St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

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THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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

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☞ V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, *is the only authorized Agent* for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadephia and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rate as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His Offices are—Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut streets."

Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, *President.*
J. W. LAWRENCE, ZENEBE HICO, 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.

Provincial Insurance Company,
TORONTO, CANADA WEST.
For Marine and Fire Risks.
ST. JOHN N. B. AGENCY:
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
CHARLES MCLAUGHLAN, GEORGE THOMAS, THOMAS BIRD, R. N. } Esquires.
I. WOODWARD, *Agent.*
Office—Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street, over the Telegraph Office. Aug. 19.

CHARLES W. WELDON,
Attorney at Law & Notary Public
OFFICE—Over Messrs. Ranney, Sturdee & Co Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.
May 23, 1852.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS,
West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 29.

WM. SLEETH,
MANUFACTURER OF MONUMENTS, TABLETS AND
Architectural Ornaments,
IN MARBLE, FREESTONE AND GRANITE,
may 1 DUKE STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B

DOOLEY'S
MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Post Office Building, State Street, Boston,
Terms—ONE DOLLAR per day.

We have obtained the Victory.

KENNAY & SCRIBNER,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS
South side King Square, St. John, N. B.
HAVING taken the First and Second Prizes, and the Diploma for their instruments, at the Provincial Exhibition, beg leave to inform the public that they can supply Pianofortes at the following prices:

Square Front Mahogany Piccolo,	£30	0	0
Rosewood O. G. Piccolo,	35	0	0
Do. Elegant do.	40	0	0
Cottage,	42	0	0
Semi-Cabinet,	45	10	0
Full Cabinet,	50	0	0
Elegant, with French front, tuss legs, and circular bottom,	65	0	0

The whole of the above Instruments are 6 4-3 Octave to A above.

N. B.—All Instruments manufactured by K. & S. will be warranted for three years.

Every description of English and American Pianofortes tuned and repaired. March 18th.

THOMAS GOW,
Plumber and Gass Fitter,
NEXT ADJOINING MERRIT'S BRICK BUILDING,
WATER STREET.

HOUSE and SHIP WATER-CLOSETS; Hot Cold, and Shower BATHS; Forcing, Lifting, Common, and Engine PUMPS; SHIPS' SCUPPERS, &c. &c.,—on the most approved principles LEAD PIPE of all sizes, and SHEET LEAD constantly on hand.

☞ LEAD BENDS made to order.
July 2, 1852. THOMAS GOW.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS! 1854.

Per steamer "Arabia" the Subscriber has received from London a supply of the following SEEDS warranted fresh and true to their kinds:

BEET—Long Blood and early Turnip;
CARROT—Long Orange, Early Horn, White and Yellow Belgian, Long Surrey Altringham;
CABBAGE—Early York, Drumhead, Large Battersea, Green Globe Savoy, Morning Star, King of Cabbages;
CELERY—White Solid;
CUCUMBER—Early Frame, Long Prickley;
CRESS—Double Curled;
LETTUCE—Drumhead, Victoria Cabbage, White Cabbage, Cos;
NASTURTIUM—Red, Crimson and Yellow;
RADISH—Long Salmon, Short Top, Turnip;
TURNIP—Swedish, Laing's Swede, White Flat Yellow Aberdeen, Early Stubble, White Globe;
THYME, Marjoram, Sage, Summer Savory; together with an assortment of FLOWER SEEDS.
May 12, 1854. W. O. SMITH.

MOLASSES! MOLASSES.—Just Received per "Rio Grande from Cienfuegos
10 Hhds } Muscovado Molasses very superior
20 Tierces
10 Barls
March 4, 1853. ROBT. ARMSTRONG

PURE COD-LIVER OIL & LIME—A further supply of this Valuable Medicine received by Steamer from Boston. W. O. SMITH.

Just received ex Sch. Fanny from Boston:
3 BAGS Soft Shell ALMONDS;
60 Boxes, 54 Half Boxes, } Prime Missouri RAISINS.
ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

SOUTH BAY BOOM COMPANY.—Wanted by the above Company, a number of men to work at the South Bay Booms. Apply to [illegible], at South Bay. The highest wages [illegible]
THOS. M'MACKIN, Superintendant.
Aug. [illegible]

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his STONE CUTTING Establishment from Dock Street, to the Premises formerly occupied by the *Hon. E. L. Hazen*, Union street, and immediately opposite the residence of Messrs. Lawton, about twenty rods from his former place of business, and desires of his friends and the public to take notice that he has on hand, in addition to his former Stock, a lot of

MONUMENTS,

varying in price from £3 to £60, suitable for the New Cemetery, or other places of burial in town or country; which he will certainly dispose of at a cheaper rate than any other establishment in the city to parties disposed to make the most of their ready money.

M. FITZGERALD.
St. John, April 29, 1853.

N. B.—All kinds of STONE CUTTING for building and other purposes executed to order at the cheapest possible rates.

May, 1854.

NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING STORE.
SEARS' BRICK BUILDING, NORTH SIDE OF KING STRT.

R. HUNTER,

HAVING Removed his place of Business from the South side of King-street, to his present Stand, and having received per late arrivals from Great Britain and the United States his Spring and Summer Goods, now offers for sale to *Wholesale and Retail Purchasers*, the largest, cheapest, and most varied assortment of Goods ever previously exposed for sale by any Clothing Establishment in this market.

The stock in part consist of—
BROADCLOTHS, Cassimetes, Doeskins, Russel Cords, Alapacas, Moleskins, Homespuns, Tweeds, Cassimets, &c. &c.
VESTINGS—A rich and splendid assortment, in various materials.
The clothing Department comprises
COATS, VESTS, PANTS, in every description of material in use, and of all qualities and prises, Cut in the most fashionable styles, and made up on the premises by the best Workmen the city can supply.
OVERALLS, Oil Clothing.
☞ To the FURNISHING Department particular attention is invited, as it comprises a very general assortment of Shirts, Collars, Shirt Fronts, Neck Ties, Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, Gents' and Ladies' Carpet Bags, Trunks, Umbrellas, Hats, Caps, &c
☞ Gents who would prefer selecting the Cloth and leaving their orders, can have their garments made in the most fashionable style, by the best of workmen, and the shortest notice.
No second price—all Goods marked in plain figures.
☞ Please observe that it is the *Brick Building* you go into.
May 12, 1854. R. HUNTER.

NEW GOODS.

Just received per Ship "Arcadia," and now in course of opening—
LADIES superior Black Cloth BOOTS;
Ladies Spring Instep Merino Walking Boots
Ladies White and Black Satin Slippers;
Ladies Bronze Kid Slippers;
Ladies Black and Bronze "Schottishe" SHOES;
Ladies Enamelled Exhibition Slippers;
Misses Bronze and Black Kid Slippers;
Misses Enamelled Exhibition Slippers;
Misses white and black Satin Slippers;
Misses Cashmere and Prunnella Boots;
Ladies Bronze Kid Polka Boots;
Children's Bronze Kid Shoes;
Children's Boots and Shoes, in great variety;
Gentlemen's Patent Dancing Boots;
Youths' Patent Dancing Pumps;
Boys' Patent Dancing Pumps;
Boys and Youth's Patent Elastic Side Boots.

DOMESTIC WORKS.

The Subscriber would call especial attention to his Gentlemen's Dress BOOTS, City make; also to his Men's Boys' and Youths' BOOTTEES, of every sort required for Town or Country wear Women's and Girl's House SLIPPERS; Children's Boots and Shoes, of various styles.
For sale wholesale and retail.
February, 1854. S. K. FOSTER.

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 and the highest price given for Old Silver.

Elegance and Economy.

PERSONS furnishing house are respectfully invited to examine the Stock of New Styles for this season now opening at HORSFALL & SHERATON'S, "COMMERCE HOUSE," King street.
H. & S. have this season imported very largely of the newest styles of GOODS, suitable for every class of dwellings.
Rich French DAMASKS, Silk and Wool, direct from the looms of Lyons, with Fashionable Trimmings, manufactured expressly to match.
MOREENS and DAMASKS, every colour and style, with suitable Trimmings; Rich gilt Poles and Cornices, warranted to stand the colour, and wear better than anything made here.
Two Setts Rich Satin Drawing Room Chair COVERS.
Utrecht Velvets, for fitting up Steamboat Carriages, &c
Velvet Pile, Tapestry, Brussels, three-ply, Kidderminster, and Scotch CARPETINGS; Hearth Rugs, and door Mats; Floor Oil Cloths, in all the useful widths;
Stair CARPETS and Druggets;
Table Covers and Table Linens;
Sheetings, Towellings, and Osnaburgs
Table Napkins and Doyliess;
Curtain Nets and MUSLINS.
May 12, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having taken out a License as an AUCTIONEER for KING'S COUNTY, takes this method to inform the Public that anything entrusted to his care will receive the best attention, with moderate Terms. J. D. MABEE.
Hampstead Village, K. C., Sept. 29, 1854.

South Bay Boom Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Assessment of Ten Shillings per Share on the Capital Stock of the SOUTH BAY BOOM COMPANY is required to be paid in at the Office of the Company at Indian Town, within thirty days.
By order. THOS. McMACKIN, *Treasurer*
September 22, 1854.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire and Life Insurance Company,
Instituted in 1836.
Incorporated by Special Acts of Parliament.
Capital, Two Millions Sterling.
Unlimited liability of the Stockholders of the Company.
Subscribed Capital, £1,500,000.

Instalments called in,	£197,197	10	0
Accumulated funds,	346,972	4	9
	£544,169	14	9

THE 18th annual General Meeting of this company was held at Liverpool on the 16th Feb'ry last, when the following Report of the business of the Company during the past year was submitted:—

"The increase in the Fire Insurance Business must be satisfactory to the Proprietors, as shewing the rapid and safe progress which the Company is making. The receipts for the first year have increased considerably over those of 1852, while the losses have materialy diminished.

	1852.	1853.
Receipts,	£98,654	£113,612
Loss. s,	59,091	42,846
Profits,	£39,563	£70,766

These results show, notwithstanding the very numerous and destructive fires that have occurred both in this country and especially in America, that great caution has been exercised in taking risks, on the part of those on whose judgement the Directors must necessarily in a great measure rely. The reserved fund now amounts to £143,312.

The Officers for the current year at Liverpool are:

TRUSTEES:
SIR THOMAS BERNARD BROCK, Bart., M. P.
ADAM HODSON, Esq., S. H. THOMPSON, Esq.

DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL:
T. Brocklebank, Esquire, *Chairman.*
Francis Haywood, Esq., } *Deputy Chairmen.*
Joseph C. Ewart, Esq., }

Thomas Booth, Esq.,	Harold Littledale, Esq
Francis C. Braun, Esq.,	William Lowe, "
William Earle, Esq.,	Alex. McGregor, "
George Grant, Esq.,	John Marriott, "
Francis A. Hamilton, Esq.	Thomas Sellar, "
Thomas Haigh, Esq.,	Charles Saunders, "
Robert Higgin, Esq.,	John Swainson, "
Jas. Aspinal Tobin, Esq.,	George Holt, "
Geo. H. Lawrence, Esq.,	Hugh Hornby, "

SWINTON BOULT, Esq., *Secretary.*

The Agents at St. John, N. B., begs the attention of parties desirous of effecting Insurance against Fire on their property, to the position of the Company, as shewn from the foregoing extract from the annual report, and to the important fact that every Shareholder of the Company is liable to the extent of his means for claims on the Company.

EDWARD ALLISON, } AGENTS.
ADAM JACK, } St. John, N. B.
August 18, 1854.

S. K. Foster's
HOME MANUFACTURES,
For Spring and Summer Trade.

GENTLEMEN'S best Walking BOOTS—English Leather;
Boys' Calf and Kip BOOTS;
Youths' Calf, Kip, and Grain BOOTS;
Gentlemen's Patent Wellington Dress BOOTS
Gentlemen's Elastic Side Walking Boots;
Gentlemen's Patent Calf Elastic Side Dress BOOTS;
Boys' and Youths' Patent Elastic Side Boots;
Boys and Youths' Calf, Kip, Patent and Grain BOOTTEES;
Gentlemen's Calf, Patent, Kip and Grain *Bottees*;
Misses' and Children's Patent and Fancy Boots and Shoes;
Women's and Girls' Strong BUSKINS;
Women's Cheap House SLIPPERS.
Wholesale and Retail.
April 7. S. K. FOSTER

Dedicated by Special Authority to the Queen of England.

In Parts at 1s. 3d., and Divisions, handsomely bound in Morocco cloth, gilt, 9 4-2

The British Colonies,

THEIR HISTORY, EXTENT, CONDITION, AND RESOURCES!
Illustrated with Maps of each possession, and Portraits of the most celebrated Promoters and Defenders of the Colonial Empire of Great Britain.

Adapted for the use of Statesmen, Merchants, Manufacturers, and intending Emigrants, containing the best authenticated statesments relating to the geography, geology, climate, animal and vegetable kingdoms, character, customs and social state; religion, education and crime; agriculture, manufactures, mines, and fisheries; the most recent official details concerning the population, government, taxation, and expenditure, imports and exports customs' duties shipping, defences, staple products, live stock, cultivated and waste lands, banks, coins, paper money, weights and measures, wages, &c., with a copious Colonial Gazetteer, and every description of useful and interesting information.

BY R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ., Editor of "The Illustrated Atlas, and Modern History of the World."

It has been deemed that full and correct information concerning the Extent, Condition, and Resources of the British Colonies would be acceptable to all classes of the community, and strengthen the natural ties arrising from Kindred Common Origin, and Language.

Published by JOHN TALLIS 160 London. Office in St. John over Kemp & Adams's Market Square.
ROGER HUNTER, Agent.
Saint John, April 21, 1854.

Genevra, Ale, Barley, &c.

Landing from the ships "Barbara" and "Lisbon" from London:—
20 HDS, fine Pale GENEVA;
50 brls. Stout PORTER, "I. W. Bridges & Sons"
50 brls. East India Pale ALE, "Herberts";
2 cases best Bengal Indigo; 4 cases No. 1 Starch;
30 kegs F. and S. F. MUSTARD;
20 do. best Ground Ginger;
4 cases Servants, Friend; 1 cask Nutmegs;
2 cases Liquorice JUICE;
5 casks Pickles, } "Crosse & Blacks.
2 do. Sauces, }
Ex "Selecia from Glasgow:
2 Puns. Campelton WHISKY;
10 hhds. } Fine Pale GENEVA;
10 qr. casks }
20 quarts Wine Bottles; 10 bales bottle Corks;
25 barrels Ewe Pot BARLEY;
5 bales Wrapping PAPER;
75 boxes Tobacco Pipes, } very superior;
25 do. Woodstock, do }
10 casks Washing Soda; 2 do. Blue Vitriol;
1 cask Copperas; 2 brls. Cream Tartar.
For sale by
ROBERT ARMSTRONG,
July 7, No. 7, Dock-street.

NEW PIPER HAGGINES.—Four THOUSAND Papers, by the "Admiral," from Boston. Sold on Sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
March 10.

LEECHES.—1 Case superior LEECHES.—
May 12. S. L. TILLEY.

Poetry.

LAMENT OF THE IRISH MOTHER.

Oh! why did you go when the flowers were springing,
And winter's wild tempests had vanished away,
When the swallow was come, and the sweet lark was singing,
From the morn to the eve of the beautiful day?
Oh! why did you go when the summer was coming,
And the heavens were blue as your own sunny eye,
When the bee on the blossom was drowsily humming—
Mavourneen! mavourneen! oh, why did you die?

My hot tears are falling in agony o'er you,
My heart was bound up in the life that is gone,
Oh, why did you go from the mother that bore you,
Achora, macushla, why leave me alone?
The primrose each hedgerow and dingle is studding;
The violet's breath is on each breeze's sigh,
And the woodbine you loved round your window is budding,
Oh! Maura, mavourneen, why, why did you die!

The harebell is missing your step on the mountain,
The sweet briar droops for the hand that it loved,
And the hazel's pale tassels hang over the fountain,
That springs in the grove where so often you roved.
The hawthorn's pearls fall as though they were weeping,
Upon the low grave, where your cold form doth lie,
And the soft dews of evening there longest lie sleeping—
Mavourneen, mavourneen, oh, why did you die?

The meadows are white with the low daisy's flower,
And the long grass is glistening in the rays of the sun;
And from his green nest in the ivy-grown tower,
The sweet robin sings till the long day is done.
Oh, on to the sea the bright river is flowing,
There is not a stain on the vault of the sky;
But the flowers on your grave in the radiance are glowing—
Your eyes cannot see them. Oh! why did you die?

Mavourneen, I was not alone in my sorrow,
But he whom you loved has soon followed his bride!
His young heart could break with its grief, and to-morrow,
They'll lay him to rest in the grave by your side.
My darling, my darling the judgment alighted,
Upon the young branches, the blooming and fair;
But the dry, leafless stem, which the lightning had blighted,
Stands lonely and dark in the sweet summer air.

When the bright shining stars through my window are beaming,
I dream in my madness that you're by my side,
With your long golden curls on your white shoulders streaming,
And the smile that came warm from your loving heart's tide;
I hear your sweet voice fitful melodies singing;
I wake but to hear the low wind's whispered sigh,
And your vanishing tones through my silent home ringing,
As I cry in my anguish—Oh! why did you die?

Achora, machree, you are ever before me—
I can scarce see the Heaven to which you are gone,
So dark are the clouds of despair which roll o'er me,
Oh! pray for me, pray at the MIGHTY ONE'S throne!
Oh! plead that the chain of my bondage may sever,
That to thee and our FATHER my freed soul may fly,
Oh! the cry of my spirit for ever and ever,
Shall be—Oh! mavourneen, why, why did you die?

Miscellany.

PAPAL INFLUENCE IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—Our contemporary the *Commercial Advertiser*, publishes the following singular document, which he says is a literal translation of an article published in the organ of the Papal Government at Rome on the 13th October last. If such an article were really published as stated, the strict censorship of the press in the Papal dominions affords incontrovertible evidence that it contains the sentiments of Pius IX, and bespeaks the determination of "His Holiness" to bring whatever spiritual power he may possess in Canada to bear upon our political institutions and temporal interests. The insolent and mendacious terms of this Papal manifesto are utterly unworthy of serious attention; while the audacious attempt of an Italian priestly-potentate—"by the grace of" French bayonets—to interfere with the political relations and institutions of the people of British America, affords abundant evidence that spiritual despotism—Papal infallibility—is absolutely inconsistent and incompatible with political and social freedom; and that excepting, happily for the human race, in its power, Rome remains unchanged. It is only physical weakness which restrains it from enforcing its principles, as of old, with the rack and the *auto da fe!*

"The hearts of the faithful have been sorely grieved by a generally credited report, that the eminently religious land of Canada is to be engulphed in the pestilential Colonies of England in North America. In fact, that faithful, pure, and Catholic Canada is to be joined to four Infidel Provinces, belonging to—oh, enormous lie—the *Mother* Country. In calling England infidel, we wrong the Turk and the Hindoo, for they honestly, and without hypocrisy, deny Christ, and his Holy Saints, and decently permit the Apostolical Church to govern itself in their land. But England lyingly calling itself Christian, has been for more than three centuries the accursed enemy of Catholic truth and virtue. The Canadian people are represented to be the purest in life and faith of any of the sons of our Holy Church. Our persecutors, the English, even admit their sanctity, charity, and purity of life. The Canadians honor and reverence their spiritual directors, never treating them with the insolent familiarity so revolingly witnessed in the United States; but looking upon them as their true fathers, leading them from earthly simplicity and purity to eternal beauitude in Heaven. The comparison of these religious virtues, with the cold, formal, faithless, observance of their heretical rulers, has excited English malignity. The Catholic Church has now the whole power in Canada, and there can be no degree of opposition on its part that would not be justifiable against so vile and sacrilegious an attempt to place God's pure children beneath the iron rule of the sons of Hell.—In Malta, the English have perilled the souls of the faithful, by permitting the foulest slanders on the Church of Christ to be published, and when the Catholic Council of that Island passed just and salutary laws—approved and counselled by the Holy Chair—necessary to preserve the faith of the people from open insult and pollution, that Godless Government (*Governo senza Dio*) forbade their being carried into effect. Like a pestilence passing thro the land, the faithless and perfidious sons of Britain carry with them vile heretical books and tracts, which, like the seductions of Satan himself, are made to seem sweet to the unsuspecting, until vile poison prostrates body and soul to feed Hell with its wretched victims! Canada, faithful Canada, an not be lost!"

CRIMES OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA.

"Like Ivan the IV., Peter I. murdered his son by poison and bleeding. Thus Alexis conspired against his father on account of his intended marriage with Catherine, the wife of a Swedish dragoon, the mistress of Marshal Sheremetiff and of Menshikof; and, indeed, when Empress, she continued her scandalous life.—She had a love affair with Moens de la Croix, and after the death of Peter, she lived with Rievenvolder and Sapietra. Anne and Elizabeth, her two daughters by Peter, were doubly the children of adultery, as the first wife of Peter and the children of Catherine were living at the time of their birth. Peter accused his first wife, Eudoxine Lapukhin, of being connected with Glebof, whom he impaled, and then went himself to the place of execution to insult him, but Glebof spit in his face. Moens de la Croix lost his head on the block, and Peter led Catherine the day after to see the corpse of her lover. He also went to the execution of Miss Hamilton, who had killed the child she had by him, going for the purpose of inspiring her with courage to die. Compelling his favorites to assist him, he cut off the heads of the rebellious Streltz, (Russian Janissaries,) and with the help of his German surgeon, dissected their bodies. Orlof, who displayed great courage when about to be executed, was the only Streltz who received pardon; he became the founder of the well-known family of that name. The Empress Anne lived with Biren, the grandson of a Curlandish groom, who directed the Government. Elizabeth came to the throne, thanks to Lestog, the French surgeon, and had for her lovers a Voronzof, a Chevalier d'Esn, a Rasomoussky, to whom she was secretly married, and all her pages. She continued the political inquisition, and sent to prison Ivan, whom she had before presented to the people as her successor. Catherine II. had a Silva, and Soltykof, for her lovers, when her husband was still living. She became, assisted by the Princess Dashkof, a revolutionist, a conspirator, in order as she said, 'to have a little power, for rendering the poor people happy.' Dr. Kruse prepared the *strong potion* for Peter III., but this not working quick enough, Prince Bariatinski, Potemkin, and Orlof strangled the Holstein prince, then Russian Emperor, and the Princess of Anhalt (Catherine) became the Empress of Russia, and the mistress of Orlof, Potemkin, and others. Two years afterwards, the unhappy Ivan, II. was assassinated in the dungeon of Shlusselburgh. Paul, the son of Catherine and Soltykof, was strangled by Zouboff, Bennigsen, Orlof, and others, his son Alexander having had a hand in the conspiracy. The Grand Duke Constantine killed two women in Strelna, the one by trying his little cannon how it would fire, the other by delivering her up to his officers and soldiers, in order to punish her for her fidelity to her husband! He killed the husband of another woman in Berlin, and received an order to quit Prussia. He himself fell a sacrifice to the *cholera!* Nicholas has many illegitimate children; but adultery is overlooked in Russia, at least in the Head of the Church."

"POOH-POOH!"

There is a class of surly gentlemen in every community whose delight is to throw cold water on ardent projectors, and save the people from deluding themselves with extravagant views of human improvement. It is always *Pooh-Pooh*, with them. They are always down on something. There is not one of the important inventions and extensions of power of the past wonderful age, which has not had to struggle against the chilling philosophy of Mr. Pooh-Pooh. History is full of the instances in which he has condemned, as impracticable and absurd, proposals which have ultimately, in spite of him, borne the fairest fruit. Gas-lighting was referred to Sir Humphrey Davy and Wollaston, as the two men best qualified to judge of its feasibility; but Pooh-Pooh was at their elbow, to insinuate all sorts of objections and difficulties, and they pronounced against an article of domestic utility, which is now used everywhere. It was all that steam navigation could do to get over Pooh-Pooh's opposition. Even James Watt, who had in a measure made the steam-engine, gave way to the whispers of Pooh-pooh regarding its use in vessels. Sir Joseph Banks was applied to by some enthusiastic advocate of this application; when, under the inspiration of Pooh-Pooh, who stood beside him, he said: 'It is pretty plain, sir; but there is just one little point overlooked—that steamengine requires a firm basis on which to work.' He sent away the men under the disgrace of this pity, and, we suppose, thought no more of the matter, till he heard of steamers playing regularly on the Hudson and the Clyde, without the firm basis to work upon.

When Pooh-Pooh, first heard of some persons were so mad as to think of carriages being drawn by steam by rails at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, he was indignant, and set himself to prove, which he did entirely to his own satisfaction, that the carriages would not go at anything like that speed—if drawn to it, the wheels would merely spin on their axles, and the carriages would stand stock-still. He was sincerely anxious that this should prove the case, and we may imagine his feelings when the plan was realized with the effect contemplated by its projectors. The same unsanguine gentleman lectured to prove that steamers would never cross the Atlantic. Some people wished, hoped, prayed that they might cross the Atlantic; he indulged in a calm happy belief that they never would. Here, too, he underwent the mortification of defeat.

He is apt to be rather shabby, afterwards, about his false promises and prophecies.—When the Crystal Palace was projected, and Pooh-Pooh was consulted, he said it would never stand the winds, quickly tumble down, like a card. Afterwards, when this hope of his—for his inauspicious views are always founded upon hopes—was proved by the event to be fallacious, he explained the matter away; he had only said that, unless made of the requisite strength it would fall! He does not like to be reminded of his false predictions, but it is seldom he has to suffer in that way; for, when a great and useful novelty has been successfully accomplished, the public generally confines its thoughts to its honored author, taking but little heed of Mr. Pooh-Pooh, and his now vain prognostications—who, on his part, seldom then goes beyond a few quiet nibbles at the grandeur of the achievement.

The external aspect of Pooh-pooh is hard and repelling. He has a firm, well set, satisfied air, as much as to say; 'Don't speak to me about that, sir.'

We are afraid that this is beginning to be rather an unpleasant world for Mr. Pooh-Pooh. It goes too fast for him. So many of his hopelessnesses have been falsified by events, that he must fall himself a little out of credit. Then his own constant sense of disappointment! To find novelty getting in on, as it were in spite of his ominous leakings, must be a sad pain to his spirit, cold and congealed as it is. One day it is from steamers, another day it is a mighty city set like a gem in the delta of the Mississippi, and reflecting its beauty in the glassy waves of the Ohio. He assured the world no such things could be. We feel sorry for Pooh-Pooh, and drop him.

IRISH WIT.—An Irish boy, who was trying hard to get a place, denied that he was Irish. 'I don't know what you mean by not being an Irishman,' said the gentleman who was about hiring him, 'but this I know, you were born in Ireland.' 'Och, your honor, if that's all youself blame to think. Suppose your old cat should have kittens in the oven, would they be loaves of bread?' The boy got the place.

THE WAY TO WOO.—The monstrous tyrant, Henry VIII., was so little prone to shilly shally, that he married his wives first and wooed them afterwards.

HOW TO GET HONEY FROM BEES WITHOUT SMOKING.—Mr. M'Leod, head gardener at Altyre, has introduced a system in the management of bees into this part of the country, which bids fair to supersede entirely the long-practised plan of smoking hives at the time of harvest, and destroying the bees. Mr. M. has succeeded in obtaining a larger quantity of honey from a giving number of hives and of better quality than ordinary, without the loss of any of the bees. The multiplying process, too, goes on as uninterruptedly as under the old mode. In one week there were no fewer than six top swarms added to the former number of stools. Mr. M. used various shapes and kinds of hives. One which may be regarded as a model, made from one seen by Lady Gordon Cumming, in the Great Exhibition—is of wood, painted green, and of a cottage shape. It has glass panes in different parts, through which, on removing a shutter, the bees may be seen working. At the upper part behind, a hinged board opens and shows six bell glasses, which hold about three pounds of honey each. The bees have access to these glasses through a small aperture in the board over which they are set, and as the honey is deposited here first, the bees work downwards, and when the glasses are full, they can be removed and emptied at pleasure. When they are replaced a fresh supply of honey is again deposited. Although this process goes on so as to leave the hive very little for winter provision, Mr. M. says he never had occasion to feed the bees. He assured us of the seemingly anomalous fact that the larger the hive and the greater the number of bees—the less sustenance through the winter do they require. The same process, slightly varied goes on with the ordinary skeps. There is a small hole made in the top of the straw hive, on which a lath box 8 1-2 inches square and 6 inches deep, with a bit of window glass in front, is set. When this box, which will contain about 14lb of honey, is full it is removed, and emptied, and filled a second time; 28 lbs, and sometimes 32 lbs. of the finest virgin honey may be thus abstracted from the hive in a season, still leaving as much in the body of the skep as will be sufficient maintenance to the bee through the winter. Smaller hives have smaller boxes; the quantity of honey taken of course is proportioned to the strength of the hive. Every precaution is adopted, by facilities for observation, that no abstraction of honey, beyond what the industrious communities can afford, takes place.

THE "KNOW NOTHINGS."

We do not belong to this association, and "know nothing" of it except from common report. Our information may, therefore, be incorrect, or at least imperfect; but assuming that public opinion does justice to the views and purposes by which the association is actuated, we incline to the opinion that a stern necessity called it into existence, and requires its continuance.

It will be readily admitted that all secret societies are liable to be abused to bad purposes, and especially political organizations whose proceedings are secret, because they are not restrained by the wholesome check of public opinion; and hence the individual members are not so essentially controlled by regard to their reputation as they would be if what they propose to do was subjected to public animadversion. "Know-Nothingism" may, therefore, be an evil, or may become one of great magnitude by the abuse of power; but, on the other hand, it may, if directed by right motives, effect great good, and counteract evils of the greatest magnitude; and evils, too, for which we know no other remedy.

If we are rightly informed, the association has been got up to counteract the political influence of Romanism, by resisting the political elevation of foreigners. It does not propose to exclude from office or authority, legislative or executive, Romanists as such, but only foreigners. Yet, as the great body of Romanists, in this country, are emigrants from Europe, it cannot be denied that the exclusion of foreigners will necessarily affect the Roman Catholic Church more than other Churches; and this, so far from being a political evil, may be shown to be necessary to the conservation and perpetuation of civil and religious liberty. And hence it may be asserted, with great propriety, that an organization such as the "Know Nothings" constitute, is essential to the welfare of our country, and as the only adequate means of counteracting Romanism; the most secret and the most formidable association that human ingenuity ever devised, and which, from its very nature is, and cannot cease to be, hostile to the principles of civil and religious liberty.

That the Roman Catholic Church is a secret society, directed by its hierarchy—absolutely controlled by its priesthood to a degree which has never been exercised by the leaders of any political party in this or any other country—is evident by its religious creed, and its practice everywhere.—The confessional is a secret tribunal, before which every member of the Church is required to make known, not only every immoral action, but every thought and purpose of the heart, upon pain of incurring the anathema of the Church, which is equivalent to a sentence of eternal damnation. The secresy of this tribunal is not only admitted by the Church, but gloried in. Even the priest dare not reveal what is extracted from the penitent under the seal of confession, unless he be authorized to divulge it by Church authority.

This will not be denied, we presume; but this is not all. The priest is thus put in possession of secrets which enable him to hold his penitent under secret obligations which he dare not violate. The priest, as we have said, is bound to secresy, but may be released by his superiors from the obligation, and always will be, as he always has been so released, when the good of the Church requires it. The penitent must have been a very correct man in all his relations, if his confession does not place him absolutely in the power of his priest, even in regard to his worldly interests; but in regard to his spiritual interests his absolute dependence on his confessor is unquestionable. He has been taught to believe that priestly absolution is essential to his salvation, and what is still worse, that the validity and efficacy of this absolution depend upon the secret intention of the priest who administers or pronounces it, so that it is pronounced with all formality, and according to the established formula of the Church, it is wholly unavailing unless the priest has a "*right intention*" in the exercise of his functions.

The penitent is, therefore, wholly in the power of the priest; for, although his confessor may go through all the outward form of receiving his confession and giving absolution, yet he must be lost—for ever lost—if his priest has not been so conciliated as to exercise a right intention in his own mind. This is the doctrine of the Church as laid down by the so-called holy, infallible Council of Trent, the last ecumenical council of the Roman Catholic Church.

Now we put it to any man of reason and common sense, if you believed all this; if you believed the priest had all your eternal interests in his power—could send you to heaven or hell, even while he administered the rites of the Church outwardly, by exercising or withholding a secret "right intention" in the administration of the sacraments, or the power of absolution—if you believed in these doctrines of the Church of Rome, would you incur the displeasure of the priest for an earthly consideration? But if not, is not every Roman Catholic under the absolute control of a secret society, by considerations not only of a temporal, but of an eternal weight?

But it may be thought that no sensible man can believe all this! Yet if a man does not believe it he is not a Roman Catholic at all; and why say but such can go to confession, be a member of the Church, receive its sacraments, and yet have no legal authority or political influence, or claim to depend upon going to confession being divine? In Roman Catholic countries the social and political advantages derivable from being upon peaking in the Church, that the only way the Church is made to secure such persons, is, at least once a year, to cut them off from the Church, and then the law in Athiest may be induced to conform to the