SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1849.

THE Weekly Chronicle

Volume 12. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 23.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DURANT & Co., at their office in the brick building of L. H. Doveber & 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 Proprietors intend to discontinue, as far as practicable, the *Credit system*, and stop the practice of making *good subscribers* contribute for those who *never pay*, they offer 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. They propose 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.

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

DURANT & CO.

Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

Weekly Almanack.

[The time of high water here given is for A. M.]

February.	h.	Sun. s.	Moon h.	w
3 Saturday,	7	23 5	5 3 39	7 39
4 Sunday	7	22 5	7 4 41	9 7
5 Monday,	7	21 5	8 5 37	10 8
6 Tuesday,	7	19 5	10 6m25	11 0
7 Wednesday,	7	18 5	11 Rises	11 41
8 Thursday,	7	17 5	13 6m55	0 5
9 Friday.	7	15 5	14 8	1 0 40

Full Moon, 7th. 6h. 40m. morning.

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.

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

St. John Daguerrian Rooms,

King Street—a few Doors below the Saint John Hotel.

THE subscriber has lately received from New York a superior large sized CAMERA, by which he will be enabled to take Daguerreotype Miniatures of various sizes.

Portraits taken singly or in groups, in any weather, with or without Colours, and neatly inserted in Rosewood Frames or Cases, or set in Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Rings, &c

☞ Perfect satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. The public are requested to call and judge for themselves. JAMES C. MELICK

Four Horse Stage to FREDERICTON!

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Subscribers intend to run a four horse Stage to FREDERICTON, as soon as the Steam-Boats stop running, leaving the St. John Hotel on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and Sloat's Hotel, Fredericton, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at the same hour.

The Subscribers respectfully solicit a share of patronage, their Stages being good and comfortable with excellent Buffalo Skins.

Stage Books kept at the above places, where names can be registered.

W. & J. SCAMMELL,
JAMES GREEN.

Royal Mail STAGE.

PASSAGE to ST. ANDREWS.

THE subscriber being under contract to convey one of Her Majesty's Mails between St. John and St. Andrews informs his friends and the public that he leaves this former place every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, and leaves saint Andrews on each succeeding day.

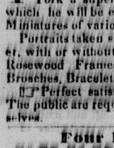
Stage books kept at the Saint John Hotel in this City, and at Pheasants' Rail Road Hotel, Saint Andrews.

Passengers travelling on this route will receive every attention from the Proprietor; and to ensure comfort, will be driven in COVERED COACHES, with five changes of horses on the road.

Aug. 18. W. H. WILLIAMS.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE BETWEEN

St. John and St. Andrews.



THE subscriber having become contractor for conveying Her Majesty's Mails between St. John and St. Andrews, hereby gives notice that he leaves St. John, with commodious Carriages and good Horses every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, and St. Andrews every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, going thro the same day.

Passengers travelling on the route, will receive every attention from the Proprietor of the line, with whom they are requested to leave their names or at the Commercial Hotel, St. John and Segee's Hotel, St. Andrews, where Stage Books will be kept.

October 15. GEO. CHRISTY.

ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c.

Now landing ex ship *Unicorn*, from Liverpool:—

3 BEST Proved Short Link CHAINS, 7-16, 5-8, and 3-4 inch;

7 best proved Stud Chain CABLES, 90 fathoms each, are 9, 15-16, 11-16, 12, 13, 13, 14, and 14 in.

1 best Wood stock ANCHOR, 31cwt. 3qrs. 14 lb.

6 best Blacksmith's ANVILS.

Ex ship *Thomas* from Liverpool:—

20 Tons Bolt IRON, well assorted; for sale cheap for approved payment WM. CARVILL.

July 27.

Shirting Cottons.

220 PIECES Shirting COTTONS, ex *Queen*, for sale cheap.

23th sept. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART

NAVY BREAD—Ex brig *Ida*, from Philadelphia, on consignment—100 Bls. No. 1 Navy baked Watson & Sons Navy Bread,—For sale at Hammond's building 20 Dock street, by

August 1. H. G. KINNEAR.

CUMBERLAND BUTTER.—12 Firkins prime Cumberland Butter received and for sale by

Nov. 10. T HANFORD.

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 £37,000 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. F. A. Wiggins, Esq.

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 this 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 as 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.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Bathurst—Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq.;
Chatham—William Cartman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire,
Dalhousie—William S. Smith, Esq.;
Fredericton: George Lee junior, Esq.,
Hampton: Samuel Fisher, Esq.;
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
Moulton (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.;
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.,
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.;
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.;
St. Stephens: Alexander Campbell, Esq.,
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock; James Robertson, Esq.

WILLIAM J. STARR,
FREDERICK R. STARR,
Managers, St. John, N. B.,

February, 1848.

Minerva Life Assurance Office,

King William-street, London.

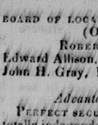
NO extra charge for residence in British North America, or sea risk to or from Great Britain.

All Assurances effected,—proposals for which are made to this Agency prior to the 1st January, 1849,—will acquire an additional year's standing at the Third Division of Profits, which will take place in June, 1852.

Tables of Rates of Premium and every other information can be obtained by application at the Office of RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Dec. 22. Agents for New-Brunswick

Farm for Sale.



A FARM fronting on the Fredericton Road, about 23 miles from the City St. John, containing 100 Acres, with a good frame BARN, and LOG HOUSE thereon; and about 10 of cleared Land. Possession can given immediately if required.—Terms of payment made easy on application to the Subscriber, or at the Store of Mr. C. C. MACDONALD, No. 5, North side, Kingstreet.

May 19. SAMUEL BABBIT.

IRON, TIN.

SPIKES, Smith's BELLOWS, Anvils, and VICES, Sanderson's Best Cast STEEL. German and BLISTER STEEL. Sleigh Shoe SPEEL. ANCHORS and CHAINS, Bolt COPPER and Patent METAL, best Navy CANVASS, 6 cases best Irish LINEN, for sale by

WILLIAM CARVILL.

Nov. 10 *Nelson street.*

Chains, Anchors, and Iron.

Now landing ex ship *Queen*, from Liverpool:

TWO 60 fathoms each ⅞ inch Proved Studd CHAIN CABLES:

2	60 fms each	⅞ inch	do.	do.	ditto;
2	60	do.	¾ inch	do.	do.	ditto;
1	75	do.	1 inch	do.	Close Link,	do;
1	60	do	¾ inch	do.	ditto,	do;
1	60	do.	⅝ inch	do.	ditto,	do;
2	60	do.	⅝ inch	do.	ditto,	do;
2	60	do.	⅝ inch	do.	ditto,	do;
2	75	do.	7-16 inch	do.	ditto,	do;
2	75	do.	½ inch	do.	ditto,	do;
2	75	do	5 16 inch	do.	ditto,	do;

5 Wood-stock ANCHORS, fm 6 to 10 cwt. ea.:
10 Iron-stock ditto from 1¼ to 5 cwt;
837 bars and 25 bundles best Refined IRON, well assorted.—For sale by

THOS. F. RAYMOND.

22d sept. *Nelson street.*

Onions, Pails, Hickory Nuts, &c.

Ex schr. *Cuba*, from Boston:—

15 BARRELS ONIONS;
10 do. Hickory NUTS, (new crop)
25 doz. Painted PAILS; 5 barrels QUINCES.
In Store—Mould and Dipt CANDLES, of Domestic manufacture; For sale at Hammond's Buildings, 20, Dock street.

Nov. 10. H. G. KINNEAR.

Spruce Saw LOGS, *WANTED.*

THE subscriber will pay CASH and the high est price for 1000,000 superficial feet spruce SAW LOGS.

JOHN B. TRAVIS,
Oct. 13, 1848. Indian Town.

AT REDUCED PRICES:

COOKING STOVES; Air-Tight; Franklins; Box Stoves; Chamber and Cylinder Stoves; all new and complete, for sale.

☞ Please call at the store between H. Chubb's and W. Magee's, Prince Wm. street.

29th sept. JOHN KINNEAR.

EX F. I. *Fiori*, from New-York:—50 Bbls Superior FLOUR, will be sold low for Cash from the vessel's side.

Nov. 3. THOMAS HANFORD.

REPORT
of the Ladies' Benevolent Society,
FOR 1848.

At the end of another year, the Committee of the *Ladies' Benevolent Society* gladly avail themselves of the liberality of those Editors of City papers who usually publish their Annual Report, to acknowledge the beneficence of the patrons of this Society, and to lay before them a short statement of its procedure during the year.

In dispensing the bounty of the supporters of this Society, nothing that demands particular notice has taken place beyond the ordinary occurrences of other years.

The application for assistance have not increased in that degree which the depressed state of the times might have been expected to occasion; but owing to the limited sum remaining on hand, the Committee fear they will be prevented from extending their relief to a larger number than are at present in a great measure dependent on the Society.

Bread, Oatmeal, Tea, and Sugar, have been supplied to many aged, sick, and indigent persons, as usual, besides, in some cases, Fuel and Clothing (from 50 to 60 garments have been distributed by the Committee,) and in a few instances small sums of money have been given to those who were well known to the Committee.

As no regard is paid to sect or creed in the disposal of the Funds of the Society, the Committee would appeal to the benevolent of all denominations of Christians for their countenance and support. To those whose circumstances may prevent their *visiting* "the fatherless and the widows in affliction," an opportunity is in this way afforded of alleviating the sufferings of their more afflicted brethren. "Blessed is he that provideth for the sick and needy; the Lord shall deliver him in time of trouble."

Mrs. Bedell,	£0 5	Judge Parker,	5 0 0
Miss Bedell,	0 5	Mrs B. Robinson	0 10 0
Mrs. Chipman,	0 10	J. M. Robinson,	0 5 0
W. Chipman,	0 10	T. Reed,	0 5 0
Caldwell,	0 5	Rawleigh,	0 5 0
Dewolfe,	0 12	Mr. Ruel,	0 5 0
Duvernet,	0 10	Mrs. Sears,	0 10 0
T. W. Daniel	0 5	W. H. Scovil,	0 5 0
Doherty (V.H.)	1 0	J. DeW. Spurr,	0 10 0
Miss Dewolfe	0 5	Scovil,	0 10 0
Mr. Daniel	0 10	B. Smith,	0 10 0
Mr. Edwards,	0 5	Stewart,	0 10 0
Mrs. Frith,	0 5	Miss Simonds,	0 10 0
A Friend,	0 3	Mrs. Tilton,	0 5 0
Mrs. H. Gilbert,	0 10	Thurgar,	0 5 0
Mrs. Gray,	0 5	Miss Thomson,	0 5 0
R. F. Hazen,	0 5	Mrs. White,	0 5 0
Hammond,	0 5	Dr. Walker,	0 5 0
Harrison,	0 10	F. A. Wiggins	0 5 0
Howe,	0 5	Wallace,	0 5 0
Hersey,	0 5	Worster,	0 5 0
Miss Hazen,	1 0	Mr. White,	0 5 0
Mrs H. Johnston,	0 10	Collection made	
Jardine & Co.	1 0	in Trinity Ch.	
Miss Kolleck,	0 5	Sermon preach-	
Mrs. Lawrence,	0 5	ed by I. W. D.	
Millidge,	0 10	Gray,	13 9 0
C. Merritt,	0 5	Received from	
McIntosh,	0 5	Ch. Wardens of	
Mr. Mackenna,	0 5	Trinity Church,	
Mrs. Ormsby,	1 0	out of Christmas	
Parker,	1 0	Charities,	2 0 0
R. Parker,	0 10		£41 19 0
Patton,	0 5		

Besides the above the Committee have received in articles for Clothing from—Mrs. Crozier £1 5s; Messrs. Horsfall & Sheraton, 16s. 8d.; and in Groceries from Mr. E. Sears, 10s.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR 1848.

—Dr.—

By Balance from last year,	£9 7 3
Donations and Subscriptions for 1848,	41 19 6
	£51 6 9

—Cr.—

To paid during the year for—Groceries,	£14 15 10
Bread,	6 12 4
Wood,	2 15 0
Articles of Clothing Materials, Sewing, &c.	3 16 3
Collecting Subscriptions,	0 10 0
Money given in small sums,	3 16 9
	£32 8 11
Balance remaining on hand,	19 14 5
	£52 3 4

As the balance on hand is rather larger than the receipts above stated warrant, the Committee fear they may have omitted the names of some of the Subscribers, and would be obliged (if it be so) to any such who will give in their names to the Secretary.

I. KINNEAR,
Secretary & Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL.

To ROBERT JARDINE, *Esq., President of the St. John Agricultural Society:*

SIR,—I have derived much pleasure from the perusal of the Report of your Society; and I think the members of the Athenæum, who took so much pains in correcting the old, and compiling the new Almanac, have rendered an essential service to the public, by dispensing in a popular work the information contained in your Report.

However, it will be readily conceded that the condition of farmers in the neighbourhood of a populous City is different—very different—from that of farmers dispersed over the Province at large; and I fear that the more intelligent class of farmers in the country may be deterred from even attempting to adopt some of your recommendations by an evident conviction that they cannot realize the value of the produce which you hold out; while others, who can ill bear disappointment, may follow your advice and sustain a ruinous loss.

I would instance the estimated value of turnips in those excellent practical reports of Mr. Ingledew and Mr. Hawkes. They consider turnips worth one shilling a bushel for feeding cattle; whereas at the present price of meat I consider it six times more than their value; and I speak from some experience on this point. I hope I shall not be understood as discouraging the cultivation of the turnip, for I think it deserving of a place, and a large place on every farm throughout the country. But I always deem it imprudent to excite expectations generally which can only be realized in the immediate neighbourhood of a large market.—The world is deprived of many inventions of great utility, owing to an undeserved measure of praise being lavished on them at their first introduction.

I live in the country, where advantage cannot easily be taken of any rise in the market, and therefore I have never estimated turnips at any thing like the value stated in your report. But I have hitherto considered them chiefly valuable for a purpose which at any rate is not shewn in your report; and therefore I feel assured that my suggestion on the subject will be welcome to your Society.

Though I farm a little now, I do not keep sheep, and yet it is a kind of stock that every farmer ought to keep; and I think that ten times the number of sheep now bred should be raised in the Province. I think also that larger flocks would be kept, were it not for the great loss of lambs every spring: and the gradual deterioration in the breed, which, I believe, is generally complained of. The ewes are fed on dry hay during a long winter; and the lambs, (if they live,) are pinched when young, that they never attain a good growth; and then the wool of such poor, reduced ewes is scarcely worth the shearing.

One year I determined to buy some sheep, and I resolved to make an effort to provide for them at the lambing season, (which, in this country, is usually in the month of April,) and my attempt succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectations.

I burned a piece of wood-land—enclosed it with a substantial fence of logs, and then sowed it with turnip seed, to the best of my recollection, about the first of July. I resolved to leave the turnips in the ground all the winter; and being under the impression that if they could be kept beneath snow they would scarcely thaw before the spring, I drew lines of spruce bushes in various directions among the crop, (as I have frequently seen done in Newfoundland, over mowing fields, to prevent the snow being drifted off by tempestuous winds.)

In the spring these turnips proved just as good as they would have been in the fall; and, without any expense or trouble, they were just thrown over to the sheep as required, and the lambs, in consequence, attained a growth in a few weeks, which, under ordinary treatment, they would scarcely have acquired in as many months.

I conceive this application of turnips to a purpose of high importance to every farmer, however near to, or distant from, a market. It is at present an experiment, within the reach of the poorest settler; and I really think that eventually it will be the universal practice of all; and multiply our produce of sheep.

For a year or two past I have obtained my turnip seed from what I supposed to be the stock imported by your Society; but the price is high. Whether the Society derive a profit from the importation or not, I cannot say; but I am sure a service would be rendered to the Province by largely importing Skirving's improved Lapland, and Dale's Hybrid, (both of which I have found excellent kinds,) and selling them at such prices as to encourage the growth of this valuable root.

Your obedient servant.

Cagetown, Jan. 1, 1849. N. A. COSTER.

Saint John, January 17th, 1849.

REV. SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, addressed to me as President of the St. John Agricultural Society.

I duly appreciate your valuable remarks on the Report of the Society, and beg to say a few words in explanation.

You will observe that Mr. Ingledew estimates his turnips at what he can sell them for in St. John, and Mr. Hawkes at what he considers them to be worth, compared with other food, for feeding his stock. These gentlemen live in the neighbourhood of St. John, and their estimate of the value of turnips is intended for their own locality, certainly not for the Province at large; and I do not think that there is anything said in the Society's Report that would lead farmers in the interior to suppose that these prices could be realized at a greater distance from market.

Your estimate of turnips at 2d. per bushel is perhaps right, with meat at its present price—but, if so, the farmer's labour and the whole produce of his farm are to be taken at the same depreciated value!

Taking into consideration the low price of meat, from its inferior quality,—the deficient yield of grain, from the barbarous system of cultivation pursued,—the deficient yield of milk from cows, and wool from sheep, in consequence of starvation from cold and hunger; I do not consider that the farmers of the Province realize, on an average, more than 6d per day, over their maintenance, for their labour—or that capital invested in farming will yield any income at all. With beef at 2d. per lb., turnips are worth only 2d. per bushel; but then potatoes, hay and oats are to be taken in the same proportion,—the farmer's wages at 6d. per day, and the profit on capital at less than nothing!

You will observe, on looking again over the Report, that its aim is, to amend this state of things, by introducing a better system of farming, and I feel strongly convinced that this much-to-be-desired consummation will be hastened by a large increase in the cultivation of turnips.

You have learned from your experience that sheep are much benefitted by a supply of turnips in spring. It may be presumed, that, with the same addition to their winter food, cows, being in good condition when put to pasture, would yield a large supply of milk—young stock would come earlier to maturity—beef would be of better quality, and, consequently, of more value—the quantity of manure would be increased—and, what is of more importance than all, and the want of which I believe to be at the root of all the evil of low prices, farmers would be more independent. Having the means of keeping their cattle, they would better command the market, and would refuse to sell at less than a remunerating price.—Instead of all rushing into the market, at one season, with an article fit only for immediate consumption, and putting down prices by competing with one another, they would have the means of waiting until the consumer came to them.

I trust, therefore, on considering the matter, you will agree with me in thinking, that if, through the Society's Report, farmers are induced to raise large quantities of turnips, they are much more likely to profit, than to be injured by it.

In reply to the latter part of your letter, I beg to say, that the Society have, for the last three years, imported turnip seed, and sold it at 2s. per pound, which is as low as it can well be afforded.

As I consider that the cause of Agriculture would be benefitted by the publication of your valuable remarks, will you permit me to have the letter published?

I am, Rev. Sir, your's, very respectfully,
R. JARDINE.

"Husband, I hope you have no objection to my getting weighed?" "certainly not my dear; but why ask the question?" "Only to see, love, if you would allow me to have my weigh for once."

Why should a man never marry a woman named Ellen? Because by so doing he rings his now (K) well.

HORRORS OF THE REVOLUTION—THE HOLY GUILLOTINE.

Every execution was attended by a gang of furies, in the shape of women, who were called *les ouvrages* and *les tricoteuses* (the barkers and the mutilers), from their loud and opprobrious vociferation. They not only accompanied the tumbrils of death to the scaffold, but would often cling to their wheels, while pouring forth the bitterest and most obscene volley of execration—spitting at the victims, not being able to tear them to pieces in their demoniac rage; and it was more particularly young and beauteous martyrs that excited their malevolence. Each of these harpies received two *francs* a-day. Never can I forget the mournful appearance of these funeral processions to the place of execution. The march was opened by a detachment of mounted gensdarmes—the carts followed; they were the same carts as those that are used in Paris for carrying wood; four boards were placed across them for seats, and on each board sat two and sometimes three victims; their hands were tied behind their backs, and the constant jolting of the cart made them nod their heads up and down, to the great amusement of the spectators. On the front of the car stood Sanson, the executioner, or one of his sons or assistants; gensdarmes on foot marched by his side; then followed a hackney coach, in which was the *rapporteur* and his clerk, whose duty it was to witness the execution, and then return to Fouquier Tinville, the *accusateur public*, to report the execution of what they called the *law*. The process of execution was also a sad heart-rending spectacle. In the middle of the Place de la Revolution was erected a guillotine, in front of a colossal statue of Liberty, represented seated on a rock, a Phrygian cap on her head, a spear in her hand, and the other reposing on a shield. On one side of the scaffold were drawn a sufficient number of carts, painted red, to receive the heads and bodies of the victims. Those bearing the condemned moved on slowly to the foot of the guillotine—the culprits were led out in turn, and, if necessary, supported by two of the executioner valets, as they were formerly called, but now denominated *eleves de l'executeur des hautes oeuvres de la justice*; but their assistance was rarely required. Most of those unfortunates ascended the scaffold with a determined step—many of them looked up timidly at the menacing instrument of death, beholding for the last time the rays of the glorious sun beaming upon the polished axe; and I have seen some young men actually dance a few steps before they went up to be strapped to the perpendicular plane, which was then tilted to a horizontal plane in a moment, and ran on the grooves until the neck was secured and closed in by a moving board, when the head passed through what was called in derision, *la lunette republicaine*; the weighty knife was then dropped with a heavy fall, and with incredable dexterity and rapidity two executioners tossed the body into the basket, while another threw the head after it. On many occasions, when a celebrated victim was dispatched, Citizen Sanson would seize the head by the hair, and hold it out, streaming with gushing blood, to the delighted public, who on these occasions, would rend the air with cries of "Vive la Republique;" while the gensdarmes flourished their bright sabres. In the case of Charlotte Cordday and some other noble personages the executioner would slap both the cheeks of the victim to the great delight of the *peuple souverain*; many of them dissatisfied with the shortness both of the *spectacle* and the actors sufferings; and loudly demanding that Marat's inglorious proposal should be adopted—for this hideous monster, in the *Ami du Peuple*, of which he was editor, urged the expediency of adding to the sufferings of the aristocrats, by pouring hot oil on their ears, putting out their eyes with red hot irons, slitting their noses and tongues, tearing off their nails, &c. It was this eloquence of blood that obtained him the appelations of "Divine Marat," and the "Sacred Apostle of Liberty. The execution over, the carts were drawn to the cemetery of the Madellaine, or the field of Clamart, and the remains of the decapitated cast into deep graves, containing quick lime, while the carriage of the *rapporteur*, escorted by gensdarmes, returned to report progress to the tribunal of blood. In the departments the executions were considered a festivity; at Arras, the scaffold was erected before a theatre, and Le Bon, the deputy, with his wife and friends, were seated on a balcony to enjoy the sight, while a band of music was playing "Ah, ça ira!" and "La Carmagnole!" The executioners afterwards went home to sup with the *Representant du peuple*, and bets were made on the rapidity with which they could strike off heads, with as much avidity as similar wagers could be laid on the speed of a racer. The Parisians were denied this entertainment. When executions became more numerous the inhabitants of the Faubourg St. Antoine complained bitterly of the privation they experienced in not being able to attend the service of the holy guillotine—*la sainte guillotine* as it was called, without great difficulty, from the distance between the Place de la Revolution and their abodes, more particularly as their wives and children could not walk so far. This application was duly entertained by the considerate commune, and the executions alternately took place at the old place and the Barriere du Trone. It is certain that the caterers of this kind of public amusement were much less ingenious than those of the departments. Thus, at Nantes, Carrier displayed great ingenuity and skill in varying the entertainments. For instance, one day he announced the "republican marriages," which were celebrated by stripping young boys and girls, then lashing them face to face, and then turning them round in a most ingenious sort of waltz to national music, until they reached the river or field of execution, where they were either cast into the Loire, or massacred by a detachment of the *armee revolutionaire*. On another day priests were embarked in smacks, which put to sea, and when they were at a certain distance, valves in the sides of the vessels were opened, and the boats were sunk; but as this scene was not sufficiently dramatic, boats with guards followed the wake of the ship, and whenever a priest appeared struggling with the waves, he became a target for ball practice. The ferocity of the Jacobins at Lyons was so ingenious that after the massacre in the prisons, directed by Chalier, a monster who had been brought up to the church, the bodies of the victims were hung up on the trees in the public walks, and their limbs linked together to form what they called *une guirlande republicaine*. This Chalier, during these first outbreaks, carried about a crucifix, which he spat upon and trampled under foot, after his orations to his followers. Yet this monster, when on the scaffold, kissed the image of the Saviour whom he had thus insulted, with apparent pious resignation and contrite repentance. The execution of this cannibal was most terrific. The knife of the guillotine was slowly lowered on his neck seven or eight times, and his head, one may say, was severed by inches. There can be no doubt that Lyons, terrified by the atrocities of the Jacobins, after having been driven, to arms, and openly to avow the cause of royalty, had exposed itself to a fearful vengeance for treating them as enemies; but the vengeance, nor can we exactly blame the Republican indiscriminate butchery of the guilty and the innocent, and the destruction of a city, whose commerce and industry was one of the principal props of the French revenue, were acts of such unparalleled barbarity and folly, that posterity will scarcely credit the terrific account of the sufferings and the heroic fortitude of the population, for amongst the victims were many staunch Republicans, who sang the "Marseillaise," and the parting hymn of the Girondins, when brought to be butchered.—*Millingen's Recollections of Republican France.*

POPERY.

If there was a system more degrading to the human mind, more debasing to the understanding, more brutal and ungodlike in its laws and formularies, that system is Popery. It is that infamous religion that is the cause of the murders in Ireland. It is that abominable, heretical, and idolatrous faith that incites the midnight ruffian to his deed of blood. It is the malignant ravings of the heretical priests of the Papacy that stain the sod of the green isle of Erin with the blood of her noblest sons. That there is no truth, no justice, no mercy in the priests of Romanism, their daily acts declare. The following oath is taken by the Archbishop and bishops of the Romish Church.—

"I, John, Bishop of B, from this hour forward, shall be faithful and obedient to St. Peter and to the Holy Church of Rome, and to my lord the Pope and his successors, canonically entering. I shall not be of counsel nor consent that they shall lose either life or member, or shall be taken or suffer any violence or any wrong, by any means. Their counsel to me, credited by them, their messengers or letters, I shall not willingly discover to any person the Papacy of Rome, the rules of the Holy Father, and the regality of St. Peter, I shall help, and maintain and defend against all men. The legate of the see apostolic, going and coming, I shall honourably entreat; the rights, honours, privileges, and authorities of the Church of Rome, and of the Pope and his successors, I shall cause to be conserved, defended, augmented and promoted. I shall not be in council, treaty, or any act in which anything shall be imagined against him or the Church of Rome, their rights, seats, honours, or powers; and if I know any such to be moved or compassed, I shall resist it to my power, and as soon as I can I shall advertise him or such as may give him knowledge The rules of the Holy Fathers, the secrets, ordinances, sentences, dispositions, reservations, provisions, and commandments apostolic, [i. e. Roman] to my power I shall keep, and cause to be kept of others *Heretics, schismatics, and rebels to our Holy Father and his successors, I shall resist and persecute to my power.* I shall come to the synod when I am called, except I be letted by canonical impediment; the thresholds of the Apostles I shall visit yearly personally, or by my deputy; I shall not alienate or sell my possession, without the Pope's consent. So God help me and the Holy Evangelist."

We see, therefore, from this oath, that the Roman priests are pledged, not alone to resist, *but to persecute to their power all heretics and rebels to the Holy See.* Such is the conduct of a power which Lord John Russell, and other modern and mediocre statesmen, desire to open connexion with. Such is the power before which our statesmen tremble, and beg for treaties of peace. The power, the whole purpose of which is to subvert and destroy the British monarch—the stronghold of the Protestant faith—the only champion of true Christianity, our Premier desirers to open negociations with—a power whose deeds of darkness are a disgrace to the name of man. They imagine that the sham liberal pontiff that now sways the Roman sceptre is anxious to come to terms with them. Of this we can assure them, that it duplicity be liberality, and hypocrisy religion, that then, and then only, is Pio Nono the liberal-minded man and saint he seems. The truth is, there is no trusting to Popery—no reliance to be placed upon any of its emissaries. The mission in this world is similar to that of Satan, to go about deceiving the nations, and opposing God's Holy Spirit. Satan and his legions perform their work in the immaterial state—the Pope and his legions in the material. The Pope is the material partner of the immaterial Satan—and the priests of the Roman Church are the material partners of the priests of Satan. Their work and mission are the same; they go about deceiving all who will allow themselves to be marked with the number of the beast. The work in Ireland is going on right merrily; the Devil and his angles, and the Pope and his priests, have good reason for mutual congratulations. The priests call for the blood of the heretics; he is sworn to do so; and when he calls, the devil laughs at the easy manner in which he is responded to. Ireland is becoming one vast Pandemonium, and will remain so until we get men who, unlike the sham statesmen, Russel and Peel, will give her what she requires—a second Cromwell.—*London Britannia.*

A SPIRITED WOMAN.—In the reign of Charles II. a lady incurred the displeasure of a neighbouring Magistrate, who had her arrested, and brought before him as a Popish recusant, when he threatened to commit her. Put at the same time addressing her he said, "I do not like to be ill-natured, and if you will call the Pope a knave I will quash the indictment." "Sir" replied the high minded lady, "I do not know the Pope, and, therefore, will not say that he is a knave; but if I knew *him* half as well as know *you*, I would swear he was a *knave, and an arrant knave, too.*"

Frances was the first monarch who introduced ladies at his court. He said, in a style of true gallantry, 'that a drawing room without ladies, was like a year without the spring, or rather like spring without flowers.

No man is so foolish but he may give good counsel sometimes; and no man so wise, but he may easily err, if he takes no other counsel than his own. He that was taught only by himself had a fool for his master.—*Ben Johnson.*

Ladies are like violets; the more modest and retiring they appear the better you love them.

Dean Swift, on being asked what he thought the easiest and yet most difficult thing that a man could do, replied, "To *bolt* a door."

MARRIAGE is like Masonry—no one knows the secret until he is initiated. So say a man of experience.

Men are like bugles; the more brass they contain, the farther you can hear them.

"Grace before meat,' as the young lady remarked when she laced so tight she could'nt swallow