St. John [illegible] Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XVII. Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, February 18, 1853. Number 24.

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: 15s. 0d. in Advance;—[illegible] if not paid [illegible] the termination of the year.

[illegible] 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 the Province. He proposes to send

For £10 IN ADVANCE, 6 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;
[illegible] IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at 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.

Mutual Insurance Company.

Joseph Fairweather, Esquire, *President.*
[illegible] Lawrence, Zebedee Ring, S. L. Tilley, S. K. Foster, } *Directors.*
J. M. Robinson, Esquire, *Solicitor.*
Isaac Woodward, Esquire, *Secretary.*

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

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

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

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

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS,
West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 28.

Soap and Candles.
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE
Union-street, St. John.

JOHN BROWN begs to inform his numerous and daily increasing customers, and the Trade generally, that he is now prepared to supply them with the above articles
Inferior to none Manufactured.

☞ All orders left at the Stores of Mr. James McFarlane, Messrs. Flewelling and Reading, Prince William Street, or the Factory in Union Street, will be punctually attended to.
JOHN BROWN.
St. John, June 18.

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 5. JOHN E. TURNBULL.

Auction & Commission Business.

THE Subscriber has rented the Fire Proof Store in Prince William Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. John Leitch, where he will attend to all *Auction, Commission and Brokerage Business* committed to his care.—Trusting from his long acquaintance and strict attention to business to receive a share of the public patronage.
THOMAS RAYMOND.

☞ Storage in a frost-proof Cellar for about 1000 Barrels—apply as above.
St. John, Nov. 26, 1852.

Third Division of Profits
MINERVA
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

AT the Third Quinquennial Meeting of this Company, held in London, 24th June, 1852, a Surplus of £[illegible] Sterling, being four-fifths of £[illegible] [illegible]

The reduction of Premium averages 35.22 per cent. on the Premiums payable during the next five years.

[illegible]

The following Table illustrates the Bonuses declared:

[illegible]

July 29 RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
Agents for New-Brunswick.

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

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.

DIVISION 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 ten 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 Desbrisay, Esq.
Chatham: William Carman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire.
Dalhousie: William S. Smith, Esq.
Fredericton: A. Henry Phair, Esq.
Hampton: Samuel Hallett, 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.*

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.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE!!
Tremendous Bargains!!
AT THE
VICTORIA HOUSE,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
AND
BRITISH HOUSE,
KING STREET.

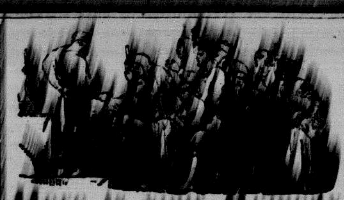
THE Subscriber intending to make Extensive Alterations, in the VICTORIA HOUSE, and to make room for Very Large SPRING IMPORTATIONS!—Will commence on Monday, 13th December, to CLEAR OFF at and under FIRST COST! the entire STOCK of The "Victoria House" and "British House," comprising the Largest, Cheapest, and most Varied STOCK ever offered for sale in Saint John!—And as the Goods are quite FRESH having been received by last FALL Ships, as well as by every British Steamer once a fortnight, from their Buyer resident in England—the Public may with confidence rely on getting cool NEW GOODS AT AN EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES!! at the
VICTORIA HOUSE, Prince William Street,
and BRITISH HOUSE, King Street.
J. DOHERTY & CO.
St. John, 17th Dec. 1852.

CHEAP ROOM PAPER.

[illegible]
S. K. FOSTER.
Dec. 1.

WINDOW GLASS.—In Store—30 000 feet WINDOW GLASS, following sizes—7x9, 8x10, 9x11, 9x12 10x14, 11x15, 11x17, 12x16, 12x18, 14x16, and 21x25.
Dec. 1. S. L. TILLEY.

PURE ZINC PAINT.—Per Actaeon from London—1 cask Pure White Zinc PAINT.—This article is highly recommended for outside use, and will be sold at the same price as the best description of White Lead.
S. L. TILLEY.



Here is your Remedy!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. Wm Galpin, of 70 St. Mary's-street, Weymouth, dated May 15, 1851.
To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow-creature.
(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.
To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.
(Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.
To Professor HOLLOWAY.

DEAR SIR,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.
(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.
Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.
To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent surgeons here, and was an inmate of the Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint.
(Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.
Copy of a Letter fr. Francis Arnot, of Breahouse, Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th, 1851.
To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years.
(Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Chiego-foot	Fistulas
Bad Breasts	Chilblains	Gout
Burns	Chapped hands	Glandular Swellings
Bunions	Corns (Soft)	Lumbago
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies	Cancers	Piles
	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Rheumatism
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	Scalds
Sore-throats	Skin-diseases	Sore Nipples
Sore-heads	Tumours	Scurvy
		Ulcers
		Wounds
		Yaws

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, by S. L. TILLEY, *Provincial Agent*, King street, St. John; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alex. Lockhart, Quaco; Joseph Crandall, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. R. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; J. Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and [illegible] White, Belleisle; [illegible] the following prices, 1s. [illegible], 4s. 6d., and 7s. each Box.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

For Sale or Exchange
For Property in Town.

THE Subscriber's FARM at Musquash, Parish of Lancaster, 14 miles from the City. It contains 600 acres, 100 of which is cleared, and about 60 acres [illegible]. There is a good [illegible] Cellaring for 2,000 bushels of Roots, and all necessary outhouses. There are two Barns adjoining the House, and one on the Marsh. There is a good School, an Episcopal Church, and two large Saw Mills in the immediate vicinity. The Railroad if it pass that way will run through the FARM.—Payments will be made accommodating.

This Farm will be devided into two parts, if it should suit purchasers.
JOHN GILLIES.
St. John, December 19, 1851. *Peter's Street.*

Poetry.

ISRAEL'S RESTORATION.
(*Written for the Waterford Mail.*)

Again, at Salem's holy shrine,
The Jewish maid shall bend the knee,
And setting suns successive shine,
On the fair land of Liberty;
And songs shall rise,
Beneath thy skies,
To HIM who now hath made thee free.

Jehovah's name shall soon be known,
Through all thy bounds, Emmanuel's land;
And ceased will be thy slavish groan,
For God has rent thy weary band.
Then hymns of praise,
Ye maidens raise,
And strike the harp with faithful hand.

Again shall Jesus raise its fane,
On Zion's lov'd and sacred hill;
And Christ in glory there shall reign,
And with *Himself* the nation fill.
Then timbrels sound,
Till rocks rebound,
And echoes float along each rill.

"The music of Messiah's name,
Shall sweetly sound in ev'ry vale;
And Jews shall sing, "For us HE came,
"And bore the scorner's scoff and rail.
"For us he bled,
"And laid his head,
Oh! wondrous! in the earthy jail.

"No more the guiltless victims bleed,
Nor lambs upon the altars bind;
We'll change, we'll grasp the christian's creed
And cast our errors to the wind.
With faith we'll see,
Upon the tree,
Our Christ—our Saviour—good and kind.

"And tribes long lost will gather home,
To sit beneath the spreading vine;
And see the promis'd blessings come,
"The vats shall flow with oil and wine.
Then cities build,
For I have will'd,
My people now no more shall pine.

"Judea's land shall yield its crop,
And reapers in the field shall sing;
The hills themselves shall sweetness drop,
And I, to thee shall goodness bring."
Thus spoke the Lord,
Believe his word,
The word of Zion's glorious KING.

Our dear Messiah, promis'd long—
Sing of our sons and daughters fair—
Come now, we'll to this temple throng,
Not as our fathers once did there,
Our Christ to sing,
Till Salem ring,

W. S. MOORE.

Now angels hold the crowns we'll wear.
Bonmahon, Dec. 28, 1852.

[The above was written after having seen in a number of the *Waterford Mail*, that the Holy Land had been purchased by Baron Rothschild.]

Miscellany.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF VISCOUNT WALL.—Wall was one of the bravest of men. One day he desired his *valet-de-chambre* to put up the article of dress and toilet necessary for an early hour next morning. At the time indicated, the post chaise was at the door. He told his wife that he should be absent only a day or two, and stepping into the chaise, desired the postilion to drive to Fontainbleau. He repaired to the Hotel de Turenne, where he was well known, ordered dinner, and taking his sword in his hand, said he would stroll into the forest, but would be back in an hour or two. It was then about four o'clock. He did not return to dinner, nor that night, a circumstance which caused the proprietor of the hotel, who loved and respected him, much alarm, and induced him the next morning to acquaint the authorities of the town with the facts. He also apprised some friends of Wall, officers of the garison, of his disappearance. A large party in consequence set out for the forest in the direction that Wall had taken, and then dispersed. For a considerable time their search was fruitless, but, at length, in a remote and unfrequented part of the forest, they found the dead body of Wall, nearly covered by a drift of fallen leaves. He had been run through the body. His sword lay by his side; his purse filled with money was in his pocket; his watch in his fob. The body was removed to the hotel, and thence to Paris. This melancholy affair became the topic of conversation at Court, in the *salons*, and other assemblies of high life. In one of them a friend of Wall, an Irishman of distinction, repelled the idea that he had fallen in a duel. "Wall," said he, "was not surpassed as a swordsman: he could not have met a superior. He was basely murdered."—Next morning this person received a letter by the *petite poste*, couched in these terms: "You stated last night that Wall was assassinated. It is false. If you are a man of honour, and willing to have satisfaction for this imputation on your veracity, and at the same time avenge your friend, repair, alone, on Monday next, between the hours of two and four o'clock, to the forest of Fontainbleau, route ——— (naming it.) You will, at a certain point (indicating it) find a person in a blue surtout, who on your approach will take a pocket handkerchief and put it to his face for a moment, and will then strike out into a path leading to a safe and proper spot for the decision of our quarrel." This letter was signed, "He by whose hand Wall fell." In England probably no notice would have been taken of a challenge of this kind, coming as it did annonymously; but, at the period of which we speak, persons observant of the code of honour were more fastidious. "The challenged person," continued Cousin Robin, "sent immediately for a friend, the gallant unfortunate Theobald Dillon." "You cannot refuse this cartel," said Dillon, but I do not like the look of it. Why, require you to be unaccompanied by a friend? It suggests strongly the idea of an ambush. You must keep the rendezvous, however, but I shall be at hand to aid you, should (as I fear) foul play be intended and offered to you." On the day appointed Dillon and his principal repaired to Fontainbleau.—When the hour fixed drew near they walked into the forest in the direction of the point named for the meeting. On their arrival near to a turning which led immediately to it, Dillon stopped. "I can go no further," said he, "but if you perceive anything suspicious in the manner or conduct of your antagonist, call out, and I shall be with you in a few seconds." After shaking hands, the friends separated. Dillon retired, and the challenged party proceeded. On turning the corner, before arriving at which Dillon had stopped, he perceived at a distance a man standing, in the middle of the road, towards whom he walked directly. When [illegible] the stranger [illegible] his handkerchief, raised [illegible] followed. Another turn was made by the leader and another [illegible] abandoned for another, more intricate and scarcely marked. It led to the Rocher Bruin, one of the most deserted parts of the forest. The leader made another sharp turn. The Irishman, now nearly at his heels, made a similar movement. He had not, however, advanced three steps in this new direction when he found his collar seized by a vigorous hand. He turned to regard the assailant: it was Dillon. An exclamation escaped him. This induced his enemy to look back, who, seeing how matters stood, shook his head, waved his hand and disappeared in the forest. "Why did you interrupt me?" asked the Irishman, of Dillon. "To save you from the fate of Wall. This man is obviously an assassin. Your character hitherto will secure you from any reflection on your courage. Moreover, I am living to testify to it. This affair must go no further."—*Reminiscenses of an Emigrant Milesian.*

IMPROVEMENT OF THE STEAM ENGINE.—An American paper says, that a mechanic of New York has constructed and set in motion a steam engine on the novel but very obvious plan of working the "inlet and outlet valves" by the direct action of steam, instead of deriving the requisite power from the main shaft at second-hand and through the agency of a train of working gear, as has been the practice hitherto. The valve openings are placed in the ends of the cylinder—the valves are those most approved (Puppets)—and the working is easy, precise and rapid to a degree in any other mode of working impossible. In the old modes of working the valves their motion is continued during the passage of the main piston through the length of the cylinder; in the new mode of working, with the disvantages incident to the first construction, "the inlet and outlet valves" are fully opened in one twenty-fifth part of the passage of the main piston through the length the cylinder, and that so easy as not to be heard when working to an hundred and fify revolutions per minue. The effect of the new mode of working the valves is to greatly reduce the bulk, weight and and cost of the engine, which is rendered more simple, effective and durable, and the obstacles to the working of locomotives on common roads are in great part removed.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.—By order of the House of Lords, a bill has just been printed for further amending the law touching evidence and procedure. Some important alterations are contemplated by the measure. It proposes that husbands and wives shall be competent and compellable to give evidence. It has been decided by the superior courts that under the late act relating to evidence a wife is not an admissible witness. The only exceptions to be allowed are in criminal and adultery cases. Further it is declared that "no husband shall be *compellable to disclose* any communication made to him by his wife during the marriage, and no wife shall be compellable to disclose any communication made to her by her husband during the marriage." It would seem that the party to an action for a breach of promise of marriage, hitherto prohibited, is allowed to give evidence. There are several provisions as to payment of money into court, the examinations of certain parties, and the admission of handwriting. Certain cases may be tried at nisiprius without a jury, unless required. Another point in the bill is, that the court before whom a prisoner is tried and acquitted may order his costs to be paid; and further, the crown is to receive and pay costs like ordinary suitors.

THE PRODIGAL SON.—If we are bound to feel and act with gospel love and tenderness in regard to the offender, it is equally incumbent on us to remember that gospel righteousness and wisdom, without which we encourage the offence. In the beautiful parable of the prodigal son, we do not read that he had more than his own portion bestowed upon him; and gladly and fondly as he was welcomed on his return, the father who had yearned after his lost child never sent him fresh supplies during the period of his infatuation and extravagance. No, he left him to experience the natural consequences of his prodigality, and reserved for him at home that competence and those privileges which would ultimately attract him to the paternal bosom; the father left himself the power to help his penitent child, when assistance would avail.—*Home Truths for Home Peace.*

A LIVING CHRISTIAN CONSCIENTIOUSNESS.—A living Christian conscientiousness! who shall set limits to its power, who shall enumerate its conquests? Evil habits, dear and besetting sins, the strongest passions and inclinations of our nature, nay, that very nature itself, if contrary to "the law written in our hearts," must yield beneath the grace freely vouchsafed to all who earnestly desire to know what is right, and practise it, "such as remember the Lord's commandments to do them." My dear young friend, see here the true defender of your household peace. In the humility, the truth, the teachableness, the moderation, the purity, the perseverance that ever follow in her train, behold the domestic garrison which can alone repel the attacks of your great enemy. *With* these you are safe and happy from your wedding to your dying day. *Without* them you are lost and wretched, and muddle reigns triumphant.—*Home Truths for Home.*

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN NAVIGATING SHIPS AT SEA.—It may not be generally known that the latitude of a ship cannot be taken, if the sun and horizon be not both visible at the same time, and the artificial horizon used on land to obtain the latitude of a place cannot be used at sea, owing to the constant motion of the ship destroying the horizontal surface. We understand that Mr. Briandsen, Mount Saint Hilaire, C. E. has perfected a mode for using the artificial horizon at sea, so that it is perfectly uninfluenced by the motion of the ship, and the latitude may be taken at all times when the sun is visible. Such a discovery will tend much to the security of floating property—the preservation of the lives of our hardy sailors—and must command the attention of merchants owning ship property.

EMOLUMENTS OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The United Service Gazette gives the following as the military pay and allowances enjoyed by the late Duke of Wellington, viz:

	£	s.	d.
Commander-in-Chief,	5999	13	9
Col. Grenadier Guards (special allowance),	1003	8	10
Colonel-in-Chief, Rifle Brigade,	238	15	5
Lord Warden, Cinque Ports,	474	10	0
Constable of the Tower, London,	947	9	7
Forage Allowance,	701	10	0
Total military pay and allowances,	9455	7	7

A Mr. Hawes is making arrangements, at Hartford, for the manufacture of a new and very ingenious clock. The clock will run for one year without winding or setting, and in addition to its value as a correct time piece, its calendar exhibits the month, the day of the month, the day of the week, and the year. The machinery of the clock is simple, and its movements are strictly accurate. Its designation of the month is surprising. For the months having but 30 days it denotes that number; and so for 31 days; while for Februrary it points only to 28, except for leap year.

NIAGARA FALLS AS A WATER POWER.—The citizens of the Falls and Eastern capitalists are about to put to practical use the immense water power now nearly useless; the Lockport *Courier* says, "We are informed that an Eastern Company has been organized for the purpose of constructing a canal at Niagara Falls. The canal is to commence about half a mile above the Falls, and empty, of course, into the river below the cataract."

☞ A gentleman in Virginia has a standing bet for twelve or fifteen years that it would rain the first Saturday of every August, which he had won every year except one. Another gentleman betted it at it would rain on the 25th of July, and won it. He says it has never failed to do so for the last 16 years.

VERY ACCOMMODATING.—Cabby. "Beg pardon, sir; please don't smoke in the keb, sir; ladies do complain o' the 'baccy uncommon. Better let me smoke it for yer, outside, sir."—*Punch.*

KIRWAN'S LETTERS TO CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.

LETTER XXI.

Ballenglen.—An Incident.—Persecution of Converts.—Thrilling Fanaticism at a Funeral.—The way the Priests get Money.—An Incident.—Cursing from the Altar.—Hard Case of Donovan.—Doing Penance in Sheets.—Priests Power giving way.—Anecdote of a Girl.—The Millman.—Taking the Bull by the Horns.—The Curse of Ireland.

MY DEAR SIR,—Even at the risk of taxing your patience and that of my readers, I will again return to the conduct of Papal priests toward the Papal population of Ireland. I do so for various reasons; to excite a feeling of compassion in the bosom of all Americans toward its swarming emigrants weekly landed on our shores; to expose the priests and their religion to the world; to encourage Popish emigrants here to assert their independence where there is no priestly power to strike them down; and to place before you and all our people what blessings we may reasonably expect from the many priests sent from "the island of saints," trained and drilled in Maynooth to guard our institutions, to enlighten and Christianize us.

In company with Dr. Edgar, and of Dr. Andrews, of Queen's College, Belfast, and of Mr. Allen, of Ballina, names not unknown in Ireland, or Britain, or America, I visited the Scotch Mission School in Ballenglen. It was deeply interesting to see there upward of a hundred children, neatly dressed, under pious and competent teachers, taught "to learn and to earn," and, with few exceptions, collected from the surrounding huts of the Papal peasantry. "Do you see that girl on the upper seat, about twenty-one or two years of age?" said the noble Scotch lady at the head of the female department to me. I looked, and replied in the affirmative. "That girl," she continued, "has been here but a few weeks. She came here not knowing a letter, and scarcely anything else. She is learning rapidly, and can now earn two or three shillings a week with her needle, and can do considerable for the support of her family. When going home from school yesterday, the priest met her at the road, and sought to horsewhip her for coming here, but she outran him. She told her grievance to her mother, who sided with the priest, and expressed her sorrow that he did not catch her, and yet she returned here this morning, but without sleeping a wink, or eating a mouthful since she left here yesterday afternoon." Amazed at the statement, I asked if there was no redress against such priestly barbarity. "What can we do?" was the reply. "We may indict them, but then nobody will peril their life by testifying against them; nor can you get a jury, on which there is a single Catholic, to convict them. A priest not long ago was indicted for flogging a woman terribly, and yet, when called to witness against him, she testified that 'his reverence did not hurt her at all.'" And this is but an illustration of what is now of daily occurrence in almost every portion of Ireland.

Until within a few years, it was at the risk of his life that any of the peasantry dared to leave the priest for the minister. The fury of the priest excited the people to fury, and the poor convert was every where an unsheltered, unpitied object of abuse, contempt, and violence. Even the mother cast out the child from the sanctuary of her heart, and mourned over the conversion of her child to God as a deep, dark disgrace to her family. Hear a boy tell of the ties through which one must break when he deserts the religion of the priest:

"O pity the state of a poor Irish youth,
Whose heart has been touched with a love of the truth;
By father and mother renounced and forgot,
Should he dare to be that which the priest bids him not.
Should he open the Book which to sinners was given,
To try to make out the right way to heaven,
The eyes will look cold that smiled on him before,
And hearts that once loved him will love him no more."

And within a few weeks the constabulary force of the diocese of Tuam, over which the vulgar and savage M'Hale presides, has been greatly increased, for the purpose of keeping the peace, which has been greatly disturbed by attacks of the mob, stimulated by the priests, upon converts from Romanism.

It is impossible to make Protestants in America, or even Papists who have been born here, to understand the deep degredation to which the priests have reduced the native Irish to the extent to which they have steeped them in the most gross superstition. Ponder the following statements selected from a little pamphlet, entitled "The Trials and Triumphs of Irish Missions," by Dr. John Edgar:

"At the burial of a convert, his sister hastily gathered in her apron their parents' bones, and buried them in another part of the church-yard, lest they should be polluted by the cursed remains of an impenitent heretic."

"At the burial of a convert, who died of hardships endured in shipwreck, his sisters created a great disturbance by their desperate efforts to have him buried as a Romanist; and some idea may be formed of the excitement created among the Romish crowd, when one sister sung to the wild Irish cry,

'O would that thy grave were made under the billow,
And would that the wild shark himself were thy pillow,
Than thus on the bed in thy sense to lie,
And our Church and her priesthood so boldly defy!
And the second sister, taking up the plaintive wail, sang,

'O Donagh! Donagh! can it be,
And hast thou left us so,
The gem, the flower of all thy race,
With heretics to go?
We lay thee in thy father's grave,
Beneath thy mother's head,
No parson o'er thee e'er shall pray,
No Bible e'er be read.'

"In the native Irish grave-yards the latest buried coffin is put under the others." This explains a clause in the above wail.

"How very largely must a Romish priest draw on the superstition of his victim when he demands a fee for saying mass to drive away vermin, or for cutting the sign of the cross to cure a vicious mule. During the famine, priests trafficked to an enormous extent on the [illegible] of their people by blessing salt, for hire, as a cure for the disease of the potato. Half a dozen of crews are paying them at the same time for saying mass over their boats; and for five or six pounds they make a bargain with the people alongshore to bring an abundance of herring or mackerel into the bay."

"O what would not Ireland be if the power of the priests was employed for good, as, alas, it is for ill! [illegible]

[illegible] he died without the [illegible]

And can we wonder at the ignorance, the superstition, the poverty, the servility of the peasantry of Ireland that are [illegible] and their fathers have been [illegible] a spiritual despotism like this?