St. John Chronicle

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

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THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE

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

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Mutual Insurance Company.

Joseph Fairweather, Esquire, President.
J. W. Lawrence, Zebedee Ring, S. L. Tilley, S. K. Foster, } Directors.
J. M. Robinson, Esquire, Solicitor.
Isaac Woodward, Esquire, Secretary.
Application for Insurance against Fire to be made at the Office of the Secretary, Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street.

THOMAS GOW,
Plumber and Gass Fitter,
NEXT ADJOINING MERRITT'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, 1852. THOMAS GOW.

SPRING IMPORTATION.—Assorted Crates.—250 assorted Crates EARTHENWARE, selected and packed suitable for country trade, and guaranteed free from Breakage—offered very low for Cash, by FRANCIS CLEMENTSON,
April 26 Dock-street.

DOOLEY'S
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Post Office Building, State Street, Boston.
Terms—ONE DOLLAR per day.

CHARLES W. WELDON,
Attorney at Law & Notary Public
OFFICE—Over Messrs. Ranney, Sturdee & Co. Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.
May 28, 1852.

SOAP & CANDLE
MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS,
West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 29.

WASHING POWDERS.—Received per Packet Liberia, and sold at one sixth the usual price, by
April 14. FELLOWS & CO.

English Wrought Nails,
By the John Barbour, &c. for sale.
152 KEGS, consisting of Four, Six, Eight, Ten and Twenty-penny Rose and Clasp Head;
Of Five and Six-penny Ox,
Nine and Ten-penny Horse,
One and 3-4 to 2 1-2 inch Boat Nails,
Sheating Nails,
Four and a half inch Spikes.
March 9. JOHN KINNEAR.

JUST RECEIVED and For Sale—15 doz. Cane and Wood Seat CHAIRS.
GEORGE NIXON,
April 27. Prince Wm.-street.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE—400 lbs. of Extra Goose FEATHERS; 500 do.; Russian do.;
3 new and handsome Patterns of Cloth Paper HANGINGS.
April 13. GEORGE NIXON.

FASHIONS—Spring 1855.—Now opened, ex Graveland, the new Spring Style of French Satin HATS. For Sale by
March 23. LOCKHART & CO.

WROUGHT NAILS.—Just arrived by the Ship John Barbour—64 Packages, consisting of 6dy., 8dy., 10dy., and 20dy. Board NAILS; Fourpenny, 5dy., and 6dy. Ox NAILS; Ninepenny and 10dy. Horse NAILS. For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
January 5. Prince Wm.-street.

JOHN KINNEAR,—Prince Wm. Street,—Is receiving, just landing, and for Sale—50 Kegs Cut NAILS; 4 Bales Taper CORKS; 5 Barrels Crushed SUGAR; 3 Barrels FLUID; 5 3 Tierces RICE; 18 Dozen assorted CHAIRS.
March 23.

Paris Gloves.
OPENED this day, ex Steamer Africa, direct from Paris:—
Gent's Black French Kid GLOVES;
" Colored " " " "
Ladies' " " " "
☞ Warranted the best made.
Gent' best India Rubber BRACES;
Girls' Fancy Straw HATS. For sale retail only.
LOCKHART & CO.,
May 4. King street.

India Rubber Boots & Shoes.
Received on Consignment from the Manufacturers:
110 CASES Ladies, Gents' and Children's Rubber Over SHOES.
The above are warranted to be of the best quality, and will be sold lower than any ever offered to the public.
Ladies Metallic RUBBERS, price 4s.;
Gents' do. ditto, " 4s 6d.
A credit of three Months will be given on all purchasers over £15. B. O'BRIEN.
"Waverley House," King Street.
P. S.—Also a large assortment of leather Goods. January 5.

Assorted Crates of Earthenware.
75 CRATES Assorted EARTHENWARE; packed to suit the Country trade, guaranteed free from breakage, offered low, for sale by
FRAS. CLEMENTSON.
September 14. 29, Dock Street.

CODFISH.—Just received—200 Quintals of large and small CODFISH, equal to last.
JOHN MARVEN.
September 14. Ward street

S. K. FOSTER'S
Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store.
Foster's Corner Germain Street.
NEW SUMMER BOOTS AND SHOES,
Just received per steamer America.

LADIES' Fashionable Bootees—Satin Seams; Ladies' Summer London Boots and Shoes; Misses', Girls', and Children's Boots and Shoes of all the newest and most fashionable styles; Ladies' Satin, French Kid and Enamelled Boots, Shoes and Slippers;
Gentlemen's, Boys' and Youths' Boots & Shoes of every quality and style;
House Slippers, at 2s. 6d. a pair;
Patent Boots, at 5s. 6s. and 6s. 6d.;
An almost endless variety of cheap Boots, and Shoes.
N.B.—Orders from all parts of the Province will receive prompt attention.
June 12. S. K. FOSTER.

NEW GOODS.
SEARS' BRICK BUILDING, NORTH SIDE OF KING STREET.
Wholesale and Retail Clothing and Outfitting Establishment.
R. HUNTER,
HAVING completed his Spring importations, respectfully solicits a call from intending purchasers—previous to their buying elsewhere—feeling confident that on examination his Stock will prove to be superior and the prices much lower than similar goods can be had at any other Establishment in the City.
The Clothing having been all made up on the premises on the most advantageous terms cannot fail in giving satisfaction. The Stock comprises a general assortment of—
BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, VESTINGS,
CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS,
Goodyears' Patent India Rubber Coats, Capes and Leggins, Hats, Gloves, &c.
Gents' Furnishing Goods, such as Shirts, Collars, Fronts, Hdkfs, Stocks, Ties, Umbrellas, Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Valises, &c.
☞ Gents who would prefer selecting the Cloth can have their Garments made to order in the most fashionable style, by the best of workmen and at the shortest notice.
No second price—all Goods marked in plain figures.
R. HUNTER.

We have obtained the Victory.
KENNAY & SCHERNER,
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 4-3 Octave 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.

JOHN HARRY,
Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver
North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few doors below the Waverley House.
MANUFACTURER of all kinds Silver Plate viz: Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons; Forks, Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.; also, Silver Cups of different patterns, which he will furnish Cheaper than any other House in the City. The above work is warranted to be made of Sterling Silver, and for neatness of style and superiority of finish challenges competition.
JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.
All Kinds of Engraving neatly executed.
Traders, Pedlers, and others furnished with plain Gold Finger RINGS cheaper than can be imported, in all cases punctuality may be relied on. Cash and the highest price given for Old Silver.

OYSTERS, Fresh and Good.
First Come! First Served!!
RECEIVED from Boston per steamer Admiral—A few Barrels of excellent OYSTERS, which will be served up in any style to suit customers, at the American Oyster Saloon, Water street.
☞ MEALS served up at all hours of the day and evening, by JAMES KENNEY,
June 8. Water-street.

RECEIVED,—Per Late Arrivals from Great Britain and United States—1 package White and Black Mineral Draw Knobs; Sink Traps; Pig Troughs; Clamps; Jackscrews; Open and round Spouts for Chain Pumps; Zinc Tubing for Chain Pumps; Force Pumps; Dasher Leather; Fig'd Drill; Brass Keys for Mortice and Rim Locks; Shutter Screws; Loose Joint Buts; Tire Benders; Store Trucks; Washita Oil Stones; Razor Strops, &c.
June 22.—3i. JAS. N. C. BLACK.

MONEY WANTED.—I want to sell for money, 1 hhd. Cuba SUGAR, 4 brls. PORK, and 9 boxes No. 1 Cavendish TOBACCO—duty paid. Price nominal.
ALEXANDER A. COUGHLAN,
March 23. No. 5, Prince Wm. Street.

NOTICE.
THE Copartnership hitherto existing on the North Market Wharf, under the title of Lawrence & McIntosh, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ALSO—The Copartnership heretofore existing in Dock Street, in the name of John C. McIntosh & Co., is likewise this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due will be settled by A. W. Lawrence.
A. W. LAWRENCE,
JOHN C. McINTOSH.
September 4.

The business heretofore carried on by J. C. McIntosh & Co., will in future be conducted by the subscriber, who is prepared to supply the public at the shortest notice with any quantity of SHIP BREAD, Fine Biscuit, &c. &c.
September 4.—4i. JOHN C. McINTOSH.

To Close up Small Lots.
LOT Superior Linnen COATS, only 5s.;
1 Lot Boys do. do. 3s. 4d.;
1 Lot Men's Black Alpaca COATS, only 12s. 6d.;
" " Mixed do. do., " 10s. 6d.;
" " Black Russell Cord do., " 11s. 3d.;
GRANITE HALL,
June 1. No. 1 Dock-street.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS AND OINTMENT—Just received and for sale by
October 28, 1853. FELLOWS & CO.

TREENAILS.—40,000 Hackmatack TREENAILS, from 18 to 30 inch, in store and for sale (September 14.) G. M. BURNS.

NEW GOODS AT THE [illegible]
COMMERCE HOUSE,
KING STREET.
October 2nd, 1854.
HORSFALL & SHERATON
Have received per Steamers "CANADA," and "NIAGARA," and Packet Ships David G. Fleming, "John Barbour," "John Bunyan," and "Joseph Tarratt:"
101 Packages of English and French Goods,
Being a part of their extensive purchases for the Fall and Winter, and comprising a good assortment of every description of
WOOLENS, LINENS, COTTONS, SILKS, Furs, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, and Smallwares, WARES of every description are offered to Wholesale Buyers at the lowest rates, and most favourable terms.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.
NEW STYLES.—Oct. 2nd, 1854.
HORSFALL & SHERATON respectfully request the attention of persons furnishing house, to the following description of GOODS, the assortment of which is superior to any heretofore in this market, and are offered at rates to suit the most economical:
Rich Gilt and Mahogany Poles and Cornices, of superior style and finish;
DAMASKS and MOREENS, in all of the Fashionable Colours, with suitable Trimmings;
Silk Brocatelles, very rich;
Silk and Wollen DAMASKS;
Cords and Tassell, for Ottoman;
Rich Velvet Pile, and Tapes CARPETINGS;
Brussels 3-ply Kidderminster; Scotch do.;
Hearth Rugs, Sheepskin and Rope Mats;
DRUGGETS, from 4-4 to 16-4;
English and American Floor OIL CLOTHS, new patterns, in all the useful widths;
BLANKETS, QUILTS and Counterpanes;
Table Linens and Sheetings;
Cloth, Worsted, and Linen Table COVERS, &c.
Oct. 4.

S. L. TILLEY,
NO. 15, KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
WOULD call the attention of the public to his large and varied Stock of GOODS, received per ships Middleton, John Barbour, and Achilles from Liverpool, and steamers from the United States, viz:
DRUGS and CHEMICALS of all kinds;
Patent Medicines;
Brushes and Combs of nearly every description;
Shaving and Fancy SOAPS; Perfumery;
Fancy Articles; Spices of all kinds;
Dye Stuffs—Logwood, Redwood, and Fustic, ground and in stick; Indigo, Alum, Copperas, Blue Vitriol, and Annatto;
Brandram's No. 1 WHITE LEAD, in 14lb., 28lb., 56lbs, and 1 cwt kegs. Red, Yellow, Blue, and Green PAINTS;
Raw and Boiled Linsed OIL; Spirits Turpentine and Varnish;
Olive and Porpoise Oil;
Pure E. I. CASTOR OIL, in tins;
Gold Leaf; Glaziers' Diamonds, GLASS, Putty Lampblack; Glue, &c.;
CONFECTIONARY, in great variety, from the best Scotch and American manufacturers;
SEEDS—Clover, Timothy, and Garden Seeds—warranted fresh.
For sale wholesale and retail at lowest market prices. June 1.

Teas, White Lead, &c.
Ex "Achilles" and "Eudocia"—
100 CHESTS Extra Souchong } TEAS;
10 do. superior family do }
25 do. Fine Congou,
5 Tons Brandram's WHITE LEAD;
10 do. Coloured PAINTS;
6 Casks Raw and Boil'd OIL;
1 Ton PUTTY;
15 Bales COTTON WARPS;
25 Bales COTTON GOODS, &c.;
6 Cases INDIGO; 1 case Ladies' BOOTS;
2 Cases Ruled PAPER;
2 Cases NUTMEGS—For sale low by
L. H. DEVEBER & SONS.
St. John, June, 1854.

Hay Rakes, &c., &c.
420 DOZEN Hay RAKES, now on hand and will be finished in time for Haying. Would respectfully solicit the patronage of those persons who are selling Agricultural implements.
ALSO—Horse Rakes; Garden Rakes; Garden and Ballast Wheel Barrows; Hand Trucks for Stores; PLOUGHS, with or without Woodwork, of 7 different approved patterns, including Wilkers Scotch Plough; STOVES, as usual, of about 100 different patterns; Oven and Furnace Doors and Bars; House Pumps, and Pipes to fit; Tin and Sheetiron Ware; Mill, Ship, and other Castings, turned out at short notice.
THOMAS C. EVERITT.
St. John, June 22, 1855.—2m.

DANDALION COFFEE.
A Novelty! A Rarity!! A Luxury!!
THE virtues of DANDALION have long been held in high estimation, but the difficulty of obtaining it in all seasons of the year, has impeded the wishes of the public in extending and promoting its more general use.
The above preparation is therefore offered to the public with confidence, as possessing all the properties of the plant, and when used according to direction, it forms a most agreeable drink. It is also used to improve the flavour of Coffee and Cocoa. Sold in packets at 1s. 9d. and 3s. 6d. sterling, by FELLOWS & CO.
July 20. Opposite lower end Market-street.

PAINTS AND OILS.—A few tons Brandram's best WHITE LEAD and coloured PAINTS. ALSO—Brandram's Boiled and Raw OIL, in casks or by the gallon. For sale by
June 15. FELLOWS & CO.

PAPER HANGINGS. More new Patterns of PAPER HANGINGS, just received at the new Paper Store—4000 Rolls, all good patterns, now open. For sale low by
GEORGE NIXON,
June 15. Prince William Street.

Cane Seat Chairs.—Just received and for Sale. 15 Dozen Cane & Wood Seat CHAIRS.
GEORGE NIXON,

LEECHES.—Just received—100 Sweedish LEECHES. Also—Dr. Kennedy's Medical Discovery, for the cure of Salt Rheum, Erysipelis, Rheumatism, and all diseases of the blood—for sale by S. L. TILLEY,
April 20. No. 15 King Street

BRUSHES!
Just received, and for sale—
30 DOZEN BRUSHES—among which are Cloth, Type, and White Wash Brushes; 20 dozen of Door MATS; 5 doz. Willow Baskets; 12 doz. Green Blinds; 10 boxes Coffee.
July 6. GEORGE NIXON.

DANDALION COFFEE.—Four packages Dandalion COFFEE, just received per the Themis from London, by
April 20. FELLOWS & CO.

Poetry.

DO RIGHT.

Awake, oh soul, thy hours are fleeting,
Thy life is rapidly completing,
Time with [illegible]
Soon cometh the night,
Thy retribution, too, will come,
According to thy state, the doom,
Do right, do right.

Though clouds thy firmament o'erspread,
And Tempests burst around thy head,
Though life its greenest foliage shed,
In sorrow's blight;
And though thy holy hopes and fears
Lie buried 'neath the [illegible] years—
Do right, do right.

The warring elements would wrath,
The earthquake and the whirlwind's breath,
The valley and the shade of death,
Need not affright;
For duty's calm commanding form,
With rainbow arms shall clasp the storm.
Do right, do right.

[illegible] in all thy weary strife,
[illegible] every day with toil be rife.
Work is the element of life,
Action is light;
For man is made to toil and strive,
And only those who labour live,
Do right, do right.

Life is not all a fleeting dream,
A meteor flash a rainbow gleam,
A bubble on the flowing stream,
Soon lost to sight;
For there's a work for every hour—
In every passing word a power—
Do right, do right.

Oh! life is full of solemn thought,
And noble deeds, if nobly wrought—
With fearful consequences fraught,
And there is might—
If gather'd in each passing hour,
That gives the soul unearthly power,
Do right, do right.

Miscellany.

(From the Edinburgh Witness.)

HUGH MILLER ON MONUMENTAL EGYPT.

THE BONDAGE.

Strange that we should know Egypt better than those who lived so much nearer to it! Many things respecting that ancient kingdom which were obscure to the Greek writers of two thousand years ago are clear to us. Though we stand twice the distance from it which they did, we could write a fuller and more truthful history of the age of the Pharaohs than any which the Greeks have left us. It is common to say, that as the ages pass, the darkness increases, and doubts multiply. Time removes contemporary witnesses from the stage, effaces the memorials of past transactions, and slowly converts history into myth and fable. Such is its effect in ordinary cases, but such has not been its effect in this. As if it had strangely changed its functions, the touch of Time's finger on the Coptic tablets has verified, not effaced, the writing inscribed upon them; and now, across a gulf of forty centuries that writing can be read, and the truth of the inspired records tested thereby. It is sufficiently remarkable, and indicates strikingly enough the prescience that presided over the creation of those stone-written records, that the monumental evidence of Egypt begins about the time that that land first comes into contact with the chosen race, and ends when the Israelites take their departure from it. There are few monuments of any importance belonging to times prior to the first visit of Abraham to Egypt, and there are few relating to the times subsequent to the exodus. The calamaties of the latter epoch appear to have weakened the power of the kingdom to an extraordinary degree, and led to a discontinuance of those expensive and magnificent monuments in which the former monarchs of Egypt had indulged. We owe it to a singular peculiarity of the customs and religion of that land, that we possess such minute and numerous memorials of its early history. Its royal tombs were just so many historical volumes. Each King was obliged to become the historiographer of his reign. It was a point of their religion, that the monarch should prepare his own tomb. The work began on the day of his accession, and ended on the day of his death. If the reign was long, the tomb was proportionally large and sumptuous. Every year new corridors were opened, new chambers were hewn out and decorated. If the king was devoted to the arts of peace, or gave himself to the internal improvement of his kingdom, the hieroglyphics on its walls were of a correspondingly pacific import. If his reign had been passed in war, the representations in his tomb were all of battles, and the subjugation of foreign provinces, depicted by long trains of the natives of these provinces led as captives into the royal presence. So sacred was the duty of superintending the preparation of the royal tomb, that even Pharaoh could not perform it by proxy. He must direct the excavation of the chambers, and their adornment with pictures and hieroglyphics, otherwise the work stood still. At the instant of his death it ceased altogether; no stroke of chisel, no trace of pencil was permitted to supply what might be lacking when the monarch had breathed his last. Finished or unfinished, the mummy of Pharaoh was laid in it, and the vault was closed. In these circumstances, the monarch would take care to have his tomb in a forward state, and to record year by year those actions of his which he wished posterity to know, well knowing that if not written now, they would remain for ever unrecorded. To these considerations were added the sanctions of religion, which made it an impiety to neglect this duty. In these arrangements the hand of Providence is seen providing abundant materials, destined in the first place, to a long entombment in the sands of Egypt, and, as soon as the world was able to decipher them, to come forth, and to remain to all time the irrefragible witnesses of the historic truth of the Bible.

Two facts of considerable moment appear to be placed beyond a doubt by the more recent monumental discoveries. The first is the name of the Pharaoh to whom Joseph acted as Prime Minister; the second is that of the "king who knew not Joseph." It is the character and transactions of the latter, so far as the monuments have revealed them, that we are now to bring under notice of our readers. Phiops or Aphophis, the patron of Joseph, was a most munificent sovereign, the patron of the arts, the ruler of a prosperous kingdom; and he was succeeded in the throne by a Pharaoh equally munificent and prosperous. So much the monuments declare, and evidence of these is likely to be vastly strengthened as soon as the ruins of [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of these two [illegible] and prosperous Pharaohs, shall have been delivered from the sands which have [illegible] them. But by and by, symptoms [illegible] on the monuments of the decline of [illegible]. We find Memphis, their southern capital, captured by Amosis, one of the kings of Upper Egypt, though the event appears to be attended with no adverse influence to Israel. They still were [illegible] of much consideration, enjoyed all the [illegible] of native Egyptians, and were rapidly growing into a numerous and powerful nation. Matters continued much in this state for several reigns. The kings of the line of Phiops seem to have resumed the policy of that great sovereign, which was to encourage intercourse and alliances with the Canaanite tribes on the east of Egypt, and even to give them settlements in the Delta. Two tribes, those of Heth and Arvad, immigrated into Egypt, and became located in its cities, yet living apart from each other, and maintaining their national peculiarities and distinctions. War broke out betwixt them; the tribe of Heth was worsted, and expelled from Egypt. They crossed the desert, and the story of their wrongs roused the vindictive feelings of their brethren in Canaan, who not only attacked the Canaanite possessions of their Arvadite enemies, but invaded Lower Egypt, where the Arvadites held possessions in suzerainty. In this emergency the king of the Delta, where the Israelites were located, besought the aid of the Theban Pharaoh, Sethos I. The Pharaoh of the Delta, according to the monuments, purchased the assistance of his Theban brother at a costly price, even that of the cession of six cities or strongholds in Lower Egypt, and among these was Heliopolis, or On, the city in which Joseph had lived—a fact, which is unequivocally attested by the obelisk in the Piazza del Popolo at Rome, which appears to have been erected at Heliopolis by this very Pharaoh, even Sethos I. Now comes the "king who knew not Joseph." The reign of Sethos, which appears to have been long and prosperous, drew to a close, and he associated with himself in the government his son, who was for five years co-regent with his father. This king is named by the Greeks Sesostris, and in the lists on the monuments he is styled Ramses. In the first year of his sole reign, war broke out on the north-eastern frontier of Egypt, the details of which are amply chronicled on three of the greatest temples now remaining in Egypt. A new invasion of Lower Egypt by the Hittites and their confederate Canaanite tribes took place; the aid of Ramses was again invoked, and by his help the invaders were driven back. But the victory was short-lived; for only four years afterwards we find a new and more successful invasion executed; and when Ramses arrived for the third time to rescue the throne of his brother of Lower Egypt, he found the Delta in possession of the Moabites. These facts are recorded on a papyrus (the Salier papyrus) in the British Museum. It is probable that the Israelites, now powerful in Egypt, took no part in the war against their kindred the children of Lot; hence the success of the invasion. There can be no doubt that we see in this that condition of matters which dictated the policy of reducing the numbers of the Israelites. They "increased abundantly," we are told, "and multiplied and waxed exceedingly mighty; and the land was filled with them." They had only to combine with the Moabites to overthrow the throne of Lower Egypt, and seize on the Delta as their own. Ramses I., on his arrival, saw, doubtless, the extent of the danger. His first care was to meditate betwixt the Egyptians and their Moabite invaders, and bring about peace by a compromise. This got rid of one of the dangerous parties, and left them at liberty to deal with the other, even the Israelites. The treaty by which all this was accomplished was ratified, as we learn from the monuments, in the twenty-first year of Ramses; and the price which Si-Phtha paid for it was, that he married Thouoris, the daughter of Ramses, and consented to govern Lower Egypt as the viceroy of his father-in-law, on the understanding that on the death of the latter, Si-Phtha should succeed him as king of all Egypt. Thus the kingdom of Phiops was finally merged in that of Upper Egypt, and the whole of Egypt came under the sway of the Theban dynasty. This beyond doubt is the rise of the "king that knew not Joseph."

This, then, was the date of the captivity—the twenty-first year of the reign of Ramses. When this monarch annexed the Delta, to his kingdom, he found the Hebrew race rapidly extinguishing the Egyptian, and the Delta in danger of being lost altogether, from the frequent invasions of the Canaanite tribes on its eastern border, with whom the Israelites must have been strongly tempted to combine. Nothing was so likely then, in these circumstances, as the very policy which Ramses adopted. "He said unto his people, Behold, the people of the children of Israel are more and mightier than we; come on, let us deal wisely with them; lest they multiply, and it come to pass that, when there falleth out any war, they join also unto our enemies, and fight against us, and so get them up out of the land. Therefore they did set over them task masters to afflict them with their burdens. And they built for Pharaoh treasure-cities, Pithom, and Raamses." That is, they were deprived of all the immunities which Phiops had granted them in consideration of the services of Joseph—they were reduced to the position of strangers, and liable to the forced services which the practice of the ancient world exacted of persons so situated. They were compelled to build fortified camps for Pharaoh, which completed, would be manned with a strong military force, and employed as the means of perpetuating the slavery of those by whose labour they had been raised. The great works of Egypt in that age were chiefly of a monumental character, and on these would the Israelites be employed. The quarries whence the stones were obtained were in the Sinaitic wilderness. Thither would the Israelites be marched in gangs, and the blocks of granite which were hewn in these quarries they would afterwards have to transport across the desert. Others of the oppressed race were employed, doubtless, in making bricks of Nile mud, so extensively employed in the walls of the huge quadrangular [illegible] of the temples, and the cloisters and cells attached to them. [illegible] that [illegible] upon the [illegible] time of the [illegible] Bible [illegible] the monuments [illegible] them [illegible] command. Now, we [illegible] There is a Pharaoh [illegible] his predecessors, and from all who came after, by the enormous number of the [illegible] memorials of his reign. There is a Pharaoh whose name is stamped on every [illegible] Egypt and Nubia, and [illegible] monument in the [illegible]. There is a Pharaoh whose existing monuments [illegible] surpass those of all the other sovereigns of Egypt put together. That Pharaoh is Ramses. Every crumbling heap that dots the valley of the Nile, every ruined temple, almost every statue and sphinx in that land of wonders, proclaims that there was an epoch of fearful bondage in Egypt—an epoch when millions of slaves were urged by the lash to their daily tasks—and that there was a king in that land who reduced the full half of his subjects into slavery, and set them to work in the construction of cities, and strongholds, and gigantic monuments, which, after four thousand years, excite the spectator's astonishment. Over and over the soil is written, in ineradicable characters, the great fact of the oppression. The whole land cries aloud that it was a "a house of bondage." What a convincing and overwhelming proof of the truth of the Bible!

KIDD THE PIRATE.

In old times, just after the territory of the New Netherlands had been wrested from their High Mightinesses the Lords States General of Holland, by King Charles the Second, and while yet it was in an unquiet state, the province was a great resort of random adventurers, loose livers, and all that class of hap-hazard fellows who live by their wits, and dislike the old fashioned restraint of law and gospel. Amongst these, the foremost were the Buccaneers. These were rovers of the deep, who, perhaps in times of war, had been educated in those schools of piracy, the privateers; but having once tasted the sweets of plunder, had ever retained a hankering after it. There is but a slight step from the privateersman to the pirate; both fight for the love of plunder; only that the latter is the bravest, as he dares both the enemy and the gallows.

But in whatever school they had been taught, the buccanneers who kept about the English Colonies were daring fellows, and made sad work in times of peace among the Spanish settlements and Spanish merchantmen. The easy access to the harbour of the Manhattoes, the number of hiding places about its waters, and the laxity of its scarcely organized government, made it a great rendezvous of the pirates, where they might dispose of their booty, and concert new depredations. As they brought home with them wealthy lading of all kinds, the luxuries of the tropics, and the sumptuous spoils of the Spanish provinces, and disposed of them with the proverbial carelessness of freebooters, they were welcome visitors to the thrifty traders of the Manhattoes. Crews of these desperadoes, therefore, the renegades of every country and every clime, might be seen swaggering about the little burgh, elbowing the quiet mynheers; trafficking away their rich outlandish plunder at half or quarter price to the wary merchant, and then squandering their prize money in taverns; drinking, gambling, singing, swearing, shouting and astounding the neighbourhood with midnight brawl and ruffian revelry.

At length these excesses rose to such a height as to become a scandal to the provinces, and to call loudly for the interposition of government. Measures were accordingly taken to put a stop to the widely extended evil, and to ferret this vermin brood out of the colonies.

Among the agents employed to execute this purpose was the notorious Captain Kidd. He had long been an equivocal character; one of those nondescript animals of the ocean that are neither fish, flesh, nor fowl. He was somewhat of a trader something more of a smuggler, with a considerable dash of the picaroon. He had traded for many years among the pirates, in a little rakish, musquito built vessel, that could run into all kinds of waters. He new all their haunts and lurking places; was always looking about on mysterious voyages; and as busy as a Mother Carey's chicken in a storm. This nondescript personage was pitched upon by the Government as the very person to hunt the pirates by sea, upon the good old maxim of "setting a rogue—to catch a rogue;" or as otters are sometimes used to catch their cousins german, the fish.

Kidd accordingly sailed for New York, in 1695, in a gallant vessel called the Adventure Galley, well armed and duly commissioned. On arriving at his old haunts, however, he shipped his crew on new terms; enlisted a number of his old comrades, lads of the knife and pistol, and then set sail for the East. Instead of cruising against pirates, he turned pirate himself; steered to the Madeiras, to Bonavista, and to Madagascar, and cruised about the entrance of the Red Sea. Here among other maratime roberies, he capture a rich Quedah merchantman, manned by Moors, though commanded by an Englishman. Kidd would fain have passed this off for a worthy exploit, as being a kind of crusade against the infidels; but government had long since los all relish for such Christian triumphs.

After roaming the seas, trafficking his prizes, and changing from ship to ship, Kidd had the hardihood to return to Boston, laden with booty, with a crew of swaggering companions at his heels.

Times, however, had changed. The buccanneers could no longer show a whisker in the colonies with impunity. The new governor, Lord Bellamont, had signalised himself by his zeal in extirpating these offenders; and was doubly exasperated against Kidd, having been instrumental in appointing him to the trust which he had betrayed. No sooner, therefore, did he show himself in Boston than the alarm was given of his reappearance, and measures were taken to arrest this cut purse of the ocean. The daring character which Kidd had acquired, however, and the desperate fellows who followed like bull dogs at his heels, caused a little delay in his arrest. He took advantage of this, it is said, to burry the greater part of his treasures, and then carried a high head about the streets of Boston. He even attempted to defend himself when arrested but was secured and thrown into prison with his followers. Such was the formidable character of this pirate and his crew, that it was thought advisable to despatch a frigate to bring them to England. Great exertions were made to screen him from justice, but in vain; he and his comrades were tried, condemned, and hanged at Execution Dock in London. Kidd died hard, for the rope with which he was tied up broke with his weight, and tumbled to the ground. He was tied up a second time, and more effectually; from hence came, doubtless, the story of Kidd's having a charmed life, and that he had to be twice hanged.

Such is the main outline of Kidd's history; but it was given birth to an innumerable progeny of traditions. The report of his having buried great treasures of gold and jewels before his arrest set the brains of all the good people along the coast in a ferment. There were rumours on rumours of great sums of money found here and there, sometimes in one part of the country, sometimes in another; of coins with Moorish inscriptions, doubtless the spoils of his eastern prizes, but