SAINT JOHN, N. B. THE FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1845.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 9. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 29.

THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

PARR'S *Life Pills*, are now established as the only *certain* cure of disease in the human frame. Sufficient has already been advertised in the public prints to convince any reasonable person that the efficacy of this medicine is unbounded, and that every disease will soon vanish from the effects of this popular remedy. Already the proprietors have received and published twenty-six different sheets of Testimonials; and, having received some thousand letters confirming all the statements published, and proving the immense benefit derived by all classes by taking *Parr's Life Pills*, Testimonials are received daily, and it would be impossible in a newspaper to publish one half received and the following are selected as people well known in their respective neighbourhoods, and whose testimony is unquestionable. Further sheets of testimonials may be had gratis, of all Agents.

The fame and efficacy of Parr's Life Pills in America.

From the New York Sunday Mercury Jan. 19, 1844

We call the attention of the invalid to the Testimonials of cures performed by Parr's Life Pills.—The testimony of such respectable names is a certain guarantee for the truth of the efficacy of this truly excellent medicine.

The number of testimonials of cures by Parr's Life Pills, are crowding upon the proprietors daily, and their unsolicited testimony witnessed by gentlemen of high reputation.

The following testimonial is from one of the most talented and respectable members of the theatrical profession, Mr. T. D. RICE, the original Jim Crow—a gentleman whose high character for worth and integrity as a citizen, places his unsolicited and voluntary attestation of the excellence of the Medicine beyond the shadow of suspicion. This (worth thousands of similar grateful acknowledgments) can be seen at the principal depot, 304 Broadway.

From Mr. T. D. Rice, (the original Jim Crow)

To Messrs. T. Roberts & co. 304 Broadway, N.Y.

Gentlemen—Having in the course of a long and arduous practice of my profession, contracted tightness across the chest, with great prostration of strength, and suffering much from the effects of labour attached to my peculiar pursuits, while in England, I had recourse to your popular Medicine, Parr's Life Pills, from which I received great benefit. Finding a branch of your house in this city, I procured a few boxes of the Medicine, and can now sincerely testify to their value & great efficacy, and also to the great character they bear in the old country. Your obedient servant,

T. D. RICE, 20 Vestry street.

The following Testimonials in favour of Parr's Life Pills, from highly respectable parties, are confidently submitted to the public. This singularly efficacious medicine is now being introduced into every family, and rests its claims for patronage on the most credible authority.

Cure of an old confirmed stomach and liver complaint.—Mr. John Howarth affirms that he has been for many years suffering from a deranged stomach and liver complaint, and although he has had recourse to various remedies, and has been under one of the most popular surgeons in Manchester, nothing afforded him the desired relief until he met with Parr's Life Pills, which have already afforded him more benefit than all the other advice and medicine he has been taking for years, and therefore can with the greatest confidence urge any one suffering from the same complaint to give them a trial.

Witness to the truth of the above, Mr. George Dean, Market street, Manchester. Feb. 7, 1843

80, Medlock street, Hulme, Manchester, January, 1843.

To the proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

Gentlemen—For the benefit of the afflicted public I hand you the particulars of a case of cure from the use of your benign medicine. I had for many years been out of health, and suffered much from internal pains in various parts of my body. I tried nearly all kinds of medicines without relief, and consulted the most eminent medical practitioners in Manchester, but my complaint defied their medical efforts; at length I despaired of ever recovering, and life became to me burdensome; providentially my attention was directed by my nephew Mr. Higginson, of Salford, to make trial of Parr's Life Pills, which I consented to do, and found considerable relief when I had taken only one box, and I continued their use until this time, and have had about six boxes altogether, and have the happiness to say that I am now restored to perfect health. I have, therefore, the best of reasons for placing implicit faith in the invigorating efficacy of your Parr's Pills, which have of a truth been Life Pills to me. This testimony is at your service, hoping it will tend to cause their use to become even yet more universal, as such a medicine ought to be kept in every family.

I am your grateful servant,

[Witnessed by G. Vaughan.] W. Higginson.

Chronic Rheumatism of three years' standing.—Christopher Sanders, 43 Bengal street, Oldham road, hereby testifies that he has for three years been grievously afflicted with Rheumatism, and for the last fourteen weeks was unable to follow his employment; hearing from Mr. Wainwright, butcher, that Parr's Pills had cured him of the same complaint, I began to take them, and having done so for three weeks, I am so much better as to be able to resume my work again next Monday, and will persevere in their use a short time longer, to complete my restoration to health. Any one doubting the truth of this case, is invited to call upon me or write (post paid) and I will immediately bear testimony.

Bengal street, Oldham road, Manchester, Feb.

JAMES HILL, of No. 8, Ford lane, Charlestown, Pendleton, near Manchester, who is upwards of 60 years of age, says he was attacked with Inflammation of the chest, which confined him to his bed for a long time in a very debilitated state, with a most distressing cough and spitting; after taking various kinds of medicine without the least relief, he at last commenced taking Parr's Life Pills, and having taken three boxes was completely restored to health, and is now much stronger than he has been for some years, and has recommended them to many persons who have taken them and received the greatest benefit from their use, and is ready at any time to attest the above. Witness, John Hatton.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ Beware of Spurious Imitations of the above Medicine. None are genuine unless the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" are in *White Letters* on a *Red Ground*, engraved in the Government stamp, pasted round each box; also the Fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane Court, Fleet street, London," *who have appointed Mr. JOHN G. SHARP, Chemist, Saint John, Wholesale and Retail Agent for New Brunswick.* Sept. 27.

ORANGES and LEMONS.

Received ex schr. "Satellite"

80 BOXES ORANGES of superior quality.

10 boxes *LEMONS*—For sale by

March 21. J. R. CRANE.

White Beans, Varnish, &c.

Received by the "Eleanor Jane," from Boston, and for sale.

21 BARRELS white *BEANS*;

8 do. bright VARNISH;

18 Leather Trunks; 65 Bake Pans & Covers;

11 Jars Macaboy SNUFF;

15 Reams Wrapping PAPER;

6 doz. bed cords; 12 doz. bottles INK;

20 gross steel Pens; 3 cady Boxes Hyson TEA;

150 Temperance ALMANACKS;

March 28. JOHN KINNEAR.

Bottled Ale, Lines & Twines.

FIFTY Barrels FALKIRK ALE, in quarts;

45 do. do. in pints—a choice article;

100 dozen Pollock and Cod Lines;

20 dozen Mackerel Lines;

100 dozen some, salmon, and shad TWINE.

Will be sold low while landing, ex *Nautilus*, from Liverpool.

March 7. JOHN ROBERTSON.

THE CHRONICLE

is published every Friday afternoon, by DUNANT & Co., at their office in the brick building corner of Prince William and Church streets.

TERMS—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.—When sent by mail, 2s. 6d. extra.

Any person forwarding the names of six responsible subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.

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

All letters, communications, &c., must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid; except at the option of the publisher.

Weekly Almanack.

MAY		S. Sun.	S. Moon	H. W.	
24 Saturday,	- -	4 38	7 22	10 25	1 20
25 Sunday,		4 38	7 22	11 12	2 6
26 Monday,	- -	4 37	7 23	11 49	2 57
27 Tuesday,	-	4 36	7 24	morn	3 38
28 Wednesday,	- -	4 35	7 25	0 17	4 42
29 Thursday,	-	4 35	7 25	0 48	5 54
30 Friday,	- -	4 34	7 26	1 16	7 15

Last Quarter 28th, 7h. 41m. morning.

Health for All !!!

PATRONIZED BY THE GREATEST NOBLES IN THE LAND.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND *to* Mrs. ANN MELLIN, *(one of his Tenants,) whom His Grace was pleased to send as a patient to the Proprietor of this Extraordinary Medicine.*

MADAM,

If Mr. HOLLOWAY will undertake to Cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete, I will undertake to pay him £2 10s. *You may show him this Letter.*

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.

Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

Copy of a Letter from the Most Honorable the MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER, K. G.

LORD WESTMINSTER has just received Mr. HOLLOWAY'S Medicine, for which he requests your best thanks.

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

THIS INESTIMABLE MEDICINE being composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs, does not contain any mercurial, mineral, or deleterious substance. Benign to the tender infant or to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating diseases from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it *searches out and removes Complaints of every character*, and at every stage, however long standing or deeply rooted.

OF THE THOUSANDS *Cured by its agency* many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period, (by *persevering in its use*) have been RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH, *after every other means failed.*

ALL DISEASES, (and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves, yet one cause is common to them all, viz., a want of purity in the blood and fluids) are cured by this Wonderful Medicine, which cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its Balsamic qualities cool the blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles, invigorate the system, and strength to bone and sinew.

THE AFFLICTED need not give himself up to despair, as one without hope, but let him make a proper trial of the MIGHTY POWERS of this astonishing Medicine, and he will soon be *restored to the blessings of Health.*

TIME should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of the following Diseases:—

Ague,	Indigestion,
Asthmas,	Inflammation,
Bilious complaints,	Jaundice,
Blotches on the skin,	Liver complaints,
Bowel complaints,	Lumbago,
Colics,	Piles,
Costipation of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dysentery,	Stone and Gravel,
Erysipelas,	Tic Doloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. &c.
Headache,	

THESE truly valuable Pills can be obtained at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, near Temple Bar, London. And are sold by PETERS & TILLEY, Provincial Agents, No. 2, King st. St. John N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. J. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend Petitcodiac; O. R. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Currey, Canning; and James E. White, Belleisle.

In Boxes at 1s 9d, 4s 6d and 7s each.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder, are affixed to each Box.

May 3, 1844.

Paper Hangings, Printing PAPER.

The Subscriber has just received per Eleanor Jane, from Boston:

A SPLENDID Assortment of *Paper Hangings*;

20 Reams Printing PAPER;

—ALSO—

Expected in a few days from Philadelphia, a very large assortment of the FINEST PAPER HANGINGS. JOHN LEITCH.

March 28.

French and Spanish Leeches.

J. G. SHARP has received from London a supply of fine healthy French and Spanish LEECHES, which will be sold at reduced prices. March 21.

London Eliptic Carriage Springs.

16 PAIRS 32 inch 3 and 4 Plate Superior Improved CARRIAGE SPRINGS. For sale by C. & W. H. ADAMS.

April 25. *No. 2, North Market Wharf*

Insurance & Assurance

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Ætna Insurance Company, and the Protection Insurance Company, of Hartford, (Con.)

THE undersigned Agent for the above Companies, continues to effect Insurance on Buildings, finished or unfinished, Stores, Merchandize, Mills, Ships, while in port or on the stocks, and on every other species of Insurable personal property against

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution of equal good standing.

The course pursued by these Companies, in transacting their business, and in the adjustment and payment of Losses, is liberal and prompt. And by order of the respective Boards of Directors, the undersigned Agent is authorized, in all cases of disputed claims, under policies issued by him, on which suits may be instituted to accept service of process, and enter appearance for his principals, in the Courts of this Province, and abide the decision thereon.

Terms made known, and if accepted, policies issued to applicants without delay.

Life Assurance.

The "United Kingdom Life Assurance Company of London, and the National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society," of London, continue to effect assurance, upon highly favourable terms.

Blanks furnished gratis, and every information given as respects either department, by application at the Insurance Agency, Dunn's Brick Building, Prince William street.

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

St. John, November 3, 1843.

"PROTECTION"

Insurance Company of Hartford.

SAINT JOHN AGENCY.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Company, will attend to the Renewal of Policies issued by the late Agent, W. H. SCOTT, Esquire, as also to effecting new Insurances against Fire, on Houses, Furniture, Merchandise, ships on the stocks and in harbour, &c.

A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

OFFERS to insure every description of property against loss or damage by Fire, on reasonable terms. This company has been doing business for more than twenty-five years, and during that period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured in any instance to resort to a court of justice.

The Directors of the company are Elphalet Terry, James H. Wills, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, junr.; Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntingdon, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward.

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

The subscriber having been duly appointed as Agent for the above company, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire for all descriptions of property in this city, and throughout the Province on reasonable terms. Conditions made known, and every information given, on application to JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st March, 1844.

☞ The above is the first agency established by this company in St. John.

Carding Machines.

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their Establishment, Sackville, (Westmorland N. B.) three sets of WOOLLEN MACHINES, complete, which will be sold low.—The Cards are of English manufacture, from Leeds, and machinery warranted to make good work and to give general satisfaction.—Address to

J. MORICE & SON.

Sackville, Westmorland, N. B.

N. B.—Reference may be made to Messrs. Harris & Allen, or John Bryden, St. John. Dec. 13.

SAM. GARDNER & CO.

Have just received per *Duke of Wellington*, from London—

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

OVER-COATS,

Consisting of Derby, Chesterfield, and Albert COATS, in Diamond and Plain Beaver;

Which together with their present large and well assorted stock of

MADE CLOTHING,

They offer to the Public—*Cheaper than ever.*

January 17, 1844.

More Cheap ROOM PAPERS.

JUST received per steamer from Boston at the subscriber's corner store, upwards of *Two Thousand Pieces* of **Cheap Room Papers** which he offers for sale at the uncommonly low prices of from 7½d. to 1s. a piece.

S. K. FOSTER.

Ap. 11. Corner King and Germain streets

REMOVAL.

E. L. JARVIS has removed his place of business to the new Iron Store, Robertson's Buildings, Nelson street.

January 10, 1845.

Long Handle Irish Spades.

36 DOZEN of the above on hand, and for sale cheap.

THOS. R. GORDON,

April 4. Market square.

WOOL CARPETING, 1000 Yards handsome Patterns 3 Ply Superfine and fine CARPETING.—For sale by

March 28. JOHN KINNEAR.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS, of the best quality, for sale at the low price of 17s. 6d. each.—Apply to

March 28. JOHN KINNEAR.

COGNAC BRANDY.

Just received ex "*Mars*," from London:

4 PUNCHEONS Finest Old Cognac Brandy (Martell's); 4 Hhds. do. do. do.

For Sale by RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

March 21.

CLOVER SEED, &c.

10 BARRELS Northern *Clover SEED*;

10 bags of old Java COFFEE, a superior article.

10 boxes Cavendish TOBACCO, 16's.

10 boxes Candles, a new article, *equal to sperm*—Received per schr. Meridian, from Boston. For sale by (April 4) J. R. CRANE.

THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR T. BAKER.

This gallant officer, who died at Walmer on the 26th ult., was the hero of the great frigate action between the Phœnix and Didon, an authentic account of which gallant affair we have great pleasure in presenting to the British Public, supposing, of course, that they still continue to take an interest in the naval glory of their country.

Day was breaking on the 10th of August, 1805, when the British 36 gun frigate, Phœnix, commanded by Captain Thomas Baker, discovered a strange sail in the S. W., and immediately bore up in chase. The weather being hazey and the wind light, it was not until seven A.M. that the stranger was made out to be a French frigate. She, in fact, the French 46 gun frigate Didon, commanded by Captain Pierre Bernard Milius, three days from Corunna, in search of the Rochefort squadron, under Rear Admiral Allemand, for whom she had important despatches.—Why the French captain having so important a service entrusted to him should wait to engage an enemy's frigate of the apparent force of the one hove in sight, may require explanation. It appears that on the previous day the Phœnix fell in with an American vessel from Bordeaux bound for the United States. The master came on board with his papers, and after selling some cases of claret, requested to be allowed to view the batteries of the Phœnix; no objection was made, and he went round the ship, saw as much as he could, and then departed. Early the next morning he fell in with the Didon, and in return for the hospitable treatment he had received on board the Phœnix, told Capt. Milius that the ship whose topgallant sails were then just rising above the horizon was an English 20-gun ship, and that her captain and officers thought so much of their vessel that in all probability they would venture to engage the Didon. The French frigate then lay too to await the coming foe, and the American resumed his voyage. It so happened that the Phœnix, a very small frigate at best, had been disguised to resemble at a distance a large sloop of war, and the position in which she was viewed for a long time by the Didon, coupled with the assertions of the Yankee, prevented Captain Milius from discovering the mistake until the combat had actually commenced. At 8 a.m. being on the larboard tack, waiting for the Phœnix to close, the Didon hoisted the tri-color and fired a shot to windward, and at half past two opened a smart fire upon the former, who, to frustrate any attempt of the Didon to escape, resolved to engage to leeward. To attain this object, and to avoid as much as possible her opponent's line of fire, already damaging her rigging and sails, the Phœnix a bow and quarter course, reserving her fire until she could bestow it with effect. On the other hand, having in view to cripple the Phœnix that she might not escape, and to maintain a position so destructive to the latter and safe to herself, the Didon filled sails and came too again on the opposite tack, bringing a fresh broadside to bear upon the bows of the Phœnix. This manœuvre was repeated three times, to the annoyance of the latter, who, impatient at being foiled, eager to enter into strife, and hopeless from her inferior sailing of being able to pass ahead or astern of the Didon, ran right at her. This bold measure succeeded, and at a quarter past 9 the two frigates, both standing on the larboard tack, brought their broadsides to bear at a pistol-shot distance, each pouring into the other an animated fire of grape, round-shot, and musketry. In a short time the movements of the two vessels brought the larboard bow of the Didon against the starboard quarter of the Phœnix, both ships lying in nearly a parallel direction, and one only having a gun that in the regular way of mounting would bear upon her antagonist. This gun was a brass 36-pounder carronade, upon the forcastle of the Didon. The instant the two ships came in contact, each prepared to board the other; but the immense superiority of numbers that advanced from the Didon to the assault, obliged the Phœnix to defend her own decks with all the strength she could in any way muster. Having repulsed the French boarders, Baker caused the sill of his cabin window on each side of the quarter to be cut away, so as to serve for a port, as the gun in the regular stern port could not be brought to bear. Whilst this piece of ordnance was being placed in position, the Didon, by her powerful body of small arm men, kept up an incessant fire into the stern windows of the Phœnix, strewing the cabin with killed and wounded. Whilst the indefatigable Baker was below superintending the placing of the gun, second Lieutenant John Bounton was killed on the quarter deck, and Lieut. Steele, of the marines, very dangerously wounded. At this moment the purser, Mr. Collman, animated by a gallant spirit, and scorning to remain below in the cock pit whilst his brother officers were being exposed, hurried on deck with a brace of pistols in his belt and a cutlass in his grasp, and taking post abaft the mainmast, in the hottest of the fire, animated the men by his voice and gestures to do their duty as British seamen:—"Give it to her my lads!" was an exhortation as well understood as it was obeyed, and the musketry of the Phœnix dealt increased destruction upon the deck of the Dinon. The loss by death and wounds of officers, and the temporary absence of the captain, gave additional importance to the noble conduct of Collman, which was imitated by several of the crew, who, although sick and upon the doctor's list, left their cots and assisted in carrying powder for the use of their more efficient comrades. Instances of a like devotedness would more frequently occur, if every naval officer understood as Baker did the art of maintaining discipline and yet winning the affections of his crew.

At length the exertions of Baker and the few survivors in the cabin were crowned with success. The gun was run out, and the direction in which it was pointed showed at once that its importance had not been overrated, for its first discharge, as subsequently acknowledged by the enemy, laid low twenty-four of the Didon's crew: it swept that ship from her larboard bow to her starboard quarter, and was truly awful in its effects. Meanwhile the marines on the Phœnix's quarter deck were exerting themselves with coolness and steadiness. One party stationed at the stern, kept up a stirring fire at the Didon musketeers on the gangway, whilst another detachment directed their fire at the brass carronade upon the forecastle, preventing the French sailors from discharging it. At this time Baker returned on deck, and a few minutes afterwards a young midshipman named Edw. Phillips, who stood by his side, armed with a carbine, observed a man upon the Didon's bowsprit end taking a deliberate aim at his (Phillips) commanding officer. To push Captain unceremoniously aside and fire was almost instantaneous with the middy. The discharge of his piece was followed by the splash of the Frenchman's body in the water, and the ball from his musket took off the rim of the captain's hat, instead of passing through its contents.

After the two frigates had remained entangled with each other for upwards of half an hour, the Didon began to fore reach. In an instant the Phœnix brought her second foremast gun to bear, and its first explosion cut away the head-rails of the Didon, and the gammoning-fastenings of her bowsprit. The Didon, as she continued forging ahead, also brought her guns successively to bear, and a mutual firing recommenced between the frigates, yard-arm and yard-arm, to the evident advantage of the Phœnix, whose crew had been constantly trained at the guns, with far more than the usual regulation quantity of powder; and the shattered hull of the Didon, as with her main and foremast tottering, she passed ahead, proved the proficiency of the crew of the Phœnix. Although not injured so much in hull or lower masts, the Phœnix was so damaged in rigging and sails as to be nearly unmanageable. Her main royal mast, main topsail yard, and gaff were shot away.—The gaff had fallen just as the two ships got foul, and the British Ensign at its extremity having dropped upon the Didon's forecastle, the French tore it off, and carried it away as a trophy, and one of the Phœnix's men lashed a boat's union jack to the larboard yard-arm as a substitute. Taking advantage of the suspension of firing, for the two vessels had drifted out of gunshot from each other, each frigate began repairing damages, that she might be ready to renew the action the instant the return of the breeze would admit of manœuvering. Both ships exhibited a woeful appearance, chiefly on account of the quantity of sail under which they had engaged. Instead of a cloud of canvas proudly swelling to the breeze, ropes' ends and riddled sails hung drooping from every mast and yard. Such had been the diligence of the Phœnix's crew, that soon after noon she had rigging knotted and spliced, fresh braces rove, and sails trimmed, so as to be able to profit by the light wind which had just sprung up. In this refitted state the Phœnix made sail towards the Didon, and was about to recommence the action when the French frigate hauled down her colours and was taken possession of by the British.

Of her 260 men and boys, the Phœnix, when she began the action, had on board, including 12 sick, only 245; of these she had her second lieutenant, one masters' mate, and 10 men killed: her first lieutenant of marines, two midshipmen, 13 seamen, and 12 marines wounded: total, 12 killed and 28 wounded. The loss on board the Didon, according to the report of Captain Milius, amounted to 27 killed and 44 wounded, out of a crew, as stated in Captain Baker's official despatch, and sworn to by the French officers, numbering three hundred and forty men. The Didon's crew was one of the finest ever seen, consisting of healthy, strong, active fellows, who had been picked for Captain Jerome Bonaparte's frigate the Pomone, and had been on service since the commencement of the war. In addition to these advantages, they were commanded by officer remarkable for their professional skill and gallantry. Captain Milius himself possessed these in an eminent degree, and his valour during the heat of the battle excited the admiration of the British.

Besides carrying more guns, and throwing heavier metal than the Phœnix, the Didon was two hundred and seven tons larger, and had eighty-five men more than her antagonist.

The action of the Phœnix and Didon was one in which, even after its decision, the victorious party had both a difficult and perilous duty to perform, for the prisoners greatly out-numbered their captors, and many hours had not elapsed before the pilot of the Phœnix overheard a conversation among the French, the subject of which was a plan to get possession of the Phœnix, and by her means of the Didon. The discovery of this plot called for increased caution on the part of the British on board both ships, and scarcely had measures been taken to overawe the prisoners in the hold of the Phœnix than the pilot seized and carried aft, as the ringleader of the mutiny, the late coxswain of Captain Milius, and who had been in a similar capacity under Captain Jerome Bonaparte. Captain Milius behaved on this occasion in the noblest manner possible. He inquired of the man if he had any complaints to allege. The fellow replied he had not. "I know it," said Captain Milius, "For I have a report sent me every two hours, which assures me of the good treatment you all receive; were it otherwise, I myself would head you in any attempt to obtain redress: as it is, you are a disgrace to the name of Frenchman—and," added he, pointing to *Captain Baker*, "I beseech you, Sir, put him in irons." After this firebrand, had been removed, quietness and even cheerfulness reigned amongst the prisoners, and the two frigates at last anchored in Plymouth Sound.

The Didon was afterwards added to the British Navy, under her own name, and was broken up in 1811. Why another frigate has not been built, and called after the Didon, we cannot say, unless it be true that the Admiralty, out of respect for the entente cordiale, letting the appellation of the French ships captured during the war gradually disappear from the Navy List, together with all the glorious associations connected with their names. The French and American Governments, on the contrary, take particular care that the names of the few prizes taken by them shall continue in the respective naval services of those powers. It it the British alone who neglect "the cheap defence of nations," as Burke eloquently terms the preservation of the memory of heroic actions.—*Woolwich Gazette.*

COLUMBIA OR OREGON.

The vast region extending westward from the Rocky Mountains, and generally known by the name of Columbia or Oregon, from the great river which drains it, is claimed both by the United States and Great Britain. The area belonging to the United States must be depended upon the settlement of the question, whether the northern boundry shall be fixed on the parallel of 54° 40', or on the dividing ridge between the Columbia and Frazer's River, or at some other less remote point.—The British proposed to fix the boundry on the parallel of 49deg. from the mountains to the Columbia, and thence down the middle of that river to the sea, and the Americans offered to adopt that parallel from the mountains to the ocean, as their northern limit, but neither power was disposed to accept the proposal of the other. The whole tract claimed by the United States is about 850 miles in length from north to south, and from 700 to 400 miles in breadth, with an area of upwards of 350,000 square miles; if limited to the parallel of 49deg., the legth would be nearly 500 miles, the area above 250,000 square miles.

One of the most striking features of this region is the huge mass of mountain that occupies a considerable portion of its surface. The Rocky Mountains, sometimes called the Chippewayan, and in some official papers the stony mountains, consist of several parallel ridges, running nearly northwest and southeast, and of numerous transverse chains, shooting off eastwardly and westwardly into the lofty plains (ompedia) that spread out at their base.—Both series of ridges are for the most part covered with perpetual snows, and must have a general elevation of above 10,000 feet, but many peaks tower up to a much greater height. The Wind Mountains, at the head of the Bighorn branch of the Yellow stone, and on the eastern side of the main chain, the Three Tetons or Paps at the head of the Lewis's River, and other points less known, are thought to be from 15,000 to 18,000 feet in height, and according to some accounts there are some peaks further north, which reach an elevation of 24,000 or 25,000 feet. The great valley of Lewis's River is bound in on the north and south by snow-capped ridges, stretching westwards to the main Columbia, and similar ridges surround Clark's River, and fill the region between the Columbia and the Oskinagan. The rocks appear to be mostly of igneous orgin, granite, basalt, &c., and craters of extinct volcanoes are said to be met with. The awful precipices, rugged craggs, yawning chasms, and serrated outlines, which characterises mountains of this formation, here present themselves in all their terrors. The high plain of Lewis's river is said to be covered "with volcanic glass and sharp broken stones of similar origin," and hot springs, of the temperature of one hundred degrees and upwards, abound in all part of the mountains. From four to five hundred miles further west, and one hundred and fifty miles from the sea, is the littoral chain or prolongation of the Californian Mountains, in which are the Mounts Baker, Rainier, St. Helen's and Hood of Vancouver, the last on the south, the others on the north of the Columbia, and skirting the shores of Puget's Sound, Admiralty Inlet, and the Gulf of Georgia; Mount St. Helen's is about 14,400 feet, and Mount Hood 10,000 feet in height. In the same range further south are Mount Jefferson of Lewis and Clarke, Mount McLaughlin, Simpson's Peak, Smith's Peak, and other points not much inferior in elevation. Still further west the country is traversed by lofty hills, which on Vancouver's charts are delineated as lining the shores of the ocean.

The lofty plains or table lands interspersed among the mountains, are often of great extent, that through which Lewis's River takes its course being about one hundred and twenty miles in breadth, and several hundred in length. They are generally sandy, and often destitute of vegetation, or beset with cactuses or covered with a scanty herbage during only a short time; in many cases, however, they produce nutritious grasses, which fit them admirably for the raising of horses and black cattle.—Scarcely any rain falls above the littoral chain of mountains, and the unwooded surface is exposed to the parching heat of a burning sun. This region is in fact a prolongation of the great Californian desert; and although it horrors are here somewhat mitigated by running streams and occasional fertility, yet the features of that vast steppe may be traced far north on the upper Columbia. The following description of the desert, from a manuscript of Gen. Ashley, deserves a place here:—"This immense plain is situated in the central part of upper California, limited on the north by a mass rocks which separate it from the head waters of Lewis's River, on the west by a very irregular chain of mountains extending in parallel ridges along the shores of the Pacific, and on the south by the valley of the Colorada. Its area is equal to Virginia, and consists of an elevation of table land, darked on all sides by descents more or less inclined according to their geological structure. In all its essential features this remarkable wave resembles the desert sahara; it presents little else than an arid surface, broken at intervals by a few detached mountains of limited extent, but rising in some instance above the limits of perpetual snow. From these mountains small streams flow during the rainy season; on reaching the plains, these torrents instantly disappear in the sands, leaving no other trace than the fragments of rocks and other debris which are borne down by the current and deposited at the foot of the hill.—No region can present a more dreary and desolate appearance; the solitary antelope or black-tailed deer, wild in the extreme, and a few straggling Indians, among the most wretched objects in nature, may sometimes be seen scattered over the plain". (See also Cooper, *Account of California*, in *Journal of London Geog. Soc* Vol. 5.) There are several salt lakes in this great desert, of which the principal is the Lake Bonneville of Irving, probably the Timpanogos of Humboldt; it is about one hundred and twenty miles long, by seventy or eighty broad, and lies partly in the United States, from which it receives a considerable stream, called the Quapaw or Bear River, a noted rendezvous and trapping ground of the hunters. To the south are two smaller lakes, and to the southwest another of considerable size, which receives Mary's or Ogden's River, a large stream on the route of the hunters from St. Louis to Monterey. There are also several small bodies of salt water in the plains of Columbia. Notwithstanding the formidable aspect of the mountains, and the gloomy horrors of their terrible defiles, there are several known passes or gaps, which afford an easy route from the Missouri to the Columbia valley, and the passage of the buffaloes across the mountains proves the comparative smoothness of these avenues as those animals climb over rugged and steep barriers. Lewis and Clarke followed up the Missouri branch, and crossed the intervening mountains to Lewis's River, which is an easy route of one hundred and fifty miles overland from the Great Falls of the Missouri to Clarke's River, down which boat may descend to within sixty miles of the Columbia, where the river becomes so much broken as not to be navigable. A more direct and easier route from the Lower Falls of the Columbia is up the Nebraskra or Platte to its forks, thence up the north branch of its head, whence the track passes through a wide gap, which is almost completely level, to the head waters of the Colorado, and thence over some inconsiderable ridges to Bear River and Lewis's River. This route offers no few obstructions that it has repeatedly been passed with waggons.

Below the coast chain the country is in general fertile, and admirably adapted for agricultural purposes, and there are tracts here of great beauty and luxuriance of vegetation; such are particularly the valleys of the Willamut or Multnomah and the Cowlitskee. On the west side of the mountains, the forests, nourished by the kindly influence of the moisture, present specimens of some of the most majestic trees known, and the mildness of the climate, the fertility of the soil, and the ready communication with the largest of the oceans, will one day make this charming region the seat of a populous and opulent community. "With respect to the appearance of the country (at the mouth of the Columbia,) my expectations," says Douglas, "were fully realised in its fertility and variety of aspects and of soil. The greater part, as far as the eye could reach, was covered with pines of various species; but the Atlantic side of this great continent much exceeds the western coast in the variety of its kinds of forest trees; there are no beeches, magnolias, gleditschias, or juglans, and only one kind of oak and of ash, on the Pacific side." That botanist enumerates no less than seven or eight species of pine, some of which are of gigantic size; a red pine (*pinus resinosa*) measured by him was 230 feet high, and the *pinus lambertiana*, a new species discovered by him, in the southern part of the country, attains the same height, with a diameter of nearly 58 feet, three feet from the ground, a perfect straight stem, and no branches for 160 feet, the top forming almost a perfect umbel. The wood of this tree is of excellent quality, and yields a large portion of rosin; the cones are from fifteen to eighteen inches in diameter, and the seeds, when dried and pounded, are made into a kind of cake. Growing trees that have been burned yield a substance closely resembling sugar, and used as such by the natives. The quamash or camas-roots (*Scilla esculenta*) are sweet and palatable when roasted, and are the chief source of subsistence to some of the tribes; the roots of the sommchtan (*Lupinus littoralis*), mentioned by Lewis and Clarke, as a sort of liquorice, are also roasted, and contain much farinaceous matter; the wappatoo and other edible roots are extensively consumed as food, and indigenous species of tobacco of good quality is likewise found here.

Nearly the whole region is drained by the river Columbia and its wide-spreading and numerous branches. The Columbia rises in the most rugged steeps of the Rocky Mountains, the sources of the northernmost branches being near the heads of Frazer's River, in about 54deg. N. lat; in about 52deg. this branch is joined by another of greater length from the south, which flows from the vicinity of the fountains of the Saskatchawan in lat. 50deg.,