St. John [illegible] Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

VOLUME XVII. SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1853. NUMBER 30.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Published every Friday afternoon, by WILLIAM ENDERBY, at his Office in the Brick Building of L. H. Fairweather & Son, west side Prince William Street.

Printing and Business Cards, Circulars and Pamphlets, Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION:—$2 if not paid until the termination of the year; but it is the Proprietors intention to discontinue, as far as practicable, the Credit system, that they may be enabled of making good pecuniary compensation for those who pay promptly in advance.

Advertisements for Circulation,

by which means parties will be able to procure a valuable Family and Business Newspaper, at a CHEAPER RATE than any Newspaper offered in this Province. Its principles to stand

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;

Send! 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.

National Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, President.
J. W. LAWRENCE, ZEPHINIAH KING, } Directors.
S. L. TILLEY, S. K. FOSTER, }
J. M. WORTMAN, Esquire, Solicitor.
ISAAC WOODWARD, Esquire, Secretary.

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

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

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

CHARLES W. WELDON
Attorney at Law & Notary Public
OFFICE—Over Messrs. Hanney, Sturdee & Co
Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.
May 28, 1852.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS,
West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 16.

Soap and Candles.
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE
Union-street, St. John.

JOHN BROWN begs to inform his numerous and daily increasing customers, and the Trade generally, that he is now prepared to supply them with the above articles.

Interior to none Manufactured.

☞ All orders left at the Stores of Mr. JAMES McFARLANE, Messrs. FAIRWEATHER and HARDING, Prince William Street, or the Factory in Union Street, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BROWN.
St. John, June 18.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ABOLISHED!—MORALS GUARDED! *Good Pupils only Received!! 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 Grammer, &c., together with Reading and Writing, at fees from 10s to 20s per quarter.—The Mathematical Department, conducted by two teachers, comprises Composition, Plain and Ornamental 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 20s to 30s per quarter.

S. D. MILLER, A. M.,
May 10 Manager.

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

MANUFACTURES of all kinds Silver Plate, viz: Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons; Forks, Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, Sugar Tongs, 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.

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

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

HAVING put up the best Machinery that can be procured for the manufacture of Sashes, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Turning, Planing, Tonguing and Grooving, Sawing, Planing, &c. &c. the Subscribers hope by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. They will also keep on hand a large stock of Pine Lumber, Doors, Sashes and Blinds, which they offer at the lowest prices, for Cash or Approved Credit.

JOHN E. TURNBULL.

AUCTION & COMMISSION
WAREHOUSE.

[illegible]

WM. WHITEHEAD, JR.

[illegible]

Journeymen and an Apprentice wanted.

FIRE DEPARTMENT OF PHŒNIX
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

[illegible]

	Average Reduction of Premium.	Average Reversionary Bonus.
1st Division—1842	16.622 per cent.	21 per cent
2d " 1847	31.329 "	42½ "
3d " 1852	35.122 "	66 "

On the 31st December last, the Assurances were £1,099,845 10 2
The Capital Funds of the Company were [illegible] 230,365 12 6
The Annual Income was [illegible] 71,721 2 6
The Divisible Surplus was [illegible] 52,000 0 0

The Directors consider, and I trust the Policy holders will agree with them, that the position of the Company is highly satisfactory, and hope that, taking into account the continually increasing competition they have to encounter, the progress of the Company has equalled their expectations, as the benefits actually realized equal, and in most cases surpass, those awarded by the largest established Offices.

Prospectuses, Formal Proposal, and every information may be obtained from

HANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
July 29 Agents for New-Brunswick.

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 (at 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.

Division of Profits.—The Bonus in this 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.

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

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bathurst: Theophilus Deshrasy, Esq.
Chatham: William Carman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire.
Dalhousie: William S. Smith, Esq.
Fredericton: J. Henry Peck, Esq.;
Hampton: Samuel Raymond, Esq.
Richibucto: Thomas R. Atcheson, Esq.
Miramichi (the Bend): Silas Rolfe, Esq.,
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.,
Richibucto: William Hooper, 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 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 he thereon by 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 transmitting of policies for signature; and that 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 appointment, and the supplemental Deed of Instrument, lies with Mr. Jack, at the Office of the New Brunswick Marine Insurance Company, and the business is carried on by the latter, at Reduced Premium Rates; details of the mode of transacting business at the Company.

The rates of premium will be as low as by other responsible Companies; and the undersigned trusts a liberal portion of public patronage will be accorded to the Company.

Policies issued by the undersigned will be countersigned by the Secretary of the Company.

Losses will be promptly adjusted and paid without referring to the home office.

EDWARD ALLISON.

Dated at St. John, N. B., 1st August, 1851.

PURE RED PAINT.—For Ascertained from Lockman, I rank Pure White Zinc PAINT.—This article is highly recommended for indoor use, and will benefit at the same price as the best description of White Lead.

S. L. TILLEY.

Here is your Remedy!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER AS YEARS SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. W. Gibson, of 20 St. Mary's street, Weymouth, dated May 19, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—At the age of 16 my leg (which is now 61) got hit by a sixteen cwt. weight, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distressing, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had tried your Advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without scam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the suffering of my wife during the last 45 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow-creature.

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, BY THESE TRULY ELEGANT MEDICINES.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Arnot, Bailiff of Ties Green, of Ruscliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 21st, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway.

DEAR SIR,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Parfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent surgeons here, and was an inmate of the Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN PARFAR.

AN INFLLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter Mr. Francis Arnot, of Brewhouse, Lothian Road, Edinburgh, dated April 29th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—For more than twenty years my life has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years.

(Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Chilblains	Piles
Bad Breasts	Chilblains	Gout
Burns	Chapped hands	Glandular Swelling
Bunions	Corns (Soft)	Lumbago
Bite of Mad dogs	Cancers	Fits
Coldsores and Contracted and Stiff Joints	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Rheumatism
Sand Flies	Scalds	Scalds
Chiggoe	Elephantiasis	Sore Nipples
Sore-throats	Skin diseases	Scurvy
Sore-heads	Tumours	Ringworm
		Wounds

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Venders of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World. In Pots, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. 22s., and 33s. each.

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

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

Pulmonic Balsam
FOR THE CURE OF
Consumption.

THE Subscriber's Pulmonic Balsam is now generally known throughout the Province, and the demand for it increasing from this City. It contains no [illegible] drug whatever in it, and that its cures are truly astonishing. Those who have used it are greatly delighted with its effects. There are no cures of a cough, consumption, Pleurisy and Asthma: Certainly for 2,000 bottles of it sold, not one case has been known to fail in curing the patient, if taken according to directions. There are the cures performed by this medicine, in Saint John. There is a good School, an excellent Church, and two large Saw Mills in the settlement. The Railroad is so near that way will run through the Farm.—Farmers will be made accommodating.

This farm will be divided into two parts, if it should suit purchasers.

JOHN GILLIES.

St. John, December 19, 1851. *Peter's Street.*

Just Received.

300 POUNDS boneless BACON, 300 lbs. HAMS, cured with sugar, Nova Scotia; 30 bushels BEANS; 30 lbs. Growing APPLES, a good article for shipping; 600 pounds CHEESE; 15 tubs BUTTER. G. M. BURNS.

Poetry.

THE YOUNG CONFESSOR.

From out of infancy that sucklings lips cut God with perfect praise,
And oft to minds untutored and rude reveals his wondrous ways;
And vainly human attempts to spread her dark Egyptian night,
O'er minds and hearts where God has said, "Let there be gospel light!"

An Irish girl had sought the school where Bible truths were taught,
And there had read the hallowed page with attention's learned thought;
And, as the seed, by grace divine was led her heart to love
To him who left the courts of heaven, and died that she might live.

Her guardian was an ancient dame in Romish fetters bound,
Who knew not of the precious friend the simple child had found;
But mourned and feared her little charge had cast her soul away,
Because she would not go to mass, nor to the Virgin pray.

"You must not to that school return," from day to day she said,
"'Tis taught by wicked heretics, who from the Church have stray'd."
At times she added tempting gifts, at times in anger chid,
But still the child contrived to go, and would not be forbid.

At length the dame in terror cried, "The Virgin will be wrath,
If you persist and I permit, and so will punish both."
"I fear her not," the child replied, without the least alarm,
"She does not know, or if she did, she could not either harm."

"Hush! say not so," the frightened crone rejoined in solemn tone,
"'Tis sinful thus to speak of her who fills the eternal throne;
The Virgin is the queen of all, and she must surely know
Whate'er is done in heaven above, or in the earth below."

"Nay, nay," returned the fearless child, "no royal state has she,
The Saviour's grace converted her, as it converted me.
She knew no more on earth than did the rest of womankind,
For three whole days she lost her son, nor could the wand'rer find!"

Dr. Huie.

SOLUTION OF ENIGMA IN LAST CHRONICLE.

Churns, may be seen in Dairies,
Human, is what all Men are,
Urchin, is the name of an Animal,
Stamina, are certain parts of the human body,
Haman, was a striking example of envy and pride,
Achan, was a thief,
Nathan, was a prophet,
Ruhamah, is a woman's name,
Itch, is a troublesome disease,
Saturn, is a part of the solar system,
Hutch, is used in granaries,
Annas, is a man's name,
Thrush, is the name of a bird,
Hamuch, is common to both sexes,
Asthma, prevents perspiration,
Isthmus, is between Asia and Africa,
Martha, is a woman's name.
Whole is "Chushan Rishathaim."

Your's, &c.
January 31. J. P. A.

Advertising.

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA.

The celebrated Cunard line of steamers, sailing between this port and North America, has this week been reinforced by the Arabia, a new steamer, arrived in the Mersey on Tuesday from Glasgow. The Arabia is expected to be the fastest vessel afloat, and her performances between the Mersey and the Clyde, certainly justify the anticipations of her builders the distance from the Cloch Light to the Bell Buoy being accomplished in 12½ hours, against a moderate head wind. The vessel left Greenock, on Monday afternoon and arrived at the Bell Buoy early on Tuesday morning having stopped at different times about twenty minutes. The following table will show her speed, an allowance being made for stoppages.

The vessel had about 240 tons of coals on board, and she was drawing 16 ft. 7 in aft, and 16 ft. 4 in forward. The engines made as high as 18½ revolutions per minute, and most of the time they were making 18 revolutions. The motion of the vessel was considered first-rate as to ease, and her performances highly satisfactory, by all on board.

The Arabia differs considerable appearance from other Cunard steamers, as she is rigged brig fashion, having two masts and two funnels. Her figure head is a well carved representation of an Arab chief, and her whole external appearance must pleasing giving evidence not only of swiftness, but of strength and solidity. The Arabia is of the following dimensions: 285 feet keel and fore-rake; beam, 41 feet; depth of hold, 23 feet; custom-house measurement, 2 393 tons; the engines of 9 feet stroke; the diameter of the cylinders 103 inches; and the diameter of the paddle wheels 36 feet. She is provided with tubular boilers, which are fitted from amidships, and the vessel has capacity for stowing 1,200 tons of coal, besides cargo. A striking and pleasing feature in the ship is the immense [illegible] which extends over the [illegible] from mast to mast, for 310 feet in an unbroken line; and which can be kept clear, as the working of the ship can for the most part be performed on the main deck. The diagonal bracing of the vessel, in order to secure a strength commensurate with her enormous length, has been carried out in scantler style to that of the Ist Class. The vessel is supplied with Porter's patent anchors, and with patent windlasses and capstans of multiplying power. The saloon, sixty feet in length, and twenty wide, lies aft on deck. There is a forward saloon also on deck; and between these are the officers' state-rooms, engineers' apartments, kitchens, and the pantry, where is visible a most dazzling and intricate net work of crockery and glasses.

The appearance of the main saloon, without the usual obstruction of a mizzen mast, is remarkable for its tasteful grandeur, while its size may be inferred from the fact that 160 people may dine in it. It is lighted from the centre by a glass cupola, filled with stained glass, on which are emblematically represented the four quarters of the globe, with Jupiter and Neptune as supporters—and by side-windows, cushioned with crimson damask. The panelling is of bird's eye maple, with marqueterie of ebony. The ceiling consists of oak beams, with green, gold, and white alternating in the spaces. The upholstery has been undertaken by Messrs. M'Murray and Boyd, of Glasgow. The sofas are covered with Utrecht crimson velvet, and the floor with a rich tapestry carpet. The stern lights of the saloon are filled with stained glass, representing groups of camels, with their drivers; and the opposite end of the saloon is furnished with plate-glass mirrors, in highly wrought gilt frames from the foliage of which spring a camel and an Arabian horse.

The gentlemen's retiring saloon and the ladies boudoir are both on the lower deck; the former is furnished like the saloon, and the latter is fitted up most luxuriously. The sofas are covered with Utrecht velvet. A velvet pile carpet is laid on the floor, and the panels are adorned with paintings on glass, representing scenes in Arabia and other parts of the East, amongst which is a view of Jerusalem, another of Mount Ararat, and an encampment in the desert, which are particularly beautiful. There are some handsome mirrors in this apartment, supported by giraffes.

Further forward is the fore-saloon, which is a comfortable part of the ship. The sleeping-births are hung with Tournay curtains, surmounted with chenille silk hangings tassel, and fringe. The floors are laid with Brussels carpets, and the mirrors in each room are placed on universal joints, an attention to comfort which can be well appreciated by those who are accustomed to the sea. The state-rooms are thoroughly ventilated by spacious louvres fitted with glass, opening into the passages, and these communicate in their whole length with the open air above through continuous lateral openings. In cold weather all the cabins are warmed by steam conveyed in pipes from the engines.

NEWSPAPERS.—The *first newspaper* printed in the North American colonies, was called "The Boston News-Letter," and was issued in 1704, by John Campell, a Scotchman, who was post-master and a bookseller, at Boston. Sometimes it had one advertisement, and often none. After 14 years, when 360 copies were sold, the publisher announced that his weekly half-sheet being insufficient to keep up with the foreign news, he should issue and extra sheet each fortnight; which expedient he announces, after a year, has enabled the "News-Letter" to *retrieve eight months of the thirteen that it was behind in the news from Europe*; so that those who would hold on till next January (five months,) might expect to have all the arrearages of intelligence from the world "needful for to be known in these parts!" After 16 years, the publisher gives notice that copies of the "News-Letter" would "printed on a whole sheet of writing paper, one-half of which would be blank on which letters might be written," etc.

Such was the infancy of newspaper enterprise in this country. Could John Campbell look into the office of the American Messenger, the monthly paper of the American Tract Society, and see his edition of 125,000 copies rolling off from the press, or step into the office of one of the "dailies," with a four-cylinder press issuing its 8,000 to 10,000 sheets an hour, what would be his emotions. How would our mercantile community, who can hardly wait for the lightning, that they may get the news, like the promise of instalments of European intelligence thirteen months old?

THE RAPPITES IN HULL.—A great "sensation" has been created in Hull by a series of "spirit rappings" in a lonely house in Wellington-lane.—An invisible hand seems to tap or scratch on the walls in the house, and as yet the cause of the noises has not been discovered. Thousands of people assemble round the house, and the police are constantly on duty to keep order. The mortal occupants of the house are an elderly bed-ridden woman, her son-in-law, her daughter, and a female servant.

THE LATE COUNTESS OF LOVELACE AND THE TURF.—Allusion has been made in the sketch of this lamented lady's life to her skill in mathematics, in which science she took lessons of the first professor of the day. It is not generally known, however, that she was vouch for the authenticity of the fact, that of late years her ladyship turned her talents in figures to the mysteries of the Turf, and the practice of making a book. Her passion for racing was an ardent one, and her knowledge of the performance of the favourites wonderful. In her betting transactions which were at time very heavy and accomplished through others, she always "stuck to the field" with a tenacity worthy of the Great Leviathan. In so doing she occasionally "brought off" a large stake, but in Teddington's year for the Derby "the book was on the other leg," and her losses fell very little short of twenty thousand pounds, all of which were promptly met on the day of settlement.—*Era.*

Lord John Russell, Mr. Hume and seventy-five other members of parliament, have claimed the exemption from service on election committees, which belongs to three score years.

At a recent exhibition of fire poultry at Winchester, there was Shanghai fowls shown worth twenty guineas a pair, some of which stood three feet high.

Lazer receiving-boxes are now placed in the middle of the streets in Rouen. They are in cast iron pillars, which are octagonal in shape, and about four feet in height.

The enclosing the electric wires, intended to unite Belgium and England, will be sunk in a few days, should the weather admit of its being safely submerged.

A dragoon's servant, at Lincoln, newly poisoned the master's wife the other day, by sending "tartar emetic," instead of "Rochelle salts.

KIRWAN'S LETTERS
TO
CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.
LETTER XIX.

Avignon.—Hotel de l'Europe—Mine Host.—Capt. Packenham.—Elasticity of Romanism—Old Popes—Priests.—Despotism of Romanism.—Friends of the Pope.—Neapolitan Catechism.—Frauds the Watchmen of Despotism—their Bond Use of the Confessional—it should be the Abhorrence of all Flesh.

My dear Sir,—On Friday, the 23d of May, I was landed in Avignon, famous in history as the old seat of the Popedom during the 68 years that rent the Papal Church in twain. Myself and friend put up at the Hotel de l'Europe, a most comfortable and pleasant house. The attractions of this town to a traveler are the old Palace of the Popes, now a prison, with the old cathedral by its side; both built upon the top of a rock; and the Museum, which is a curiosity in its way. On the side of the palace is a tower upward of two hundred feet high, the Tarpeian rock of Avignon, and from which multitudes have been cast down for running to death;—it is frightful to look at—it is frightful to think of the inhumanity that would cast even a dog down the dreadful steep! And after seeing its sights, and looking out from its towering cliff upon the winding Rhone that washes its base—the vine-clad hills every where visible—and upon the snowy mountains that prop the sky in the distant horizon, we returned to our hotel.

Its keeper is a polite Frenchman, slender in person, with an intelligent eye, a thoughtful countenance, a pretty good knowledge of English, and quite chatty. After a few minutes of general conversation, he asked, in a pleasant manner, "Where do you go, Sir?" "To Rome," I replied. "And be you a Catholique?" he asked. "O no," I answered, "I am a Protestant;" and immediately added, "there are not many Catholics in America, save those who go there from Europe—the Catholic religion does not suit our institutions." With that emphatic shrug of the shoulder peculiar look to a Frenchman, and with a peculiar look and accent, which made me doubt whether he spoke in faith or in fun, he replied, "You do not understand in America the religion Catholique: it suits itself to all the institutions in the world." This was certainly saying much for its gum-elastic properties, and it is true, with certain restrictions. It makes perpetual war against the Bible and the simple institutions of the Gospel. With these exceptions, it literally becomes all things to all men, but with this one object steadily in view, that it may induce some to put on its yoke. But, because its devices are known, its broken.

I met more than once in Sardinia and Switzerland the well-known Captain Packenham, to whom I had received an introduction for Sir Culling Eardley, a Briton by birth, a man of family and fortune, a philanthropist and Christian, and an exile from Rome and Tuscany, where he resided many years, because of his distributing in those places the Holy Scriptures in Italian! But few men have had better opportunities of studying Popery at home, or of forming so true a judgment of its priests. And as we were walking together the streets of Lausanne, and as he was pouring forth the noble thoughts of his noble mind, and with ardor of a warm Christian heart, uttered this memorable sentiment: "*Popery, Sir, is the police of despotism, and its priests are its watchmen.*" Never was the system and its priests more truly, briefly, or eloquently characterized. The sentence is worthy of a place among the proverbs of the wise and good; and you will permit me, in the present letter, to state to a few things to prove and to illustrate the truth of the saying of mine host at Avignon, and of exile of Rome.

The gum-elastic properties of Romanism are obvious every where. Look at it from whatever stand-point you may, and you can not fail to see them. See these properties as manifested by the Pope! He is now a temporal prince—now the vicar of Christ—now glittering from his throne—now washing pilgrims' feet—landed in America as a liberal, in Austria as a despot—to-day he is a shepherd of the sheep, and to-morrow, like Peter, a fisherman; "determined," in the language of an English wit, "to live by hook and by crook." There is not a state of things existing, nor is there one likely to arise, save the spread of the true Gospel, and the putting up of free, civils and religious institutions in Central and Southern Europe, to which he may not extend or contract himself. His gum-elastic properties are wonderful.

Look at its priests. They will multiply idols to suit a Chinaman—they will worship the Great Spirit to suit the Indian—they will preach up greegrees and charms to gain the Hottentot. They will synchronize with any form of error to make friend for themselves, or adherents to their system, or to raise barriers against the progress of the truth. They will land the despotism of Tuscany—they will consecrate the trees of liberty in Paris—they will shout hosannas to democracy in New York, and to the most despicable despot that lives, the King of the Two Sicilies, at Naples. They will preach up liberty of conscience in Baltimore—no liberty of conscience in Rome; the freedom of the press in Naples. They will shout the British ministry for protecting British subjects from their fellows, and they will cause the King of Sardinia to be mitting a Protestant Church to be erected in Turin! Sir it is my deliberate conviction, that if upon the face of the earth there is a class of men more destitute of principle than another, or less to be trusted than another, it is the priesthood of the Romish Church. They are a sacredotal company, disconnected by the ordinary ties of humanity with their race, a close corporation, and with no principles but those which promote their interest. "You do not understand in America the religion Catholique," said my host in Avignon; and in the name of humanity, who can understand it?

And the despotism of Popery is equally obvious as is the elasticity of its principles. To prove this, I will not go back to the annals of the Dark Ages—to the claims of Hildebrand—to the wars waged concerning the right of investiture—to the terrible interdicts of the Vatican, nor to the despotic doctrines which form the chief material of the system. To prove true the sentiment uttered by my friend at Lausanne, I will call before you living witnesses, which you may cross-examine at your pleasure.

A proverb is a short saying or a moral rule reduced from an extended experience, and which truth all experience unites to prove. Now, Sir, it has passed into a proverb, that "man is judged by the company they keep." Let us try the Pope by his rule. If sent out to select from all the crowned heads of Europe the veriest despots, who, Sir, would you select? If you have read Macaulay's letters, you would probably select the King of Naples first; and in view of recent atrocities in Hungary, you would select the Emperor of Austria next. Now he of Naples is the bosom friend of Pio Nino, and is regarded by the former of the faithful as the model king of all his children, while the sin of perjury has been laid on, and the blood of his betrayed and murdered people stains all his garments; and he of Austria, in whom centres all the despotism, oppression and cruelty of the house of Hapsburg, is sitting upon the throne of his chair? What the two great powers, Israel and Boaz, were to the temple of Jehovah, these two despots are to the present Pope, and the greater the despot, the higher he stands in the affections of the Holy Father. So far for the Pope.

Now, Sir, for the priests. The following are extracts from a catechism, which the priests are taught to the children in Romish schools in Paris. The catechism is called "Catechism of Perseverance," and is published by the Society of Jesus, in which I have quoted, I would recommend it to the perusal of your serious readers, and to their attention to the horrible doctrines it is intended to teach, of the priests to pass; and yet they are retained under the veil of religion! O Religion, how often has thy purity been blasted to give sanction and currency to the "doctrines of devils," and to the cruel machinations of priests!