St. John Chronicle,

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XVI. | Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, January 2, 1852. | Number 17.

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;
For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;
Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

☞ BY THE YEAR.—The rate of advertising by the year is six pounds per column, and half, quarter, or eighth part of a column in the same ratio.

☞ 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.

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.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of GILBERT DYKEMAN, late of the Parish of Waterborough, (Q. C.,) deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within two months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment within six months from date.
BARNET M. DYKEMAN, } EXECUTORS
JOSHUA CALKIN, }
Queen's County, Oct. 31st, 1851.—2i.

☞ *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 none but those, who, from long experience, thoroughly understand their business, he hopes, by strict attention, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received by the Establishment.
Sept. 6. 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 WOODS
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,—*Herding 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 Wear, from the Establishment of Mr. ROBERT ROSKELL, Watchmaker and Patent Lever Finisher, Liverpool, whose talent for the experience he has had in the above Establishment, that all orders entrusted to his care will be executed in a style equal to any house in *England.* June 6.

NEW GOODS,
Ex Themis, &c.—
2 BALES Canadian Cloths; 3 do. Beaver and White Flannels; 3 do. Blanket and Flannel; 2 cases Tweeds; 2 do. Black and White Prints; 3 do. Orleans, Cottons, and Linsey; 2 bales do. Bagging; do. Osnaburghs; 2 do. Sterling, Stripe; 10 do. Grey Cottons; 20 do. Boston Wedge; 1 do. Checkings; 200 dozen Fishing Thread.—For Sale low by
Nov. 7. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

LOGS WANTED.
PARTIES having Pine Logs on River St. John can get them Sawn to best advantage by *first-rate* NEW MILL, Owner—safe Booms, and plenty of Water, ready to raft on, *free of charge!* For further particulars, please apply at the Store of
L. N. C. BLACK.
August 29. North Market Wharf

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, ISAAC 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 consistent 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 as 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 Cartman, Junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire.
Dalhousie: William S. Smith, Esq.
Fredericton: J. Henry Peale, Esq.
Hampton: Samuel Wilmot, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas R. Moore, Esq.
Moncton (the Bend) Silas 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.*

SUMMER OVER COATS. Black Venetian Cloth, a new and beautiful article for Summer Over Coats or Dress Coats, will be made to order low, at HALL'S CLOTHING STORE, Prince William street, next door North the *Golden Fleece.*
JAMES V. HALL.
May 9.

NOTICE.
MR. BOYD'S residence is on the [illegible] Queen's Square, his office over [illegible] store of Mr. Charles Fatson, in Prince [illegible]
St. John, Oct. 31, 1851.—City Papers.

SHARP'S Family Medicines.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
OF INTEREST TO ALL.
Sharp's Celebrated Family Medicines and Preparations.

SHARP'S COMPOUND ALKALINE INFUSION OF SARSAPARILLA.—Sarsaparilla has of late years been much used, and with great success, in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, as an alternative in Scrofulous affections, Scurvy, Obstinate, Cutaneous Eruptions, Indolent Ulcers, Diseases of the Periosteum and Bone, attended with obscure pains, wasting the flesh, tenderness of the part, tumors and nodes unconnected with Syphilis, and in that state of the habit known among medical men under the term of Cachexia, but which is not easy to define. In such cases Sarsaparilla proves a most valuable remedy, and often effects a cure when all other remedies have long been administered in vain, and when the diseased state of the system has been of many years duration.

This article, prepared by John G. Sharp, has performed numerous and most astonishing cures of persons who have for years been festered with sores from head to feet, and others who have been sent up with Mercurial Rheumatism, which they had been laid up with for 2 or 3 years. Prepared and sold by John G. Sharp, Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. N. B.—Dose, a Wine Glass full, three times daily.

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOARHOUND AND ANISEED, for Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, &c.

This excellent medicine has the extraordinary property of immediately relieving Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and Huskiness of the Throat. It operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, and causing free expectoration.

Persons who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the Throat which deprives them of rest night after night, by the incessant cough which it provokes, will by taking one dose find immediate relief; and one bottle in most cases will effect a cure. Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each.—Prepared by John G. Sharp, member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Dock street, St. John, N. B.

Sharp's Tincture of Myrrh and Borax; prepared with Eau de Cologne.

This article is excellent for washing and refreshing the mouth, and alleviating Rheumatic Pains, which are often mistaken for the Tooth-ache. It is composed of choice Turkey Myrrh, Camphor and Eau de Cologne. Prepared by John G. Sharp, Chemist, St. John, N. B. Sold in bottles at 2s. 6d each.

COCOA NUT OIL FOR THE HAIR.

This is one of the best articles ever offered to the public, for *cleansing, strengthening and preserving* the growth of the Hair. Sold in pots at 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. each. Prepared only by J. G. SHARP, Chemist, &c., St. John, New Brunswick.

Sharp's Camphorated Tooth Powder is superior to, and more agreeable than any other Dentifrice, for beautifying the Teeth and Gums. It removes Tartar with injuring the enamel of the Teeth, giving them a beautiful Pearly appearance. Prepared by JOHN G. SHARP, at 1s 3d and 2s 6d per Box.

Sharp's Oriental Hair Wash, for restoring, beautifying, cleansing, and preserving the Hair.

This article is of untailing efficacy for preserving Baldness, for aiding the Growth of the Hair to an extent surpassing belief. Prepared by JOHN G. SHAP, Chemist and Druggist. (Sold in bottles at 2s. 6d. each.)

Also, Sharp's Nutritive Cream, for the Hair.—This Cream possesses the properties of promoting and strengthening the growth of the Hair, giving it a glossy appearance, rendering the most indifficable Hair perfectly pliable, and keeping it in strong Curl during damp weather or violent exercise, and preventing an accumulation of Scurf upon the Head. Prepared only by JOHN G. SHARP. Sold it bottles at 1s 3d. each.

To the Ladies.

Sharp's Celebrated Kalydor, for the Complexion

By applying the KALYDOR, copiously, several times a day, and by letting it remain on, it will radically cure all Eruptions, Tetters, Ring Worms, Inflamed Eyes, Burns, Scalds, &c., &c.

Ladies suckling will find it an excellent remedy for allaying inflammation—cooling and refreshing the infant's mouth. It being perfectly innocent, the most delicate lady or child may use it with safety.

GENTLEMEN after shaving by applying the Kalydor and letting it remain on the face, will find it allay the irritation and smarting pain, and render the skin soft and pleasant. Prepared and sold by JOHN G. SHAP, Chemist, Saint John, N. B.
Sold in Bottles at 2s. 6d. each.

Bug Poison.

"The Dead Shot" Bug Poison—To those who are afflicted with these crawling, biting, and bothering tormentors of our nightly rest, the subscriber would humbly recommend this article one thorough application of which will exterminate them forever from your premises. Prepared by John G. Sharp, Chemist. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. each.

Sharp's celebrated vermin and insect EXTERMINATOR! for the destruction of Rats and Mice, Cockroaches, Beetles, Crickets, Bugs, &c., &c.

The "EXTERMINATOR" is designed to supersede the use of Common Poisons, by furnishing a preparation convenient and safe to sell, at the same time attractive to the Vermin.

Directions for using the "Exterminator."—Roll it up in pieces the size of a small marble, and throw it into their holes; or spread it on fresh baked bread, with a thin piece of bread, and cut it into small pieces and distribute it about the places they frequent.

Put up and Sold by the Proprietor, in boxes at 1s. 3d. to 2 6d. each.

☞ None genuine unless signed
JOHN G. SHARP,
Pharmaceutical Chemist.
October 2. St. John, N. B.

Provisions to Home Industry.
NOTICE TO STOR KEEPERS.
WANTED.

ABOUT TWENTY good WORKMEN, well qualified to manufacture such articles as will suit the ordinary wants of the country.

None but steady, sober and industrious Men need apply, and those with Families will have a preference. (Nov. 21.) S. K. FOSTER.

PEW in Trinity Church, Number 72 for Sale, possession given on the 1st January next.—Apply to JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince Wm. Street

[illegible] Ex Argo from the Clyde, [illegible] to arrive, of Malt WHISKEY, [illegible] which will be sold low while [illegible] ELLIE & ABERCROMBY.

POETRY.

A MONARCH'S DEATH.

Sad at heart with life, and weary—
Future hopeless, cold and dreary,
Ever void of friendship's token,
In the world was he alone:
Bitter lot for suffering mortal
Lingering on death's silent portal;
Worse that he, with spirit broken,
Sat upon a kingly throne.

Youthful days a sunshine wearing,
Beauteous bride his kingdom sharing,
Ever fairer hope bespeaking
Life for him wore robes of bliss:
While the bridal year was waning,
She, with meekness uncomplaining,
Brighter worlds of comfort seeking,
Left a broken heart in this.

Lonely now—by all forsaken,
Fresh his early memories waken,
Picturing her sweet face and figure
Through the mists of forty years;
Tenderly upon him smiling,
Fancy paints her, grief beguiling,
Till the truth, in all its rigour,
Leaves him nought but fruitless tears.

Busy thought his bosom thronging,
Sudden rose a fearful longing
As if there all hope was centered,
Once more on her face to gaze;
Quickly to the church he wended,
Down the rugged steps descended,
Silently the vault he entered,
Tried the coffin lid to raise.

Off it flew. How still within it
Lay that form: and for a minute
Life seemed in the coffin lying,
So unchanged the well-known face;
Beautiful as sleep, yet calmer,
Cunningly the sweet embalmer,
As for ever they were trying,
Stay'd each tint that life can trace.

One last, lingering look is taken;
And the aged monarch, shaken
By the face that never alters
Gazing on in youthful bloom,
That sad vision unavailing
Turns to leave, but vigour failing,
On the very threshold falters,
Finding there the welcome tomb.

Missed at length—in fruitless seeking
Pass the night, and morning breaking,
Everything their search delaying,
Till it chanced his stern [illegible]
[illegible] vault they found him,
With the dead one's arms around him,
He had sought the bosom, dying,
Where his love had ever been.

MISCELLANY.

HALF OF THE PROFIT.—A nobleman, resident at a chateau near Paris was about to celebrate his marriage feast. All the elements were propitious except the ocean, which had been so boisterous as to deny the very necessary appendage of fish. On the very mourning of the feast, however, a poor fisherman made his appearance with a large turbot. Joy pervaded the castle, and the fisherman was ushered with his prize, into the saloon, where the nobleman, in the presence of his visitors, requested him to put what price he thought proper on the fish, and it should be instantly paid him. "One hundred lashes," said the fisherman, "on my bare back is the price of the fish, and I will not bare one strand of whip-cord on the bargain." The nobleman and his guests were not a little astonished; but our chapman was resolute, and remonstrance was in vain. At length the nobleman exclaimed. "Well, well, the fellow is a humorist, and the fish we must have; but lay lightly on, and let the price be paid in our presence." After fifty lashes had been administered, "Hold, hold!" exclaimed the fisherman, "I have a partner in the business, and it is fitting that he should receive his share."—"What are there two such madcaps in the world?" said the nobleman; "name him and he shall be sent for instantly." "You need not go very far for him," said the fisherman "you will find him at your gate, in the shape of your own Porter, who would not let me in until I promised that he should have the half of whatever I received for my turbot." "Oh, oh!" said the nobleman, "bring him up instantly; he shall receive his stipulated moiety with the strictest justice." This ceremony being finished, he discharged the porter, and amply rewarded the fisherman.

PAUL CULLEN ON MARY.—He tells us that Mary was "free from every stain of original sin alone of all the children of Adam." This may be poetically orthodox, but it is undiscoverable in that book which is rather obsolete in Rome, but still very popular in England, called the Bible. Mary calls the Redeemer, "God, her Saviour," and if she needed a saviour, she must have been a sinner. History too tells us, what Dr. Newman admits, that she died. Either she died as an atonement, of which we have no record, and for which there is necessity, or she died because "death has passed on all, inasmuch as all have sinned;" and "the wages of sin is death." But this dogma of the immaculate conception of Mary is so purely Romish, and so thoroughly unscriptural that it is needless to discuss it. There was wanted at Rome a pretext for Marian idolatry, and as the Virgin, a creature, receives there a homage due only to the Creator, it was consistent, or rather necessary, to raise her to a divine place, that thus she might with greater plausibility of appearance, receive divine honours.—(Britannia.

Philosophers say that shutting the eyes makes the sense of hearing more acute. It was suggested that this accounts for the many closed eyes which are seen in our churches every Sunday.

Hooker used to say, "That the life of a pious clergyman was visible rhetoric;" and Herbert, that "the virtuous life of a clergyman is the most powerful eloquence."—Lives.

ASSASSINATION IN A THEATRE.—A most extraordinary crime was committed, in the Theatre des Celestins, at Lyons, on Monday, Sept. 15, during the performance. Just after the curtain rose for the second act of "Adriane Lecouvreur," a slight cry was heard in the principal gallery, and it was followed by extraordinary agitation. The cry was uttered by a young woman who had been stabbed in the breast with a large poignard-knife, by a man seated behind her. Her blood sported on the persons nearest her; and she was immediatly conveyed to a saloon, where a medical man paid her every attention. But all his efforts were unavailing, and in a few minutes she expired. The assassin, who made no attempt to escape, was secured. The performance after being suspended for three-quarters of an hour was resumed; and the spectators, notwithstanding the fearful drama, which had passed before their eyes, paid great attention to it.—The murderer, it was subsequently ascertained is a young man named Jobard, aged 20, clerk to M. Thiebauld, a tradesman of Dijon. Having embezzled some money belonging to his master, he feared detection, and resolved to get rid of life. But having received a religious education, he could not reconcile himself to the idea of suicide, because, as he says, he would have no time after striking the fatal blow, to demand pardon of God. Accordingly, he determined to commit a crime which should cause him to be sent to the scaffold; the period which would elapse between the perpetration of it and his execution being sufficient, he said, to enable him to make his peace with the Almighty. He hesitated some time as to who should be his victim. First he says; he thought of killing the President of the Republic, on his visit to Dijon; but the reflection that he would bring disgrace on his mother, who lived in the town, prevented him. Then he entertained the idea of murdering a priest as he was returning from celebrating mass, and he said to himself that such a crime would not compromise the victims salvation, as he would probably then be in a state of grace; but this idea he also abandoned. At last he resolved to kill a woman, but without fixing on any one in particular. He thereupon determined to go to Paris, but instead of taking the railway train of that city, he took the steamer to Lyons. Immediately after his arrival he bought a poignard knife, and then proceeded to a house of ill-fame, with the intention of killing some girl; but his courage failed him. He then proceeded to the theatre. He quietly witnessed the first act of the piece, and on the commencement of the second drew forth his knife. He carelessly picked his nails with it for a moment or two, and then suddenly plunged it into the left part of the breast of his victim. Her husband, who was seated by her side, not seeing the blood, cried "What have I done that you strike my wife?" "Nothing," said the murderer, with great *sang froid.* "Nothing—I [illegible] had strength to pluck the knife from the wound and she was then removed. She was the wife of M. Ricard, professor of mathematics in the Lyce of Limoges, and daughter of the professor of same college. She had married six months, and was *enceinte.* She and her husband had only arived on the previous evening at Lyons from Limoges on their way to visit some relatives at Avignon. One of the Lyons papers state that the morning after the crime the husband disappeared, and it could not be ascertained what had become of him. The murderer expresses not the slightest regret for his horrible crime.

ANECDOTE OF TRAINING.—Amateur jockeyship being an art every day becoming more obnoxious to gratify than the professionals, the following somewhat curious fact, derived from an authority that can be relied an, may be of service at the present season;—Some years ago a lad at New market was almost starved, in order, in conjunction with very severe sweats, to reduce him so that he might be able to ride a match of importance at a peculiar weight. He was put into the scales at nine on the morning upon which the race was to be run, and again at ten, and was found to have gained 30 ounces in weight in the course of an hour, having only tasted half a glass of wine in the interval. To those who know nothing of chemistry this will appear fabulous; nevertheless it is very easily accounted for. The effect of the wine would be to stimulate the action of the nervous system, and invite nature, exhausted by abstinence to open the absorbent pores of the whole body in order to suck in some nourishment from the air. In many of the narratives of shipwreck and other casualities at sea, are recorded instances of persons who have existed for extraordinary periods upon incredibly small quantities of wine; their preservation being attributed to the effect produced in the case of the groom-boy at Newmarket. In training, the safest ingredient that can be introduced into the stomach is soda water, a potulent more favourable to the vacum than any fluid heretofore discovered.—*Sporting Magazine for May.*

VANDYCK AND THE SCOTCH HOUSE OF GOWRIE.—A valuable addition has just been made to our county knowledge of Vandyck. His marriage to Mary Ruthven, it now appears, took place only the year before he died:—Colonel Stepney Cowell, in his Gowrie researches, having discovered that in 1640 Patrick Ruthvin assigned £120 per annum to his daughter Mary preparatory to her marriage with Sir Anthony. The great artist died in 1641, on the very day on which the only offspring of their marriage was baptized. Another fact from the Gowrie papers relate to Vandyck's works. Patrick Ruthven appealed in 1644, apparently ineffectually to the House of Lords, to prevent his grandaughter from being defrauded of her father's collection of pictures—they, it is stated, being fraudulently sent out of England by one Richard Andrews.—(The Athenaeum.)

An editor out west has married a girl named Church; he says, he has enjoyed more happiness since he joined the Church, than ever he did before.

Aunt Betsy has said many good things—among the rest, that a newspaper is like a wife, because every man ought to have one of his own.

Eschewing evil is but the half of the work; we also do good.

Be not too diffident of thyself; those who are always afraid of falling do nothing but stumble.

To give and to lose and to give still is past of a great mind.

Few people know who leave or how cordially they really are.

Enfeebled, making a flesh statue, eternalizing a corpse, perpetuating the perishable with more pains, than we take to save that which is immortal.

From Late English Papers.

CONTROVERSIAL SERMON.

On Monday evening, pursuant to public notice the Rev. Daniel Foley, Chaplain to Lord Donoughmore, preached a Controversial Sermon in St. Mary's Church, Nenagh. From the well-known eloquence of the Rev. gentleman, and the interest which was manifested to hear him, the sacred edifice was crowded. There were about 100 Roman Catholics present on the occasion, who listened with profound attention to the rev. preacher's argumentative discourse, and conducted themselves with propriety. The service having been gone through in the usual form by the Rev. W. H. Wolsely, the Rev. Mr. Foley ascended the pulpit, and having taken his text from the 28th chapter of St. Mathew, and 19th and 20th verses—"Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: teaching them to observe all things, whatsoever I have commanded you: and lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the world," proceeded at much length to explain the substance of the Divine Command, and the promise that is connected with the keeping of it, even Christ's presence. He then went on to show, from the works of nature, the bountiful disposition of our Creator, in giving us the air we breathe, the light to see, and all the other temporal blessings we enjoy "without any money and without price," and how that Christ, when on earth, through his love, and without any recompense, save his Divine Father's smile, performed miracles, and healed "all manner of diseases." He clearly proved that man's salvation cannot be purchased but by the "precious blood of Christ," and that it was unchristian on the part of the priests, to endeavour to extract the last farthing from the surviving relatives of a departed friend, for the purpose of releasing his soul from the fire of purgatory. In illustration of the conduct of the priests in such matters, the Rev. Gentleman brought forward the following beautiful simile—Just imagine (quoth the Rev. Speaker) a woman standing on a rock in the middle of the sea, with her only child, the joy of her heart, by her side, and that child by some accident, falls into the mighty deep—a man with a boat is at hand and the mother cries in the agony of despair, 'save my child! save my child!' but the heartless boatman coolly replies, give me a certain sum, and I will'—and the mother not having the amount, the child is allowed to sink to the bottom. He then said that more aggravated nature than that of the boatman, for the soul of the child, after that vital spark had fled, ascended on high to join the spirits of the "just men made perfect," whilst the person's soul in purgatory should remain to endure the torments of the fire. The Rev. Gentleman went on in a clear manner to show how the different errors crept into the pure and ancient Church of Christ, and proved, beyond contradiction, that the Book of Common Prayer, as used by the Church of Ireland, was issued seven months previous to the creed of Pope Pius IV., on the 9th of December, 1564, and which is the substance of the Roman Catholic faith.

We regret to state a very cowardly outrage was committed on the Rev. Mr. Poe, the venerable and highly esteemed rector of this parish. It seems that the Rev. Mr. Foley, together with Mrs. James Poe, accompanied the rev. gentleman in his carriage, on his way to his residence at Solsboro' and when they were just emerging out of town, nearly 200 low vagabonds, commenced yelling, roaring, and throwing mud and stones at the carriage. One of the stones struck the Rev. Mr. Poe in the shoulder, but we are glad to find he did not sustain any other injury. For a series of years, the Rev. Mr. Poe has been ever foremost in all charities connected with the town of Nenagh, and it is thus he is rewarded by an ungrateful rabble.

We understand that the Roman Catholics who attended the church on the above evening, on going to confession to their priest, would not be heard by him.—(Nenagh Guardian.)

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

On Friday evening the 14th, the first of a series of meetings of the Evangelical Alliance for the winter season was held in the Lecture Room of the Rotundo. The room was crowded. Among st those on the platform were—The Rev. Dr. Urwick, the Rev. James Elliott, Rev. Mr. Duncan, Rev. Mr. Hether, Rev. Mr. Scott, T. Turner, Esq., &c.

The Chair was taken by
SAMUEL M. GREEE, Esq.

The Chairman said that though their first meeting for the winter was held in one of the smallest rooms of the Rotundo, he trusted that before the end of the session they would be able to fill the Round Room.

Mr. Foley stated that the committee of the Dublin sub-division of the Alliance had arranged that at the present and at each of the evening meetings one address, at least, contrasting some fundamental doctrine of Scriptural Christianity, with the doctrines and practices of the Church of Rome should be delivered, and that in addition some member should make a statement in reference to the religious movement at present going on in the Continent and in Rome. Mr. Graham would now deliver an address on "The Intolerance of Romanism as opposed to man's natural and scriptural right of liberty of conscience."

Mr. John Graham, Primative Methodist Minister, then proceeded to speak on the above subject.

A collection was then made, after which

Mr. Foley said it became his duty to lay before the meeting some facts connected with the present state of Roman Catholic countries. Many persons might think that, in Republican France liberty of conscience would be possessed by Protestants.—According to both the letter and the spirit of the law of that country, they were entitled to it; yet such was the influence of the clergy and bishops of Rome, that they do not enjoy anything like real liberty of conscience. In this country any man might open a place of worship, and proclaim in it what doctrines he pleased to the wide of one to one man, but the authorities could not interfere with him unless he proclaimed what was opposed to the fundamental principles of morality and society. But in France, at the present moment, a Protestant minister was not allowed to preach the Gospel publicly in any place unless he had been invited