St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XVII. Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, February 11, 1853. Number 49.

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.

Cards, Circulars, Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

Terms — 15s. 0d. in Advance; — 20s. if not paid until the termination of the year.

[illegible] 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 many 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, 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;

Mind! 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.
J. W. 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 29.

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.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ABOLISHED!—Morals Guarded! Good Pupils only Retained!! The Incorrigible Expelled!!!—This School contains three departments—the INFANT, the COMMERCIAL and the MATHEMATICAL. The Infant department, conducted by a female, accommodates pupils of both sexes, from 3 to 6 years of age, in Spelling, Reading, Mental Arithmetic, and Natural History, at 7s. 6d per quarter. The Commercial Department, conducted by two teachers, receives pupils leaving the Infant Department, and furnishes to them a thorough instruction from Spelling up to Common and Mental ARITHMETIC—the elements of Mathematics, Geography with the use of the Globes, English Grammar, &c. together with Reading and Writing, at fees from 10s to 20s per quarter.—The Mathematical Department, conducted by two teachers, comprises Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Book Keeping, use of the Globes, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, &c. the Reading, Writing and Speaking of the FRENCH LANGUAGE, and Classics, at fees from 20s to 50s per quarter.

S. D. MILLER, A. M.,
May 10 Manager.

JOHN BARRY,
Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver,
North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few doors below the Waverley House.

MANUFACTURES of all kinds Silver Plate, viz: Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons; Forks, Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.; also, Silver Cups of different patterns, which he will furnish Cheaper than any other House in the City. The above work is warranted to be made of Sterling Silver, and for neatness of style and superiority of finish, challenges competition.

JEWELLERY made to order and repaired. All kinds of Engraving neatly executed. [illegible] Gold Finger RINGS cheaper than can be imported. [illegible] punctuality may be relied on. Cash [illegible] and the highest price given for Old Silver.

New-Brunswick
STEAM, SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND FACTORY.—[illegible] Street, St. John.

HAVING [illegible]

May 9. JOHN E. TURNBULL.

AUCTION & COMMISSION ROOMS.

[illegible]

THOMAS RAYMOND.

[illegible]

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

AT the Third Quinquennial Meeting of this Company, held in London, 28th June, 1852, a Surplus of £42,[illegible] Sterling, [illegible]

The reduction of Premium averages 33.32 per cent. on the Premiums payable during the next five years.

The reversionary Bonus averages 60 per cent. on the Premiums received during the last five years, or 2 per cent. on the sum Assured.

Upon the Policies which had been full five years in existence, the reversionary Bonus averages 2 1-2 per cent. Premium, on the sum assured, a result which has been seldom equalled, and will bear comparison with that of any Office.

The following Table illustrates the Bonuses declared:

	Average Reduction of Premium.	Average Reversionary Bonus
1st Division—1842	16.333 per cent.	31 per cent
2d. " 1847	31.333 "	334 "
3d. " 1852	33.32 "	60 "

On the 31st December last, the Existing Assurances were	£1,099,843	10	2
The Capital Funds of the Company were	230,362	15	6
The Annual Income was	47,721	3	6
The Divisible Surplus was	42,000	0	0

The Directors consider, and trust the Policy holders will agree with them, that the position of the Company is highly satisfactory, and hope that, taking into account the continually increasing competition they have to encounter, the progress of the Company has equalled their expectations, as the benefits actually realized equal, and in most cases surpass, those afforded by the largest established Offices.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained from

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

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 £251,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)
Robert F. Hazen, Chairman.
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq.
Medical Examiner.—Wm. Bayard, Esq., M. D.

Advantages offered by this Society.

PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large Capital totally independent of the Premium Fund.

LOANS.—Two-thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the insured.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing.

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.—The Bonus in the Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

Every information to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who will 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: J. Henry Phair, Esq.
Hampton: Samuel Hallett, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas D. Moore, Esq.
Monkton (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 Assurance 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; [illegible]

EDWARD ALLISON.
Dated at St. John, N. B., 8th August, 1851.

PURE ZINC PAINT.—Per Actaeon from London—1 cask Pure White Zinc PAINT. [illegible]
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 M. 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 Swelling
Bunions	Corns (Soft)	Lumbago
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies	Cancers	Piles
	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Rheumatism
		Scalds
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	Sore Nipples
Sore-throats	Skin-diseases	Scurvy
Sore-heads	Tumours	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, [illegible] by S. L. TILLEY, Provincial Agent, King street, St. John; [illegible] at the following prices, 1s. 9d., 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 [illegible], [illegible] miles from the City. It contains 600 acres, 300 of which is cleared, and about 80 acres [illegible]. There is a good half acre garden adjoining the House. There are on it a good two story House, containing 7 rooms and a kitchen: Cellaring for 2,000 bushels of Roots, and all necessary outhouses. There are two Barns adjoining the House, and one on the Farm. There is a good School, an Episcopal Church, and two large Saw Mills in its immediate vicinity. The Railroad [illegible] pass that way will run through the Farm.—Payments will be made accordingly.

This Farm will be devided into two parts, if it should suit purchasers.

JOHN GILLIES,
St. John, December 19, 1851. Peter's Street.

MANUFACTURER OF MONUMENTS, TABLETS AND
Architectural Ornaments,
IN MARBLE, FREESTONE
AND GRANITE,
may 1 Duke Street, St. John, N.B

HAT & CAP STORE.
King-street, a few Doors below St. John Hotel.
EVERY VARIETY QUALITY AND PRICE.

A. MAGEE would respectfully inform the Public that he has received from Great Britain and the United States a superior assortment of Fur, Plush, Siletiee and Cloth CAPS of the latest Fall and Winter Fashions, which he will be able to sell at much less than the usual prices.

Also on hand and constantly Making up, HATS & CAPS of his own manufacture, which he feels confident are equal to anything produced in this province, and superior to imported articles, which are disposed at much higher prices.

Gentlemen leaving their orders will be attended to with punctuality, neatness and despatch.

Cash, and the Highest, Prices paid for FURS. Nov. 19.

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 can with confidence rely on getting good 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.

NEW GOODS

Received ex Steamers America and Niagara,

AN excellent variety of Embroidered Dresses, in Coburgs, Australian Cloth and French Merino; Paisley Long and Square, SHAWLS; Woollen ditto ditto; Embroidered Muslin Dresses; Habit Shirts, Chemizettes; Collars, Maindaim Sleeves; Insertions, Trimmings and Flowerings.

Also per Themis, from Liverpool—Plain and Printed Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Flannels; Grey White and Printed Cottons, &c. &c.

Nov. 19. SMELLIE & ABERCROMBIE.

Tea, Molasses, Saleratus, & Cigars.

Now receiving and for Sale—
50 PUNS. good retailing MOLASSES; 25 chests prime English Congou TEA; 50 Kegs SALERATUS; 20 M. CIGARS.
Also—15,000 assorted 28 to 31 inch LOCUST TRENAILS.
October 15. EDWARD ALLISON.

THE APOCALYPSE—Popularly explained; 100 numbers of the above.
Also—50 packets of Ipswich Temprance Tracts; just received from London. For sale by
Oct. 22. JOHN KINNEAR.

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE.—Now landing from France ex Isabella via New York, 50 Baskets Finest Sparkling CHAMPAGNE—For sale by
Nov. 5. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO

More BOOTS & AND SHOES.

D. PATERSON has received per the ship Commodore, the remainder of his Fall and Winter Supply of BOOTS and SHOES, consisting of Ladie's Gent's Misses and Children's Black Cloth BOOTS, Patent and Leather Goloshed; Ladies and Gent's Fur bound Carpet and Felt SLIPPERS; Ladies, Misses and Children's Felt BOOTS; Ladies and Misses Patent and Leather Slippers. The whole of the above having been manufactured expressly to his order by one of the best Boot and Shoe Manufacturers in Staffordshire, (England,) he offers them with confidence to his customers.

Also, per steamer "Admiral" from Boston—Ladies Lasting BOOTS, patent Goloshed; Goloshed Gent's Cloth Congress Boots ditto; Boys and Youth's BOOTS and BOOTEES; Ladies and Misses Walking Shoes, Village Ties, &c.—Together with a large assortment of Ladies, Gent's, Misses and Children's INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

SIGN OF GOLDEN BOOT,
December 3d. Foster's Corner, King Street.

CHEAP ROOM PAPERS.

THE Subscriber informs his country friends and others who wish to make their rooms comfortable for the winter, at a very cheap rate, that he has just received another lot of handsome Room Papers, which he is now selling at Five Pence, Six Pence and Seven Pence a Piece. Call and see.

Dec. 3. S. K. FOSTER.

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.

Miscellany.

THE VILLAGE FUNERAL.

It was Midsummer, and my little ones were returning home for their holidays. It was their first vacation; and their hearts rebounded as we changed horses, and started on our last stage.—"E's" merry laugh attracted a fellow passenger. Taking him upon his knee, he kept his little tongue employed during the remainder of the journey. Upon alighting the stranger was accosted as Sir H——, the ex-member for——

* * * *

What an ever-varying scene is life! We meet to-day, but frequently under what very different circumstances to-morrow! We meet again a few months afterwards—it was in a little picturesque village graveyard; when it devolved upon me to read the burial service over Lady ———, the deceased of my fellow-passenger. At all times deeply solemn, there were circumstances connected with the present funeral which rendered the service additionally impressive. The clergyman whose place I had been called upon unexpectedly to supply, had but just previously been summoned to a distance by the sudden removal of a near and devoted relative. He was stunned, as it were, by the blow which in moment had deprived him of a fond father; and as, he paced his room in anguish indescribable, I was led back in review of the time—the circumstances—when I, too, had suddenly been summoned on the like journey.—And yet with it came the recollection of an assurance given, when standing at the grave of one so near and dear; it seemed as though the heart was crushed beneath the agonizing pressure—'A Father of the fatherless, and a Judge of the widow, is God in his holy habitation.'—Oh, unspeakably precious words—and so timely spoken! Nearly twenty years had rolled away, and yet not a single instance had a Father's care—a Father's counsel—a Father's fond solicitude, been wanting.

Committing my bereaved brother to the Divine sustainings of a covenant God and Father, I rambled through the grave-yard, and I think more deeply humbling sensations never were awakened. The family vault was opened for the purpose of receiving the approaching occupant. I looked into it, and the scene presented has scarcely vanished for an hour since. Five and twenty years ago that vault was built, and within its walls had had received from time to time thirteen bodies. Only two remain! "Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return," had been so rapidly fulfilled, that not a vestige of these mouldering bodies could be seen, except the skulls! "Vanity of vanities, indeed," thought I. "These are the relics of former greatness! These were among the rich, the noble of their day! This very house or vault, erected as a kind of preservation, has but hastened their decay. And where they now? Here are the last-remaining vestiges of their mortal part; but where—ah, where—the never-dying soul?"

The funeral knell was tolling, and I rambled with earnestness of wish that the service in which I was about to be engaged might have a salutary bearing upon the approaching multitude; the more especially as by far the greater number were members of a communion bolted and barred against the veriest ray, of light, by bigotry, superstition, idolatry, and fraud. A few spaces brought me within the precints of a grave which some three years ago was opened to receive a young man of promise, cut down by consumption. I had stood by his dying bed, and subsequently had consigned his sleeping body to the ground. Some two or three hundred had assembled upon that occasion, an exhortation was given, based upon the scripture declaration, "It is appointed unto all men once to die, and after death the judgment." One was arrested there! God grant it may have been a Divine arrest. A few months afterwards he called, and said he was about to embark for America. I handed him a Bible, and besought him (though a Romanist) to read it. He promised me he would. He kept his word; and, as I have been informed, the light which attended the reading of the sacred page, during his voyage, warmed his heart, animated his soul, and impelled him as soon as he reached a foreign shore, to go from house to house, and group to group, reading and expounding his Bible!

Hard by the grave referred to, was that Lieut. S. He was a man extremely affable and kind; but, as he sat from time to time beneath the Gospel sound, commonly have I thought, not one of the congregation was so devoid of feeling as himself. True, he sat as others sat, but, as I conjectured, it was a matter of the veriest duty; which the sooner at an end the better. An utter stranger have I often thought him to the power of truth. Every word, as I supposed, rebounded. The arrow from the Gospel bow fell short, or as I imagined, flew past and far beyond. He talked, at length, of supperannuation; and each day successively spoke of retirement—here to-day, there to-morrow! But, ere he was aware, an unseen hand was laid upon him. Without any apparent cause, weaker and weaker he grew, until at length he took to his sick-chamber. Sitting beside his bed one day, he began to speak of the uncertainty of life; that he had been speculating on this and that, but how speedily might his prospects, so fair and flattering, he blasted. He spoke without murmur,—calm, collected, thoughtfully. "I think my days are numbered," he continued. "I would fain hope you will be restored," said I. "But suppose they were, what is your state of mind—what you hope in prospect of the great change?" Calmly again he answered, "Thirty years ago when I was in fever and at the point of death, upon the coast of Africa, my hopes were founded upon my works. *I see now that this was altogether futile.* The preaching to which I was accustomed when young, was merely of a moral kind; that that which I have heard since has been altogether different. My hopes now are fixed on Jesus Christ alone.—I have not so much as a good thought to bring," he added; and tears filled his eyes as he spoke: "they have been evil from my very youth up."

Moreover, there was an utter absence of everything approaching self-justification. This, to my mind at least, presents a hopeful feature, especially when, as in the present instance, there was some prominent qualification, habit, or observance, to form a pretext to that fleshly, self-deceiving refuge. Never did a government officer more rigidly and conscientiously fulfil his duties. He scrupulously observed not the spirit merely, but the letter of his orders. He fell a martyr to his conscientiousness; but not the vestige of dependence on what to others might seem meritorious, could I trace. There was, as far as I could see, an utter disregard of everything pertaining to the creature.

Never shall I forget my astonishment at this simple, straightforward testimony. It was so unexpected—so in contrast to my pre-conceived opinion. His words were few, just what I have now given; but they were so exactly to the purpose, and spoken withal in so clear, and full, and truthful a manner. They carried weight and conviction with them; and I came forth from that sick chamber with a grateful, yet humbled heart, from the hope that I had been completely and agreeably deceived in my opinion of my dying friend. He sunk into the arms of death in a few days after this. I saw him repeatedly, and found him neither elated nor depressed; but simply, according to his own account, looking to Jesus. Reader, do you not think there was ground for hope of Lieutenant S. ———?—*Gospel Magazine.*

A Frenchman wishing to speak of the cream of the English poets forgot the word and said "de butter of poets." A wag said he had fairly churned up the whole English language.

We lose in respect with the good, when seen in company with malice; and to smile at the jest which plants a thorn in another's breast, is to become a principal in the mischief.

KIRWAN'S LETTERS
TO
CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.
LETTER XX.

Charactor of Priests.—A Walk in Turin.—Bishops in England and American Spies of Rome.—Ecclesiastical Preferments the Rewards of Spies.—When Priests and Despots are in League, no Hope for the people.—Eexamples of priestly Despotism.—Curse from the Altar.—Case of the Antrim Miller.—Priests the Curse of Ireland.—Can they be a blessing to America?

My dear Sir,—As I have a little more to say on the subject, I return again to the "watchmen of despotism." These watchmen have been permitted to wear the garment and the crook of shepherds long enough; it is time that their overcoats should be torn off, and that they should be revealed in their true livery.

Perhaps in no part of the world are the priests of Romanism putting fourth more strenuous efforts to promote the interests of the despotism of Rome than in the United States. And while landing our institutions, and at times almost eloquent in favor of liberty of conscience, there is not a feeling of their hearts, nor a sympathy of their nature, which does not cluster around the man of the crown. As with one voice, did they not denounce the Roman Republic, and hurl their anathemas against its leaders, and preach up a "Peter pence" contribution for to sustain the priests carousing at Gaeta? Did not Bishops here, while playing into the hands of Whigs Democrats to gain their ends, denounce the revolution in Hungary, rejoice over the bloody triumphs of the united forces of Rusia and Austria, and denounce the great Magyar even before he trod the soil or breathed the air of our free country? How do you account, Sir, for this Sympathy with tyranny abroad, and this eulogy of freedom at home? Their heart is in Rome, and so is their allegiance. Priests are here "the watchmen of despotism," and are bound to Rome by every tie that can bind a slave to his master. And if it would only confirm the dominion of Pio Nono, and tend to suppress the Bible and the awful heresy of "private reasoning," their is not a priest in this Union who would not rejoice over the ruins of our Republic to-morrow. The man who believes otherwise is almost fit to read without a smile, and with edification, "the History of the the Holy House of Loretto, by the Very Rev. P. R. Kenrick, V. G."

As I was one day viewing with a friend the city of Turin, admiring the beauty of the surrounding scenery—the Superga, the snowy Alps, the winding Po, and the beautiful Colline, sparkling with villas from bottom to top, "Where," said I, "is the new Protestant church to be erected?" We were moving along at the moment a beautiful promenade, wide, and planted with trees, and destined at no distant day to be the finest street in that rapidly increasing city. "In this very street," was the reply. No finer or more prominent position could be selected. The question led to a most interesting conversation as to the progress of free intitutions in that country, and as to the determination of the king, and nobles, and Parliament to secure freedom to all to worship God as they deem best. During the deeply-interesting and eloquent of remarks of my friend, he gave utterance to this sentiment: "Our English and American friends come to see us. We are glad to see them. We gave them often in detail what is doing to promote right views and right institutions; but they often, unwittingly, do us great injury. They go back and publish our statements to the world; and first we know of the matter is by hearing of a most urgent appeal from Wiseman of London, Hughes of New York, for the withdrawal of all privileges from Protestants, so as to check all progress toward freedom in those countries. What we tell here in private is published abroad, and is sent back here by bishops and priests, as information to these priestly despots." What a fact in proof of the allegation that Popish priests are the spies of despotism! You can not, Sir, close your eyes to the existing state of things in Britain. There is not an act of Parliament—from its inception to its passage or deafeat—bearing in the most remote degree upon the education or moral instruction of the people, which is not known and canvassed at Rome, and on which the Papal party in the kingdom does not side with the Vatican. And in our own happy country, the mitre and the pallium are usually rewards of merit bestowed by the Pope upon those priests who have best performed their duties as his pimps or watchmen. These ecclesiastical baubles are not the rewards of piety, or talent, or of high virtue, but of subserviency to that politico-ecclesiastical power which claims to fetter the nations, and to think for the race, by the authority of God. And the winners of cardinals' caps are usually those most unscrupulous in principle, and most destitute of the cardinal virtues.

"Popery is the police of despotism," said my friend at Lausanne. That it is the agency through which despots can best govern their people, is most obvious. When the people are Papists, and the priest are in league with the state, what hope is there for the people? If a man breathes at the confessional the aspirations of his soul after liberty, they are known to the police. Wives and sisters are made spies upon their husbands and brothers. Where can a spark of patriotism glow beyond the scrutiny of priestly eyes? It prohibits the circulation of the Bible; it forbids the tract; it anathematizes all works which vindicate the natural rights of man; it walls out all evangelical influences; it witholds all religious rites, as in the case of the bishops of Sardinia, from those who oppose its policy; it muzzles the press; it stimulates the faithful by promises of heaven, and terrifies the disobedient by the threats of sending them to hell, making them all to believe that the keys of heaven and hell hang by her girdle. With an agency like this in his favor among a people, and that can do all this under the sanctions of religion, and as the vicegerents of heaven, what has any despot to fear? And hence the natural inclinations of despotism to Romanism! Without Romanism and its priests, the government of Naples could not survive a day, nor could that of Austria a week. Where the people are Papists, the priests are their real governors, and it is the policy of rulers to court their influence. This explains something very queer in the recent conduct of the King of Prussia; it explains the base conduct of that puppet, "the Nephew of his Uncle," as he is contemptuously called, who now rules in France; it explains the unworthy conduct of some of our own farthing politicians, who flatter the priest to get the votes of the people he rules! And until the power of the priest over the people is broken—until then, the strong motive is removed from despots for protecting and paying the priest, I see no hope for the nations now bowed down under the double yoke of despotism and Romanism. As long as the vigilant police of Popery can be sustained by a despot among a people that will submit to it, for the freedom of that people there is no earthly hope. To be free, the despot and the priest must go up into the air, or sink down into the earth. [illegible]

And it is astonishing [illegible]

[illegible]