SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1851.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume II. "Opposition without faction, and Measures irrespective of Men." Number 52.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Published every Friday afternoon, by WILLIAM DURANT, at the Office in the Brick Building of L. H. Deblois & Son, west side Prince Wm.-st.

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:—

12s. 6d. in Advance;—3s if not paid within 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 Cleaving.

by which means parties will be able to procure a valuable Family and Business Newspaper at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered in the 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;

For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;

Mind 1 IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

☞ By the Year.—The rate of advertizing by the year is six pounds per column, and half, quarter, or eighth part of a column in the same ratio.

No Paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid up, except the discretion of the publisher.

All letters, orders, communications, &c., must be post paid, and addressed to

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

Weekly Almanack.

July.	h.	Sun r.	Mpos s.	M. w.
26 Saturday,	4	36	7 48	3 47 10 41
27 Sunday,	4	36	7 48	sets. 11 28
28 Monday,	4	37	7 48	9 0 ev. 0
1 Tuesday,	4	37	7 48	9 35 0 51
2 Wednesday,	4	38	7 48	10 24 1 26
3 Thursday,	4	38	7 48	11 8 2 26
4 Friday,	4	38	7 48	11 38 3 9

First Quarter, 5th day, 6h. 29m. even.

Mutual Insurance Company.

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

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 wholly 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 this Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash, in reduction of Premiums, 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 as to the Society's Rates of Premiums, 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.

CAUTION.—Parties proceeding to California can effect insurance on liberal terms.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.
Bankers.—Thomas Leo Desbrisay, Esq.
Chairman.—William Cannon, junior, Esq.
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Auditors.—William B. Smith, Esq.
Trustees.—J. Hagerty Peck, Esq.
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WILLIAM J. STARR,
Secretary, St. John, N. B.
February, 1850.

DOLLEY'S

Merchant's Exchange Hotel—Post Office Building,
State street, BOSTON,

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per day.

HAMMOND RIVER HOUSE.

THE Subscriber grateful for past patronage, begs the Travelling community, home to invite his friends and the public at large, that he has recently enlarged his establishment to the above extent, by adding three Stories to the main building, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers in all times and seasons.

STABLING, &c., &c., put up at shortest notice. Constantly on hand, a choice supply of WINES, &c., &c.

Comfortable and accommodating Boarding attached to the Premises, carried on strictly in temperance principles. WASHINGTON ALDEN.

February 2, 1849.

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

WM. O. SMITH!

HAS received ex "Lochiel" from London, a supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES, Patent MEDICINES, Patent TRUSSES, &c.;

2 cases, containing Rowland's MACASSAR OIL, for the hair: Odonto, for the teeth; and Kalydor, for the complexion; Rigg's Vegetable Essence, and Military Shaving Cake

Old Brown Windsor Foumatane, &c. &c.

2 cases Lazenby's PICLES and SAUCES;

10 Kegs fine and superfine Durham MUSTARD;

4 Cases Macaroni and Vermicelli;

1 Case ISINGLASS;

1 Case Bells Vesta and Congreve MATCHES;

600 Kegs Brandram's No. 1 White LEAD;

80 " Bright Yellow PAINT;

40 " Venetian Red "

50 " Best Black do.

90 " Bright Green do.

1 Ton Dry White LEAD;

1 " do. Read LEAD, in powder;

14 Casks containing Rose Pink, Crome Yellow, Yellow and Red Ochre, Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, Umber, Terre de Sienna, Vandyke Brown, India Red, &c.;

2 Cases containing

30 Packs GOLD LEAF,

2 Dozen Patent Gazziers' DIAMONDS,

24 Chinese VERMILION;

1 Case London Copal VARNISH;

1 " Wearing Body do.

1 Ton Paris White;

5 " WHITING;

2 " PUTTY, in Bladders;

30 Casks Double Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL;

1 Case London GLUE.

May 9.

VULCAN FOUNDRY

MAIN STREET, LOWER COVE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE above Establishment has been greatly enlarged; it is in full and active operation, and the facilities for Work in every department of the Iron Foundry and Blacksmith Business have been greatly increased.

The attention of the public is particularly requested to the new and improved Patterns and Quality of the Castings, and other manufactured articles, consisting in part of

COOKING STOVES AND FRANKLINS, Register Grates, Ships' Cambooses, Cooking Ranges, Mill and Ships' Castings, &c. &c.

ALSO—An assortment of the most approved *PLOUGHS*, which will be furnished at the lowest Market rates.

Orders can be lodged at the Foundry, or at the Warehouse of John V. Thurgar, Esq., North Market Wharf, where specimens can be seen.

☞ All Staves are warranted to perform, equal to their recommendation—If they do not, they may be returned

October 25. GEORGE CRAIG.

Phœnix Foundry, POND STREET.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment having erected a new *Moulding Shop* on the Premises occupied by the late firm of THOMAS BARLOW & Co., are now prepared to Manufacture STEAM and FIRE ENGINES, Steam Boilers, Force Pumps, MILL MACHINERY, Turning Lathes, Screw Presses, Bark Mills, Patent Purchases and other Ship Castings, Hoisting Wheel Gear, &c., &c.

On Hand—CAMBOOSES: Cooking, Close and Franklin STOVES: Oven and Furnace Mouths; Side-Hill, Double Mould Board, Sod D, Improved D, E, and other pattern PLOUGHS; Fanning Mill Wheels; Truck and Barrow Wheels; Waggon and Cart Boxes &c. &c.

FLEMING & HUMBERT.

☞ *Brass and Iron Castings made to order. Brass and Iron Turning. All kinds of Machinery repaired.*

St. John, October 16th, 1849.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE WOODS,

West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

CONTINUES to manufacture Wax-wick MOULD CANDLES, which for brilliancy of light, and length of time in burning, cannot be excelled—made expressly for the parlour table.

Constantly on hand, DIPT CANDLES, of all sizes, made out of the pure hard Tallow, and endeavours to sell cheaper than can be imported from any part of the world. April 27.

NEW BOOKS.

Received per "Creole,"

HARPER'S Magazine for January;
Peterson's National do. do;
Godey's Ladies' Book, do. do.;
Scientific Mechanics' Magazine and Engineers Almanac for 1851, a New Periodical, 15s. per an.
Singleton Fontenoy, R. N., by James Hanny;
Cruise of the Conscript, by Sir A. Fisher;
Alton Locke, Tailor & Poet, &c., &c.

S. O'BRIEN.
January 17.

Spring and Summer Clothing.

GENTLEMEN who like a neat Garment, will find the best Cutter, Finest Trimmers, and at *low prices* as any house in the trade, at PALL'S CLOTHING STORE, *Prince William Street*, next opposite Sands' Arcade.

May 9. JAMES T. HALL, *Proprietor.*

Agricultural Garden and Flower SEEDS.

THE subscriber has received a fresh assortment of Agricultural, Garden and Flower SEEDS of superior quality. For sale at low prices.

April 25. JOHN G. SHARP.

Removal.

THE Subscriber would acquaint his friends and the Public generally that he has REMOVED his PAPER HANGINGS and SHOE STORE to the Premises in Prince William Street, recently in the occupation of Mr. J. Bammers. [May 9.] JOHN LEITCH.

Cour. N. Br. Freeman, Telegraph.

BRANDRAMS No. 1, WHITE LEAD—Just received, per "Corea" from London. 107 cwt. Brandrams No. 1, WHITE LEAD, in 14, 28, 56, and 1 cwt. Kegs; 25 cwt. assorted colours.

May 16, 1851. S. L. TILLEY.

Miscellany.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

A writer in the Dollar Magazine gives some curious and instructive statements about the consumption of tobacco in the United States. An idea of the amount of national wealth smoked and spit away, may be gathered from the following estimates, which are quite moderately stated:

During '48 the entire imports of segars to the United States were 106,887 M., and their value, with the duty, was $6,018,471; we also had 276,673 pounds of foreign tobacco. This appears a large amount. We will see how far it will go, and in making our calculation be sure to keep on the safe side. Our late census gives us 26,000,000 inhabitants. In New York and the Eastern States smokers abound, but in the other States—especially the South Western—the proportion of them is much increased. It is, in fact, almost a rare thing to meet with a southerner who does not use the weed in some form. Now, taking all this into consideration, I think one-tenth to be a small calculation for our smokers. Of this number (2,600,000) we will say that but 400,000 use, or imagine they use, choice segars. Very few men that smoke at all, smoke less than two or three each day, and may see from six to twelve. As we have determined to be moderate, we will allow the 'choice' smokers to average but one shilling's worth each per diem. This will amount to $50,000, or to $18,250,000 per annum. Now allowing the segars really imported to be sold for double their cost—which they are not—we find that they would bring about $4,000,000, and we may very easily arrive at the conclusion that of every eighteen segars sold as genuine, there are but four truly so.

The tobacco is some of it imported, some raised here, and there is without doubt a large quantity smuggled in. Very fine wrappers, in appearance, are grown in Connecticut, from Havana seed, and enough foreign tobacco is imported to fill 75,000. Florida and Texas produce an article that, well cured and well managed, will pass for the Simon Pure; and I have seen many thousands made from every common stock indeed, an artfully put up as to deceive any body but a judge. Yes perhaps may have read a tale in the Literary World of a captain who substituted Alexandria long-nines—the most miserable of all abortions—for genuine Havanas, and then seized and sold them at a Custom House sale, where they brought the price of a pure article, and from judges too. Now I know this to be an unvarnished fact. When such things occur, it is not to be wondered at that our segar-makers, who take every possible care to conceal their deceit, succeed so well. They import the wood for the boxes, the nails to fasten them, the paper to ornament and line them, and then counterfeit labels and brands.

We will say that of the remaining smokers, 1,000,000 use from common to fair segars. I think four cents a day will not be too large an average. This will give 14,000,000 per annum for inferior segars. Now we must try the pipe gentry, to which class we shall give all the rest. Putting them upon short allowance, we will say only one pound plug per month, at 20 cents per plug. As this class numbers 1,200,000, we find that they pay $2,880,000 per annum. We must now pay some attention to the chewing community, and we will say 1,800,000 use tobacco in this form—*to make a business of it*—and most of these are among the ranks of the smokers. So that it costs them but a shilling per month, and the year's amount will foot up nearly $2,200,000. Leaving out the old grannies, male and female, who are given over to all the horrors of snuffing, the amount paid for tobacco at retail by the citizens of this free and enlightened republic, will be found to amount to $37,330,000 per year. Put that in your pipe and smoke it.

Our population is 26,000,000. Now, we find about one voter to every seven inhabitants. That will give nearly 4,000,000. In New York and the Eastern States the proportion of those who use the weed may not be so large, but in some of the States I confidently believe that there are as many tobacco-users as voters. We must, however, look further than the voters.—Consider the immense number of German and Irish not yet naturalized, the sailors in our navy, in our merchant service, our coasting trade, in our whale and sealing service, who very rarely have an opportunity to vote: look at the great number of foreign sailors that are ever to be found in our ports, and who invariably purchase their supplies of tobacco here; and remember that nine of every ten in this immense aggregate—mostly outside of our estimate of voters—are addicted to tobacco in some form. Think, also, of the negroes and boys who smoke or chew.

Suppose we deduct one-third from the first class, and one half from the second, then add one third to the other two, and we shall have the pretty sum of $25,000,000, smoked, chewed, or snuff'd away.

SIDNEY SMITH ON PROGRESS.

It is of some importance at what period a man is born. A young man alive at this period, hardly know to what improvements of human life he has been introduced; and I bring before his notice the following eighteen changes which have taken place in England since I began to breathe the breath of life—a period amounting now to nearly seventy years. Gas was unknown; I groped my way about the streets of London, in all but the utter darkness of a twinkling oil lamp, under the protection of watchmen, in their climacteric, and exposed to every species of insult. I have been nine hours in sailing from Dover to Calais, before the invention of steam. It took me nine hours to go from Taunton to London.—In going from Taunton to Bath, I suffered between 10 and 12,000 severe concussions, before stone breaking Macadam was born. I paid £15 in a single year for repairs of carriage springs on the pavement of London; and now I glide, without noise or fracture, on wooden pavements. I can walk, by the assistance of the police, from one end of London to the other, without molestation; or, if tired, get into a cheap cab, instead of those cottages on wheels, which the hackney coaches were at the beginning of my life.

I had no umbrella. They were little used and very dear. There were no water-proof hats, and my hat has often been reduced by rain to its primitive pulp. I could not keep my small clothes in their proper places, for braces were unknown. If I had the gout, there was no colchicum. If I was bilious, there was no calomel.—If I was attacked by the ague, there was no quinine. There were filthy coffee-houses instead of elegant clubs. Game could not be bought. Quarrels about uncommuted tithes were endless. The corruption of Parliament before reform, infamous. There was no banks to receive the savings of the poor. The poor laws were gradually sapping the vitals of the country. Whatever miseries I suffered, I had no post, for a single penny, to wisk my complaints to the remotest corner of the empire. And yet, in spite of all these privations, I lived on quietly, and am now ashamed that I was not discontented, and utterly surprised that all these changes and inventions did not occur two centuries ago. I forgot to add that as the basket of the stage coaches, in which baggage was then carried, had no springs, your clothes were rubbed to pieces, and that even in the best society, one-third at least of the genteel, were always drunk.

THE SILENT LOVERS.

An eminent clergyman one evening became the subject of conversation, and a wonder was expressed that he had never married. "That wonder," said Miss Porter, "was once expressed to the reverend gentleman himself, in my hearing, and he told a story in answer, which I will tell you; and, perhaps, slight as it may seem, it is the history of other hearts, as sensitive and delicate as his own.—Soon after his ordination, he preached once every Sabbath for a clergyman in a small village not twenty miles from London. Among his auditors, from Sunday to Sunday, he observed a young lady, who occupied a certain seat, and whose close attention began insensibly to grow to him an object of thought and pleasure. She left the church as soon as service was over, and it so chanced that he saw her no more for a year without knowing her name, but his sermon was never written without many a thought how she would approve it, nor preached with satisfaction unless he read approbation in her face. Gradually he came to think of her at other times than when writing sermons, and to wish to see her on other days than Sundays—but the weeks stepped on, and though he fancied that she grew paler and thinner, he never brought himself to the resolution either to ask her name or to seek to speak with her. By these silent steps, however, love had worked into his heart, and he made up his mind to seek her acquaintance and marry her, if possible, when one day he was sent for to minister at a funeral. The face of the corpse was the same who had looked up to him Sunday after Sunday, till he had learned to make it a part of his religion and his life. He was unable to perform the service, and another clergyman officiated; and after she was buried, her father took him aside, and begged his pardon for giving him pain, but he could not resist the impulse to tell him that his daughter had mentioned his name with her last breath, and he was afraid that a concealed affection for him had hurried her to the grave. "Since that," said the clergyman in question, "my heart has been dead within me, and I look forward only to the time when I shall speak to her in Heaven."

RESUSCITATION OF FROZEN FISH.—"It may be worthy of notice," says Sir John Franklin in his first Overland Journal to the Polar Seas, "that the fish froze as they were taken out of their nets, and in a short time became a solid mass of ice: and by a blow or two of the hatchet were easily split open when the intestines might be removed in one lump. If in this completely frozen state they were thawed before the fire, they recovered their animation. This was particularly the case with the carp; and we had occasion to observe it repeatedly, as Dr. Richardson occupied himself in examining the structure of the different species of fish, and was always in the winter under the necessity of thawing them. We have seen a carp recover so far as to leap about with much vigor after it had been frozen for thirty-six hours." Mr. Hearne, Mr. Ellis, and other travellers in the icy regions, also mention the power of many of the lower animals to endure intense cold—mosquitoes and others of the insect tribe being frequently frozen into one black solid mass, which, when thawed, renewed all their energies; spiders frozen so hard as to bound from the floor like a pea, were revived by the fire; so were leeches, frogs, and snails.—*Zoologist.*

WHAT NOT WOMEN PROPOSE!—Willis is breaking ground in the Home Journal in favor of the propriety of women proposing, and he says that he cannot conceive why a Queen is the only woman who can propose, under the present arbitrary regulations of society. He introduces a very clever correspondent, Eva Gray, who says that women naturally desire to be married because they are born to love, and all more because maternity is one of their strongest passions, yet most of the girls are indifferently or wrongly mated, because they do not show a preference when they should, and when they really feel it, and have finally married indifferent men when, had they been more frank, they might have allied themselves nobly and worthily. She says:

"I am much inclined to think that the fear *superior* women have, of seeming immodest in showing a preference for such men as they really do admire, has a tendency to drive many men from them, to the lighter sort of women. I do not mean she should offer herself; yet when she sees one whom she admires: she *should* evince *plainly* that she is pleased with his company and conversation, and not think it anything immodest, as it is really not. But if she treats him as she does indifferent men, and an indifferent woman treat him, very likely there will be a serious mistake. Many men are proud, and will not sue for even a woman they love.

THE FARMER.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

In taking up trees for transplanting, regard should always be had to their size, and a true proportion should be preserved between the size of the tree and the amount of root attached. A deficiency of root may be partially but not wholly compensated by a diminution or entire removal of the top; but there should always be root enough to supply nourishment to the body, (which, if large, requires the more to sustain it,) and top enough to digest it. A deficiency of top, however, is less fatal, especially in the early part of the season, than a deficiency of root; for if there be enough of the latter, the tree will readily make enough of the former as fast as it shall be needed; but if there be a deficiency of root, although the tree may live and ever grow for a time on account of its innate, vital energies, yet it will probably die before the close of the season.

It is for this reason that many trees that "start well" are often found to die in the latter part of the summer, notwithstanding all other circumstances seem to favor their preservation. It is a mistake to suppose that if a tree once begins to grow all risk is at an end. The first season will not always decide; for if that shall be peculiarly favorable, a small root may sustain a tree through it; but the consequence of a small root may be a corresponding small top, and of both, a dead strip running the whole length of the tree occupying perhaps one-third, or one-half of its whole circumference. Some trees have a much greater tenacity of life than others, and hence may grow with a much smaller root, or even with none at all.—But with these exceptions there should always be a direct proportion between the size of a tree and its root, and an inverse proportion between the root, and the tenacity of life;—i. e., the less the tenacity of life the greater should be the root.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

GOOD BREAD.—Every body loves good bread, and there is no accomplishment in a woman so valuable as a knowledge of its manufacture. The good old-fashioned way of making and *raising* it with, and new-fangled "yeast powders," cremortartar, and the like, have taken its place. Dr. C. T. Jackson, the eminent chemist, has given his opinion on this important subject, and we have the honor to agree with him precisely, especially in his preference to keep his "food and medicine separate." He says:

"In reply to the question, as to the use of cremor-tartar, and bi-carbonate of soda in making bread, I would say, that this chemical operation is not regarded as more than a poor substitute for the process of fermentation, and is only justifiable in cases of urgency, where there is not time to raise bread properly. It cheats us out of the grape sugar and destrine, which gives sweetness and flavor to properly fermented bread, and substitutes a dose of Rochelle salt in their place, and that is mixed with dried starch and unaltered gluten. Of course such bread is very objectionable, though it is not poisonous, and for my own part I prefer to keep my food and medicine separate."

TOBACCO DUST AS A PROTECTION AGAINST INSECTS.—We last year procured from a snuff mill a barrel of dry, but damaged snuff flour, and prepared dredging boxes, covered with a fine bolting cloth, with which we sifted it over the surfaces of any the plants attacked by insects, and with most signal success. The snuff should be applied, if practicable, while the plant is wet with dew, and repeated after every shower. If the boxes are properly made, (like a common flour dredge,) and the snuff is perfectly fine and dry, but little time is necessary to go over an acre of plants. Even the rose bug, cabbage louse, thrips on grape vines, &c., all yield to the influence of snuff, and the most delicate plant of the hot-house is not injured by its application. For field vegetables, caustic lime, made into a fine powder, while dry, and applied before slaking by contact with the air, will produce similar results.—*Prof. Mapes.*

A reverend gentleman, while visiting a parishioner, had occasion in his conversation to refer to the Bible, and on asking for the article, the master of the house ran to bring it and came back with two leaves of the book in his hand. "I declare," said he, "this is all we have got in the house; I had no idea we were so nigh out."

A fashionable lady of color, who gave a splendid party the other evening, received this reply from one of the gentlemen to a note of invitation:—

"Mr. White regrets that circumstances impugnant to the acquisce, reluctantly constrains him to decline.

A GOOD COUNTRY.—An Irishman writing from California, says:—It's an elegant country. The hedhogs are as big as dinner pots, while the bees are used for trotting cracks with—par bop and they are over, with two on their backs."

Said a lady from the West, "What an uncommon to do people make about Jenny Lind, the swedish knitten gal! What's a knitten gal! My Betsy kin nit a pear of socks a day an' more."

The less useful things are, the more they interest us. The clown that throws a double somerset is much better patronized than the philosopher who undertakes to revolutionize society. The owner of the "industrious fleas" realized a fortune, had he got up an exhibition of the same number of industrious men, he would have brought up in the court of bankruptcy.

The kind of chariot that a man should keep, depends altogether on how often he has "busted." While the first bankruptcy would justify a barouche, the fifth one may hazard a coach and four. Such, we believe, are the rules laid down in New York.

TO THE HUSBAND.

Speak kindly to her. Little dost thou know
What utter wretchedness, what hopeless woe
Hangs on thine e bitter words, that stern reply;
The cold demeanor and reproving eye
The death steel pierces not with keener dart,
Than unkind words in trusting woman's heart.

[From the Dublin Sentinel.]

FATHER IGNATIUS IN THE ROTUNDA—HIS VIEWS CONTROVERTED AND EXPOSED—THE PRETENDED UNITY OF THE ROMISH CHURCH DISCUSSED.

In consequence of an invitation, addressed "to the Protestants of Dublin" by Father Ignatius—better known, perhaps, as the Hon. and Rev. George Spencer—a meeting took place in the Lecture Hall of the Rotunda, on the 1st instant, for the purpose of hearing a lecture by Father Ignatius, on the subject of "Unity in the Truth;" and, from the ambiguous way in which the advertisement convening the meeting was worded, it was understood that persons differing from the Lecturer were at liberty, and would be expected, to state their views.

FATHER IGNATIUS, who came to the meeting attired in the dress of the Order of Passionists, with a large coarse cloak, ornamented with brass crosses, &c., addressed the meeting, and made a brief and not very lucid statement of his views; speaking somewhat after the Quaker fashion, on the inspiration of the moment, in a rambling, vague, confused, and incoherent style—stumbling now for words to utter his thoughts, and waiting then for thoughts to give utterance to them in words. The purport of his address was to urge that all classes, Protestants and Papists, might unite in one prayers for the realization of "unity in the truth," while, at the same time, he laid down the principle, that true religion, nationally maintained, led, invariably, to the greatest national prosperity. At the close of his observations he expressed his desire to hear the views of any gentleman, who would favour him with them. Upon which,

HENRY COOKE, Esq., rose and said, that, giving the lecturer every credit for the mildness of his language, and for his gentlemanly demeanour, he did not consider his proposition reasonable, practicable, or judicious; and, having heard him expound his views on his favorite subject, he could not help thinking that the unity he sought was not to be found in connection with the Romish Church. He (Mr. Cooke) was a member of the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church of Ireland, believing all its doctrines and formularies to be scriptural and pure; there were Protestants, belonging to other denominations, differing from the Church in non-essentials, and he felt no hesitation in stating that all these, holding the Lord Jesus Christ as the Head of the Church, relying simply and solely for acceptance with God on his finished work at Calvary, and firmly believing in the grand Catholic doctrine of Justification by Faith alone experienced and rejoiced in that true unity of heart and feeling—that holy and heavenly communion with their Divine Master, and with each other, which alone was worthy of being considered "unity in the truth," and which could not, by possibility, exist in the Church of Rome, or amongst any people who did not rely solely and altogether for justification, on the merits and atonement of Jesus Christ (loud applause—some interruption from Romanists in the room).

FATHER IGNATIUS rose and said, that the speaker was not confining himself to the question proposed by him in his lecture—and he begged, at the same time, of his [Roman] Catholic friends, notwithstanding their grounds for dissatisfaction at the sentiments uttered, to be quiet.

Mr. COOKE then resumed. He said, the question before them was the feasibility of a project to secure unity amongst all religious classes; and he considered that he was keeping to the question, when he was showing that the unity which Mr. Spencer was seeking was to be found, in all its fullness and truth, amongst the Protestant people, who held the Scriptures as their rule of faith (applause). He trusted that that gentleman and the Roman Catholics present, would bear with him while, without speaking in the slightest degree with a view to offend them, he would give reasons why the present proposal could meet no favour from the Protestant community. As before said, he was a Churchman, and had always been willing to defend his principles as such, when circumstances called upon him to do so. Mr. Spencer was a priest of the Church of Rome, and he supposed that he and his brother priests, animated by a similar feeling, should also be willing to defend their principles, when impugned. Now he (Mr. Cooke) asserted, that both Churches could not be true; and the first inquiry, before seeking *unity* in the truth, was to find in which Church *the truth* itself existed, for its existence in both was impossible (hear, hear). Well, then, the clergy of the Church were ready, on a public platform, to prove, in opposition to any Roman Catholic priest, who might dispute the point, that their Church was the true one (great applause and some interruption). That was a simple test, and they only who were not conscious of possessing the truth in their Church, would shrink from, or be dissatisfied with the ordeal mentioned. For his part, he had no fears whatever for his Church, as it defied the strictest scrutiny into its doctrines; and he submitted to the Romanists present, that the Holy Scripture, which was the only standard by which to try the question, and which was given by inspiration of God, and was profitable for reproof, for correction, and for instruction in righteousness, had directed them to bring everything "to the law and to the testimony," to examine and judge everything for themselves, like the Bereans of old; and Jesus Christ himself had commanded them to "search the Scriptures," for in them the way to eternal life was pointed out. Now, if they searched the Scriptures, in accordance with the Divine command, they would inevitably perceive that a great falling away, or apostasy from the true Church, had been foretold by the Apostles; that that apostasy, was to be known by certain marks, which were plainly stated; that it was to be presided over by an individual who would exalt himself over all that was worshipped as God, and that the seat of this great "mystery of iniquity" was the city built upon seven hills, then reigning over the kings of the earth (applause, interruptions, cries of "blasphemy," "no matter," &c.). Now he (Mr. Cooke) was prepared to prove that the marks of this fearful apostasy applied only to the Church of Rome (applause and hisses). That was his firm and conscientious opinion; and as he and his Protestant friends had heard all that Mr. Spencer had said, he considered that the interruptions which he (Mr. Cooke) received, were uncalled for, and he hoped they would not be persevered with (hear, hear).

FATHER IGNATIUS.—I suppose that the interruption and disorder come solely from the Roman Catholics present (cries of "yes, yes," "no, no," and uproar). I repeat, I take it for granted that none but [Roman] Catholics are creating the disturbances (hear, hear). I ask are any Protestants in the room interrupting the speaker? (tremendous cries of "no, no".) Well, then, I implore of all my friends to abstain from giving any opposition to the speaker; and while it would be my wish that he should waive all points of controversy, as I do myself, I will have the opportunity of saying a few