St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XIX. | Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, March 30, 1855. | Number 30.

THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every FRIDAY afternoon, by WILLIAM DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of Messrs. L. H. Dovober & Son, west side Prince William Street.

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

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

☞ Terms—12s. 6d., if paid within the year, 15s. if not paid until after expiration of the year.

All Letters, Orders, Communications, &c., must be post-paid, and addressed to

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

☞ The *Chronicle* is filed, and may be seen free of charge at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244 Strand, London.

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Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, *President.*
J. V. LAWRENCE, ZEBEDEE RIXO, S. L. TILLEY, S. R. FOSTER, } *Directors.*
J. M. ROBINSON, Esquire, *Solicitor.*
ISAAC WOODWARD, Esquire, *Secretary.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

THOMAS GOW,
Plumber and Gass Fitter,
NEXT ADJOINING MERRIT'S BRICK BUILDING,
WATER STREET.
HOUSE and SHIP WATER-CLOSETS; Hot Cold, and Shower BATHS; Forcing, Lifting, Common, and Engine PUMPS; SHIPS' SCUPPERS, &c. &c.—on the most approved principles LEAD PIPE of all sizes, and SHEET LEAD constantly on hand.
☞ LEAD BENDS made to order.
July 2, 1852. THOMAS GOW.

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

SALT, FISH, MOLASSES, &c. &c.
SIX HUNDRED Bags Liverpool SALT;
200 Boxes Digby Smoked HERRINGS;
10 Barrels American Mess PORK;
10 Do. Prime Do.;
20 Tierces and 10 Hhds. MOLASSES;
20 Hhds. SUGAR 10 bbls. Do.;
10 Bbls. Pilot Bread; 25 Boxes Saleratus;
25 Boxes Liverpool SOAP;
10 Ditto St. John Manufacture Soap;
15 Boxes CANDLES; 25 Brls. Rye Flour;
50 Bages hempcaps; 500 Yards Homespun;
10 Boxes PIPES; 10 Regs Tobacco;
With a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at low rates for good pay.
In Store.—12M Beech TREENAILS, 18 to 24.
Sept. 15 Visitor. G. M. BURNS.

BRITISH HOUSE,
No. 10, King Street.
The Subscribers have received per steamship "NIAGARA,"
250 Pieces Black DOBURGS, assorted;
200 do. Black Alpaccas and Lustres, assorted;
50 do. Mourning Press Goods, do;
50 do. Black CRAPE, do;
With an extensive variety of all description of Fancy DRESS GOODS.
Sept. 1, 1854. JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

WROUGHT NAILS.—Just arrived by the Saint John Packet—64 Packages, consisting of 4ply, 6ply, 10ply, and 20ply. Board Nails, Spikes, 20dy. and 40dy. Ox NAILS; Shoeing and 10dy. Horse NAILS. For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
January 5. Prince Wm.-street.

Paw Importations.
FRANCIS NEILL, Sign of the Royal Arms, Water Street, Wholesale and Retail Clothing Store.
RECEIVED per Ships "Joseph Tarrat," and the "Imperial" from England, "Eastern City" and "Adelaide" from Boston, a large and Extensive Stock of Mohair Whitney BEAVER, PILOTS and BEARSKIN CLOTHS; Fancy DOESKIN and CASSIMERE, TWEEDS and VESTINGS, in French cut and Plain Velvets and Satins a beautiful article purchased from the Manufacturers; Red, Blue and White FLANNELS, heavey Kerseys; Lambs Wool Shirts and Drawers; Grey White and Painted COTTONS, Orleans "Coburghs" and Luster "Coburghs."

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
500 Mens and Boys OVER COATS—in Moleskin, Beaskin, Witney, Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS, made and Trimmed in the best style;
French Figured and plain Silk Velvets; Figured and plain Satins and Cassimeres, VESTS, Kossuth and every description of Winter Vests; 2000 pair of PANTALOONS from 5s. to 25s.; Boys CLOTHING in Great Variety of Texture and prices; 500 Reefing JACKETS in Beaver and Pilot Clothes; 4 Bales of Bufflaoes Robes; 2 Bales of Buffalos and Seal Skin Coats; Goodyears Rubber Clothing of every description; Mushrat FURS, Beaver and Seal Skin CAPS; Beaver and Kossuth HATS and every description of Outfitting GOODS at this Establishment.
If you want to purchase Cheap Clothing go to the Old Established "St. John Clothing Mart," of sixteen years standing, well known to be the Largest and Cheapest Establishment in the City, where all can be fitted with the best of Clothing. All Goods marked in plain figures. No Reduction.
Gentlemen's Clothing made to Order at the Shortest Notice.
F. NEILL.
St. John, N. B., Nov. 19th, 1854.

NEW GOODS for Fall Trade AT COMMERCE HOUSE,
KING STREET.
OCTOBER 6TH, 1854.
HORSFALL & SHERATON
Have received per Steamers "CANADA," and "NIAGARA," and Packet Ships David G. Fleming, "John Barbour," "John Bannerman," and "Joseph Tarratt":
101 Packages of English and French Goods.
Being a part of their extensive purchases for the Fall Business; and comprising a good assortment of every description of
WOLLENS, LINENS, COTTONS,
SILKS, Furs, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces,
and SMALL WARES of every description, which are offered to Wholesale Buyers at the lowest rates, and most favorable terms.

HOUSE FURNISHING.
NEW STYLES.—Oct. 2nd, 1854.
HORSFALL & SHARETON respectfully request the attention of persons furnishing house, to the following description of GOODS, the assortment of which is superior to any heretofore in this market, and are offered at rates to suit the most economical.
Rich Gilt and Mahogany Poles and Cornices, of superior style and finish;
DAMASKS and MOREENS, in all of the Fashionable Colours, with suitable Trimmings;
Silk Brocatelles, very rich;
Silk and Woollen DAMASKS;
Cords and Tassell, for Ottomans;
Rich Velvet Pile, and Tapes CARPETINGS;
Brussels 3-ply Kid dermister; Scotch do.;
Hemp Rugs, Sheepskin and Rope Mats;
DRUGGETS from 4 4 to 16 4;
English and American Floor OIL CLOTHS, new patterns, in all the useful widths;
BLANKETS, QUILTS and Counterpanes;
Table Linens and Sheetings;
Cloth, Worsted, and Linen Table COVERS, &c.
Oct. 4.

NEW GOODS.
NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING STORE.
SEARS' BRICK BUILDING, NORTH SIDE OF KING STRT.
R. HUNTER,
HAVING completed his FALL IMPORTATION from Great Britain and the United States, has now on hand, and offers For Sale at his usually low prices, a large and varied assortment of Goods, suitable for the Season—
IN PART CONSISTS OF
Beaver, Pilot, Witney and Mohair CLOTHS, with numerous other materials suitable for Over Coats; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinets, &c., &c.
VESTINGS—In Silk Velvet, Plush, Satins, Quiltings, &c., &c.
The Clothing Department—The largest and most varied assortment of CLOTHING in the Province—cut and made up on the premises. The assortment being continually kept up, having a great number of hands employed.
The Furnishing Department comprises a general assortment of Gent's White and Fancy Shirts Collars, Shirt Fronts, Neck and Pocket Hdkfs, Fancy Ties, Mufflers, Socks, Braces, Umbrellas Carpet Bags, Valises, Trunks, Snow Stockings, Hats, Caps, &c., &c.
Goodyears' Patent India Rubber Coats, Capes and Leggins.
The principle on which this Establishment was first commenced, and which has given such general satisfaction to the public for the last five years, is still continued—that is
No second price—all Goods marked in plain figures.
Nov. 24, 1854. R. HUNTER.

Cars! Cars!! Cars!!!
THE subscriber has for Sale One Hundred and Fifty Pair (150) of rough Spruce from 12 to 13 feet long
—ALSO—
Twenty Pair of Dressed ditto, from 12 to 18 feet long. Apply to THOMAS SMITH, Spar Maker, Stormont Street, Sydney Ward.
Dec. 11, 1854.

MEN & WOMEN'S
RUB, RUB, RUBBER SHOES, For Sale Cheap.
ALEXANDER A. COUGHLAN.
Dec. 8, 1854. No. 5, Prince William Street

IN WANT.
MEN in want of either BOOTS, Bootees, or SHOES, will find it to their advantage to call into No. 5 Prince Wm.-Street, before purchasing elsewhere. I have a large Stock on hand, and will sell them cheap for cash.
ALEXANDER A. COUGHLAN.
Prince Wm.-Street, Sept. 15.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS AND OINTMENT—Just received and for sale by
October 28, 1854. FELLOWS & CO.

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

Instalments called in,	£197,197	16	0
Accumulated funds,	346,972	4	9
	£544,169	14	9

THE 18th annual General Meeting of this company was held at Liverpool on the 16th Feb'ry last, when the following Report of the business of the Company during the past year was submitted:—
"The increase in the Fire Insurance Business must be satisfactory to the Proprietors, as shewing the rapid and safe progress which the Company is making. The receipts for the first year have increased considerably over those of 1852, while the losses have materialy diminished.

	1852.	1853.
Receipts,	£98,654	£113,612
Loss. s,	39,091	42,846
Profits,	£30,563	£35,766

These results show, notwithstanding the very numerous and destructive fires that have occurred both in this country and especially in America, that great caution has been exercised in taking risks, on the part of those on whose judgement the Directors must necessarily in a great measure rely The reserved surplus fund now amounts to £143,712.
The officers for the current year at Liverpool are:
TRUSTEES.
Sir Thomas Bernard Birch, Bart.
Adam Hodgson, Esq.
Samuel Henry Thompson, Esq.
DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL.
Thomas Brocklebank, Esq., *Chairman.*

Thomas Booth, Esq.	Harrold Littledale, Esq.
Francis Cæsar Brunn, Esq	William Lowe, Esq.
William Earle, Esq.	Alex. Macgregor, Esq.
George Grant, Esq.	John Marriot, Esq.
Francis A. Hamilton, "	Thomas Sellar, Esq.
Thomas Haigh, Esq.	Charles Saunders, Esq.
Robert Higgin, Esq.,	John Swainson, Esq.
James Aspinall Tobin, "	George Holt, Esq.
Geo. Hall Lawrence, "	Hugh Hornby, Esq.

SWINTON BOULT, Esq., *Secretary.*
The Agent at St. John, N.B., begs the attention of parties desirous of effecting Insurance against Fire on their property, to the position of the Company, as shewn from the foregoing extract from the annual report, and to the important fact that every Shareholder of the Company is liable to the extent of his means for claims on the Company.
EDWARD ALLISON, *Agent.*
April 1. A. JACK, *Agent.*

Under Patronage of Royalty and the Authority of the Faculty.
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
UPWARDS of Forty Years' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.
They have deservedly obtained the high patronage of their Majesties the KING OF PRUSSIA, and the KING OF HANOVER; very many also of the NOBILITY AND CLERGY, and of the Public generally use them, *under the recommendation of some the most eminent of the Faculty.*
They have immediate influence over the following cases:—*Asthmatic and Consumptive Complaints, Coughs, Shortness of Breath, Hoarseness,* &c. &c.
Prepared and Sold in Boxes and Tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists, &c., in the whole world.
N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.
VALUABLE TESTIMONIAL.
Cure of Asthma of several years standing
Cainscross, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, March 20, 1850.
SIR,—Having been troubled with Asthma for several years, I could find no relief from any medicine whatever, until I was induced about two years ago to try a box of your valuable Lozenges, and found such relief from them that I am determined for the future never to be without a box of them in the house, and will do all in my power to recommend them to my friends.
If you consider the above Testimonial of any advantage, you are quite at liberty to make what use of it you please. I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.
Thos. Keating, Esq. W. J. TRIGG.
☞ Agents for St. John, Messrs. CHUBB & Co.; Fredericton, Mr. James GALT, Druggist.
St. John, December, 1854. Sin. 1af.

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

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

The whole of the above Instruments are 6 1-3 octave to A above.
N. B.—All Instruments manufactured by R. & S. will be warranted for three years.
Every description of English and American nofaPiortes tuned and repaired. March 18th.

FASHIONABLE FURS,
Received at the Cheap Hat, Cap, and Fur Store, No. 17, King street,
Ex steamers "America," "Europa," & "Imperial"
LADIES' Fashionable FURS—newest styles,—and richest Furs, warranted genuine from first houses in the trade; Gents' Fur Caps—in north and south seal Beaver, Otter, and Nutria; Gents' Fur Caps—in North and south seal beaver, otter, and nutria Gent's Fur Gloves, in mink, seal, and british sable, long and short make; Gents' Fur Coats; Otter Mufflers, and Fancy Fur SLEIGH BONES; Youth's and Children's Fur CAPS, and satin Velvet HATS; Gent's French satin Velvet HATS—from Paris, New York and Boston; ladies Gloves and Mitts, in Cloth and Fur, large variety; UMBRELLAS—in silk, alpacka and gingham; Cloth and Storm Caps, Kossuth Hats, Reversable and India Rubber Coats; Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Wool Mats and Furnishing GOODS,
Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices.
☞ FURS, HATS, and CAPS manufactured order.
November 24. LOCKHART & CO.

Poetry.

THE PRINTER.

[FOR THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE.]

SIR—Although the following lines have before appeared in print, yet the *last* verse possesses something so worthy the *serious consideration* of your readers that I request your insertion of it.

Yours, &c.,
A TYPO.

Who is he that with stick and rule,
Chastises well the knave and fool,
And keeps in awe the party tool?
The Printer.

By whom is it that learning's got,
And genius to perfection brought,
Oh! reader say, say is it not
The Printer!

Who is it brings you from a far,
Intelligence of a bloody war,
Or feats of some immortal tar?
The Printer.

You politicians, you can tell
Who makes you understand so well,
The affairs on which you love to dwell,
The Printer.

Then in no case should you delay,
Though MANY DO from day to day,
With *punctuality to pay*
The Printer.

Select Reading.

THE NAPIER AND THE GRAHAM.

A NAUTICAL VAUDEVILLE.

The ADMIRALTY—The First Lord is discovered in an easy chair, and reading the papers, apparently much amused with their contents.

Sir James—Dear me, dear me! Shocking mismanagement, upon my word; shocking, indeed. Poor Newcastle! (Reads,) 'No arrangement, no system, everybody at cross-purposes in the Crimea.' Very sad. Ha! ha! An amiable man—too amiable—but very incapable. Ha! ha! How he does catch it! Sidney Herbert, too—they give it to him hot and hot. Ha! ha! I ought to be thankful. My lines have fallen in pleasant places. Not much to annoy me. Expeditions out of my hands. Sadly severe, these papers; but perhaps where men require, like my friends Dukey and Sid, to be kept up to the collar, a good whip hand is the right thing. (Reads.) Helpless and brainless, those who should administer the system——

SERVANT ENTERS.

Servant—Sir Charles Napier, my Lord.

Sir James (discomforted)—the d—ear old fellow! Show him, instantly. (Aside.) Confound him; when I'm alone, too. I wish the porter downstairs was a policeman.

ENTER SIR CHARLES.

Sir James (radiantly)—Ha! my dear Sir Charles, welcome home; welcome to the shores of old England, the land of the free, ha! ha! Give us your hand, my old sea-dog.

Sir Charles (sternly, and putting his hands behind him)—I didn't come here to shake hands with Sir James Graeme, but report myself to the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Sir James—Ha! ha! Very good—very good. I wish Bernni Osborne had seen that—what a capital imitation he would have given. Excellent, my dear fellow, excellent. I suppose you have been acting amateur plays in the Baltic?

Sir Charles—Acting a force. Sir, an abominable force, Sir James Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Sir James (surprised)—Why, fighting Charley! declare I could almost believe you in earnest.

Sir Charles (furious) Don't call me Fighting Charley, Sir. None of your taunts, and scoffs, and sneers, Sir. I understand you.

Sir James (silkily—If I am to understand you, my dear admiral, I must ask you to sit down and speak calmly and temperately.

Sir Charles (bumps into a chair.)—Very well, Sir. Do as I'm bid. Discipline's everything. You're on your own quarter-deck here, and have a right to give orders. Now then.

Sir James (blandly)—The initiative is palpably with yourself, my dear Sir Charles.

Sir Charles—Hang your initiatives and your palabilities, too Sir, am an old salt, Sir.

Sir James (maliciously,—Salt which we rather hoped to put upon the tail of the Russian eagle—but Fate decreed it otherwise.

Sir Charles—Fate Sir. No such thing, Sir. Do not talk an Atheist, Sir. Fate had nothing to do with it. You didn't want to hurt the Russians—nothing of the kind. You wanted to hurt me, and to spoil my reputation with the people of England. And so you sent me with big ships to shallow waters, and wished me to get the ships knocked to smash against stone walls, and would not. That's the coat, Sir, as the Irish say; and Fate had no more to do with it than my—my cocked hat.

Sir James (smiling)—Ah! cocked hat. A happy illustration. The very one, I recollect, which you used so amusingly after our delightful dinner in Pall mall. It was into a cocked hat that you were so good as to say you intended to knock Cronstadt.

Sir Charles—Never said anything of the kind.

Sir James—My dear friend, you do yourself injustice. You will next tell me that you did not offer that spirited alternative between St. Petersburg and another quarter, as the locality you would visit in six weeks from the time of sailing.

Sir Charles—If every fellow's speeches, after he is shipped his grog, are to be overhauled against him, I don't know that you would come off particularly well, my Lord. Now, what are you going to do for me; that is what I want to know.

Sir James (pleasingly) Well, my dear Admiral, you have so completely done for yourself that I hardly see what there is left to us.

Sir Charles—None of your scoffs, I tell you, Sir. I'll let the country know all about you. Hang me if I don't throw myself upon the country, Sir. Everybody knows that a Napier can do everything—and that on sea, on shore, in politics, and everywhere else, a Napier is infallible. You know that, I suppose, Sir?

Sir James—The public is aware of the fact, Sir Charles, from repeated advertisements to that effect, emanating from those who ought to be best informed on the subject.

Sir Charles—Yes, Sir; and if you had given me the proper means—attack, Emperor Nicholas would at this moment have been scratching a hole with his nutpick on the plaster of the Tower. Do you hear that, Sir—a bear, Sir.

Sir James (assentingly)—I hear a bear, Admiral. Did you ever hear an old canny proverb about a bad workman always finding fault with his tools? Not that it has anything to do with our present business; Indeed, I hardly know what has.

Sir Charles—I'll expose you—I'll skin you—I'll scarify you! I'll blow you out of water, Sir.

Sir James (meekly)—As you did Cronstadt, Admiral?

Sir Charles—I'm going to dine with Moon, the Mayor, in a few days, and see if I don't have it all out.

Sir James (smiling) Well, he is a Conservator of the River Thames, so you'll brother in arms. You can tell him how you went swan hopping in the Baltic ha! ha! (Exit Sir Charles furiously.)

FECUNDITY.—The possible produce of one pair of pigeons in four years has been estimated at 14,760; of one pair of rabbits at not less than 274,840.

☞ Life is like a flower, which is no sooner blown than it begins to wither.

REST OF THE SABBATH.

The North British Review illustrates the importance of sufficient sleep, on a parallel with the history of the Sabbath:

"The Creator has given us a natural restorative—sleep;—and a moral restorative—Sabbath-keeping; and it is ruin to dispense with either. Under the pressure of high excitement, individuals have passed weeks together with little sleep or none; but when the process is long continued, the over driven powers rebel, and fever, delirium, and death come on. Nor can the natural amount be systematically curtailed without corresponding mischief. The Sabbath does not arrive like sleep. The day of rest does not steal over us like the day of slumber. It does not entrance us almost whether we will or not; but, addressing us as intelligent beings, our Creator assures us that we need it, and bids us return, and court the renovation. And if, going in the face of the Creator's kindness, we force ourselves to work all days alike it is not long till we pay the forfeit. The mental worker—the man of business, or the man of letters—finds his ideas coming turbid and slow; the equipoise of his faculties is upset, he grows moody, fitful, and capricious; and with his mental elasticity broken should any disaster occur, he subsides into habitual melancholy, or in self destruction sheds his guilty exit from a gloomy world. And the manual worker—the artisan, the engineer, by toiling on from day to day, and week to week, the bright intuition of his eyes gets blunted; and forgetful of their cunning, his fingers no longer perform their feats of twinkling agility, nor by a plastic touch mould dead matter, or wield mechanic power; but mingling his life's blood in his daily drudgery, his locks are prematurely grey, his genial humour sours, and slave it till he has become a morose or reckless man, for an extra effort, or any blink of balmy feelings, he must stand indebted to opium or alcohol."

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO ENGLISH FORTITUDE.

A letter from the East received in Paris contains the following:—As I am speaking to you of our brave Allies, I cannot omit giving you some details of an incident which produced here some disquietude, and on which many comments were made by evil disposed persons. An English regiment, it is said, laid down its colours, (*déposa son drapeau.*) You will at once understand the effect produced here by such intelligence, and you will be at no loss to guess the numerous interpretations it gave rise to. This, however, is what really occurred:—A regiment encamped, it is said at Baclava, had been so cut up by sickness, that, seeing its ranks reduced to a point when all military rule was lost, it was resolved to carry back its colours to Constantinople until such time as the regiment could be reorganized and receive recruits from England. Such is the simple fact which has been exaggerated and misstated by ill minded persons. Though our allies have unfortunately suffered a great deal, they have constantly proved by their energetic attitude before the enemy, what honour and patriotism can do, and you may rest assured that they have never ceased to be worthy of the great nation to which they belong.

AMERICAN BALLOON DUEL.—A French paper gives, on the authority of a correspondent, an account of a duel that took place in Yankee land, at a place called Wagtown, between an abolitionist and a slave-owner. To prevent interference, it was arranged that the mortal combat should not come off on lower earth, but in the clouds, each party having a balloon of his own. Being so sorted of course they made their own gas. The time were equally well chosen; one night, Johnny Breemen, had a dozen swivels, the other, Heffry Allright, the bigger bolder, took up a howitzer.—A long account of the successive broadsides, and the skill of the duellists in evading the shot by the throwing out of ballast or emptying gas, dodging up and down, east and west, we will skip and come to the result. After four hour's cannonading a bomb, from Heffley's howitzer, burst Johnny's balloon, but at the same moment Johnny passed over his adversary's machine, and by a simultaneous discharge of his twelve swivels, shattered Allright into the air. A few seconds afterwards two mangled corpses were picked up.

SINGLE BLESSEDNESS.—What a cheerful, happy, self congratulating old maid was lost when Fanny became a wife. Only read this extract:—

"All articles of gentlemen's wearing apparel made—to order."

"Saints and angels! only think of that! Well, I thank a kind Providence I never was married. No tyrannical frock coats, or "dress coats," or Petersham, profane my closets. No vests, or socks, or dickies crowd my nice laces, and ribbons, and muslins. No heaving cane keeps company with my silken parasolette. No lumbering great boots tread on the toes of my little slippers and gaiters. Nobody kicks my spinster foot under the table to stop me in the middle of a sentence that I'm bent upon finishing. Nothing on the wide earth that's '*made to order*,' finds admittance into my single-blessed territories. I should be all teeth and claws if there did!"—*Fanny Fern*

PARSIMONIOUS CHURCH.—"Why can't you do as our lathe's used to do?" said a good old deacon to the pastor of one of our country churches. The pastor had been preaching for the church through the year, once a month, for which they agreed to give about seventy dollars. His church was out, and the church was about to call him for another year. "How do you mean?" said the preacher. "Why preach on charity; and let nothing be said about salary or money, any way; let each one give what he feels like giving, without letting the right hand know what the left hand doeth. That is what I call preaching on charity; it's the way our lathers did, and the preachers were supported well." The pastor agreed to it. The year passed on. At the close he found he had received one dollar and seventy-five cents for his years labor; a sum which he had twice five hundred times. This was what he called preaching on charity; and the members but hands never knew what the right hand did.—*Western Recorder.*

PAT'S DREAM.—A son of the Emerald Isle was observed by a friend one morning to look exceedingly blank and perplexed, and he inquired of him what ailed him? Pat said he had had a dream. His friend interrogated him as to whether it was a good or bad dream? Pat answered, "it was a little of both. Faith I'll tell you: I dreamed I was with the Pope, who was as great a gentleman as any one in the district and he axed me wud I drink? Thinks I wud a duck swim, and seeing the Innishowen, and legions, and sugar, on the sideboard, I told him I didn't care if I took a wee drop of punch! 'Cowd or hot?' axed the Pope. 'Hot, yer holiness,' I replied, and wh that he stepped down to the kitchen for the biling water, but before he got back I woke straight up! I know it's distressing me I didn't take it cold."

PARTICULAR CHURCH.—"Why can't you do as our lathe's used to do?" said a good old deacon to the pastor of one of our country churches. The pastor had been preaching for the church through the year, once a month, for which they agreed to give about seventy dollars. His church was out, and the church was about to call him for another year. "How do you mean?" said the preacher. "Why preach on charity; and let nothing be said about salary or money, any way; let each one give what he feels like giving, without letting the right hand know what the left hand doeth. That is what I call preaching on charity; it's the way our lathers did, and the preachers were supported well." The pastor agreed to it. The year passed on. At the close he found he had received one dollar and seventy-five cents for his years labor; a sum which he had twice five hundred times. This was what he called preaching on charity; and the members but hands never knew what the right hand did.—*Western Recorder.*

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THE IDENTITY OF ROME AND BABYLON.

THE POPE THE LINEAL REPRESENTATIVE OF BELSHAZZAR—THE NAME OF THE BEAST AND THE NUMBER OF HIS NAME.

(FOR THE BRITISH MESSENGER.)

The glory of Christ is intimately connected with the exposure of the blasphemous pretensions of antichrist. Every one, whose heart beats true to the rightful King, must rejoice in whatever tends to confound the claims of the usurper. We have already seen much that goes to establish the wonderful identity between Rome and Babylon. But the evidence on that head is still more direct and conclusive than any that has yet come before us. We have now to prove that the Pope is the true and legitimate living *representative* of Belshazzar, the last Chaldean pontiff king of Babylon, and that to him, *as such*, belong both the name and number of the ten-horned beast of the Apocalypse.

In common with all the earth, Rome, at a very early prehistoric period, had drunk deep of Babylon's "golden cup." But above and beyond all other nations, it has had, and has, a connection with the idolatry of Babylon, that puts it in a position peculiar and alone. Long before the days of Romulus, a representative of the Babylonian Messiah, called by his name, had fixed his temple as a god, and his palace as a king, on the very spot where Romulus and his brother afterwards founded their city.* Some revolution had then taken place; the graven images of Babylon had been shattered; the creeping of any idol had been sternly prohibited;† and when the twin founders of the new world-renowned city reared its humble walls, the city and the palace of their Babylonian predecessor had long lain in ruins. The deadly wound, however, thus given to the Chaldean system, was destined to be healed. A colony of Lydians, devotedly attached to the worship of the Chaldean Madonna and Boy-son, had migrated from Asia Minor, and settled in the immediate neighbourhood of Rome. They were incorporated in the Roman state, and their "sovereign pontiff," through his superior skill in science and astronomy, soon gained such influence, as to be elected, even so early as the time of Numa, "sovereign pontiff" of the Roman people. As "king of the ages," director of all festivals, and supreme authority in all religious questions, "the sovereign pontiff wielded immense power over the minds of men, and, by little and little, moulded them so effectually, as to bring the Romans back again to much of the idolatry which they formerly repudiated and abhorred."‡

Still the Etrurian pontiff of Rome was only an offshoot from the grand original Babylonian system. He was a devoted worshipper of the Babylonian god; but he was not the legitimate representative of that god. The true legitimate Babylonian pontiff had his seat beyond the bounds of the Roman empire. That seat, after the death of Belshazzar, and the expulsion of the Chaldean priesthood from Babylon, by the Medo-Persian kings, was at Pergamos, where afterwards was one of the seven churches of Asia.§ There, in consequence, for many centuries, was "Satan's seat" (Rev. iii.)—There was his favourite abode, there was the worship of the Babylonian goddess and her son celebrated with frantic orgies and excesses, that elsewhere were seldom witnessed. Tho' at first the Roman pontiff had no immediate connection with Pergamos and the hierarchy there, yet in course of time the pontificate of Rome and the pontificate of Pergamos came to be identified.—Pergamos itself became part and parcel of the Roman empire; and, of course, when the Roman emperor was made "Pontifex Maximus," head of Roman religion, as well as head of the Roman state, all the powers and functions of the true legitimate Babylonian pontiff, were supremely vested in him. Then, on certain occasions, he officiated in all the pomp of the Babylonian pontifical costume, as Belshazzar himself might have done, in robes of scarlet, wearing the mitre of Dagon, and bearing the keys of Janus and Cybele. Thus did matters continue, even under so-called Christian emperors, who, as a salve to their consciences, appointed a heathen as their substitute, in the performance of the mere *directly* Idolatrous functions of the pontificate, till the reign of Gratian, who, as shown by Gibbon, was the first that refused to be arrayed in the idolatrous pontifical attire.‖ The refusal of the emperor to wear the pontifical robe, or exercise any part of the pontifical functions, caused great clamours throughout the empire. The result was, the emperor resigned the pontificate, and the Bishop of Rome was appointed in his stead.¶ This was A.D. 378. Then did Pope Damasus, a professed minister of Jesus Christ, the *true* Messiah, become the recognized head of the idolatrous system of Tammuz, the *false* Messiah of Babylon. Thenceforth all questions affecting Pagan worship, which, though disestablished, was still tolerated in the city of Rome, were decided by him. By authority from him was Pagan worship celebrated, and that to an extent, as shown by Zosimus, subversive of the very *civil laws* of the empire.** Then the Bishop of Rome put on what the Emperor of Rome, under force of conscience, had cast off, the Babylonian costume, in which he is now arrayed when he celebrates pontifical high mass at St. Peter's. Thus did the Pope appear the very image of Janus, "the double-faced," whose chief functionary he became. For the Christians he had one face, for the *initiated* Pagans another. To-day he officiates as the servant of Christ, to-morrow as the high-priest of his rival. Is it little to say the mystery of iniquity, what is there that can be?

Now, just as it was foretold by Paul in regard to the "revelation" of the Man of Sin, so did it come to pass. "The mystery of iniquity doth already work, only he who now letteth will let until he be taken out of the way; and *then* shall that Wicked be revealed." These words show that the *let*, or hinderance to the manifestation of the Man of Sin, existed in the apostle's day; and they show also that *as soon* as the *let* was removed, "that Wicked" should stand forth plainly revealed before the eyes of men. The word is *then*, at that very time, at that precise period.—Now, can there be a doubt, with the facts before us, what was the "let" to which the apostle referred? The early Christians themselves believed that that *let* was the Roman emperor. But the question is, in what capacity? I think that, viewing all the circumstances of the case, we are shut up to the conclusion, that it was in his capacity of Pontifex Maximus. The Man of Sin, according to the divine prediction, was to be a *minister* of Christ, a spiritual officer, as is plain from this, among other things, that the name of Judas Iscariot, "the son of perdition," is applied to him.—Now, so long as the emperor had the pontificate, it was impossible that any minister of Christ should do what it was predicted of the Man of Sin that he should do. But as soon as the emperor resigned the pontificate, the false apostle, the traitor, is "revealed" at once. Before that he had been working in the dark; then his treason was brought into the light of day. The vast mass of the nominal Christians at Rome did not see the traitorous character of the deed of their bishop, when he became high priest of the Chaldean queen of heaven and her son. But that was simply because for their own apostacy they were judicially blinded. *There also were the eyes of the one,* who had the unction of the Holy One, and were possessed of spiritual discernment, saw clearly the wickedness of the step which was taken. Then did the Waldenses break off all communion with the Roman church. Then was Jovinian excommunicated, and subjected to more than spiritual pains and penalties, for maintaining "the *horrible* doctrine that a vir