

but generally at other periods of the year, twenty-two common labourers, accustomed to the woods, the water, and the axe; one sawyer of logs and lumber about two months; occasional employment to a mill-wright, a carpenter, and a blacksmith; twelve oxen, and four horses. The wages of the first of these men will amount to £6 a month; the second rate to £4 10s, and the labourers to 3 or £4, exclusive of their board and sleeping accommodations. The wages of a mill-wright are 10 shillings per day; those of a carpenter 6 shillings; and a blacksmith and surveyor, in the same proportion, exclusive of board and all travelling expenses. The value of the twelve oxen employed will be £25 a pair; and the four horses £25 each. Hay, in the woods where it is to be consumed, will cost seven or eight pounds the ton; and the men's board in the same situation will frequently exceed four pounds a month.

The amount of capital, requisite for carrying on a good saw mill establishment, including all current expenses for one year, will by this estimate, amount to at least £1500, independent of the first cost of the building; and out of which sum no greater value than £300 can be considered available as stock in hand, consisting of oxen, horses, implements, and furniture. The actual amount of capital invested in saw mills, and in the stock necessary for the efficiency of the establishment, is about the same as the value of the mills, and the total will consequently be £160,000; but the quantity actually put into operation in the manufacture alone of mill lumber, may very reasonably be calculated at a quarter of a million currency. My estimate of these charges on the lumber, reach to the port of shipment; that of the ulterior expenses of carriage and freight, I shall leave for those who are better qualified for the task.

In a succeeding number I shall enter further into this subject.

Sir,

Yours, &c.

PHILOPATER.

Bathurst, 2nd October, 1831.

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser.]—We received from a friend the following description of the Kennebec route, founded on observations during an excursion from which he has just returned:—

Having lately made a journey from Kennebec to Quebec, over the new Canada road, it may, perhaps be interesting to some of our readers, to be informed respecting the state of the road, and the facilities of travelling on that route. The distances are as follows, viz:—From Boston to Augusta 165 miles, Waterville 183, Fairfield 187 1-2, Bloomfield 198, Madison Wharf's, 205, Solon Boyes' 215, Bingham, Goodridge's 223, Moscow, Spaulding's 235, Forks of Kennebec River, Temple's 245, Parlin Pond, Baker's 260, Moose River, Holden's 275, Holton's Camp in Township No 5, 3d Range 286, St Charles, Owen's 317, St. Francis, Blondin's 326, St Joseph's, Suponsey's 340, St Henry's, Slaven's 352, St Henry's 370, Point Levi, McKense's 382, over the St. Lawrence River to Quebec 383.

From Waterville to Bingham is a distance of 60 miles, through a well settled country, fine farming towns, handsome orchards, and very interesting scenery, and an excellent road, is considerably hilly, but smooth. From 6 miles north of Moscow, to the north line of Bingham's purchase, for about 20 miles the road is extremely rocky and rough, and there are several very steep hills. From the north line of Bingham's purchase to the Canada line, (being the States road) is a distance of 24 miles; it is an excellent road, with the exception of about three miles over Bald mountain, where the road is too steep to be used to much advantage with loaded teams, and the rains last spring have washed the earth from the stones, leaving the road rough and somewhat gullied. From the Canada line to Point Levi, 117 miles, the road is perfectly smooth, and there are no very steep hills. About seventy miles of this distance are on the right banks of the river Du Loup, Chaudiere, and St. Henry, through a beautiful and interesting country. The inhabitants are mostly French. St. Francis, St. Mary's and St. Henry's are considerably large and handsome villages, each having neat Catholic Chapels conspicuously situated, and the dwellings whitewashed or painted white, giving an appearance of neatness and beauty to the whole scene. Travellers going through the road will do well to provide themselves with some tea ground coffee, crackers, ham, &c. as some part of the road is newly settled, and such refreshments are not to be obtained at all times. But as the settlements on the road are increasing, it will not be long before travellers can be supplied with every necessary article, and his route will be one of the most interesting that can be taken in any direction from New England.

Boston, Oct 15th.—Captain Phelps arrived yesterday from Smyrna, reports that on the 2d August a vessel arrived at Smyrna, from the Archipelago, stating that the Islands had declared themselves independent of Capo d'Istria. That they had sent away all his custom house and other officers, and hoisted the tri-coloured flag. Previous to this it had been reported that the Hydriots had taken possession of all the Grecian fleet, (then lying at Peras.)

No case of the plague had existed at Smyrna, since the 16th of July; and the city was uncommonly healthy when the *Mermad* left. There had been about 250 cases of the plague while it lasted.

Letters were received in Smyrna about the 1st August from Aleppo, stating that Bagdad had been visited by an inundation, which had swept off 12,000 houses, and which, together with the plague, had carried off two thirds of the population.

REVOLT AT TORTOLA.—A letter from St. Thomas, dated Sept. 20, published in the N. Y. Courier, states, that a very serious revolt took place among the negroes in the Island of Tortola, who had demanded their liberty and refused to work on the estates. Had their plans not been discovered the evil would not probably have been a single white individual left alive. Fortunately all the gangs did not assemble to come into town together, those that did come were intimidated, and their intentions (which were to fire the place and murder every white person) thus discovered. The inhabitants were obliged to send to St. Thomas for protection, and a Danish brig was sent up. A great number had been taken prisoners, among them the great Mr. Romney, who was concerned with Fifer, the Pirate, who was hung at St. Thomas. R. was the chief of the rebels in Tortola, he is now in irons on board the man-of-war.

NEW YORK, Oct 8.—We understand that the accounts from Washington state, that the United States Revenue for the present year will exceed the estimate by eight millions of Dollars. It was estimated at 22 millions of Dollars—it will reach nearly 30 millions.

From the Philadelphia Gazette of Saturday we copy the following paragraph:—

We understand that our enterprising fellow citizens Gen. Cameron and Mr. McCord have proposed to cut the Canal between the River Mississippi and Lake Ponchartrain in the short time of four months—on terms that are considered equally advantageous to the contractors and the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company. It is supposed the cutting of this Canal will effectually drain the swamps in the rear of New Orleans, and thereby materially improve the health of the city—the level to be thrown on the upper side of the Canal will protect the city from future inundation from the effect of any crevice above.

PAYING OFF THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The Secretary of State has given notice to the holders of the 4-1-2 per cent Stock, of \$5 000 000 created in pursuance of an Act of Congress—passed on the 26th day of May 1824; will be paid off on the 1st day of January next. Also that the five per cent stock created by law on the 15th May 1820, amounting to 999,900 dollars and thirteen cent; will be paid on the 2nd day of January next to the proprietors thereof.

COLONIAL.

QUEBEC.—The different Captains we have conversed with speak on the highest terms of the light recently put in operation on Anticosti. They describe it as being most brilliant—and of incalculable advantage to vessels navigating the Gulf.

The weather continues unprecedently wet. Rain has fallen almost uninterruptedly since Saturday night, and last night enough of snow and hail fell to cover much of the country in the vicinity of the town. A very small portion of the root crops has been taken up.

FLOUR.—We have to note a further advance in United States Flour; 70 bbls superfine for shipment to the West Indies were sold yesterday at 82s 6d. The stock on hand is light, and sales readily effected. U S fine has been sold in quantities at 31s 3d. There is scarcely any Canada Flour in the market.—Flour is expected to go higher.

MONTREAL, Oct 11.—Among the various plants which nature in her Canadian wilderness produces in profusion, few have perhaps been considered of less value than that which by the Canadians is called Cottonier. Cart loads, day ship loads of its seed are blown away by the wind yearly, and yet that seed has now been ascertained to be convertible to a most useful and even important purpose. For this discovery the public are indebted to the observations and perseverance of the lady of Dr Stewart Chisholm, of Glengary, in Upper Canada, who resolved upon making the attempt to spin some of the wild cotton, heretofore lost to any good purpose. This attempt has so entirely succeeded, that not only has Mrs Chisholm spun a very large quantity of the material, but has caused it to be woven into a sort of stuff most valuable, in this rude climate, for many purposes; in the habitation and cottager's establishment. We have been favoured with a piece of the manufactured stuff, cut from this web, and which all persons, desirous of so doing, will be welcome to inspect at the Herald Office.

SEPTEMBER TEA SALES AT QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.—The quantities sold are unusually large while the proportion withdrawn is exceedingly trifling. The causes of this great demand and consequent rise in price, we are informed, are, first, the increased prosperity and growth of the Colony, and, secondly, the advance of price in the U. S. from a small supply stated to be so in anticipation of the approaching decrease of duties on importation. The greatest advance was realized on the finer descriptions of Tea, the hyson, young hyson and gun powder, qualities hitherto not in such demand and of which, consequently, the agents have allowed the stocks to become small.

KINGSTON, Oct. 1st.—It is with much pleasure we announce that the Rideau Canal is now drawing very near its final completion, the water having already been let in along the greater part of the line. Mr Drummond's contract at the Kingston Mills will be finished in about three weeks. On Thursday evening the water was let in to try the strength of the locks, and it was gratifying to observe that they appear perfect on all points.

The 'John By' steamer now building at this place, under the direction of Mr. Drummond, and which is intended to ply on the Rideau Canal, will be ready for launching about the first of November.

ST. JOHN.—MISSING.—We understand that Mr Thomas Mills of this city, one of the Branch Pilots, started alone in a gig Boat from Little Dipper Harbour, on Wednesday the 28th ult. with the intention of boarding the brig British Tar, then in sight, and has not since been heard of. A bat supposed to have belonged to him, has been picked up, and the boat was discovered the day following on the rocks near Musquash. At the time he left the shore, the wind was blowing very fresh, and continued to increase; it is supposed therefore, that failing to reach the Brig; he endeavoured to return to the shore, but perished in the attempt.

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI.

TUESDAY MORNING OCTOBER 25, 1831.

RISTIGOUCHE AND MITIS ROAD.—The works on this important road, opening the communication between this Province and Lower Canada, are nearly over for the present season. The distance between Mitis and Lake Matapedia, 27 miles, was opened last year. Two parties have been at work this summer, on the line between the Lake and Ristigouche, being something short of 60 miles; one from the foot of the lake downwards, and one from Cross Point, on that river, upwards. The distance made by either party may be computed at about 20 miles, making a total of 40 miles—the remaining 20 miles, between the points where the two parties will strike off at the end of the season, are intersected by some broad and deep streams, discharging into the Matapedia, which must be bridged, and for the completion of which early next spring, preparations are in train. The road along the Lake will be done last; the land round it being private property, and is still an uninhabited wilderness, and it supposed that unless the proprietors open the road at their own expense, the land will be escheated, and revert to the crown. The line over which the road passes, is said to have been judiciously drawn, and is the work of Mr Wm. McDonald, of Bay Chaleur, land surveyor, who explored the tract of country on either side of the river Matapedia, from its confluence with the Ristigouche to the head of the Lake, for a considerable distance inwards, in order to determine the most practicable line.

The road, as far as it is made, is well spoken of, and much better than new roads generally are, as indeed it ought to be, being intended as a Provincial road or thoroughfare, between the two Provinces, more than ever necessary from the recent occurrences on the Madawaska. Carts loaded with from 6 to 8 and 9 cwt. of provisions for the labourers, go in from the settlement on the Ristigouche, 15 miles, and return the same day, which may give some idea of the state of the road.

The greatest credit is due to the commissioners Robert Ferguson, and James Crawford, Esqrs. for the faithful manner in which they have discharged the duties entrusted to them.

Since our last, through the kindness of several friends, we have been put in possession of London and Liverpool papers of the 4th ult. and the Halifax papers received by the mail, contain intelligence from the former place, to the 8th, on which day the coronation of his His Majesty took place, but as the papers received, were published in the morning, they do not contain an account of the ceremony. Preparations had been made in all the principal towns and cities throughout the kingdom, for celebrating the event, and at Chalmersford a dinner was to be given to 2000 poor persons.

The second reading of the Reform Bill had at length been got through, and the third and final reading it was expected would pass with little or no opposition.

The brave Poles, after all the privations they have endured—the heroism they have evinced—and the noble and patriotic sacrifices they have made in the cause of liberty—have been compelled, from the overwhelming force of their oppressors—and the deceitful promises of pretended friends, to ask for terms of capitulation, which there is little hopes will be acceded to. The 'day star of liberty' may set in this ill-fated country, but it will retire amidst the slaughter of its devotees, and the blood of its enemies. The Autocrat will not have much room to boast; a nation so devoted