SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1856.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

VOLUME XXI. "COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE." NUMBER 9.

THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every FRIDAY afternoon, by WILLIAM DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of Messrs. L. H. Deveber & Son, west side Prince William Street.

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

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

☞ Terms—1s. 6d., if paid within the year, 1Ss. if not paid until after expiration of the year.

All Letters, Orders, Communications, &c., must be post-paid, and addressed to

WILLIAM DURANT,
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

☞ The *Chronicle* is filed, and may be seen free of charge at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244 Strand, London.

☞ George W. White, is an authorised Agent for the *Chronicle* at Youngs Cove, Grand Lake.

☞ Archibald M'Allister, is an authorized Agent for the *Chronicle* at Gagetown.

☞ V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, *is the only authorized Agent* for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rate as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His Offices are—Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut streets."

M. N. POWERS, Undertaker, &c.

Fourth Door North Trinity Church, Germain-st

ST. JOHN, N. B.

WOULD inform the public that he has purchased that beautiful and much admired Gothic Hearse from the Messrs. Lawrence, which he will furnish to parties requiring the same, with a careful driver.

He likewise attends to Funerals and furnishes every article in the above line in a superior style, and at prices more moderate than any other establishment in the City.

Orders from the Country attended to with care at the shortest notice.

FURNITURE.

M. N. P. will make to order all descriptions of MAHOGANY, WALNUT, BUTTERNUT, and PINE FURNITURE, at short notice, of superior material and workmanship. Prices moderate.

☞ Every description of Upholstery, Curtains, Carpets, &c., attended to at short notice. Old Furniture cleaned and repaired.

N. B. On hand a beautiful lot of Coffin Plated plates for engraving on. March 10.

We have obtained the Victory.

KENNAY & SCRIBNER,

PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS

South side King Square, St. John, N. B.

HAVING taken the First and Second Prizes, and the Diploma for their instruments, at the Provincial Exhibition, beg leave to inform the public that they can supply Pianofortes at the following prices:

Square Front Mahogany Piccolo,	£30	0	0
Rosewood O. G. Piccolo,	35	0	0
Do Elegant do.	40	0	0
Cottage,	42	0	0
Semi-Cabinet,	45	10	0
Full Cabinet,	50	0	0
Elegant, with French front, tuss legs, and circular bottom,	65	0	0

The whole of the above Instruments are 6 4-3 Octavo to A above.

N. B.—All Instruments manufactured by K. & S. will be warranted for three years.

Every description of English and American Pianofortes tuned and repaired. March 18th.

THOMAS RANTON,

MANUFACTURER OF

Steamboat, Locomotive, Flue, and Cylinder

BOILERS,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

—ALSO—

SHIPS' WATER TANKS, &c., &c., &c.

Britain Street, (near Reed's Point,) Saint John, N.B. Particular attention paid to repairs. November 30, 1855.

THOMAS GOW,

Plumber and Gass Fitter,

NEXT ADJOINING MERRITT'S HOTEL BUILDING,

WATER STREET.

HOUSE and SHIP WATER-CLOSETS; Hot Cold, and Shower BATHS; Forcing, Lifting, Common, and Engine PUMPS; SHIPS' SCUPPERS, &c. &c.—on the most approved principles LEAD PIPE of all sizes, and SHEET LEAD constantly on hand.

☞ LEAD BENDS made to order.

July 2, 1852. THOMAS GOW.

DOOLEY'S

MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE HOTEL, State Street, Boston. Conducted on the European Plan.

Rooms per day,	50 cts.
Rooms per week,	$3.00
Lodging	37 1-2 cts.

N. B.—A Restaurant is attached, where Meals will be served at all hours of the day.

January 11, 1856. 1y.

SOAP & CANDLE

MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE WOODS,

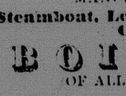
Princess Street next adjoining Dunn's Steam Saw Mill, a few doors from the corner of Germain Street.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

August 29.

HORSE SHOEING.

Shop one door north of the Country Market]



WILLIAM GABRIEL begs to Tender his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for the extensive patronage hitherto received from them; and he takes this method further to inform them that he is prepared at all times to execute orders in his line of business, in the best possible manner, and in the style that is most suitable to this Country.

January 20 1854.

CHARLES W. WELDON,

Attorney at Law & Notary Public

OFFICE—Over Messrs. Manney, Saint's old Prince William-street. St. John, N. B.

May 28, 1852.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION!

THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!

The virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, melting under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and, reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior, through the countless tubes that communicate with the skin as summer rain passes into the fevered earth diffusing its cool and regenerating influence.

SKIN DISEASES & GLANDULAR SWELLINGS.

Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflamatory action of this Ointment, Angry Eruptions, such as Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Tetter, Ringworm, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Scabies (or Itch) &c., die out, to return no more under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world proves its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

ULCERS, SORES, AND TUMORS.

The effect of this unrivaled external remedy upon Scrofula, and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterward complete are safe as well as permanent.

WOUNDS, BRUISES, BURNS, AND SCALDS.

In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading Hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

UNDENIABLE TESTIMONY.

The Medical Staff of the French and English Armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval of Holloway's Ointment, as the most reliable dressing for sabre cuts, stabs, and gun-shot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Navies.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Rheumatism,	Sore Throats,
Burns,	Ringworm,	Sores of all kinds
Capped hands,	Salt Rheum,	Sprains,
Chilblains,	Scalds,	Stiff Joints
Fistulæ,	Skin Diseases	Tetter,
Gout,	Swelled	Ulcers,
Lumbago,	Glands,	Veneral Sores,
Mercurial	Sore Legs,	Wounds of all
Eurptions,	Sore Breasts,	kinds.
Piles,	Sore Heads,	

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, 80, Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and 1$ each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

S. L. TILLEY, *Provincial Agent*, No. 2, King Street, St. John, N. B.; A. Coy & Son, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alex. Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and ames G. White, Belleisle.

New Furniture Ware Rooms,

32, PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

JOHN BOYD HOGAN would inform his friends and the public that he has commenced the above business in the Store No. 23, Prince Wm. Street, between Mr. Avery and Messrs. G. & G. Hutchinson's, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of Cabinet FURNITURE, manufactured under his inspection, and every article warranted of the best seasoned Stock and Workmanship, and for beauty and durability not to be surpassed in this City, amongst which are SOFAS, COUCHES, French Tete-a-Tetes, French Sofas, Rocking and Lounging Chairs, Mahogany wood & cane seat Rocking, Nurse, and Sewing Chairs; Mahogany French and Grecian Parlour Chairs; cane and wood seat Chairs; Infants' mahogany cane and wood seat Rocking Chairs; Centre Tables; Sinks; French Chamber Sets; Wash Stands; Toilet Tables; Cradles; Beaureaus; Bedsteads, Mattrasses, &c. &c.

☞ Ship Cabin and other orders solicited, which will be faithfully attended to, and sold lower than any other establishment in this city.

23, *Prince William Street*, 23.

P.S. Four Journeymen CABINET MAKERS wanted—good workmen will get steady employment and good wages. Aug. 22d.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into a Professional Co-Partnership under the style and firm of WETMORE & PETERS. Dated the first day of May, A. D., 1856.

A. R. WETMORE,
B. LESTER PETERS.

☞ Office in Judge Ritchie's new Building

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—The Subscriber having been lately appointed a Licensed AUCTIONEER for Queen's County, trusts from the Public a Share of Business which shall receive his prompt attention, on most reasonable terms. ARCHIBALD McALLISTER.

Gagetown, August 22, 1856.

HAWSER.—One Hawser—each—4 1-2, 5, 6, 7, 8 inch, 90 fathoms. For sale by

JOHN WALKER.

September 19. Ward street.

MORE OF THEM.—We have just received an additional stock of KOSSUTH, Hungarian, and Wide Awake HATS, in Drab, Brown, and Black, various qualities.

C. D. EVERETT & SON,

August 15. 15, King street

OAKUM, &c.—Landing ex "Imperial" from Liverpool—200 Bundles OAKUM; Casks Deck Lights, Bales Bunting, Ensigns and Union Jacks. 1 case containing *Nautical Books and Charts* for all parts of the world. For Sale by

August 15. JOHN WALKER.

RAG APPLES, FOR SALE.—3 Barrels. [illegible] to

October 10 JOHN SANNEAR.

"ABSENCE STRENGTHENS LOVE."

BY ISAAC F. SHEPHARD.

The stars are glowing o'er the Night,
Whose veil is on the sky,
And they keep watch, like angel eyes,
Where thou dost peaceful lie;
I look and sigh and envy them
Their lofty home above,
For they stand there as sentinels
Upon the tower of Love.

I'm sitting, dearest all alone,
Where we sat hours lang syne,
My hand upon the beating heart,
Thy soft cheek pressing mine;
I feel the bliss that I felt then,
I hear thy loved words flow,
For I was made, of happy men,
The happiest earth can know.

I'm thinking of the thrilling kiss
From off thy lips that fell,
The deep love's pledge you gave me then
Is still remembered well:
And I bend love as we bowed down,
When mingled prayers were given,
And blessings to my poor heart flow
From out the smiling heaven.

I almost feel idolatry
My inmost bosom share,
For thy pure image is enshrine I
A worshipped goddess there,—
And all my soul is flowing out
In homage only thine,
And thy full love, to my glad heart,
Seems like a boon divine.

Miscellaneous Selections.

PAPER AND PAPER MAKING.

In 1854, when printing paper increased in price two and a half cents per pound, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of cotton and linen rags for its manufacture, it so affected the publication of newspapers in our country and Europe that a number of them were forced, for a period, to curtail their dimensions. This excited the public mind, and appeals were made to chemists and inventors to institute experiments, and endeavour to discover a cheaper substitute; while the proprietors of the London *Times*, who had lost $100,000 by the rise in its price, offered a reward of $5,000 for a new, cheap, and available material. In a very short period after this, scores of persons were reported as having discovered methods of making white paper from a great variety of materials, such as different grasses, plants, woods, &c., and these achievements were sounded forth as notes of victory—that the great object to be accomplished was not the production of paper of other materials than cotton or linen rags, but a *cheaper* paper, of equal, if not superior quality—from any material. The price of paper has fallen somewhat since 1854, but the impetus given to the public mind to produce a substitute for rag made paper has not yet ceased to exert its influence, nor have mistakes ceased to be repeated.

By the number of the London *Engineer* of the 4th July, ult., we find the record of two new patents granted for manufacturing paper; one to Joseph Barling, Eng., for making paper from the roots of hop vines, and the other to W. G. Plunket and John Bower, Ireland, for manufacturing it from the leaves, stalks, and roots of beets and burdocks. These patents are not of the least value whatever, as paper cannot be manufactured as cheap from these materials as from pure cotton, even before it is made into rags. These patentees have made the same mistake that scores of others have, who supposed they had accomplished the grand object by merely substituting one material for another. There are many persons who know how to manufacture paper from almost every tree and plant that grows, and the process of doing this is neither complex nor secret. It simply embraces the well known method of treating those plants or woods first with a caustic alkali to remove the rosin in them—as from pine wood shavings—or the silicon from them—as in straw,—and then pursuing the same processes that are commonly employed in making rag paper, viz, washing, bleaching, and reducing to pulp. And it cannot but be somewhat mortifying to many recent inventors of paper, from what they supposed were new materials, to be told that there is nothing new about them.

A neat pamphlet on "Paper and Paper Making, got up *can amore* for presentation only, by Mr. Joel Munsel, Albany, N. Y., throws a vast amount of light on this subject, and presents a very clear and condensed history of paper making. We learn from it that in the sixth century the Chinese made paper from rice straw; in 1751, M. Guettard, of France produced specimens of paper made of the bark leaves, and stalks of various plants, shrubs, and trees; in 1756, during a scarcity of rags in Germany, attempts were made to make printing paper from straw. The circumstances of that period were very similar to those among ourselves in 1854. In 1765 Jacques C. Schæffer, of Rattisbone, published a book upon Paper Making, which was printed upon different kinds of paper made without the use of rags, such as cotton of the poplar tree, hornet's nests, sawdust, moss, beech, willow, aspen, mulberry, and pinewood, and also of hop vines, the very material for which Mr. Barling mentioned above has secured a patent; also from burdock, the very material of Messrs. Plunkett's and Bower's patent; it also contained paper made from broom corn, thistle stalks, cabbage, and barley and wheat straw. In 1776—at the time of our Declaration of Independence—a volume was printed in France upon white paper made from the bark of bass wood, and at the end of it were twenty specimens of other paper made from as many different vegetables.

From these facts we are inclined to think that very little that is new, in useful knowledge, is covered in paper making during the recent excitement on the subject. We know that some very good white paper has been made from straw, and that the Philadelphia *Ledger* and Saratoga R. A. have been printed on paper made from straw pulp, yet when we [illegible] made good printing paper of straw alone in 1800, and that he was the first who made printing paper from rags. [illegible] great invention—we think that straw paper must undergo some further improvements before it will supersede rag-made paper, which still holds its place in the printing art.

We have presented the foregoing for the benefit of those who may still be directing their attention towards improvements in paper making. Let them ever keep it before their minds that the grand desideratum respecting such improvements is not merely the application of a new material, but mainly the production of good and cheap paper. We do not present such views for the purpose of checking or restraining efforts to improve the art of paper making, but to direct efforts for such improvements to the right point of action. We conceive—and it is demonstrable—that no greater benefit could be conferred upon intelligent nations than some discovery whereby good printing paper could be produced in abundance at one half its present cost. Such a discovery would lead to an astonishing diffusion of useful information, it would lead to greater intellectual activity, and as a consequence, a further advancement in learning and knowledge. Will such a discovery yet be made? We think it will, and it is worth laboring for by all those interested in paper making and paper using, and all those who wish well to their fellow-men.

There are 750 paper mills in the United States producing annually 250,000,000 lbs. of paper, which at ten cents per pound amounts to $25,000,000. If reduced in cost to 5 cents per pound, the saving would be $12,500,000. To produce this quantity of paper it requires 400,000,000 lbs. of rags, valued at $13,200,000. Great quantities of these rags are imported from abroad, and often infectious diseases with them. An improvement in paper making that would supersede the necessity of importing rags would be a great blessing to our country.—*Scientific American.*

MARCH OF THE PHANTOM REGIMENT.

[The following is an extract from a new and thrilling tale by James Grant, and describes the midnight march of the grisly troops, led by the truculent Duke of Cumberland, with "the curse of Scotland!" (the nine of diamonds) hanging from his neck, towards the gory field of Culloden.]

"The night was as dark, and the hurricane as furious as ever; but how great was Ewen's surprise to see the advanced guard of a corps of Grenadiers, halted at the toll-bar gate, which he hastened to unlock, and the moment he did so, it was torn off its iron hooks and swept up the glen like a leaf from a book, or a lady's handkerchief, as with an unearthly howling the wind came tearing along in fitful and tremendous gusts, which made the strongest forests stoop, and dashed the struggling coasters on the rocks of the firth, the Æstuarium Veratis of the olden time. As the levin brands burst in lurid fury overhead, they seemed to strike fire from the drenched rocks, the drooping trees, and the long line of flooded roadway, that wound through the pastoral glen towards Culloden. The advanced guard marched on in silence with arms slung; and Ewen, to prevent himself from being swept away by the wind, clung with both hands to a stone pillar of the bar gate, that he might behold the passage of this midnight regiment, which approached in firm and silent order in sections of 12 files abreast, all with muskets slung. The pioneers were in front, with their leather aprons, axes, saws, hill-hooks and hammers; the band was at the head of the column; the drums, fifes, and colors were in the centre; the captains were at the head of their companies; the subalterns on the reverse flank, and the officers were all mounted on superb black chargers, that curvetted and pranced like shadows without a sound. Slowly they marched, but erect and upright, not a man of them seeming to stoop against the wind or rain, while overhead the flashes of the broad and blinding lightning were blazing like a ghastly torch, and making every musket-barrel, every belt-plate, sword-blade and buckle, gleam as this mysterious corps filed through the barrier, with who? Wooden-legs among them? By the incessant gleams Ewen could perceive that they were Grenadiers, and wore the quaint old uniform of George II.'s time; the sugar-loaf-shaped cap of red cloth embroidered with worsted, the great square-tailed red coat with its heavy cuffs and close-cut collar; the stockings rolled above the knee, and enormous shoe-buckles. They carried grenade-pouches; the officers had espontoons; the sergeants shouldered heavy halberds, and the coats of the little drum-boys were covered with fantastic lace. It was not the quaint and antique aspect of this solemn battalion that terrified Ewen, or chilled his heart; but the ghastly expression of their faces, which were pale and hollow-eyed, being to all appearance the visages of spectres; and they marched past like a long and wavering panorama, without a sound, for though the wind was loud, and the rain was [illegible] neither could have concealed the measured tread of so many martial feet; but there was no footfall heard on the roadway, nor the tramp of a single hoof. The regiment filed past, rendered as a wreath of smoke. The pallor of their faces, and the stillness which accompanied their movement, put out of the course of nature, and the spectre of Mac Ewen died away with him; but his eyes were riveted upon the marching phantoms as if in a trance, indeed they were—as if by fascination, and, like one in a terrible dream, he continued to gaze until the files were past, and with them vanished, and for ever [illegible] another, wearing a three-cornered hat, and [illegible] and blue [illegible] (Hence was right [illegible] the rest) [illegible] and sometimes accompanied him [illegible] whistling [illegible] At the rear of the [illegible] Ewen [illegible] Mac Ewen [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and