SAINT JOHN, N. B. — THE — FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1845.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 10. — "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." — Number 3.

THE CHRONICLE

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DURANT & Co., at their office in the brick building corner of Prince William and Church streets.

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

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

Sept.		R. Sun.	S. Moon	H. W.
20	Saturday,	5 57	6 38	41 1 58
21	Sunday,	5 58	6 29	25 2 35
22	Monday,	6 0	6 0 10	15 3 20
23	Tuesday,	6 2	5 58 11	9 4 14
24	Wednesday,	6 3	5 57 Morn	5 16
25	Thursday,	6 4	5 56 0	5 6 32
26	Friday,	6 5	5 55 1	2 7 44

Last Quarter 23d day, 7h. 41m. morn.

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

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

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

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

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

St. John, 1st March, 1844.

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

Insurance & Assurance

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Ætna Insurance Company, and the Protection Insurance Company, of Hartford, (Con.)

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

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

Life Assurance.

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

Blanks furnished gratis, and every information given as respects either department, by application at the Insurance Agency, Dunn's Brick Building, Prince William street.

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

St. John, November 3, 1843.

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

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

A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*

Carding Machines.

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their Establishment, Sackville, (Westmorland, N. B.) three setts of Woollen *CARDING MACHINES*, complete, which will be sold low.—The Cards are of English manufacture, from Leeds, and machinery warranted to make good work and to give general satisfaction.—Address to

J. MORICE & SON.
Sackville, Westmorland, N. B.

N. B.—Reference may be made to Messrs. Harris & Allen, or John Bryden, St. John. Dec. 13.

Globe Assurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the first Instalment of Ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been paid in; and that the Directors of the Company are now prepared to make Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes and Freights.

May 9. JOHN DUNCAN, *President.*

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE subscribers have entered into Co-partnership, and their business will henceforth be conducted under the Firm of **Samuel Reynolds & Son.**

SAMUEL REYNOLDS,
WILLIAM A. REYNOLDS.
Indian Town, N. B. Feb. 22, 1845.

☞ All arrangements entered into, and all balances due by me and to me, either in Notes of Hand or Accounts, will be received and paid by the above Firm. SAMUEL REYNOLDS.
Indian Town, N. B. Feb. 22, 1845.

Zinc, Tin Plate, Oil, &c.

By the St. Andrews and Severn from Liverpool:—

100 BOXES best I C Tin Plates,
488 bags *SHOT*, assorted sizes,
1 ton ZINC, 7 hhds. Boiled Linseed OIL.

For sale at low prices, by

JOHN KINNEAR,
July 4, Prince William Street.

Militia Military COATS.

20 OFFICERS Military COATS, with Epaulets to each, and a handsome Executheon for sale. Apply to
June 13. JOHN KINNEAR.

OFFICE with STORAGE to let, in the Brick store on the North Wharf lately occupied by E. L. Jarvis & Co. Wm. HOWARD.

CURE FOR ALL!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Extraordinary Cure of a Case
ABANDONED BY
Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College and Charing Cross Hospitals.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

Wm. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April, 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure here the deponent sought relief at the three following hospitals:—King's College Hospital in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing cross Hospital at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's where sir BARNSBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment had told deponent *that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM!!* The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician, of Guy's, who on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "*I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half a-sovereign: go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see your report after.*" This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a perfect cure effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astounded and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive "it would be without your arm. I can only compare this Cure to a charm!!!"

Sworn at the Mansion house of the City of London, this 8th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.
Before me, JOHN PIRIE Mayor.

IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Mumps and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles; the Pills, in all the above cases ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected within much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bites of moschettoes, Sand flies, Chiego-foot, Yawns, and Coco bay.

Burns, Scalds, childblains, chapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

☞ The PILLS are not equalled by the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In nervous affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and ought to be used by all!!!

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.—*Sold at PETERS & TILLEY'S, No 1, King street, St. John, N. B.*

To Carriage Builders—*in particular*—A Good assortment of SCREW BOLTS, with round, cheese and countersunk heads 2 to 7 inches, 5 16 and 3 18 iron, suitable for Coach building heavy Gate Hinges, &c. are just opened at the store of MARSH, late DRURY.
July 25. Prince Wm. street.

PAILS and BUCKETS,
Sole Agency, No. 20, South Wharf.

BY Wholesale Only, at prices less than can be imported, and equal in quality to the best American Pails. COLIN E CROSS.
June 20. 6mo.

More Paper Hangings.

Just received per steamer Herald from Boston:—

3000 PIECES of cheap **Room Papers**, for sale at very low prices, JOHN LEITCH,
May 2. *Prince Wm. street*

Royal Mail STAGE
BETWEEN
SAINT JOHN & ST. ANDREWS.

THE Subscriber desire to tender his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal share of public patronage which he has enjoyed during many years, and begs most respectfully to announce that having entered into a contract for the conveyance of her Majesty's Mails, he will, on the 15th inst., run a Two Horse Coach, three times a week, each way, between the above places, leaving Saint John by the first Boat to Carleton on the mornings of *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday*, and St. Andrews at 6 o'clock, A. M. on *Tuesdays, Thursdays*, and *Saturdays*. Books kept at the St. John Hotel, St. John, and at Ross' Hotel and McAlevy's store, St. Andrews.

No exertion or expences that may contribute to the comfort or accommodation of Travellers, will be wanting on his part; he is therefore encouraged to solicit, most humbly, but confidently, a renewal o support which he was wont to enjoy.

August 15. WM. H. WILLIAMS.

Old Port Wine.

PER Canmore—15 Cases Old PORT WINE, of superior quality, landing from the above named vessel and for sale by
August 8. ALLISON & SPURR.

IRON.

Per *Asia*, the subscriber has received:

100 TONS best Bar and Bolt IRON, well assorted;
12 Tons BEST, BEST, Boiler Plate and Angle IRON;
74 Pieces BEST and Hammered Round and Square IRON, for large shafts, cranks, &c.
—IN STORE—
An excellent assortment of Common and Swedish IRON, Cast STEEL, Wrought NAILS, Spikes, Double link CHAINS, &c. &c.
August 22. E. L. JARVIS.

Miscellany.

COLONIZATION.

Amongst the other advantages which great Britain enjoys is that of being the undisputed possessor of immense countries in different parts of the globe, where the efforts of man have as yet scarcely been felt, and within which all the necessities of life are to be obtained at a comparatively easy rate. In many of those countries land is a mere drug, and the exertion of an able-bodied man for a few hours a day will produce sufficient of the necessities of life to supply a family with all they can require.—Some of those colonies are removed but three or four weeks' sail from the mother country; enjoy a healthy climate; and present in their cities most of the comforts and luxuries of European society.—The Englishman who lands on their shores finds himself at once in the midst of a community speaking his own language and following the customs and manners of the country he has left. If he does not find all that he has been used to, he will be encouraged by discovering much that he has not been used to, and will probably content himself with the knowledge that, if he has to put up with some inconvenience, he will be a gainer in many of the solid comforts of life. [illegible] work, to which he has been used at [illegible] get plenty to eat and drink, with the prospect by and by of acquiring a decent competence for his family.

Notwithstanding this there is very little disposition shown by the English peasantry to emigrate to the colonies; and very few ever do so of their own accord. Of all persons in the world, they seem, in this respect, to be most difficult to move. The people of other countries yield to necessity, and learn to overcome the feelings which naturally bind man to the soil of their fathers. The Scotchman talks of his country, but leaves it without much pain and seldom returns to it if he can help it. The Irishman is ever energetic in his praises of the "ould country," but soon adapts himself to the habits of those among whom he settles. The Englishman alone allows these feeling to interfere with his advancement. Reluctant to quit his native soil he is the last to forget it; and however much soever they favour him elsewhere—though he heap up gold in India, or acquire large possessions in Australia—his thoughts are still directed to the little island in the west where his first breath was drawn: where he first knew what it was to hope and suffer; and apart from which he most religiously believes neither goodness nor happiness is to be found.

Possessed as these feelings are by all classes of our countrymen, they are to be found in the greatest intensity in the breasts of the agricultural order.—It has been observed to us that of the forty or fifty thousand souls who every year land on the banks of the St. Lawrence, the English form but a very small portion. The distance—a dislike to quit their [illegible] and a fear that some unknown danger may await them—render them unwilling to make the attempt. They lack indeed the spirit of enterprise [illegible] ness that, under similar circumstances, is said to be displayed by the Irish peasantry. If they are to go abroad, they require for these comforts which they have learnt from others—if not from experience—are necessary to make a sea-voyage [illegible] by cannot, as the Irishman does, go on board with a bag of oatmeal and a few potatoes and fancy himself well furnished for their journey. Hated as they have been their fate at home, they have still some idea of comfort and decency; and if they cannot command this comfort, they will not go at all. They are not such rash speculators as to risk their all on the Irishman's capital. They must see their way clearly before they move—they must be satisfied that they will not, at all events, be worse off than at home—that they will have the ordinary comforts which civilised beings require, and which, pinched as they may have been, they have not quite lost all knowledge of.

Laudable as this feeling is in many respects, it has been unfortunate in this, that it has prevented a sound and healthful emigration to the colonies by keeping at home just that class who, of all others, are the most wished for, and who are most likely to benefit by the change. Taking Canada for example, nothing is more certain than that an industrious labouring man, who saw a fair prospect before him, would improve his condition and acquire more of the real comforts of life than he could hope to do at home; and yet, as we observed before, the amount of English peasantry who seek that colony is far below the number of Irish and Scotch who are forced out to seek themselves a home in the forest. And when they do come, it has been observed that they exhibit less of the "locomotive talent" than other settlers. They are more the slaves of habit and cannot so easily adapt themselves to the new circumstances in which they are placed. Unlike the Irish, they bring with them ideas of the forms and ceremonies of a well-regulated state of society, and cannot so readily accommodate themselves to their new life. The rude state of society in which they are placed alarms them, and at each danger their thoughts revert to the land beyond the seas which they have left, and which absence renders doubly dear to them.

Yet when these feelings are overcome, as they must be in time, there are none who make better settlers, or on whom more dependence can be placed. In this respect they contrast most favourably with the wretched hordes that every year seen transported from the Green Island, and who unfortunately bring with them passions and feeling of the most dangerous kind. The Englishman, on a contrary, is proverbially loyal and strongly attached to the institutions of the mother country. However hard his lot may have been in the land of his birth, he still cherishes a fond recollection of it, and having nothing to keep alive the prejudices of party, finds a natural pride in extolling the Anglo-Saxon race.—Thus he becomes almost naturally the defender and protector of British interests abroad—the great upholder of British connexion, and the steady friend to whom the Government can at all times look to support its interest in our foreign dependencies.

Yet, with a knowledge of this, the Government has hitherto done comparatively nothing to assist the labouring population of this country to emigrate to the colonies, where it is not say too much to assert that their social condition must be improved. Notwithstanding all that has been said and written, the public mind is but little informed on the subject of the colonies, and the same hum-drum system is pursued in respect to emigration that has existed for years. Yet one would have thought that the labours of men like Mr. Butler, Mr. Wakefield and others would have been attended with better results, and that the government would have gladly availed itself of any plan that would have afforded a reasonable hope of improving the condition of the class that most claims attention—the industrious agricultural class of these kingdoms. At present the condition of that class at home is as bad as it can well be, and the only wonder is how men who can hope so little can endure so much. To transport these men to countries where their labours would receive a fair remuneration, and where they might in time hope to acquire a small estate of their own, would not be a humane but a wise policy; it would be to make of paupers independent yeomen—to increase the number of consumers of British manufactures, and by raising up a band of loyal defenders of British interests, afford a stronger guarantee for the continuance of our present colonial connexions: in every respect much could be gained by such change supposing it were carried out with prudence and humanity. At present a large portion of the agricultural population are in the situation of paupers—a burden to others, and contributing but little to the national resources. Improve their condition abroad, and they would at once become customers to the English manufacturer,—consumers as well as producers. At the same time the effect on their moral and social condition would not be less marked. It is not chairs and whips and gold that alone make man a slave—the mind that may survive these may give way before a sense of neglect, injustice, and poverty; and thus it is with the labouring classes in England, who have long suffered these terrible inflictions.

But would emigration improve their condition? We believe it would, if conducted on a proper system. In Canada and other dependencies of the British Crown immense tracts of fertile land seem to invite the labourer, and could scarcely fail to remunerate him for his toil. Of course some years would be necessary to bring this land fairly into cultivation, and hard work and perseverance would be required—but the final result could scarcely fail to reward the industrious man. In the meantime he would find relief from the anxieties which await him at home. His children would be no burthen, all that his industry accomplished would be his own, and there would be a relaxation from that pinching economy which renders existence so precarious and wearisome at home.

It may be said in reply to these statements that effts against which the poor struggle at home admit of amelioration—that there is land enough in England and to spare, and that he is no patriot who would desert his country. To this we can only reply by pointing to the history of the human race—seldom stationary—but moving from spot to spot over the habitable globe. Man is a free agent, and he is but a poor creature who imagines there is any law binding to one place or particular spot. The same instinct which leads birds and certain animals from north to south at the approach of winter frequently impels the human family to find out fresh fields for enterprise, where they may have fuller scope for the exercise of their energies, and a better chance for the improvement of their social condition. It is the peculiar good fortune of Great Britain to be the possessor of immense colonies, where this instinct may be gratified, and they are but shallow politicians and meagre minded philanthropists who would underrate the importance of those possessions. For ourselves—though opposed to everything like compulsory emigration—we look upon these colonies as a kind of natural safety-valve, and only regret that more is not done by the Government to render them available to the great mass of the people.

SOCIETY AND THE DOCTORS.

A Surgeon [illegible] and a sick person—the now [illegible] only the other day—is the discharge of a [illegible] service more it should be rendered. The patient is ready to dispense the discharge [illegible] to himself and family, he inquires who is to pay him; the reply to this reasonable, and, in a man who gets his livelihood by an arduous profession, natural enquiry is—imprecations and abusive language; the surgeon declines to attend the patient, and the patient immediately dies on his hands; no more trouble than to order a coroner's inquest. The inquest is held, the Surgeon states the facts above stated: he states, moreover, that he frequently was knocked up to attend paupers—the children of Society; to exercise humanity, skill, and attention to poor them, without getting a shilling; that he has himself knocked up the butcher to get materials for making beef tea for the patient, and was refused with butcher like expressions; that he lived by his profession; and that his time was his means of life; and that in this particular case, he was preparing to attend the patient humanely, when he was revolted by the abuse of those who solicited his aid.

Society, represented by the Coroner, or his Deputy, we forget which, waxed accordingly indignant. The poor practitioner was informed with ludicrous gravity, "that if he got no money, he should have found sufficient recompense in the esteem of his fellow-men;" that he should be ready, at all hours of the day and night, to do Society's business, in the way of his profession for nothing. "Humanity," said the coroner, "is a great thing." The jury, among whom might, or might not, have been the butcher who refused materials for beef tea, became humane and benevolent, as it cost them nothing, and "fully concurred in the observations of the Coroner."

Now, let us see whether in his conduct towards the poor medical man, Society did not on the occasion, exhibit himself a most unfeeling, as well as an impudent fellow.

A man determines to invest his time and money in obtaining the diploma of the College of Surgeons. Very well. Does Society educate him for nothing? Does society feed, clothe, and lodge him while walking the hospitals, attending lectures, or undergoing the disgusting details of the dissecting room, for nothing? On the contrary society takes a thousand Protean shapes to extract money from the pockets of this very man, whom it victimizes afterwards for not running like a lamplighter to do its business gratis.

In the shape of a professor, Society dives into the pockets of the student for fees, for lectures, demonstrations, and hospital attendance; in the shape of a landlady and tradespeople, it makes him pay through the nose for everything he has, and, sometimes, for things he has not had; in the shape of a College it makes him pay for his diploma, before it admits him to examination.

Nor has Society done with him then.

When he sets up an establishment, Society expects that he will conduct himself in an honest, straightforward manner, paying everybody his due; and having laid down this law for him, Society, when, through his parsimony, inhumanity, or neglect, an outcast perishes in the street, empanels a coroner's jury of this very tailor, butcher, shoemaker, to victimize this doctor, who is so inhuman as to enquire who is to pay him; this hard hearted practitioner, who, expecting to pay, has the audacity to expect to be paid.

But we are told by the coroner, who, by the way, was paid for his services that humanity is a great thing—a sacred duty—paramount to considerations of profit and loss. Very good—very fine. But let us extend this principle. Are Coroners, Judges, Lawyers, and Coroners' Juries to have the benefit of it?

Humanity, we presume, is not limited to physicing paupers for nothing; humanity is not merely a medical virtue though Society seems to think so.

The prompt administration of justice is humanity; yet what Judge on the bench administers justice for nothing? It is humanity to investigate the causes of sudden or suspicious deaths, yet did any man ever hear of any Coroner who sat upon any jury, since the time of Alfred, without being paid his fees and his mileage? To feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to visit widows and orphans in their affliction is humanity, yet we hear of no tailor, butcher, or baker who refuses to give bread, beef and clothes for nothing being told by Coroners' Juries that "if he gets no money he gains the esteem of his fellow-men!"

Will this esteem of his fellow-men feed the poor Doctor, or clothe his wife and children, or pay house rent, or taxes, or appease upon his frugal board in the shape of a leg of mutton and trimmings? Will the esteem of his fellow-men preserve him from rusty clothes or an empty stomach? from distress for rent or from the Insolvent court?

Let him go to the workhouse with the esteem of his fellow-men in his pocket, and he will be set to break stones or pick oakum, just the same as if his fellow-men did not esteem him in the least; and when he dies, after a life spent in gaining the esteem of his fellow-men, by running after sick paupers for nothing, let his widow go before a magistrate for relief, and she will be lucky indeed if the esteem of her late husband's fellow men enables her to take change out of a sovereign.

Medical men are fair game—their profession is a noble, humane, and liberal profession; therefore be sure, they are expected to be noble, humane, and liberal enough never to expect payment; they are advertised for in the same way as tallow candles and scrags of mutton, and for the same use—the use of the parish poor; therefore, be sure, they must be gentlemen disdaining payment!

They have been, and still are a profession foolishly charitable, and criminally benevolent, to the injury of themselves, their families, and their fellows; therefore, Society takes them at their word; if they work for nothing they get no thanks, and if they don't work they are rebuked by juries of butchers, bakers, and tailors, who glory in the chance of sitting, once in their lives, in judgment upon a gentleman.—*Halifax paper.*

JESUIT VITALITY.—The history of a single Jesuit college in a single city, might almost serve as a type of the history of Jesuits in every nation of Christendom, and in Christendom itself. Wherever a Jesuit colony alights, a factitious life is communicated—order, and zeal, and patience, begin their work, and twice are all the results; then follows a period in which all things stiffen into stationary regularity; and lastly, inevitable decay,—decay proceeding from no external causes, but obviously developing itself from within. What conquests were ever like those of the Jesuits in infidel countries? And what conquests were ever more transitory?—But the great work of the society in Christendom itself, still more strongly exemplifies its peculiar destiny. The Jesuits found the old church of Rome—the Mediæval Church to all appearances dead and exposed a corpse in the streets to the gaze of exulting nations. They breathed thy breath of life into the dry bones; and they lived and stood upon their feet, an exceeding great army. They rebuilt the Latin world after their own fashion, even, as in architecture, the substituted the one, unvarying, wearisome form of the Jesuit Church, for the thousand and one exquisite devices of the Gothic school. And they conducted the revived Catholicism—gently, regularly, with little of outward disturbance or disorder—to a second stage of apparent decrepitude and death, in the embraces of the infidelity of the last century. Yet even more than Rome, Rome's church but under the inspiration of influences widely different from theirs.

So in political history; we read, in the first page of their duration, of great things accomplished by their means; ever after, the apparition of a Jesuit in a court is a mortal symptom. Where a dynasty dies out in squalid imbecility, there is always present some Jesuit figure leading it softly to the grave;—as in Spain and the Netherlands under the last Austrian Kings, in Austria under her later Sovereigns of the house of Hapsburg. Wherever misguided power overstrains itself, and draws down ruin in its rushing; there is a Jesuit behind whispering fatal encouragement; witness the last years of Louis XIV., James II., Charles X. A general character of sterility marks at once their greatest and most trifling efforts. Their system of education has been in many respects admirable. The number of names of which they can boast as respectable in every department of knowledge is prodigious. Yet have the Jesuits never produced a distinguished school, or a great man. Study the individual branches of literature, or science, to which they have especially applied themselves, and the result is still the same. The history of classical knowledge in France as well as which should be ready, at all hours of the day and night, to do Society's business, in the way of his profession for nothing. "Humanity," said the coroner, "is a great thing." The jury, among whom might, or might not, have been the butcher who refused materials for beef tea, became humane and benevolent, as it cost them nothing, and "fully concurred in the observations of the Coroner."

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THE PILGRIM'S ADDRESS TO THE DEITY.

Thou art, O God! the fount divine,
From whence all earthly blessings flow;
Where e'er we turn, thy glories shine,
And all things praise thee here below,
The radiant sun which gilds the day,
The countless stars that gem the night,
Owe all their splendour to thy sway,
Great source of all things fair and bright;
If Pilgrim pray're avail on high,
All things adore Thee—so do I.

Thou reign'st, O God! in realms of light,
Majestic, solemn and sublime!
In adoration to thy might,
Creation bends beneath thy throne;
The thunder's roar, the lightnings glare,
The murmuring of the boundless sea,
Are but the universal pray'r
Which nature offers up to Thee!
If Pilgrim thoughts ascend on high,
All things adore Thee—so do I.

We hail, O God! the vital rays
With holy inspiration side—
In bright reflection point the way
Which leads to everlasting life;
The changing seasons as they roll,
Thy power and wisdom, Lord, proclaim!
All creatures join from pole to pole,
In loud Hosannas to thy name!
If Pilgrim thoughts ascend on high,
All things adore Thee—so do I.

Anecdote of the Meat-tub.—Ale is highly extolled by Shakespeare in his plays. In the "Winter Tale" (act iv. scene 2) he prompts Autolycus to say, "A quart of Ale is a dish for a king; and in Henry the Fifth" (act ii. scene 5), the constable France, trying to account for the dauntless bravery of the English, asks if our "barley broth," as he is pleased to call ale, can "decoct" our "cold blood to such valiant heat. In "Henry the Eighth" (act v. scene 3) mention is made of "ale and cakes." Anthony à Wood says, that when Prynne studied hard, seldom ate any dinner, but used every three hours to munch a roll of bread, and refresh his exhausted intellects with ale. Then his "ale washed wits" were ready for duty again. It was, no doubt, from its power to cheer up the sinking spirits, that, in ancient times, it was customary to present to malefactors, on their way to the gallows at St. Giles', a great bowl of ale, their last draught in this world.—A similar custom prevailed at York, and gave rise to the saying, that "the saddler of Bawtry was hanged for leaving his liquor;" for had he condescended to stop a while and drink up his last offering of ale, his reprieve, which was then on the road, would have arrived in time to have saved him.

Fuller, in his "Worthies of Lancashire," relates that the learned and pious Sir Henry Wotton, having one day left his usual piscatory companions, to Thames, he found it some days after, when, lo and behold, it was "no bottle, but a gun, sound at the opening thereof. This anecdote reminds us of an Indian who, being at an Englishman's table at Surat, expressed his surprise, by loud exclamations, on seeing a vast quantity of froth ooze out of a bottle of porter as soon as the cork was drawn. Being asked what surprised him, he replied, "I don't wonder that all that froth comes out of the bottle; but how the duce did you ever contrive to squeeze it all in?"

EPIBLE PRODUCTIONS.—The potato is a native of South America, and is still found in Chili, Peru, and Monte Video. In its native state the root is small and bitter. The first mention of it by European writers is in 1588. It is now spread over the world. Wheat and rye originated in Tartary and Siberia, where they are still indigenous. The only country where the oat is found wild is in Abyssinia, and thence may may be considered a native. Maize or Indian corn is a native of Mexico, and was unknown in Europe in Europe until after the discoveries of Columbus. The bread fruit tree is native of the South-sea Islands, particularly Otaheite. Tea is found a native nowhere except in China and Japan, from which countries the world is supplied. The cocoanut is a native of most equinoctial countries, and is one of the most valuable trees, as food, clothing, and shelter, are afforded by it. Coffee is a native of Arabia Felix, but is now spread into both the East and West Indies. The best coffee is brought from Mocha, in Arabia, whence about fourteen millions of pounds are annually exported. St. Domingo furnishes from sixty to seventy millions of pounds yearly. All the varieties of the apple are derived from the crab apple, which is found native in most parts of the world. The peach is derived from Persia, where it still grows in a native state—small, bitter, and with poisonous qualities. Asparagus was brought from Asia; cabbage and lettuce from Holland; horseradish from China; rice from Ethiopia; beans from the East Indies; and garlicks are natives of various places both in Asia and Africa.—The sugar cane is a native of China, and the art of making sugar came from thence.

INCOME TAX IN THE TIME OF THE CRUSADES—The following extract, from Mr. James' Life of Richard Cœur de Lion, is interesting, and affords another proof that "there is nothing new under the sun." The strongest army which Palestine had seen for fifty years was collected for the relief of Jerusalem, but how to pay it was the question:—"In moments of great and pressing difficulty, the same measures generally present themselves to all states however different may be their habits and customs, at other periods; and things that strike us as novelties produced by the exigencies of our own situation, will often be found upon the page of history, adopted by men under similar circumstances in various remote ages. At a general assembly of the nobles and people of the kingdom of Jerusalem with the consent and approbation of the King it was determined in the imminent necessity of the time to have recourse to a property and income tax. Assessors were appointed to estimate the property and income of each person in the realm; measures were taken to insure individuals against surcharge, and afford them the power of appeal: the assessors were bound by oath not to reveal the secrets of any fortune which they might discover in the execution of their duty; and the lower class were in some degree protected against the pressure of the tax.—The impost was fixed at one per cent upon property, and two per cent. upon income derived from revenues, (this included all revenues of landed proprietors, monasteries, churches, &c.,) while those who laboured for their bread, and whose income was derived from pay or salary, were, with justice, imposed only to half the amount, though they were not absolutely exempted from bearing a share in the burdens of the state." No exertions, however, availed; after a determined resistance, the city capitulated. On the 2d of October, 1187, the standard of the prophet again floated from the walls of Jerusalem and Christendom prepared for a 3d crusade.

The following advertisement appeared in the London Times last week:—"To A. R.—Wanting let me see you!"

Destroy love and friendship, and the same remaining in the world worth enduring!

MUTILATED ISSUE