SAINT JOHN, N. B. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1844.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 9. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 2.

THE CHRONICLE

is published every Friday afternoon, by DUNCAN & CO., at their office in the brick building corner of Prince William and Church streets.

TERMS—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.—When sent by mail, 2s. 6d. extra.

Any person forwarding the names of six responsible subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.

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

All letters, communications, &c., must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid; except at the option of the publisher.

Weekly Almanack.

	SEPT.		R. Sun.	S. Moon	R.	W
14	Saturday,	- -	5 48	6 12	6 56	0 15
15	Sunday,	- -	5 50	6 10	7 35	0 52
16	Monday,	- -	5 51	6 9	8 18	1 40
17	Tuesday,	- -	5 52	6 8	9 4	2 25
18	Wednesday,	- -	5 54	6 6	10 3	3 [illegible]
19	Thursday,	- -	5 55	6 5	11 11	4 [illegible]
20	Friday,	- -	5 56	6 4	morn	6 [illegible]

First Quarter 19th, 3h. 13m. morning.

THE HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

OFFERS to insure every description of property against loss or damage by Fire, on reasonable terms. This company has been doing business for more than twenty-five years, and during that period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured in any instance to resort to a court of justice.

The Directors of the company are Elphalet Terry, James H. Wills, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, junr.; Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntington, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward.

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary.

The subscriber having been duly appointed as Agent for the above company, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire for all descriptions of property in this city, and throughout the Province on reasonable terms. Conditions made known, and every information given, on application to JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st March, 1844.

☞ The above is the first agency established by this company in St. John.

Insurance & Assurance

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Etna Insurance Company, and the Protection Insurance Company, of Hartford, (Conn.)

THE undersigned Agent for the above Companies, continues to effect Insurance on Buildings, finished or unfinished, Stores, Merchandize, Mills, Ships, while in port or on the stocks, and on Freight or choice of Insurable personal property against

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution of equal good standing.

The course pursued by these Companies, in transacting their business, and in the adjustment and payment of Losses, is liberal and prompt. And by order of the respective Boards of Directors, the undersigned Agent is authorized, in all cases of disputed claims, under policies issued by him, on which suits may be instituted to accept service of process, and enter appearance for his principals, in the Courts of this Province, and abide the decision thereon.

Terms made known, and if accepted, policies issued to applicants without delay.

Life Assurance.

The "United Kingdom Life Assurance Company of London, and the National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society," of London, continue to effect assurance, upon highly favourable terms.

Blanks furnished gratis, and every information given as respects either department, by application at the Insurance Agency, Melick's Brick Building, Market square.

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

St. John, November 3, 1843.

☞ **Notice.**

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of E. L. JARVIS & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to the said Firm are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers, or to G. R. JARVIS, Esq. their Attorney, at whose Office the Books and Accounts are left for adjustment.

R. L. JARVIS.
EDWARD L. JARVIS.

St. John, June 27, 1844.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of Thomas Sandall & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to the said Firm are requested to make payment to Thomas Sandall.

THOMAS SANDALL.
CATHARINE SANDALL.

St. John, August 3, 1844.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR CUTTING, **and curling Saloon.**

Corner of King and Germain streets, St. John, N. B.

W. F. Brooks

WOULD respectfully inform the Public, that he still continues at his old stand, Foster's corner, where he offers his professional services to them as usual, and every attention will be observed in cutting Hair in the most fashionable style.

His shop has lately been fitted up in a good style for the better accommodation of customers, and as he intends not to be surpassed by any of his profession, and a strict attention to business, he will merit the patronage of the public.

Attention paid to the cutting of Children's Hair

WIGS made in a fashionable and superior manner.

Ladie's CURLS and FRIZETTES on hand.

N. B. Razors put in complete order.

Always on hand an assortment of PERFUMERY and Fancy Goods in his line.

June 21.

"PROTECTION"
Insurance Company of Hartford.
SAINT JOHN AGENCY.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Company, will attend to the Renewal of Policies issued by the late Agent, W. H. SCOVIL, Esquire, as also to effecting new Insurances against Fire, on Houses, Furniture, Merchandise, Ships on the stocks and in harbour, &c.

A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*

THE FIRST PRODUCTIONS IN THE WORLD FOR
The Hair! the Skin!! and the Teeth!!

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

is universally acknowledged to be the ONLY ARTICLE that will effectually *produce* and *restore* Hair, (including WHISKERS, MOUSTACHIOS, and EYEBROWS,) prevent it from falling off or turning grey, free it from scurf and dandriff, and render it delightfully soft, silky, curly and glossy.

Caution!—Numerous *pernicious* compounds are universally sold as "MACASSAR OIL." To ensure the real article, see that the bottle is enclosed in a wrapper, (a steel engraving of exquite workmanship) on which are engraved "*ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL*," in two lines.

*** To further insure the genuine article, see that the words "*Rowland's Macassar Oil*" are engraved on the back of the envelope nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,028 letters,—WITHOUT THIS SCRAP IS SPURIOUS.

Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.; Family Bottles (equal to four small) 10s. 6d., and double that size 21s. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

This elegant and fragrant preparation thoroughly eradicates all *Pimples, Spots, Blotches, Redness, Tan, Freckles*, and other defects of the skin; heals *Sunburns, Stings of Insects*, and reduces inflammation. It imparts a youthful roseate hue to the most bilious complexion, and renders the Arms, Hands, and Neck, transparently fair and delightfully soft and smooth.

It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing Wash, during travelling, or exposure to the sun, dust, or dry piercing winds, and after the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies. Gentlemen will find it peculiarly grateful after shaving in allaying the irritation of the skin.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,
OR, PEARL DENTIFRICE,

A FRAGRANT WHITE POWDER of Oriental Herbs. It eradicates Tartar and decayed spots from the Teeth, preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a Pearl-like whiteness, and fixes the teeth firmly in the gums. Being an Anti-scorbutic, it eradicates the scurvy from the Gums; strengthens, braces, and renders them of a healthy red. It removes unpleasant tastes from the mouth, which often remain after fevers, taking medicine, &c. and imparts *sweetness* and *perfume* to the breath.

Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

Rowland's
ESSENCE OF TYRE,
Or, IMPERIAL DYE,

Changes Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c. to a beautiful Brown or Black.

Price 4s.; 7s. 6d.; 10s. 6d., and 21s. per bottle

Rowland's Alsana Extract,

Immediately relieves the most violent *Tooth ache, Gum-biles*, and *Swelled Face*.

Price 2s. 9d.; 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

Observe! To protect the public from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's stamps have authorised the Proprietor's signature to be engraved on the Government stamp, thus—

A. Rowland & Son, 20, *Hatton Garden*,

Which is affixed to the Kalydor, Odonto, and Alsana. None of these are genuine without the stamp.

Beware of Imitations! composed of the most pernicious and trashy ingredients, and which are frequently pressed upon the unwary as "GENUINE," and under the lure of *being cheap*. Be sure to ask for "Rowland's Articles."

☞ Sold by Dr. W. Livingstone, *St. John, N. B.*, and by every Perfumer and Chemist throughout the civilized world. *June 9, 1843.*

NEW AND CHEAP
Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the Inhabitants of this Province generally, that in connexion with his Retail Shoe Store, he has commenced an establishment for the manufacture of every description of BOOTS and SHOES that may be required for City and Country wear, and has now on hand ready for sale—A large variety of Gentlemen's Dress *BOOTS*, Waking & stout *BOOTS* &c.

Light Pump Soled BOOTS, Heavy Boots for Lumbermen; Pumps, Walking Shoes, Boy's shoes and Boots, Women's Shoes of various qualities, &c. *with a general variety of New Work stored daily*

All of which, together with any sort which may be manufactured hereafter, the subscriber offers for sale at the *Same Prices* for which the *same quality of Goods* can be purchased, either at *Boston or New York*.

N. B.—Country dealers supplied on Favourable Terms.

S. K. FOSTER.
March 22. *King & Germain Streets.*

PORK, BEEF, &c.

200 BARRELS Mess PORK:
20 do. Clear do.; 60 do. Prime do.
80 Barrels Prime BEEF;
100 Barrels TAR; 10 casks SEAL OIL;
Just received and for sale by
JOHN ROBERTSON.
200 Hogsheads Prime Retailing MOLASSES.
Apply as above. July 5.

AUGUST 9, 1844.

PER brig *Mary*, from Belfast:—25 Boxes Glenfield's best White SOAP; 25 do. Brown ditto.
August 9. ARCH'BD. HEGAN.

Miscellany.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

(*From the Belfast Commercial Chronicle May 1842.*)

A Physician of Rotterdam, in a communication to the *Universal Magazine and Review*, dated August 18, 1791, proposes a very simple cure for this dreadful malady and mentions instances in which it had been eminently successful; and as this article comes to us from the hands of a respectable correspondent, with the addition of recent and well authenticated instances of cure under the remedy indicated it seems incumbent upon us to make it *better known*.

Take the yolks of three hen eggs, and as much olive oil as will fill three half egg shells, put this together in a frying-pan, over a gentle fire, and let it be continually stirred with a knife until it becomes a conserve or thick jelly. The person who is bitten must take this dose for two successive days, after he has fasted *six* hours from both food and drink, which he must also do for six hours after it has been taken. The sooner this is done the better as the effect is uncertain if not administered within nine days, though instances have been known of cure under this treatment after five weeks had expired. When there is a wound it must be scratched open twice a day with a pen of firewood for nine successive days and dressed every time with some of the above composition. To an animal that has been bitten of what kind soever, a double portion must be given, remembering to keep it from food and drink six hours before and six hours after. From the various instances of cure adduced to prove the efficacy of the remedy, we shall select two of those, which come to us authenticated by the signatures of respectable persons on whom we can rely.- A woman was bitten by a mad cat, which fastened on her hand with such determined ferocity, with teeth and claws, that it was necessary to cut its throat before it could be disengaged. The woman took the remedy and felt no bad consequences; but the man who killed the cat, and who was but slightly scratched, declined the dose as unnecessary, and died of hydrophobia. A man named Leary had several animals bitten by a mad dog, and among the rest a goat. In order to prove the efficacy of the remedy, he gave the dose to all but the goat; soon after the goat went mad, but the rest showed no symptoms of hydrophobia. It is also stated that even when administered too late to save the life of a patient, it has great effect in alleviating his sufferings. Two instances are furnished in which the dose was given six weeks after the persons had been bitten, and after strong symptoms of hydrophobia had been manifested. In both cases a large quantity of blackish matter resembling curdled blood, was discharged from the stomach, and the patients drank freely of water, the offer of which had before thrown them into convulsons, but both the men died. Considering that it might secure more confidence to the preparation recommended, the writer proceeds to mention the virtues of olive oil simply considered. A drop of it applied to the part stung by a bee or wasp soon removes the pain and swelling; and it is well known that olive oil when applied to the bite of a viper prevents any bad consequences, and will even effect a cure after the effects of the venom have become apparent. It had formerly been thought necessary to make use of viper oil or olive oil in which a viper had died to cure the bite of that animal; but in 1731 William Oliver a viper catcher living at Bath, addressed himself to the college of Physicians in London, and offered to give proof in his own person that Oil of Olives alone had power to effect a cure.—The offer was accepted and a reward of £50 promised him if the results were satisfactory. At the appointed time the man who was about 70 years of age, came with his wife, and suffered himself to be bitten by a viper in the hand and thumb. The venom soon began to operate, and his hand and other parts of his body swelled to such a degree that they were obliged to rip the seams to get his clothes off.—The wife then made a considerable quantity of the oil warm, and rubbed the affected and swollen parts with it, giving him also at intervals a spoonful of oil inwardly till the swelling and other symptoms began to abate, and she knew that the power of the venom was overcome. He was then laid on a couch and made warm, when he fell into a gentle sleep accompanied by a mild perspiration. After six or seven hours he appeared quite well, rose up, and after he had taken something to refresh himself, to the surprise and satisfaction of all the gentlemen present, the viper catcher and his wife took their leave and returned home very well satisfied with their recompense.

There are more calamities in the world arising from love than from hatred.

If you can afford it postpone everything to do a service for the deserving and unfortunate.

Cheerfulness keeps up a kind of daylight in the mind, and fills the soul with a steady and perpetual serenity.

THE SEXTON.

BY ELLEN COOK.

"None is the fame most blazoned of all,
None is the goodliest trade;
Never was banner so wide as the pall,
Nor sceptre so feared as the spade."

This was the lay of the Sexton grey,
King of the Churchyard he
While the wonderful knell of the tolling bell
Chimes in with his burden of glee.

He dons a doublet of sober brown,
And a hat of slouching felt,
The mattock is over his shoulder thrown,
And the heavy keys clink at his belt.
The dark damp vault now echoes his tread,
While his song rings merrily out,
With a cobweb canopy over his head,
And coffins falling about.
His foot may cross the full fed worms,
His hand may grasp a shroud,
His gaze may rest on skeleton forms,
Yet his tones are high and loud.
He digs the grave, and his chaunt will break,
As he gazes a fathom deep—
"Whoever lies in the bed I make
I warrant will soundly sleep.
He piles the sod, he raises the stone,
He clips the cypress tree;
But whatever his task, he plied alone,—
No fellowship holds he.
For the Sexton grey is a scaring loon,
His name is linked with death;—
The children at play, should he cross the way,
Will pause with faltering breath,
They herd together a frightened host,
And whisper with lips all white—
"See, see! 'tis he, that sends the Ghost
To walk the world at night!"
The old men mark him with fear in their eye
At his labour 'mid skulls and dust;
They hear him chaunt—"The young may die,
But we know the aged must."
The rich will frown as his duty goes on—
"Though broad your lands may be,
Six narrow feet to the beggar I mete,
And the same shall serve for ye!"
The ear of the strong will turn from his song,
And beauty's cheek will pale—
"Out, out," cry they, "what creature will stay
To list thy croaking tale?"
On the Sexton grey is a mortal of dread,
None like to see him come near,—
The orphan thinks on a father dead,
The widow, a husband dear,
All shudder to hear his bright axe clink,
Uptorning the hollow bone;
No mate will share his toil or his care,
His works are carouses alone.
By night or by day—this, this is his lay—
"None is the goodliest trade,
Never was banner so wide as the pall,
Nor sceptre so feared as the spade!"

THE GREAT NEWCASTLE AND KENILWORTH BATTLE.—The events of the last few months had taught the King how transient was popular favour; and those even of the last few days had brought still more painfully home to his conviction the little dependence to be placed on vows of fealty, which were as easily broken as they had been enthusiastically proffered. Perplexed, harrassed, scarcely knowing whom to trust and whom to suspect, Richard became a prey to those excitable feelings—that distressing paralysis which so often results from the union of too vigorous mental powers with a corporeal frame of little bodily strength. Weak in constitution, and subject to that nervous irritability which is its invariable accompaniment, with so much, too, of real anxiety to distract his thoughts, so much of paramount importance to absorb the attention of a mind peculiarly susceptible and anxious it is no marvel that, as the monarch sought repose upon his couch on the eve of the approaching contest, fearful dreams and harrowing thoughts should have interrupted a rest which, under the most favorable auspices could scarcely have been tranquil and unbroken. He awoke, agitated, dispirited, unrefreshed, "before the chaplains were ready to officiate, or the breakfast was prepared." Prostrated in mind and body, bemoaning the direful consequences which must result to the realm from the approaching struggle whichever party might gain the victory, and acting under the influence of that morbid feeling which results from overwrought nervous excitement, he unhesitatingly communicated to his trusty attendants, who on entering his tent, found him agitated, pale, and depressed the simple cause of that lassitude which superstition quickly exaggerated into the appearance of supernatural visions, and subsequent chroniclers, with more indulgence of their imagination than became the simplicity of their task, recorded as a visitation of ghastly forms, forerunners of death, or evil spirits sent to reproach him for his alleged crimes.—*Caroline Halstead's Richard the Third.*

JONATHAN'S FIRST APPEARANCE IN TYPE.—Down I went to the sloop, about the quickest, and I up and told Captain Doolittle all about it. I thought the tarnal critter would a gone off the handle, he larfed so when he saw how nat'ral the picter looked; but he larfed on t'other side of his mouth, I reckon, when he read what I'd said about him in the letter. He got awful wrathy, but I only sat still and took it as if nothin had been the matter. 'Look ahere, Captain Doolittle,' sez I, 'aint editors and printers always amusing one another in print? Don't they call each other all kinds o' names, and then don't they shake hands and come soft sodder over each other when they come face to face? If you have the honor of going about with a man that writes for the newspaperr, you must be an eternal coot if you git mad because he prints that you love cider brandy and eat raw turnips. I can tell you what, you wouldn't find many newspaper chaps that stick to the truth as close as I did. So jest haul in your horns, and I'll write a private letter to Par, and tell him all I said about you was "poetical licence," as the editors call it when they've told a whopper or a little too much truth—for one's as bad as t'other now a days.' 'Wal,' sez he, 'if you'll do that, I'll make up; but it's allfired hard. But I say Jonathan you'll stand treat won't you?' I felt sorry for the critter, and so I went to a grocery with him; and I guess the long nines and the New England rum that I called for set all things in rights in less than no time.—*High Life in New York, by Jonathan Stick.*

THE "NEW RIG."—Mr. H. Dempster, of Kinghorn, the inventor of the "new rig," left Berwick-upon-Tweed, by himself in his far-famed model yacht the Problem, late on the evening of the 31st of July, to steer for Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and although he had neither chart, compass, light, nor even a pump on board, still in the dark he passed inside of the Fern and Coquet Islands, and arrived here early next morning. Such a voyage in so small a vessel must speak in favour of his experiment. The advantages of Mr. Dempster's inventions, which he has published are as follow:—1. the Problem is capable of being made to turn round and round as if on a pivot, without a sail being altered—attention to the shifting of the helm when she takes stern way being all that is necessary to perform the evolution. This manœuvre is well adapted for vessels of war, as broadside after broadside, bow and stern guns, could be discharged without ever having occasion to call a man from his gun to attend the braces. 2.—The vessel can with ease be propelled stern foremost, and tacked and wore in that direction—an excellent manœuvre for backing a vessel clear of dangers suddenly observed a head—viz., a stern board can be given to a square-rigged vessel, or they can be box-hauled, but they cannot be tacked or managed stern the same as the Problem can. 3. It will be seen that the fore and aft triangle sails go round without touching a mast. It is in these sails where the principal advantages rests in rigging. Under them a vessel properly managed will never miss stays in the heaviest sea or in the lightest wind. They are well constructed for lying-to, backing, filling, or box-hauling; and it is his opinion that these two sails may be well applied to the largest sized fishing boats, particularly those that from their size are incapable of being rowed, but obliged to set and haul their lines under sail. 4. The hull of the vessel is angular, being 120 degrees at the central point below. 5. The advantages are—strength, not so liable to stick on a rock, not so liable to break her back on a sand bank, good weatherly qualities, manœuvring in a small compass, &c. The Problem is now lying at Skinner Burn for inspection.—*Newcastle Adv.*

From the Dublin Warder.

DUBLIN PROTESTANT OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION AND REFORMATION SOCIETY.

The above body met on Thursday night in great numbers at the Rotundo—Mr. Crothers in the Chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer. The following sums were acknowledged:—*** The marked thanks of the meeting were passed by acclamation to Lord Viscount Lorton for his continued support of the association.

Several new members were admitted, after which the Secretary read an account of "The Schism in the Papacy," abridged from the *Quarterly Review*. The extract was heard with marked attention.

Mr. Rogers proposed the following resolution:—"Resolved,—That we have heard with considerable interest of the schism in the papacy which at present agitates Germany, and appears to be extending its influence very generally over the Continent; a schism which, originating amongst the Romish priesthood, contemplates the destruction of the abomination of the confessional, the abolition of clerical celibacy, of worshipping in an unknown tongue, and of withholding the cup from the laity; that the influence lent to this movement by a journal so influential as the Quarterly Review must be regarded as most important, and that it is the duty of the members of this association to pray that the spirit of inquiry may reach the ecclesiastics of the apostate Romish schism in Ireland, and induce them to compare their principles with Scripture and with the doctrines of the true and ancient Catholic Church of Ireland, in order that they may thereby be enabled to perceive how far they have departed from primitive truth and apostolic order."

The Rev. T. D. Gregg seconded the resolution, and dwelt at great length, and amid much applause, upon the character of the Roman Catholic Church.

The resolution passed unanimously.

Mr. Harper, of Cork, proposed the next resolution:—"That we have heard with disgust the insolent letter addressed by Dr. MacHale to Sir Robert Peel, Bart.; that it is deplorable to perceive a person who ought to exhibit some of the benefits of extensive reading, so lamentably ignorant as not to know that the branch of the Church of Rome which exists in this country is essentially schismatic, loaded with the guilt of carrying on an unholy war against the ancient and apostolic Church of Ireland, founded by St. Patrick; and that in order that this letter should be answered as it ought to be, it were exceedingly to be desired that Sir Robert should hand it over to some well-instructed Protestant divine, who might be able to expose to the public gaze the fallacies and the presumption which the said letter embodies."

O. A. Tibeaudo, Esq., seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr Cooke, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Tibeaudo then took the chair, the usual thanks were passed, and the meeting was closed with the doxology.

The following address, adopted at the meeting of this association on Thursday week, we were unable for want of space to publish in our last. We feel it the more necessary to publish it now, as the walls of every lane and alley throughout this city have, within the last few days, been placarded with the document to which it is a reply:—

TO THE REPEALERS OF IRELAND.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.—You have addressed the Orangemen of Ireland. We do not answer for that body. We have no authority so to do. Comprising, however, as our association does, almost without exception, the Orangemen of the Irish metropolis, we feel convinced that it is very unlikely that there should be any difference between us and those, whom you have thought it expedient to appeal to. We hope, therefore, that you will lend us your attention, expressing as we very probably do, the sentiments of Orangemen and Protestants in general as to your address.

It is rather a remarkable thing that, utterly opposed as your association and ours are, they both contemplate a common object—the happiness and prosperity of our country. It is at this we aim, and you profess to do so likewise.

We should be very happy to learn the grounds on which you can suppose that the views which we hold and set forth are unsound. We assure you that we are not bigots in the maintenance of them. We cleave to them simply because we believe them to be just and true; and we should at once relinquish them could they by sound reason and argument be shown to be the reverse.

Your address sets forth the evils of Ireland under the Tudors and Stewarts. It dwells with emphasis upon 'the blood and misery which followed in the footsteps of the terrible invader Cromwell.' In a word, the long-continued and universally acknowledged woes of Ireland it attributes to the tyrannical and oppressive policy of England. It alleges as to the war of the Revolution of 1688, of which Ireland was the theatre, and the victories of the Boyne, Aughrim, Derry, and Inniskillen, so many acts, that this war involved no principle, that it was merely a game played by two ambitious men for the English crown, and that in the success of Wm. the Third, while Irishmen were the victims, the conqueror alone could boast of the obtainment of advantages. You say that he identified his name with no blessing which should enable him to our enthusiasm.'

Having thus showed, satisfactorily as you suppose that the evils of Ireland are traceable to English oppression, and that the enthusiasm with which we Protestants regard the memory of Wm. the Third, is ill founded and uncalled for, you dwell upon the fact that Ireland has within herself vast resources, 'all the requisites of agriculture and manufactures, and all the materials of inland trade and foreign commerce in extraordinary abundance.' You exhort us, therefore to lay aside our differences to look upon England as the unalterable enemy of the welfare of Ireland, and to struggle with you for a legislative independence, which would infallibly promote, and to the utmost possible limits the prosperity of our native land. Why, you ask, should Protestants boast of the Boyne, or Roman Catholics of the untaken city, when neither has derived substantial benefit therefrom, and when the recollection of those differences can only serve to produce mutual feelings of alienation and distrust?'

Such is the character of your address. We would offer a few brief observations on each of its three heads.

1st. Ireland you say, has suffered 'under the hard hand of the Tudors, the ingratitude, avarice, and cruelty of the Stuarts,' the confiscation of James the First;' the tyranny of the sword, the gibbet, and the rack;' our fields have been bloody theatres for the ambition of contending princes;' and England has held Ireland by a garrison of evil passions, hatred and ill-will;' in fact 'since the first English marauders crept into Ireland, they have crushed our country for the promotion of their own selfish purposes, and rendered it among the nations but a by-word of misery.

Such is the gloomy picture that you draw of the effects of English dominancy in Ireland. Now conceding (for argument sake) the justice of your statement—admitting that our country has been, from the period that you allude to, miserable—granting, we repeat, for argument sake, that your view in this respect is just, and that Ireland has presented a scene of miseries without parallel in the history of mankind, how is it that we cannot come to the same conclusion that you do as to the cause from which those miseries have sprung?—Just because they trace them necessarily and inevitably to a different source. We would ask you, is not France at this present moment an enslaved country? Is not Austria crushed by a despotism utterly inconsistent with human liberty? Have not Spain and Portugal for centuries been inhabited by generations of slaves? For as to their political condition at the present moment (revolutionised in almost every changing month), we need not speak of it. Are not the Italian states in bondage? In a word, is not the national degradation co extensive with the prevalence of the Roman Catholic system? And, to go back to to the remote period, upon the history of which, as it respects Ireland, you have observed in your address, was not England herself, at that very period, totally devoid of that which we would now call constitutional liberty? You must answer those questions in the affirmative, and if so, how can you blame the conclusion that we arrive at, that it is not the prevalence of English power here, but the unfortunate prevalence of the false principles of Rome which has reduced Ireland to the same level of misery to which every Roman Catholic country is and has been sunk.

It is a matter of very serious import, that the verdict of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has brought in the Church of Rome as guilty of an idolatrous apostacy from God: nay more, that the union, in documents solemnly ratified by the estates of the realm, with all the formalities of the most grave decision, has traced and does trace the evils of England during the times which preceded the reformation to the prevalence within it of the said apostacy. That this is a scriptural conclusion to arrive at we cannot doubt; for if you will study the word of God you will find that it leads to the very conclusion drawn by our laws; to wit, that 'Idolatry is of all vices, the most detested of God, and the most damnable to man.' Against it we find denounced in scriptures (see Deuteronomy, chap. 28; Leviticus, chap. 26; and countless other places) just those very identical evils which your address complains of in Ireland. It declares that the idolatrous nation shall be victimized; that it shall endure oppression, tyranny, and confiscation; that it shall be ruled over by strangers; that it shall be crushed, afflicted, and despised; that it shall be weak, divided, and contemptible. And when such is the decision of the oracles of heaven, we think it nothing but sheer rebellion against God to dream of averting our national woes by anything which shall not eradicate the cause from whence they spring.

In your Repeal agitation you labour, then, as we conceive, under the influence of a deplorable sophism: the sophism is called by the schoolmasters, as we have sometimes heard, '*non causa pro causa.*' The evils of Ireland have been contemporaneous