St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XVI. | Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, August 27, 1852. | Number 51.

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.

First supply of NEW SPRING BOOTS & SHOES.

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies' Fashionable SHOE Store,

Foster's Corner, Germain Street.

New Boots and Shoes,

Just received from London per Steamer via Boston:

LADIES English and French Satin SLIPPERS; Jenny Lind, Hungarian, Coronation, and Victoria Slippers and Walking *Shoes*; Ladies', Misses and Children's Prunella, Cashmere and Coburg BOOTS and Cossacks; Ladies', Misses and Children's SHOES, in great variety, with various other articles. (March 26.) S. K. FOSTER.

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
March 12. North side King-Street.

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., go 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 2, 1849.

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 furnish *Cheaper* than any other House in the City. The above work is warranted to be made of Sterling Silver, and for neatness of style and superiority of finish challenges competition.

JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.

—All Kinds of Engraving neatly executed.

Traders, Pedlers and others furnished with plain Gold Finger RINGS *cheaper* than can be imported. In all cases punctuality may be relied on. Cash paid the highest price given for Old Silver.

June 4.

HIBERNIAN 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 realities of life with which they have been formerly accommodated in this Establishment.

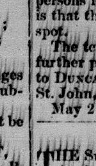
DINNERS, SOUPS, LUNCHES, SUPPERS, &c., at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. JAMES NETHERY.

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

AMERICAN COTTONS, SATINETS, and TICKING, received per *Cuba* and *Sarah Jane*, at the GLASGOW HOUSE, which will be sold at low rate by BALLENTINE & BOWMAN,

March 26. Tilley's Building

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.

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.

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 authorized 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 40x50; 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,
June 4. Prince Wm. street.

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 Maygar 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 CMMERCIAL and the MATHEMATICAL. The Invant department, conducted by a female, accommodates pupils of both sexes, from 3 to 6 years of age, in Spelling, Reading, Mental Arthmetic, 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 through instruction from Spelling up to Common and Mental ARITHMETIC—the elements of Mathematics, Geography with the use of the Globes, English Grammer, &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.,
ay 10 *Manager.*

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 9. JOHN E. TURNBULL.

For Sale or Lease,

And immediate Possession given:—

A SAW MILL, with 300 acres of Land attached, in upper Sussex, formerly owned by John C. Vail, Esq., and now in possession of H. C. Snider—Terms moderate. 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.
April 23. *No. 15 King street*

DR. J. L. MURRAY, intending to leave Saint John before next Fall, requests all persons indebted to him to pay their accounts forthwith, and all persons to whom he is indebted, will please furnish their accounts, which will be paid in due course.

St. John, April 23, 1852.

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 DIRECTORS 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 rom the amount of the Policy at the death of the insured.

Low Rates of Premium.—The rates of Premium fare 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,
February, 1850. *Manager, St. John, N. B.*

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 andample 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 him while conducting a

LIVERY STABLE

and he begs through this method to inform them, that he has recently imported several first class CARRIOLES, BUGGIES, CHAISES and CARRIAGES of the most fashionable descriptions, by which he is enabled to fitout families or private individuals to their extreme satisfaction, and in such a style of elegance, that while he challenges competition, families will be spared the unnecessary expence of keeping up a PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT.

Saddle Horses, Waggons and Horses, single, double, tandem, or in any other style, turned out at a moments notice, and in the best and most fashionable manner to suit customers.

The Subscribers COACH having recently undergone a thorough repair, and second to none on the Stand, attendance will be in at the different Steamboats on their arrival at the City; and will attend to all other calls he may be favoured with.

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

May 7, 1852.

TRY AGAIN.

AS a number of my friends have requested me to re-open my BOARDING HOUSE, I have therefore concluded to do so; and will be most happy to accommodate any of my old friends, or any of my new ones, and do pledge myself to give them as good Food, &c., and at as reasonable a rate, as can be obtained at any other Hotel in the province.

JOHN B. TRAVIS.

Indian Town, February 6th, 1852.

OYSTERS, Refreshments, &c. &c.—A few bushels of superior P. E. Island OYSTERS, they are fresh and good, and can be obtained at the *HIBERNIAN HOTEL*, by the Bushel, Peck, or otherwise; Choice *LIQUORS*, Choice *ROOMS*, and WAITERS, ever ready and willing *at a call—ALSO ON HAND*—Temperance CORDIALS, JELLIES, ICE CREAMS, &c. &c.

June 11. JAMES NETHERY.

REMOVAL.—Mr. G. BLATCH *Barrister and Attorney at Law, Notary Public, &c.*—Has removed to the Office adjoining that of J. M. Robinson, Esq., over Mr. J. Dougherty's Store, Prince William-street. May 21st.

POETRY.

THE LAST CAKE OF SUPPER.

'Tis the last cake of supper,
Left steaming alone,
All its light brown companions
Are butter'd and gone;
No cake of its kindred,
No cookie is nigh,
To steam on the platter,
Or near its mate lie.

I'll not leave thee, thou lone one,
To meet a cold fate,
Since thy mates are all eaten,
Come lie on my plate!
Thus kindly I'll butter
Thy steaming sides o'er,
And think on thy sweetness
When thou art no more.

Thus all cakes must follow,
Three times every day,
When breakfast is ready
They vanish away.
When hunger is mighty,
And sickness has flown,
No cake can inhabit
The table alone.

MISCELLANY.

ROYAL TIGER HUNT.

"I had hunted the lion and the jaguar, or tiger cat of America. I had equally chased the African lion, and I would, for once at least, find myself in the presence of the tiger of Hindostan. Our party consisted of five Europeans—three Englishmen, one Irishman, and myself French—besides four Maylays, two sepoys, and eight dogs, of which they spoke wonders. The heat was scorching, without a breath of air. In India, when once you have made preparation for a perilous expedition, you can no longer be interested in 'smaller game.' Good bullets, sharp harpoons, spears, the best of tempered sabres, would be of very little use to you aginst the bengalees and the joyous clouds of birds of the most varied and brilliant plumage which vocalise in the air; you leave them at liberty, respect them even in their sleep; and that is the reason, probably which makes them so familiar and tame in their incessant evolutions. A powerful motive, however, compels you to respect them, above all when you are at some distance from a town or plantation. The report of your gun would not alone awaken these vast and imposing multitudes; but under the bushes in the vicinity, near to the muddy marshes and swamps, reposes the lion, sleeps the tiger; and for such visitors your arms should ever be in a state of readiness. At mid-day we came to a halt at the delightful residence of Dr. Macquarie, whom we found lowspirited, but who, nevertheless, gave us a warm reception. The previous evening a panther had leapt the wall enclosing his lodge, and carried off and devoured the son of a Malay, (his servant) while sleeping in his cot. The wall was thirteen English feet in height, and the leap of the furious beast must have been confined and difficult still more by a ditch on the other side." (Here a sudden tornado, peculiar to the East, overtakes the party, and compels them to remain over night.) "On the following morning, before break of day, we were on march, reinforced by the brother and sister of the devoured Malay, who would be revenged of the panther or the tiger. The dogs in front kept close to us, as if fearful of approaching danger. By the advice of our guides, we quickly passed through a thick wood, arriving at a clear and extensive plain, seated ourselves to take breakfast. The tiger did not leave us much leisure. On its first and awful roar, the dogs, which they had told us were so courageous, slunk behind, us, their tails between their legs, and looking here and there, with the most stupid fright expressed in their faces, neither whip, nor blows with the gun, nor menaces, nor caresses, could conquer them, so we resolved to pass them by. A second roar, shorter and louder, told us the tiger was approaching. We looked at our priming, and awaited him in order of battle; the Malay three paces in advance, his sister by his side, both armed with a pistol and an iron hand-harpoon. Behold him in our presence! More beautifully striped than the zebra, snorting, astonished much more than frightened at our presence—immovable at first, putting forth deafening and profound roars, raising his fury eyelids, licking his half-opened lips with a rough and red tongue. He was magnificent to behold. We advanced towards him some steps, he made some towards us; and all at once, as if they were ashamed of their pusillanimity, the dogs without being set on, came and placed themselves in our front, close together, impatient, but silent. At sight of the dogs the tiger became furious; he no longer regarded us, his first victims were to be the dogs, who dared to brave and await him. They advanced together at first, then divided and on the flanks. The tiger fixed his eye on the most bold among them; he gave a spring, and in an instant he had one enemy the less, the dog's entrails were strewed on the ground by a single pressure of the beast's jaw. We wished to assist the others, who had run back some steps, but the Malay, by a sign of the hand, intimated that it was not time to act yet; he wished us all to return home in safety. His sister showed, admirable *sang froid* and intrepidity; in her vigorous hands she held the sharp-pointed harpoon, and I remarked that her yellow complexion gradually assumed a red or bright copper tint. The field of battle now became more confined not, exceeding fifty paces at most our enemy was surrounded by twenty within this space. At a signal from the Malay the dogs flew on all at once; the tiger roared, bounded like the boaconstrictor, and crushed one dog after another, and although bleeding in every part was still as furious and menacing as ever. All the dogs were put *hors de combat*, the only three alive still seemed to implore the Malay, who advanced, and we followed—a bullet is discharged, the tiger roars, attempts to spring, but falls to the ground like an avolyce; the young girl advances and lances her harpoon, which penetrates his body; he attempts retreat, but the more he moves the deadly weapon enters his flesh. A general discharge of our rifles brought his end to a 'dead certainty.' We had returned half-way home, when two Malays, who preceded us, uttered a loud shriek. We hastened our steps, and soon found these two unfortunates stretched on the ground, and kissing with transport part of a human body. It was a portion of the head and throat of their younger brother, which they recognized from a slight scar on the forehead."—*Arago.*

Yankee Homespun.—"When I lived in Maine," said uncle Ezra, "I helped to break up a new piece of ground. We got the wood off in winter, and, early in the spring, we began ploughing on't. It was so consarned rocky that we had to get forty yoke of oxen to one plough—we did, faith—and I held that plough more'n a week. I though I should die. It e'en a most killed me I vow. Why, one day I was hold'nt, and the plough hit a stump which measured just nine feet and a half thorugh it—hard and sound white oak. The plough split it, and I was going straight through it when I happened to think it might snap together again, so I threw my feet out, and had no sooner done this than it snapped together, taking a smart hold of the seat of my pantaloons. Of course I was tight, but I held on to the plough-handles; and, though the teamsters did all they could, that team of eighty oxen could not tear my pantaloons, nor cause me to let go my grip. At last, though after letting the cattle breathe, they gave another strong pull altogether, and the old stump came out about the quickest. It had monstrous long roots, too, let me tell you. My wife made the cloth for them pantaloons, and I have'nt worn any other kind since." The only reply made to this was, "I should have thought it would have come hard upon your suspender—powerful hard." *Sam Slick's Traits of American Humor.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE U. S.

The Bishop of Cashel, at a recent public meeting, said:—"The is an immense work, more than we have any conception of, going on among the Irish population in America; there is a great falling off in the Roman Catholic Church in that part of the world. I stated an improtant fact the other day, in the House of Lords, and I will re-state it here, because I wish to give my authority. I have here *The Annals of the Faith*, the great Roman Catholic book, for the details and statistics of the Roman Church. The work contains, among other things, the statistics of that church in the United States: and it appears that the sum total of Roman Catholics in the United States is 1,663,500. They did not much like the result, it appears, when they had made it out: for in a note it is added, that "the real total far exceeds that amount;" and it is added that the Roman Catholic population of the United States is generally estimated at 2,000,000. For my purpose, I would just as soon call it 2,000,000 as 1,663,500. A lecture was given at the end of last year by a Mr. Robison, at a place near New York, on the Statistics of the United States. That gentleman estimates the population of the United States at 30,000,000. He further states that there are in the United States, 3,00,000 of born Irish, and 4,500,000 of the decendants of the Irish; so that there are in all 7,500,000 Irish, or 1,000,000 more than are now supposed to be in Ireland. Yet not 2,000,000 hf the whole population which come out of a Popish country now belong to Romanism. I have another authority. Here is a letter from a priests at New Orleans, dated February, 1852 to the priests of Ireland, on the subject of the dreadful falling off in the Catholic Church in the United States. The writer says, that considering the number who come over, there ought to be 3,970,000 Roman Catholics in the United States whereas there are only 1,980,000. He is a little under the 2,000,000. I do not quarrel with him about the excess over the other Romish statements. Well, he says the number lost to the Roman Catholic Chuch is 1,000,000; so that in round number, 2,000,000 are confessedly lost to the unscriptural Church of Rome, even according to this statement. What this priest acknowledges is doubtless vastly under the reality; yet it is a startling revelation, especially when it is remembered that these 2,000,000 of Irish Roman Catholics have been lost to the Romish Church in less than a quarter of a century.

Habits of the Nice Young Man.—Attends evening parties—and hands the muffins round. Smiles if he burns his fingers with the kettle. Plays the flute. Sings "Do you love me now as then?" Parts his hair in the middle. Takes an umbrella with him to an evening party. Wears goloshes after dusk. Has a secret passion for gruel. Writes acrostics, and contributes to Ladies' albums. Curls his whiskers. Is the "Hon. Sec." to the "Ladies' Benevolent Mangle Distribution Society." Keeps a cat, and a regular account of his daily expenses. His greatest pleasure is to attend a meeting at Exeter Hall, mentioned "among those whom we observed on the platform," &c. His fondest tie next to his aged grandmother, is that of his white neckcloth. Can hum the Overture to *Der Freishits*. Carries a pincushion, and acidulated drops, about with him, and is never unprovided with a scent bottle, for fear of accidents. Goes out in the rain to fetch a cab. Does'nt smoke. Helps mamma's shawl on with the grace of one of Holmes' shopmen. Has his hair and handkerchief full of scents, and it is a pity the same cannot be said of his head. Holds a skein of silk with exemplary patience—turns over the leaves of music with great digital skill—reads novels in a clear secretary-like voice—laughs *effetuoso*—lisps *moderato*—jokes with the old maids *allegro*—quotes poetry *penseroso*—runs laides' errands *prestissimo*—and makes himself *generalto usfulo*. Such are the habits of the Nice Young Man.—*Punch.*

Keep Your Back Warm.—About twenty or thirty years ago, I read a medical treatise which stated "that the back is the most vulnerable part of the human system, through which most of the cold enters."

Recollecting that when I took cold suddenly, I noticed that my back was generally cold, I had my waistcoat cushioned along the back, six or eight inches wide, since which time I have not taken cold one-quarter as often as before. Several who have tried the experiment at my suggestion, have informed me, that in their opinion, they have been materially benefited thereby.

The philosophy of it is, that by putting more clothing along the spine than elsewhere, other parts get chilly first, and warn us to guard against taken cold, while the increased clothing at the same time prevents such a sudden change of temperature. Take care—coming from the back is generally too late, the cold has already became seated.

I hold that cold and damp feet cause many colds, because they induce to chill the back more than because they cool the extremities.

None of the lower animals the Lord has clothed has less clothing on the back, than upon other parts of the body. It looks frightful to see so many delicate persons go with their back and feet half clothed. But while hosts are cracking up for agricultural societies and bureaus to improve the breed of our domestic animals, the favoured of the people are worshipping the great Moloch of fashion, and sacrificing upon the shrine, multitudes of the choicest portions of our race.

Sea Sickness.—Tackeray, through the mouth of one of his heroes, correctly and amusingly depicts the sensations of sea-sickness:—"Gentle reader," says Chawls, "av you ever been on the otion? 'The sea, the sea, the hopen sea!' as Barry Cromwell says. As soon as we entered our little wessel, and I'd looked at master's lugitch and mine (mine was rapt up in a very small hanckerker) as soon as I saw the waives, black and frothy, like fresh drawn porter, a dashin against the ribbs of our gallant bark, the keal like a wedge, splitting the billoes in two, the sales a flappin in the hair, the standard of Hengland floating at the maskhead, steward a gettin ready the bisins and things, the capting proudly treding the deck and given orders to the sailers the white rox of Albany and the bathin masheens disappearin in the distans—then, then I felt, for the first time, the mite, the madgisty of existance.—'Yellow plush, my boy,' said I, in a dialog with myself, 'your life is now about to commens—your career, as a man, dates from your entrans on board this packet.' Here, I recklect, I was obleeged to stopp. A fealin, in the fust place singlar, in the nex place paneful, and at last complently overpowering, had come upon me while I was making the abuff speach, and I now found my self in a sitvouation which delixy for bids me to describe. Suffis to say, that I discovered what basins was made for."

A Sad Contrast.—A painter once met with a beautiful child. So enraptured was he with its countenance and its expression of loveliness that he resolved to paint it. He did so; and hung his favorite picture in his study. He made it his guardian angel. In sorrow and passion, he sought relief and tranquillity in gazing upon that charming countenance. He purposed, it ever he saw its contrast, to paint that also. But years passed away, before he found a face so infernally ugly, as to satisfy his idea of a perfect contrast to his darling picture. It was that of a wretch, lying in despair, upon the floor of his cell. He painted that terrible countenance. But what must have been his emotion, when he learned, that it was the very same person he had painted before! The first was the face of the innocent child; the last that of the reckless ruined youth. The best things perverted become the worst. The sweetest juices changed produce the sharpest acids. That little angel likeness has been metamorphosed into the reality of a fiend.

The Multiplication Table was invented by Pythagoras, the Grecian philosopher, 528 years before Christ, and is therefore 2,380 years old.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL BOARD.

PRIEST SCANLIN AND HIS ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

The Parochial Board of Greenock met on Tuesday—Mr. Sellers in the chair.

Mr. Crawford read a lengthened report from the committee appointed to investigate and report upon the case of Priest Scanlan and his two illegitimate children. The following is an abstract of the report; and as it contains twenty-nine letters and other documents, we give portion of those to make the case intelligible. We may premise that the extracts given are as they appear in the original, both as to orthography and punctuation:—

On the 14th November, 1846, the parish of Greenock received a statutory notice, that two children, named John and Patrick Scanlan, had become chargeable on the parish of Paisley, and intimating that Greenock would be held liable for advances. The Inspector of Paisley, in a communication dated 24th of November, 1846, in regard to the claims of the mother of the children, states:—"She (Ann Jean Johnston) had lost her settlement here, in consequence of having been absent from Paisley since May 1842, a period of 4 1-2 years. The children's settlement therefore reverts to the parish of their birth, viz., Greenock: the eldest, John Scanlan, was born in Mrs. Hooson's house, Dalrymple-street, Greenock, on the 21st June, 1843, and the youngest, Patrick Scanlan, also born in the same house on 25th October, 1844. The applicant has been the victim of criminal intercourse with a Roman Catholic priest named John Scanlan, the reputed father of her two children. Scanlan was stationed first at Duntocher, then in Glasgow, and subsequently in Hamilton. This intercourse began while she was servant to Mr. Malony, at Duntocher, and continued without interruption till Scanlan sailed for America last year. Since he left, he sent her at one time 2l. 10., and at another 5l., on which she subsisted till January, 1846, when she applied to Bishop Murdoch, who has assisted her till within a few weeks since." From the investigation made, it appears that, as a proof of the maternity of the children, the inspector at Paisley produced a deputation from the Greenock parochial board, a number of letters written by the Rev. John Scanlan to the mother of his children, with some other documents relating to the case, which had been put into his possession by the young woman Johnston. These were handed over to the deputation from Greenock, and are embodied in the report. The young woman's story is simply this:—She is a native of Ireland; came to Scotland in the June of '36, and resided in Paisley in three several situations, the last of these being for a period of five years, with respectable Protestant families, in the capacity of domestic servant, where she was highly esteemed, up till May, '42. At this period the following letter was given her by the writer, the Rev. John Carolan, a Catholic clergyman, then in Paisley, with a view to procure her a situation in the service of a reverend brother on the north side of the river:

"Paisley, 21st April, 1842.

"Rev Dear Sir—The bearer Mary Anne Johnstone is the person of whom I spoke to you, the day you were here. I am deeply interested for her. She is a real good and honourable dacent *Girl*. She has been in the one Service the last six Years and partly by my advice she now at the term leaves it. She is a General house keeper and a very nice intelligent person as you may know from her appearance. I spoke to her about the hire she told me she had but 6l. 10s. and had to, by herself to attend in every way a large family. She can cook and dress and attend nicely in that way, can wash and sew and in fine is the nicest servant you could meet possessing a rich Stock of Good Sense and Sterling virtue. She told me she would stop with you for 3l. sooner than go elsewhere for three times the hire. There was a Protestant family wanting her to go out with them in a few days to New Zeland but this I put out of her head as she would lose her religion by doing so. If you make your arrangements with her, as I am sure you will not feel much after Mary. I remain Rev. Sir Yours very respectfully

(Signed) "John Carolan.

"The Rev. J. Maloney, Cath. Clergyman Glenhead."

She obtained the situation at Glenhead, and went into the service of the Rev. Mr. Maloney, in May 42. The Rev. John Scanlan was officiating there during a portion of the year, in the absence of Mr. Maloney, and an intimacy of an improper nature sprung up between him and the young woman. At the end of the young woman's yearly term of servitude, having peculiar reasons for quitting, she went to Greenock, and under the assumed name of Mrs. Brown, wife of an engineer of a deep sea steamer, took lodgings near to the harbour in the house of a woman named Hoosan. The *soidisant* "Mister Brown," the engineer, was only occasionally "home," and when he came, he never remained over one night at a time. It never occurred to any one that he was the Rev. Mr. Scanlan. Things went on thus till the 21st of June '43, when the young woman became the mother of a young "Brown," which was immediately put out to nurse; and a fortnight afterwards Priest Scanlan, *alias* "Mr. Brown," addresses her from Glasgow in the following terms:

"Dearest Ane—I now proceed to redeem my promise of writing to you, Mr. Scanlan is in Glasgow and will be there until Friday next Mr. Maloney is not yet came to meet me at refrew on Friday about one o'clock you need not come up at once and speak to me but rather step in the boat and I will go in the same to Glasgow hoping that you and yours are well I am with deepest love yours."

In August following, the priest and the young woman are found rusticating in Ireland. He returns to Scotland before her, when he writes her as follows:—

"August 23d, '43.

"I am happy to inform you that we had a very pleasing yassage to Scotland. Diversified much by a cargo of regular Paddies who fought like Trogans without I should think any cause save the love of displaying their dexterity. They frequently made such a rush that we were all well nigh swampted. I hope you are in good health and enjoying the scenery of Louths smiling valleys. I am at present in Glasgow but am not Quite certain whither Greenock or it will be my destination. Neither of them will long. I am Quite determined upon it. I did not call at Greenock but I intend to go down about the end of the week. When you come over you can easily see me by sending a message in different writing well sealed or remaining some place convenient until you see me pass by. Be convinced of what I told you often.—Yours very sincerely

"A Friend."

After passing a month in Ireland, the young woman returned to Greenock in September, and in October thereafter she left for lodgings in Glasgow, where the Rev. Mr. Scanlan had become located in his discharge of his priestly functions. He continued to visit her regularly there—almost every day. The opportunities for doing so, however, appear to have depended at times on the absence of his superior; for in a letter, signed "J. Scanlan," dated 1st June, 1844, and addressed "To, Mrs. Brown Care of Mrs. M'Laughlin, Clarkes Court main St. Gorlas," says:—"Dear Ane—I endeavoured by evey means in my power to spend this night with you but I declare it is not in my power. Do not be angry the Bishop will be going from home shortly at which time I can remain more than one night. This I declare is the truth." After eleven months' residence in Glasgow, she returned in August, '44, to her old quarters in Greenock, there being again a pressing necessity for her doing so; and Mr. Scanlan's next letter, dated Glasgow, 15th October, 1844, is addressed to her there. In this letter he says—"If it be possible I will call down on friday first if not then on monday certainly." Ten days afterwards, their second child, Patrick Scanlan, was ushered into life in the birthplace of the former. About the end of October, 1844, the Rev. Mr. Scanlan is promoted to a charge in Hamilton, from which he