St. John Chronicle
AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XVII. | Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, September 17, 1852. | Number 2.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by WILLIAM DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of L. H. Deveber & Son, west side Prince Wm. street.

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:—

12s. 6d. in Advance ;—$3 if not paid until the termination of the year ;

But as the Proprietor intends to discontinue, as far as practicable, the *Credit system*, and stop the practice of making *good subscribers* contribute for those who *never pay*, he offers the following

Inducements for Clubbing,

by which means parties will be able to procure a valuable Family and Business Newspaper at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered in this Province. He proposes to send

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year ;

For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year ;

For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year ;

Mind ! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

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

All letters, orders, communications, &c., must be post paid, and addressed to

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

Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, *President.*
J. W. LAWRENCE, ZEBEDEE RING, S. L. TILLEY, S. K. FOSTER, } *Directors.*
J. M. ROBINSON, Esquire, *Solicitor.*
ISAAC WOODWARD, Esquire, *Secretary.*

Applications for Insurance against Fire to be made at the Office of the Secretary North Market Wharf.

George Hutchinson,
SURGEON DENTIST——PETERS' STREET.
[*opposite the residence of Dr. Paterson*]

DOOLEY'S
Merchant's Exchange Hotel——Post Office Building,
State Street, BOSTON,
TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per day.

CHARLES W. STOCKTON,
Attorney & Barrister at Law.
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

CHARLES W. WELDON,
Attorney at Law & Notary Public

OFFICE—Over Messrs. Ranney, Sturdee & Co Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.

May 28, 1852.

1852.
Spring style of HATS.
C. D. EVERETT & SON

HAVE just received, per *Cuba* from Boston, their *Spring Style* of HAT BLOCKS, and are prepared to furnish Gentlemen with *Fashionable HATS*, of various qualities.

Our best Hats, which are equal to the best manufactured in the United States or elsewhere, are only 20s. each; other qualities proportionally low.

HATS and CAPS of all kinds constantly on hand. ☞ *Call and see the New Style.*

C. D. EVERETT & SON,
East side Market Square and North side King-Street.

March 12.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS,
West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

August 29, 1851.

HAMMOND RIVER HOUSE

THE Subscriber grateful for past patronage from the Travelling community, begs to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has lately removed his establishment to the above House, 16 miles from this City, 1 mile North of Hammond River Bridge, where he is prepared to entertain Travellers at all times and seasons.

DINNERS, &c. &c., got up at shortest notice.

Constantly on hand, a choice supply of WINES, &c. &c.

Comfortable and commodious Stabling attached to the Premises, careful hostlers always in attendance.

WASHINGTON ALDEN.

February 6, 1852.

JOHN BARRY,
Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver
North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few doors below the *Waverley House.*

MANUFACTURER of all kinds Silver Plate, viz: Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons; Forks, Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c. also, Silver Cups of different patterns, which he will sell as Cheap as any other House in the City. [illegible]

JEWELLERY made to order and repaired. [illegible]

[illegible] the highest price given for Old Silver.

June 1.

HIBERNIA HOTEL.—At the Old Stand Again!

THE Subscriber would respectfully intimate to his friends and the public at large that he again occupies his old stand, and he is prepared to furnish them with all the Novelties of the Season, and the substantial comforts of life with which they have been formerly accommodated in this Establishment.

DINNERS, SOUPS, LUNCHES, SUPPERS, &c., at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JAMES NETHERY.

St John, N. B., May 7th, 1852.

HENRY P. SANCTON,
Soap and Candle Manufacturer,
ORANGE STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.,

HAS constantly on hand, Soap and Candles which he can recommend to his friends and the public in general—such as cannot fail to give satisfaction to the consumer and dealer—and trusts, by attending to his business, to ensure an amount of patronage which it will be his effort to deserve and extend.

☞ Those who are in want are invited to call and see for themselves— We confidently assert that there are no better manufactured in the City.—The smallest favor thankfully received.

☞ MIND !! *Orange-Street—near the Centenary Chapel.* July 2.—3

WM. WESTERNORN,

HAS Removed his place of business to Dock Street opposite the Store of Mr. B. Fenocon, where he will be ready at all times to execute orders in his line.

☞ Journeymen and an Apprentice wanted.

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £51,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTIONS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq.
Medical Examiner.—Wm. Bayard, Esq., M. D.

Advantages offered by this Society.

PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large Capital totally independent of the Premium Fund.

LOANS.—Two-thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the insured.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing.

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.—The Bonus' in the Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus' are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

Every information to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

CALIFORNIA.—Parties proceeding to California can effect insurance on liberal terms.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bathurst: Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq.,
Chatham: William Carman, Junior, Esq.,
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire,
Dalhousie: William S. Smith, Esq.,
Fredericton: J. Henry Phair, Esq.,
Hampton: Samuel Hallett, Esq.,
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.,
Monkton (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.,
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.,
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.,
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.,
St. Stephens: W. T. Rose, Esq.,
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.,
Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.

WILLIAM J. STARR,
Manager, St. John, N. B.

February, 1850.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire and Life Insurance Company.
[*Established in 1836*]

Capital £2,000,000—in shares of Twenty Pounds.

THE Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full extent of their property for the liabilities of the Company.

The undersigned hereby notifies the Public of New-Brunswick that the above-named Company have empowered him, by a full and ample Power of Attorney, to open an Office in the City of Saint John, for the Insurance of PROPERTY against loss or damage by FIRE, in any part of the Province, and to sign and issue Policies in the name of the Company; and that in virtue of the power vested in him by the said Power of Attorney, he has appointed MR. ADAM JACK to act as Agent for the said Company, in the receiving of proposals for Insurance, and the inspection of premises proposed for Insurance, and all other the usual duties of an Agent; and to collect and receive the amount of premium on any policy issued by the undersigned in the name of the said Company, or for the renewal of the same.

The Deed of settlement, and the supplemental Deed of settlement, lies with Mr. Jack, at the Office of the *New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, also the pamphlets issued by the office at Liverpool, affording ample details of the mode of transacting business by the Company.

The rates of premium will be as low as any other respectable Company, and the undersigned trusts a fair portion of public patronage will be accorded to the Company.

Losses not exceeding £500 will be settled without referring to the head Office at Liverpool.

EDWARD ALLISON.

Dated at St. John, N. B., 4th August, 1851.

AUSTIN'S LIVERY STABLE.
Charlotte Street, next the Saint John Hotel

HENRY AUSTIN gives thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very cordial support afforded [illegible]

LIVERY STABLE

and he begs through this medium to inform them that he has recently imported several first class CARRIOLES, BUGGIES, CHAISES AND CARRIAGES of the most fashionable descriptions, [illegible] in such a style of elegance, that while he challenges competition, [illegible] expence of keeping up a PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT.

Saddle Horses, Waggons and Horses, single, double, tandem, or in any other style, turned out [illegible]

The Subscriber's COACH having recently undergone a thorough repair, [illegible]

All Orders left at the St. John Hotel, or at the subscriber's residence, will be punctually attended to.

May 7, 1852.

ST. JOHN LIVERY STABLES,
South East Corner King's Square.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has opened his new and extensive Stables in the Corner of Sydney-street, fronting on King's Square, and having purchased a number of superior horses and superior vehicles [illegible] with the best and neatest turn-out which the City affords.

JAMES STOCKFORD.

St. John, July 9, 1852.

FASHIONS !—The Subscribers have made arrangements by their Senior, when in Paris last season, to receive [illegible] the New Parisian Fashionable Modes, as early as they appear. Our Spring Stock of these Goods, to be opened by the *Devon* upon arrival, from one of the best houses in the trade, will convince our patrons that the newest fashions, with combined elegance, durability and cheapness, are at all times offered to our customers.

LOCKHART & CO

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, his Farm, situated in the Parish of Springfield, (King's County.) The said Farm contains Two Hundred Acres, Eighty of which is cleared and under good cultivation, with a comfortable Dwelling House, and good BARN: cuts Twenty Five Tons English HAY, annually. The Farm is situated near a Grist and Saw Mill, and likewise a Carding Machine, and within 4 miles of Beleisle Church, and 1 1-2 of the Baptist Meeting House. It is known as the Case Settlement, and branches off from the Finger Board to Sussex and Mill Stream, and is within thirty-three miles of the City of Saint John.

Terms of Sale will be half down, and the remaining half in yearly instalments.

For further particular apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

JOHN O'NEIL.

Springfield, (K. C.) June 18, 1852.

FARM at Musquash for sale!—

A VERY valuable and well situated FARM, at Musquash in the Parish of Lancaster, 15 miles from the City of Saint John, containing 460 acres in the whole—60 acres of which are Dyked Marsh, the remaining best quality Upland, about 100 acres being cleared and in excellent condition.—The Mail Road to St. Andrews and the United States runs through the property. It is situated in the Village of Musquash—bounded on one side by the River, and in a place well calculated both for farming purposes and a public establishment.

There is on the place, a large and convenient Dwelling House, in good repair; also, a small house, suitable for a tenant; a Blacksmith's Shop, and two large Barns, capable of containing 60 tons of hay besides cattle; and plenty of good water near the house.

The Farm and Establishment will be found on examination to be well worthy the attention of any persons inclined to purchase; and the probability is that the Western Railroad Depot will be at this spot.

The terms of payment will be made easy; and further particulars may be obtained on application to DUNCAN ROBERTSON, Esquire, Barrister at Law, St. John, or to the Proprietor on the premises.

May 21, 1852. WILLIAM FOGG.

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225 CASES OF
India-Rubber Boots and Shoes.

Received by the schooner *London*, from New York, and *Pearl*, from Boston, assorted as follows:—

MEN'S and Women's OVER-SHOES ;
Misses' and Children's ditto ; Women's Buskins and Gaiters ; Men's India-rubber Boots ; Women's (Jenny Lind) Boots.

ALSO—100 cases Leather and Cloth BOOTS and SHOES, among which are Mens Boots and Brogans; Men's Slippers and Pumps ; Women's Buskins and Shoes; Women's Enamelled, and Jenny Lind Shoes; Youths' and Boys' Brogans and Shoes; Misses' and children's Lace Boots and Shoes, for sale only by the case.

I am authorised to state, that a constant stock of the above kind of goods (in the Shoe Trade) will be kept in my hands for sale, and buyers may expect to get them on better terms than they can be imported.

Also, constantly on hand—PAINTS and OILS; NAILS and SPIKES; WINDOW GLASS, from 6x8 up to 10x50 ; Flint Glass of all kinds; Wooden Ware; Brooms; 10,000 pieces Paper Hangings; English and American Oil Floor Cloth and Canvas; Warranted Seasoned Cane and wood Seat-Chairs, of every kind. Groceries, Spices, Drugs, Dyes, &c.

JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince Wm. street.

June 4.

NEW HAT STORE,
Number Seventeen, King-street.

A splendid Stock of HATS, CAPS, FURS, and FURNISHING GOODS, just received by the *Sir Harry Smith, Alciope, Cambria, Devon, Hantsport, Cuba*, and *Mary Jane*, from the several markets known for taste and style—

GENTS' Satin HATS, from 5s. upwards ;
Gents' Velvet Plush Hats, from 12s. 6d. ;
Gents' Black Kossuth and Magyar Hats, from 5s. ;
Gents' Drab Kossuth Hats, *very handsome*, from 5s. ;
Youth's LEGHORNE HATS, from 2s. 6d. ;
Gents' Leghorn and Panama Hats, from 3s. 9d. ;
Men's FELT Hats, all colors, from 7d. 1-2. ;
Gents' Travelling TRUNKS, from 7s. 6d. ;
Gents' & Ladies' CARPET BAGS, from 2s. ;
Mens' & Youths' Cloth and Fancy Caps, from 1s. ;
Mens' & Youths' GLAZED CAPS, from 7d. 1-2. ;
Goodyear's Patent INDIA RUBBER COATS ;
Leather HAT CASES, PEAKS and STRAPS ;
Boys' and Misses' Belts ; Gold and Silver Laces ;
Gents' Shirts, Fronts, Collars, STOCKS, Hdkfs.
Gloves, Braces, and other Furnishing Goods.
☞ HATS, CAPS, AND FURS, MADE TO ORDER.
☞ TERMS—*Five per cent. discount for Cash.*

LOCKHART & CO.,

May 1, 1852.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ABOLISHED !—MORALS GUARDED ! *Good Pupils only Retained !! The Incorrigible Expelled !!!*—This School contains three departments—the INFANT, the COMMERCIAL and the MATHEMATICAL. The Infant department, conducted by a female, accommodates pupils of both sexes, from 3 to 6 years of age, in Spelling, Reading, Mental Arithmetic and Natural History, at 7s. 6d per quarter. The Commercial Department, conducted by two teachers, receives pupils leaving the Infant Department, and furnishes to them a thorough instruction from Spelling up to Common and Mental ARITHMETIC—the elements of Mathematics, Geography with the use of the Globes, English Grammar, &c. together with Reading and Writing, at fees from 10s to 20s per quarter.—The Mathematical Department, conducted by two teachers, comprises Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Book Keeping, use of the Globes, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, &c., the Reading, Writing, and Speaking of the FRENCH LANGUAGE, and Classics, at fees from 25s to 50s per quarter.

S. D. MILLER, A. M.,
Manager.

July 10

New-Brunswick
STEAM, SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND FACTORY,—*Harding Street, St. John.*

HAVING put up the best Machinery that can be procured for the manufacture of Doors, Sashes, inside and outside Blinds, Window Frames, Mouldings, and other kinds of Wood Work, I am prepared to furnish to any extent the best and cheapest article ever offered to the people of this Province.

May 6. JOHN B. TURNBULL

For Sale or Lease.

And immediate Possession given:—

A SAW MILL, with 500 acres of Land attached, [illegible] formerly owned by John C. Vail, Esq., and now in possession of H. C. Sinderbuy [illegible]. Enquire of

Feb. 27. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

DRUGS, Medicines, &c.—The subscriber has received per *Sir Harry Smith*, from London, his Spring Supply of English DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICES & PERFUMERY, which together with his Stock in store, he offers Wholesale and Retail at the lowest market prices.

S. L. TILLEY.
No. 15 King street

April 23.

PEW FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—that eligible and commodious Pew, (cloth lined and cushioned,) No. 31, in the Organ Gallery of Trinity Church. Apply to

GEORGE BLATCH.
Barrister at Law

POETRY.

INVOCATION.

Oh, come to me, when on the tree,
The first sweet flowers are blushing ;
When merry birds are on the wing,
Their hearts with music gushing ;
When tufted wild-flowers gem the banks
Of our own Pleasant River,
And Love his brightest arrow draws
From well replenished quiver.

Oh, come to me, when all is bright,
When thy young heart is cherry,
And life unto thine eye presents
No cloud, no prospect dreary :
I'd wreathe a chaplet for thy brow
Of poesy's fadeless flowers,
And bind them with the sweetest rose
In Love's enchanted bowers.

So come to me, when on the tree
The first sweet flowers are blushing ;
When merry birds ate on the wing,
Their hearts with music gushing ;
When Spring adorns the glossy banks
Of our own Pleasant river,
And love his brightest arrow draws,
From well replenished quiver.

MISCELLANY.

EATING A DUTCHMAN.

A YANKEE TRICK.

A Yankee pedlar travelling through York State, some twenty years since, "put up" at the house of a Dutch tavern keeper, for the night, at the close of one fine summer day. At that time, the peculiar prejudices of the Dutch people of that section, were strongly shown in their jealousy of the "tamt Yankees." Our landlord was one who seemed to take particular delight in annoying any descendant of the pilgrims who chanced to fall in his way, and it may be supposed he did not neglect any opportunity that presented during the stay of the Yankee pedler to quiz him, or make him the butt of sly jokes.

Our Yankee friend was not exactly green, though he kept a very quiet demeanor until the morning, by which time he had matured a plan for giving the Dutchman an explanation of the old adge, "What is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander." The morning sun had dispelled the mists of the night. Jonathan had hitched his horse to his cart, and brought them up before the door, ready for a start, after he should have finished his breakfast. The breakfast passed, and Jonathan having settled his bill, felt himself at liberty to meet the Duchman half way in any shape he chose to approach, and as a signal for a more perfect understanding of his readiness, he let into him in this sort :

"Now old Sourkrout, before I go I have one thing, the last of a large assortment, that I want to sell you. You know you are a very prudent, economical sort of a man, and one would answer for your whole family, and you could let your neighbors use it after you had got done with it."

"What in dunder is it ?" asks Sourkrout.

"Wall, you see, now," says Jonathan, "when I laid in my stock, I bought a prime lot o' *measles*, and I've sold 'em all eout, except one, and I kinder thought, seein' how you was a very savin' sort of a man, I could let you have that one measle, a-cause you could make it go raound!" and Jonathan had the laugh all to himself.

The Dutchman began to bluster as soon as he got the idea "through his wool," and thinking he could do as he chose with the apparently green Yankee, he commenced bullying.

"I'll make-here mister, none of yer tricks upon travellers, says Johnathan; you can't scare a Yankee, no how. Why, rot your old cabbage garden, I,ve known a Yankee to *eat* such a Dutchman as you are before breakfast !"

"A Yankee eat a Duchman ! Tat's a tamt likely story. I'll pet you fife tollar you can't eat me !"

"I'll take that bet," says the Yankee; "call in your neighbour to see fair play."

The neighbors were called in, and the preliminaries arranged, in which it was agreed that the Dutchman should take off his boots, wash his feet, and lay down upon the table, whereupon the stakes were put up.

The Dutchman was "laid out," and Jonathan proceeded very deliberatey to untie his neck, and unbutton his shirt collar, preparatory to his cannibal feast.

Approaching the table where lay the wondering Dutchman, Jonathan took up one of his feet, and brought it to his mouth, and made a very significant impression with his teeth on the Dutchman's big toe, which elicited a roar and a kick.

"*Oh! mine Got! Shtop piting—dat hurts!*"

"Never mind; you don't expect I am going to *swallow* you. That wasn't the bet; I bet I could *eat* you !" and he made another bite.

Old Sourkrout soon perceived that the Yankee had tricked him, and he must either be *eaten*, or lose his five dollars. He chose the latter alternative; the money was paid to the Yankee, who left with high honors, having vindicated the fame of Yankeedom, and sustained its high reputation for the production of wooden nutmegs and *Yankee Tricks*.

The old Dutchman has learned to respect the superior sagacity of Yankee pedlers, and from that day, since, has always treated them with due deference, and never fails to look remarkably silly, if anybod says anything about "eating *rie* Dutchmen" in his presence.

The venerable Professor Silliman at the Alumni meeting at Yale College, last week, said among other things, that he had been lately amused by an enlargement of the signification of the old title M. A. to "Mistress of Arts." A prefix of two letters to the last word, he thought, would make all right, viz: "Mistress of hearts," "for," added the Professor, "though not troubled for diplomas, which are very harmless things, I think the noblest diploma of a charming woman is a lovely family of children, and a respectable and honoured husband ;" a sentiment which seemed to meet with a cheerful and hearty response.

IT WAS NEVER truly said, "The first being that rushes to the recollection of a soldier or a sailor, in his heart's difficulty, is his mother. She clings to his memory and affection in the midst of all the forgetfulness and hardihood induced by a roving life. The last message he leaves is for her, his last whisper breathes her name. The mother, as she instils the lessons of piety and filial obedience into the heart of her infant son, should always feel that her labour is not in vain. She may drop into the grave, but she has left behind her an influence that will work for her. The bow is broken, but the arrow is sped and will do its office."

A man asked a celebrated balloonist what he would do if in want of refreshments, in his aerial voyage, as there were no hotels. He instantly replied that he should have no occasion for them ; he would stop at some of the "castels in the air."

A polite young lady remarked one morning that it was impossible for her to sleep during the night, on account of the eatery of a gentleman [illegible] by.

"Julius, am you convalescent dis morning ?" "No; I was convalescent yesterday, but I took medicine last night and worked it off."

Why are ladies' stays like an opposition railway? Because they reduce the fare.

"I've lost flesh lately !" as the butcher said when he sold a quarter of beef to a bad customer.

Why is a husband in these days like a Western steamboat ? Because he is at all times liable to be blown up.

A Californian writes that they have fire flies so large in that country, that they uses them to cook by. They hang their kettle on their hinder legs, which are bent for the purpose like pot hooks.

KIRWAN'S LETTERS TO *CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.*

LETTER III.

The Bassilica of St. Peter's a Temple of Art, not a Church—a Tpye of the Romish Church—Romanism a System of Policy to retain Power—The power it claims—its means of supporting it.

MY DEAR SIR,—On entering the splendid and sumptuous Basilica in Rome, dedicated to Saint Peter, I found it exceedingly difficulty to conceive of it as a church devoted to the service and worship of God. And the difficulty increased with every visit made, until every idea of its being a church at all vanished from my mind. I have stood under its great cupola, and have gazed with rapture on the wonders and proportions of architecture above and around me. I have walked around its massive pillars, its magnificent walls, its gorgeous chapels, until wearied with the sensations of pleasure and delight excited by its statuary and paintings. I have explored its subterranean valuts by torch-lights ; and from the ball, high in the air, which surmounts its dome, I have looked down upon the old historic city which seemed to lie at my feet. As, on the eighth day of June, 1851, I passed down the "piazza" on which it fronts, I turned round to take of it a full and last view, and, believing that I should never behold it again, a feeling of sadness came over me. I took off my hat, and bowed to it most profoundly, a final farewell.

But St. Peter's is not a church dedicated to the worship of God. There is no Bible there on its altars. There is no preaching of the Gospel there. Masses are constantly mumbled there by crowds of priests, but there are no congregations. In the same chapel I have seen some priests creating God at the altar, while others, with a guide-book in their hand, were criticising the pictures and statuary around them, talking and smiling as if in a museum. And all this on the Sabbath day. You will find young ragged Romans playing "hide and go seek" amid its pillars, and squalid beggars imploring your charity even at the base of the magnificent "baldacchino" which surmounts the altar at which the pope alone can say mass ; but the Gospel is not preached there, nor is God there worshiped. It is not, then a church ; it is simply and only a Temple of the Arts, where may be seen, in wonderful combination, the highest efforts of architecture, and the most splendid creations of the chisel and the pencil. And regarded simply as such a temple, it is, beyond comparison, the most magnificent in the world.

Now, Sir, in many things, this Basilica of Saint Peter's is a true type of the entire Romish Church. That Church is far more a system of policy than a religious system ; and is framed more with a view to sustain and to extend its power, than to extend the knowledge of salvation through Jesus Christ. And I see but little more reason for calling that system and people, of which the Pope is the head, a Church or the Church, than I do for calling the Russian or the English government a Church, as in Russia the Emperor, and in England the Queen, is the head of the Church. And the Church of Rome, like the governments of England and Russia, is simply a system of policy to perpetuate the power by which it has lorded it over the people and nations, and bowed their minds and souls to its will. Permit me to present to you, Sir, a few considerations bearing on this important point.

The Pope of Rome claims to be the successor of Peter, and as such to be the vicar and vicegerent of Christ upon earth. In this character he asumes spiritual supremacy over the entire Church, regarding those who admit his claim as his faithful, and those who reject it, as do all Protestants, as his subjects in rebellion, but not less amenable to his jurisdiction. In the temporal department he claims a supreme sovereignty over things temporal and spiritual—over all the kings and nations of the earth. So that, in the words which have been often applied to him by his votaries, in their literal sense, he bears "in his hand a two edged sword, to execute vengeance upon the heathen, and punishment upon the people, to bind their kings with chains, and their nobles with fetters of iron." And while the first claim is unfounded, and the second monstrous, yet the whole machinery of Romanism, from beginning to end, from Arctic to the Autarctic circle, has for its grand aim the support of these unfounded and monstrous claims. The claims are prodigious, and I may admire or despise the gigantic ambition or fanaticism that makes them—the means devised for their support display amazing craft and cunning, and a wonderful adaptation to their end ; but what title have the asserters of such claims, or the devisers of the means to sustain them, or those that admit them to the name of a Church, or The Church ? It is an old trick to compensate by arrogant claims for the want of title; and the main elements of the Romish Church are monstrous means to sustain them—and the monstrous faith of its people. It is no more a Church of God, than is Saint Peter's a temple for his true worship. It is a system of policy to retain power, to strengthen which every thing in the way of doctrine or Scriptue is made to bow.

Unlawful possession, whether of property or power, always leads to unworthy means to secure it. With a good title, we are always at rest; when conscious that our title will not bear investigation, we feel always in jeopardy; and to cover one fraud we will commit ten others. A thousand illustrations of this principle will present themselves to your mind; but I ask, Sir, your attention to some of those frauds by which the Romish Church seeks to fortify itself in the possession of the power which it claims, and which it wields with such disastrous effects on all the higher interests of humanity. This is a comprehensive topic, including almost every peculiarity of Romanism, and must not be dismissed with the few barren statements I shall now place before you.

To prop up the power which by fraud and falsehood it has been accumulating for ages, it claims a monstrous authority for its priests. The Pope is the vicegerent of Christ and the centre of unity. Bishops are his agents, and receive authority from him; priests are the agents of the bishops, and receive authority from them. To resist the priest is to resist the bishop, and the Pope and Jesus Christ himself. To rebel against the authority of the priest is to rebel against Heaven ! The sacrament of "holy orders" means, with them, something more than the giving of canonical authority to men to dispense the rites of the Church ; it invests every man, however senseless or immoral, with the power of shutting and opening heaven and hell, and of sending his fellowmen to one or the other, as they fear him or frown upon him. Is not the attempt to make men believe that "holy orders" or "ordination" confers any such power, the perpetrating of a goss fraud upon the world ? You, Sir, are our chief justice, by law appointed—the decisions of your court are binding until reversed. But there are other justices in the world, and administering law under governments very different, in form, from ours. Are they not lawful justices also? And, as the powers that be ordained of God, have not they divine authority for the due exercise of their functions as well as you? And to make "orders" or "ordination," whether conferred by Pope, Bishop, or Presbytery, anything else than the simple authorizing of a man, according to established rules, to preach the Gospel and to administer ordinances, is to perpetrate a priestly fraud, and for the maintenance of priestly power. The liberty of the Church and of the world is bound up in the question of "orders" and "ordination ;" and you, Sir, and every other educated layman, should see to it that the pedantic priests and bishops who go through our land flouting their authority and their laws in our face, and separating us from the gracious care of our Father who is in heaven, because our faith is not large enough to admit their claims, should not have it all their own way. They are all, so far forth, engaged, whether they hail from Rome or from Oxford, in palming an imposition on their race, and are not the less culpable because some of them may be honest.

While the Romish Church thus claims enormous authority for its priests, it virtually forbids the Word of God to its people. I say virtually, because I do not wish to enter into the question as to the teachings of the church on this subject, which are wisely of such an elastic character as will enable a bishop to assert in New York, and to deny in Rome. Yet a real prohibition of the Scriptures to the masses is not a position very difficult to establish. But what is the actual state of things where Popery is in Power ? The Bible, as a rule, is unknown in Italy. I have conversed with a noble Christian man who was exiled from Rome for introducting into that city some copies of the Latin Bible. After having in vain sought for a Bible in many shops in Naples, I said to my valet, a sensible man of fifty, "John, have you ever read a Bible ?" "No, sir," was the reply. "Have you ever seen a Bible ?" Again he replied, "No, sir." "As God has given the Bible to man, why is it not to be found in Naples ?" "The Bishop and priests forbid its circulation sir, and forbid us to read it." And why, John, do they forbid your reading of it ?" "O," said he, with that shrug of the shoulders so peculiar to the Italian, "they think that if we should read the Bible, we would become Protestants, and they would not like that." Here is the revelation of the whole secret, and, the world knows, you can be no stranger to events which have within a few weeks transpired in Florence, where individuals have been exiled, imprisoned, and condemned to the galleys for meeting to read the Bible in private houses. And why, Sir, this fear of the Bible ? Because it is the divine charter of the Church of God and of our religious rights. If any man question your authority, you have no fear of his reading the Constitution of the United States. The Prime Minister of England never thinks of forbidding the people to read its Constitution and laws. If a question should come before your court for decision in reference to a close corporation, which sought to eject a large number of citizens from their lands and tenements ; and if, on examination, you found that the said corporation had secreted all papers pertaining to their own claims, and to the title of the citizens, and had forbidden the citizens to make any investigations as to their rights, would you not be liable to infer that there was a dead fly in the pot of ointment ; that the corporation wished to perpetrate a glaring fraud ? Now, Sir, the Romish priesthood is a close corporation ; that corporation puts forth claims in the name God, deeply affecting your individual interest and mine, as well as those of all men and of all nations. Those claims, if right, must be founded on the Bible ; if not there authorised, they are not to be allowed for a moment, and their claimants should be held up to universal execration. That they are not authorised by the Bible, Pope, bishops, and priests well know ; and hence their dire, their sleepless opposition to its circulation, and to its perusal by the people. And by withholding the Bible from those to whom God has given it, they are perpetrating a great fraud upon the people, and simply and only for the purpose of perpetuating their ghostly power. Sir, there is just as much to support Romanism in the Bible, as there is in the Constitution of the United States, and no more. And if Pius IX. or his spy in New York, deny this, I am willing to meet either of them before you, and after a full hearing on both sides, to leave the decisions of the question with you. And surely they will not question your sympathies, seeing they have had confidence enough in their Lateran leanings to dedicate a work to you containing a vindication of the bloody Inquisition.

Romanism, then, is a system of policy framed to sustain and extend its power, and by means such as we now state to you. Can it be a church ? Like Saint Peter's, a gorgeous Temple of Art, it contains within it many things which strike the beholder with wonder ; but, Sir, can it be a Church of God ?

With great respect, yours,

KIRWAN.

LETTER IV.

Romanism not the Religion of the New Testament—A Combination of various political Elements—A Political Compound.—Great Delusions, always put forth monstrous Claims. Priestly pretentions to be spurned.

MY DEAR SIR,—In my last letter I presented for your consideration the statement that Romanism is more a system of policy to retain and extend its powers than a religious system. Although a layman, and, from the nature of your profession, not deeply read in religious controversies, yet it must be quite apparent to you that Romanism, as a system, is greatly dissimilar to the system of religion taught in the New Testament. Have you ever seen the Pope in Saint Peter's, or in the Sistine Chapel, at the mass ? If not, you have yet to see a farce, and the more laughable, because of its mocks solemnity. If you have, then let me ask you, do you think Christ was never so dressed, or that he ever so acted ? Can you conceive of any thing at a farther remove from the simplicity of his character as potrayed by the Evangelists ?—Have you seen the cardinal's, with their scarlet carriages, scarlet robes, and scarlet sculcaps, going through their maneuvers in the Sistine? Can you conceive that ever the Apostles condescended to act a part in such a scene of gorgeous buffoonery ! You perhaps occasionally visit the cathedral of the city of your residence ; have you the least conception that God was so worshiped by apostels, or ministers, or congregations, in the first age or ages of Christianity ? Where, in those days, could they light up their wax candles, or pack away their crooks and their croisers, or carry their vestments, or burn incence ? A careful comparison, in this way, of Romanism and Christianity, must convince a mind disciplined as is yours that there is scarcely a semblance of relationship between them. Whence then, is Romanism, as a system of policy ? Regarded as a religious system, it is a mixture of Paganism, Judaism, and Christianity ; as a system to sustain, and perpetuate, and extend its power it is a mixture of the various political elemens which have risen in the world for governing and grinding the people and nations.

As a system of policy, it has in it a strong element of despotism. This is common to it with all false systems. The external arrangement called "the body of the Church" is simply this : Christ appointed apostles—over these he placed Peter as Pope—to these and their successors he committed the government of the Church in all ages and countries, and the power of the keys to bind or to loose, as they deemed proper. And in virtue of his being the vicar of Jesus Christ, the Pope claims supreme authority over things temporal as well as spiritual. Here is despotism, not as a doctrine of expediency, not as established by the sword, but as set up by the sanction of Heaven itself, and as clothed with divine authority. You, Sir, need not be informed how fully, in past ages, the Pope has acted the despot ; how fully he acts it now, where he can, nor how fully he would act it over us all, if he could !

Again ; as a system of policy, in its external arrangement it is modelled after the old Roman state. The emperor were elective, so is the Pope. Until the transfer of the seat of empire by Constantine to Byzantium, the emperor reigned in Rome ; there reigns the Pope. When elected, the emperor was the fountain of all authority ; so is the Pope. In all the countries which lay under the shadow of his sceptre, the emperor had his subordinates, and these again theirs, down to the lowest office in the state ; so has the Pope. Cardinals, archbishops, bishops, priests, deacons, canons, monks, friars, are but the higher and lower constabulary of the Pope, through which he seeks to collect into his own hands the reins of universal government, and to hold in allegiance the nations to Papal, as the Cæsars held them to Pagan Rome.