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Weekly Chronicle.

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WILLIAM DURANT,

Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

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Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

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Archibald M'Allister, is an authorized Agent for the Chronicle at Georgetown.

Longworth House, near Whitechapel, Oct. 21st, 1811.

—cannot resist informing you that my ordinary office I have experienced by taking only a few of your LOZENGES.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

"COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE."

Holloway's Cough Lozenges.

MARVELLOUS REMEDY.

For a Marvellous Age.



Holloway's Ointment.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies.

Thus is their Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, it opens every pore, and insures

Diseases of the Kidney, Indigestion of the Liver, &c.

Aches and Pains, &c.

It is a powerful auxiliary to every exertion, and con-

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P. HAWKER.

To M. KEATING, St. Paul's Church Yard.

To Agent for St. John—Messrs. CHUBB & CO.

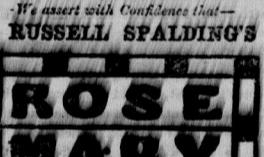
November 30, 1811.

Trim Bottles, 25 Cents Only!

VERY LARGE "BOTTLES" 75 CENTS.

We assure with Confidence that—

J. RUSSELL SPALDING'S



Some of the most scientific surgeons now say

that this Ointment is the best.

It has been used over many

years, and has been highly praised by

doctors and principal hospitals.

This Ointment gives relief to

the most dangerous inward

complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

ERYSPHELAS, RHUMATISM & SCORBUTIC HUMOURS.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure

of the Skin, whatever form they may

assume, as this Ointment. Scurvy, Skin Diseases,

Serofila, or Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its

influence. The Inventor has travelled over many

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all strength and durability, and the strength of iron against the plowshare. A good many parts of the rail have been engraved with a view to this object. Internally, it is a combination of iron walls—the running transversely, two intersecting them longitudinally, and four crossing horizontally. All the walls are strengthened still further at the junctions by solid angle irons; and the whole of this cellular arrangement is enclosed in a double iron casting or hull, which gives the enormous mass perfect rigidity, and a strength which, we are assured, equals what it would be if formed of solid iron. The plates, although numbered by thousands, are all cut out, in the first instance, by means of wooden models in the moulding-loft; each of them has its peculiar line or inclination and shape, with the number of holes to be punched; and each of them, as it leaves the rolling-mill, where it is gauged to the sixteenth-part of an inch, has a particular letter and number marked legibly upon it; and by means of this name, which the plate over afterwards retains, the workmen, on its arrival, know at once its position in the vast pile, and it proceeds straight to its destination.

We now come to the machinery by which the vessel is to be propelled. She will be furnished both with paddle-wheels and a screw—the former of a nominal power of 1,000 horses; the latter, of 1,000 horses; but, probably, the combined power of the two will be 2,000. The screw-paddle-wheel machinery is now being constructed in the same building-yard, in which a shed had to be built for the purpose of fitting and erecting the engine. The four cylinders in which the pistons move to work the engine are the largest ever castings the foundry has ever attempted in one piece. For each cylinder, about thirty-five tons of metal were required; and when the drawing and casting of superfluous metal was accomplished, they weighed twenty-eight tons each. Of these unusual and delicate workmanship of every one of these articles is considered, the mind perplexed to think what they can all be wanted for, might well inquire, and without a doubt. For the castings, an enormous iron cañonner was constructed in the foundry to a depth of 26 feet; and after the mould had been properly prepared, and the iron cast, the contents of several cisterns of molten metal were poured into the cavity of the iron cañonner. Some idea of their greatness may be formed when we state, that lying on their sides on the ground, a man with his hat on may walk through without touching the upper side; and that a table and seats, with a chair, and some eighteen persons, were laid in one of them. The iron, when ejected and put together, will be upward of 50 feet in height. The machinery for the screw propeller is being made by Messrs. Watts of the Soho Foundry, and will be of similar gigantic proportions. The cost of this power machinery, there is no doubt very considerable, and the boilers, the smoke and waste steam of which will be carried off by five funnels. The boilers and furnaces will occupy five of the central sixty-four compartments, of which the largest is 20 feet long, and the engine will be placed in the other. The weight of the entire machinery will be about 30,000 tons, and of the hull 10,000 tons—making 40,000 tons.

The following statistical facts, brought forward by the Rev. Alexander Dallas, in reply to Dr. Cottier, may be quoted for the edification of the Talley audience, concerning the extent to which Roman Catholicism is responsible for crime in Ireland.—"Where there are sixteen people in Great Britain, there are five in Ireland. This being the proportion of the population, if the moral condition of the two countries were precisely the same, the parliamentary returns of crime, would show that, for every sixteen offenders in Great Britain, there are five offenders in Ireland. What do these returns actually show? This question may be easily answered by any person who refers to an important document in *Thom's Directory*, for 1856, page 125. It gives the facts relating to crime for the year 1853, and they present the following results:—The number of persons committed for all offences in Great Britain was 30,813. The proper proportion for Ireland, as far as the population, that is, five for sixteen, would be 9,629; but the actual number was 15,144. When we look a little closer in order to ascertain the degree of evil, as well as the number of evil-doers, we find that the number of grave offenders against the person or property with violence in Great Britain was 5,205, having 3,796 in England and Wales, and 1,500 in Scotland. The proper proportion for Ireland, according to the population, would be 1,655; but the actual number was 3,536, which is more than the whole number of such criminals in England and Wales. Yet one step further will make the matter still clearer. The law is rarely allowed to proceed to the extremity of capital punishment. There were eight executions in England and one in Scotland in the year referred to, making a total of nine. The proportion for Ireland would be three to maintain an equality in moral condition. But the number of executions that actually took place in Ireland in the year was nine, the same number that had taken place in whole of Great Britain."

The THE WORKING OF MORMONISM.

There is a woman, now in St. Louis who has been made a victim of Mormonism, to whom, says the *St. Louis News*, we desire to invite the attention of our friends, of various creeds; but if none there are persistent that it is necessary for self-preservation, they speedily determine upon pursuing a new course. They are situated in the interior of a stern army, and are surrounded by an army of forces which threaten to annihilate them. It is natural to the greatest difficulty to escape from the secret springs of the imperial policy. The subjects he treats are various: history, political economy, the military force, &c., &c. He has endeavored to touch on some of the most other emergencies, and on important objects which the company expect to achieve by the construction of this large ship. It is, that they will obtain a speed far superior to that of any vessel now afloat. At the recent meeting of the American Association, Dr. J. C. Russell demonstrated that length was one of the essentials of speed; and he believes that it will be so easy to propel this vessel at eighteen or twenty miles on hour, as one of the ordinary size and dimensions at twelve miles per hour. Up to a certain point, the propulsive ship was built with round bluff duck a broad bow; and when any attempt was made to propel them at great speed, they headed up a mound of water before them, which no power of sail or steam could drive the vessel through. This was remedied by giving the vessel a sharp bow, and the more powerful the machinery, the greater was the resistance. At length this idea suggested itself, of making the water lines of the ship correspond with the waves of the sea, by means of which she should gently and gradually divide the particles instead of confounding them. The result was, that the broadest part of the ship was gradually removed from near the bows to within a third of the length of the stern. This form, which completely revives the old model, has within the last ten years been universally adopted, and is now in use in Europe and America; but it is no means new. The old London wharves were built on this principle; the Indian boats, which are the finest of their class in the world, and the Turkish galleys, were all constructed with this model, and Mr. C. Russell says, that the form suits him to mathematical principles and calculation. Boating-lines, 22 feet long, will pass a speed, under ordinary circumstances, of 8 miles an hour; to obtain 10 miles an hour, the entrance lines must be up to 12 feet long, and to obtain a speed of 100 miles an hour, the ship must be up to 100 feet in length. This is the secret of the speed of the *Hannoverian* steamship, which has the greatest speed, with the smallest expenditure of steam-power, of any vessel of its class; and this will be the secret of the success of our Leviathan steamship.

On Saturday, Messrs. Scott & Sons, of Greenwich, launched another of the monitors which that firm is building for the Government. Like the former, this vessel is constructed in the most substantial and even ponderous manner. She is 1,000 tons burden, and her magazines will contain 1,000 shells, with the requisite store of powder, &c.

A brass mortar was cast in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Saturday last, which when finished, will weigh seven tons, and is calculated to project a 15-inch shell. This is stated to be the largest brass mortar ever cast, and several of a similar description are to be manufactured.

Franklin Do—To convince a mother that her son is a scoundrel.

He had a reason ready to extend the "bulletin" to her best who is worth a cool six thousand.

He had a man who is not influenced by money. To have a reason ready to extend the "bulletin" to the majority of the people. War is costly—requires great sacrifices—renches upon the comforts and conveniences of most persons—exposes friends and relatives to the risk of death—and, regarded simply in itself, is a source of unmitigated hell. Nothing, therefore, can be more natural than the desire to put an end to it. If, therefore, you can persuade the public that no more sacrifices will be required of them, you evidently

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Poetry.

THE WIDOWED SWORD.

Poetry of the War.

They have sent me the sword that my brave boy
gave.
On the field of his young renown—
On the last red strife, where his fate was sealed,
And those sad days were done.
Aways with tears.
That are binding me so;
There is joy in his years.
Through his young head is low;
And I give you a solemn delight moreover,
On the sword that my brave boy wore.

Fews for freedom and home that I gave him away;
Like the sons of his race of old;
And though, aged and gray, I am childless this
day,
He is forever, a thousand fold.

There's glory above him.

To hallow his name—

A land that will love him;

Who died for its fame;

Round the sword that my brave boy wore
Is more beauty and well as of story could tell
Of the flowers of the heroes of old.

Like a sword through the foe

Was that fearful attack,

The sword that my brave boy wore.

And foremost among them, his colour'd he bore,
And the sword that my brave boy wore,
Was the sword that my brave boy wore.

It was kind of his comrades, ye know not how
Kind a man he was.

Ye know well how lonely
The soldier to sorrow can be.

They knew all the ladies to me,

Ye know not how kind and how steadfast of mind

The soldier to sorrow can be.

They knew well how lonely

The soldier to sorrow can be.

They knew well how lonely

The soldier to sorrow can be.

And sent his old father the sword that he wore.

ENGLISH WORSHIP IN SEBASTOPOL.

SUNDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1855.

Let the batteries cease shelling, the mortars lie
still; Be these cannon mouths muzzled that snarl on
the hill; March us down to prayer, down the path
way marked out; And our priests in the centre advance undismayed.

Through the eyes in the Cupola there our prayers,
O'er the grass covered streets and the desolate
squares; Our praises confused in tumultuous hymns,
For the singer's voice choked the singer's eyes dim.

In Sebastopol's shelter, we hug ourselves here;
But outside the winter, its female and frost!

Her outside the basions blood stained which led
To the stronghold of Russia o'er Kerchian dead!

Keep, weep over the trenches for graves o'er their
bones;

Tear the enemy's rampart for monuments, stones,
Let us lie where they fell in Posterior's sight;

Our mothers, our sons, given sepulture in light.

We gave them for England, they gave themselves
free;

More lavish than sunbeams on tropical seas,
Generations to come shall record of each man,

"Twas a hero heart left on the deadly Redan."

Peal out on the organ, if yet one be found
Unlipped by the grape-shot that number the ground;

Ring out our palms over harbor and shore,
For our dead are at peace with their God they
adore!

HOW TO MANAGE A HUSBAND.

One day, as Zachariah Hodgen went to his
dally avocation of repairing traps, he went to his
home and sent his wife, with directions to his
wife to have it cooked for dinner. As no
particular mode for cooking was prescribed,

the good woman knew well that whether she
boiled it or made a stew, she had better, after
she had resolved to please him once, if possible,

and therefore cooked several portions of it in sev-
eral different ways. She also, with some difficulty
procured an amphibious animal from a back
of the house, and with the aid of the same, the
husband, who some hours afterward dined
as was placed before him, and, with a frowning
foul look, thus the moody man commenced the
conversation:

"Well, wife, did you get the fish I bought?"

"Yes, my dear, I thought you loved it best."

"I should like to know how you have cooked it."

"I will be anything you have spoiled it for my
eating. (Taking off the cover.) I thought so—
What in creation possessed you to fry it? I would
not eat a boiled frog."

"No, my dear, I thought you loved it best."

"You didn't think any such thing. You knew
better—I never loved fried fish—why didn't you
say so?"

"In these last times we had fresh fish you
knew I desired, and you said you liked it best
fried. But I have boiled some too."

So saying, she lifted a cover, and lo! the shoulders
of a cold, nicely-boiled, well neatly deposited
in a dish, a sight of which would have made an
old hand, but which added to the allure of the
husband.

"I, wife, did you get the fish I bought?"

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"You didn't think any such thing. You knew
better—I never loved fried fish—why didn't you
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"In these last times we had fresh fish you
knew I desired, and you said you liked it best
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So saying, she lifted a cover, and lo! the shoulders
of a cold, nicely-boiled, well neatly deposited
in a dish, a sight of which would have made an
old hand, but which added to the allure of the
husband.

"I, wife, did you get the fish I bought?"

"Yes, my dear, I thought you loved it best."

"I should like to know how you have cooked it."

"I will be anything you have spoiled it for my
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