that at Bermuda, as far north as latitude 32 deg that the size, quality and quantity of the yield of tubers, in like proportion to the quantity of sets planted in that fine (and one might suppose congenial) climate, very much resembled some of the unscathed crops of this country the present season; and thus plainly accounts for the unusual heat of July and August 1845, shortening the crops in these northern countries, both in their size and quantity; the tubers generally have turned out rather small—often watery, and the quantity, such as there was of them, was short, and all mostly insignificant crops indeed, to what is commonly expected from such an extent of surface planted so far north.—One farmer was lately seen carrying 6 bushels to market, which was all that he got off the same piece of ground which commonly yielded 30 bushels, and none of them were diseased. Another patch which was wont to yield 400 bushels, he expected to get about 80 off. The undamaged potato crop over his part of the country will not exceed, by his estimation, above one third of the usual yield; and, subsequently, some others that appear not to have been touched when dug up have since spoiled and rotted; but this latter circumstance is far from being a general feature.

I have read many of the statements, hypothesis, and observations as they have appeared in the newspapers, on the potato disease, and find that those tubers nearest the surface of the ground, as affirmed by some writers, have suffered the most; but, from all the statements, foreign or domestic, am inclined to the belief, from what has appeared on this Western Continent, that the potato crops this year, in the United States and British Provinces, have been unusually exposed and subjected to three different, almost simultaneous, sudden atmospheric influences, (leaving out the Guano)—to the excess of warmth in July and August; to excessive and continual rains, as copious as they are sometimes between the tropics; and to the electric fluid. And all these influences combined, may have been sufficient to generate the strange freak of nature called the epidemic we have witnessed; and the combined influences of saturating the ground *with* and the fumes *from* the exhalation of Guano, might also have greatly promoted and aggravated the whole evil; for the agency of Guano under any circumstances, in promoting the disease, we fear cannot as yet be abandoned, or until there is proof to contradict it.

Guano in any shape, might act encouragingly to the farmer, and do very well to stimulate vegetation, if sparingly used the first year it was tried; but on the application of it to the soil the second year, it might act as a destroyer of vegetation, instead of a stimulating manure, by giving the soil an over-dose. It was early noticed that too much guano, or too strong a dose of the lixivium would destroy vegetation; and amongst the first instructions for mixing and using guano, in liquid or in powder, was, not to use it too strong, or be too profuse with it.

The disease of the Potatoes first commenced in the United States, (and has travelled Eastward as the earth does) very shortly after the introduction of guano into the country; and a long time before it was first introduced into the British Colonies; but that would not have much delayed the progress and spread of the epidemic longer than it has been, whether the guano itself had been introduced by importation into the Provinces or not; for it is easy to imagine how the disease, arising from the miasm of those potatoes first diseased, would collect in the atmosphere, travel and spread, and become diffused over the blossoms of others, then growing at other localities, even over a zone completely round the earth, (much less over a district) and maintain the same or a similar parallelism, for many degrees in breadth, north or south of the nucleus, or place of beginning.

I fear that the avarice, or some other motive perhaps more laudable, which has prompted men to attempt to *force* and *stimulate natural products*, with the use of guano, by employing manure of this kind—manure that is not acclimated, or that is not all self neculiar to this our northern climate, is the cause of this scourge; and if it afterwards turns out so, we are paying rather "too dear for the GUANO whistle." If Guano has been the cause of the evil, how and when shall we get clear of it? that is the next consideration. This epidemic, whatever cause it may have arisen from, whether of atmospheric influences, guano or not, has no doubt also been the cause of checking the increase of winged insects, which it has been noticed were less troublesome during this than in previous years. There was one year, about 1795 to 1799 when there were no *Keys* on the ash trees in England; that arose from atmospheric influences, and not from the trees wearing themselves out like debauchees.

If the combined examples of heat and moisture, which occurred last summer, were alone the cause of the potato epidemic, surely it must be evident that such a condition and contingency would have been more uniform in its effects, and would often have happened before this period; but as no example of the kind is remembered by the oldest inhabitants, we must look for some other cause,—and nothing looks so suspicious from its suddenness, as the guano miasm. As the study of the operating causes by which epidemic miasm is readily diffused or spread over extensive portions of the earth, becomes better understood, there will be little difficulty in fully comprehending the force and importance of these words of the Psalmist, "the pestilence that walketh in darkness," or "the destruction that wasteth at noon day," by a similitude expressive of an invisible power, by an African in his simplicity when he first felt the invisible sensation of frost, by exclaiming "Massa Buckra, something nip me, me no see um."

These are my ideas and opinions in a search after the truth which is the only object of

Down East, Oct 14. A. B.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Meteorological Memoranda—Prof. Daniel agrees with the remark in the Nautical Almanac, that those who are interested in the advancement of science, have it in their power to contribute to that end by observing and recording even the most usual natural phenomena, for the service of those who apply their talents to generalization and arrangement. Thus it is easy, at any stated place, to note the times of the leafing and flowering of trees; the arrival and departure of birds; and similar epochs in natural history. The following compilation shows the times of the opening and closing of the river St. John, at Fredericton, and will at least be interesting to many of your readers. Yours, CHRONOS.

Year	River frozen over	Ice moved	Ice started	River fast	River clear of ice
1830		Nov. 29	Dec. 2		Dec. 26
1831	April 10	Dec. 2	Dec. 6		Dec. 7
1832	May 3	Nov. 15	Nov 19		Nov. 22
1833	April 10	Nov. 29			Nov. 29
1834	April 11	Nov 16			Nov. 16
1835	April 29	Nov. 14	Nov. 17		Nov. 23
1836	April 21	Nov. 19			Nov. 19
1837	April 16	Nov. 9	Nov. 24		Nov 25
1838	April 28	Nov. 25			Nov 25
1839		Nov. 23	Nov. 25		Dec. 19
1840	April 13	Nov. 23			Nov. 23
1841	April 25	Nov. 28			Nov 28
1842	April 22	Nov 22			Nov. 22
1843	April 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 21		Nov. 28
1844	April 14	Nov. 26			Nov. 26
earliest	April 10	Nov. 9			Nov. 16
av'r'ge	April 21	Nov. 21			Dec. 7.
latest	May 3	Dec. 2			Dec 26

British News.

THE RESOURCES OF ENGLAND.—We have all along contended that the resources of this country are fully equal even to the startling amount of expenditure likely to be involved in the construction of the hundreds of railways weekly advertised, and daily becoming channels for investment. While the whole band of grumblers have been turning up their eyes, and wondering what is to be the upshot we have constantly urged the broad principle, that it would be impossible to spend too much money in the improvement of our own country. Circulating amongst ourselves, and providing increased facilities and increased comforts, for ourselves, it is a legitimate and will become a remunerative outlay. It should be borne in mind that for thirty years we have had no wars, save such as have paid their own expenses. From the beginning of this century until the battle of Waterloo, there was an enormous drain on the resources of this country.—At one period we were at war with half the world, and were compelled to subsidize the other half.—More hard cash and real property went from this country during the fifteen years glanced at, than would have made railways on every important line of road in England. Calculating the increase of property chargeable with the legacy duty, in 1824 compared with the same in 1834, it appears that in those ten years the *personal property* of the country *increased* no less than £450,000,000, or at the rate of £45,000,000 annually. In 1815, the income from *real property*, was rather under *fifty millions*; in 1843, it exceeded *eighty millions*. It is not reasonable to suppose that the whole accumulations of the country could be devoted to one object, but as the loading—we might say all-engrossing—object of private enterprise is the extension of railways, we may calculate upon many of the great undertakings which now appear almost impracticable, being carried into effect. So long as we have no foreign wars to absorb our resources, nor foreign loans to drain our purses, we can make an incredible length of railway, and be all the richer into the bargain.—*Cheltenham Journal.*

THE REAL DANGER.—The whole amount of called for capital to this day, for English lines, is under £330,000,000, and if we take a tenth of that for the lines that will go on we shall not be far out; but if we take a fourth, we shall have some £80,000,000 to be spread over two to four years—a sum for within the resources of the country. But the mischief is the amount of capital for the foreign lines. There are above £197,000,000 for these schemes, one-half of which is expected to be raised in this country; and, indeed, if they are not, the lines will not go on, as the countries to which they belong are utterly incapable *per se* of finding the needful. This presents a useful monitor to our legislators. If this money go out of our country it will damage us more than twice the same spent in works in our own, even should the foreign lines pay immediately and well, and the English remotely and indifferently. The money spent here will merely change hands, and will, besides the improvement of our own country, be for the employment of our working population, and the benefit of our manufactures, but that which goes abroad is like so much abstracted from our coffers and thrown into the sea, with the exception of the small interest accruing. Nay, it is worse than that, for if it was buried in the sea it would benefit nobody. Spent, however, in works of national improvement in foreign countries, it operates like a deserter going over to the enemy—it doubles the mischief, by taking from us and adding to the strength of those who may hereafter become our foes. Though, therefore, the excessive speculation in our own country may not be approved, for better is it than by checking it, that our sinews of war should be sent to those who may use them against us.—*Railway Record.*

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF LIEUT.-COLONEL METCALFE.—A painful excitement has for the last few days, prevailed in the village of Elstree, near Edgeware, from the general rumour that Lieut.-Colonel Edward James Metcalfe, of the Royal Horse Artillery had been killed in a duel by a brother officer, and that that the body had been removed to his residence in the dead of the night. This report was so current that most persons believed it. The parish authorities lost no time in making the necessary inquiries, and succeeded in ascertaining that the report of the unfortunate gentleman having fallen in a duel was without foundation, although he had died from the effects of a pistol bullet, under circumstances of the most singular and afflicting nature. It was shown on the inquest that he had borrowed the pistol some time previously; that he was notoriously careless of fire arms; that he had been found in his bedroom with a pistol that had been recently discharged, entangled in his drawers between his legs; that the whole of the upper jaw was completely shattered, and the ball had lodged in the back of the head, which was subsequently extracted; that the deceased was a particularly high spirited man, and the least likely in the world to commit self murder, and that he was probably about to draw the charge of the pistol, and finding he could not shift the ram rod well with his hand, he had applied the teeth of his bottom jaw to a small ridge near the top of it and in doing so the jerk must have caused the pistol to go off, and produced the dreadful event.

The Atmospheric Railway.—Those who are interested in railways and railway carriage—and who in the present day are independant of that interest?—will be much gratified by a visit to the Portico to inspect a working model of Pilbrow's newly invented Atmospheric Railway, which clearly shows that parties may be conveyed as rapidly as from 50 to 100 miles an hour; that collision cannot take place; that there is no danger to be apprehended from carriages running off the rails, and that the expense of working would be much less than by locomotive power. The intention, we believe, is an improvement upon that of Mr Samuda, and it will well repay the cost and trouble of inspection. It may be seen and understood in a very few minutes, so simple and yet so decidedly complete is the plan. Had the model been on a larger scale, so that visitors might have been permitted to travel in the carriage as at the Adelaide Gallery, in London, we have no doubt thousands of our townsmen would have flocked to enjoy the pleasure of being whisked along a room at the rate of 100 miles an hour, and without any perceptible moving agency. It is among the wonders of scientific discovery.—*Liverpool paper.*

(*From the Belfast Protestant Journal.*)

TO THE ORANGEMEN, OF ANTRIM AND THE SURROUNDING DISTRICTS.

Brother Orangemen!—The note of warning has been sounded in your ears—the shouts of alacrity have re-echoed from every quarter—the funeral knell of the constitution has pealed aloud from the Cabinet—and now, in the expiring moments of your blood bought liberties, if you slumber at your posts, woe be upon you! True, indeed, you have in some measure been aroused from your lethargy by the insult lately offered to your venerated leader; and, were you the only community of the brotherhood who had suffered from that insult, I should have said "sheathe your swords and rest awhile," until at least the results of your Lisburn demonstration are made known to you; but as your brethern of Fermanagh—men whose fathers bravely defended the passes of Enniskillen in '41—have received a similar degradation, I will say, in the language of an inspired penman, "What meanest thou, O sleeper! arise, and to your tents, O Israel!"

Dear Brethern, let not the spirit stirring address of your rev. friend and brother, that fearless champion of truth, Miller of Templepatrick, pass away as an idle dream—let it animate every bosom with warmth of affection—string every nerve with fresh vigour—rekindle in every heart zeal for the cause of liberty and truth—impress upon each of your minds the necessity of uniting with one mind and one soul in forming a barrier against the further inroads of Popery—and may it constrain you to stand forth, with the meekness of Christians—at the same time with the firmness of men and the boldness of lions—in contending for the precious rights of your immortal ancestors. Orangemen of Antrim! the eyes of the evil are upon you; and as your fathers, in days of old, bravely withstood the fury of the storm—contended with the invaders of their country—surmounted many difficulties, and by their joint energies under the blessing of the Most High, were successful in transmitting to you the unspotted garments of truth, so in the present trying moments show by your steady and undivided attention to their precepts, that you love the brotherhood, fear God, and honour the Queen.

Brethern, you will perceive, by looking over the columns of the *Protestant Journal*, that a subscription list is about to be opened for the purpose of purchasing some tribute of respect to our beloved leader, Watson of Brookhill. Show on this, as on other occasions, the place that gentlemen retains in your affections—show to your enemies, on all sides, that out of "small things arise great," that "union is strength" and that, by the blessing of God, the learned of the Bible shall instruct the ignorant of Maynooth, and the "wesk confound the workings of the strong."

Yes, brethern, the brightest gem that ever adorned the crown of Popery would shine with a dim lustre when confronted with the achievements of the immortal Watson; and if one jewel shines forth with greater brilliancy than another, let that be placed on the brow of Watson. And when in the sunset of his days, his enemies behold his spotless counsel, then their treachery like an adder will sting them; their perjured and corrupt conscience will whisper—"Because you have betrayed your confiding friends—because like an 'Ahitophel' of old, you forgot the services of those who placed you in power, and because you have betrayed those rights which you swore to defend lo! your gold is become dim, your silver is as dross, your countenance wears the aspect of a 'Judas,' and Watson, the true hearted patriot and accredited champion of his country, shines forth in unrivalled glory." One word more, brethern, and I have done. "Follow not the multitude to do evil;" show, by a strict adherence to the counsels of your leaders, that you will never bow to down to Popery; seek by a careful and praverful supplication at the throne of grace, that the Leader of the armies of heaven and earth may effect your deliverance; ask His support to conduct your footsteps, and enable you to follow Him through good report and bad report; trust not false pretenders, who cry peace, peace, when there is no peace; let your hope be centered in the Rock of Ages, let the standard of the Cross be the banner under which you will fight. Your Bibles unmutilated, and the Constitution in its purity, the chartered rights and privileges for which you contend, let your watchword be "No peace with Rome" and your war cry "No Surrender!"—I am, brethern, truly yours, AN ORANGEMAN.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 7.—The King of Prussia, towards the close of the audience which he granted on the 2d inst. to the Berlin Court of Aldermen and the Town Council (who presented him with the celebrated address respecting the religious movement in this confederation,) expressed a wish that no publicity would be given for the present to the proceedings of that day. Important portions, however, of the King's reply have somehow found their way into the journals of this city, and of Cologne. It appears the Aldermen received orders to present their address at a solemn audience on the 2d inst. They accordingly proceeded to the palace in their robes and civic dignity. They were very graciously received by their amiable Monarch who ordered the chief burgomaster, Krauswick, to read the address; which, after eulogising the present movement, and asserting that it might lead to much good if the state would undertake to guide it, briefly alluded to the two great religious parties at present existing—"the old historical one, with its literal faith and exclusive orthodoxy; and the movement one, which will not be restricted by human ordinances, but will seek the spirit of truth in its very source"—and concluded by beseeching his Majesty to convoke a committe from all the provinces of the state, in order to draw up a system of Church Government in conformity with the public spirit. The King, in his remarkable reply, stated that he had delayed receiving the address in order to consider whether they ought to venture upon such a step as they had taken, for he could not admit that they had a positive right to come to him on such an occasion. It must appear to all very singular that the head magistrate of Berlin should hand him a theological document. As the reformation had rejected the supreme head of the Church, the reformers had conceded his rights to the state.—Those rights were accordingly those of the Crown, the burden of which was thereby increased; he longed for the time when he could make over that burden to the Church itself. It was one of his principles that the Church should be formed by itself. His father, who was now in his eternal rest, had left the Church a precious jewel—viz., the Synod. The late minister of public worship had considered the Synod worthy of little attention, and so the convocation did not take place. The present minister and himself (the King) were not afraid of the light and of publicity. If the Synod would speak out, then he should do the same. If they remained silent, he should follow their example. He could not admit that the board of aldermen had sufficiently considered the interests of the Church or maintained the Protestant brotherhood. Under Frederick the First the 70,000 inhabitants of Berlin had more spiritual pastors than its present population of 400,000. Ever when the want of church accommodation was greatly felt, the civic authorities had raised difficulties in the way of the renewal of it. An English community had asked for the joint use of a church in the city patronage and been refused, whilst without as he believed, even making this demand. With respect to the contents of the address, he was sorry to find that they had called the believers in the Church a party. "Gentlemen," continued his Majesty, 'you are the first who have ventured to give that name officially. And yet those believers are men who have taken an oath, and who wish to keep it. There are on the other hand, ecclesiastics who have voluntarily and openly taken certain oaths in holy places, before the very altar of God; but who have broken them, and gone about the country in order to stir up the people. These things you have not mentioned, and I must, therefore, express to you my serious displeasure. Gentlemen (concluded the King) you are my friends, and I am your true friend. The bond which during more than four centuries, has connected the prince and the city, will keep us longer united. Such is my hope, and with it I now dismiss you in peace."

GALLANT CONDUCT.

THE PACKET OF GREAT YARMOUTH.—The following letter has been received in town from Mc Donald, the mate of the 'Packet,' fallen in with August 17th, by the Catherine, Jenkins, from St. Jago de Cuba, and on the 22d, by the Rapid from Jamaica, as stated in the *Shipping & Mercantile Gazette*, of 23d Sept.:

"Brig Sabina, lying at Vigo, Sept. 20, 1845.

Sir.—The packet under the command of H. Barker, sailed from Port au Prince on the 29th of July, with a full cargo of cotton, coffee, and logwood having six men on board besides H. Barker's wife. On the 7th of August the said H. Barker expired. On the 17th of August Mrs. Barker requested to be put on board the barque Catherine from Cuba for Swansea, which was complied with. On the 19th of August the packet was dispasted in a most dreadful hurricane. On the 22d of August spoke the barque Rapid, from Swansea for London, and remained by us all night. The crew seeing the rudder slack, the woodlock gone, and stansions and sternport started, would work no more, but went on board the said Rapid. On the 27th of August I took charge of the packet, being chief mate, and seeing the vessel's bottom was tight, I remained on board myself, bearing two trysails and three small sails in in hopes of falling in with a vessel that could spare some hands to assist me in getting into a safe place. I saw vessels and made signals of distress, but to my loss and misfortune they took no notice of me, and in a dreadful situation I was for twelve long days & nights, pumping and steering, trying to keep the track of vessels; at last so much salt water going over me, and the sun so powerful drying it on me at the helm, affected my whole frame; my legs swelled and broke into dreadful sores, my strength failing, and the pumps gaining. At ten o'clock p. m., Sept. 3, I was taken on board the brig Sabina, from Havana for Vigo where I was kindly received and my wounds healed. The sea was then very high and the master being informed that there was only one person on board, ventured a boat, into which I got without a jacket, a shoe or a stocking, with the ship's papers and log book fast round my body, leaving the packet with three feet of water in her hold, in lat 39.9, long 45.7; all other particulars will be seen in the log book.

Your obedient servant,

EWEN MCDONALD.

To the British Consul, Vigo.

Blanks, Handbills, and Job Printing of all kinds, executed at the Chronicle Office at lowest prices.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, NOVEMBER 24, 1845.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—We have been kindly furnished with an "Abstract of the Returns of the Inspection of Grammar and Parochial Schools in New Brunwick, for 1844—45," published by the Queen's Printer, at Fredericton. The work is voluminous, containing 50 quarto pages, and furnishes a great quantity of useful information as to the state of the Public Schools in New Brunswick, and on which a large proportion of the Provincial Revenue is annually expended. The Return and Report are made by a Committee of the House of Assembly appointed for that purpose; and the following digest of the "Abstract" is taken from the New-Brunswicker of Thursday morning:—

"The Returns comprise 10 Grammar schools; 492 Parish schools, including the Roman Catholic special grant schools, and the Madras schools so far as they partake of the Government allowance to the Parish schools; the Wesleyan Academy established at Sackville, and the Infant school at Fredericton. Each Return specifies the local position of the school house, the teacher's name, age, sex, and qualifications, and the emoluments exclusive of the Government allowance, with the average number of scholars attending winter and summer.

In almost all the Parish schools, reading, writing, and elementary Arithmetic are professedly taught; Grammar in 259, Geography in 125, Bookkeeping in 86, Mensuration or some other branch of Mathematics in 68, History in 16, Greek in 2, Latin in 9, and Needlework in 49. In many of the schools not more than 2 pupils were learning to write or cipher, and in the several branches beyond common Arithmetic, the scholars would not average more than 2 to each school, except Grammar, in which the average is about 4.

The Inspectors' General Report contains some hints which are deserving of serious attention. The incompetency of the Teachers of many of the schools is very glaring:—some of them read and write with difficulty, while others have no knowledge of Arithmetic. One of them, a Teacher of 14 years standing, on being asked what would 2 cwt. 1 qr. 17 lb. come to at 17s 6d per cwt, answered £49 1s 9d!

In very many instances the Teachers' incomes are very small, which will always operate against the introduction of much intelligence into the profession; while the apathy of the people in the country tends to increase the evil—notwithstanding the large sum of £12,000 is annually granted by the Legislature for the support of Parish schools. 60 Teachers receive, exclusive of the Government allowance, less than £20; 137 receive less than £25; 82 receive less than £30; 86 less than £35, and so on.

Of the religious profession of the Teachers of Parish schools, there are 151 Episcopalians, 123 Roman Catholic, 92 Presbyterian, 77 Baptist, 45 Methodist, 2 Mormons, 1 Congregationalist, and 1 Quaker.

From the details of this Report, it is evident that a majority of the Parish schools by no means present so healthy an appearance as could be desired, and in order to increase the number of competent teachers, Model or Training schools should be established for training instructors in the art of teaching, and which would qualify persons for the important task of educating the youth of our Country, with credit to themselves and advantage to the Province.

OUR HARBOUR.—In addition to the letters of Capt's Owen and Beer, of the Royal Navy, and Captain Brown, of the steamer North America, published in our last number, two letters of the same purport have been published during the week, one of which is from Lieutenant Hare, of the Royal Navy, the other from Captain Thomas Reed, Harbour Master, at this Port, and for many years King's Pilot in the Bay of Fundy.—It is to be hoped that our Halifax friends will take particular note of these communications, and honestly acknowledge that their remarks respecting the Harbour of St. John and the Bay of Fundy have been induced, not by a knowledge of facts but by uncalled for and bitter prejudice.—We have not room for those last letters in this publication.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—This establishment was opened for the season on Monday evening, by a Lecture from GEORGE BLATCH, Esq., a respectable audience being in attendance. The Lecture embraced a great variety of matter well suited to the occasion, and likewise some considerable portion of what we conceived to be of a private nature, making the discourse entirely too prolix, and requiring the Lecturer to hurry it over in such a manner as sometimes to be scarcely understood. The usefulness and importance of the Institution was well and particularly alluded to, and the duty the public owes to maintain in the most efficient manner an establishment so creditable, and one from which great public advantages are likely to be derived.

On Monday evening next, the Rev. Mr. Wishart will lecture on "The Features of New Countries."

SAINT ANDREWS SOCIETY.—At the annual Meeting of the Saint Andrews's Society, on the 6th inst. the following Gentlemen were chosen office bearers for the ensuing year:—John Boyd, Esq. M. D. President, (vice J. Wishart, Esq resigned); John Duncan, Esq. Vice-President: Mr. Robert Jardine, Treasurer; Mr. Robert Shives, Secretary.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—United States papers are at the present time strongly discussing the probability of war with England within a very short period. The Oregon is to be the "bone" of contention, and that territory the Americans claim in *toto*, saying "we must have the whole land or nothing." This feeling appears to be pretty general throughout the Union; and it will remain for the President and Congress to decide at their meeting in December, whether they will "*give John Bull another licking*," or more prudently consider that "discretion is the better part of valour," and remain passive until a better opportunity than the present occurs of contesting the point with him.

MORE NEW VESSELS.—On Tuesday a very fine ship of 340 tons was launched from the ship yard of Mr. Olive, in Carleton. She is called the *Boyer Smith*, after our much esteemed Collector of Customs—is copper fastened, and understood to be in materials, workmanship, and every other respect, a vessel of the best description. The Boyer Smith is owned by the Builder, Mr. George Thomas, and Mr. Stephen Gerow.

On Saturday, from the building yard of Mr. Alexander Sime, a fine new copper fastened Ship, called the *Effingham*, of 700 tons, built for Mr. William Howard, of this city.

At Mirmachi, on Thursday last, a fine new barque, named the *Cambria*, 548 tons, owned by Messrs. Cunards.

CONCERT.—It will be seen by advertisement in this day's paper, that the Sacred Music Society intend giving another Concert, on Wednesday evening next, which we trust will be well patronised by this community.

Seizure of Letters.—It is reported that some six hundred letters where seized on board the steamship Hibernia, by the mail officer, for a violation of the British post office regulations. They were from this city and chiefly addressed to merchants in Boston. If this report be correct, the letters will probably reach their destination *via* England, subjecting their owners to the additional postage of £5 each.—*Halifax Recorder.*

The Coal Mine Question.—We understand that the suit pending between the Lessees of the Mines and the heirs of the Duke of York, has been arranged and that the negociation with the Government with reference to the Royalty, has also been brought to a close by a further concession to the Company.—They are to be permitted to raise 6000 Chaldrons more, for the £30000 hitherto paid. This will be a loss to the Province, and a gain to the Company of £600 a year.—*Chronicle.*

FIRE.—On saturday afternoon a three story house in Charlotte street, east end of Horsfield street, occupied as a school room, bakery, &c., took fire and was much damaged before the flames were extinguished. Several persons with axes, &c. exerted themselves in a most *praiseworthy* manner, and appeared to be contending manfully with the fire as to who should have the honour of *extinguishing the house.* It has not been said which bore the palm.

ENTRIES FOR THE RACES.

First Race, City Plate, Mr. Gilbert's B. H. *Retriever*; Mr. Gilbert's B. M. *Kathleen*; Mr. Bunting's Ch. M. *Lady Sale*; Mr. Lafferty's B. H. *Saucy Bet.*

Second Race, Trial Sweepstakes. Mr. Gilbert's *Retriever*; Mr. Gilbert's *Kathleen*; Mr Armstrong's B. M. *Catch me if you can*; Mr. McGeachy's B.M. *Lady Clio.*

Nine horses entered for the saddle and bridle.

(*From the Washington National Intelligencer.*)

There is some point, certainly, in the following paragraph, which we copy from a democratic journal of high character published in this city:

IMPROBABILITY OF WAR. The report that the frigate United States is fitting out at Boston for the Mediterranean, seems to discountenance the supposition that our government anticipates any serious difficulty with Great Britain. The Mediterranean would be a most awkward place for an American squadron in case of hostilities with that power. A complete *cul de sac*, with Gibraltar and her fleets commanding its mouth, our vessels would remain quietly blockaded in some of its ports during the war, or be captured by the superior force of the enemy. *Washington Constitution.*

We have ascertained from the department that the frigate United States is not destined to the Mediterranean, and that we have not a single United states vessel, at this time, in that sea. *Washington Union.*

The Democratic party in the City of New York have carried the elections over the Whigs and native Americans. In order that our readers may see what kind of spirit actuates the Democratic party on those questions now pending between Great Britain and the United States, we subjoin the copy of a resolution passed at a great Democratic meeting held at Tammany Hall, New York, on the 30th ult.: it is currently reported that the policy of the President of the United States is in exact accordance with the spirit of this resolution. If this be the case it is full time for England to cease her humane but futile attempts at settling this question amicably. We know that she would yield much for the sake of peace but she cannot be bullied into it:—*Montreal Courier.*

"We have entire confidence that President Jas. K. Polk will maintain the great principles of republican freedom; that we cannot but approve of his firm stand in relation to Oregon and Texas; that he has exhibited statesman-like prudence in sending our naval and military forces to protect Texas from invasion; and *that we will maintain him at all hazards in maintaining our rights in Texas to the line of the Rio Grande, and in asserting the unquestionable rights of the United States to the Oregon Territory from the Mexican possessions on the South to the Russian possessions on the North.* That, in our opinion, Congress should adopt a resolution giving notice to the British Government of the intention of the United States to put an end to the joint occupation of Oregon; and also should pass such laws as may be necessary to protect our fellow citizens who have emigrated to that country under the flag of the United States; that our ships, to our countrymen as well as the increasing value of the Oregon territory, in a national point of view, demands prompt and energetic action on the part of the United States."

Notice to Mariners.—A Light House built of Brick, of a circular form, and of the height of Sixty Feet, has been erected on Point Prim, the Eastern Point of entrance to Hillsborough Bay, in *Prince Edwards Island.*

The Season.—The weather during the last fortnight has been very wet, and unusually mild for the season. Two days ago a change took place—the wind has blown cold from the north and north west, and ice has formed during the nights, in the gutters. Yesterday sufficient snow fell to whiten the ground and things out of doors have assumed a wintry appearance.—*Miramichi Gleaner, Nov. 15.*

Cheating in Flour—We must keep a sharp look out for Flour impositions, now that the market is brisk. We are advised (says the Cincinnati Gazette) of great impositions practised on the community, by millers, in the tare of their flour barrels. Some of the best brands that are sold in this city, by equal receipt, we regret to say, are not exempt from the charge. In numerous instances the barrels have been weighed by bakers, and instead of eighteen pounds the proper tare, they have weighed twenty two. The evil has been one of years in this city and we trust that the representatives elect from this county will take measures next session of the Legislature to remove it.—*Boston paper.*

NEW CHURCH AT MANCHESTER, IN THE COUNTY OF GUYSBOROUGH, N. S.—On Sunday last this Church was opened for Divine Service, the day was unfavorable, with occasional showers; at the hour appointed, however, the building was completely filled by an orderly and attentive congregation, to whom a very impressive and appropriate sermon was delivered by the Rev. C. J. Shrieve, Rector of Guysborough. The Church is a neat building, 42 by 30 feet, with a tower 32 feet high, and Gothic windows. It is situated in the most populous part of the township, on an eminence rising gently from Broadcove, commanding an extensive view of this delightful County, for many miles above and below on the beautiful river Milford Haven, and of the town of Guysborough, distant about three miles. The building is in the centre of a field containing about an acre a donation from Robert Hartshorne, Esq., for a Burial Ground. It is completely finished, except the sittings, which which will be put by the congregation, and the outside painted. By voluntary subscriptions, grants from the Diocesan Church Society's and the Venerable Societies, which have contributed so extensively towards the spiritual welfare of the Christian brethern in the Colonies, the building Committee have been enabled thus far to accomplish the undertaking.

The advancing prosperity of the Church in this County, under the zealous and unwearied exertions of the Rev. Mr. Shrieve, is duly appreciated by the widely scattered flock under his care. This is the fifth Church erected in the County, viz:—at Guysborough, Milford, in the straits of Canso; Country Harbour; Halfway Cove, in Chebucto Bay, and Manchester: another is in progress at Mary Joseph, the frame and lumber being prepared, and on the ground which has been presented for that purpose by John Smith, Esq. The harvest here is truly great, but the labourers are few, and every friend of the Church must heartily pray that the Lord of the harvest would speedily send forth more labourers into his harvest.

Guysborough, Nov. 4, 1845.

THE POTATOE CROP.—We have conversed on this subject, at different intervals since our last publication, with no fewer than seven or eight thriving and respectable farmers from the country, and they respectively, declared that they did not, in the last five years, dig such a splendid crop, as they did *this year.* Both in point of quality, and that of quantity, the potatoe crop in this quarter, will—notwithstanding the fears entertained to the contrary, average that of years looked upon as favourable for the production of this article. It is only—we believe—in such instances, as when potatoes were planted at a late period, that any injury has been sustained this year. Where they were planted early, and had begun to spring up, before the advent of the dry and scorching weather, the crop averages well. Those planted afterwards, are the only sufferers.—The weather still continues very favourable for the season—and although there is occasionally a shower of rain, and boisterous windy weather, still the cold frosty weather has not yet set in upon us. The fields are not only swept of the produce of this year, but are in a very forward state of preparation, to receive that of next year.—*Cornwall (Upper Canada) Observer.*

ANOTHER HELEN JEWETT CASE.—An extra from the office of the Boston Times gives the particulars of a murder in that city, which resembles somewhat the celebrated case of Helen Jewett, that caused so much excitement in New York a few years since.

Horrible Murder in Boston, and attempt at Arson.—Our city was thrown into great excitement this morning, by the report that Mrs. Bickford, a young married woman of great beauty, aged 23 years, was murdered this morning about half past four o'clock at an old brick house in Cedar lane, in the West part of the city, occupied by Mr. Joel Lawrence.—The husband of Mrs. Bickford is now understood to be in Maine. The unhappy woman was found in her room on the floor, at the West part of the house, and fronting Charles street *with her throat cut from ear to ear*, and a razor lying near her head. The house in question has been considered by the police for several years to have been used for illegal purposes. The murdered woman to all appearances was first lying on the bed, when the razor was applied to her throat. She then probably leaned over the side of the bed, where she bled largely in the seat of a chair, and at last fell, or was pulled off to the floor near the fire place. She had *only a chemise* on her person, and that was partially burnt. The bed clothes were set on fire, also a closet in the room and a bed in an adjoining room.

Her face likewise was a good deal burnt, as also a considerable portion of the hair on her head. She possessed much beauty of person. The *contour* of her form was full, her face was round and indicative of health, and her hair was of raven blackness. She was said to be addicted to drinking, and at times very passionate. She lived some years in Fruit street Place, and kept a house of ill-fame there.

The individual who did the deed, it would seem, contemplated arson as well as murder. He left behind in his flight, a pair of drawers, a vest, and stockings, and a bunch of keys, &c.

An individual is suspected, and the police are in pursuit. We know his name, but think it prudent to suppress it at present.

The *Bee* says that Abbott Terrell is the individual suspected of the murder. The room was set on fire and the smoke arising therefrom caused an alarm in season to prevent a conflagration.

FRAUD IN FLOUR BARRELS.—The recent rise in the flour market has already set the speculators to work in more ways than one; for the Detroit Express informs us that a fellow came into that city a few days since, with a load of flour barrels which he sold to a dealer as barrels of flour, and which on being examined were found to weigh more than three hundred pounds a piece, and upon knocking in one of the heads, the contents were discovered to consist of a mixture of sand and bran. This is counterfeiting "bread stuffs" on a larger scale than the Yankees ever thought of when they went into the manufacture of mahogany pork hams.—*N. Y. Com. & Enquirer.*

GREAT FISHING VOYAGE. The Schr. Superior, Capt. Joseph Smith, of Cape sable Island, arrived in this port last week, from Labrador, with 448 qls. Codfish, 38 bbls. Herring, and 13 bbls. Oil. The schr. is only 18 tons burthen, and her crew consists of 5 men and a boy. The voyage occupied only 3 months and 23 days, and to procure the above fare they fished only 18 days.—*Yarmouth Courier.*

STEAMBOAT COLLISION. *Twenty Lives Lost.* From Passengers on the steamboat Mail, which arrived at Louisville, Ky., on the 30th ult. the Journal learns that the steamboat Plymouth, bound to st. Louis with a large number of passengers, was run into by the Lady Madison, near Shawneetown on the night of the 27th ult. which caused the Plymouth to sink immediately to her boiler deck. None of the cabin passengers were lost, but it is supposed that twenty deck passengers if not more were drowned.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., Oct. 29.

H. M. S. Hyacinth, Capt. Scott, arrived on Saturday last from the Westward—Captain S. reports a vessel which he fell in with at Bay St. George under somewhat extraordinary and suspicious circumstances.

It appears that the brig Rosanna, of Newcastle, owned by Hood, Hackey & Co. McNeilly, master, on a voyage from Quebec to Glasgow with a cargo of Wheat, Flour, Pearl Ash, and staves: was driven into Bay st. George, in stress of weather, in August last, where the Captain having been taken ill, a man named James Doyle was appointed to command her on her voyage to Great Britain. Early in September they proceeded to sea, but on the first night was obliged to put back into the harbour of Bay St. George in consequence of discovering that the ship was leaky. On examination they found that a hole had been bored in the bottom under the cabin which they tried unsuccessfully to stop. They then discharged part of the cargo which was sold as it is said for the underwriters, and again put the brig ashore in bay st. George. A person of the name of Kelly is accused on oath of having offered one of the crew a bribe to remain on board the vessel and 'stick her on shore'. The crew of the Hyacinth by order of Capt scott, got the brig off, giving her such temporary outfit as was deemed necessary for her to come to st. John's, and replacing the Flour and Pearl Ash, Capt. S. then put a Lieutenant and party on board. Kelly, McNeilly, the mate, and an apprentice have been arrested and brought to st. John's in the Hyacinth to be delivered up to the Civil power. The Rosanna arrived in port yesterday.—*Patriot.*

WRECK OF THE VIRGIN LAES.—*Extract of a letter dated Liverpool, N. S., Nov. 8, 1845.*—"The Virgin Laes was wrecked at Great Port Jolly, Eastern Head, situated about three miles to the southward of Catharine's river, on the night of the 31st October, the name discovered on one of the stern boats, was "Virgin" N. F. No paper or document has yet been discovered to show who she belonged to, or who the master and crew were. She was evidently a strong built sealing vessel, sheathed with oak inch boards, well strapped with iron about the bows, was br