St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XVI. | Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, October 3, 1851. | Number 4.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:—

12s. 6d., in Advance;—$3 if not paid until the termination of the year;

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

Inducements for Clubbing,

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

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;

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

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

Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

☞ BY THE YEAR.—The rate of advertizing by the year is six poundsper column, and *half, quarter, or eighth* part of a column in the same ratio.

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

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

WILLIAM DURANT.

Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

GOODS.

By the "Gipsey," "Charles," and "Richmond," self received and for Sale:—

75 BAGS Shingle and Clapboard fine Cut NAILS, and 25 bags Board fine Cut Nails, at 2½d. per lb.; 35 kegs, 100 lbs. each, 7d'y, 8d'y, 9d'y, and 10d'y Horse Nails; 50 kegs 6d'y, 8d'y, and 10d'y Wrought Rose and Clasp-head Nails; 10 casks 2½, 2¾ and 3 inch Boat Nails; 10 casks 4½ and 5 inch Spikes; 700 yards Superfine Scotch Wool Carpeting; 300 do Fine Scotch Wool-Carpeting; 25 kegs yellow Paint; 5 boxes Cocoa Paste; A variety of WOODEN WARE.

ALSO—*By the "Albert" from London:*

A Case containing first-rate CHARTS of the English and Irish Channel, North Atlantic Nova-Scotia, the St. Lawrence, &c., &c,

6 Ten inch Brass Compasses;

24 Log Glasses; 30 Parallel Rulers;

12 Gunter Scales; Quadrants, Thermometers, Ruled and Plain Log Books, &c,—For sale by the Case.

JOHN KINNEAR.

St. John, July 18, 1851.

THE FANCY ARCADE,

CORNER OF KING AND CROSS STREET.

KEEPS constantly on hand for Sale, Gold and Silver WATCHES, a neat assortment of Gold French and English Jewelry, Fans, Perfumery, Scented Soaps, Colognes, Hair Oils, Liquid Rouge Extracts, Musical Instruments, Violin Strings, hair, clothes, tooth, nail and other Brushes, Feather Dusters, gilt Framed and Zinc Mirrors, Steel Pens and Holders, lead and slate Pencils, Drawing Paints, Sun Glasses, Spectacles, Watch Guards, Fob Chains, Steel Beads, and Purse Trimmings, Crossbea Boxes in great variety, playing, courting, and conversation Cards, Alabaster Goods, silk Purses, French Paper Weights, Fire Crackers, Work Boxes and Writing Desks, Stationery, and upwards of 2000 other different articles.

N. B.—This establishment is well worthy the inspection of Country, Wholesale as well as Retail purchasers, as the Proprietor selects his Stock personally from Foreign Markets.

August 1. J. CROUCH.

GRANITE HALL,

No. 1, Dock Street.

SUMMER OVER COATS, in loose and Plain Sac Styles, made of a superior article of Venetian Cloth, cut and made up in the neatest manner, only 25s. or made to Measure at 27s. 6d., and a perfect fit warranted.

July 18. THOS. R. JONES.

NEW BOOKS.

Per Steamer "Admiral."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for July;

Fowler's Phrenological Journal do.;

Capt. O'Sullivan, or Adventures Civil, Military and Matrimonial, by W. H. Maxwell, Esq.

The Birthright, by Mrs. Gore;

Blanche of Navarie, a Play by G. P. R. James;

The smuggler a Tale;

Wallace, the Hero of Scotland, by G. W. M Reynolds;

French without a Master;

I'm Cringle's Log and Cruise of the Midge;

A further supply of Masonry, &c.

July 4. B. O'BRIEN.

German and French Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received from Germany, Nine Cases assorted TOYS and DOLLS, and Two Cases from France, comprising an elegant assortment of French China FLOWER VASES Fancy PAPER WEIGHTS, PERFUMES, HAIR OILS, SCENTED SOAPS, WALKING STICKS, CRICKET BATS, BALLS, and WICKETS, &c., &c.

☞ Ladies' Madoma FRIZETTS always on hand TOYS Wholesale and Retail. WM. MAJOR.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM B. KINNEAR, intending to return to this City in the early part of autumn, has taken the office lately occupied by the Messrs. JACK in Prince William street, where he will attend to professional business, in connection with his Nephew, Mr. H. W. FAIRN.

Mr. H. W. Fairn having removed to the above Office, will let the one lately occupied by him, until the 1st May next, at a low rent.

July 25.—6†

Perfumed Spirits and Chocolate.

Now landing ex *Albert*, from London, viz:

8 CASES Farina's genuine Eau de COLOGNE, LAVENDER WATER, Extract de Rose, D'Orange, Bergamot, &c., &c., in short Bottle;

1 case fine FRENCH CHOCOLATE, in cakes and tin-foiled. For sale by

August 1. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Wheat and Buckwheat Cleansers.

THE subscriber is Agent for the Sale of Leonard Smith's improved ventilating CLEANSERS and SCOURERS, which are taking the place of all previous inventions.

The Machines cost from Fifty Dollars upwards, cleaning from 15 to 50 Bushels per hour according to size.

WARRANTED.—The Machines will be sent to order, warranted to excel all others now in use, and a trial will be given, and if they do not operate as warranted they will be taken back and no charge made, provided they are run according to directions, no damage done, and returned within three months from day of shipment. CHAS. L. STREET.

St. John, 12th Sept. 1851. 6i.

ENGLISH BOOTS & SHOES.

JUST Received at S. K. FOSTER'S Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store, Germain Street—Per ship "*Thomas Fielding*," from Liverpool:—

A NEW SUPPLY OF

Ladies', Misses, and Children's very fine summer BOOTS and SHOES of the newest styles.

August 8, 1851. S. K. FOSTER.

Manufacturer of Monuments, Tablets, & Architectural Ornaments,

IN

MARBLE, FREESTONE, AND GRANITE.

Duke Street, St. John, N. B.

FELLOWS & CO.,

Apothecaries, Foster's Corner.

WOULD respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to sell of the best description and at as low prices as can be obtained of any Establishment in British North America; DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, Horse and Cattle Medicines, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES.

Our Medicines are selected with the greatest care in order that only the most choice ones shall be used in preparing prescriptions.

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.—Ayers Cherry Pectoral, Anderson's Pills, Accoustic Oil for Deafness, British Oil Bettons, Brandreth's Pills, Bateman's Drops; Balsam Wild Cherry, (Wistar's); Balsam Liverwort, (Gardner's); Bed Bug Bane; Baking Powder, (Babbit's); Buchan's Hungarian Balsam; Connell's Pain Extractor; Cramp and Pain Killer; Cadsules Copaiva, ditto Copaiva and Cubebs, ditto Castor Oil, Cephalic Snuff, Congress Water, Curtis and Perkins Vermifuge, Court Plaster, Black, ditto do, Flesh color; Chemical Fly Paper Dalby's Carminative, Dutch Drops, Dyspepsia Bitters, Davis Pain Killer, Devanport's Pills, Dalley's Pain Extractor, Essences, all kinds, Essence Spruce; (black), Evans' Pain Killer, Fellows' Toothache Drops, do Dyspepsia Bitters, ditto Medicated Bonneset Candy, Fellows Extracts Rose, do. do. Vanilla, do. do. Bitter Almond, do. do. Lemon, Fellows' Rheumatic Panacea; Fryar's Balsam; Fox Poison, (Strychnine); Godfrey's Cordial; Gardner's Balsam Liverwort; Hay's Liniment; Headache Remedy; Harlem Oil; Hewes Liniment; Holloway's Pills; ditto Ointment; Henry's Magnesia; Husband's Magnesia; Hooper's Female Pills; Hardy's Sarsaparilla, do. Jaundice Bitters, do. German Pain Killer, do. Columbian Anodyne; Hunter's Pulmonary Balsam; Juno Cordial; Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, Indian Vegetable Pills, (Wright's); James Powder, (Tutt's) Indian Dyspepsia Pills; Itch Ointment; Jayne's Extract Cherry and Lungwort; Jaynes' Expectorant; Kidder's Liniment, Kiddles James Powder; Longley's Great Western Panacea; Lee's Antibilious Pills; Laporriques Solution Carbonate Soda Medaramentum; Murray's Fluid Magnesia; Moffat's Life Pills; Moffat's Phœnix Bitters; Mrs. Gardner's Balsam; Norton's Chamomile Pills; Pulmonary Balsam R. & C., Pond's Pain Destroyer; Pepper Sauce; Payson's Indelible Ink; Rushton's Indelible Ink; Ross's Propriety Medicines; Roberts Poor Man's Friend; do. Alterative; Spohns Elixir of Health, ditto Headache Remedy; Steers Opodeldoc; Seidlitz Powders; Swain's Panacea; Sands' Sarsaparilla, S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Sherman's Olosanthn; Strengthening Plasters; Starch Polish; Sherman's Worm Lozenges, do. Cough Lozenges, do. Poor Man's Plaster; Stoughton's Bitters; Saratoga Water; Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Turlington's Balsam; Thompson's Eye Water; Tobias' Venetian Liniment; Vermifuge, Yohnestock's ditto Curtis & Perkins'; Warming Plasters; Wells' Strengthening Plasters, Wolcott Syrup Roses; Worm Lozenges.

Horse and Cattle Medicines.

Carleton's Condition Powders, do. Founder Ointment; do. Ring Bone and Spavine Specide; Marden's Ox Liniment, Dalley's Animal Galvanic Salve; Tarttersalls Heave Powders.

PERFUMERY.—Lubin's Extract Jockey Club, Do do. Patchouly, Do. do. Jenny Lind, Do. do. Millefleur, Do. do. Honey Suckle, Do. do Mignionette, Farina's Eau de Cologne, Domestic Eau de Cologne, Do. Lavander Water English Lavender Water, Pommades and other preparations for the Hair, Jockey Club Pomaceum, asst'd; Pommade Divine, Millefleur Pomatum, Philacome, Ladies' Pomatum, assorted Bears Marrow do, Ox Marrow do, Macassar Huile Antique, Carassian Cream, Chrystal Cream of Honey, Bogels Hyperion Fluid, Phalon's Hair Invigorator, Extract Honey and Rosemary, Cold Drawn Oil Rosemary, Extract Rose and Rosemary, Rowland's Maccassar Oil, Balm of Thousand Flowers, Bandoline, Burton's Egg Preparations, Preparations for rendering the Skin soft, fair, and transparent; Vinegar of Rouge Patey's Cold Cream, Violet Powder, Chalk Balls, Meen Fum, Burton's Kephalin, Bogles Hebeanoia, Milk of Roses.

Preparations for the Teeth.

Charcoal Tooth Paste, Do. do Powder, Vegetable Tooth Powder, Botanic ditto; Ambrosial ditto, Rose ditto, Orris do, Camphorated do.

SOAPS, &c.—Rossell's Shaving Cream, Guerlain's do. do, Palm Soap (Berry's), Naples ditto; Burton's sand Wash Balls, do. do Tablet, Shaving Powder, Balm of Thousand Flowers, Real old Brown, Windsor, White Windsor, Oxygenated Soap, Walnut Oil Soap, Naval and Military Soap, Fireman's Soap, Military Shaving Soap, Kesan ditto, Cocoanut Oil ditto, Ambrosial Shaving Cream, and a variety off cheap Fancy Soaps.

Sundry Fancy and Toilette Articles—Turkish Hair Dye, Bagle's Hair Dye, Naples Hair Dye, French Depilatory, English depilatory, Smelling Bottles, Silver Top, an elegant assortment.

The largest assortment of BRUSHES in the City, comprising English, American, and home Manufacture, of excellent quality, and unprecedented low prices. September 5.

Furniture Ware-Rooms

PRINCE WM. STREET,

Adjoining the Bank of British North America.

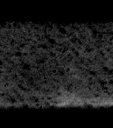
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand or will make to order FURNITURE of every description, of the best materials and workmanship, as cheap as can be obtained in the City.

☞ Persons wishing to obtain good and substantial FURNITURE can be supplied on better terms than at any of the Furniture Auction Rooms in the City.

MATTRESSES of all kinds made at short notice.

UNDERTAKING attended to, HEARSE and PALL furnished. ROBERT NISBET.

St. John, N. B. Aug. 1, 1851.



THE Subscriber having resumed his former business at his old stand Brussels Street, grateful for past favors, again solicits a share of Public patronage. ☞ Good Houses and Carriages always on hand.

GEORGE N. ROBINSON.

Miscellany.

We have great pleasure in inserting the following description of our City and Province, from the pen of one of our City Mechanics, on his voyage home, to visit his friends. The article is copied from the *Liverpool Times*. It affords us much gratification that our Cotemporaries on the other side the water, have condescended to notice us, while we feel doubly gratified that our Mechanics *can do such things*.

For reasons not necessary for the reader to know, in company with an excellent travelling companion and his lady, I embarked on board the ship Princess, commanded by Captain Newton, and sailed from Liverpool on the 26th June, 1847, for St. John, New Brunswick, British North America, at which port we arrived, after a pleasant voyage of forty-one days, on the 5th of August. Having spent several years in the country, and visited all the principal towns and many of the lumbering districts, I proceed to give the result of my observations for the benefit of such of my countrymen as may be desirous of knowing something of this portion of her Majesty's dominions.

The city of St. John stands on a peninsula of rising ground, on the north side of the Bay of Fundy, and about sixty miles from the American boundary. It has a very imposing appearance on entering the harbour, which is both safe and commodious, being protected by an island, which serves as a breakwater, where vessels of any burthen may ride in perfect safety. On this island are a battery, lighthouse and a signal-station, and also a hospital for the accommodation of sick emigrants and sailors who are removed from vessels on entering the the quarantine-station. The port of St. John has decided advantages over every other in the British provinces, from the great rise and fall of tide, which is from twenty-five to thirty feet, and also being free from ice, and, consequently, open at all seasons of the year. The city is built chiefly of wood, but of late a number of substantial brick buildings have been erected. The streets run at right angels, and have sufficient fall in every direction to ensure a proper system of sewerage, to which may be attributed the general good health of the inhabitants. In the centre of the city are two public squares, laid out with good taste into nice laid gravel-walks, and shaded with a number of the native forest trees. It is contemplated to construct a fountain of water in the centre of these squares, which will not only be ornamental, but highly advantageous during the summer seasons.

About seventy years ago the site of this now flourishing city was rocky headland, covered with mere brush; its population now exceeds thirty-five thousand, and its commerce is very considerable. The harbour and river abound with fish of every description, with which the market is abundantly supplied; and an immense quantity of salmon is annually sent to New York and Boston. The trade of St. John is rapidly increasing. Besides being upon foreign markets, there is an inter-colonial traffic with Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Canada, and also a rapidly increasing communication with the United States. Of late the facilities for travelling are greatly increased. Besides three first-class steamers between Boston and St. John, there is also an uninterrupted communication, by steam, between Digby, and Annapolis, and St. John, and also to Windsor, which is only forty miles from Halifax, which distance is travelled by a line of stage coaches, which are always in attendance on the arrival of the steamer from St. John. Should the European and North American Railway become a "fixed fact", thereby opening the "world's highway" from the far West to the "Queen of Nations", and then across the Rocky Mountains, through the broad Pacific to Australia, in the "far East", St. John is destined to become the New York of North American colonies. It is a peculiar feature in the western continent that everything in nature is on a large scale, whether we regard its lakes, rivers, mountains valleys; and there is, perhaps, no country in the world of the same extent that possesses equal facilities of inland navigation with new Brunswick. All its large river are navigable for ships, and its smaller streams for boats and canoes. The St. John is the largest river in the province. It travels a distance of nearly six hundred miles to where it reaches the Bay of Fundy, in the harbour of St. John, in lat. 45 20 N., lon. 66.00 W.

There are several falls occur in the course of this river: one immediately above the city of St. John, which prevents vessels of burthen going up the river to load, and, as matter of course, must concentrate the trade of the provinces in that port; then there is the grand fall, situated one hundred and twenty-five miles above Fredericton, and about two hundred and twenty miles from where the river debouches into the Bay of Fundy. On the banks of the falls there is a rapid a short distance, through which the water passes so calmly as if to gather strength, and apparently conscious of the mighty effort it was about to put forth. The gorge through which it passes to the Falls is three-quarters of a mile in length, and is flanked with perpendicular and overhanging cliffs, of from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and sixty feet high. In this narrow and frightful chasm the water is lashed into boiling eddies and fearful whirlpools, when at length it plunges into the basin below, where it becomes perfectly tranquil, and resumes its original features. In this brief sketch it would be impossible even to enumerate the various branches of this magnificent stream, with its numerous islands and picturesque scenery, which is not surpassed in America.

Fredericton, the seat of government, and now an episcopal city, is situated on a beautiful plain on an obtuse point of land, formed by a bold curve on the west bank of the river, and nearly one hundred miles from the city of St. John. The streets are wide and run parallel to each other. The buildings, though not elegant, are constructed with an air of comfort and convenience. Government-house the residence of the lieutenant-governor, is a spacious stone building, situated about half-a-mile from the city, on the river's brink. King's College and a number of very neat cottages occupy the rising ground in the rear of the city, and command a fine view of the river, with its extensive intervals and evergreen forests. The provincial Parliament-houses and Crown Land's-offices are very plain buildings, but answer the purpose for which they were designed. There is a good library attached, and an excellent likeness of Lord Glenelg, late colonial secretary, placed behind the speaker's chair. The barracks are commodious, and calculated to accommodate one thousand men and a company of artillery. The officers' quarters are a handsome stone building, surrounded with stately trees, the growth of fifty years. The city is illuminated with gas; and a superb Gothic cathedral is now in course of erection, which, when finished, will reflect much credit upon his lordship the Bishop of Fredericton, to whose untiring and indefatigable zeal this great undertaking is to be attributed. Fredericton, like St. John, has been the scene of many disastrous conflagrations, one of which occurred on the 11th of November, 1850, by which one hundred and seventy buildings in addition to out-houses were destroyed. By this sad calamity many persons suffered severely, and a number of poor families were rendered homeless, without the means of providing suitable protection against the severity of the approaching winter.

On several days during the past winter the thermometer indicated from twenty-seven to thirty-two degrees below zero. On several nights the cold was so intense as to freeze my breath into a shed of ice around my pillow, and the water ewer in my bedroom, although provided at boiling heat, was frozen into one solid mass in the morning. The winter usually sets in about the middle of November, and continues until the middle of April. But, notwithstanding the intense cold, the winter is by no means disagreeable, the air being dry and clear, with the snow from three to four feet deep, which remains during the entire season. The lakes, rivers, and extensive marshes are all converted into solid plains, and used as the great thoroughfares for the transit of lumber and agricultural produce: and the bay which is cut on the grass islands and marshes is now made available to the farmer; and this is the season for the lumbermen and the backwoodsmen to wage a successful warfare against the monarch of the forest, the deep snows and the solid surfaces of the lakes and rivers being their most powerful auxiliaries: and in the cities and rural districts the numerous sleighing parties and brilliant "turn-outs" tend greatly to relieve the tedium of the protracted winter. It is to be hoped that the clearing of the dense forests will greatly mitigate the severity of the winter's cold and the summer's heat, so that the season for agricultural labour and maturing the fruits of the soil will be greatly prolonged. The rapidity of vegetation will scarcely be credited by the English farmer. Only ninety days are required to grow and ripen wheat, rye, barley, and oats; pulse, peas, and other garden vegetables are brought to maturity in a much shorter period. Nothing can exceed the beauty and serenity of the autumn. It is perhaps, unrivalled in any other part of the world. After a few nights frost the forest assumes every variety of tint: the maple is stained into a bright scarlet, the poplar into a sombre brown, and all the other trees put on their richest robes of red, violet, and yellow; all glittering in an endless variety and contrasting beautifully with the darker hues of the spruce and pine, which alone resist that magic power which decks the forest in her holyday attire.

In addition to her immense forests, New Brunswick is rich in her mineral resources, as also in her extensive fisheries. Her coal-fields are said to cover an area of ten thousand square miles, and the coal is said to be equal to any in the world. Numerous deposits of asphalum and plumbago are now being worked, and are said to be of excellent quality. Iron abounds in different sections of the province; that sent to England from Woodstock is pronounced equal to the best Swedish. The white pine is decidedly the best of the kind sent to the British market; some of these trees are hewn to a length of eighty feet, weighing eight tons when squared. There are, also, a great variety of other valuable woods, such as red hemlock and birch, oak, birch, and the beautiful birdeye maple, which takes a polish equal to mahogany; and there is also the butternut and cedar, both of which are extensively used by cabinet-makers; and also the wild cherry, which much resembles the darker mahoganies; and the whitel hazel, or horn beam, with the white and black thorns, which are extensively used for agricultural implements.

To attempt a description of the zoology or botany of the province would in itself require a volume; and it is the less necessary as the natural history of North America in general will equally apply to New Brunswick. The elk, or moose deer, is the noblest animal in the province. There are still a few of them to be met with in the dense forest, but the larger herds were chiefly destroyed by the earlier settlers. An ordinary size moose deer stands from six to seven feet high, and weighs from one thousand to one thousand five hundred pounds. A beautiful specimen of a head and antlers of this noble animal may now be seen on board of the ship Eagle, from Saint John, in charge of Captain Boyce, for Mr. Bright, of Liverpool. The Eagle herself will well repay a visit to the admirers of naval architecture. She is intended for the Australian trade, and owned by the eminent house of Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co.

Having had the good fortune to take passage by this ship for the old country, I feel it incumbent upon me to bear testimony to the capabilities of the good ship Eagle as a powerful, fast, and noble sea boat, and to the character of her excellent commander, as a seaman, navigator, and disciplinarian, in conjunction with suavity of manner and kindness to his passengers. The Eagle was built by Messrs. Gilbert and Co. of St. John, New Brunswick, has splendid cabin accommodations, ventilated *a la* Cunard line of steamers, and is handsomely sparred. Her dimensions are, 1,055 tons register, 186 feet on upper deck, 33½ feet beam, and 22 feet deep, and is, in fact, the *beau-ideal* of a magnificent clipper-ship, combining the essentials of, sailing, carrying, strength, and beauty in an eminent degree.

THE SYSTEM OF ARMY AGENCY.—In the army the colonel of the regiment has, from the earliest period, been responsible to the Crown, not only for the efficiency, discipline and equipment, but likewise for the finance of his regiment, and the system of paying the army through the intervention of the colonel's agent or assign has been practised ever since the establishment of a Standing army. On the first of every month the Paymaster-General having received authority from the Secretary-at-War, issues to the agent a sum in gross sufficient for the pay of the regiment during the whole month.—The agent immediately carries to the accounts of the officers the pay due to them for the month (which, under the regulations of the service, they receive in advance), and accepts the bills of, or transmits at different periods of the month to the regimental paymaster, such sums as he may require for the payments he has to make in detail. The army agents represent the colonel of the regiments in all financial matters, and acts for him, and on his responsibility, under his power of attorney. In his character of attorney for the colonel he performs duties partly of a public and partly of a private character. In his public character he receives and distributes for the colonel the funds allowed for the subsistence and other services of the regiment. He remits to the relatives of soldiers such sums as may be appropriated by the men out of their pay for that purpose; and transmits to the representative of deceased soldiers the produce of their effects. He regulates the supplies of clothing and accoutrements, and takes care that the equipment of the corps is kept complete; that recruiting and detached parties are properly supplied, and issues compensation, in lieu of clothing, to discharged men, and to the representatives of deceased men. He keeps the account of the various regimental funds, and is the medium through which tradesmen are paid for soldiers' necessaries. He conducts the business connected with the sale and purchase of commissions. He submits claims for losses on service and for pensions for wounds or injuries, and prepares claims of widows to pensions, and of children to compassionate allowances. In his private character he acts without charge as bankers for every officer in a regiment who desires it; he attends to their interest in regard to purchase of promotion (often at his own risk); conveys to their families such portions of their pay, as, while abroad, they may wish to allot; and receives from their relatives any allowances made to them; and he purchases, forwards, and says for any articles they may require while on service. For these combined duties to the public, the colonel, and the officers, the agent receives a public allowance, which, for a regiment of infantry of 750 rank and file, amounts to, 237l. 15s. 0d. per annum; this allowance rises from a poundage of 12½d. in the pound, or 12s. 6d. per cent. on the pay of officers and men, and of 6d a day for each company.

GOOD FOR EVIL.

OBADIAH Lawson and Watt Dood were neighbors, that is, they lived within a half mile of each other, and no person lived between their respective farms, which would have joined had not a little strip of prairie land extended itself sufficiently to keep them separated. Dood was the oldest settler, and from his youth up had entertained a singular hatred against Quakers; therefore, when he was informed that Lawson, a regular disciple of that class of people, had purchased the next farm to his, he declared he would make him glad to move away again. Accordingly a system of petty annoyances were commenced by him, and every time one of Lawson's hogs chanced to stray upon Dood's place, he was beset by men and dogs, and most savagely abused. Things progressed thus for nearly a year, and the Quaker, a man of decided peace principles, appeared in no way to resent the injuries he had received at the hands of his spiteful neighbour. But matters were drawing to a crisis, for Dood more enraged than ever at the quiet of Obadiah, made oath that he would do something before long to wake up the spunk of Lawson. Chance favored his design. The Quaker had a high-blooded filly, which he had been very careful in raising, and which was just four years old. Lawson took great pride in this animal, and had refused a large sum of money for her.

One evening, a little after sundown, as Watt Dood was passing around his corn field, he discovered the filly feeding in the little strip of prairie land that separated the two farms, and he conceived the design of throwing off two or three rails of his fence, that the horse might get into his corn during the night. He did so, and the next morning, bright and early, he shouldered his rifle and left the house. Not long after his absence, a hired man, whom he had recently employed, heard the echo of his gun, and in a few minutes, Dood, considerably excited and out of breath, came hurrying to the house, where he stated that he had shot and wounded a buck; that the deer attacked him, and he hardly escaped with his life.

This story was credited by all but the newly employed hand, who had taken a dislike to Watt, and from his manner suspected that something was strong. He therefore slipped quietly away from the house, and going through the field in the direction of the shot, he suddenly came upon Lawson's filly, stretched upon the earth with a bullet hole through the head, from which the warm blood was still oozing.

The animal was warm and could not have been killed an hour. He hastened back to the house of Dood, who met him in the yard, and demanded somewhat roughly, where he had been.

'I've been to see if your bullet made sure work of Mr Lawson's filly,' was the instant reply.

Watt paled for a moment, but collecting himself, he fiercely shouted—

'Do you dare say I killed her?'

'How do you know she is dead?' replied the man.

Dood bit his lip, hesitated a moment, and then turning walked into the house.

A couple of days passed by, and the morning of the third one had broken, as the hired man met friend Lawson, riding in search of his filly.

A few words of explanation ensued, when with a heavy heart, the Quaker turned his horse and rode home, where he informed the people of the fate of his filly. No threat or recrimination escaped him; he did not even go to law to recover damages, but calmly waited his plan and hour of revenge. It came at last.

Watt Dood had a Durham heifer, for which he had paid a heavy price, and upon which he counted to make great gains.

One morning, just as Obadiah was sitting down, his eldest son came in with the information that neighbor Dood's heifer had broken down the fence, entered the yard, and after eating most of the cabbages, had trampled the well-made beds, and the vegetables they contained, out of all shape—a mischief impossible to repair.

'And what did thee do with her, Jacob?' quietly asked Obadiah.

'I put her in the farm-yard.'

'Did thee beat her?'

'I never struck her a blow.'

'Right, Jacob—right, sit down to thy breakfast, and when done eating, I will attend to the heifer.'

Shortly after he had finished his repast, Lawson mounted a horse and rode over to Dood's who was sitting under the porch in front of his house, and who as he beheld the Quaker dismount supposed he was coming to demand pay for his filly, and secretly swore he would have to go to law for it if he did.

'Good morning, neighbor Dood; how is thy family?' exclaimed Obadiah, as he mounted the steps, and seated himself in a chair.

'All well, I believe,' was the crusty reply.

'I have a small affair to settle with you this morning, and I came rather early.'

'So I supposed,' growled Watt.

'This morning my son found thy Durham heifer in my garden, where she has destroyed a good deal.'

'And what did he do with her?' demanded Dood, his brow darkening.

'What would thee have done with her, had she been my heifer in thy garden?' asked Obadiah.

'I'd a shot her,' retorted Watt, madly, 'and suppose you have done so; but we are only even now, Heifer for filly is only "fit for tat."'

'Neighbor Dood, thou knowest me not, if thou thinkest I would harm a hair of thy heifer's back. She is on my farmyard, and not even a blow has been struck her, where thee can get her at any time. I know thee shot my filly, but the evil one prompted thee to do it, and I lay no evil in my heart against thy neighbor. I come to tell thee where thy heifer is, and now I'll go home.'

Obadiah rose from his chair, and was about to descend the steps, when he was stopped by Watt, who hastily asked.—

'What was your filly worth?'

'A hundred dollars was what I asked for her,' replied Obadiah.

'Wait a moment,' and Dood rushed into the house, from whence he soon returned holding some gold in his hand.

'Here's the price of your filly, and hereafter, let there be a pleasantness between us.'

'Writing's heavy,' answered Lawson, grasping the proffered hand of the other, 'let there be peace between us.'

Obadiah mounted his horse and rode home with a lighter heart, and from that day to this, Dood has been as good a neighbor as she could wish to have, being completely reformed by the *returning good for evil*.—*Cincinnati Columbian.*

MUSICAL ANECDOTE.—In Cox's Musical Miscellany, a work abounding with amusing anecdote and reminiscence, is the following capital story of a Highland piper:—

A Highland piper, having a soldier to teach declared he could crack his brains with the names of semi-breves, minims, crotchets and quavers. "Here, Donald," said he, "take yer pipes, lad, and gie's a blast. Ye were well blown, indeed; but what's a sound, Donald, without verse? You may blow for ever without making a tune o't, if I didna tell you how the queer things on the paper mean help you. You see that big fellow, wi' a round, open face, (pointing to a semibreve, between two lines of a bit o' he) he moves slowly from that line to this, while ye beat one wi' your foot and gie a long blast; if, now, ye put a leg to him ye mak' twa o' him, and he'll move twice as fast; and if ye black his face, he'll run four times faster than the fellow wi' the white face; but if, after blacking his face, ye bend his knees, or fix his legs, he'll hap eight times faster than the white-faced chap that I showed you first. Now, whenever you blow your pipes, Donald, remember this: that the tighter those fellows' legs are tied, the faster they'll run, and the quicker they're sure to dance."

LOUIS THE EIGHTEENTH.—The following picture of Louis the Eighteenth may be taken as a specimen of Lamartine's portrait-painting:—"He exhibited to observation, in his external appearance, this struggle of two nations and two tendencies in his mind. His costume was that of the old regime, absurdity modified by the alterations which time had introduced in the habits of men. He wore velvet boots, reaching up above the knees, that the rubbing of the leather should not hurt his legs, (frequently suffering from gout), and to preserve at the same time the military costume of kings on horseback. His sword never left his side, even when sitting in his easy chair; a sign of the nobility and superiority of arms, which he wished always to present to the notice of the gentlemen of his kingdom. His orders of chivalry covered his breast, and were suspended with broad blue riband over his white waistcoat. His coat of blue cloth participated by its cut in the two epochs, whose costumes were united in him—half court, half city. Two little gold epaulettes shone upon his shoulders, to recall the general by birth in the king. He generally continued in a sitting posture, and only walked occasionally, supported on the arm of a courtier or a servant. But if his antique costume and the infirmities of the lower part of his body recalled the decay of the past century and the debilitating advance of age, it was not the same with respect to his general aspect. The serenity of his countenance was astonishing; the beauty, the nobility, and the grace of his features, attracted the regard of all. It might be said that time, exile, fatigue, infirmity, and his natural corpulence, had only attached themselves to his feet and his trunk, the better to display the perpetual and vigorous youth of his countenance. The observer, in studying, never got tired of admiring it. He had the features of Louis XV., in all their beauty, lit up with an intelligence more expanded and a reflection more concentrated, wherein majesty itself was not wanting. His looks alternately spoke, interrogated, replied, and reigned, pointing inwards as it were, and displaying the thoughts and sentiments of his soul. At any expression upon his countenance, at once pensive and serene, abstracted and present, commanding and gentle, severe attractive, no one could say, 'This is a sage, a philosopher, a politician, a pontiff, a legislator, or a conqueror;' for the repose of nature and the majesty of quietude removed all resemblance to these professions, which wrinkle and make pallid the features; but one would say, 'Tis a king!' but 'tis a king who has not yet experienced the cares and lassitude of the throne; 'tis a king who is preparing to reign, and who anticipates nothing but pleasure from the throne, the future, and mankind in general. Such was the king at Hartwell, the eve of the day on which Providence sought him in his exile to restore him to royalty."

NEWSPAPER EDITING IN LONDON.—There is attached to each of the chief London morning papers a functionary called "the Biographer," whose literary employment it is to write, and be in readiness with, the memoirs of great and leading men, so that on their demise a day may not pass ere the public are put in possession of the prominent incidents of their lives and career. With the inexorable diligence of fate, the "life writer" of the London paper is always *posting up* the records of public men, whose increasing years or failing strength render it probable that death, at no distant day, may close their career.—The machinery, indeed, is said to be so perfect, that memoranda of most living great persons are put away in a series of small compartments, under their respective initial letters, ready for use and compilation at a moment's notice. Thus we learn that not only are the Duke of Wellington, Lord Brougham, and other veterans of the Upper House regularly *pigeon-hold*—waiting their inevitable turn in the "biographical departments" of the chief London morning journals, and have been so for years, but even the Premier himself, Lord Palmerston, Lord Stanley and others are posted up every session in the grim fly-sheets, with methodical precision, so that should any casualty call them ever so suddenly to their last account, only a few hours may intervene before their histories are thrown into shape, and served up in the columns of the morning press.

TAKING THE VEIL.

The solemn and imposing ceremonial of taking the white veil was performed at the Catholic church, on High-street, on Sunday morning. The whole services occupied about three hours, and were performed by the Right Rev. Bishop, assisted by a large number of his clergy. The fair devotees, who thus took upon themselves the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience, were three in number. They were youthful and graceful in person, and when they entered the church, were all beautiful attired as for their bridal. The appearance of all indicated intelligence, cultivation and refinement. A discourse, unusually learned and eloquent, upon the religious life to which the young ladies had devoted themselves, was delivered by a most able and venerable father, Rev. Mr. M'Elroy, from the State of Maryland. At the close of the discourse, the sisters retired to throw off the drapery of fashion, and robe themselves in the garb of their order and we felt more than half inclined to felicitate them upon their happy escape from the temptations of sin by which they were surrounded. But our conversion was transient. When they returned in their religious habits, the poetry was all gone. These beautiful tresses,—

"Whose glossy black to shame might bring
The plumage on the raven's wing,"—

were forever withdrawn from the gaze of man, the pure and eloquent blood which mantled their cheeks, was hidden by muslin and bandages; the graceful, swelling form was confounded by the inelegant dress which they had just assumed; and if every we breathed forth sincere, earnest, and unselfish prayer, it was that the most abundant grace and consolation might be ministered to these young creatures under the privations and deprivation of their self-assumed widowhood.—*Providence Journal.*

KILLING WEEDS ON GRAVEL WALKS.—The best thing to kill small weeds, and lichen on fine-rolled gravel walks, is vitriolic acid; the common material used in manufactories at about a shilling a gallon. Get an old thrum-mop, and dip it in a bucket of water infused with about a quart of the acid, or as much more as you chose to afford; lightly dab the wetted mop on the top of the weeds on the walk, and the acid will effectually kill them. Avoid the box edgings by using as little liquid as possible. But the ladies, dresses and shoes are in danger from the operation, the walk should be swept up until a good shower of rain falls, or if you get a bucket of water the next day, infused with common washing soda, and apply it in the same manner with a mop (but rather more plentifully), you neutralize and render harmless the acid not until after it has killed the weeds. This does not refer to thoroughly untidy walks full of weeds, but to neat walks partially infected with them.—*Cottage Gardener.*