

As long ago he had baptized the child of a country where the priests had tried to win back by bribery, and had failed, but in vain. They then hired some villains, who dug up the remains of his bed, trampled on him, and cut off parts of his body, so he would not consent to go and hear the priest. The man's wife and children were also terribly maltreated. Men had been hired also to annoy, bullet-proof their wives. Rev. Mr. Townsend, for bullets had been fired into them. Yet, notwithstanding such opposition, converts were made, and many

was going on in Ireland, otherwise it never could have made progress at all in the face of the opposition, force and violence which those who took part in the hunting down of the poor system of persecution.

According to accounts received by the Frontier post, there are several divisions of the army uninterested in the cause of the slaves, and the strongest of the hostile chiefs, when summoned to appear before

the Assembly, after allying to the facilities which presented themselves in that Province in aid of manufacturers, such as abundant water power, and a supply of raw material afford, the hon. gentleman, thus proceeds:

"Then, sir, I ask, what is there in this Country that we can do? We have always contended that a protective duty should be levied upon all articles, which can be conveniently manufactured in the Province. In a recent speech of the Waverley Hotel, His Excellency was received by a grand of honor, stationed in front of the hotel. On Monday afternoon, Sir Edmund, his lady and family left in the steamer Fairy Queen for

Southampton, the port for the West India Mail

Assembly, after allying to the facilities which

respect during the short stay of His Excellency in the City, and at the time of his departure, was paid to him, by the heads of departments, civil and military officers, and private individuals. Our

contemporary of the Freeman expected something more, but he should reflect, that although he is among loyal British subjects, who honour the powers that be, yet we are essentially a protestant people, and neither revere worship nor name worship, be it ever so divinely manifested."

The temporary success of attempt to expel those devastating bands from their strongholds in the whole of the Amatola range was occupied by their warriors, and a horde of two thousand men, who had given up the cause of the slaves, and whom the government was persecuting.

They all new what Romanism was, and yet had consented to enter into a compact to persecute, to teach treason to God, and suppress rebellion according to God's command. If they believed Romanism to be a lie, why did they give thousands of pounds to a college which taught Romanism, which taught idolatry to the crown and dishonour to God? He had been a protestant a hundred years, for more than two years. When an ignorant world would not have accepted any situation in the world, and at the end of two years he would soon have been a hewer of wood and a drawer of water when he would have finished the curriculum of the school of the seminary, and become a priest of the Church of Rome (dead church). He said that no man with a park of manliness in his bosom could ever become that abject and degraded being—a Romish priest (reverend cheer). He had stated that loyalty was taught at Maynooth, and he had given his life to persecute. Mr. De Quincey of Normandy was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland when he visited the college. The night before, when they were at prayers, they were told that a distinguished member of the ministry who was doing so much for Ireland was to visit the college, and that he had been received with a hearty welcome (cheers).

Accordingly, next morning when the Lord Lieutenant was driven up to the gate, he was received with most enthusiasm, and was so well pleased with his reception that he ordered the Captain General to take him up, and also a sample of wine (cheers).

He was to Dublin and got some confirmation, the college supplied them with hot water (a laugh) so they had a regular feast that night. It had been said by a previous speaker that day that Sir H. Peirce, who had presented the gift of Maynooth, had been a protestant, and a good one (cheers).

He was now to decide that, to effect which he had to go to the gates, he was received with great enthusiasm, and was so well pleased with his reception that he ordered the Captain General to take him up, and also a sample of wine (cheers).

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

We will now have to decide that, to effect which he had to go to the gates, he was received with great enthusiasm, and was so well pleased with his reception that he ordered the Captain General to take him up, and also a sample of wine (cheers).

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been decided in favour of the Protestants.

The struggle may therefore be looked upon as having been

**NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY**
Capital, £2,000,000 STERLING.

John Shaw Lethbridge, Esq., in Liverpool.
Charles Turner, Esq., Chairman.—John Campbell,
Secretary, &c.

George Astor, Esq.; Edward Johnston, Esq.;
John Brookfield, Esq.; George Lyon Jones, Esq.;
Michael Mountfield, Esq.; David Coxon, Esq.;
William Clayton, Esq.; Thomas Dower, Esq.;
Robert McAndrew, Esq.; John Munday, Esq.;
Robert Newell, Esq.; William Newell, Esq.;
Thomas D. Hartney, Esq.; John Tott, Esq.

Manager and Agents.—Peter M. Dove, Esq.
Directors, &c., in London.

Samuel Baker, Esq.; Robert B. Bryce, Esq.;
Richard C. Folsom, Esq.; Wm. Wainwright, Esq.;
John Westcott, Esq.

The Subscribers having been appointed Agent to
the above Company for New Brunswick, begs to
announce that he is prepared to receive Proposals for
THE LIFE ASSURANCE. The large
Capital of this Company, and the numerous and
varied character of its Directors, enable it to rank with the
most eligible Offices, either in America or Europe,
with respect to the advantages offered by the Public.

FIRE BRANCH.

Persons assured by this Company are not subject to
any covenants or calls to make good losses which may
happen to themselves or other, nor do they
incur any pecuniary loss or contribution, the Capital Stock of the Company being an adequate
security to the Assured in case of Loss or
Damage by Fire.

LIFE BRANCH.

In addition to the more customary methods of
Insurance, the Company likewise Assures Lives on
any of the following contingencies:—

For the term of One Year, Seven Years, or any
other period.

For the whole continuance of Life.—The Premiums
to cease after a limited number of Annual
Payments.

For Two Joint Lives.—The sum assured to be
paid at the death of either.

On the Death of Two or Three Lives.—The sum
assured to be payable at the death of the last
survivor.

The Survivorship.—To secure the payment of
the sum assured, if a life die before another life.

For a sum to be payable at age 60, or death.

Premium on Credit.—A portion of the Premiums
may remain on Credit.

Assurances may be effected in various degrees, not enumerated, to meet the convenience of parties.

The important advantages afforded by the Company
in the Life Branch will include the following:—

The Guarantee of a simple Capital, and Exemption
of the Assured from Liability of Partnership.

Large Premiums.

Large Premiums of Profits by the Assured,

amounting to two-thirds of its net amount, which
may be applied at the option of the party effecting
the Assurance:—i.e., By the immediate payment
of the sum so apportioned:—Or, by an equivalent
reduction of the future Premiums:—Or, by a
proportionate reduction of the sum.

Small Charge for Management.—The expenses of the
Office being borne in due proportion by the two Branches.

Prudent Settlement of Claims.

Claims may be paid by payment of the Premium
by the subscriber within three months, by paying the
Premium with a fine of 10%, per cent., on the
production of evidence to the satisfaction of the
Directors of the good state of health of the life
assured.

The Company will always be prepared to furnish
the Policies of this Office at their equitable
value, or will grant a New Policy in lieu thereof,
without any further payment of Premium, for a
sum to be agreed upon.

Large Premiums available to special circumstances,
will be accepted, to enable a party possessing
a Policy on the life of another to guard against the
possibility of his being vitiated by the Life dep-
ending beyond limits, or by other causes.

Thirty Days are allowed for the Payment of Premiums
within the day of which they respectively
become due.

Additional Advantages offered by Lives Assured with
this Company at St. John, N. B.

RESIDENCE.—Persons assured for the
whole term of life will have permission, without
the payment of extra Premium, to reside in any
part of Europe, or in any place in North America,
or to the north of 34 degrees of North Latitude, but
not to the north of 60 degrees of North Latitude.

VOYAGES.—They will also, if not re-
fusing by protest, be allowed, without any extra
charge.

To cross the ocean across the Atlantic Ocean
in steam or screw vessels, excepting 35 degrees
of North Latitude, but not to the westward
of the Mississippi River.

OFFICES, corner of Prince William street and the
Market-square in St. John.

JAMES J. RAYE, Agent.

January 2nd, 1852.—65.

**NEW PROSPECTUS
TO MECHANICS,
Inventors and Manufacturers.**

Seventh Volume of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., American and For-
eign Agents, Publishers of the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, particularly assure
the public that the first number of VOLUME

SEVEN of this widely circulated and valuable
journal was issued on the 20th of September in AN
ENTIRE NEW DRESS, printed upon paper of a
heavier texture, than that used in the preceding
volumes.

It is published weekly in Form for Binding, and
affords, at the end of the year, A SPLENDID VOL-
UME OF OVER FOUR HUNDRED PAGES, with
a copious Index, and from FIVE to SIX HUNDRED
ORIGINAL ENGLISH AND FOREIGN ARTICLES,
and a variety of original information respecting
the progress of INVENTION and DISCOVERY
throughout the world. There is no subject of im-
portance to the Mechanic, Inventor, Manufacturer,
and general reader, which is not treated in the most
able manner.—The Editors, Contributors, and Cor-
respondents, men of the highest attainments,
in all the arts, leading SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL
in the country.

The Inventor will find in it a weekly DIGEST
of AMERICAN PATENTS, reported from the
Patent Office—an original feature, not found many
other weekly publications.

THREE DOLLARS a year: \$1 for 6 months.

All Letters must be Post Paid and directed to
MESSRS. MUNN & CO., Publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,
128 Fulton street, New York.

INDUCEMENTS FOR CLUBBING.

Any person who will send us four subscriptions for
six months, at our regular rates, shall be entitled to
one copy for the same length of time; or we will
forward it to him.

For One Copy for Six Months for 50
Two Copies for Twelve Months, 15

Five Copies for Twelve Months, 25

Twenty Copies for Twelve Months, 50

Southern and Western Money taken at their
value, or Post Office Stamp taken at their
post office.

JOHN KINNEAR, March 26.

JOHN KINNEAR, Esq., a Gentleman of
distinction, who has the honor of Mr. James Munn,
and the rest of the Agents and Publishers of the
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, to whom the subscribers
have been recommended to take notice that
they are bound to take their Licences except
from themselves.

Any Licences taken in Lockets, Brooches, Rings,
or Pendants, and like receptacles.

**ON THE SECRET INTRIGUES OF YOUTH
AND MATURITY.**

**FORGE, LIBRARY, STUDY, &
LAW ENCLAVES.**

Just Published and may be had in French or English,
in bound Volumes 24s. Edged-top-free, from
the Author, for fated-two copies.

SELF-PRESERVATION.

Chairman.

Edward Johnston, Esq.

George Lyon Jones, Esq.

Michael Mountfield, Esq.

David Coxon, Esq.

William Clayton, Esq.

Thomas Dower, Esq.

Robert McAndrew, Esq.

Ed. Munday, Esq.

John Munday, Esq.

Wm. Newell, Esq.

John Tott, Esq.

For Peter M. Dove, Esq.

Directors, &c., in London.

Edw. Macmillan, Esq.

Daniel H. Rucker, Esq.

Wm. Wainwright, Esq.

John Westcott, Esq.

John Chas. Jack, Esq.

Manager and Agents.—Peter M. Dove, Esq.

Directors, &c., in London.

Samuel Baker, Esq.

Robert B. Bryce, Esq.

Richard C. Folsom, Esq.

Wm. Wainwright, Esq.

John Westcott, Esq.

Final Medical Society, &c.

Constitutive Members, &c.

Officers, &c., in London.

Signers of the Royal Charter, &c.

<p