each member of Presbytery thereafter delivered his opinion on the discourse which had been read—characterizing it as one evincing a high order of talent, and calculated to be eminently instructive and acceptable to any body of Christians. But, said more than one of the Rev. gentlemen, his best proof of Mr. Fyfe's ability and usefulness is found in his life, which has all along been marked as one of unostentatious yet sincere piety, unwearied industry in the service of his Divine Master, and a walk and conversation in life which has earned for him the love and respect of all who knew him. Thereafter the right hand of fellowship was extended to Mr. Fyfe successively by each Minister of the Presbytery, and the principal step thus taken towards his admission as a Minister of the Church of Scotland and a Member of the Presbytery of Dumfries. On the motion of Mr. Kirkwood, a Committee was formed to superintend and forward the remaining business requisite to form the late Relief Church into a new Parish, in Dumfries. Mr. Crauford

of Irongray was appointed to preach there, and intimate the proceedings of Presbytery to the congregation on Sabbath first.—[Dumfries Courier.]

Relief Presbytery.

The Relief Presbytery of Dumfries assembled within the precincts of the Relief Church, (the usual place of meeting,) on the forenoon of Tuesday last, but were denied admittance. Against this exclusion the Moderator, the Rev. Mr. Tudhope, of Annam, protested through the medium of a law agent, and the Rev. gentlemen then retired to Dawson's sale-room, where the court was constituted. A letter from the Rev. Mr. Fyfe was then produced, the tenor and intent of which may be easily gathered from the preceding report of the proceedings of the Presbytery of Dumfries. A committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Fyfe, and report to the Presbytery on the following Thursday. On that day, the court again assembled in Mr. Dawson's room, and the committee reported that Mr. Fyfe adhered to his letter, and did not think that his procedure in this case was at the expense of a dereliction of duty or conscience, &c. The Rev. gentlemen reasoned on the case at some length, and then resolved to strike Mr. Fyfe's name from the roll of Ministers of the Relief body. Mr. Watson, of Waterbeck, was appointed to preach in the Relief Church on the subsequent Sabbath and intimate that the charge was now vacant. The Presbytery shortly thereafter adjourned.—[ib.]

No service took place in the Relief Church on Sunday, as intended and agreed upon by the Presbyteries of Dumfries and the Relief body; and for the best of all reasons, that an interdiction from the Sheriff was obtained at the instance of the Presbytery or the minority of the Relief Congregation, and the use of the Church was debarred to both the contending parties,—it was guarded, in fact, by a party of officers. The on dit goes that had the Establishment party been as acute as their Dissenting brethren, the interdiction either would not have been interposed, or that it might have been so far cancelled by a timely representation of the case, and the production of the title deeds, as to leave the Church in the possession of the majority, or Establishment party, till the matter comes to be decided by a legal tribunal—that is, if the case ever goes that length. Mr. Fyfe preached in the Maxwelltown Chapel on the afternoon, and in the New Church on the evening, of Sabbath last. Mr. Watson, of Waterbeck, preached in the chapel of the Reformed Associate Synod. The sermons of both gentlemen were eloquent, and attended by crowded and attentive audiences.—[ib.]

ADVENTURE WITH A LION.

The thrilling account subjoined of the escape of a gallant young English Officer from a Lion, is copied from Mr. Waterton's Magazine of Natural History. We commend it with great confidence to the reader of the Spirit of the Times, not merely as a narrative of peculiar interest, but as embodying exaggerated facts; Mr. W. having heard the exciting story from the mouth of the officer himself:—

In the month of July, 1831, two lionesses made their appearance in a jungle, some twenty miles distant from the Cantonment of Rajacote, in the East Indies, where Captain Woodhouse and his two friends, Lieutenants Delmain and Lang, were stationed. An Elephant was despatched to the place in the evening on which the information arrived; and on the morrow, at the break of day, the three gentlemen set off on horseback, full of glee, and elated with the hope of a speedy engagement. On arriving at the edge of the jungle, people were ordered to ascend the neighboring trees, that they might be able to trace the route of the lions, in case they left the cover. After beating about the jungle for some time, the hunters started the lionly strangers. The officers fired immediately, and one of the lions fell to rise no more. His companion broke cover, and took off across the country. The officers now pursued him on horseback, his fast as the nature of the ground would allow, until they learned from the men who were stationed in the trees, and who held up flags by way of signal, that the lion had gone back into the thicket. Upon this, the three officers returned to the edge of the jungle, and having dismounted from their horses, they got upon the elephant; Captain Woodhouse placing himself in the hindmost seat. They now proceeded towards the heart of the jungle, in the expectation of rousing the royal fugitive in second time. They found him staiding under a large bush, with his face directly towards them. The lion allowed them to approach within range of his spring, and then he made a sudden dart at the elephant, clung by his trunk with a tremendous roar, and wounded him just above the eye. While he was in the act of doing this, the two lieutenants fired at him, but without success. The elephant now shook him off; but the fierce and sudden attack on the part of the lion seemed to throw him into the greatest consternation. This was the first time he had ever come in contact with so formidable an animal; and much exertion was used before his riders succeeded in urging him on again in quest of the lion. At last he became somewhat more tractable; but, as he was advancing through the jungle, all of a sudden, the lion, which had lain concealed in the high grass, made at him with redoubled fury. The officers now lost all hopes of keeping their elephant in order. He turned round abruptly,

and was going away ungovernable, when the lion again sprang at him, seized his hinder parts with his teeth, and hung on them, until the affrighted animal managed to shake him off by incessant kicking.

The lion retreated further into the thicket; Captain Woodhouse in the meantime, fired a random shot at him, which proved of no avail; as the jolting of the elephant, and the uproar of the moment, prevented him from taking a steady aim. No exertions on the part of the officers could now force the terrified elephant to face his fierce foe, and they found themselves reduced to the necessity of dismounting. Determined, however, to come to still closer quarters with the formidable king of the quadrupeds, Captain Woodhouse took the desperate resolution to proceed on foot in quest of him; and after searching about for some time, he saw the lion indistinctly through the bushes, and discharged his rifle at him; but he was pretty well convinced that he had not hit him; for he saw the lion retire, with the utmost composure, into the thickest parts of the brake. The two Lieutenants, who had remained at the outside of the jungle, joined their companion, on hearing the report of his gun.

The weather was intolerably sultry. After vainly spending a considerable time in creeping through the grass and bushes, with the hope of discovering the place of the lion's retreat, they concluded that he had passed quite through the jungle, and gone off in an opposite direction. Resolved not to let their game escape, the lieutenants returned to the elephant, and immediately proceeded round the jungle expecting to discover the route which they conjectured the lion had taken. Captain Woodhouse, however, remained in the thicket, and, as he could discern the prints of the animal's feet on the ground, he boldly resolved to follow up the track, at all hazards. The Indian gamester who continued with his commander, at last espied the lion in the cover, and pointed him out to the Captain, who fired, but unfortunately missed his mark. There was now no alternative left but to retreat and load his rifle. Having retired to a distance, he was joined by Lieutenant Delmain, who had dismounted from his elephant on hearing the report of the gun. This unexpected meeting increased the Captain's hope of ultimate success. He lost no time in pointing out to the Lieutenant the place where he would probably find the lion, and said he would be up with him in a moment or two.

Lieut. Delmain, on going eight or ten paces down a sheep track, got a sight of the lion and instantly discharged his rifle at him. This irritated the mighty lord of the woods, and he rushed towards him, breaking through the bushes (to use the Captain's own words) "in most magnificent style." Captain Woodhouse now found himself placed in an awkward situation. He was aware that if he retraced his steps, in order to put himself in a better position for attack, he would just get to the point from which the lieutenant had fired, and to which the lion was making; wherefore he instantly resolved to stand still, in the hopes that the lion would pass by, at a distance of four yards or so, without perceiving him, as the intervening cover was thick and strong. In this, however, he was most unfortunately deceived; for the enraged lion saw him passing, and flew at him with a dreadful roar. In an instant, as though it had been done by a stroke of lightning, the rifle was broken and thrown out of the Captain's hand, his left arm at the same moment, being seized by the claws, and his right by the teeth of his desperate antagonist. While these two brave and sturdy combatants, "whose courage none could stain," were yet standing in mortal conflict, Lieutenant Delmain ran up, and discharged his piece full at the lion. This caused the lion and the captain to come to the ground together, while Lieutenant Delmain hastened out of the jungle to reload his gun. The lion now began to crouch the Captain's arm; but as the brave fellow, notwithstanding the pain which this horrid process caused, had the cool determined resolution to lie still, the lordly savage let the arm drop out of his mouth, and quietly placed himself in a crouching position, with both his paws upon the thigh of his fallen foe. While things were in this outward situation, the Captain, unthinkingly raised his hand to support his head which had got placed ill at ease in the fall. No sooner, however, had he moved it, than the lion seized the lacerated arm a second time; crouched it as before, and fractured the bone still higher up. This additional memento mori from the lion was not lost upon Captain Woodhouse; he immediately put him to mind that he had committed an act of imprudence in stirring. The motionless state in which he persevered after this broad hint showed that he had learnt to profit by the painful lesson.

He now lay bleeding and disabled under the foot of a mighty and irritated enemy. Death was close upon him, armed with every terror calculated to appal the heart of a prostrate and defenceless man. Just as this world with all its flitting honors was on the point of vanishing forever, he heard two faint reports of a gun, which he thought sounded from a distance; but he was totally at a loss to account for them. He learnt after the affair was over that the reports were occasioned by his friend at the outside of the jungle, who had flashed off some powder, in order to be quite sure that the nipples of his rifle were clear.

The two Lieutenants were now hastening to his assistance, and he heard the welcome sound of feet approaching; but, unfortunately they were in a wrong direction; as the lion

was betwixt them and him. Aware that if his friends fired, the balls would hit him, after they had passed through the lion's body, Captain Woodhouse quietly pronounced in a low and subdued tone, "to the other side! to the other side!" Hearing the voice, they looked in the direction from whence it proceeded, and to their horror, saw their brave comrade in his utmost need. Having made a circuit, they cautiously came up on the other side, and Lt. Delmain, whose coolness in encounters with wild beasts had always been conspicuous, from a distance of about a dozen yards, fired at the lion over the person of the prostrate warrior. The lion merely quivered; his head dropped upon the ground, and in an instant he lay dead on his side, close to his intended victim.

VARIETIES.

For the Chronicle & Gazette.

TO M.—

With Thee my soul unchanged stays,
Nor veers at every countless breeze
Of beauty that around me plays,
O'er winter and o'er summer's seas.
Without thy love I soon would be
A helpless wreck on folly's sea.

The coral rock, that hugs the shore,
Hid 'neath the plumed shining wave,
Oft has a beacon's rays to pour
Its warning beam to save the brave:
As thinking on "sweet home" he spies
The light, and shuns where danger lies.

Like that sweet beacon's silent ray,
Art thou to me, as on I glide
O'er wild youth's fickle dangers way,
Floated by fancy's guileless tide:
Thy image ever blazing here,
Points me the way I ought to steer.

REMLIG.

Mortality of Man.

According to the most accurate calculation, an astronomical year contains 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 48 seconds. Suppose one individual to die every second, then you have sixty every minute, 300 every five minutes, 3,600 every hour, 86,400 every day, and 31,556,228 every year; and in thirty years, 946,707,840. As this last number is about equal to the present population of the earth, and as thirty years are calculated to be the period of one generation, it seems probable also, that taking the world at large there is a general uniformity in the doings of death. In particular places, at different times, the movements of this destroyer are like the rivulet, now rushing down the mountain's side, then moving sluggishly along the plain below; but taking all the world together, he resembles the deep and broad river constantly pursuing its resistless way to the bosom of the ocean. Looking over any definite period of time—say the intervening years between the death of Christ and the present moment—we should not find an hour, nor probably a minute, in which some have not died. The hour since we commenced these calculations has witnessed probably, the departure to the world of spirits no less than 3,600 human beings; and even the single minute since the reader commenced this article has carried off 60; and if, perchance, he has been two minutes reading this (his 120) deathless spirits have gone to their account; and should he pause three minutes more to wonder or to weep, the number will have swelled to 300.

ROMANTIC ADVENTURE.

Married.

In this village on Tuesday evening last, by John Stagg, Esq. of Clarkstown, Miss IRESTER ANN EVANS, of Walden, Orange co. to Mr. LEVI SMITH, of this town.

The circumstances attending the above marriage, are somewhat singular; but having had a happy termination, and having produced some little amusement in the neighborhood, we thought best to give them to our readers correctly.

Mr. Smith formerly resided at Walden and for some length of time paid his addresses to Miss Evans. He was honest and sincere in his attentions and the wedding day was named. At this juncture of the affair, some evil disposed person whispered calumny in the ear of Mr. S. against the object of his affections—his jealousy was aroused, and he precipitatedly left the place. This happened in July, and Miss E. having learnt the cause of his sudden departure, made every inquiry, with the hope of finding and convincing him of his error, but to no purpose. Convinced that her friend was labouring under a false impression, she determined to convince him of his error, and relying implicitly upon his honor when so convinced, about a week since she came to the romantic determination of leaving her friends and home, and of searching out his abode, if, indeed, he were yet living. The world is called cruel and unlearned—it may be so; but we have yet to learn an instance, where a female ever ventured forth upon a laudable undertaking, but the world assisted her at every step.

So in the present instance, our fair heroine proceeded to Newburgh, where she soon found those who interested themselves in her behalf, and who, on inquiry, ascertained that a Mr. Smith, some weeks since took passage from that place to New York. She proceeded to New York in the first boat, arrived on the following morning, and entered that immense city a total stranger, to seek among a population of two hundred and seventy thousand, a single individual, who in all probability, was unknown to them all. Probability, nay, we may say, possibility, was against her. But she carried within her breast a woman's