St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

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Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, *President.*
J. V. LUSHEREE, ZENENAS RISLEY, } *Directors.*
S. L. TILLEY, S. K. FOSTER, }
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 THOMSON, } Esquires.
THOMAS BIRD, R. N. }
J. 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 DOCK STREET, St. John, N.

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

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

THOMAS GOW,
Plumber and Gass Fitter,
NEXT ADJOINING MERRITT'S BRICK BUILDING,
WATER STREET.
HOUSE and SHIP WATER-CLOSETS; Hot Cold, and Shower BATHS; Forcing, Lifting, Common, and Engine PUMPS; SHIPS' SCUPPITS, &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 HDS. fine Pale GENEVA;
50 Hds. Stout PORTER, "I. W. Billiges & Son;"
50 brls. East India Pale ALE, "Herberts;"
2 cases best Bengal Indigo; 4 cases No. 1 Starch;
30 kegs F. and S. F. MUSTARD;
20 do. best Ground Ginger;
4 cases Servants, Friend; 1 cask Nutmegs;
2 cases Liquorice JUICE;
5 casks Pickles, } "Crosse & Blacks.
2 do. Sauces, }
Ex "Solecia from Glasgow:
2 Puns. Campbelton WHISKY;
16 hhds. } Fine Pale GENEVA;
10 qr. casks }
20 matts Wine Bottles; 10 bales bottle Corks;
28 barrels fine Pot BARLEY;
8 bales Wrapping PAPER;
75 boxes Tobbacco Pipes, } very superior;
25 do. Woodstock, do }
10 casks Washing Soda; 2 do. Blue Vitriol;
1 cask Copperas; 2 brls. Cream Tartar.
For sale by
ROBERT ARMSTRONG,
July 7. No. 7, Dock-street.

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 Brls. Do.;
10 Brls. Pilot Bread; 25 Boxes Saleratus;
75 Boxes Liverpool SOAP;
10 Ditto St. John Manufacture Soap;
15 Boxes CANDLES; 75 Brls. Rye Flour;
50 Bakes Incongos; 500 Yards Homespun;
10 Boxes PIPES; 10 Kegs 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. 17, King Street.
The Subscribers have received per steamship "NIAGARA;"
250 Pieces Black COBURGS, assorted;
200 do. Black Alpaccas and Lustres, assorted;
50 do. Mourning Dress Goods, do.;
20 do. Black CREPE, do.
With an immense variety of all description of Fancy DRESS GOODS.
Sept. 1, 1854. JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

WROUGHT NAILS.—Just arrived by the Ship John Barbour—64 Packages, consisting of 8dy., 8dy., 10dy., and 20dy. Board Nails, Sixpenny, 4dy., and 6dy. Ox NAILS: Shingling and 10dy. Horse NAILS. For Sale by
JOHN KINNEAR,
Sept. 1. Prince Wm.-street.

Fall Importations.
FRANCIS NEIL, Sign of the Royal Arms, Water Street, Wholesale and Retail Clothing Store.
RECEIVED per Ships "Joseph Tarrat," and "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, heavy Kerseys; Lambs Wool Shirts and Drawers; Grey White and Painted COTTONS, Orleans "Coburghs" and Luster "Coburghs."

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
Men's and Boy's OVER COATS—in Mohair, Bearskin, 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 Buffaloes Robes; 2 Bales of Buffaloe and Seal Skin Coats; Goodyears Rubber Clothing of 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 Tarrett":
161 Packages of English and French Goods.
Being a part of their extensive purchases for the Fall Business; and comprising a good assortment of every discription 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 favourable 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 Ottom
Rich Velvet Pile, and Tapes CARPETINGS;
Brussels 3-ply Kid dermi paste d Scotch do.;
Hearth 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 Counterpaines;
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—
IS 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
One second price—all Goods marked in plain figures.
Nov. 24, 1854. R. HUNTER.

Oars! Oars!! Oars!!!
THE subscriber has for Sale One Hundred and Fifty Pair (150) of rough Spruce from 12 to 18 feet long —At 80—
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, 1853. FELLOWS & CO.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire and Life Insurance Company,
Instituted in 1825.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Capital, Two Millions Sterling.
Unlimited liability of the Stockholders of the Company.
Subscribed Capital, £1,500,000.

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

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 materially diminished.

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

These results show, notwithstanding the very numerous and destructive fires that have occurred both in this country and especially in America, that great caution has been exercised in taking risks, on the part of those on whose judgement the Directors must necessarily in a great measure rely The reserved surplus fund now amounts to £142,712.
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 Braun, Esq	William Lowe, Esq.
William Earle, Esq.	Alex. Macgregor, Esq.
George Grant, Esq.	John Marriot, Esq
Francis A. Hamilton, "	Thomas Seller, 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:—*Asthematic 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, 1851. 8in. 1af.

We have obtained the Victory.
KENNAY & SCHRINER,
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 K. & 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. LOCKWART & CO.

Poetry.

THE CRADLE SONG OF THE POOR.

Hush! I cannot bear to see thee
Stretch thy tiny hands in vain;
I have got no bread to give thee,
Nothing, child, to ease thy pain.
When God sent thee first to bless me,
Proud, and thankful too, was I;
Now, my darling, I, thy mother,
Almost long to see thee die.
Sleep, my darling, thou art weary;
God is good, but life is dreary.

I have watched thy beauty fading,
And thy strength sink day by day;
Soon, I know, will Want and Fever
Take thy little life away.
Famine makes thy father reckless,
Hope has left both him and me;
We could suffer all, my baby,
But we but a crust for thee.
Sleep, my darling, thou art weary;
God is good, but life is dreary.

Better thou should'st perish early,
Starve so soon, my darling one,
Than live to want, to sin, to struggle,
Vainly still, as I have done.
Better that thy angel spirit
With my joy, my peace were flown,
Ere thy heart grow cold and careless,
Reckless, hopeless, like my own.
Sleep, my darling, thou art weary;
God is good, but life is dreary.

I am wasted, dear, with hunger,
And my brain is all oppress'd,
I have scarcely strength to press thee,
Was sad feeble, to my breast.
Patience, baby, God will help us,
Death will come to thee and me,
He will take us to his Heaven,
Where no wo' or pain can be.
Sleep, my darling, thou art weary;
God is good, but life is dreary.

Such the plaint, the late and early,
Did we listen, we might hear,
Close beside us,—but the thunder
Of a city dulls our ear.
Every heart, like God's bright Angel,
Can bid one such sorrow cease;
God has glory when his children
Bring his poor ones joy and peace!
Listen, nearer while she sings
Sounds the flattering of wings!

—*Household Words.*

PARTANT POUR LA SYRIE.

(*Translated from the French of Queen Hortense*)

A warrior, bound for Palestine,
Ere arming for the war,
Bent low before St. Mary's shrine:
It was the young Dunois.
"Great Queen," (so ran that warrior's prayer,)
"Oh grant the boon I crave,
That I, who love the fairest fair,
Prove bravest of the brave."

He rose, and on the shrine he traced
His fealty with his sword;
Then flew to join, with eager haste,
The standard of his lord.
And aye his cry was heard where'er
Its folds were seen to wave;
"True love to her the fairest fair!
And glory to the brave?"

"To you we owe the victory,
Dunois," exclaim'd his lord;
"And now, brave youth, my task shall be
Such valour to reward.
Young Isabel, my pride, my care,
As guerdon thou shalt have;
For well deserves the fairest fair
The bravest of the brave."

And now return'd from Palestine,
Dunois receives, with pride,
Before St. Mary's sacred shrine,
His young and blooming bride;
While from the thousand voices there
Bursts forth from quire and nave,
"Alone should wed the fairest fair
The bravest of the brave."

KOSSUTH'S ANSWER TO THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

FRIENDS—You have sent me your "Christian Appeal," pleading peace at any price, not because you hold the present war unnecessary, impolitic, or directed towards a wrong issue; but because you hold all war to be unlawful under the Gospel dispensation. I have considered your argument attentively. Bear with me, for meeting you with conscientious sincerity on your own ground, by a public answer to your public appeal. The Gospel is your authority. It is the Gospel that I appeal against your false doctrine. I call on you to submit to the words of Him, whom ye invoke:—"When ye shall hear of wars and commotions, be not terrified; for these things must first come to pass, but the end is not by and by. Nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom."—Thus says the Lord. Submit to his decrees. And "think not that I am come to send peace on earth; I came not to send peace, but a sword." Thus, says the Lord, whom ye call "the Prince of Peace." And His words are wisdom, justice, and truth—Freedom on earth, salvation in eternity, is the aim to which mankind is called. We have a "Father" in Heaven. That is a word of immense meaning, and full of love. A father cannot have doomed his children to thraldom, oppression, and perdition. To believe the contrary is blasphemy. "But the end is not by and by." Likewise we see in geology that the work of creation is still going on, hour by hour, in incessantly, just as we see a revelation of His will incessantly propounded in history. Know ye of one single people delivered from thraldom by some other means than the sword. There is none, and none ever has been.—Therefore is it that the Lord has said, "these things must first come to pass." Is it therefore the Lord says, "I came not to send peace, but a sword." Respect the word of the Lord! do not revolt against the revelation of the will of our Father in heaven. To allow iniquity to bear the sway, when the sword could have arrested it—to rivet the chains of oppression over nations by treaties when the sword could have severed the chain—is a work of iniquity, and not of peace.—To plead for impunity to tyrants, for their encroaching upon their neighbour's house, or for oppressing, fleecing, and torturing nations, is so much as to plead immunity to the wolves for devouring the sheep. Does it not strike you that to call iniquity and oppression by the sweet name of peace is profanation and blasphemy? You preach "Peace to tyrants, and good-will to oppressors;" does not your conscience tell you that by so doing you are preaching war against the rights of man, and ill-will to humanity? If the thief breaks into your house, and rob you of your silver, do you give him your gold to boot for the sake of peace; or do you call the policeman to bring the thief to judgment, that he may be punished, and your property restored? Which do you? And where is the tribunal to which oppressed nations may appeal, against the crowned robbers of their peace and happiness, if it be not the sword? "Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is to be hewn down and cast into the fire," says the Lord. Is there a tree worse than injustice and tyranny? Yet you plead peace to the bad tree, that mankind be forced to eat its poisonous fruit—oppression. Is that charity? For yourself, who (thanks to Cromwell's sword) have no oppression to suffer, it is very well to say—"Don't war; let us have peace, that we may be in tranquility, devote our energies to the peaceful pursuits of commerce and industry, and thus continue to thrive." But Europe is oppressed. Thrive, and be blessed. I will not say unto you, "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, because ye cannot serve God and Mammon." I will not say so unto you, because you are conspicuous by mock social virtue, and by private charity. I would only ask you, Do you mean that your religion commands you to be charitable only towards the passing private sufferings of men, and forbids you to be charitable towards the lasting public sufferings of nations—of humanity? If such be your religion, then let me, for telling you that either you are not Christians, or your Christianity is like unto that of the Pharisees, "sounding brass and tinkling cymbals." I am full of deference and impartiality, I know it. But I am deeply attached to the religion of my fathers. Time was I believed in my life even I had to risk a deal more than danger to my life and my Christian faith. I do not boast of it, but I thank our Father in Heaven for having given me strength to be faithful to Christ. And I cannot pray that all of you may be exposed the trial. I say unto you, if I were to learn that Christian religion forbids me to oppose wrong—to devote my heart, arm, blood, and life to the deliverance of nations from thraldom and oppression, if it would forbid me to fight for their freedom, when there is no other means to make them free, I would abjure the dogmas of Christianity openly, for I would hold them to be a compound of hypocrisy. But, fortunately, that is not the case. Christian religion is essentially the religion of charity. Woe to them who make a difference between private and public charity—who restrict their love to their next neighbour, and remain indifferent to the public sufferings of their neighbours, the nations.—You may, perhaps, say that you love them; they have your best wishes and your fervent prayers for their deliverance; only you would neither fight yourselves, nor can approve of their fighting for it. You wish them rather to be oppressed, and content yourself with feeding for an hour from your abundance one hungry, and clothe one naked, and comfort one broken hearted; while you forget that on your street, and throughout your whole nation, millions hungry, and naked, and broken-hearted, for generations to come. But I say unto you: if such be your religion, of prayers and of good wishes, it is not the religion of Him who was sent "to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and to set at liberty them that are bruised." It is not the religion of Him who gave us the lesson, that "though I understand all mysteries, and all knowledge, and have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing." You say it is written: "Glory to God in the highest, and peace on earth, good will towards men." But I say unto you, your version of the Gospel is apocryphal. The text runs thus: "Glory to God in the highest, and peace on earth to good-willing men."—(Gloria in excelsis Deo, et pax in terra hominibus, bonæ voluntatis.) Your doctrine of "peace at any price, and war at no price," is good will to ill-willing men, and ill-will to good-willing men.—Bear good-will to all men, but when you see the wolves devouring sleep after sleep—I ask, if you stand by with indifference, or entrench yourself behind your own comfortable security, or let your good will towards all—extend your fervent wishes and your prayers—and you let your good do, and entreat others likewise to do the same? verily I say unto you: your pacific religion is not your religion is not Christian. I call on you to be charitable to the just against the unjust, to the oppressed against the oppressors, to the sheep against the wolves—to humanity, in a word, not to some crowned pirates and robbers, but to our deceers. I call on you to love your neighbours, the nations. I call on you to love the moral welfare of men; to love not the comforts and the pursuits of the passing moment, but the lasting welfare of your own and foreign nations. Patriotism is the noblest source of civic virtue, raising through the noblest source of social virtue, and justice the noblest source of political virtue, and Christian religion unites this all, because it is charity. But "You may bestow all your goods to feed the poor, and still have not charity," says the Lord. Make despots yield to justice and right, without having them compelled by the force of arms, and ye shall be blessed. But, once you cannot do this, preach not impossible security to tyrants, by decrying necessary war. For "These things must first come to pass," says the Lord.—As long as there is oppression wars must be, or else the tyrants, delivered from all fear of resistance, would soon reduce all mankind, by the sword, permanently to the condition of a herd of cattle, and of a flock of sheep—nay, to worse; for it is better to be a dumb brute, than to be a man, and not to be free. Oppression and tyranny removed from earth, then comes the end of "these things which must first come to pass." Free nations may enter a covenant of arbitration; tyrants never will, never can. They rule by the sword; they must be ruled by the sword, or else the word peace will be blotted out from the history of coming events, and "eternal oppression" substituted for it. War is a terrible remedy; but a remedy it is. The fire burns some, but it warms all. The hurricane uproots trees, and dashes the ships to fragments, and buries men in the deep; but it cleanses the earth, and keeps off stagnation from the air and the sea. Would you put out the fire, and do away with the hurricane? These things must be. So it is with just and necessary wars. Help to make them advantageous to mankind, but do not shout, "Peace!" while there is oppression, or else you are guilty of shooting "Tyranny!"—I have seen a bust of William Penn, the founder of the City of Friends, bearing the motto—"Pax quæritur bello."

Glory to God in the highest, and peace on earth to good willing men!

KOSSUTH.

How to Judge a House.—A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer, contrarily to old maxims, undertakes to judge the character of a horse by outward appearance, and offers the following suggestions; the result of his close observations and long experience:

If the color be light sorrel or chestnut, his feet, legs, and face white, these are marks of kindness.

If he is broad and full between the eyes, he may be depended on as a horse of good sense, and capable of being trained to anything.

As regards such horses, the more kindly you treat them, the better you will be treated in return. Now will a horse of this description stand a whip, if well fed.

If you want a safe horse, avoid one that is dish-faced; he may be so far gentle as not to scare, but he will have too much go-ahead in him to be safe for everybody.

If you want a foal, but a horse of great bottom, get deep bay, with not a white hair about him; if his face is a little dished, so much the worse. Let no man ride such a horse who is not an adept in riding, they are always tricky and unsafe.

If you want one that will never give out, never buy a large, overgrown one. A black horse cannot stand heat, nor a white one cold.

If you want a gentle horse, get one with more or less white about him—the more the better. Many suppose the parti-colored horse belonging to circuses, shows &c., are selected for their oddity But the selections thus made are on account of great docility and gentleness.

All the Paris papers agree in considering Lord Palmerston the man of the situation, and as the English statesman who, of all others, is most calculated to inspire the French people and government with confidence.

We find it stated that Mr. Murray, the publisher, has offered Mr. Russell, the Crimean correspondent of the Times, £1,000 for a history of the war in the Crimea.

The Duke of Sutherland has contributed no less than £1,250 to the different patriotic funds.

The waiter-servants of London have subscribed £500 for the soldiers in the Crimea, with which tobacco and paper have been purchased.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

(*From the Sheffield Times, of February 10.*)

Whatever may be the fate of the British army which has invaded the Russian empire, it can assuredly answer no good purpose to misrepresent its strength or to exaggerate its sufferings. Yet by several journals this is done every day. It is of course within the range of possibility that the Russians under Prince Menschikoff may come down from Simpferopol in overwhelming numbers, storm the fortified camp above Balaklava, and drive the allied army into the sea, but although this may be certainly possible, there are, we trust, very few persons in this country who anticipate so disastrous an end to the expedition. On the contrary, the general belief is, that whatever may have been the negligence or incapacity of the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Sidney Herbert, and whatever the apathy and indifference of Lord Aberdeen, the French and English armies will be ultimately victorious, capture the Sebastopol, burn the Russian fleet, and drive the Russians altogether out of the Crimea.

Such, we say, is the expectation of the country, and we fear it may be disappointed; but, as it is impossible to decide beforehand what is to happen, it seems upon the whole more reasonable to take a cheerful view of affairs than to employ all the powers of our imagination in conjuring up images of disaster, defeat, or absolute destruction.—Some of our contemporaries make so sure of the triumph of Russia that they may be said to have pronounced already the funeral oration of the British army. Lord Raglan affirms in his despatches to government that an abundance of warm clothing had arrived and been distributed to the soldiers, whose condition he thought was so way worse than might have been expected in such a country during a winter campaign. But the writers of letters, upon whose testimony many of our contemporaries rely, affirm that the commander-in-chief never gets his honest, never inquires into the condition of the troops, and consequently remains in total ignorance of all the horrors and suffering existing around him.

If this account be true there can be but one opinion respecting the capability of government in not sending out his recall by the first packet. We claim of ministers or party of Parliament, who, or rather, could impose a command or recall, or condition, or reinforcement than that which extending to Lord Raglan. The manner, however, will soon be investigated; but we venture beforehand to express our fear that government, when it comes to inquire, will not find that things have been shamefully mismanaged, as appears generally to be taken for granted. It argues no want of sympathy on our part to take this view. We have always been amongst those who have urged upon ministers and parliament the necessity of watching with the most sleepless and zealous care over the condition of our troops in the east, and have censured unsparingly the apathy of the Premier, who, through generations of mere politeness and courtesy, refused to dismiss the Duke of Newcastle when his incompetence had become manifest to the whole world. But because the minister of war has proved such that was required of him it by no means follows that he accomplished nothing. Perhaps on the contrary, that thoughtless aristocrat, if he be, nevertheless, was active. Perhaps the inspector, Mr. Stafford, has been willing to carry favour with certain officers belonging to our exaggerated army. A motion of ask Wednesday last, in the House of Commons, that great exertions had been made in the preparing for the sick and wounded at home, a place for milder and more salubrious climes.

It is impossible not to feel the most poignant regret and regret in reading the accounts which reach us of the sickness and mortality prevailing in the British army before Sebastopol. Admitting as these accounts are, however, we may safely be permitted to hope that those correspondents are guilty of exaggeration who affirm that our countrymen die off at the rate of a thousand a week.—Again, according to the account of eye-witnesses, the British army in the Crimea is thirty times as strong, including a small body of cannon, as the forces of excitement, the eager painters of disasters, the gloomy prophets of evil, assure the country that at the date of our latest despatches there were not eleven thousand bayonets in the British camp. Now Colonel Dunne, with unparalleled intrepidity, assured the House of Commons on Wednesday that there were not two thousand men fit for action under Lord Raglan's command. If there be any truth in these statements nothing would be left for the English but to evacuate the Crimea as soon as possible, or remain stupid spectators of the superior energy, strength, and glory of the French. They have indeed, it is said, taken much of our work upon them, have assisted our army in carrying its provisions and ammunition from Balaklava to the camp, have lent them clothing, horses, mules, carts, and ambulances, and when they were too sick or too few in number, have gone into the trenches and dug and fought for them. But unless some great disaster befall the allied troops within a very few days we make no doubt that the British army will be enabled amply to make up to our allies for everything they have done to aid us. The energy and celerity of Lord Palmerston will speedily restore strength and spirit to our soldiers, will augment their numbers, multiply their comforts, and place at their disposal an adequate supply of all the munitions of war. When this shall have been done, we cannot doubt that the courage, the perseverance and the enthusiastic intrepidity of our countrymen will perform the rest. At all events we have not yet ceased to believe in the greatness and good fortune of England, more especially when acting in concert with our dashing and gallant neighbours.

A New Method of Extracting Bullets.—The frightful list of wounded soldiers at the battle of Inkerman, and the difficulty of extracting bullets, has suggested to Isaac Miles, of Stoke Hammond, England, the application of the same principle in extracting bullets that has been applied in sinking below piles, as illustrated on page 1, Vol. 8, Scientific American. The contrivance is very simple, consisting of a small air pump and cylinder, to which a tap is affixed. To this tap is attached a suitable length of flexible tubing, about a quarter of an inch in diameter, lined inside with silver wire to prevent its collapsing. At the other end of this tube there is a small globe, from which a tube sufficiently minute to pass into a bullet wound is fixed, the end terminating with an india-rubber collar. On the top of the globe there is a small tap in order to admit a probe to pass down the tube to sound when on the bullet. The mode of operation is this:—A vacuum is created in the cylinder, the tube before alluded to is passed into the wound, and when it is ascertained to be on the ball, the tap on the cylinder is opened, when the bullet becomes fixed to the tube by the vacuum thus created, and is withdrawn. The great merit of this invention consists in its obviating the necessity for the painful and dangerous operation of cutting out bullets, and by having as a medical man, with the aid of an assistant to work the air pump, would be able to accomplish the work which now occupies many surgeons. When the cylinder is once exhausted, it would extract several bullets without the necessity of again working the air-pump. The Medical Board of the Army has given directions to an eminent instrument-maker to fit up the apparatus.

Russian Sympathy.—A public meeting has been called in New Orleans to get up a subscription for the relief of the widows and orphans of the Russian soldiers killed in the present war. It is headed "by a patriotic fund."—[Boston Post.]—It is quite natural that the slave-holders of the United States should sympathize with the cause of despotism.—[Boston Bee.]

James M'Donald, charged under the Ashburton Treaty with murder on the U. S. Brig Caroline, has been discharged by the U. S. Court.