SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1856.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

VOLUME XX. "COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE." NUMBER 36.

THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE,
is published every FRIDAY afternoon, by WILLIAM DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of Messrs. E. L. Dewber & Son, west side Prince William Street.

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

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up except at the discretion of the publisher.

TERMS—Els. 6d., if paid within the year, 10s. if not paid until after expiration of the year.

All Letters, Orders, Communications, &c., must be post-paid, and addressed to

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

☞ The *Chronicle* is filed, and may be seen free of charge at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244 Strand, London.

☞ George W. White, is an authorized Agent for the *Chronicle* at Youngs Cove, Grand Lake.

☞ Archibald M'Allister, is an authorized Agent for the *Chronicle* at Gagetown.

☞ V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, *is the only authorized Agent* for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rate as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His Offices are—Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut streets."

We have obtained the Victory.

KENNAY & SCRIBNER,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS
South side King Square, St. John, N. B.

HAVING taken the First and Second Prizes, and the Diploma for their instruments, at the Provincial Exhibition, beg leave to inform the public that they can supply Pianofortes at the following prices:

Square Front Mahogany Piccolo,	£30	0	0
Rosewood O. G. Piccolo,	35	0	0
Do. Elegant do.	40	0	0
Cottage,	42	0	0
Semi-Cabinet,	45	10	0
Full Cabinet,	50	0	0
Elegant, with French front, tuss legs, and circular bottom,	65	0	0

The whole of the above Instruments are 6 1-2 Octaves to A above.

N. B.—All Instruments manufactured by K. & S. will be warranted for three years.

Every description of English and American Pianofortes tuned and repaired. March 18th.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS,
Princess Street next adjoining Dunn's Steam Saw Mill, a few doors from the corner of German Street.
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 29.

BOWES & KENNEDY.

COPPER, TIN, and Sheet Iron Workers,
NO. 4, CROSS STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

TIN AND ZINC WATER SPOUTS, STOVES, STOVE PIPE, & TINWARE, ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞ All kinds of Jobbing and repairing in our line thankfully received and punctually attended to. (3m.) August 24, 1855.

English Looking Glass Plates.

FOUR THOUSAND PLATES of the following sizes—4 1-2 Inches by 6 1-2. Five Inches by Seven. 5 Inches by 8 1-2. Eight Inches by 10. 12 Inches by 18 Inches. 12 by 20, and 20 by 34 Inches.—For sale at low prices if taken to sell again. JOHN KINNEAR,
September 14. Prince William Street

Children's Socks and Stockings.

45 DOZEN Pairs Children's White Cotton SOCKS and STOCKINGS, very superior quality, for sale cheap by
A. A. COUGHLAN.

ALL NEW AGAIN.—Direct from the Factory—just received per "Eastern City"—5000 Rolls of PAPER HANGINGS, all new patterns. For Sale by GEO NIXON.
July 6. Prince Wm. street

NEWCASTLE COALS.—Parties requiring to import the above article in any quantity can have information with regard to it by applying to
JOHN KINNEAR,
Feb. 8. Prince Wm. street.

FANCY GOODS, &c.

Just received from New York:—
1 CASE Wax and Pearl BEADS, with other Fancy Articles;
Silver, Tortoise Shell, and India Rubber Combs;
Gold and Silver WATCHES;
Do. do. Pencil Cases and Pens;
Also—A further supply of ladies and Gent. Rubber SHOES, at reduced prices;
Leather BOOTS and SHOES of every description.

☞ Parties requiring of the above will please call and examine the quality and prices.
B. O'BRIEN.
Feb. 1. No. 69, Waterloo House.

PURE COD-LIVER OIL & LIME.—A further supply of this Valuable Medicine received by Steamer from Boston. W. O. SMITH.

Just Received

80 QTLS. large COD FISH, 30 do. small do. } in prime order
40 do. POLLOCK,
140 pieces of excellent GRIT GRIND STONES from 13 to 36 inches diameter. JOHN MARVEN,
August 16th. Ward-street.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.—The Subscriber has just received from London—his Fall Supply of English Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c.; Brandram's No. 1 White Lead and colored PAINTS—ground and dry. Also, per Packet Ship *Liberia* from Liverpool—12 casks Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil. For Sale by
S. L. TILLEY,
January 11. No. 98 King-Street.

PAINTS.

120 KEGS of Brandrums PAINTS, assorted colours. For Sale by
ALEXANDER A. COUGHLAN.
St. John, October 19, 1855.

Ladies Elastic Florence Stiffening—Indispensables.

A Piece of the above a superior article for stiffening stitched, warranted not to rip. For Sale by A. A. COUGHLAN,
No. 5, Prince Wm. Street.
St. John, December 7, 1855.

MARVELLOUS REMEDY.
Tried & Marvellous Age.

Holloway's Ointment.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, inflammation of the Lungs, Asthmas, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows that salt passes freely through beef or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

ERYSIPELAS, INFLAMMATION & SCORBUTIC HUMOURS.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS!

Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worse case of sores, sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumours. Professor Holloway has dispatched to the East, large shipments of this Ointment, to be used in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness of contraction of the joints, even of 20 years standing.

PILES AND FISTULAS.

These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed direction around each pot.

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

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

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London and 80, Maiden Lane, New York, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized World, and in all parts of Canada, at the following prices:—1s. 3d.; 3s. 3d. and 5s. sterling, each Pot.

☞ 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.

S. L. TILLEY, *Provincial Agent*, No. 2 King st. St. John, N. B.; A. Cody & Son, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alex. Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and Jas. G. White, Belleisle.

HARRIS & ALLAN over grateful for past favours beg leave to announce to the friends and the public, that they have lately fitted up a Steam Hammer and Scrap FORGE, for the purpose of converting Malleable Scrap into all kinds of dimension IRON; Shafts up to ten inches in diameter, Flat, Square, and Round Bars; Spikes Knees, &c. &c., it being an established fact that no description of dimension Iron is equal to that manufactured from Scrap, and they beg to call the attention of a discerning public to the above facts.

☞ The highest prices given for Malleable Scrap Iron. Feb. 29, 1856.

NEW BOOKS.—New York Journal, January;
Harper, do.;
Peterson and National, do.;
With an immense assortment of other late publications, Newspapers, &c.
January 4. B. O'BRIEN.

PUTTY, FIRE PROOF PAINT, &c.—Landing and for Sale:—14 Tons PUTTY;
6 Brls. Fire Proof PAINTS;
10 casks Pine OIL;
1 case NUTMEGS, RICE, BARLEY, &c.
JOHN KINNEAR,
November 16. Prince Wm. street

PARIS MANUFACTURE.

The Subscriber has received direct from Paris, per last British Mail Steamer to Halifax—
GENTS' best Black and Colored French Kid GLOVES;
Ladies best Black and Colored French Kid GLOVES—*Tassled*;
Gents' best Caoutchou Elastic BRACES;
Youths and Children's fancy FELT HATS—fine quality;
Gent's fine Brown Felt HATS;
One bs. fine French Black-ribbed DOESKIN, imported for Gentlemen's wear.
For sale at the very lowest market prices at the old stand of Lockhart & Co., 41 King-street.
March 28th. DAVID H. HALL.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

R. HUNTER, *Clearing Out* his entire Stock of CLOTHING—has commenced SELLING OFF at an immense reduction—and at such prices as cannot be competed with. And this means a SPEEDY CLEARANCE, being fully 20 per cent. cheaper than can be had at any other house in the trade.
NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING STORE.
Sears' Brick Building,
June 29. King Street.

New Stock for Spring, 1856.

Just received at the New Paper Store:—
3000 ROLLS of PAPER HANGINGS by the steamer Adelaide direct from the manufacturer. For sale cheap for cash.
GEORGE NIXON,
March 14. 104, Prince William-street

ORREL COALS.—Landing ex ship *Thomas*—200 chaldrons best Orrel COALS. For sale by JOHN WALKER,
April 11. Ward street

Keating's Cough Lozenges.

A certain remedy for disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs*, in difficulty of Breathing—in redundancy of Phlegm—in incipient CONSUMPTION (of which Cough is the most positive indication) they are of unerring efficacy. In ASTHMA, and in WINTER COUGH, they have *never* been known to fail.

Keatings' Cough Lozenges are free from every deleterious ingredient; they may, therefore be taken at all times BY THE MOST DELICATE FEMALE AND BY THE YOUNGEST CHILD; while the PUBLIC SPEAKER and the PROFESSIONAL SINGER will find them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incidental to vocal exertion, and consequently a powerful auxiliary in the production of melodious enunciation.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, and Tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, *Chemist, &c.*, No. 79, St. Paul's Church Yard, London. Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

Copy of a Letter from the late COLONEL HAWKER, (the well-known Author on "Guns and Shooting,")

Longparish House, near Winchester, Hants, October 21st, 1846.

SIR,—I cannot resist informing you of the extraordinary effect I have experienced by taking only *a few of your LOZENGES*. I had a cough for *several weeks*, that defied all that had been prescribed for me; and yet I got completely rid of it by taking about half a small box of your Lozenges which I find are the only ones that relieve the cough without deranging the stomach or digestive organs.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,
P. HAWKER.

To Mr. KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Church Yard.

☞ Agent for St. John—Messrs. CHUBB & Co.
For Fredericton—Mr. GALE, Druggist.
November 30, 1855. (8m.)

Trial Bottles, 25 Cents Only!
VERY LARGE "BOTTLES" 75 CENTS.

We assert with Confidence that—
J. RUSSELL SPALDING'S

ROSE MARY
AND CASTOR OIL

IS decidedly the nicest and best toilet article in the world for the hair. The ablest chemist who have examined it testify that as an agent for preserving the Hair and promoting its growth it surpasses any other article.

After a long series of experiments, Mr. SPALDING succeeded, by an intricate process, in freeing the Castor Oil used in this preparation from its *peculiar odor* and *all greasiness*, and imbuending it with the ROSEMARY, &c., in such manner as to form the cheapest and best *OIL OR WASH* Ever made, for which all who desire to preserve a good head of Hair until late in life, will be grateful.

The Sale of the Article has been Immense!
And its Success Astonishing—Use it if you wish.

1st. *To beautify* the hair.
2d. *To curl* the hair elegantly.
3d. *To remove dandruff effectually.*
4th. *To restore the hair to bald heads.*
5th. *To give the whiskers a beautiful appearance.*
6th. *To prevent the hair from falling off.*
7th. *To cure all diseases of the scalp.*
8th. *To dress false hair richly.*
9th. *To cure the headache.*
10th. *To kill hair dyers.*
11th. *To keep the hair from turning*
12th. *To dress children's hair beautifully, and lay the foundation for a good head of hair.*

13th. *If you do not wish to grease and soil the bonnet, caps, hat, pillow, and everything coming in contact with the hair, use SPALDING'S ROSEMARY, and be sure to get the Genuine of the manufacturer and proprietor.*

December, 1854.

J. RUSSELL SPALDING,
Chemist and Apothecary.

Wholesale and Retail Depot at No. 27, formerly 23, Tremont row, directly opposite the museum, Boston Mass.

All Genuine will have his Signature.

N. B.—Remarkable terms given to dealers, who buy to sell again, and no dealer should fail to have this GOOD AND STAPLE ARTICLE.

Caution.

Be sure you get the Genuine with the Signature of—J. RUSSELL SPALDING.

Sold in St. John by appointment by S. L. TILLEY, and THOS. WALKER & SON, who will supply Dealers on favourable Terms.
December 1, 1855. 1y.

THOMAS GOW,
Plumber and Gass Fitter,
NEXT ADJOINING Messrs. Lewis's Brick BUILDING,
WATER STREET.

HOUSE and SHIP WATER-CLOSETS; Hot Cold, and Shower BATHS; Forcing, Lifting, Common, and Engine PUMPS; SHIPS' SCUPPERS, &c. &c.—on the most approved principles LEAD PIPE of all sizes, and SHEET LEAD constantly on hand.

☞ LEAD BENDS made to order.
July 2, 1855. THOMAS GOW.

HORSE SHOEING.

[Shop one door north of the Country Market]

WILLIAM GABRIEL begs to Tender his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for the extensive patronage hitherto received from them; and he takes this method further to inform them that he is prepared at all times to execute orders in his line of business, in the best possible manner, and in the style that is most suitable to this Country.
January 20, 1854.

COPAL VARNISH.—Best English and American—For Sale at
JOHN KINNEAR'S,
August 17. Prince Street

Acoustic Instruments.
No Excuse for Deafness.

THE Subscribers have just received a varied assortment of the above, suited to assist the patient and impercetibly disguise the defect of deafness, in a manner strictly in accordance to the science of Acoustics.
June 15. FELLOWS & CO.

THE HOPE THAT BREATHES OF SPRING

Leaf by leaf the roses fall,
Drop by drop the spring runs dry.
One by one beyond recall,
Summer beauties fade and die;
But the roses bloom again,
And the Spring will gush anew,
In the pleasant April rain,
And the Summer's rain and dew.

So in the hours of deepest gloom,
When the springs of gladness fail,
And the roses in their bloom,
Droop like mildews wan and pale,
We shall find some hope that lies
Like a silent gem apart,
Hidden far from careless eyes,
In the garden of the heart.

Some sweet hope to gladness wed,
That will spring afresh and new;
When grief's winter shall have fled,
Giving place to sun and dew:
Some sweet hope that breathes of spring,
Through the weary time,
Budding for its blossoming,
In the spirit's silent clime.

Miscellaneous Selections.

EXTRAORDINARY PERSECUTION BY A WOMAN IN LOVE.—There are now, or were lately, in the Waterside, two persons, whose plot history is not unlike that of Jason and Medea, only the female party has none of that fell spirit of vengeance which burned in the bosom of the Colchian sorceress. Their names are James Connell and Bridget M'Guire; he a carpenter, and she, by courtesy, a spinster. To escape the persecution of her blandishments, he had to fly from place to place; and she, with the sure instinct of a southhound, has tracked him wherever he went, and insists that she shall have the beautitude of at least gazing on his face which, we may state, is not exactly that of an Endymion. This gazing, she declares is all that she wants, and maintains that there is no law to stand in the way of that enjoyment. The fatigue, privation, and grief which she has endured must have brought her to her grave had she not been sustained by her singular infatuation. The parties had lived together in the house of Connell's brother, in the parish of Creagh, County Limerick, where it is probable, they became mutually enamoured; but, at length he took French leave of her, and repaired to Newcastle-on-Tyne, whither she followed him and on their first interview she begged him only to allow her to study and dote on the lines of his countenance; but there being a passiveness in this very irreconcileable with his active habits, he again fled, and found refuge as he believed in Dublin. There also he was overtaken by his *inamorata*; and on the charge of being amorously stared at, he had her several times committed to prison, and once had her confined in the county lunatic asylum. Two years passed over in this manner, when there seemed to be a revival of affection on his part, for they went together to Liverpool, and there lodged in the same house. His former aversion returned however, and in the beginning of August last he fled to Derry, where, in a snug retreat in the Bogside he fondly hoped he would be secure from the lady's intrusion. Most fallacious that hope was! In a few days she appeared in his apartment, and, like Margaret's ghost commenced staring at her victim. He had had then employment at the new barracks; and as he went to and came from his work, she was never absent from his side, and when he was at his meals she sat at the table, with her eyes upraised to the cause of her enchantment, but never partook of the food which was before him. This mesmerising process has become intolerable to Mr. Connell, he applied to the Mayor for a summons against her, and having employed a professional gentleman to conduct the case, his fellow workmen clubbed their money to engage another for the defendant. The case was that he was nonsuited. He had removed from the Bogside, and taken lodgings in the Waterside, where both he and she have been nearly these three months on their usual terms of attraction on one side, and repulsion on the other. He allows her neither meat nor drink, nor does he pay for her lodgings; while her delight is to pass with him as he goes to and from his work—to sit outside his workshop when he is there, and when not admitted into his lodging along with him, to sit in the street opposite to it, which she often does for whole nights.

THE ENGLISH FIRE SIDE.—The warming principle of the open fire place, even in its present defective form, has great advantages over any system of closed stoves. The bright radiant heat from it fulfils in the best manner the object for which the closed fire is so defective. It is projected to any distance against the walls, floor and furniture, causing them secondarily to warm instead of chilling the air and ourselves. They become so many stoves of a gentle warmth, which cannot damage the air flowing by them. Of all these the carpet is, perhaps, the most perfect secondary stove, if the fender be not too high; and next to it may be the articles of furniture facing the fire. The radiant heat also supplies that really stock which it is desirable to have projected into our clothing before, and especially after, exposure to much cold or damp. Though habitually sitting over the fire is an excessive and unwholesome use of it, I cannot doubt the occasional roast at the fire is very beneficial, while, provided with this resource when chilly, we are enabled to reside in a much more cool and invigorating atmosphere than would otherwise answer. This habitual residence in a fresh atmosphere renders us much less chilly than our continental neighbours. Hence English men have not their sluggish aversion to go frequently out of doors during a winter's day, and are able, to their surprise, to ride in open vehicles in weather in which they would not attempt it without much more wrapping up. To this freshness of the air of our house, and to the activity and readiness to go out which it imparts, I have little hesitation in attributing, as the chief cause, the characteristic ruddiness of English children, and the lengthened period to which women here maintain their look.—*Medical Gazette.*

REVISION OF THE AUTHORIZED VERSION OF THE SCRIPTURES IN ENGLAND.—In the English Lower House of Convocation, Canon Selwyn has given notice of a motion to propose a petition to the Upper House, requesting his grace and their lordships to take into their consideration the subject of an address to the Crown, praying that her most gracious Majesty may be pleased to appoint a body of learned men, well skilled in the original language of the Holy Scriptures, to consider of such amendments of the authorized version as have been already proposed, and to receive suggestions from all persons who may be willing to offer them; to communicate with foreign scholars on difficult passages when it may be deemed advisable; to examine the marginal readings which appear to have been introduced into some additions since 1611; and to point out such words and phrases as have either changed their meaning or become obsolete in the lapse of time.

Why is a baker most improvident man? because he is always selling what he kneads himself.

EVENINGS WITH THE ROMANISTS.

WITH AN INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER ON THE MORAL RESULTS OF THE ROMISH SYSTEM. By the Rev. M. Hobart Seymour, M. A.—With Introductory Notice. By Stephen H. Tyng, D.D.—New York, 1856.

This is an American edition of a late English work, which has attracted a considerable share of popularity. It appears among us at a time when public feeling is excited to a very high pitch on the subject of which it treats; and, therefore, it is the more interesting. The object of the author is to present the various phases of Romanism, so as to show that it opposes less efficient checks to crime and immorality than the Church of England; and thence, as a sequence, that the introduction and encouragement of convents, nunneries and similar institutions, by the English people, is unadvisable and would be highly impolitic. As a member of the Church of England and officiating in its ministry, we might expect that he would look on Romanism from a Church of England point of view. Such is not, however, the case. There is a liberality and dispassionateness pervading every page that contrast favorably with any other publication on the same subject; and exhibit the author as a Christian of the right stamp, possessed of no bigotry and no intolerance towards his fellow creatures who differ with himself in matters of faith. It is a pleasure, amidst the spurious Christianity of our day, and the practical denial of its behests to turn to such a noble specimen of what should really form a standard example for those who, dignified by their position in the church, take an active participation in the great questions of Church rights and religious propagandism.

To those who agree with us, that reason is a more powerful weapon than violence, and that gentleness and a love of fair play reach the heart more readily than presumption and personal vulgarity, it will be evident, the cause of truth would have gained more, or, at least, would have suffered less, had the contest, on both sides of the Atlantic, during the last few years, touching Romanism, been characterised by some share of the true Christian spirit which is displayed in every page of the book on which we are now commenting.—The Reverend M. Hobart Seymour, a true Protestant and zealous Protestant missionary, details in a familiar and simple style the various incidents attending his labours in Ireland. At one time he is present at the performance of the ancient ceremony of what is called Canting a Corpse; explains all the circumstances attending it, and the impressions produced on his own mind by the spectacle. At another he is in earnest but friendly discussion with a young Roman Catholic teacher, on the respective merits of Protestant and Romish tenets. Next he accepts a challenge from a Roman Catholic priest to dispute the meaning of the phrase "Holy Catholic Church." Numerous incidents are thus related of his intercourse with parishioners and others, opposed to him in religious belief, at different times and places; and throughout the whole narrative the most genuine cordiality is represented as having subsisted between himself and those with whom he had occasion to exchange opposite arguments. His labours were consequently attended with a considerable share of success; and indeed so much was this the case that his conversation and company were solicited by individuals, families and coteries belonging to the Roman Catholic persuasion. No unfriendly disagreements seem to have marred the course of his missionary labors, and with respect to himself, personally, as an individual agent, employed in a good cause and a holy mission, he derived pleasure from the performance of duties which harrass others, similarly engaged, with annoyance and disquiet.

A comparison of these circumstances, with the agitation created in England about two years ago, and the state of public feeling among ourselves at the present time, goes a great way to prove that both there and here the most effectual means have been unintentionally used to increase the power and influence of the Roman Catholic hierarchy.—A better illustration of this fact may perhaps be furnished by a comparison of the different kinds of reception given by the Roman Catholic peasantry of Ireland, to Mr. Seymour who carried the olive branch, and to the one hundred clericle firebrands who entered Ireland as invaders and conquerors, determined to violate and trample down the traditionary relics of a simple and generous hearted people. The one was a welcome guest at the Roman Catholic hearth, wherever he went. The others were pelted and rejected as religious mountebanks; and defeated on all sides, were at last, forced to relinquish their unrighteous campaign. Now that prosecution by the civil power has been repudiated, and equality of religious rights has been acknowledged, violence can no longer accomplish the work which, under a former state of circumstances it was capable of doing. Those, therefore, who think to put down their religious opponents by popular agitation, and industriously prosecute that means to attain their object, may justly be regarded as the best friends of Romanism and the active promoters of its extension. They do not, in fact, consider the different class of circumstances under which they are acting. They keep before their minds the stake and pillory of former times; and forget or do not take into account, that there is now a middle class of liberal minded people, belonging to different communions which holds the scales of justice, and which other classes professing extreme or dominant views.—The violence of former times was not checked by reason. There was no control over popular fanticism; no means of palliating the strong and overbearing passions of those who sought to make converts by the rack and gibbet. But the days of religious persecution by the civil power are past and gone forever from British territory, and people ought to learn to disabuse their minds of old prejudices and to look on the condition of society now as completely altered.

It is admitted by the press of Canada that the influence of the Church of Rome is on the increase. If so, to what cause are we to impute [illegible] It is because or [illegible] ed is the primary and [illegible] cal cause. It must be sought, as in England, in the sympathy created, among the intelligent and liberal portions of all classes, to protect the persecuted from oppression. It must be sought, in that noble sentiment, exercised by every one whose moral sense is not blunted by interest or perverted motives, which protects the weak against the strong. For a practical illustration of this fact let us take two cases and compare them. The result will show that conciliation and reason and charity make friends; whereas, persecution raises up a host of enemies in the camp of the persecutors, hostile to themselves. The first is that of the Reverend Mr. Armour, whose rule of action, told by himself, and whose conciliatory practice, as a Protestant missionary, insured him a welcome reception among the Roman Catholic peasantry of Ireland. It is as follows:

"It must not for a moment be supposed that I charge the Church of Rome with avowedly countenancing vice or immorality. She does neither the one nor the other, and I know of few things I would deprecate more distinctly, than being thought to give currency to such an accusation. The charge which I do bring against her is totally different from this. It is, that whereas all religions, whether true or false, Jewish, Christian Mahommedan, Pagan, and all Churches whether Roman, Greek or Protestant, impose certain restraints, more or less strong on vice or immorality, and offer some principles more or less efficacious to protect against temptation; those restraints and those principles which the Church of Rome offers are weaker than those of other churches. I do not charge her with countenancing vice, but I do charge her with placing weaker restraints upon temptation. I do not accuse her with encouraging immorality, but I do accuse her of advancing weaker principles, as a protection in the time of temptation."

"In all conversations with true hearted and earnest members of the Church of Rome, it is of importance to avoid a tone or spirit of controversy—not avoiding the discussion of essential differences, but discussing them, as far as possible, in a noncontroversial manner. We too often seek for some point in dispute—seize it with avidity, and in a pugnacious spirit we proceed to argue which is right and which is wrong. The tendency of this is to alienate rather than unite men. It would be infinitely better in every way, and far more successful, if we sought rather some point on which we are sure to be in accord—to commence the conversation, not on points on which we are at issue, and which would at once awaken a spirit of resistance, but on principles that are common to both churches. This process leads to a kindlier tone, and a more free and frank expression of the inner feelings. It tends to establish confidence, and when once this is established, there will be little difficulty in laying down some broad principles on which any arguments may afterwards be based. A wise controversialist will always use such admitted principle—such acknowledged truth as the right arm of his after discussion."

Here, in the first place, there is no insulting charge preferred against the Church of Rome.—She errs, but not intentionally. No wrong motives are imputed. What errors there are, have grown with time and are confirmed by a long usage; and therefore, are less the result, perhaps, of choice than of an established system that cannot easily be remodelled. The recommendation that follows, as to the method to be adopted in conversation, so as to avoid giving offence, is certainly, when observed, the surest way to gain access to the mind of any one, if it is desired to do so for the purpose of enrichening, what may be conceived to be, his unorthodox opinions or faith. In his own experience Mr. Seymour was successful. He tells us that he was listened to particularly, and that he never wanted for Roman Catholic hearers.

Compare this with the proceedings of a knot of individuals in Toronto and elsewhere, known by the name of the Protestant Alliance; and with the proceedings of public meetings, attended by Protestants, in various sections of the Province. We might select one specimen of the language made use of on these occassions, as much and as often by clergymen as by others; but in doing so we would be particularizing what has a general character and belongs more properly to the common tenor of what are called Protestant demonstrations. But everybody has seen the infamous placards repeatedly pasted on the streets and public thoroughfares. Everybody has read the anti-papery appeals in certain Protestant journals. And no one can be ignorant of the nature of the inflamatory harangues, and the low epithets and personal insults wantonly and deliberately and repeatedly directed, not only against Romanism and its particular tenets but, against the Roman Catholics of Canada as a body and against the more prominent functionaries of the Roman Catholic Church of this Province. What is the consequence of this inconsiderate and mad proceeding. First, the Protestants become divided. One portion sympathizing and siding with the Roman Catholics, because the case is considered as one of persecution. Another portion becomes indifferent because the protestant warfare is considered to spring from political party motives. So that the Protestant Alliance and the auxiliary Protestant agencies which remain to do the Protestant fighting, really dwindle down to a fraction; greater in name than in any power it has to accomplish a Protestant object. But in the mean time, and it is a circumstance which requires to be well considered, the adherents of the Church of Rome, for purpose of defence, organize themselves so as to be united. Formerly they mixed and participated in the business of the Province, without reference to religious distinctions; and were to be seen at the hustings voting disinterestedly, and uninfluenced by any religious bias. Then, again, a sense of injury nerves the injured to seek and get redress. This is a natural effect, which has its origin in a natural law by which all men are equally impelled. The adherents of the Church of Rome have, therefore, now, an organization for defence, which they had not before, and would not have dreamed of having; and are possessed, consequently of a power which, with the existing divisions in the Protestant ranks, they will be able to retain, despite the clamour of the small but unscrupulous faction which has been the occassion of producing this result.

[illegible]