St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:—

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

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

Inducements for Clubbing,

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

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

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

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

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

DOOLEY'S
Merchant's Exchange Hotel—*Post Office Building*,
State Street, BOSTON,
TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per day.

George Hutchinson,
SURGEON DENTIST—PETERS' STREET
[*opposite the residence of Dr. Paterson*]

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.
TORONTO, C. W., AGENCY.
Apply to CHARLES L. STREET.
November 21. 6i

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of SANCTON and BROWN, is dissolved.—All debts due to and from the concern, will be paid or received by John Brown. Dated 1st September, 1851.
HENRY P. SANCTON,
JOHN BROWN.

THE Subscriber having purchased Mr. Sancton's interest in the SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTORY, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to furnish all who may patronise him, with the manufactures above named, equal in quality, and on as good terms as any other Establishment in the City.—Having in his employ men, who, from long experience, thoroughly understand the business, he hopes, by strict attention, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received by the Establishment.
Sept. 5. JOHN BROWN.

HAMMOND RIVER HOUSE.
THE Subscriber grateful for past patronage from the Travelling community, begs to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has lately removed his establishment to the above House, 16 miles from this City, 1 mile North of Hammond River Bridge, where he is prepared to entertain Travellers at all times and seasons.
DINNERS, &c. &c., go up at shortest notice.
Constantly on hand, a choice supply of WINES, &c. &c.
Comfortable and commodious Stabling attached to the Premises, careful hostlers always in attendance.
WASHINGTON ALDEN.
February 2, 1849.

GLASS'S HOTEL,
Gagetown.
THE Proprietor has recently put this Establishment in the most thorough and comfortable repair, and he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Residents in the most satisfactory style.
Excellent stabling for Horses, and good attendance always on hand.
Gagetown, Dec. 1849. *JAMES GLASS.*

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WEBB
West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 29, 1851.

New-Brunswick STEAM, SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND FACTORY,—*Harding Street, St. John.*
HAVING put up the best Machinery that can be procured for the manufacture of Doors, Sashes, inside and outside Blinds, Window Frames, Mouldings, and other kinds of Wood Work. I am prepared to furnish to any extent the best and cheapest article ever offered to the people of this Province.
May 9. JOHN E. TURNBULL.

JOHN BARRY,
Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver.
North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few doors below the *Waverley House*.
KEEPS constantly on hand SILVER PLATE, WATCHES and JEWELLERY of the best description.
Having secured the services of Mr. David West, from the Establishment of Mr. Robert Roskell, Chronometer and Patent Lever Finisher, Liverpool, Partners assured from the experience he has had in the above Establishments, that all orders entrusted to his care will be executed in a style equal to any house in *England*. June 6.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE,
BETWEEN
ST. JOHN and FREDERICTON.
THE Subscribers respectfully informs their friends and the public that their Stages leave the St. John Hotel and Waverley House EVERY MORNING (except Sunday) at six o'clock.
As their Stages and Horses, are of the best description, Passengers may depend upon being conveyed in an expeditious and comfortable manner, and they solicit from their friends and the public a continuance of the liberal patronage with which they have been so long favored.
Small parcels left at Mr. Robert Armstrong's, Dock Street, will be called for, and delivered with punctuality, at a moderate charge.
JAMES & WM. BRADLEY.
November 22, 1851.

Insurance.

Mutual Insurance Company.
THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber.
I. WOODWARD.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON Fire and Life Insurance Company.
[*Established in* 1836.]
Capital £2,000,000—in shares of Twenty Pounds.
THE Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full extent of their property for the liabilities of the Company.
The undersigned hereby notifies the Public of New-Brunswick that the above-named Company have empowered him, by a full and ample Power of Attorney, to open an Office in the City of Saint John, for the Insurance of PROPERTY against loss or damage by FIRE, in any part of the Province, and to sign and issue Policies in the name of the Company; and that in virtue of the power vested in him by the said Power of Attorney, he has appointed Mr. ADAM JACK to act as Agent for the said Company, in the receiving of proposals for Insurance, and the inspection of premises proposed for Insurance, and all other the usual duties of an Agent; and to collect and receive the amount of premium on any policy issued by the undersigned in the name of the said Company, or for the renewal of the same.
The Deed of settlement, and the supplemental Deed of settlement, lies with Mr. Jack, at the Office of the *New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, also the pamphlets issued by the office at Liverpool, affording ample details of the mode of transacting business by the Company.
The rates of premium will be as low as any other respectable Company, and the undersigned trusts a fair portion of public patronage will be accorded to the Company.
Losses not exceeding £500 will be settled without referring to the head Office at Liverpool.
EDWARD ALLISON.
Dated at St. John, N. B., 4th August, 1851.

Provincial, Mutual and General Insurance Company.
Established under the Act of Parliament at Toronto, C. W.
CAPITAL £100,000.
THE STOCK of this Company is divided into the Mutual and Proprietary, each branch being kept entirely distinct, and liable only for its own losses.
In the Proprietary Branch, Policies are issued in the usual way on Ocean and Inland Marine Risks, and on Fire Risks in Cities and Villages. In the Mutual branch, Policies are issued on Country or Farmers' Risks only, covering losses from Fire or Lightning, the insured giving a Premium Note and a small sum in cash; these Policies run from one to five years.
Local Directors for New-Brunswick:
W. H. STREET, ISAC WOODWARD, and CHARLES MCLAUCHLAN.
The Security which this Company affords is undoubted and the Premiums will in all cases be as moderate as may be consistant with safety.
All Notes and Cash Funds accumulating at this Agency will be retained and deposited at the Bank of British North America.
All losses will be adjusted and promptly paid in St. John, without referring to Toronto; and, in case of dispute, the Company consent to actions being brought in this Province.
Forms of Application and Enquiries answered at the Office, Prince William Street, St. John.
CHARLES L. STREET.
Sept. 19.—6m.

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of London.
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital, £500,000 sterling.
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £51,000 sterling.
BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq.
Medical Examiner.—Wm. Bayard, Esq., M. D.

Advantages offered by this Society.
PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large Capital totally independent of the Premium Fund.
LOANS.—Two-thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the insured.
LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing.
DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.—The Bonus in the Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus are permanent.
Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.
Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.
A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.
Every information to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.
CALIFORNIA.—Parties proceeding to California can effect insurance on liberal terms.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.
Bathurst: Theophilus Deveber, Esq.
Chatham: William Carman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire.
Dalhousie: William S. Smith, Esq.
Fredericton: J. Henry Phair, Esq.
Hampton: Samuel Ballett, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
Moncton (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.
St. Stephens: W. T. Rose, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.
WILLIAM J. STARR.
February, 1850. *Manager, St. John, N. B.*

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
JUST received per "Cuba" and steamer "Creole":
15 CASES consisting of—Women's strap and lace Shoes; Men's strap Shoes at all prices that may be required; Misses Polka Boots, a good article; Ladies Jenny Lind Ties; a large assortment Boys and Youths Boots and Brogans; Men's Calf Kip Boots, at all prices. In Store—A large supply of English, American, and Domestic Manufacture, which the Subscriber wishes those in the want of the like to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. (Aug. 1.) NATHANIEL ADAMS.

POETRY.

THE PAPAL DREAM.

BY MRS. HONSOMBY,
Author of "Countess D'Auvergne, or Suffering of the French Protestants," &c., &c.

"Behold, I am against them that prophecy false dreams, saith the Lord, and cause my people to err by their lies and by their lightness."

To the Queen, and the Lords, and the liege so true,
Of the isle that is girt by the ocean of blue,
Where the mountains and vales cheer Britain's bright land,
There is sounded a summons of lofty command.

Oh! it comes from the empire of Freedom's sad grave,
Where the chains of oppression Italia enslave;
The command to the Britain, the brave and the free,
Is to worship the Beast of the earth and the sea.

And the Pope with his mitre and scarlet array,
And rich gems that are bright as the glance of the day,
On the Beast of the Vision in pride has come forth,
And has waved his red hand to the land of the North.

At my summons surrender, and yield to my power.
For the kingdoms are mine, and their splendours restore;
Let the Bible be banished—thy *soul* give to me.—
Then my heel on thy neck, haughty Britain shall be!

And thy heretic Queen from her throne shall be hurled,
If she do not proclaim me supreme of the world;
And thy heretic Land by my ban shall be cursed,
If it do not adore me, the Last and the First!

And thy heretic Church shall be sunk in the sea,
If she wield not her homage and glory to me:
For of hell and of heaven I possess the great key,
And I open and shut as it seems good to me.

Thus spake the Earth's Despot: Britain heard it with scorn,
And she rose in her might like the star of the morn;
She but reared her proud arm, when the dotard did reel,
As her foes at the shadow and sheen of her steel.

Oh! Britannia, arise, in the grace of thy form,
And, as wont, rule the waves and the winds of the storm.
Shall the Vatican's madness thy spirit appal?
Shall the chains of Italia thy free heart enthrall?

Oh! arouse Caledonia, thou land of the brave!
And muzzle the bull that would make thee a slave;
When the thunders of Rome awaken thine ire,
Or the high deeds of freedom thy bosom inspire!

Oh! remember the blood which the false Church has shed,
And the millions of Martyrs that rest with the dead,—
The loud cries from the altar, which pleading arise
In the ears of Jehovah, who rides on the skies!

There are hills in dear Scotia where brave men have bled,
Where the heath o'er their graves in its beauty is shed,
Where the sighs of their spirit were blent with the gale,
That the freedom of glory and faith might prevail.

There are dens in the mountains, and caves and lone lakes,
Girdled in by the rocks where the sunbeam scarce breaks,
Which were coverts of old to earth's excellent ones,
And who now wear in glory the Martyrs' bright crowns.

There are summits of steps which ascend to the skies,
Which now mark where the Martyrs rude monuments rise,
Where the slain of the just were found lifeless each day,
Who were buried in blood on the spot where they lay.

Hark! they call from the mountain—they call from the glen;
"Now assemble ye nations, and quit ye like men,
And repel the usurper, hearts dauntless and true,
Then unfurl to the breeze Scotia's banner of blue.

With the Sword of the Spirit, the brightness of Him,
The adored of the saints and the high seraphim,
To the battle-field rush in the might of His word,
Thus fight, vanquish, and scatter the foes of the Lord,

If in conflict ye fall, then your spirits shall rise,
As a sacrifice sweet in immaculate eyes;
Soft odours of fragrance shall exhale from your tomb,
And perfume with their sweetness the sepulcher's gloom."

Holy dust of the Martyrs, repose in your grave,
When the vile Priest of Rome would thy country enslave!
Ah! as soon may he heave a high rock on the sun,
As arrest her career of bright glory begun;

Or as soon roll a stone to the door of the cave,
To retain the Redeemer confined in the grave,
As retard the proud course of truth's free flowing tide,
As it rolls with Salvation resistless and wide.

A VETERAN.—A veteran is now living in Brook-street, in the city, known as Sergeant Richard Roberts, of the 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers, who was present with his Regiment at the following actions, in some of which he was severely wounded:—1. At the taking of Copenhagen in 1807 (three severe actions). 4. At the taking of Martinique, in the West Indies (three severe actions), and wounded. 7. At the battle of Pomoal, in Portugal. 8. At the battle of Campo Mayor, in Portugal. 9. At the battle of Olivenza, in Portugal. 10. At a severe battle at Albuera, in Spain, in the year 1811. 11. At the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, where he was wounded. 12. At the siege of Badajoz. 13. At the second siege of Badajoz. 14. At the storming of Badajoz, in which he received a severe wound in the head, and though wounded persevered till the city was taken, and in the morning found that there were only left seven rank and file, with himself, of his whole Company. 15. At the battle of Xenalida, in Portugal, and wounded. 16. At the battle of Salamanca, in Spain, and wounded. 17. At the battle of Victoria, where he picked up the hat of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, after it had been knocked down by the wind of a cannon ball. 18. At the battle on the heights of Pamplona, on Sunday, the 27th of July in which, his Lieutenant being wounded, the command devolved upon him, the general action taking place on the 28th, in which he was wounded again. 19. At the battle on the Pyrenees-mountains. 20. At the battle of Nivelle, in Spain. 21. At the battle of Orthes, in France. 22. At the battle of Toulouse, in France, on Easter Sunday; besides several other minor engagements with the enemy. Sergeant Roberts possesses documents from his superior officers, testifying to his good conduct as a Soldier, and to his personal gallantry in action.—*Chester Courant.*

LEIGH HUNT, in his reminiscences, relates that Coleridge, upon the death of a master of a school he had attended when a boy, remarked—"it was lucky that the cherubims who took him to heaven were nothing but eyes and wings, or he would infallibly have flagged them on the way."

GOLD AND SILVER IN PALESTINE.

(*From the Army and Navy Register and United Service Gazette.*)

SIR,—When closing my last letter to you on the "Origin and Destiny of the British Nation," I promised the subject should be continued, but, since that promise was made, my mind has been directed in another channel, so that I must beg to be allowed another opportunity for fulfilling my pledge. It has long been a query with me as to what will be the great inducement to the Jews to go back to the land of their fathers, for it is well known that there is nothing at present which can possibly influence them so to do. As regards business, the land of Palestine holds out no inducement to the Jew, whose love of wealth is quite proverbial, hence their language is, "give us London or Paris to trade in, but Jerusalem to die in;" and, it is well known, that nearly the whole of the Jews who reside in their fatherland, are supported by the contributions of their brethren scattered among the nations of the earth. What then will be the great source of attraction to the Jews to return to Palestine? I answer THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE HILLS OF THEIR OWN COUNTRY, PARTICULARLY IN SIHON AND SARIPHA; which I believe, will be found in such abundance, that it will eclipse the discoveries made in Australia and California; and, I am brought to this conclusion by the following considerations:—When Moses addressed the children of Israel in the wilderness, shortly before they entered the promised land, he gave them a very short but comprehensive description of that which they would realise when they should possess it; hence, he declared, as recorded in Deuteronomy, "For the Lord thy God will bring thee into a good land, a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; a land of wheat and barley, and vines, figtrees, and pomegranates; a land of oil, olive, and honey; a land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness, THOU SHALT NOT LACK ANYTHING IN IT; A LAND WHOSE STONES ARE IRON, AND OUT OF WHOSE HILLS THOU MAYEST DIG BRASS." Now, all these things were realised by the Jews when they took possession of the land, and Colonel Chesney, R. A., who has recently surveyed the whole of the land has reported that there is plenty of iron ore, but he has not told us that he has explored the hills as to whether they do not contain some of the precious metals. Now, I am fully convinced, if search is made, GOLD AND SILVER will be FOUND IN SUCH ABUNDANCE AS WILL ASTONISH THE WHOLE WORLD. This then, will be the great magnet that will draw the Jews to their own land, and will attract the Emperor of Russia, who has long desired to remove his court to some more suitable locality. And, I have arrived at this conclusion, from the following statements recorded in the Word of God: The Lord, by the Prophet Isiah, declared, when speaking of the happy and prosperous state of Israel on their return to their own land, "For brass I will bring gold, and for iron I will bring silver, and for wood brass, and for stones iron," Isa. lx. 17. The Prophet Ezekiel tells us, when Gog (or the Emperor of Russia) shall go to Palestine, it is to enrich himself, and to take a great spoil from the people who have returned from the nations of the earth; hence, he says, "After many days thou shalt be visited in the latter years, thou shalt come into the land that is brought back from the sword, and is gathered out of many people, against the mountains of Israel, which have been always waste; but it is brought forth out of the nations, and they shall dwell safely all of them. Thou shalt ascend and come like a storm, thou shalt be like a storm to cover the land, thou and all thy bands and many people with thee. Thus saith the Lord God, it shall also come to pass, that at the same time shall things come into thy mind, and thou shalt think an evil thought: and thou shalt say, I will go up to the land of unwalled villages; I will go to them that are at rest, that dwell safely, all of them dwelling WITHOUT WALLS, and having neither bars nor gates, TO TAKE A SPOIL AND TO TAKE A PREY; to turn thine hand upon the desolate places that are now inhabited, and upon the people that are gathered out of the nations, which have gotten cattle and goods, that dwell in the midst of the land. Sheba and Dedan, and the merchants of Tarshish, with all the young lions thereof, shall say unto thee, ARE THOU COME TO TAKE A SPOIL, HAST THOU GATHERED THY COMPANY TO TAKE A PREY, TO CARRY AWAY SILVER AND GOLD, TO TAKE AWAY CATTLE AND GOODS, TO TAKE A GREAT SPOIL?" Ezc. xxxviii. 8-13.—From the long age of the prophet I am led to conclude, that when the Emperor of Russia goes to Palestine with his large Army, which will consist of Russians, Preachinsni, Austrians, Algerians, Persians, Ethiopians, Turkomans and others, in order that he may take the land and the abundant wealth which the Jews have collected, and also brought with them from the several countries from which they have returned, that they will be precisely in the same state as the inhabitants of Australia are at the present time—so intent will they be in collecting gold and silver from the hills, that they will be found as the prophet describes them, "ALL OF THEM DWELLING WITHOUT WALLS, AND HAVING NEITHER BARS NOR GATES." The excellent Dr. Gill in his commentary on the language used by those of Sheba and Dedan and the young lions of Tarshish to Gog when he goes up against the land says, "we may understand it to have reference to some neighbouring nations bordering on the land of Judea, who will thus address him as he passes by or through them, that by Sheba and Dedan may be understood the Arabians inhabiting that part of Arabia, which lay near Arabia Petræ and Felix; and the Syriac version renders the passage thus, "ALL THE CITIES shall say unto thee art thou come to take a spoil, &c." " And as regards the merchants of Tarshish, with all the young lions thereof, who take up the same language, I believe it has reference to those of our own nation, who are in the vicinity of Palestine. That Gog will enter the land and take a great spoil is abundantly confirmed by the Prophets Daniel and Zechariah.—Hence Daniel tells us, "The king of the north shall come like a whirlwind, with chariots, and with horsemen, and with many ships, and he shall enter into the countries, and shall overflow, and pass over. He shall enter also into THE GLORIOUS LAND, and many countries shall be overthrown, but these shall escape out of his hand, even Edom and Moab, and the chief of the children of Ammon. He shall stretch forth his hand also upon the countries, and the land of Egypt shall not escape. But he shall have power over the treasures of GOLD AND SILVER, and over all the precious things of Egypt; and the Libyans and the Ethiopians shall be at his steps. But tidings out of the east and out of the north shall trouble him, therefore, he shall go forth with great fury to destroy and utterly make away many. And he shall plant the tabernacles of his palace between the seas, in the glorious holy mountain, YET HE SHALL COME TO HIS END, and none shall help him." The Prophet Zechariah, confirms what the Prophet Daniel has here asserted; hence he says, "Behold the day of the Lord cometh, AND THY SPOIL SHALL BE DIVIDED IN THE MIDST OF THEE; for I will gather all nations against Jerusalem to battle, and the city shall be taken, and the houses rifled, and the women ravished, and half of the city shall go forth into captivity, and the residue of the people shall not be cut off from the city. Then shall the Lord go forth and fight against those nations, as when He fought in the day of battle." And, now follows the destruction of Gog and his immense army, for, while they were engaged in destroying the Jews, God shall pour out his vengeance upon them. "And this shall be the plague wherewith the Lord will smite all the people that have fought against Jerusalem—their flesh shall consume away while they stand upon their feet, and their eyes shall consume away in their holes, and their tongue shall consume away in their mouth. And it shall come to pass in that day, that a great tumult from the Lord shall be among them, and they shall lay hold every one on the hand of his neighbour, and his hand shall rise up against the hand of his neighbour; and Judah shall fight at Jerusalem, and the wealth of all the heathen round about shall be gathered together, GOLD AND SILVER, AND APPAREL IN GREAT ABUNDANCE. And so shall be the plague of the horse, of the mule, of the camel, and of the ass, and of all the beasts that shall be in their tents at this plague." After this great slaughter, all the Jews will be gathered to Palestine. Christ, the long rejected Messiah, who has thus appeared for them on Mount Olives, and has poured out his fury upon their adversaries, shall set up his glorious kingdom upon the earth—Satan will be bound—the curse will be removed—and the earth will hold her jubilee of thousands of years.

A MILINARIAN.

High Street, Jan. 26, 1852.

FORTIFICATIONS AT PORTSMOUTH.—Some strong additions to the defence of this port have just been ordered to be commenced and completed with the least possible delay—a battery at the King's Bank, off St. Helen's, commanding the approach to Spithead from the eastward, to mount 100 guns of heavy metal, and a fort at Lumps, on the Portsmouth shore, also to mount 100 heavy guns. A new fort has been commenced some time at Browndown, on the Gosport side, where two Companies of Royal Sappers and Miners are at work, to complete the task in two months. The better at Lumps will be a temporary work. We are also informed a Barracks for Artillery is ordered to be erected at the Powder Magazine, Priddy's Hard, Gosport, and that the guards on the Gosport side have been strengthened this week by posting an Officer and an additional number of men at the Double-gate, near the railway terminus, and a Corporal and six men at the Haslar-gate.—*Ib.*

DOUBLE BARRELLED RIFLE CARABINES FOR THE CAPE.—Three hundred and fifty double-barrelled rifle carabines have been shipped in the *Belleisle* Steam Troop-ship, for conveyance to the Cape of Good Hope. These rifle carabines are for the use of the 12th Lancers, and are of the same construction as those with which the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the 12th Lancers, from the Depot at Maidstone, practised at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, a short time ago, to acquire a knowledge of their use, so as to be able to instruct their brother Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates on their arrival at the Head-quarters of their Regiment, at the Cape of Good Hope. The Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates who were at Woolwich for the purpose stated, have embarked in the *Belleisle*, as part of the Detachment of the 12th Lancers ordered to proceed under the command of Cornet John Rolt to the Cape, to join their Regiment. The balls used in the double-barrelled rifle carabines are of the conical description, found so effectual at long ranges by Mr. Lancaster, doing great execution at 600 or 800, and in many instances, at 1,000 yards range. The result of the recent trials of small arms give reason to expect that a complete change in the arms of the British Soldier will shortly take place; and it is contemplated to have rifle cannon made ready for experiments during the present year some beautiful self-acting machinery having been invented for grooving the cannon in the most perfect manner. It is expected that with rifle cannon and conical shaped shot the field Artillery will attain a great range, far exceeding what can be obtained from small arm rifles.—*Ib.*

INFANTRY.—74th HIGHLANDERS.—Camp, Blinkwater, November 1, 1851.—On the 3rd of last month we left Rolt Fontein, where we had been encamped for two months, and moved close to Beaufort, where we remained a week, and then went on patrol, expecting to be out at longest a week, but were away for 16 days, and hard work we had during the time, trying to drive the enemy out of an extremely strong position at Waterkloi. We had a strong force (for this country at least) but have only partially succeeded in our object.—We lost in the Regiment several men killed and wounded, but fortunately, no Officers. There were altogether about 50 casualties. This is heavy, for the nature of the fighting. We killed, I am happy to say, a great many of the enemy, but they are wonderfully plucky, more so than in any previous war, their greatly increased intercourse with Europeans having improved them wonderfully in the use of firearms. We had very bad weather all the time we were out, as this is the rainy season, and had often to lie down under a bush in a wet blanket, not only without brandy and water, and without a bit of tough ration beef, after a march of 25 miles, and, perhaps, after being a couple of hours with bullets whistling in a very unpleasant proximity to our ears. I don't think I have yet described our dress (the 74th, I mean) out in the field.—Our heels are encased in a pair of half boots made of untanned leather; our trows once, were Regimental tartan, but are now almost concealed by leather; and a flanned shirt with a loose collar, black silk neckerchief tied a la Byron, a canvass smock-frock, dyed with mimosa bark and copperas a dark brown, and a Regimental forage cap, with a large peak to shade our eyes, and a curtain behind to keep the sun off the back of the neck, complete the dress. Then our arms consist generally of the following—a double-barrelled gun or rifle, a brace of pistols stuck into a belt, to which is attached also a pouch for ammunition, and a small dirk and hunting-knife.—*Ib.*

JAN. 10.—The *Dee* steam-vessel, Lieutenant-Commander West, was paid off here to-day. After the *Dee*, steam Troop ship, had been paid off the Petty Officers and Seamen who had served in the vessel purchased a handsome silver snuff-box of Mr. Wistaway, and ordered the simple words "H. West, Esq.," to be engraved upon it, and presented it to their late Commander. The Officers of the *Dee* deserve the mode of warfare at the Cape to be very disheartening to the British Soldiers, especially those placed on picquet duty. The Caffres are so active and daring that they venture within 20 or 30 yards of the picquet and show themselves, but in a position that they can drop flat on the ground the moment they see the musket brought to a level for firing at them, and in almost every instance escape being touched by the bullets. The savages then start upon their feet, and run upon the picquets before they have time to reload, and while the picquet stands to keep the Caffres at a distance with the bayonet, the latter jump about with the agility of monkeys, and close upon the picquets, holding them by their belts while they stab them. The most serviceable description of muskets to contend with the Caffres would be those loading at the breech, as they would give the Soldier more confidence, and avoid his having to alter the defensive position of the bayonet when loading.—*Ib.*

SEA SICKNESS.—At the late meeting of the British Association, a paper was read by Mr. J. Atkinson, "On Sea sickness and a remedy for its prevention," from which we make the following extract:—"Let a person when on shipboard when the vessel is bounding over the waves, seat himself, and take hold of a tumbler nearly filled with water or other liquid and at the same time make an effort to prevent the liquid from running over, by keeping the mouth of the glass horizontal, or nearly so. When doing this, from the motion of the vessel, his hand and arm will seem to be drawn into the different positions, as if the glass were attracted by a powerful magnet. Continuing his efforts to keep the mouth of the glass horizontal, let him allow his hand, arm, and body to go through the various motions—as those observed in sawing planks, pumping, throwing a quoit, &c.—which they will be impelled, without effort, almost irresistibly to perform; and he will find that this has the effect of preventing the giddiness and nausea that the rolling and tossing of the vessel have a tendency to produce on inexperienced voyagers. If the person is suffering from sickness at the commencement, as soon as he grasps the glass of liquid in his hand, and suffers his arm to take its course to go through the movements alluded to, he feels as if he were performing them of his own free will; and the nausea abates immediately, and very soon ceases entirely, and does not return so long as he suffers his arm and body to assume the postures in which they seem to be drawn. Should he, however resist the free course of his hand, he instantly feels a thrill of pain of a peculiar stunning kind shoot through his head, and experiences a sense of dizziness and returning nausea." From his last circumstance the author of the paper infers it as probable, that the stomach is primarily affected through the cerebral nass, rather than through a disturbance of the thoracic and abdominal viscera; and he is of opinion that the method of preventing sea-sickness just described (which he has found by experience to be effectual) depends on the curious fact that the involuntary motion communicated to the body by the rolling and tossing of the vessel, is, by the measure adopted, apparently converted into voluntary motion.—*Ib.*

ACTIVITY.—Don't be discouraged if you are unfortunate, and go lying flat on your back. Rise and pluck and persevere in something else.—Fail again. If you can't do better, but never yield to despondency. As fast as you fall spring up and try again, and there will always be hope.—Lie still—lament that you are in the ditch, and you but cause rejoicing among your enemies, and no one will render you assistance. Dig out—work hard—persevere, with the resolution to earn a comfortable living and you shall have it. Scores will go to your assistance, who would help to cover you with reproaches, when writhing and lamenting over your misfortunes. The whole secret of success in life—activity. To action—to action—and you will never see the day that you will need assistance, which will not be rendered in any shape or other. Activity is the life of men; make him for this world, to say nothing of the world to come.

A Madrid journal contains the following:—"General Seoane, on passing a review of a Cavalry Corps, a few days ago, had this dialogue with a Soldier:—"Which is the best horse in the Squadron?" asked the General. "The horse No. —, General. What qualities has he which makes him the best?" He runs and leaps well, has no conceit, his knees are bended, his ears, his head large, he has good blood, and is in the prime of his age.—"And who is the best Soldier in the Squadron.—"The best Soldier is I, Sir!" "And why is he the best?" "Because he is an honourable man, a valiant, clean, takes care of his equipments, arms, and his horse, and is exact in the accomplishment of all his duties." "And to whom does this horse belong?" "It is mine, General." "And who is the best Soldier?" "Your humble servant, General." The General laughed, and gave the man a present of money, which he received with imperturbable gravity."

CURIOSITY OF RELIGIOUS ADVERTISING.

(*From the New York Churchman.*)

MR. EDITOR:—The singular methods resorted to by dissenting preachers to gain attention and draw a congregation, have often been adverted to. I have before me some specimens of the kind, taken from a single paper, and in close juxtaposition which are of a singular character that I think it may do good to have them inserted in your columns. The advertising preachers with editors and many laudations is bad enough; but when they proceeds to the shocking extent evidenced in some of the extracts, I bring the truly Christian mind must be deeply pained, and the voice of the Protestant be heard raised in opposition to such doings. I give the advertisements just as they stand, except the names of the preachers and of the building.

☞ THE SEMON PARAGRAPH by Rev. ——, in the —— Baptist Church last Sabbath evening, on the coming of Kossuth, used as illustrative of the second coming of Christ, will, by special request, be repeated, in the same place TO MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

☞ ON LOUIS'S DAY EVENING NEXT, (D. V.) the Pastor of —— CHURCH, (Spring and Prince streets,) will preach a sermon on Rom. ix. 18, sometimes quoted, "If I am to be saved, I shall be, and if to be damned, I shall be, and what shall I do?"

☞ KOSSUTH!—The Rev. —— will deliver a discourse in the —— Baptist Church, on the 14th instant, on the theme, "Kossuth, God's man for the times." Service at 3 P. M.

☞ THE GREAT BANQUET.—The meek and lowly followers of Jesus are informed that there is a feast of fattenings and wines on the less prepared for them in Mount Zion. Preaching by the prophet TO MORROW MORNING, AFTERNOON, and EVENING, at No. 183 Bowery.

ORIGIN OF EXTEMPORANEOUS PRAYER.—In the year 1547, Faithful Cummins, a Dominican Friar, with the reputation of a *zealous Protestant* was greatly admired for his seeming piety, especially for inveighing most bitterly against Pius 5, the Pope. Nevertheless he was accused, on oath, by three respectable witnesses, of being a false impostor, and a sower of sedition among her Majesty's (Elizabeth) loyal subjects. He was summoned before the Queen in Council, and there examined, when it appeared that he was ordained by Cardinal Pole; that he had never formally denounced the Church of Rome; nor procured the license of any Protestant Bishop; that he never attended the prayers of the Established Church; but when the prayers were ended he came forward and preached; that he never received the Sacrament in the Church of England; that he used Extemporary Prayers; affected the spiritual cant of the Puritan faction, and claimed the wide world amongst the flock of people scattered over the whole Earth, as his parish. He cauted admirably, and maintained with every appearance of fervor, that spiritual (Extemporee) prayer was the chief testimony of a true Protestant, and that the set form of prayer in the Church of England, was but Mass translated.—Fearing the consequences of his examination, and of some of the truths proved against him and clinged from him, he wisely thought of retreat. He soon after went to Rome, and being questioned by the Pope, he stated the object and effect of his labours. I preached, said he, against set forms of prayer, and called the English prayers English Mass, and had *persuaded* several to pray spiritually and extemporary, and this has so taken with the people, that the Church of England is become as *odious* to that sect of people whom I instructed as *the Mass* is to the Church of England; and *this* will be a *stumbling block* to that Church *so long as it is a Church*. For this diabolical and malignant service done to Popery and the dark enemy of man, the Pope *commended* and *thanked* Cummin, and gave him a reward of 200 crowns for his service.—*Extract from the Memorials of Lord Cecil.*

LATIMER'S CONVERSION.—Master Bilney, (or rather Saint Bilney, that suffered death for God's word sake,) the same Bilney was the instrument whereby God called me to knowledge, for I may thank him next to God for that knowledge that I have in the word of God. I was as obstinate a Papist as any was in England; insomuch that when I should be made Bachelor of Divinity, my whole oration went against Philip Melanchton, and against his opinions. Bilney heard me at that time, and perceived that I was zealous without knowledge, and he came to me afterwards in my study, and desired me for God's sake, to hear his confession. I did so; and I say the very truth, by his confession I learned more than before in many years. So from that time forward, I began to smell the word of God, and forsook the school doctors, and such foolaries.