SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1847.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 11. "Free Trade, Free Populous, and Mirthful." Number 20.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DUNCAN & Co., at their office in the brick building corner of Prince William and Church streets.

TERMS—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

Any person forwarding the names of six responsible subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.

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

All letters, communications, &c., must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid; except at the option of the publisher.

Weekly Almanack.

Jan.		h.	Sun. s.	Mons h.	w.
13	Saturday,	7	23 4	38 Sets.	10 46
17	Sunday,	7	23 4	39 5	56 11 33
18	Monday,	7	21 4	39 7	14 0 18
19	Tuesday,	7	20 4	40 8	26 1 2
20	Wednesday,	7	19 4	41 9	38 1 46
21	Thursday,	7	18 4	42 10	48 2 34
22	Friday,	7	17 4	43 11	56 3 16

New Moon 16th., 8h. 5m. evening.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership hitherto existing between the Subscribers, under the style and firm of SUMMERS & HICKS, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment to JOSEPH SUMMERS, who is duly authorized to receive the same; and also to settle all accounts against the said Firm. JOSEPH SUMMERS, NATHANIEL HICKS.

Saint John, N. B. 19th Nov. 1846.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public generally, that he intends continuing the business at the same stand. JOSEPH SUMMERS.

☞ DISSOLUTION.

THE Term of Copartnership existing between the subscribers, under the Firm of T. L. NICHOLSON & CO., terminating on the 31st day of December, 1846, will on that day expire.

All Persons having demands against the said Firm, are requested to hand them in at their office. Nelson street, for settlement; and all Persons indebted to them, are called upon to make early payments. T. L. NICHOLSON, J. T. HAMM.

St. John, 11th December, 1846

Pine and Spruce Scantling WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to contract for Two Thousand tons of Pine and Two thousand tons of Spruce.

SCANTLING,

from fourteen to fifteen inches square, in lengths of twenty feet and upwards, to be delivered this autumn or next spring. Parties wishing to contract in the whole or part of the above can obtain further particulars on application to

THOMAS CORAM.

Aug. 7. or J. C. LITTLEHALE, Carleton.

A Wholesale Confectioner and Lozenge Manufacturer.

A. MARTIN begs to remind his Wholesale Customers that he has always on hand a large Stock of CONFECTIONS and LOZENGES of first rate quality, which he will sell at moderate prices, at his Establishment, in Prince William street, a few doors South of the Bank of New Brunswick, same side. May 23.

THE HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

OFFERS to insure every description of property against loss or damage by Fire, on reasonable terms. This company has been doing business for more than twenty-five years, and during that period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured in any instance to resort to a court of justice.

The Directors of the company are Eliphalet Terry, James H. Wolfe, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, junr.; Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntingdon, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward. ELIPHALET TERRY, President. JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary.

The subscriber having been duly appointed as Agent for the above company, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire for all descriptions of property in this city and throughout the Province on reasonable terms. Conditions made known, and every information given on application to JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st March, 1844.

Minerva Life Assurance Company. King William street, London.

ALL Persons insured at the above Office, are requested to take Notice, that in future no Extra Premium will be charged on their Policies for residence in British North America, as heretofore; nor will such Extra Premium be charged on any Assurance hereafter effected. All applications for assurance to be made to

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO., Agents for New Brunswick.

Medical referee, JOHN PADDOCK, Esq., M.D.

January 30, 1846.

Commercial HOTEL, Head of King street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public, that he has taken the house in Lemon's row, lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Fairbanks, as a Hotel. The subscriber has spared no pains in getting up a well furnished house, and trusts that the accommodation he intends to afford, will merit a share of public patronage.

The Stables are large and commodious, and have been thrown open, finished and furnished in a superior style.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore received, the subscriber pledges himself that no effort on his part shall be spared to render the stay of those who may favor the "Commercial" pleasant and agreeable. The travelling Public and others are respectfully invited to call and make trial for themselves.

Families visiting this city can always be accommodated with Private Rooms, &c. &c.

Commodious stabling for Horses, and a superior hostler always in attendance.

ROBERT WETMORE, Proprietor.

10th July.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public generally that he has a few good HORSES and CARRIAGES, which he will let on very reasonable terms, at his stable in Charlotte Street, opposite V. C. Tucker's Store. All letting for business or pleasure dispensed with on the Sabbath, (except in cases of emergency). No charge for Sunday to those wishing to spend that day with their friends out of the City, leaving on Saturday, and returning on Monday. The patronage of all who approve of the above, will be gratefully received.

GEORGE N. ROBINSON.

St. John, N. B., July 17, 1845.

Cabinet and Upholstery WAREHOUSE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the premises formerly occupied by the late Joshua Hudson, in Princess street, where he has fitted up a shop, together with a FURNITURE WAREROOM, and will be most happy to receive orders in his line, which will be executed at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ FUNERALS carefully attended to, and charges moderate.

ROBERT KIMPSON.

WANTED—One good Cabinet Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. R. K.

14th August, 1846.

Coffin Warerooms.

Second door North Trinity Church, Germain street, St. John, N. B.

THE subscriber would beg leave to acquaint the public, that he keeps constantly on hand MADE COFFINS, of every size and quality, which will be sold at very reduced prices, from what has been formerly charged in this City, and as the subscriber has spared no pains in getting up a well finished article, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ A Hearse may be obtained on application as above.

August 14. M. N. POWERS.

LUMBER.

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their Lumber Yards, Nelson street, and Lower Cove Market Wharf:

500M. feet Clear and Seasoned Pine LUMBER.
500M. " second quality ditto.
300M. " third quality ditto.

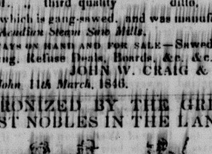
All of which is gang-sawed, and was manufactured at the Acadian Steam Saw Mills.

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE—Sawed Laths, Scantling, Refuse Deals, Boards, &c. &c.

JOHN W. CRAIG & CO.

Saint John, 11th March, 1846.

PATRONIZED BY THE GREATEST NOBLES IN THE LAND.



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Extraordinary Cure of a Case ABANDONED BY Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College and Charing Cross Hospitals.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

Wm. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April, 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure elsewhere, deponent sought relief at the three following hospitals:—King's College Hospital in May for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing cross Hospital at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's where, sir BARNSBY COOPER and other medical officers of the establishment had told deponent that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM. The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician, of Guy's, who on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "I am utterly at a loss what to do for you; but here is half a-sovereign; go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases." You can let me see you again." This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a perfect cure effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astonished and delight-"ed, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive "it would be without your arm. I can only com-"pare this cure to a charm!!"

Sworn at the Mansion-house of the city of London, this 5th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.

Before me, JOHN PIRIE, Mayor.

IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, sore Nipples Stones and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles; the Pills, in all the above cases ought to be used with the Ointment; as by the means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bites of most Insects, Sand flies, Chiego-foot, Yawns, and Coco-bay.

Burns, scalds, chilblains, chapped Hands and Lips, also Bummes and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

The Pills are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In nervous affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and ought to be used by all.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.—Sold at PETERS & TILLEY'S, No. 1, King street, St. John, N. B.

Miscellany.

EXPLOITS OF LITERATURE.—Whether for good or for evil, literature is a mighty thing. Centuries are its days, and the universe is its sphere of action. Has not Louis Philippe trembled at the fitful eloquence of even the Abbe de Lamennais? and if many hearts still throb in France, at the memory of Napoleon, may you not thank or blame Beranger? It is the writers on political economy who have repealed the Corn Laws. Jeremy Collier drove obscenity and profaneness from the English stage. Cobbett and Moore did as much as any men, though indirectly, for Catholic Emancipation. Butler, by his "Hudibras," extinguished the influence of the Puritans, many years before such a consummation could otherwise have been possible. The *Nation* newspaper has created Young Ireland; Gioberti has created Young Italy; D'israeli, Young England; perhaps, Newman, and Faber, and the Tractarians, were the first; all men of letters alike. The Encyclopædists wrote down the crown of France, and the King of France, and the kingdom of France, and Kings and Kingdoms far and near; and very law of God, for a time. Napoleon, who made the world tremble at his name, trembled at that of the woman, Madame de Stael. Chateaubriand has done more than even time has done for the great religious revival throughout France. A short treatise of St. Bernard, created so burning a phrenzy, all over Europe, in favour of the then newly arisen order of the Knights Templars, that they became at once more powerful than many mighty kingdoms. Literature had been able to do these wonders. In Russia the iron arm of the powers that be, fears no opposition, excepting only the opposition of a free press. With that opponent, it declines to do battle. The free author exists not in the land; his voice is mute. That voice is carefully stifled, which, if it were once suffered to be heard not ukases, nor the knout, nor the sharpness of the sword, nor all the fury of authority, armed with faggot and flame, could prevent from shattering the fabric of unholy tyranny, even as the sound of a mighty organ might shake into pieces a castle of cards. The successful man of letters is, indeed, a man of power.—*Dolman's Magazine.*

THE CAMEL AND THE NEEDLE'S EYE.—Lord Nugent in his recent publication "Lands Classical and Sacred," has given an application of the words which at once proves the fitness of the expression for the object our Saviour had in view. Lord Nugent describes himself as about to walk out of Hebron through the large gate, when his companions seeing a train of camels approaching desired him to go through "the eye of the needle:" another way, the small side gate. This his lordship conceived to be a common expression, and explanatory of our Saviour's words—for, he adds "the sumpter camel cannot pass through unless with great difficulty, and stripped of his load, his trappings, and his merchandise."

CALIFORNIA AND NEW MEXICO.—The conquest of California and New Mexico extends the boundary of the United States on the west coast from the 42d to the 32d parallel of latitude. In 1836 the United States territories were 1,407,000,000 acres the Mexican, 1,081,600,000. Now 502,236,150 acres are taken from Mexico and added to the United States, and the addition of 32,000,000 acres, which Britain has obtained by the settlement of the Oregon question, has made a great alteration in the relative power of the countries. The United States now possess 1,878,236,160 acres, or 2,934,744 square miles; the Mexicans have 579,363,840 acres; Russia has 480,000,000 acres; and Central America, 118,040,000 acres. Estimating California to contain 100,000, and New Mexico 200,000, an union of a population of 200,000 souls has been effected, the greater part of whom are Indians. The "New York Sun," says, "that California contains valuable mines of coal, iron, zinc, gold, and quicksilver; but for agricultural and grazing purposes its importance has been overrated, the protracted draughts of summer having thus far baffled the skill of the American people."

SUCH A GOOD 'EX.—A sailor in the pit of the theatre, on looking over his playbill discovered that an interval of thirty years is supposed to occur between the 1st and 2nd acts.—Taking this as a strange of fact, and not as a draft on his imagination, he got on his carpenter at the end of the first act, and left the pit, saying, 'very few of the audience will probably live to see the end of the play.'

Why may carpenters reasonably believe there is no such thing as stone?—Because they never *saw it.*

Speaking of the Telegraph sending news westward in advance of sunrise, two honest Hibernians "let on" yesterday, opposite the wires at the Astor House, somewhat as follows: "Terrence," said one to his friend, with a knowing grin, "isn't this a wonderful discovery of Misther Morse." The other, shaking his head, replied, "Aye Pathrick, but it's a blasfamious invention." "But sure, Terrence the merchants says it helps commerce." "Helps the divil!" rejoined Terence. "Why Pathrick, Misther Morse is a witch barring the fact he isn't a woman. Didn' he tell them at Washington about the battle of Mounteray thra wakes afore hand, and when General Taylor sent to tell Mr. Polk how he licked the Mexicans in September, they towld the man as fetched the news that he was two late for they'd heard of it by Tilgraph the month afore! I tell ye Pathrick, the Tilgraph's horrible, it is or my name's not Maloney. It's agin all nature. There's no knowin what it'll do next, for Misther Morse is deuced sly. Only think, Pathrick, if the Tilgraph should slander my characthur, by telling them in Auld Ireland, just a month afore-hand, that Terence Malony, was as dead as a door nail!" Och! sure it's a dangerous invention! Terance, that's a fact.—*New York Sun.*

HANDSOME MEN.—One of our exchanges contains the following sensible remarks relating to handsome men:—"If you are ever threatened with a *handsome man* in the family, just take a clothes pounder while he's yet in the bud, and batter his nose to a pummice. From some cause or other, handsome men are, invariably, asses; they cultivate their hair and complexion so much, that they have no time to think of their brains. By the time they reach thirty, their heads and hands are equally soft. Again we say, if you wish to find an intellectual man, just look for one with a face so rough that you might use it for a nutmeg grater.

LIQUID MALT AND HOPS.—We have been favoured with a specimen of the liquid malt, for the manufacture of which a patent has been taken out, and we understand it will be extensively offered to the public in March. If the anticipations of the patentee are carried out, this will be the commencement of a new era in brewing, as the use of a new article will render mashing and boiling unnecessary.—The liquid malt, mixed with water at the proper temperature, will make a wort ready for fermenting and barrelling in less than one hour; and as there is we are told no waste, a cheap wort and beer for the smallest family will be readily obtained. "Brewing will," says our informant, "henceforward be as easily accomplished as tea making, and the strength of the wort as easily regulated. This speculation leads to a vast increase in the consumption of barley, as the "luxury of new wort may now be had at sea, and the liquid malt, highly concentrated, may be imported at little risk and small cost."—*Norfolk Chronicle.*

THE CONSEQUENCES OF SMOKING.

The wide-spread habit of smoking has not yet had due medical attention paid to it and its consequences. It is only by two or three years' observations that Dr. Laycock had become fully aware of the great changes induced in the system by the abuse of tobacco, and of the varied and obscure forms of disease to which especially excessive smoking gave origin. He proceeded to state some of them as they were met with in the pharyngical mucous membrane, the stomach, the lungs, the heart, the brain, and the nervous system. The tobacco consumed by habitual smokers varied from half an ounce to twelve ounces per week, the usual quantity from two to three ounces. Inveterate cigar smokers will consume from four to five dozen per week.

The first morbid result is an inflammatory condition of the mucous membrane of the lips and the tongue; then the tonsils and pharynx suffer—the mucous membrane becoming dry and congested. If the throat be examined well, it will be found slightly swollen, with congested veins meandering over the surface, and here and there a streak of mucus. Action ascends upwards into the posterior nares, and there is a discharge from the upper part of the pharynx, irritation is felt within the anterior nares. The eye becomes affected with heat, slight redness, lachrymation, and a peculiar spasmodic action of the orbicularis muscle, experienced rather with intolerance of light on awakening from sleep in the morning. The frontal sinuses do not escape, but there is a heavy dull ache in their region.

Descending down the alimentary canal we come to the stomach, where the results, in extreme cases, are symptoms of gastritis. Pain, tenderness, and constant sensation of sickness and desire to expectorate, belong to this affection.

The action of the heart and lungs is impaired by the influence of the narrotic on the nervous system: but a morbid state of the larynx, trachea, and lungs result from the direct action of the smoke.—The voice is observed to be rendered hoarser, and with a deeper tone. Sometimes a short cough results; and a case of ulceration of the cartilages of the larynx came under the doctor's notice. The patient was a slave to the habit, that he hardly ever had a pipe out of his mouth. Similar sufferings have been caused by similar practices in other instances.

Another form is a slight tickling low down in the pharynx or trachea; and the patient coughs or rather hawks up, a grumous looking blood. It is so alarming as to be mistaken for pulmonary hæmoptysis.

The action of tobacco smoking on the heart is depressing; and some individuals who feel it in this organ more than others complain of an uneasy sensation about the left nipple—a distressing feeling not amounting to faintness, but allied to it.—The action of the heart is observed to be feeble and irregular. An uneasy feeling is also experienced in or beneath the pectoral muscles, and oftener on the right side than on the left.

On the brain the use of tobacco appears to diminish the rapidity of cerebral action, and check the flow of ideas through the mind. It differs from opium and henbane, and rather excites to wakefulness like green tea, than composes to sleep—induces a dreaminess which leaves no impression on the memory, leaving a great susceptibility, indicated by a trembling of the hands and irritability of temper. Such are secondary results of smoking. So are blackness of the teeth and gum-leads; there is also a sallow paleness of the complexion, an irresoluteness of disposition, a want of life and energy, and, in common smokers who do not drink, a tendency to pulmonary phthisis.

"Smoking to excess is another source of immense evil in the backwoods. A man accustomed only to a cigar gets at last accustomed to the lowest and vilest of tobacco. I used to laugh at some of my friends in Seymour, when I saw them with a broken tobacco-pipe stuck in the ribband of their straw hats. These were men who had paraded in their day the shady side of Pall Mall. They found a pipe a solace, and cigars were not to be had for love or money. 'Why do you not put your pipe at least out of sight?' said I. 'It is the Seymour arms crest,' responded my good natured gentleman farmers, 'and we wear it accordingly.' Smoking all day, from the hour of rising, is, I sincerely believe, more injurious to the nerves than hard drinking. It paralyses exertion. I never saw an Irish labourer, with his end on his pipe, mounting a ladder, but I was sure to discover that he was an idler. I never had a groom that smoked much, who took proper care of my horses; and I never knew a gentleman seriously addicted to smoking, who cared much for anything beyond self."—*Literary Gazette.*

THE FORTUNES OF TORLOGH O'BRIEN, A TALE OF THE WAR OF KING JAMES. Part 8.

This is one of the best written and most spirit stirring of the works which are now attracting so much attention from the reading public. It is full of incident and exciting situation, and well deserves the encouragement which it receives. We extract the comical, though rather wire drawn, story of Tim Dwyer as to some supernatural visitations which had come within his knowledge:—*Liverpool Mail.*

SUPERNATURAL VISITATIONS.

'I never seen a banshee myself,' said Tim Dwyer, stealing an onward glance at the old tower which sheltered them, and at the same time interrupting a thrilling silence which had followed the tale just concluded by the venerable butler; 'an' with the help of God I hope I never will, though my grandmother's aunt—rest her soul—at the time when old Peg O'Neil died—that was the publican's mother-in-law—heard it the whole night long keenin' and crying on the top iv the house just for the world like a pair iv cats id be tarin' the pinddins out iv one another—the cross iv Christ about us.'

'Ay, ay,' said the butler, solemnly, shaking his head, 'that's the way with them, one time singing an' another time crying—sometimes like one thing and sometimes like another.'

'No being up to them—no being up to them,' threw in Goslin, gloomily; 'but we've no sich things in England,' he added briskly.

'Nor no witches nor sperits neither—I suppose no more nor toads an' serpents, as I said before,' said Tim Dwyer, with careless sarcasm, and a nudge to the butler.

'There's witches in more places nor England, and there's no location but what has ghostesses, more or less,' retorted Goslin.

'There's more sperits heard tell of, than seen,' said Dwyer, over whom a sense of uneasiness and awe was gradually stealing; 'I'll tell you a story if you'll punish that was fractened beyant all nuffin'—an' bad luck to the sperit that was in it, good or bad, afther all.'

Accordingly Tim having re-adjusted the disposition of his limbs for greater ease, and wound himself up for an effort of recollection, proceeded in these terms:—

'It was in the little village iv Ballaymaquinlan it happened, about twinty years ago, last Candlemas, in thim times there was a farmer livin' there, an his name was Paddy Morgan, an' by the same token black Paddy was the name they christened an' him, for he was a rale nigger, an' a bad member all him—an' there was not a respickable man in the parish, barrin three white rabbits he kep' in a wire cage, along the rest if the poultry, in the back yard, id hee seen spakin' to him, an' no wan else; but thim was uncommon fond iv him surely, an' in that degree it was commonly conseived among the neighbours, that it wasn't rabbits at all. God bless us, but the spirits of his three brothers that was in it; but at any rate, in the middle iv all his divilment, he tuck the fever at last, on Monday mornin', an' before Thursday he was in glory, an' the divil a one could deny he deserved it—the villian iv the world. Well, he was buried, in course, in the church yard iv Ballaymaquinlan, an' though he had but few relations an' no friends, the wake an' the berrin' was as phasant if he had them to no end. Well, there was two boys in thim days livin' in the town, an' divil such a pair of rogues was in the seven parishes, there was no sort iv description iv schamin' an' plandherin' an' humbuggin', but they wor up to it. Nothin' was beyant them; begorra there wasn't the like if them in Ireland's ground—an' they were sworn friends in the bargain—an' comrades together in all sorts of villany. Whatever the one was for, the other never said agin it. Larry, the miller, that owned the flour mills, was one iv them, and sportin' Terence, the dannin' master, was th' other. a rale pair iv schamers. Well, it happened on the night afther black Paddy Morgan was buried, the two iv them had a plan laid out together. For sure, a Terence having a cousin by the mother's side, that was goin' to give a christenin' and she bein' a favourite iv his own, he thought he could not do less than to give her a present—an' havin' nothin' else iv his own convenient at the time, he thought the best thing he could do, was just to give her one iv the neighbour's sheep; an' when he told Larry, the miller, 'begorra' says Larry, for he was a gineroous chap too, 'begorra' says he, 'I don't mind if I give her black Paddy's three white rabbits into the bargain,' says he, an so, without more ado, they planned to meet at the church door, where there was a little scart iv a shed goin' in, as soon as the sheep an' the rabbits id be stole that night. Well, sure enough Larry, the miller, got having so far to go, nor such a troublesome job as sportin' Terence, was the first iv the two at the place iv meetin', an' down he sits an the bench, an, claps the cage with the rabbits in it on the ground close opposite to where he was sittin' while he'd be takin' a shough iv the pipe.

'Well, he was not there long, when who should he comin' up to the church, to get out the customs an' usual, to give them an air iv the fire, but the sexton, Tim Bryan, himself thinkin' all the way iv him, 'no wan in the world but black Paddy Morgan, that he buried the same mornin', an' thrombin' in his very skin every step—an' as he was comin' up to the porch, sure enough, what did he see, but black Paddy's three white rabbits in the cage, right at the step iv it, skippin' and jumpin' about like mad: so wid that he stops short, an' he blesses himself as well as he could—an' before he half finished it, Larry, never thinkin' but all was quiet outside, lets a cry, never thinkin' but all was quiet outside, lets a cry, never thinkin' but all was quiet outside, lets a c