ing the list every day, and forget the present want of many little conveniences in their hopes for the future, and had ceased to look back with regret on their life in England. I stayed rather longer than I had intended, out of compliment to Mr. O'Donohue, in order to witness the marriage of his daughter with Tim. On that occasion there was great feasting, a general invitation to all Canada being left at every tavern within fifty miles. Perhaps, however, the grandeur of the operations may be understood when I state the remark of the before-mentioned Yankee pedler to me the next morning, as we were walking along the road towards the old settlements, he having presided at the violin the evening before. 'Well, stranger' said he, 'I've seen in my time hull lots of tea-squalls, breakdowns, quiltin' frolics, and pavin, bees, but I must say I ain't never seen nothin' that could chalk up ditto alongside that concern last night, not by a jugful.'

I received a letter the other day from Robertson, a few extracts from which will save me the trouble of recording the progress of our emigrants since my visit. He says—Magee, the other day, astonished us all by making O'Donohue a grandfather: he has done nothing since but talk of the joyful event, and expiatate on Tim junior's good temper and powers of consuming food; and to use his wife's expression, he is as proud as the dog which had two tails. My wife and both my own children are quite well; the former sends all sorts of good wishes to you. As for myself, I am in rude health, looking much more like a blacksmith than a Cantab. O'Donohue and I are thinking of adding a tan-yard and bark mill to our present business, as there is abundance of hemlock in the neighbourhood; at all events, we have each determined upon having a frame house up next summer, and turning the old log houses into cow sheds. I am sorry to hear that B—— has gone home, after making such a short stay in the country; it is the same with hundreds who have not the energy to face, or the perseverance to endure, a few trifling hardships for the sake of independence in a short time. However, I must not say anything about that, as I have no doubt I should have gone home myself the first year if I had had the means, but now I would not exchange my situation of a Canadian backwoodsman for the highest one in England. We would be glad to see you out here, and I am sure it would be the best thing that could be done, both by yourself and by thousands like you, who have not sufficient independence of spirit, even if there was an opening, to go into any business, and who, from your small means, are engaged in a constant struggle to keep up the appearance of gentility. If you should resolve to emigrate to this or to any other colony, keep this golden rule in your mind: for inattention to this has, I may say, been the sole cause of ruin to hundreds. If you have not much money, buy a small quantity of land, and pay cash for it, and never, if you can possibly avoid it, buy anything on credit. You do not know what may occur to prevent your being able to pay at the right time; and, besides, few men have sufficient control over themselves to work with any feeling of pleasure to pay off old debts, instead of being themselves the sole profiters by their exertions. Independence is the grand difficulty, and yet the grand charm of backwood life. I do not mean that we stand alone in the desert, cut off and separate from the sympathies of our kind; for in reality there is no part of the world where more sincere intercourse of friendship and good neighbourship than here, where our nearest neighbour is in general a dozen miles off. I mean that we do not lean on the social system for physical support. We have no situations to covet no degrees of servitude as the boundaries of our ambition. We must achieve a living for ourselves or perish in the wilderness. The self-dependence felt the dissipated, the cowardly, must fall away before the approach of winter, like the sear leaves of the forest; and, in short, it is only the wakeful, the bold, the temperate, and the persevering, who must hope to be able to maintain their ground. As for myself, my life has been comparatively easy and fortunate. I had a little, though a very little, capital, a good wife, and a kind neighbour. I was therefore not alone in the woods; I was not a beggar in the desert. And yet I cannot help feeling, with a mixture of pride and humble thankfulness, that, in the midst of occasional misgivings and faint-hearedness, there was a leaven of determination in my character which enabled me to triumph over them all. But do not, my dear Simple to the delicately nurtured, the refined in mind, for to such the consequences in nineteen cases out of twenty would be fatal. I will not, however, dwell on this. I trust to your own experience and faculty of observation. For myself, all I have to add is, that, with the blessing of Providence, there is a fair field before me. The stream of population seems to follow where I was the unconscious pioneer:—Towns and cities will by and by rise on the heretofore desert rivers: my property will acquire new value, and my descendants, it may be, rank among the citizens of a great country now in its infancy.

British News.

LONDON, October 3.

HER MAJESTY'S VOYAGE TO SCOTLAND —HER RETURN LATEST PARTICULARS.

At Dundee, on Saturday, orders were received on board the royal steam yacht Victoria and Albert, to have everything ready for her Majesty's embarkation on Monday, the 30th instant on which day her Majesty has signified her intention of leaving Scotland on her return voyage. The yacht is still lying in the river Tay, off Dundee, and it is understood that her Majesty will embark at the same place where she landed. By this arrangement her Majesty will arrive at Woolwich near mid-day on Wednesday. The voyage from the river to Dundee occupied upwards of forty-two hours, and, calculating that it will take the same time to return, should her Majesty embark at Dundee at 4 o'clock on Monday, the 30th, the yacht will Woolwich on Wednesday, October 2, about ten o'clock. During her Majesty's voyage from the Nore to Dundee the weather continued throughout particularly favourable, and enabled her Majesty to spend the greater portion of her time on deck, and thus to have the full benefit of the invigorating sea breezes. On Tuesday morning her Majesty, who generally rises very early, was up shortly after seven o'clock, and breakfasted at eight. At nine o'clock her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Princess Royal and attended by the Lords and ladies in waiting, went on deck, where she remained nearly the whole of the morning, occasionally retiring to the canopy over the royal staircase, or to the alcoves on either side immediately abaft the paddle boxes to rest for a short time after walking the quarter-deck. The Princess Royal was in excellent spirits, and seemed quite delighted at all she witnessed. She did not confine herself to the quarter-deck, but ran occasionally forward, followed by her attendant, asking numerous questions, and laughing heartily at everything that particularly pleased her. There was one circumstance appeared to amuse her very much. While she was on the quarter deck, in company with her Majesty and Prince Albert, a little boy, a native of China, who is in the service of Commander Hall, was presented to the Queen in his Chinese costume, when he exhibited to her Majesty the forms of paying respect to the mandarians of China. This so pleased the Princess Royal that the boy was presented to her, and went through the same forms before her Royal Highness, which so amused her that she was laughing heartily the whole time. Her Majesty is particularly partial to the sea, and feels quite at home on board the yacht. Although surrounded by upwards of a hundred seamen, her Majesty's privacy is less invaded, and she more free from anything like intrusions, than she would be if travelling on shore. British sailors, generally, are more polite and considerate than many persons give them credit for. Every seamen on board the yacht affords an admirable illustration of the truth of this. If her Majesty is walking the quarter deck, any of the sailors have to go aft to take their turn at the wheel, or to do any other duty, they go at once and perform that duty, without staring at her Majesty as they pass on the opposite side of the deck; or if her Majesty should leave the quarter deck and go forward, as she frequently does, on the forecastle, to look at any particular object, which, probably, can only be seen from that part of the vessel, the seamen who may previously be congregated there, so soon as they perceive her Majesty's coming, immediately leave and go the opposite side of the forecastle, and do not stand gaping at the Queen, as many landlubbers who has never been to sea to learn politeness would do, but occupy themselves in looking at objects in a different direction to where her Majesty may be standing. Hence it is that her Majesty feels quite at home and at her ease when on board the yacht.

At twelve o'clock a signal was made to the Black Eagle to try her rate of sailing with the royal yacht. For the first half hour both vessels kept nearly their own, with a very slight advantage to the Black Eagle. During the next hour the Black Eagle continued drawing ahead of the Victoria and Albert, though but very slowly, for at this period she was very little more than a quarter of a mile ahead. After four hours hard struggle the Black Eagle beat the yacht by one mile. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Earls of Liverpool and Aberdeen, Sir James Clarke, and Viscountess Canning, and Lady Caroline Cocks, remained on deck to witness the race. Her Majesty was rather disappointed at the issue, for hitherto she had seen the yacht beat every other vessel in the service with which she has tried her speed, and the Queen anticipated the same result in the present instance. It is to be observed, however, that the advantage on the part of the Black Eagle over the yacht is not so decided, as the Black Eagle was working 5lbs. to the square inch, and the Victoria and Albert only 6lbs. to the square inch, which gave her one forth more power. At seven o'clock her Majesty and Prince Albert dined together *tête-a-tête*. The lords and ladies in waiting dined together in their own saloon. During each night the yacht was at sea the engines were only worked at half speed. Her Majesty and Prince Albert and the Princess Royal were in excellent health during the whole voyage. The weather was very fine and moderate, and there was but little sea on, so that none of the royal party felt the slightest inconvenience, and were quite free from the malady which generally affects those not accustomed to the sea.

THE QUEEN IN SCOTLAND.

The wild freshness and sublimity of the mountain air have wrought most beneficial effects upon her Majesty and the royal visitors at Blair Castle. Her Majesty seldom allows the sun to be up stirring before her; and by the time that the rosy fingered morn' has expelled the mist from the surrounding hills, her Majesty may be seen walk about the grounds, accompanied by her illustrious Consort and the Princess Royal. The young Princess is always mounted on her Shetland pony when she accompanies her royal parents in their morning walk; but Prince Albert occasionally takes her in his arms, and points out to the Princess any object within view that might attract the wandering fancy of a child. Her Majesty's piper, Markey, who came over in the Stromboli, in order to attend her Majesty during her sojourn at Blair Atholl, had orders to play the Pibroch under her Majesty's window every morning at seven o'clock, and at the same early hour a bunch of fresh heather, with some of the icy cold water from the celebrated spring of Glen Tilt, were presented to her Majesty.

On Friday morning, shortly after nine o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert, on their Highland ponies, and attended by Lord Glenlyon's footman in their guide, proceeded up the hills to the north-west of the castle, and remained for some hours exploring the beauties of the scenery. Her Majesty, who was always partial to equestrian exercise, appears to enjoy these rides amazingly, and so simple and so unostentatious is the whole train out, that it is difficult to persuade the strangers who come to Atholl to obtain a sight of her Majesty, that the lady in a plain black dress and bonnet, and a shepherd's plaid shawl wrapped round her, mounted on a little ambling grey poney, is the Sovereign with whom ideas of great pomp, state, and splendour have been associated in their minds.

On Saturday morning, Lord Liverpool and the Hon. Mr. Anson were grouse shooting for some hours on the hills behind the Falls of Bruar, and had excellent sport. In the afternoon the Queen went in her pony phaeton, drawn by four white ponies, up the Glen of Tilt to the forester's lodge. The Highland games had been previously sent to the lodge for the use of her Majesty and the Prince, but his royal Highness was tempted to try a shot at the deer, which, however, ceased to come within range, and relinquished the attempt. Meantime the Queen attended by a single guide, ascended the steep and rocky hill near the termination of the glen, and on the left of the forester's lodge, called Cairn Cliabhan, or the Hill of Hows. Her Majesty attended by a single servant, commenced ascending by the pass of Lachlass, and in little more than half an hour had gained the summit. From here the Queen looked down upon the Prince and his companions, who were deer stalking in the vally beneath. The view from the top of this hill is of great extent, stretching on the north east through openings in the Grampian range, over the barren plains of Braemar into Aberdeenshire. On the south, across the glen, are the lofty hills of Ben y Gloe and Beny Vracei; while lying stretched out at the feet are Loch Fhergie, Loch Loch, Loghairne, and other smaller lakes which feed the waters of the hill pouring down at the bottom of the glen towards the bridge of Atholl. Her Majesty was highly delighted with the prospect, which was considerably enhanced by the clearness and transparency of the atmosphere, and remained for some time on the hill viewing it from different points. The royal party returned to the castle at half-past six o'clock. The Prince did not succeed in killing a single deer.

The appearance of the parish Church on Sunday last differed widely from that of the previous sabbath. The congregation then consisted of the resident parishioners alone, and many of them were deterred from going to the kirk by the inclemency of the weather. At an early hour in the morning, vehicles of every description, in as great a variety as are to be seen at the Cock at Sutton on a Derby day, rattled into the quiet village of Blair Atholl, and groups of humble pedestrians made their way at once to the church, which was literary in a state of siege at ten o'clock in the morning. The service did not commence until twelve o'clock, but when the doors were thrown open at eleven, every pew in the church was indiscriminately invaded, and Lord Glenlyon's tenantry, the quiet country villagers, who had an undoubted priority of right to accommodation, were elbowed aside, and were pushed from their stools which they had occupied from childhood, by the substantial burghers from the towns in the neighbourhood. As twelve o'clock approached, the congregation waxed impatient, but before divine service commenced, her Majesty, with her accustomed punctuality, had already arrived at the church. She came in the low close carriage, which was thrown open. As her Majesty entered the church, the curiosity of the congregation overcame their discretion, the majority of them forthwith rose and stared at the Queen and the Prince with unseemly pertinancy, notwithstanding the hushing murmurs of the gentry of the neighbourhood. Before the minister entered the pulpit, Mr. Peacock, the precentor, published the banns of marriage for the first, second, and third times of asking, between Mr. Irvine, the minister of the parish church, and one of his fair parishioners. After this matrimonial proclamation, divine service was resumed by the Rev. Dr. Macleod, one of the Queen's chaplains for Scotland, and minister of the St. Columbia church at Glasgow, where the service is delivered in Gaelic, for the accommodation of the vast number of Highlanders who throng the streets of that commercial city. After the usual service, according to the Presbyterian form of worship, the sermon was from the eleventh to the fourteenth verses of the second chapter of Titus. The sermon was delivered in a broad Scotch accent, and was a favourable specimen of the style of preaching which at present prevails in the Scottish Presbyterian church. It contained a defence of the doctrine of Calvinistic Christianity. The concluding prayer was delivered with an earnestness which came home to the business and bosom of every member of the congregation, and a distinctly audible 'Amen' was heard from every corner of the church when the clergymen prayed with heartfelt fervour that her Majesty Queen Victoria might long wear the crown, and that she might yet see many happy days, and that at the last, when she left her earthly throne, she might ascend a throne of imperishable glory.

(From the Cork Constitution.)

The London *Morning Post* expresses itself respecting Mr. O'Connell's speech in nearly the same terms employed in the *Constitution* of Saturday. It says:—

"O'Connell is, in truth, at a stand still. His 'Preservative Assembly,' and the threatened impeachment of Ministers are mere tubs to the whale, mere devices to withdraw attention from the fact that he dares not attempt to realise any of his boastings of last year. *This*, he proclaimed, is the Repeal year. Months ago, he promised to lay his 'head on the block,' if Repeal should not be carried by May-day, 1844. May-day 1844 has come and gone. O'Connell still wears his head on his shoulders, and still employs his tongue in the fabrication of the same delusions which have supplied, in times past, to gull his unthinking supporters."

The *Morning Herald* does not speak more favorably:—

"The public curiosity as to what course Mr. O'Connell would adopt in his present unexpected position has been gratified. He will do nothing at present. The escape, he is aware, is simply an escape, and not at all a guarantee of future impunity. He must, however, amuse his adherents with the shadow of a plan, and that plan he announced at the Repeal Association on Monday. It is divided into three departments, all having reference to the future, all easy of abandonment when it becomes necessary to do so, and all equally without the least chance of success.

"The third project, the 'impeachment' is a happy notion. It is of little consequence that the pretended ultimate object is an utter impossibility. Mr. O'Connell is very well aware that it is so, and has accordingly about as much idea of an impeachment as he had of trying the 'five hundred actions' against justices of the peace which he promised in 1831.

"The general features of O'Connell's speech are of the old familiar cast. Cant and slander are its principal ingredients. A country gentleman in Ulster, as country gentlemen everywhere will sometimes do, has written a foolish pamphlet, and Mr. O'Connell, forgetting his elegant and favourite dogma, that an 'Ulster man is as much an Irishman as a man born in a stable is a horse,' attempts to cajole the country gentleman alluded to into the Repeal confederacy, and thereupon founds an address to the Irish Protestants, assuring them that their interests could not be in better keeping than his own, whose creed, as he confessed in Parliament, is that 'national faith is cant and injustice.' We may observe that many of our Conservative cotemporaries play a very silly game in reference to this mercenary and mischievous old man. For the purpose, as they foolishly think, of annoying the Ministry, they give a factitious importance to every thing he says. Whenever he opens his mouth they affect to anticipate some direful convulsion or calamity, and they keep crying out, 'what will Ministers do now?' as if it behoved Ministers to be as fearful or as affected as themselves. Why, what *can* Ministers do? Ministers can't move without a cause. They are under the necessity of justifying every step they take, and of justifying it by the *law*: they, therefore, cannot move at sea with that *impromptu* energy which persons who are under no such necessity find it so easy to insist on. Let Mr. O'Connell transgress the law—let him put himself plainly in its power, and our Cotemporaries will not have long to ask what Ministers will do: but so long as he steers clear of that, the cuckoo cry so constantly kept up may cause excitement among the unthinking, but will produce little impression among men of sense. Mr. O'Connell must behave himself, and as soon as he ceases to do that, let him be arrested and the Association be suppressed: but we are not a whit the nearer to this from daily dinning into the ear of Government needs not to be taught or told.

ROYAL ARSENAL, WOOLWICH.—The number of men required for the carriage and other departments of the Royal Arsenal have now been obtained, and considerable progress has been made with the skipgun carriage ordered to be supplied to the advance ships at the out ports, to keep them always ready in the event of their services being required at short notice. There are always a sufficient number of large guns ready for use in the Royal Arsenal, and at all the out ports, which, within 24 hours' notice, could be ready for the reception of the powder, the facilities afforded by steam conveyance places it in the power of the authorities to concentrate them at any particular station on very short notice being given that they would be required.

REVIEW IN HYDE-PARK.—On Thursday, Sept. 5th, the troops of the various regiments forming the Household Brigade, were reviewed in Hyde-park by his Royal Highness the Duke of Wemss, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington and a brilliant staff. In pursuance of orders from head-quarters, the following troops took up their stations on the ground usually appropriated to reviews shortly after 10 o'clock:—The Horse and Life Guards, under Colonel Cavendish; the 2nd Life Guards, under Colonel Reid; the 1st and 2nd battalions of the Grenadier Guards; the 1st battalion of Scotch Fusileer Guards, and the 2nd battalion of Coldstream Guards, General Lygon had the command of the Cavalry, and Colonel Home that of the infantry. The ground was kept by a company of the 17th Lancers, under Major Lewis. It should here be stated, that the review had been arranged to take place in order to afford the Prince of Prussia an opportunity of inspecting the five regiments, his Royal Highness having shortly after his arrival in England been present at a review of Artillery Brigade at Woolwich, with which he was pleased to express himself much gratified. Prince Albert came to town by a special train from Windsor, at an early hour, for the express purpose of attending the review. His Royal Highness, who was attended by Major-General Bowater and Colonel Bouverie, proceeded direct from the Paddington terminus to Buckingham Palace, and having attired himself in a Field Marshal's uniform, arrived on the field in one of the royal carriages, shortly before 11 o'clock. The Prince of Prussia, attended by a very numerous suite, had previously arrived in one of her Majesty's carriages, upon alighting from which all the party mounted chargers from the royal stud, which were in attendance, under the care of her Majesty's grooms. His Royal Highness wore the uniform of Prussian Field Marshal, and looked remarkably well. All the members of his suite were also attired in a full military costume. The Duke of Wellington arrived on the field at a quarter before 11 o'clock, in an open carriage, in which were also the Countess of Westmoreland and Lady F. Somerset. His Grace wore a Prussian uniform, and upon entering the square immediately mounted his charger and joined the body of officers at this time assembled, among whom were sir G. Murray, the Master General of the Ordinance; sir W. Gordon, Quartermaster General; Colonel Peel, Surveyor General of the Ordinance; and nearly all the officers of the field. The Marquis of Worcester and Colonel Anson were in attendance as aides de-camp to the gallant Duke. The Earl of Westmoreland and several other noblemen were also present. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge came shortly after the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mechlenburg Strelitz; and the whole of the Royal and distinguished party, having exchanged the usual compliments, together proceeded to inspect the troops, which were drawn up in columns at quarter distance—the Cavalry occupying the extreme right, the Grenadier, Fusileer, and Coldstream Guards respectively extending in the opposite direction. As the staff approached the line, the troops presented arms; the bands of the several regiments simultaneously playing the Prussian National Anthem, which was continued during the period occupied in the inspection.—This completed, the staff retired to the centre, when the cavalry marched past in slow time, headed by their respective officers. The infantry followed at slow time, and then the cavalry repeated the movement in quick time, the infantry doing the same. A variety of evolutions were then gone through, after which the infantry wheeled in line, and the cavalry having deployed, advanced at a brisk trot across the park, on nearing the centre of which they charged at full gallop. This movement was performed with a rapidity and precision that called forth loud cheers from the assembled thousands, while it could not fail to gratify the more critical observation of the military observers present. The infantry subsequently fired by files, and after expending about 20 rounds, the whole brigade deployed into a line, which extended completely across the park. The troops then advanced in slow time, the respective bands playing the Prussian National Anthem, and on arriving within a short distance of the staff the whole brigade presented arms, upon which the Prince of Prussia, accompanied by his Grace the Duke of Wellington and the whole of the illustrious personages present, approached the officers of the several regiments and complimented them very highly on the efficient manner in which the proceedings of the day had been carried out. The whole of the Royal personages then left the field, and proceeded on horseback to their respective destinations; the Prince of Prussia accompanying his Royal Highness Prince Albert down Constitution Hill as far as Buckingham Palace.—*The Times.*

MERCHANT SEAMEN.—On the 5th inst. an act was passed to amend and consolidate the laws relating to merchant seamen, and for keeping a register of seamen. There are 65 sections in the act, and several schedules annexed. By the preamble it is declared that the "prosperity, strength, and safety of this United Kingdom and her Majesty's dominions do greatly depend on a large, constant, and ready supply of seamen, and it is therefore expedient to promote the increase of the number of seamen, and to afford them all due encouragement and protection, and for this purpose to amend and consolidate the laws relating to them, and it is also expedient to keep a register of seamen." No seaman is to be taken to sea without a written agreement, or without a register ticket, obtained from such seamen under a penalty of £20. The general register-office of merchant seamen is to be continued under the style of "The General Register and Record Office of Seamen," where all seamen are to be registered, or at the custom houses of the several outports of the United Kingdom, and every applicant is required to answer the questions set forth in one of thes chedules. Not the least important, though nearly the last provision in this act, is the 74th section, under which relief can be afforded to Lascar seamen—a subject which some time ago created a good deal of discussion, and which provided for in the following manner:—"And be it enacted, that if any person being a Malay, Lascar, or native of the territories under the government of the East India Company, or if any Asiatic or African Seamen, having been brought to the United Kingdom on board any ship, shall be found or be in the United Kingdom, in distress for want of food, clothing, or other necessaries, it shall and may be lawful for the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom at their discretion, to supply necessary and reasonable relief to every such person and seaman, and to maintain him until he shall be sent on board some ship for the purpose of being conveyed to or near to the port from which he was shipped: and also to pay, defray, and reimburse the necessary to procure every such person and seaman a proper and sufficient passage to such port, and all such sum or sums of money as shall be paid and advanced by order of the said Commissioners for or on account of such relief, maintainance, and passage, shall be and become a debt due to her Majesty, and be recoverable as such, with full costs of suit, in the courts of law, either in her Majesty's dominions, or in the territories under the goverment of the East India Company, for the owner and master, or either of them, of the ship or board whereof such person or seamen shall have been brought from Asia or Africa; but nothing her in contained shall repeal or annul any other act or enactment relief and the safe conveyance home of any Asiatic or African person or seaman." The act is to come into effect from the 1st of January next.

The following singular and rare (if not unique) occurrence had just taken place at the royal aviary, in the Home Park, at Windsor. A Dorking hen, which has roosted for some time past with the fowls from China, has recently been in the habit of laying two eggs, and sometimes thrice a week, eggs containing double or two distinct yolks. Mr. Walters, the superintendent, determining to try the experiment of attempting to hatch one of these double yolked eggs, placed it with several other eggs under the Dorking hen, and two chickens were forthwith produced from this single egg: one is a cock bird, of the pure Cochin-China breed, and the other is a hen chick of the Dorking genus.

The 'Courier Francais' states that there are now building in the different French ports twenty three ships of the line, nineteen frigates, two brigs, three schooners, and ten transports and store ships, besides six steam frigates, of 450 and 550 horse power, and seven steam corvetts of 220 to 320 horse power, and seven smaller steam ships of 80 to 160 horse power

The lovers of antiquity will be gratified to learn that the King of Naples, with the view of perpetually preserving the alfresco paintings disintered from the Ruins of Pompei, the lustre of whose colors is known to fade on exposure to the air, has employed artists of the greatest celebrity to imitate them on the walls of his own palace at Naples.

The 'Constitutionel' mentions that some of the equipages of Marshal Soult, accompanied by an aide-de-camp, arrived in Paris on Sunday morning and that the Marshal would return to assume the Presidency of the Council during the King's journey to England. Marshal Bugeaud is expected to arrive in Paris about the same time, with six Algerian chiefs, who are to travel through France at the expense of the Government.

Saturday evening was the White Fast of the Jewish nation. So strictly is this fast observed by the 'ancient people,' that during its continuence they partake of no kind of nourishment, not even water. At daybreak the Jews may be seen wending their way to the city synagogues, clothed in the habiliments of death, over which they wear a white sur plice, and continue in fasting and prayer in the synagogue the whole of the day, wearing their shrouds and other death garments. The fact is in commemoration of the rebellion of the children of Israel, and the consequent dispersion of the twelve tribes.

EXPERIMENTS IN WOOLWICH MARSHES.—At half-past 10 o'clock on Monday Sept. 10, Lieutenant-Colonel Dansey C. B., Lieutenant-Colonel Chalmer, and Lieutenant Colonel Sweeting, with a detachment of the Royal Artillery under Lieutenant Colonel Colquhoun, assembled in the marshes to witness and carry on experiments with concussion shells, the invention of Mr. James Marsh. The experiments were made from one 68-pounder gun and two 32 pounder guns, at 800 yards' distance from the bulk head, the object aimed at being double the usual point blank range. The fuzes were made in the same manner as the common fuzes of the service, calculated to burn seven seconds and a half, and then burst with certainty, or at an earlier period, after striking the side of a ship or other very hard obstacles, which is effected by having four small copper caps, similar to the thimbles used by children, inserted at four different places, like the points of the compass and attached with Jeffery's marine glue. The firing of the shell is attended with sufficient heat to melt that substance, but none of the caps, which are filled with meal powder, fail out until the shell strikes with great force against the object aimed when the lower cap falls out, and the shell bursts with great force immediately after, causing great havoc amongst the timbers of the bulk head, as was shown on Monday, proving that its effects would be terrible on board of a vessel containing human beings, and affording evidence how soon the most powerful guns might be made unserviceable. Only ten rounds were fired on Monday out of 24, the number intended, in consequence of the crowded state of the river with vessels going down with the tide. Seven burst well, two fell short, and showed that the concession they received on the ground was not sufficient to cause them to explode, and one 68-pounder was fired because it could not be extracted, and burst at about 150 yards from the mouth of the gun, in consequence, it is supposed, of the fuze being loosened during that operation. On Wednesday Lieutenant-Colonel Dansey, C.B., and Lieutenant Colonel Chalmer, with a detachment of the Royal Artillery, under the command of Captain Hennis, assembled in the Marshes, at half-past 1 o'clock, p. m., to carry further experiments. There were 15 shell fired on this occasion, 5 of them 32 pounders and ten 32 pounders. Two of the 32 pounders burst on entering the bulk head, six in the mound immediately after passing through the bulk head, one exploded at from forty to fifty feet high, having taken an upward direction after striking the base of the mound, and one did not burst, having entered the earth of the mound to a considerable depth.—The first 68 pounder shell went through the bulk head, and burst immediately after in the mound; the second burst in the bulk head; the third burst in the bulk head; the fourth did not burst, having entered the mound without touching the bulk head, and the fifth burst with tremendous effect in the bulk head, tearing to pieces the iron bolts, three-quarters of an inch square, which hold the timbers together, and throwing forward 2 feet 6 inches at the other end, seven strong pieces of oak, made to represent the side of a ship, and each piece twelve inches square and 30 feet long. The range was peculiarly favourable for practice, and the experiments did not occupy above three quarters of an hour, the loading and firing less than 20 minutes of that period, but the destruction was awful, and greater than any we have ever witnessed, showing that it would be impossible for ships of the first rate to resist the destructive power of these missiles.—The experiments were made to ascertion if Mr. Marsh's invention of attaching caps with marine glue would carry a long range of 800 yards, and proved that they could be made available for any distance with certainty of effect, and no danger to those using them.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, NOV. 1, 1844.

CATTLE FAIR.—An annual Cattle Fair was held in this city yesterday, according to previous announcement, in a field on the Waterloo road, and prizes were awarded to the successful competitors. The display of cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. was highly creditable, and particularly the latter were superior to any thing hitherto brought to this market. The number brought to the field, were 117 Hogs, 102 Cows, 13 Oxen, 4 Calves, 2 Bullocks, 2 sheep, 5 Goats, 50 Horses, 2 Colts; besides quantities of Cloths, Yarns, Pails, Brooms, Machinery, Agricultural Implements, Vegetables, &c. &c. &c.—The prizes awarded are as follow:—

G. Gilbert, best Horse, *Retriever*, 5 years	£5	0	0
C. Drury, for the best 2 year old Heifer,	1	0	0
R. Jardine, " Calf,	10	0	
Michael Leary, " Boar,	15	0	
Timothy Looney, " Sow,	15	0	
Wolot Watts, " 1st Tub Butter,	1	0	0
Geo. Dewar, " 2d do.	10	0	
Mrs. Jamieson, " 10lb. Roll do	5	0	
R. Jardine, " pair Ducks,	3	0	
Geo. Dewar, " pair Turkeys	5	0	
Thomas Seeley, " Spring Pig	10	0	

The prize for the best horse of five pounds, was generously returned by Mr. Gilbert as a donation to the Agricultural Society.

FINE ARTS.—The collection of Oil Paintings now exhibiting and for sale at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute affords all lovers of the Fine Arts in this city an opportunity of witnessing the production of some of the "old masters," and should not be allowed to escape their attention. We have understood competent judges to say that powder, such as is now manufactured to be, and as an opportunity of this kind may not present itself again in a long time, it would be advisable for those desirous of seeing the collection or possessing any part of it, to call at an early period. The exhibition will remain open for three days longer.

The elections in Canada are progressing spiritedly—some terminating in favour of the present government, while others support the ex-ministers; the Quebec candidate is one of the latter class; but at Montreal, no doubt existed of the return of constitutional candidates. Toronto has declared in favour of the government by a large majority. Mr. Lafontaine is returned for Terrebone; Mr. Chris tie for Lanaudiere; Desaulniers for St. Maurice. The county of Yamaska has been lost to the constitutional side by mis management—there having existed the suicidal policy of opposition in the conservative ranks.

The Montreal *Transcript* says:—It was rumoured in town yesterday that extensive riots had taken place in Beauharnois, and that four habitans in attempting to escape from a party of Irish, were driven into the river and drowned. We fear that there are good grounds for the report, though the particulars have not yet reached town. Three companies of the 52d were sent to Beauharnois some days ago, in anticipation of some disturbance.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.—We have just learned from Mr. John Sinnott, of Irishtown, near Musquash, that on the 23d ult., three Bears, a dam and her two full grown cubs were killed by the settlers at that place. A short time previously, Mr. Tyner living in the immediate neighbourhood, attacked three bears which had paid a visit at his residence and succeeded in capturing one of them. About two months since the young cattle belonging to Mrs. Hopburn, at Musquash, were attacked by a monster of the same species. Last week Mr. Richard Bradly, of Frenchman's Creek, (Musquash) shot at and wounded a Lucifee, while making his way into his sheep. On Sunday last, a mid-day, a Bear of an extraordinary size, came into the cleared lands of Mr. Robertson, on the St. Andrews Road, 5 miles from town, and destroyed one of his fattest sheep. Indeed so plentiful have been those brutes, and Wolves, during this summer, that they have become a perfect nuisance. No less than ten sheep have been slain, besides injuries being sustained, by neat and other cattle. Can any body of our young and spirited men be found who will turn out, and hunt those gentry to their overthrow.

THE CITY'S PEACE.—The present state of our City is reduced almost to a level with that of New-Orleans, or any other dangerous Community in that land of Ire America. Scarcely a night passes but some brutal outrage is committed on the peaceable portion of its inhabitants. It has been the misfortune of the press to record of late so many of those attrocities, that we are both disgusted and ashamed to continue them. Nevertheless crime does not diminish. It is perfectly apparent to us, that if things are suffered to go on in the way in which they now are, that it will become imperative on the authorities to tax the citizens to an enormous extent for an efficient night and day police. We are of opinion that no time should be lost in devising some remedy for the evil; should it be found necessary to establish an organized Police, we would suggest the propriety of importing from London both the material for its composition, as well as the method of conducting such an establishment.

A WEEK FROM LAND TO LAND.—The rapid passages of the steamships are equivalent in a degree to the annihilation of so much of the ocean itself. The Bunker Hill Aurora notes the following remarkable incidents of the voyage of the Britannia:

"The Britannia left Liverpool on Wednesday, Sept. 4th, and lost sight of land, off Cape clear, on Friday following capt. Hewitt made the coast of Newfoundland—thus having made the run from land to land across the Atlantic in one week."

HALIFAX, Oct. 29.

GARRISON CHURCH.—Yesterday afternoon, the corner stone of the Church being erected for the use of the Garrison, on the Parade near the North Barracks, was laid by Sir Jeremiah Dickson. The ceremony was conducted with appropriate observances. Before the laying of the stone, all the garrison were formed into a square; a choir of men belonging to different bands sung a portion of Psalm XC. in beautiful style, under the direction of Lieut. Whittington, of the 1st Royals; and the Rev. Dr. Twining offered a solemn prayer. The Commandant, Sir J. Dickson, then set the stone in its place. A receptacle was made in the stone for a bottle, which enclosed we are informed, various coins, an almanack of the present year, and newspapers of the week. The stone was also prepared for a brass plate, inscribed as follows:—

"*Major-General Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in Nova Scotia*, by the Divine Blessing laid the foundation stone of this Church, erected by the British Government to the honor of Almighty God for the accommodation of the Troops in this Garrison, on the 25th day of October, A.D. 1844, in the eighth year of the reig of Queen Victoria.

"The building was constructed under the superintendence of Lieut. Col. CALDER, commanding the Royal Engineers, and in the time of the Rev. John Thomas Twining, D.D. Garrison chaplain."—*Times.*

The Mackerel Fishery.—The Cape Breton Spirit of the Times says—"the Mackerel fishery about Arichat has been very unproductive this present autumn, so far the catch has not been one tenth of what it was at the same period last year year."

(From the Montreal Courier, October 17.)

At a time like this, when it has become apparent to every thinking man, that this Colony swarms with persons who are desirous of separating it from the Mother Country, it would not be amiss to point out what would be the consequences of such event. The connexion between this Colony and England is almost entirely of benefit to the former. The only advantage England derives from the tie, is purely commercial, and should that commerce be suddenly cut off, England would suffer but temporary inconvenience, as she would soon open for herself other channels of foreign traffic. But there are certain articles of consumption which Canada could obtain from no where but from England, as the United States does at present, and so must be dependant still upon that country, at least for many years. Canadians, however, forget that the United States has products to exchange with England, which England either cannot do without, or cannot so conveniently procure elsewhere; but that is not the case with Canada; all our exports England can obtain from other quarters; the only reason why she does not do so now, is because she wishes to encourage Canada, as her own Colony. Was the Colony to become independent, it could no longer expect that England would continue to admit her produce on the same favorable footing as at present or that she would persevere in protecting Canadian produce by levying high duties on the same articles when the growth of foreign countries, as in the timber case, *par example*.

The consequence of this would be, that a great portion of what we should import from England would have to be paid for in cash, instead of in produce as at present, and if we have no market for our produce, where are we to obtain the cash to make up the deficiency? We do not mean to say that this would be the case for long; a hundred contingencies might arise to alter the state of affairs, but that would Canada do in the mean time? England could certainly suffer for a short time in her shipping and mercantile interests, but it would not be to her as to us a staggering and irremediable shock. Again Canada in seperating from England must propose to herself either one of two things: she must either be independent, or be content to add another star and stripe to the banner of the neighboring republic. Canada does not contain within herself the elements of independence. That there are many independent states with smaller populations, we are well aware, but none with such a heterogenous population as this Colony, none that could by possibility contain within itself such elements of discord. Half a dozen different natural origins, and a dozen or two of different religions, only agreeing in the most intense hatred for each other, would be a very pretty foundation on which to commence the superstructure of an independent nation. Nothing but the moral power of the Queen's name and government and the physical force of the troops of that government keeps the population at this moment from flying like wild cats at each others throats. How would the backwoodsmen of Upper Canada, the simple *habitan* of the Lower Province like a taxation which would accompany the precious gift of independence? Does he not know that the people of republican America, who have not the expense of a court, of a great and powerful navy, of an immense standing army, are now more heavily taxed than the people of any despot of the old world? Does he not know that the disciples of Mr. Lafontaine to a dream of a "*Grande nation Canadienne*," and the Presidency of Baldwin might be an acceptable thing to the Toronto Reform club; yet it would be as well if they were to include in their no doubt to them delightful castle building, the provision of a navy for defence of their waters, and provision for the repair of their forts, and for procuring munitions of war, &c., together with a hundred other items of enormous expense; perhaps they would also like to devise a plan whereby the Province might pay off its debt to the Mother Country, unless they would in the full honesty of their newly pledged republicanism *repudiate it*. The Utopia of Moore, Peter Wilkin's flying island, Lilliput and Brobdignag, were not grander dreams on the part of their authors, than is the dream of Canadian independence for at least a hundred years to come, provided Father Miller allows the world to last so long. If England disgusted with our follies and our turbulence kicks us off we must be swamped into the United States; nothing could save us, and instead of being a limb and a most powerful one, of the greatest Empire upon earth, we should become a helpless and palsied member of a body politic, that is itself continually threatened with dissol