The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1851.

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The Weekly Observer.

Published on Tuesday, by Donald A. Cameron, at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Flewwelling & Reading.—Terms: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to JAMES AGNEW, late of the City of Saint John, deceased, Watchmaker, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the undersigned: and those who have demands against his Estate, are requested to leave a statement of the same with her, within Three Months from date, in order to their adjustment. ELIZA AGNEW,
St. John, Dec. 24th, 1850 *Administratrix.*

☞ NOTICE

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of The Honorable HUGH JOHNSTON, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested; and all those indebted to the same Estate, are required to make immediate payment to John M. Robinson, one of the undersigned.

HARRIET M. JOHNSTON, *Executrix.*
HUGH B. JOHNSTON, } *Executors.*
JOHN M. ROBINSON, }
St. John, May 7, 1850.

Agricultural Implements.

THE Subscribers have made arrangements to have manufactured Horse Powers, Thrashing Machines, Fanning Mills, Ploughs, Churns, Furnaces, and other implements, all on the most approved principles, which will be equal in material and workmanship, and cheaper than the imported implements. For Sale by
Feb. 4, 1851. JARDINE & CO.

Superior Old Pale Brandy.

Just received per ship "Harriott," from Liverpool,—

6 HDS. very superior quality Pale Cognac BRANDY.—Will be sold low by
JOHN V. THURGAR,
March 4th, 1851. North Mkt. Wharf.

19th October, 1850.

Received per recent arrivals from Liverpool and Glasgow—

8 ROLLS SHEET LEAD, 2 casks SHOT, 100 bags SPIKES—4 to 9 inch,
3 cases Hoole, Stainforth & Co's Mill SAWS, &c.
Pots, Bake Ovens, Spiders, Griddles, Boilers, &c.
Cart Boxes and Waggon Boxes; Barrow Wheels,
2 cases Thomsons's SCREW AUGERS,
1 case CAST STEEL, for Axes,
1 cask London GLUE, 20 bags Horse NAILS,
1 cask TRACES; Ploughshare Moulds,
LEAD PIPE; 1 cask SAD IRONS,
2 crates Japanned COAL SCOOPS,
121 bundles SHEET IRON,

A VARIETY OF SHELF GOODS;—
Files, Cutlery, Nails—and a good assortment of HARDWARE expected daily.
C. & W. H. ADAMS.

Ships' Provisions in Bond.

Ex 'Cuba' from Boston—

40 BRLS. Boston Inspection Prime PORK; 40 do do Prime MESS BEEF.

—ALSO—

1 Hhd. Sugar Cured HAMS;
20 Barrels Boston CRACKERS; 10 do Soda ditto; 3 do Sugar do; 2 do Butter do; 5 do Extra Family Pilot BREAD, all newly Baked and best in Market. GEO. THOMAS,
Nov. 12. South Market Wharf.

FLEWWELLING & READING,

Prince William Street,

—(Corner of Church Street)—

Are now receiving from London, per ship 'Lisbon,

112 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA;
5 do. Orange Pekoe do;
25 Hhds. GENEVA;
16 Do. Martell's BRANDY;
5 Qr. Casks Old Brown SHERRY;
30 Kegs Coleman's MUSTARD;
6 Cases do. Best STARCH;
2 Casks Mixed PICKLES;
20 Bags Black PEPPER;
10 Do. PIMENTO.
October 1, 1850.

JUST RECEIVED,

Ex Brig 'Victor,' from New-York—

20 BARRELS New York City Mess PORK.

Ex Shers. 'Cuba,' and 'Eliza Jane,' from Boston;
10 Bales BATTING; 5 bags FILBERTS,
5 Sacks Jordan ALMONDS,
20 Bags Porto Cabello COFFEE.
50 Boxes RAISINS; 25 half do Raisins,
25 Quarter do. do; 25 boxes Layer do.
10 Kegs GRAPES,
10 Half-barrels SALERATUS,
10 Casks Cooking RAISINS,
2 Boxes Castile SOAP,
3 do. LEMONS;
1 Barrel CANARY SEED,
1 do. HEMP SEED,
1 Box Patent Yeast POWDERS,
½ Barrel Ground CASSIA,
12 Mats CASSIA,
20 dozen Corn BROOMS.
3 Agricultural FURNACES,
3 Eagle PLOUGHS; 1 Road SCRAPER,
Patent FLAILS, &c., &c.
Nov. 19, 1850. JARDINE & CO.

Per "Echo" from Boston:

40 BAGS Java and Laguira COFFEE WICKING, GROUND RICE, SNUFF, &c. &c. &c.
Feb. 4. JAMES MACFARLANE.

Ayrshire Oatmeal.

Just Received:—

10 BRLS. fresh ground Ayrshire OATMEAL, for Sale by
Nov. 12. JARDINE & CO.

By the "Olive," from Liverpool:

109 CASKS NAILS—consisting of—
10d. Horse NAILS,
9d. Horse NAILS,
8d. Horse NAILS.
Also—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 16d. Clasp and Rose Head Wrought NAILS.

—ALSO—

500 Yards Fine and Superfine Wool CARPETS
With—
400 Doz. Ginger Beer BOTTLES.—For Sale by
JOHN KINNEAR,
Oct. 15, 1850. *Prince Wm. Street.*

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

Stock on Hand, March 1st, 1851.

50 CHESTS Souchong and fine CONGO TEA;
10 do. Gunpowder and Hyson Teas;
16 hhds. Raw SUGAR;
20 brls. Crushed LOAF SUGAR;
75 hhds. Porto Rico and Cuba Molasses;
40 bags Java and St. Domingo COFFEE;
20 boxes TOBACCO, assorted qualities;
10 M. Havana CIGARS;
20 brls. Pot and Pearl BARLEY;
10 do. SPLIT PEAS;
10 casks Washing Soda, Epsom Salts, Cream Tartar, Alum, Copperas, Baking Soda, Sulphur, Brimstone, &c. &c. &c.
20 doz. PAILS; 20 doz. BROOMS;
30 boxes PIPES, assorted;
10 brls. and 10 bags OATMEAL;
20 boxes Layer RAISINS; 100 do. Muscatel do;
76 half and 43 qr. boxes do;
20 casks Cooking RAISINS;
1 caroteel, and 2 brls. Zante CURRANTS;
10 bags ALMONDS, Walnuts and Filberts;
1 ton Nova Scotia and Cumberland CHEESE
6 cwt. American HAMS; 6 kegs LARD;
97 firkins Cumberland BUTTER;
Spices, Candles, Soap, Logwood Redwood, Indigo, &c. &c. &c.
With a good Stock of miscellaneous articles of the Trade; for sale at low prices by,
JAMES MACFARLANE.
March 18. *Market Square.*

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership hitherto existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of JOHN A. MORRISON & CO., was this day dissolved, by mutual concent.
JOHN A. MORRISON,
ALEXANDER GILCHRIST.
February 8th, 1851.

☞ The Business of JOHN A. MORRISON & CO. will in future be conducted in the same premises, by the Subscriber, under the same Firm, on his own account.
JOHN A. MORRISON.
St John, 10th Feb. 1851.

DRY GOODS
SELLING OFF!

THE Subscribers having come to the determination of Selling off the whole of their present

VALUABLE STOCK,

will, on and after Monday the 25th inst. commence

A General Sale,

and will continue the same until the whole is disposed of.

The Stock consists of every description of useful

Staple and Fancy Goods,

and as none of it will remain unsold after the 1st May next, the prices at which it will be offered, will be such as will put competition at defiance.—They would particularly call the attention of the *public to the Valuable selection of*

WOOLLENS,

in Broad Cloth, Pilot, Beaver, Witney, Canada Lyons Cloth, Cassimere, Doeskins, Tweeds, &c. and as they have always had the reputation of having the best selected and largest assortment of such articles in the City, (and this Autumn the Importation was unusually large,) they are now determined that it shall be sold the cheapest.

As every article will be sold at the same general low rate, it will be worth the attention of the Trade, as well as the Retail buyer, to give the Stock an inspection.

N. B.—As this Sale is really what it is represented to be, a clearing out Sale, no credit will be given. GILCHRIST & INCHES.
St. John, Nov. 25, 1850.

JAMES BURRELL,

Corner of King and Germain Streets,

Has received per *Lisbon* from London, *Olive* from Liverpool, and *Aurora* from Glasgow, an excellent assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter Seasons, consisting of—

LADIES' Dress Materials, in great variety:
Gala Plaid and Tweed CLOAKINGS;
SQUARE and LONG SHAWLS;
5-4 Printed COTTONS;
GINGHAMS; Grey and White COTTONS;
Red and White FLANNELS;
SHIRTING STRIPES and BED TICKS;
LINENS, LAWNS; HOLLANDS;
DAMASK TABLE LINEN;
TOWELLINGS; Toilette COVERS; LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS;

WOOLLEN YARNS
PELERINES; COMFORTERS;

Ladies' and Gent.'s GLOVES and HOSIERY;
Children's Fancy and Plaid SOCKS;
Do. Fancy Woollen HOODS;
Do. Woollen POLKAS;
Do. Victorines, Mantillas and MUFFS;
Black and Col'd Silk and Cotton VELVETS;
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;
Black GRO. DE NAPS; THREAD;
Cotton and Egyptian LACES; Edgings and Insertions; Nun's Lace, and Muslin RIBBON;

MUSLINS:
White and Coloured STAYS;
Sewed HABIT SHIRTS and CHEMIZETTES
Infants' Frock BODIES, Robes and CAPS;
Sewed Insertions and Edgings:
Gent.'s SHIRT FRONTS and COLLARS,
Do. Silk Pocket and Neck HANDK'FS,
Cotton Batting, Pound Cottons, Combs, Brushes, Whalebone, Small Wares, &c. &c.

MILLINERY.

The Subscriber feels grateful for the liberal support he has hitherto received, and hopes by strict attention and *low prices*, to merit a continuation of past favors.
JAMES BURRELL,
Nov. 5. *Corner of King and Germain Street.*

Valuable Building Lots for sale
ON THE
North Market Wharf.

FOR Sale, Two very desirable Building Lots known and distinguished by the numbers 11 and 12—each 30 by 50 Feet—situate on the North Market Wharf, being the same formerly occupied by Messrs. Crookshank & Walker.

Their eligibility as first-rate Business Stands is too well known to require further description.

Inquire at the Counting Room of
JOHN V. THURGAR.
St. John, 11th Feb., 1851.

Tea and Molasses, in Bond.

150 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA, 77 Hhd. Porto Rico MOLASSES (Maguyez Brand.)
JAMES MACFARLANE

TO FARMERS
and Agricultural Societies.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the BONE MILL, about to be erected at the Provincial Penitentiary, will be in operation on the 15th day of April next.

Societies and individuals, desirous of availing themselves of the same, are required to deliver the Bones at the said prison, between the 1st and 30th of that month, and the Bone Dust produced from the material will be returned to the respective parties who may furnish the same, upon the payment of a small charge, sufficient to defray the expense of grinding. By order of the Board,
SAMUEL D. BERTON, *Secretary.*
St. John, 4th February, 1851. 3m.

Smellie & Abercromby

Have received per Ships *Olive* and *John S. DeWolf*, the remainder of their

FALL IMPORTATIONS,

COMPRISING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

COBURGS, ORLEANS, Delaines, Cachmeres, French Merinos, and other DRESS MATERIALS.
Tweed, Gala, Napoleon, Frieze, and other Fancy CLOAKINGS.
Silk and Cotton VELVETS; RIBBONS,
Gros de Naps, Ducapes, and Sateens,
Long and Square SHAWLS, Handkerchiefs,
Red and White FLANNELS, Kersays,
Bath and Witney BLANKETS,
Linens, Lawns, Diapers, and Towellings,
Damask TABLE LINEN,
BROAD CLOTHS, Beaver and Pilot Cloths,
TWEEDS, Doeskins and Cassimeres,
Cotton and Linen TICK,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c. &c.
Prince William Street, 9th Nov. 1850.

WINTER GOODS.

Received per Ships "Harriott," "Thetis" and "Olive," "Lisbon," "Faside," "Edward" and "Aurora"—

A VARIETY of GOODS, suitable for the coming season, comprising—
Superfine CLOTHS, Doeskins, Kerseys,
PILOTS and BEAVERS; fancy VESTINGS,
STOCK, Braces, Umbrellas, Shirt Collars,
DRESS MATERIALS in every variety,
Long and Square Wool SHAWLS,
Fashionable CLOAKINGS,
Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs and Trimmings,
Black and Colored SILK VELVETS,
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS,
GLOVES and HOSIERY, all kinds;
BLONDES, NETTS and LACES,
Lace and Blonde Demi VEILS,
Cambric, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
White and Colored STAYS,
MUSLINS of every description,
Twilled and Plain Regatta SHIRTING,
Grey and White COTTONS,
Printed COTTONS and FURNITURES;
Red, Blue, Yellow, Pink and White FLANNELS,
Rose and Witney BLANKETS,
Cradle BLANKETS,
Irish LINENS, Lawns, Diaper, Hollands,
Damask TABLE LINENS and TOWELS,
Osnaburg, Canvas and Duck,
Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES;
Gent's HATS and CAPS—which together with sundry Small Wares, will be disposed of at the lowest market prices.
Nov. 19. W. G. LAWTON.

Fall Importations.

Per ships Lisbon from London, and Thetis from Liverpool—

A LARGE and varied assortment of DRESS GOODS, consisting of newest Styles and Materials; also, SILKS, SATINS, Persian, French and English Cap and Bonnet RIBBONS, Silk VELVETS, Cotton do. in all shades,
Ladies' and Gent's Fancy NECK TIES, China and British;
Silk HANDKERTS, LACES, NETS, Blonde QUILLINGS, &c.
FURS, in Muffs, Boas, Victorines, Cuffs, &c.
Ladies' and Gent's French KID GLOVES;
Fancy Cachmere CLOTH, LAMBS WOOL, Buckskin do.
Children's Vermont & fancy Lambs Wool Hoods;
HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, &c.
Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Pilots, Beavers, and Vestings;
FUR and CLOTH CAPS;
Gent's HATS, &c.
MANCHESTER GOODS, &c.
7-8, 9-8, 5-4 printed Cottons and Regattas;
Grey and White SHIRTINGS, Sheetings and Swansdowns;
Plain and Fancy Embossed LININGS;
MUSLINS, Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Towellings, black and colored Cotton Velvets, Moleskins, Ticks, Drills, printed Druggets, OIL CLOTHS, Fringes, Worsted and Algerines, Braids;
Mixed Cloaking, do. Worsted and Yarns;
SMALL WARES, &c.

☞ *Scotch Goods hourly expected.*
J. & H. FOTHERBY.
Market Square, Oct. 7.

THE AMERICAN
LIVE STOCK
INSURANCE COMPANY,
VINCENNES, INDIANA,

Charter Unlimited: Granted 2d January, 1850

Capital—$50,000!

Stockholders Individually liable

For the Insurance of
HORSES, MULES, PRIZE BULLS, SHEEP AND CATTLE,
of every description, against the combined risks of Fire, Water, Accidents, and Disease; also upon Stock driven to Eastern markets, or transported South.

☞ Losses paid in 30 days after proof of death. ☜

DIRECTORS

John G. Bowman, Counsellor;
Ferdinand Ewerwine, Merchant;
Capt. Isaac Mass, Merchant;
George D. Hay, Merchant;
Hon. Thomas Bishop;
John Wise, Merchant and Bank Director;
Alvin W. Tracy, do do do.

JOSEPH G. BOWMAN, President.
R. Shortleff Whitney, Secretary.
Wm. French, Treasurer; Merch't, and Pres't Vincennes Bch of St. Ind.

CHARLES L. STREET, *Agent.*
St John, N. B., 25th June, 1850.—6m.

Nails, Spikes, Sheet Iron, STOVES, &c.

None on hand—For Sale:—

8 TONS fine Rose and Clasp Head NAILS; 7 tons Lath, Shingle, and Board Cut Nails; 3 tons 8-ly, 9dy, and 10dy Horse Nails; 2 tons 1¼ to 2½ inch Boat Nails; 1½ ton fine pressed Nails; 1 tons 6 to 10 inch fine Deck SPIKES; 20 tons 20 to 26 Sheet IRON; 70 boxes Charcoal TIN; 200 bags assorted numbers SHOT; 150 Cook, Franklin and other STOVES, 30 ANCHORS, 1½ ton SMALL CHAIN.
JOHN KINNEAR.
Jan. 28. Prince Wm Street.

Miscellaneous.

CHILDREN AT PLAY.

BY WM. HOWITT.

Up in the morning as soon as the lark,
Late in the evening, when falleth the dark,
Far in the moorland, or under the tree,
Come the sweet voices of children to me.
I am an old man, my hair it is grey,
But I sit in the sunshine to watch you at play,
And a kindlier current doth run through my vein,
And I bless you, bright creatures! again and again.

I rejoice in your sports—in the warm summer weather,
With hand lock'd in hand, when ye're striving together,
But I see what you see not—the sorrow and strife
Of the years that will come in the contest of life;
For I am an old man—and age looketh on
To the time that will be—from the time that is gone;
But you, blessed creatures! you think not of sorrow;
Your joy is to-day, and ye have no to-morrow.

Aye sport ye, and wrestle, be glad as the sun;
And lie down to rest when your pastime is done;
And your dreams are of sunshine, of blossoms and dew,
And the God of the blessed doth watch over you,
And the angels of heaven are missioned to keep
Unbroken the calm of your sealed sleep;
And an old man's blessing doth on you dwell
The whole day long, and so fare ye well.

A Cargo of Elephants.—We are glad to learn that Mr. S. B. June, whom we formerly announced as having come to Galle in a vessel from America, for a cargo of elephants, has succeeded in obtaining the object of his search. On his arrival at Colombo he was informed that government had elephants for sale; but we happened to meet him one day in search of what was here called "government." With his Yankee go-ahead business notions, he supposed that, if a party had anything for sale, that party ought to know what price to ask for it. Government has elephants for sale, said every person; but nobody, individually or collectively, could be found to fix a price at which they would be sold; so that he declared there was really no government in Ceylon. Failing in this direction, Mr. June, a perfect stranger to the country, and assured by many residents that he could not, in any reasonable time, obtain the number of elephants he required, went into the interior, and, notwithstanding the unusual wetness of the season, succeeded in picking up between 20 and 30 elephants, which are now on their way to Galle, to be shipped on board the American bark *Regatta*, now lying there in waiting for him. We wish Mr. June and his "boys and girls," as he calls them, a quick and safe passage to Yankee land.—*Colombo (Ceylon) Observer, Jan. 3.*

Improvements in Paris.—During the year 1849 and 1850 the number of houses demolished in the different districts of Paris for the sake of improvements, amounts to 328, of which the approaches to the Hotel deVille comprise 88; those to the Louvre 89. The average price paid by the city to the owner was 415 francs for one metre; the total outlay amounted to 28,999,000 francs. The houses thus pulled down had formed about 4,845 abodes or lodgings, occupied, at an average, by three persons each. This amounts, therefore, to an expulsion of 15,000 people from their dwellings. The French press justly alludes to the necessity of providing the people, thus removed from their abodes, with others of an improved character.—*Builder.*

The Right Honorable Sir John Cam Hobhouse is created a peer by the title of Baron Broughton de Gyfford, in the county of Wilts. In consequence of the elevation of Sir John to the peerage, a vacancy is created in the representation of Harwich.

Two hundred and eighty-five young men, many of them used to mining, have just sailed from Christiana, Norway, for San Francisco.

The Duke of Newcastle has resolved not to preserve game on his estate, as heretofore, but to allow tenants the privilege of killing the same.

Four candidates are announced for the Lord Rectorship of the Mareschal College, Aberdeen, viz., the Earls of Eglinton and Carlisle, Lord Ashley, and Alfred Tennyson.

The quantity of eggs imported into the United Kingdom from foreign ports during the year 1850 was 105,791,995.

The last advices from Portugal state that all foreign gold coin, except the English sovereign, is withdrawn from circulation, for a silver currency.

A large number of Hungarian and Polish Refugees had arrived in Liverpool from Turkey, intending to proceed to America

So far the British Government has paid for their board, &c., and have offered eight pounds to every man who will emigrate to America.

The Mayor and Magistrates of Liverpool have also endeavoured to induce them to do so.

A few of the Hungarians have accepted the offer, but the Poles all refuse.

Dr. Bettner recently delivered a lecture in New York, on "Java and the Javanese." The coffee plant, he said, is not a native of Java, but was introduced by the Europeans. The amount exported may be estimated at sixty or eighty millions, the greater part of which goes to Europe in Dutch vessels. The natives of the Island are held in absolute subjection by the Dutch, who govern them through their princes or rajahs; prescribe what crop they shall raise, take the coffee at their own price, and ship them, and even sell them as ly enhances the price of Java coffee in this market. The fable of the upas was explained, a drawing of the tree exhibited, and also some of the green leaves. It originated in the boxing propensities of a Dutch doctor named Foersch, in the latter part of the last century. The milky juice of the tree is poisonous, but very little more so than many other poisonous trees. Some very curious fruits, birds and animals were described.

Important Geographical Discovery.—At a late meeting of the Royal Geographical Society at London, it was announced that Rev. D. Livingstone, of the London Missionary Society, had discovered another large lake in South Africa, about 200 miles north of Lake Ngami, which he recently made known to the world. The new lake contains several large islands, and is connected with the Ngami by a rapid stream called the Teage. At the date of the last advices, Mr. Livingstone was proceeding northward. If he carries out his plan of exploration some important questions in African geography will be solved.—[Boston Traveller.

The Potato Disease.—A resolve reported by the Committee of Agriculture passed the House of Representatives yesterday, authorising a reward of ten thousand dollars to be paid to any person who will find a sure and practicable remedy for the potato disease, to be tested by a trial of five years. Should the resolve pass the other branch of the Legislature, and be the means of bringing to light a cheap and effectual remedy for the destructive ravages of the disease, the money would be well bestowed.—*Boston Paper.*

Portland and the Provinces.—The trade between Portland and the British Provinces has increased considerably within a few years. The value of the goods imported into this port, from these Provinces, in British vessels alone, during the year 1850, amounted to the sum of $20,451 14. These imports consisted principally of lumber, plaster, wood (886 cords) coal and potatoes. The exports to the Provinces, in the same vessels, during the same time, amounted to the sum of $20,369 67.—These exports consisted principally of flour, corn, molasses, hay, &c.—*Portland Adv.*

British Steamers.—The amount of duty paid by the Cunard line of Steamers at this port for 1850, was $1,322,383,39—more by over $100,000 than they have ever paid before in any one year. In 1847, they paid $1,199,971 78—the largest amount ever paid by them prior to 1850. We shall soon publish the amount paid by each Steamer in 1850, the time of their arrival, &c.—*Boston paper.*

Man was never intended to be idle. Activity is the best guardian of virtue, and the greatest preservative of health.

From the Glasgow Daily Mail, Feb. 20.

Installation of Sheriff Alison as Lord Rector of the Glasgow University.

[*Continued.*]

I look around me in the world, and beholding the infinite diversity of opinion on every branch of serious thought, I am driven to the conclusion that the most interesting and important subject that can occupy the human mind is no exception to the general rule, and that the conclusion to be drawn from the appearance of unanimity in matters of faith in a community is not that all think alike on religion, but that none think at all. Truth, it is true, is one and the same in all ages, but so also is the light of the sun; yet how various are the hues of his beams, when they fall on the floor of an ancient cathedral through the many coloured partitions of its stained windows, in the deep green and the bright orange, the steady blue and the flickering yellow; that is the true image of the origin of diversity of religious opinion in every community where freedom of thought really prevails. The diversity is not in the subject of thought, but in the feelings of those who think: not in the heavens, but on earth (hear, hear). Gentlemen, I cannot but regard the persevering efforts which the Romish Church are making to re-establish their faith and sway in this country as a most serious matter, and not less so in a political and social than in a religious point of view. I approach this subject the more willingly, that the conclusion to which I will arrive is one I trust in which all classes of Christians will now concur. (Cheers.) In the presence of my reverend friends, who are so much better qualified for the task, I will not speak of the theological question. I will allude to it only in a social and political point of view. We have only to consider what Spain and Italy now are, and to reflect on what they once were, to be convinced of the tendency of the Romish faith to degrade the human mind, and ultimately destroy nations the most powerful, and neutralize circumstances the most propitious. We have only to look at the Roman Catholic colonies of South America—extending over realms the most spacious and magnificent that ever were presented by the bounty of Providence to the industry of man, but now sunk in ignorance, immersed in sensuality, distracted by passions, daily declining in numbers, but increasing in suffering—and compare them with the North American States, while the Anglo Saxon race, invigorated by the Protestant faith, are making such rapid strides to social prosperity and political greatness, to be convinced of the opposite effects of the two religions on the future destinies of man. I would not willingly see the faith established in my country which withers and enfeebles the human mind, and that abolished which elevates and expands it. But the great and lasting disgrace of the Romish persuasion has ever been its intolerant and persecuting character. (Hear, hear.) In approaching this subject, I will not remind you of the fires of the fires of the inquisition, fed for centuries with human victims. I will not speak of the crusade against the Albigenses preached in the 13th century by the Pope. I will not speak of the persecution of the Duke of Alva in the low countries, of the fires of Smithfield, or the Massacre of S. Bartholomew. I will not remind you of these distant and terrible events, occurring during ages of general barbarity, and in which even the Papacy may be supposed to have been, to a certain degree, infected by the savage character of the times. I will come down to a later period, the Augustine age of the first of Roman Catholic kingdoms, the age when France was governed by the ability of Louis XIV., aided by the wisdom of Louvois, and his court was adorned by the genius of Corneille and Racine, of Bossuet and Fenelon, of Moliere and Boileau, of Le Brun and Le Notre—I need not tell you that that great monarch, yielding, in an evil hour, to the solicitations of his Romish prelates, at length consented to revoke the edict of Nantes, by which Henry IV., a century before, had established the blessings of religious peace and freedom of conscience in the land. By it, on the lowest computation, and on the admission of M. Capefigue, the whiest Catholic historian of the time, * 250,000 persons, all of the most industrious classes, were banished from France, and property to the amount of 17,000,000 francs of yearly rent, equivalent to at least £1,500,000 of our money, was confiscated to the Crown. The most cruel methods, including torture and the gallows, was everywhere put in force to compel desertion from the faith of their fathers; and, if we may believe the Protestant historians of the period, nearly fifty thousand persons perished during that persecution, of whom numbers expired amidst the frightful tortures of the stake and wheel. (Hear, hear," and applause.) Now observe, gentlemen, how this cruel proceeding is spoken of by the brightest genius of the period—the most powerful champion and greatest ornament of the Roman Catholic Church. "Let us not delay," says Bossuet in his Funeral Orations on M. De Le Tellier, the Chancellor of France, and principal author of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes; "Let us not delay to publish this miracle of our days; let us transmit its wonders to future ages. Take up your sacred pens, ye annalists of the church, ready instruments of a prompt writer and a diligent hand; hasten to place Louis on a level with the Constantine and Theodosius of antiquity. Our fathers had not seen as we have done—an inveterate heresy fall all at once; the misled flocks returning in crowds, and our churches too narrow to receive them; their false pastors abandoning them, without even awaiting the order so to do, and happy to have to allege their sentence of banishment as an excuse. Everything calms in so great a movement, the universe astonished to see in an event so new, the mark the most assured as the noblest exercise of authority *(comme le plus bel usage de l' Autorite)* and the merit of the Prince more generally recognised and revered than his authority itself. Touched with such marvels let our hearts overflow at the piety of Louis—let us raise our acclamations to heaven, and say to that new Constantine, that new Theodosius, that new Marcian, that new Charlemagne, that which six hundred and thirty fathers said formerly in the Council of Chalcedone—'You have secured the faith; you have exterminated the heretic—it is the worthy work of your reign; it is its peculiar characteristic. Through you it is that heresy is no more. God alone could have accomplished such a miracle. King of the heavens preserve the king of the earth; such is the prayer of the church, such the prayer of the Bishops!'" (Hear.) Such is the judgment passed by the greatest of Roman Catholic prelates on the greatest act of persecution which has taken place in modern times. But a greater authority than Bossuet has revered the sentence. That God will visit the sins of the Fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation was long ago announced amidst the thunder of Mount Sinai, and observe how clearly that eternal law was manifested in this instance. (Hear, hear.) The Romish faith triumphed by the aid of such violent methods: religious divisions appeared to be abolished; religious unity established; but in its stead there sprung up, as will ever be the case in such instances, the deadly poison of infidelity. The human mind revolted against the claims which had been imposed upon it. The Papacy triumphed; but its triumphs dissolved the bonds of morality, and destroyed the influence of religion in the realm. As a natural consequence, the Revolution ensued an hundred years after, and in its effects overturned that faith which had made such an unchristian use of its powers. The Protestant exiles were deprived of their property; but by the effects of the measure the Romish Church for ever lost its inheritance. By a singular coincidence, but just retribution, the number of emigrants from the dominant and tyrant majority, who were driven into exile by the decrees of the Convention, was as nearly as possible the same as that of the suffering minority who had been banished from France by the ordinances of Louis! (Hear, hear.) Now, what do the Roman Catholics make of these and similar instances of intolerance and persecution? Do they still adhere, or do they not, to the principles then acted upon with such unrelenting severity by the Papal See? Were the Popes who preached these crusades, and promised Paradise as the reward of their cruelties, right or wrong in so doing? If they say they were right, we at once understand that the Papacy is unchanged and unchangeable; its decrees are infallible; it is prepared again, when it gets the power, to light the fires of Smithfield, to array the tortures of the Inquisition. If they say they were wrong in these acts—if they plead that they shared in the barbarous spirit of the age in which they lived, and could not be in advance of its general feeling—(and that is what I would say if I were a Catholic)—then what comes of their plea of infallibility? If the greatest, the most long-continued, and deplorable cruelties recorded in history, have emanated directly from the orders, or been subsequently approved by the ratification of the Papal See, how do we know that they are not equally wrong in matters which they now pursue with zeal not more active, and perseverance not more unshaken? (Great applause.) It is in vain that the Roman Catholics refer to the cruelties of the Protestants in revenge—the rack of Elizabeth—the slow fire which consumed Servetus. I reprobate these horrors as much as they can do; but the Protestants lay no claim to infallibility. They acknowledge their fault, and lament. But this is to be said in extenuation, that retaliation is inevitable when cruelty is once begun on one side. If the enemy begins to fire red hot shot, human nature prompts recourse to the same method in defence. The Catholics began this atrocious system of persecution for heresy; there was no Protestant reaction before the crusade against the Albigenses in 1215, or the burning of John Huss in 1415. I am well aware of the many merits of the Romish religion. I venerate the virtues, I admire the talents of many of its members. I acknowledge with gratitude the inestimable services which, in dark ages, it rendered to the cause of humanity, the refuge it then afforded to knowledge, the bold front which, in adversity, it opposed to oppression. I am not insensible to the heroism it has often inspired in suffering, the zeal it ever displays in the cause of charity. It is its arrogance and persecutions which I object to. In adversity, I recognise in its votaries the influence of the Divine Spirit; in prosperity, I see the mark of Cain on its forehead. (Immense cheering.) What, then, do you say should be done at this crisis? Would you imitate the conduct of the Roman Catholics now that you have got the power, and banish their faith from the realm as they have done yours from France, Spain, and Italy, by the terrors of persecution? No! I would consider their conduct as a beacon to be avoided, not an example to be followed. I would not do evil that good may come of it. Not even to avert the chances of Romish oppression would I deviate from the principles of religious freedom. Pains and penalties are not the way to combat opinion; the battle must be fought with the Church of Rome, but the seat of the conflict should not be the hall of justice, but the human heart. I disdain the aid of legal protection, but I would summon to the cause whatever is great and good and noble in the land—the stores of knowledge, the strength of intellect, the powers of genius. I would meet their prolonged and persevering persecutions in the same spirit as the Duke of York did the decree of the convention, which forbade the giving of quarter to the English and Hanoverian soldiers. He immediately published an order to his army to give quarter to the French prisoners; and this noble act disarmed even the savage ferocity of the convention. (Hear, hear, and applause.) It is usual for persons in this chair to conclude their address with some advice as to the prosecution of their studies by their young friends; and I do not think that I can more fitly occupy my few remaining minutes than in recommending to you, in the most strenuous manner, the vigorous prosecution of the study of ancient and modern languages. I will not yield to my great predecessors in this chair, Lord Brougham, Lord Stanley, and Sir R. Peel, in their most ardent appreciation of the beauties of the classics, and the strongest opinion of their paramount importance as the foundation of every liberal education. But I am desirous to go a step further than they have done, and to show you how it is that the study of foreign languages is of such importance, and what are the practical benefits to

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