McKibbin's
proved Sheathing, Dry Hair, Roofing, and other Felt.

PROVED SHEATHING FELT,
For covering Ship's Bottoms, &c.
e advantage this Sheathing Felt possesses over other materials hitherto offered to the public, uch important improvements, as will recom- f themselves, on inspection, to those ship build- who have been in the habit of using Felt.
h all the oldest Vessels discovered, the Hair perfectly fresh, although the timber was in a of decay. " " " The worm never pene- through an inner sheathing of Hair.
strong and adhesive inner sheathing has prov- minly instrumental in preserving vessels from ng, when the outer sheathing or caulking have f or been destroyed." [Testimony of the Institu- of Civil Engineers.
MPROVED DRY HAIR FELT,
For Steam Boilers, &c.
y hair felt is justly considered indispensible for exposed parts of Boilers, Cylinders and Steam , by these who study economy in fuel, and is becoming in general use in all large Establish- s, and on board steamers.
THE IMPROVED ROOFING FELT
eculiarly applicable as a substitute for Slate, Tiles, and other materials used for roofing, s economy, lightness, and durability.
N IMPROVED IMPERVIOUS FELT,
ch, for the inside of walls, will be found an ef- ions remedy for dampness, etc.
Orders will meet with prompt attention if essed to
SAMUEL STEPHENSON.
ne 1. St. John, N. B.

JUST RECEIVED,
Per Fortune, from London:
NEW assortment of Toys and Perfumery, consisting of Drums, Trumpets, Guns, swords, Tops, &c. Also, Ladies' and Misses Com, ons' Work Boxes, screw and Emery Pin Cu- s.
good assortment of Ladies Frizzetter, Patent onna Bands & Ringlets.
tledores & shuttlecocks, Transparent slates; ell's best White & Brown Windsor Soaps, ing) cakes Circassian Creams, Balm of Co- vin, prepared Chalk, Tooth Powder, Hair, h & Shaving Brushes, Gents. Holly, Oak, and Black Thorn Walking Sticks.
so, 1 London-made Rocking Horse.
☞ Toys Wholesale and Retail. ☜
7. WM. MAJOR.

IRON,
ain Cables, Anchors, Tin Plates, &c.
subscriber is now landing ex the Barque Ware, from Liverpool—
000 Bars of Common English IRON, well assorted, 150 Tons;
Do best E V Ditto Ditto, 52 Ditto
Do Banks' best Refined Do Do 90 Ditto
Bundles ⅛ in ROUND Refined Do 5 Ditto
Ditto 7-16 in Ditto Ditto Do 3 Ditto
Ditto 3-8 in Ditto Ditto Do 5 Ditto
Ditto 5-16 in Ditto Ditto Do 3 Ditto
Ditto 1-4 in Ditto Ditto Do 3 Ditto
Ditto 1-2 in SQUARE Ditto Do 5 Ditto
Do HOOP IRON, no'd 5-8 to 1¼ in 10 Ditto
Do Best Scrap BOILER PLATE, 10 Ditto
Bars best Low-Moor IRON, 4½ in square,
Do Do Ditto Ditto, 5 in square,
Boxes TIN PLATES, assorted, ICW, IC, IX, IXX, DC, DX, DXX,
CHAIN CABLES, 5-8 to 1 5-8 inch,
ANCHORS, from 1 cwt to 25 cwt each,
Fathoms Best Proved Close-linked ⅝ in Chain
Ditto Ditto ½ in Do
Ditto Ditto ¼ in Do
Ex Brig 'Sarah Maria:'
cwt. 1 14x1-2 Cast Steel, "Naylor and Sanderson:"
Do. 1¼x5-8 ditto, ditto;
Do. German ditto, ditto;
Do. (L) Blistered STEEL; ditto;
Do. C.C.N.D Blister do. ditto;
—Also in store—
Tons HOLLOW WARE, assorted;
Pots, ½ to 12 gallons, Oyes Covers;
Scale Weights 7 to 56 lb.;
Tons SHEET IRON, No. 16 to 26;
Tons Spikes, assorted,
Doz. square Pointed SHOVELS,
do. Ballast Shovels,
do. OAKUM;
Full and half Register GRATES,
Franklin ditto;
Ships Winches,
Canvas and Sail Twine,
Bbls. NAVY BREAD,
Superfine FLOUR, in barrels and bags,
e 21. WM. CARVILL.

By Recent Arrivals.
The subscriber has received for Sale:—
00 BOLTS CANVAS, Bleached and Brown, of the *first quality* in point of material and manufacture;
boxes Stockdale & Son's SOAP,—*nearly equal in quality to Glenfield's;*
barrels Byass' London BROWN STOUT, four dozen in each barrel;
barrels best London Porter, four dozen in each barrel;
crates Soda or Ginger Beer Powders;
casks of Nails and Spikes, from 1¼ into 5 in.
These nails are of the best Iron, and every Nail of the Respective lengths of the same size and pattern;
tons Cordage, assorted;
Bolt Rope;
tons two and three yarn *SPUNYARN;*
ton seizing STUFF;
dozen of the best three thread *Pure* Flax Sail Twine;
dozen Roping TWINE;
—In store—
puns, prime Retailing Molasses;
ons IRON, assorted; 100 barrels PEAS;
barrels Mess P. Mess and Prime PORK,
barrels P. Mess and Prime BEEF;
do. best Navy BREAD;
do. do. Pilot do.;
barrels s'fine, fine and Middlings FLOUR;
&c. &c. &c.
ne 14. JOHN ROBERTSON.

On Consignment:
ceived ex "*Peruvian,*" from London:
TONS Manilla CORDAGE, from 1¼ to 3½ inch. 30 bolts No. 2 & 3 Greenock ached CANVASS, 50 iron bound Barrels AL TAR, 14 Tons COAL. For sale by
arch 8. J. R. CRANE.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.
e subscribers have received pr "Portland" and Fortune," from London, "Princess Victoria" nd "Belize" from Liverpool, their Spring pply of—
DRUGS, MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, SPICES, PERFUMERY, &c.;
o—6 Tons Brandram's No. 1. WHITE LEAD, Green, Blue, Yellow, Red and Black PAINT.
—In store—
4 Casks Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL;
2,000 feet WINDOW GLASS, from 9x7. to 24x18; Casks Bright VARNISH;
pirits Turpentine and Putty;
Tons DYE WOODS.
ne 7. PETERS & TILLEY.

Bright Porto Rico Sugar.
0 HHDS. very Bright Porto Rico Sugar, Landing this day, ex schr. *Emily,* Halifax, for sale from the Wharf in Lots to Purchasers.
une 21. J. R. CRANE.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1844.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 8. *"Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque."* Number 19.

THE CHRONICLE
is published every Friday afternoon, by Duncan & 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.

August		R. Sun.	s. Moon	R. H.	
10	Saturday,	5 5	6 55	1 25	8 40
11	Sunday,	5 6	6 54	2 21	9 31
12	Monday,	5 7	6 53	3 27	10 12
13	Tuesday,	5 8	52 Sets	10 48	
14	Wednesday,	5 9	6 51	7 1	11 25
15	Thursday,	5 10	6 50	7 28	11 59
16	Friday,	5 11	6 48	7 55	ev.34

New Moon 13th day, 9h 52m. evening.

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. Hunnington, 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.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR CUTTING, **and curling Saloon.**
Corner of King and Germain streets, St. John, N. B.

W. F. Brooks
WOULD respectfully inform the Public, that he still continues at his old stand, Foster's corner, where he offers his professional services to them as usual, and every attention will be observed in cutting Hair in the most fashionable style.
His shop has lately been fitted up in a good style for the better accommodation of customers, and as he intends not to be surpassed by any of his profession, and a strict attention to business, he will merit the patronage of the public.
Attention paid to the cutting of Children's Hair
Wigs made in a fashionable and superior manner.
Ladie's Curls and Frizettes on hand.
N. B. Razors put in complete order.
Always on hand an assortment of Perfumery and Fancy Goods in his line.
June 21.

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 Court 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, Melick's Brick Building, Market square.
A. BALLOCH, Agent.
St. John, November 3, 1843.

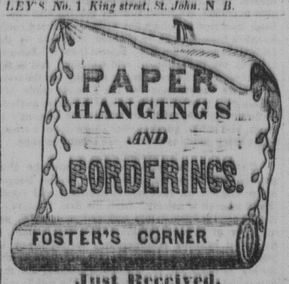
☞NOTICE.☜
ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of Miss Mary Rebecca Clarke, late of Gage Town, in the County of Queen's deceased, are hereby requested to present the same, duly attested, within *Six Calender Months* from the date hereof, and all those who may be indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to
NATHANIAL HUBBARD,
Burton, 18th March, 1844. Sole Executor.

☞Notice.
THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of E. L. Jarvis & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to the said Firm are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers, or to G. R. Jarvis, Esq. their Attorney, at whose Office the Books and Accounts are left for adjustment.
R. M. JARVIS,
EDWARD L. JARVIS.
St. John, June 27, 1844.

CHEAP NAILS.
CUT NAILS OF NEW-BRUNSWICK MANUFACTURE.
10 TONS CUT NAILS, assorted, from 3dy. to 30dy. now on hand, and are offered at the very low price of 2¾ per lb. by the keg, at
Gordon's Hardware Store,

A CURE FOR ALL!!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
Extraordinary Cure of a Case
ABANDONED BY
GUY'S, THE METROPOLITAN, KING'S COLLEGE, AND CHARING CROSS HOSPITALS.
SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.
Wm. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April, 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure there the deponent sought relief at the three following hospitals:—King's College Hospital in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's where *sat* BARNSBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment had told deponent *that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM.* The deponent therefore upon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician, of Guy's, who on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "*I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half a sovereign: go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again.*" This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a *perfect cure* effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astounded and delighted," for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive it would be without your arm. I can only compare this Cure to a Charm!!"
Sworn at the Mansion house of the City of London, this 8th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.
Before me, John Pirie Mayor.
IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stoney and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles; the Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bites of moschettoes, Sand-flies, Chiego-foot, Yawns, and Coco-bay.
Burns, Scalds, Childblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.
The Pills are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In nervous affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and ought to be used by all!!!
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.—*Sold at PETERS & TILLEY'S No. 1 King street, St. John, N. B.*



Just Received,
A NEW supply of superior GLAZED ROOM PAPERS; for sale at the very low prices of 2s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. per piece.
May 17. S. K. FOSTER.

NEW AND CHEAP
Boot and Shoe Manufactory.
THE SUBSCRIBER informs the Inhabitants of this Province generally, that in connexion with his Retail Shoe Store, he has commenced an establishment for the manufacture of every description of BOOTS and SHOES that may be required for City and Country wear, and has now on hand ready for sale—A large variety of Gentlemen's Dress *BOOTS,* Waking & stout *BOOTS,* &c.
Light Pump Soled BOOTS, Heavy Boots for Lumbermen; Pumps, Walking Shoes, Boy's shoes and Boots, Women's Shoes of various qualities, &c. *with a general variety of New Work stored daily.*
All of which, together with any sort which may be manufactured hereafter, the subscriber offers for sale at the *Same Prices* for which the *same quality of Goods* can be purchased, either at *Boston or New York.*
N. B.—Country dealers supplied on Favourable Terms. S. K. FOSTER.
March 22. *King & Germain Streets.*

"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. Scovil, Esquire, as also to effecting new Insurances against Fire, on Houses, Furniture, Merchandise, ships on the stocks and in harbour, &c.
A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*

July 5th, 1844.
Per *Envoy,* from Londonderry:
2 and a quarter Tons first quality Irish **OATMEAL,** which will be found equal to any imported from Scotland, and will be sold cheap for Cash.
A. HEGAN.

Miscellany.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MORMONS AND THEIR NEIGHBORS.

Warsaw, Hancock Co., Ill., July 9, 1844.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:—

You will have heard long before this reaches you, of the Mormon difficulties in this County, and the killing of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, while in the custody of the law, by an armed mob, on the 27th of June. This outrage has brought great reproach upon our community. The press and public sentiment generally, so far as we have heard, stigmatize the act as a deed of "cold blooded, unprovoked murder." The moral sense of mankind revolts with horror at the sight of human blood, shed without the sanction of laws; and few, if any, of the sober and reflecting will ever admit that any circumstances short of absolute inevitable *necessity* can justify individuals, or communities, in a resort to illegal force to protect their rights, or redress their wrongs; and even where the necessity apparently exists, it may well be doubted whether the consequences resulting from the application of such violent remedies, are not in the end more to be lamented than the immediate evil removed.

Every act of this kind carries upon its face an implied assumption, either that the law is insufficient to mete out the demands of justice, or that those who violate law are recklessly indifferent to the highest obligations of good citizens. Without presuming to decide under which class this case should be placed, I beg leave to present a few facts in relation to the peculiar position of affairs in this county, at the time the deed was done, and leave your readers to judge how far the case will admit of palliation—merely premising that a majority of the old citizens are disposed to hold themselves as a body responsible, and share equally the odium that may attach to the act, rather than that the whole blame should rest upon the one or two hundred directly implicated.

The Mormons include about three fourths of the population of the county. They are composed of two opposite yet agreeing classes—a set of horse thieves, counterfeiters, blacklegs and swindlers, drawn together for purpose of plunder and mutual protection; and a set of superstitious fanatics, who have been seduced into a belief of the most preposterous, absurd and execrable flummery that ever disgraced the name of religion. *All* acknowledged Joe Smith as their supreme head. They ascribed to him supernatural powers—profess to believe that he received communications direct from Heaven.—He had only to make known his will in the character of a revelation from Heaven to secure the most implicit obedience on the part of his followers in *all* cases, no matter how repugnant to the dictates of reason or the requisitions of law. By revelation they were commanded how to dispose of their effects and time, whom to select as rulers, &c. &c.—in short every thing in morals, religion, in their secular affairs and in politics were when natural and ordinary means failed of the desired end, directed by a pretended revelation of their *prophet.* Of the two classes the rogues are much the more numerous, but it were difficult to say which is the more dangerous class—one would cut your throat or steal your purse from the vicious promptings of his abandoned nature—the other, if bidden by the *prophet* would do the same from a perverted sense of duty, and think he was doing God service. It is hard to credit such a strange perversion of human reason, but the *fact* stands sustained by ample testimony.

Smith assumed, and many of his deluded followers believed, that this fair land was their lawful heritage—that they held the same preeminence over the Gentiles (old citizens and non-believers) that the ancient Jews did over the Canaanites, and that they would be justified in resorting to the same means to possess their lands and good. That they did not adopt those means to the same extent was because they lacked the *power* and not the *will.* They had committed innumerable aggressions of every shade of enormity, on the rights of the *Gentiles,* before they thought of seeking any other redress than that provided by the law, but the time came when the unwelcome truth was forced upon them that the law had became a doubtful, if not quite important, protector. The Clerk of the Circuit Court, Sheriff of the County, and the three County Commissioners were obedient tools of Smith. As things stood it was hardly possible to get an impartial jury. After the August Election he would have had another of his minions in the County Commissioners Court, and through this Court direct the selection of grand & petit jurors. If those thus chosen were challenged it would be the Sheriff's duty to make up the panel from the bystanders in Court, and no precaution could prevent a *packed jury* at last. The consequences then on the administration of the laws would be these. If a Mormon and old citizen were opposed in a civil suit, or an old citizen accused of crime, the only chance for even modicl justice would be by a change of venue to another county—a proceeding necessarily attended with much trouble and expense. If a Mormon was charged with a crime, the case could not be taken out of the county without his consent, which would never be given, as here he could have all the immunities that a packed jury and any desirable number of suborned witnesses could secure. Under such circumstances a conviction were hopeless, and a trial would be a mere mockery of justice. Better far for the old citizens of the county that the judicial authority should be abrogated than that such a state of affairs should exist! The City Courts of Nauvoo have for years been pursuing this partial course of practice. None but a Mormon would approach them for justice. The practice in these Courts give the most satisfactory assurance of what might be expected of the Circuit Court when brought under Smith's influence. There is not a sensible man conversant with the facts who doubts that if Smith were now alive, and arraigned at the next term of our Court, he could and would be *honorably* discharged by a verdict of his *peers.* With a hale and a Mansfield for Judge, and the most positive and damning testimony that was ever adduced, he would be acquitted. If this point is not already established to the satisfaction of the world it *can* and *will* be shown. Did he deserve death? He has brought trouble upon every community in which he lived, and has been forced three times to remove with his people. He was charged in Missouri with treason and escaped by bribing his jailer. He instigated the assassination of Governor Boggs, and the act was nearly accomplished by O. P. Rockwell, one his desperate hirelings. He tried to hire another man to finish the work that Rockwell had attempted. While in the custody of an officer on his way to Missouri to answer for the offence, prisoner and officer were forcibly taken to Nauvoo by a large band of his followers, a writ of habeas corpus obtained from the Municipal Court, a *mock* trial had and Smith discharged.

Joe as Mayor of the city was presiding officer of this court, which is created by special statute and has jurisdiction only of cases arising under the City Charter and Ordinances, and by no implication or intendment can be made to extend to cases arising under the general laws of this or other States or of the United States. He secreted a worthy namesake charged with embezzling funds from the General Government, and refused to give him up until the officers consented that he might be tried before said Municipal Court, to which from necessity the officers consented. The swindler was then produced and the trial postponed several days, the accused suffered in the meantime to go without bail on the Prophet's assurance that he would not run away. At the day of trial he appeared on his *own statements* was honorably discharged. Similar cases might be multiplied until the public would be weary of reading them, all tending to show that they violated every principle of law under the color of law.

He and his minions have threatened the lives of many in the county who had become obnoxious to him, and in several instances attempts were made to execute their threats. The people had no longer any sure guaranty for their rights. The law could only be enforced at the mouth of the cannon—it was so enforced. When Smith found further resistance useless he surrendered and was put in prison to await his trial on the charge of treason.—The Governor could do no more than to pass him over to the Courts and see that he was properly guarded until condemned or discharged. For reasons already given he never could have been convicted. It is probable that he would have made his escape, but if he stood his trial an acquittal would have been certain—he could again have gone to Nauvoo and laughed at the powers of the State.—The same farce might have been acted over yearly, and perhaps monthly with the same result. Could the people stand it? *Should they submit to it?*—Let the public examine and weigh these facts, and then say whether there is no apology for the old citizens of Hancock.

A MAN OVERBOARD.

'The pleasure of our passage was much marred by the loss of a man overboard. When within a few hundred miles of the Azores, we were overtaken by a succession of severe squalls. Forming almost instantaneously on the horizon, they moved down, like phantoms, upon the ship. For a few moments after one struck us, we would be buried in foam and spray, and then rolling heavily on a high sea. We, however, prepared ourselves, and got everything snug. The light sails were all in, the jibs, topgallants, and spanker furled close, the mainsail clewed up, and we were crashing along under close-reefed topsails, when a man, who was coming down from the last reef, slipped as he stepped on the bulwarks, and fell over backwards into the boiling sea. In a moment that most terrific of all cries at sea,—'A man overboard!—a man overboard!' flew like lightning through the ship. I sprang up on the quarter just as the poor fellow, with his fearful human face, riding on the top of a billow, swept past. In an instant there was commotion; plank after plank was cast overboard for him to seize and support himself upon, until the ship could be put about and the boat lowered.

The first mate, a bold, fiery fellow, leaped into the boat that hung at the quarter side of the deck, and in a voice so sharp and stern, I seem to hear it yet, shouted, 'in men!—in men!' But the poor sailors hung back;—the sea was too wild. The second mate immediately sprang to the side of the first, and the men, ashamed to see both their officers alone followed. 'Cut away the lashings,' exclaimed the officer,—the knife glanced around the ropes—the boat fell to the water—rose on a huge wave far above the deck, and drifted rapidly astern. I thought it could not live a moment in such a sea, but the officer who had the helm was a skilful seaman. Twice in his life he had been wrecked, and for a moment I forgot the danger, in the admiration in his cool self-possession. He stood erect, the helm in his hand—his flashing eye embracing the peril at a single glance, and his hand bringing the head of the little boat on each billow to the wind, otherwise have swamped her. I watched them until nearly two miles astern, when they lay to, to look for the lost sailor. Just then I turned my eye to the Southern horizon, and saw a squall blacker and heavier than any we had yet encountered, rushing down upon us. The captain also saw it, and became terribly excited. He afterwards told me that in all his sea life he never was more so.

He called for a flag, and springing into the shrouds waved it for their return. The gallant fellows obeyed and pulled for the ship. But it was weak, for the head of the boat had to be laid on to almost every wave. It was now growing dark, and if the squall should strike the boat before it reached the vessel, there was no hope for it. It would either go down at once, or drift away into the surrounding darkness, to struggle out the night as it best could. I shall never forget that scene. All along the southern horizon, between the black water, and the blacker heavens, was a white steak of tossing foam. Nearer and clearer every moment it boiled and roared on its track. Between us appeared at intervals the little boat, like a speck, on the crest of the billows, and then sunk apparently engulfed forever. One moment the squall would seem to gain on it beyond the power of escape, and then delay its progress. As I stood and watched them both and yet could not tell which would reach us first, the excitement amounted to perfect agony. Seconds seemed lengthened into hours. I could not look steadily on that gallant crew, now settling the question of life and death to themselves and perhaps to us, who would be almost unmanned in the middle of the atlantic, and encompassed by a storm. The sea was making fast, but that frail thing rode it like a duck. Every time she sunk away she carried my heart down with her, and when she remained in a longer time than usual, I would think it was all over, and cover my eyes in horror.—the next moment she would appear between us and the black cloud, literally covered with foam and spray.

The captain knew, as he afterwards said, that a few minutes more would decide the fate of his officers and crew. He called for his trumpet, and springing up the rattlines, shouted over the roar of the blast and waves—'Pull away, my brave bullies! the squall is coming—give way, my hearties!'—and the bold fellows *did* 'give way,' with a will. I could see their ashen oars quiver as they rose from the water, while the life-boat sprang to their stroke down the billows like a panther on the leap. On she came, and on came the blast. It was the wildest struggle that I ever gazed on, but the gallant little boat conquered. Oh, how my heart leaped when she at length shot round the stern, and rising on a wave far above our lee quarter, shook the water from her drenched head as if in delight to find her shelter again.

The chains were fastened, and I never pulled with such right good will on a rope as the one which brought that boat up to the vessel's side. As the head of the crew appeared over the bulwarks, I could have hugged the brave fellows in transport.—As they stepped on deck not a question was asked—no report was given—but 'Forward men!' broke from the Captain's lips. The vessel was trimmed to meet the blast, and we were again bounding on our way. If the squall had pursued the course of all the former ones, we must have lost our crew; but when nearest the boat (and it seemed to me the foam was breaking not a hundred rods off) the wind suddenly veered, and held the cloud in check, so that it swung round close to the bows.

The poor sailor was gone; he came not back again. It was his birth-day, (he was 25 years old) and, alas, it was his death-day. Whether, a bold swimmer, he saw at a distance his companions hunting hopelessly for him, and finally, with his heart growing cold with despair, beheld them return back to the ship, and the ship itself toss it spars away from him for ever, or whether the sea soon took him under, we know not. We saw him no more—and a gloom fell on the whole ship. There were but few of us in all, and we felt his loss. It was a wild and dark night; death had been among us, and had left us with sad and serious hearts. And as I walked to the stern and looked back on the foam and tumult of the vessel's wake in which the poor sailor disappeared, I instinctively murmured the mariner's hymn, closing with sincere prayer—

"Oh! sailor boy, sailor boy, peace to thy soul!"

At length the winds lulled, the clouds broke away, and a large space of blue sky and bright stars appeared overhead. The dark storm cloud hung along the distant horizon, over which the lightning still played, while the distant thunder, broke at intervals over the deep. The black ocean moaned on in heavy sobbings, and the drenched and staggering ship rolled heavily on its restless bosom, and the great night encompassed all. This was solitude so deep and awful that my heart seemed to throb audibly in my bosom. My eyes ached with the effort to pierce the surrounding darkness, and find something to relieve the loneliness of the scene. At length the rising moon showed its bright disc over a cloud, tinged in a black edge with silver, and pouring a sea of light on a sea of darkness, till the waves gleamed and sparkled as it just awakened to life and hope. The moon never looked so lovely before; it seemed to have come out in the heavens on purpose to bless and cheer us.

The Great Gas Microscopic Apparatus of Dr. Lardner.—As, we promised, we have procured, says the N. Y. Herald, the following description of this splendid apparatus. The object of the instrument is to present to a large assembly the minutest objects of nature, and the most delicate productions of art magnified to such an extent, that the finest details of the structure shall be distinctly visible to all present. This is accomplished by giving to the microscope the form of the magic lantern, throwing the magnified object on an extensive surface coated with white paint. To effect this two things are indispensible—first the object which is to be magnified must be so intensely illuminated that when the light collected upon it has been diffused over the enlarged surface, it will still be sufficiently bright to produce easy vision; and, secondly the microscope to which the object thus illuminated is exposed must be constructed with such exquisite perfection that the magnified object may retain all its natural precision, and be free from the fringes of prismatic color, which attend all ordinary cases of refraction. Let us see, then, how these objects are attained.

The illuminating apparatus consists of a drummond light of extraordinary power, whose rays are condensed upon the object by large lenses resembling powerful burning lenses. A cylinder of pure lime an inch in diameter, is kept in slow revolution by clock work. It receives the flame of a strong compound blow pipe, by which it is heated until it becomes intensely luminous. In front of this are placed two enormous lenses of the purest glass, each of which presents to the light a surface of nearly 100 circular inches. These collect to a focus the cone of rays which fell upon them and condense it on the object. Supposing the object to have a diameter of the tenth of an inch, it will by this arrangement receive upon it nearly ten thousand times more light than it would receive directly from the burner if placed in the lens. But with this immense illuminating power, a heating influence would unavoidably produced which would instantly kill any living object, and scorch and destroy any prepared one. This is prevented by interposing between the lenses and the object a cask of highly transparent saline solution, by passing through which the light is strained of its heat. The illumination being thus effected and the object kept cool, the microscopes are introduced before it, and the enlarged representation produced and exhibited on the whitened surface already mentioned. There are six microscopes of graduated powers in the present apparatus—the lower adapted to the larger and the higher to the more minute classes of objects. Each of these is composed of two plano convex lenses, each of which lenses is itself double or triple, being a chromatic in the most perfect degree. With the lower powers, the butterfly tribe, locusts, leaves of vegetables and chemical processes, such as the decomposition of water, are shown. With the higher powers the more minute objects, such as animalcules in water, eels in paste, small insects, &c., are exhibited. The lenses of the highest powers are so minute, that to exhibit with them an insect one tenth of an inch in length, the instrument must be successively moved over the object, which will be seen, not all at once, (the magnitude being far too great to permit that) but like a moving panorama.

The apparatus is accompanied by a cabinet furnished with a large collection of prepared objects including various insects, sections of wood, wings, feathers, fossils, cells for living animalcules, means of exhibiting artificial objects, crystallisation of salts, chemical decomposition, &c.

Opinions of the Battle of Waterloo—Napoleon was fairly beaten at Waterloo as Hannibal was at Zama. When Sir Walter Scott was at Paris (1815), he was permitted to ask, and he did ask the following questions, at His Grace's table, relating to Waterloo; and I repeat them as Sir Walter detailed them to me at my own:—"Suppose, Your Grace, Blucher had not come up?"—The Duke replied, "I could have kept my ground till next morning." "Suppose Grouchy had come first?" "Blucher would have been close behind him." "But let us suppose Your Grace had been compelled to retreat?" "I could have taken position in the forest of Soignies, and defied all till the allies joined." "Was there any part of the day your Grace despaired?" "Never!" was the reply. This is the reply of the first in command. In 1838 the writer of this letter dined at Lord Palmerston's; on his right sat Lord Hill. As his Lordship lived near the author, he offered to set him down. When alone in the carriage with Lord Hill, remembering what Sir Walter had affirmed of the Duke's confidence, he said, "Was there any part of the day of Waterloo, My Lord, that you ever desponded as to the result?" "Desponded?" replied Lord Hill, "Never! There never was the least panic; we had gained rather than lost ground by the evening. No, there was not a moment I had the least doubt of the result." Thus, here are given, from authentic sources, the opinions of the first and second in command; and even in the French army this ought to be something.—*United Service Magazine.*

Substitute for Steam.—*La Reforme* announces that an operative at Ruel, near Paris has discovered a substitute for steam. The experiment is to be made in a few days on the Versailles railroad.—"Figure to yourself," says the *Reforme,* "an enormous (double or drum) wheel, five yards in diameter, between the spokes of which you can place a horse with his rider. This large wheel being attached to four ordinary wheels placed on the rails of a railroad, will merely be necessary to turn the large wheel to make the carriage advance. But what motive force does the inventor employ? It is the horse placed in the interior of the wheel, and yoked by means of two bars of iron placed perpendicularly under the axle. The horse, by drawing, causes the wheel to turn, in the same manner as a mouse or squirrel in a cage. In order to allow the horse to enter his singular wheel, it has been found necessary to dig an excavation near the station-house into which the horse is let down. The inventor states that he can modify his wheel so as to admit three horses, and that in such case the heaviest train may be propelled along a railroad with a velocity even more rapid than that caused by steam.

A Connosseur.—We learn that a gentleman of this city, recently returned from Europe, has brought with him a canary bird the gift of a friend, which distinctly sings two airs—the Hunter's Chorus in Der Freischurtz, and a Waltz of Beethoven's. This wonderful little constrictor, was instructed by a blind flute player, and one of its other accomplishments is said to be beating time with its foot while singing. Instances of birds being taught a few bars of very simple melody are not uncommon, but cultivation to the point which this canary has reached must be exceedingly rare. The mocking bird would doubtless be a more apt pupil than any other. Its natural ear is certainly quickest, and its vocal power more versatile. The secret of teaching a bird to sing an air, consists in playing the first notes over and over again upon some instrument agreeable to the bird, taking care to suit the pitch exactly to the learner's capacity. When these notes are successfully imitated, the lesson proceeds with a few following, and so on to the end. A vast amount of patience is requisite to accomplish the object. We knew a gentleman in this city a few years ago, who had thus taught a bird to sing the first part of a popular tune.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Economy of Happiness.—When we wish to be economists, in happiness we out in the first place, to fix the standard of our own character; and when on full examination, we know where we stand, and how much ground we occupy, let us content for its as a property; and those who seem to doubt or deny as what is justly ours, let us pity their prejudices or despise their judgement. You will say this is self conceit, but I call it self knowledge.—This is the overwhelming opinion of a fool, who fancied himself to be what he wishes himself to be thought; the other is the honest justice which a man of sense, who has thoroughly examined the subject, owe to himself. Without this standard, this column in our mind, we are perpetually at the mercy of the petulence, the mistakes, the prejudices, nay, the very weakness of his fellow-creatures.

Good Farming.—It may be laid down as a standing rule, and as a guide to direct our exertions, that all good farming, the whole of that process by which bad land is to be converted in good, or land naturally good or productive is to be continued in that state is comprised in the three following operations of husbandry. 1. To carry off all stagnant and superfluous water by means of judicious draining.—2. To return through the medium of manure, the strength and fertility which has been extracted from the land by croping. 3. To eradicate all noxious weeds, that the strength of the manure may be thrown into the crops and not into weeds.—*Ruestorne's Remarks on Lancashire Farming.*

Cow and Sheep Pastures.—Cows and sheep should never be permitted to run in the same pasture; as the latter are astir early in the morning, they generally get their appetites appeased before the cows and other animals that share the pasture with them, are turned in, and usually destroy much more food than is required to support them, as most animals refuse to eat where a sheep has lain or even *trod!*

Excellent Advice.—Dr. Franklin—and no one could give better advice—recommends a young man, in the choice of a wife, to select her from a *bunch,* giving as his reason, that when there are many daughters they improve each other, and from emulation acquire more accomplishments, and know more and do more than a single child spoiled by parental fondness.

Desire not more of the world than is necessary to accommodate you in passing through it.

RECIPES.

Staggers in Horses.—Bleed freely. Give a mash twice a week, composed of one gallon of bran, one table-spoonful of sulphur, one tea-spoonful of saltpetre, one quart of boiling sassafras tea, and an 8th of an oz. of assafœtida. Do not let the horse have any cold drink for half a day afterwards.

Fruit Trees.—An excellent plan for preserving young fruit trees from becoming hide bound and mossy, and for promoting their health and growth is to take a bucket of soft soap, and apply it with a brush to the stem or trunk, from top to bottom; this cleanses the bark and destroys the worms or eggs of insects; and the soap becoming dissolved by rains, descends to the roots, and causes the tree to grow vigorously.

Economical White Paint.—Skim-milk two quarts; fresh slacked lime 8 oz; linseed oil 6 oz.; white Burgundy pitch 2 oz; Spanish white 3lbs. The lime to be slacked in water, exposed to the air, and mixed in about one-fourth of the milk; the oil in which the pitch is dissolved