St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XVII. Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, January 7, 1853. Number

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:

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

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

Inducements for Clubbing,

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

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

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

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

Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

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

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

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

Mutual Insurance Company.

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

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

DOOLEY'S

Merchant's Exchange Hotel—Post Office Building,

State Street, BOSTON,

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per day.

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

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

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE WOODS,

West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

August 29.

Auction and Commission Card.

THE Subscriber having extensive acquaintance through the Province, has concluded to devote his attention particularly to the business of COMMISSION MERCHANT & AUCTIONEER.

Being thoroughly acquainted with the several departments of trade in this City and Province, as regards imports and exports, and having by the experience of a number of years acquired a distinct knowledge of the value of all commodities, both real and personal, he trusts he can with confidence recommend his abilities to the community, as competent to do justice to the sale of any property which his friends may place in his hands.

JAMES ADAM,
Oct. 1 Office in Water-street.

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.

GRANITE HALL,

No. 1, DOCK-STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

CLEARING OUT FOR THE FALL TRADE.

"Clothing at a Discount!"

THE whole Summer Stock selling at 20 per cent. less than even the usual low prices of this far famed Cheap Clothing Establishment, to make room for an immense stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Now on the way, and shortly expected to arrive.

Purchasers will do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Sept. 24. THOS. R. JONES.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

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

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

WM. WESTLOTON,

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

☞ Journeymen and an Apprentice wanted.

New-Brunswick

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

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

May 9. JOHN E. TURNBULL.

Third Division of Profits

MINERVA
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

AT the Third Quinquennial Meeting of this Company, held in London, 24th June, 1852, a Surplus of £42,400 Sterling, (being four-fifths of £53,000 Sterling) was declared distributable amongst the Policy holders entitled to participate. This sum allows of a reducton of Premium for the next five years, of £9,633 16s. 3d. Sterling, per annum, or an equivalent reversionary Bonus payable at Death, of £68,920 16s. 7d.

The reduction of Premium averages 35.22 per cent. on the Premiums payable during the next five years.

The reversionary Bonus averages 60 per cent, on the Premiums received during the last five years, or 9 per cent. on the sums Assured.

Upon the Policies which had been full five years in existence, the reversionary Bonus averages 2 1-2 per cent. Premium on the sum assured, a result which has been seldom equalled, and will bear comparison with that of any Office.

The following Table illustrates the Bonuses declared:

		Average Reduction of Premium.	Average Reversionary Bonus.
1st Division—	1842	16.85½ per cent.	21 per cent
2d. "	1847	31.85¾ "	53½ "
3d. "	1852	35.22 "	60 "

On the 31st December last, the

Existing Assurances were	£1,093,843	10	2
The Capital Funds of the Company were - - -	230,262	15	6
The Annual Income was -	47,721	2	6
The Divisible Surplus was -	53,000	0	0

The Directors consider, and 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 afforded by the largest established Offices.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained from

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

FARM FOR SALE.

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

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

For further particular apply to the Subscriber on the premises. JOHN O'NEIL.

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

HAMMOND RIVER HOUSE.

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

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

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

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

February 2, 1849.

Vulcan Foundry Manufactures.

Stoves Franklins, Registers, &c.

A LARGE and extensive assortment of Cooking STOVES; Close STOVES; FRANKLINS; Register GRATES; PLOUGHS; and all description of CASTINGS; for sale at the *Vulcan Foundry Ware Rooms*, in Prince William-street, and at the Warehouse of the Subscriber.

The style, pattern and quality of the Vulcan Foundry Cooking STOVES and FRANKLINS, it is believed, are equal if not superior to any in the market, while the prices are exceedingly low. Purchasers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Orders for Castings or other work left at the above places will have immediately attendance.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
St. John Oct. 1, 1852. *North Market Wharf*

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, in returning his most sincere thanks to his Town and Country Customers, for the very liberal patronage they have extended to him since his commencement in business, begs leave to inform them that he has received lately from the UNITED STATES, a large addition to his Stock, which, added to his former Stock of well assorted GOODS, will be found to contain almost every article usually kept by persons in his line of business, all of which he deems unnecessary to particularize; but would simply intimate, that on inspection it will be found to contain every article usually kept by a General FAMILY GROCER, among which are—

PROVISIONS, FRUITS, BUTTER, CHEESE, FLOUR, MEAL, WINES, LIQUORS, &c. &c.

The Subscriber hopes with his present well assorted Stock, together with his usual unreserved attention to business, and a determination to sell a good Articles, and as cheap as any in the Trade, hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage that they have extended to him since his commencement in business.

L. MITCHALL,
Next door to Mr. Reeds Flour Store, North Side of King Square. Oct 15, 1852.

GIBSON'S

Livery [redacted] Stable.

Brussels street, opposite the Baptist Chapel.

THE subscriber returns thanks to his friends and the public for the patronage received by him in the above line, and begs leave to inform them, that he still continues to keep good

HORSES AND CARRIAGES,

which he will hire on the most reasonable terms.

ANDREW GIBSON.

St. John, November 5, 1852. 6m.

Rice, White Sugar, &c.

Just received, and for sale,

5 TIERCES best RICE;
10 barrels Crushed SUGAR;
1 barrel Raisin OIL; 100 kegs Cut NAILS;
10 tins Castor Oil; 12 boxes Ground Cassia;
5 boxes Ground Pepper; 10 do. Ground Allspice;
5 bales Cotton Wicking; 17 kegs Hogs' Lard;
2 casks Washing Soda. JOHN KINNEAR.

December, 10. Prince William-street.

PURE ZINC PAINT.—Per Acteon from London.—1 cask Pure White Zinc PAINT.—This article is highly recommended for indoor use, and will be sold at the same price as the best description of White Lead.

Oct. 15. S. L. TILLEY.

National Loan Fund

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.

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

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)

ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq.
Medical Examiner.—Wm. Bayard, Esq., M. D.

Advantages offered by this Society

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

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

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

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

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

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

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

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

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

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bathurst: Theophilus Deblois, Esq.
Chatham: William Carman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire,
Dalhousie: William S. Smith, Esq.,
Fredericton: J. Henry Phair, Esq.,
Hampton: Samuel Hallett, Esq.,
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.,
Moncton (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.,
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.,
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.,
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.,
St. Stephens: W. T. Rose, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard G. 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 in virtue of the power vested in him by the said Power of Attorney, he has appointed Mr. ADAM JACK to act as Agent for the said Company, in the receiving of proposals for Insurance, and the inspection of premises proposed for Insurance, and all other the usual duties of an Agent; and to collect and receive the amount of premium on any policy issued by the undersigned in the name of the said Company, or for the renewal of the same.

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

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

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

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

RAILROAD HOUSE,

SOUTH SIDE KING STREET—ST. JOHN

THE Subscriber, in accordance with the fashion of the day, deems it necessary to acquaint his friends and the Travelling Public, that he has Fitted Furnished, and Repaired his House, in a manner that defies rivalry, for the accommodation of PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARDERS.

His Fare consists of the choices delicacies of the season. Clean Beds, good attendance, and (Better yet) moderate charges, are the prominent features of his establishment.

Truly grateful to his former patrons, he solicits a continuance of public favour.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT IS A

LIVERY STABLE,

With Fashionable "Turn-Outs," And excellent accommodations for the Horses of Travellers and Country customers.

May 21. JAMES E. McDONALD.

WINE, BRANDY, &c.—Now landing ex *Sir Harry Smith* from London, *Henry Porcher* from Grangemouth, and *Oromocto* from Clyde—Our Spring supply of Choice Old WINES, &c. consisting of Port, Pale Golden and BROWN SHERRY, Madeira, Pale and Brown Cognac BRANDY, Hollands' GENEVA, London Brown Stout and PORTER, Scotch and East India PALE ALE, which with a well assorted Stock of choice Old WINE, &c., are offered for Sale by.

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
May, 7. WINE MERCHANTS.

CLEARING OUT SALE!

Glasgow House, King Street.

THE Subscribers will, during the present months, sell off, at a great reduction from former prices the balance of the Summer Stock, and would call particular attention to the following articles, viz:—

PRINTED CASHMERES and DELAINES;
PRINTED COTTONS;
FANCY DRESS STUFFS;
PRINTED MUSLINS;
LIGHT SHAWLS;
STRAW BONNETS;
BROOMS, FLOWERS, &c.

The whole of which will be sold cheap in order to make room for the Fall Stock, shortly expected

Sept. 3. BALLENTINE & BOWMAN.

Turner's Sarsaparilla.

6 CASES, just received per *Melinda* from New York. The Sarsaparilla which is superior to all others, is put up in two Quart Bottles, and sold at the reduce rate of *One Dollar* per Bottle.

GEORGE F. EVERETT & CO., *Agents.*
No. 1 King-street, (adjoining Barker's Corner.)

POETRY.

INFLUENCES.

God's world is passing into ours;
It's beauty, silent, ripe and sweet,
Its truth which we are proud to greet,
Fashion and strengthen our powers.

The sun round whom the planets glide,
The moon that gives the light she takes,
The flowers in meadows and in brakes,
The flowing and the ebbing tide—

The granite rock on which are laid,
Level or slanted, slate or stone,
With flowers and mosses overgown.
Sweet children of the sun and shade—

The bridging rainbow, the blue gloom
That in romantic gorges sleeps;
The floating amber light that creeps
Over the fields where cowslips bloom—

The pale green azure hue that gleams
On the sky's rim when suns are low,
Full of a sweet dead long-Ago,
Yet breathing Hope's delicious dreams.—

God's world is passing into ours;
Sun, moon and tide, with clouds that dye,
And trees that yearn to reach the sky.
Fashion our minds and mould our powers:

Men whom we champion wrong or right,
And women fond, with sweet warm breath
Flowing through lips that kiss till death,
And eyelids trembling with delight—

The children that about us play,
With golden hair and round soft flesh,
Smooth as magnolia flowers, and fresh,
Full cheeks that blush lik dawning day—

The songs the elder poets sung,
The lays of Greece, the Hebrew's psalm,
The thoughts of wise men grave and calm
That live, or deed when Times was young.

The soul is like a mirror fair,
Reflecting every shade or hue,
Yet as it changes changing too
All that we know, and all we are.

God's world is passing into ours;
This everlasting sea of life
Rolls its swift waves in calm and strife
O'er all our feelings, all our powers.

—*Athenæum.*

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Omniscient God—the Three in One—
Whose mighty power all creature's own,
Preserve my heart from sin;
Hear from thy Throne an ingrate's cry,
Let thy pure spirit sanctify,
And cleanse the cup within.

When stern afflictions round me press,
Do thou my efforts duly bless,
And guard me from despair;
As thou are wont, stretch forth thine hand,
Lead me to safety's happy strand,
Protected by thy care.

Let gratitude my heart employ,—
Thy service be my only joy,
'Till heav'nward I ascend,
And new existence be my lot,
In that blest realm where sin is not,
And pleasures never end.

Untrammell'd by this mortal clay,
Thy wondrous works I shall survey,
And through creation soar:
Then join the saint's ecstatic lays,
Before thy Throne, with hymns of praise,
To worship and adore.

Harvey, A. C. RUSTICUS.

The Scientific American says:—"All the new houses which have been built in new New York recently, have what are termed flat roofs. The roof is nearly level, and old hug-raked roofs are fast disappearing, we wonder how they came into use. The inventor of them must have been a man full of comical ideas. The flat roofs are covered with tin, and well painted. If a fire takes in a building it is easy to walk and work on the flat roof, so as to command the fire if it be in the adjacent building; this cannot be done on peaked roofs. Flat roofs are cheaper, and more convenient in every respect. We advise all those who intend to build new houses, to have a flat roof upon them. It is far better to have a flush story to the top of the building, than a peaked cramped up garret, which is comfortable for traveling on the hands and knees.

THE *Albany Journal* says: "We have seen it stated in several papers, that since the completion of the Pensylvania Railroad, the cars are to run between Philadelphia and Cincinnati in 30 hours, which is certainly very rapid travelling; but it does not come up to the speed of the Central Line of Railroad from New York via Albany and Buffalo to Cincinnati. The schedule on this line is as follows: New York to Albany, 5 hours; Albany to Buffalo, 10; Buffalo to Cleaveland, 6; Cleaveland to Cincinnati, 8; in all 29 hours. This time will be shortened in the spring three hours by the improvement in the line between Albany and Buffalo. It will be seen from the above that the time (from New York to Cincinnati) on the Central Railroad via Albany is six hours shorter than via Philadelphia to Cincinnati, if we a low five hours between New York and Philadelphia, the time actually required to perform the trip."

One hundred and thirty canal boats have been built in Rochester during the present year.

A vast amount of produce is in store at Dunkirk. An average of ten thousand brls of flour is received per day, and the amount on hand is rated at 55,000 barrels. Twenty thousand barrels of this enormous aggregation are consigned to Eastern dealers. The Erie Road cannot forward the freight half so rapidly as it is received. From 6,000 to 8,000 barrels of beef are also in store, besides great quantities of pork, tobacco, whisky, flax seed and bacon. The receipts of Western produce are always enlarged by a continuance of favourable weather at this season.

A late number of *The Scientific American* states that the smoke in the factories of large cities in England and Scotland is now consumed, it having been made a penal offence by act of Parliament for any factory to allow the smoke to escape. The smoke is all burned by simple contrivances of furnaces. A Committee of Government first established that the burning of smoke was perfectly practicable, and Parliament then enforced the fact by laws. The factory and mill owners soon found out how to fulfil the conditions of this law, and the result is, that they save a great deal of fuel by the operation.

A Mr. Winter of London, intends shortly to exhibit on the Thames, a boat to be propelled at the rate of thirty miles an hour. He is also about perfecting a machine for the conveyance of goods and passengers on the highway.

A most extraordinary but successful surgical operation was recently performed at Haverford west on a child four months old; tapping the brain, and removing therefrom more than a pint of water. The child is in a fair way of recovery.

A bad reputation is like an earthern pitcher, fractured, and hard to mend. A good reputation easily resembles a vase of gold, injured with difficulty, and quickly restored to its pristine perfection.

BUSINESS SPIRIT IN AMERICA.—A circumstance which has a great deal to do with the progress of America in this respect, is the essentially commercial spirit of the people This spirit, though not peculiar to them, is no where else so universally, or so unreservedly, displayed. There is no class affecting to scorn the avocations of trade—no one compromises his position by being a trader. With every stimulus to exertion, idleness is not, in America, deemed an honourable pursuit. The inducements to occupation are great. A growing community has increasing wants, which will not go unsupplied if it has the means of supplying them. This is the case in the United States: the demand is with them in a state of as constant progression as is the supply. The basis for enterprise expands as the population increases; and if new actors come into the field, there are new objects for them to operate upon the consequence is, that business never, for any length of time, assumes in America that overdone aspect, which is too often familiar to it in older and less favoured communities. Besides, it is the rapid road to wealth: and wealth gives great, if not, the greatest consideration, in America. The learned professions are not regarded as a whit more honourable, whilst they are but slenderly remunervative. The youth who wants speedily to make a figure, sees the shortes road to the attainment of his wishes through the avenues of business. It is thus that they flock in crowds from the rural districts into the towns, the farmers sons preferring the yard stick, with its better prospects, to the plough. Some of those who have a more intellectual ambition, become lawyers and politicians; but the majority get as soon as possible behind a counter, over which they soon jump, to become merchants on their own account. Children, too very early discover the trading tendencies of a people who want many things, and have plenty of something or other to give in exchange for them. At school their bartering propensities soon manifest themselves, and before they leave it they become traders, both in habit and disposition. The bent of their lives is early taken, and seldom, if ever, lost. What a nation thus disposed can do, is illustrated by what a people thus habituated has done.—*Mackay's Western World.*

HOW TO BE MISERABLE.—Sit at the window and look over the way at your neighbour's excellent mansion, which he has recently built and payed for, and sigh out, "Oh, that I were a rich man!"

Get angry with your neighbor, and think you have not a friend in the whole world. Shed a tear or two; take a walk in the burial ground, continually saying to yourself, "when shall I be buried here?"

Sign a note for a friend and, never forget your kindness, and every hour in the day whisper to yourself, "I wonder if he will pay this note!"

Think everybody means to cheat you.

Closely scrutinize every bill you take, and doubt its being genuine till you have put the owner to a great deal of trouble. Believe every dime passed to you is but a sixpence crossed, and express your doubts about getting rid of it if you do take it.

Never accommodate, if you can help it.

Never visit the sick and afflicted, and never give nothing to the poor.

Grind the faces of the poor and unfortunate.

Brood over your misfortunes, your lack of talent, and believe that at no distant day you will come to want. Let the poor-house ever be in your mind, with all the horrors of poverty and distress.

Then you will be miserable—it we may so speak—to your hearts content sick at heart— and at variance with all the world.

A French paper relates an amusing incident that lately happened to a celebrated artist, who is extremely neglectful of his toilet. Leaving his study one day, and walking along the street rather absently, he heard a call from a female voice behind him. "Here, my man,' said a lady beckoning to him, "can you carry a bundle a little way for me?" The artist looked at the lady for an instant, saw she was very handsome, and instead of explaining, as he was about to do, that he was a gentleman, he said, "willingly, madam," and followed her into a shop. The bundle was large and heavy, but he lifted it with some effort upon his shoulder and followed after the lady, who slightly raising her dress, went fast on before him, showing an exquisitely turned pair of feet and ancles. She mounted at last to the second story of a house, with the tired porter close at her heels, and began to fumble in her pocket to find the money to pay him. As she did so, the artist looked well at her face, and found it to be one of the most peculiar in its style and beauty, as well as one of the finest he had ever seen. "Pardon me," he said, as she offered him money, "I am not a porter. I am an artist, and instead of money will ask a favour of you—to allow me to make a copy of your face. The package was heavy, and the compliment you paid my dress not very gratifying; but I shall be well paid if I can send a copy of your beauty to the next exhibition of the Academy." And thus a great artist came by the original of one of the most exquisite pictures which his pencil has put upon canvas.

"Father, look a-here. Vots the reason you and mother allers a quarreling? "Silence, boy. Do you know what you're talking about?" "Yes siree, I do. I was just a wonderin' what you'd do if you had as many wives as old Solomon." "Hah! go to bed." "Yes it's very well to say go to bed.—Solomon had mor'n a hundred wives all on 'em a living in the same house, eating together, and *ne'er a fight!*" "Go to bed." "Now wot a time you'd have if you'd as many. Why, you'd kick up such a rumpus as 'ud fetch up the police—and knock things to thunder." A broomstick interrupted the loquacious youth, and very suddenly suggested to him the idea of travelling, which he did.

ATTERBURY'S WIT.—Atterbury, the celebrated bishop of Rochester, the friend of the tory statesmen in the time of Queen Anne, happened to say in the House of Lords, while speaking on a certain bill under discussion, that he had prophesied last winter this bill would be attempted in the present session, and he now was sorry to find he had proved a true prophet. Lord Coningsby, who spoke after the Bishop, and always spoke in a passion, desired the House to remark that one of the right-reverends had set himself forth as a prophet; but for his part, he did not know what prophet to liken him to, unless to that furious prophet, Balaam, who was reproved by his own ass. Atterbury, in reply, with great wit and calmness, exposed this rude attack, concluding thus:—"Since the noble lord has discovered in our manners such a similitude, I am well content to be compared to the prophet Balaam; but, my lords, I am a loss to make out the other part of the parallel: I am sure that I have been reproved by nobody but his lordship."—*King's Memoirs.*

RED REPUBLICANISM ILLUSTRATED.—The late Sir Francis Burdett occasionally chatted with a Piccadily street-sweeper. "Well, Pat," he once said, "what's to be done for the poor people now?" "O, God bless your honor! there's nothing for it, Sir Francis, sir, but to divide. The rich should share with the poor—share and share alike." "But my friend, in a year things would be as bad and as unequal as ever. How then?" "Glory be to God! your honor, sir, that's easy—divide again."

AN Irishman who had commenced building a wall around his lot of rather uncommon dimensions viz: four feet high and six feet thick, was asked the object by a friend. "To save repairs, my honey; dont you see that if it ever falls down, it will be higher than it is now!"

"Mother," said a fellow, the other day, is there any harm in breaking egg-shells?" "Certainly not, my dear; but why do you ask the question?" Why, 'cause I dropped the basket just now; and see what a confounded mess I am in with the yolks!"

PADRE GAVAZZI.

Lecture delivered on the 1st ultimo on the "Inquisition" at the Rotunda, Dublin, by this fearless denouncer of the corruptions of the Romish Church.

Padre Gavanni commenced his discourse by stating that he would prove, first, the power, secondly, the trial, and thirdly, the cruelty of the Inquisition. He then proceeded to address the meeting in Italian, and subsequently delivered the following English version of his lecture:—The power of the Inquisition. This power comes from the Popes, by whom it was ordained and supported. It was commenced by the Popes, and is therefore a Satanic and tyrannical power (applause). The Inquisition is all-powerful; its power is extended over the laity; the priests, the magistrates, and even princes, kings and emperors—all have to bow before the Inquisition, and obey the orders of its officials; and this powerful engine is mainly used in crushing all attempts at reformation (applause). The Roman Catholic who is suspected of having doubts, or any opinion against the truth of the Church of Rome, is subjected to the secret tribunal of the Inquisition. This Inquisition is a blind bigot, and of Pagan Catholic origin; and it watches with the greatest attention everything that is passing in the kingdom, and if it is found that a Roman Catholic is searching after the truth of Christ, the Inquisition at once seizes on him and burns or strangles him to glorify God and Christ. This power is most execrable. You have two bulls from Pius IV., which set forth that if in any instance the majority of the judges do not agree, the prisoner is not to get the benefit of it, but is to be convicted according to the decision of the smaller number. This, you will remember, is contrary to every code of justice in the civilized world (applause). Pius V. goes farther, and states if only one judge is satisfied, that is quite sufficient, and that he is justified in condemning to death those placed on their trial for heresy (applause). In a few minutes I will prove that all these judges were priests or monks, and when priests, or monks, or bishops of the Church of Rome have power to condemn and sentence to death any number of Christian people, without publicity, without any kind of human reason or human charity, you may imagine how severely all heretics are punished. And this power becomes more and more execrable because it is supported by princes. It is true that princes were subject to the Inquisition, but the Inquisition, which, if it lacked charity, meekness, and piety, did not lack prudence, always dealt in a lenient manner, by giving them some trifling penance, with kings or princes who in return supported it because it aided in upholding their tyranny and arbitrary despotism. In no instance did a constitutional king require the services of this tribunal; it was always tyrants that were associated with it (applause.) This tribunal was materially supported by all kinds of so-called Christian people. We have the affiliated of the Inquisition, called the army of St. Hermandad. In this army were to be found all classes; the aristocracy herded with ruffians, the nobility with peasants, and the citizens with the outcasts from society. All, all were affiliated to the Inquisition, and in order to give you an idea of the extent of this army, I may remark that in the small town of Perugia, with a population of 15,000, no less a number than 5,000 were affiliated to the Inquisition. You need not be astonished at this when you recollect the dreadful power and the fiendish tortures of that accursed tribunal; therefore all classes, without exception, asked, and begged, and prayed, as a great favour, to be affilated to the Inquisition. And the reason they did so was, that, bearing that passport, the civil police, who were far more despotic than the present Austrian police, dare not lay hands on them. Besides, those affiliated to this tribunal were allowed to carry fire-arms, and that was a great favour in my native country. And in this manner even the peasantry of the country were tainted with despotic ideas. Such was the policy of the Church of Rome. The immense power attributed to the Inquisition was, indeed, very terrible, and was to be found everywhere. You were constantly watched by its spies. They interfered with your affections; they followed you to the theatre, to the lecture, to the church, to the promenade, to the country. If you invited a friend, as you supposed, to your house, instead of a friend you had a spy from the Inquisition; and often members of the same family were spies on the actions of their brothers and sisters. These ruffians were always faithful to the inquisition, and would denounce their friends, their relatives, their lovers. What, my friends, must my poor country have suffered, when, in addition to the civil police, they had also to encounter the police of the Inquisition? And all this precaution was required to keep a tyrant on his throne, in order to maintain purity of religion among Christians (applause). Did Christ institute the Inquisition? No. Did the Apostles institute the inquisition? No. Did the primitive fathers of the Church enjoy all the benefits of the Inquisition? No. We had no Inquisition until tyrants became rulers. Now that the Church of Rome has the Inquisition, is it more Christian?—No, but it is more bigoted and hypocritical. Oh, my friends, the true Church of Christ does not require any such aid (applause). Well, then, if the Church of Rome requires the Inquisition, if it requires torture and faggots, if it requires secret tribunals and fiendish revenge, it is not the true church, it is the Babylon and the Antichrist (applause.) The lie of Rome, the falsehood of Popery could not exist without the Inquisition. Without the Inquisition at the present moment all Europe would be Protestant (loud applause). My own dear country, my poor Italy, without the Inquisitions would be free, would be Christian, and would be without Pope or Popery. But the priests of Rome know their business very well, and therefore Dominick Gazman invented the Inquisition; and when the reformers, Luther, Cranmer, and John Knox arose, the Church of Rome knew the value of that invention. My dear friends, if the Church of Rome were pure in heart and honest in intention, if she did not fear the moral influences of the Reformation, and the spread of true Christianity, she would never have used the power of the Inquisition (loud applause). But when the Church of Rome did make use of the torture, it is a sign that she always felt her false origin and her false system. She knew her entire system was but a deception, and therefore the executioner of that tribunal became the real saviour of the Church of Rome. Do not believe the assertion that this power was confined to the prisons of the Inquisition; it extended every where. Remember my words that I now utter in the face of the Church of Rome. Some of my Protestant hearers, I have no doubt, believe that, when a Roman priest swears on the Gospel this swearing of the priest may be true. Oh! blind, blind people! The Roman priest does not recognise any promises or any oaths, or any her pretensions or her interests. The priest of the Church of Rome can in conscience tell the most deliberate falsehood, and is even allowed to swear in the lie. In this swearing you have an instance of the glory and the benefit of that holy church (applause). You have an instance of this in the proceedings of the Inquisition. When that great Reformer, John Huss, and that noble nobleman, M'Gregor, were indicted to the Council of Constantine, they were promised, on oath, safe conduct to the Emperor. Was that oath kept? No, no; that noble man, that splendid reformer, John Huss, was seized and burned alive. Go, go, and believe the oath of a priest. The power of the Inquisition was great, the torture of the Inquisition was greater. Oh! this is indeed a place where the administration of justice is [illegible] her eyes blindfold, and her balances false. It is indeed happy when the courts of justice are open and under the eyes of all. Compare this with the tribunal of the Inquisition. You have in [illegible] secret or anonymous informers, and [illegible] is admitted as a witness, and is [illegible] the supposed guilty party; all [illegible] are admitted to give their evidence, [illegible] their previous character, they have been [illegible] Protestants, who are considered as heretics, [illegible]