St. John Daily Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XVI. Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, September 10, 1852. Number 33.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by WILLIAM DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of L. H. Deveber & Son, west side Prince Wm. street.

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:—

12s. 6d. in Advance;—$3 if not paid until the termination of the year;

But as the Proprietor intends to discontinue, as far as practicable, the *Credit system*, and stop the practice of making *good subscribers* contribute for those who *never pay*, he offers the following

Inducements for Clubbing,

by which means parties will be able to procure a valuable Family and Business Newspaper at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered in this Province. He proposes to send

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;

For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;

For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;

Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

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

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

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

Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, *President.*
J. W. LAWRENCE, ZEBEDEE REED, } *Directors.*
S. L. TILLEY, S. K. FOSTER, }
J. M. ROBINSON, Esquire, *Solicitor.*
ISAAC WOLFWARD, Esquire, *Secretary.*

Applications for Insurance against Fire to be made at the Office of the Secretary North Market Wharf.

George Hutchinson,
SURGEON DENTIST——PETERS' STREET.
(opposite the residence of Dr. Paterson)

DOOLEY'S
Merchant's Exchange Hotel——*Post Office Building*,
State street, BOSTON.
TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per day.

CHARLES W. STUCKTON,
Attorney & Barrister at Law,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

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

1852.
Spring Style of HATS.
C. D. EVERETT & SON

HAVE just received, per *Cuba* from Boston, their *Spring Style* of HAT BLOCKS, and are prepared to furnish Gentlemen with *Fashionable HATS*, of various qualities.

Our best Hats, which are equal to the best manufactured in the United States or elsewhere, are only 20s. each; other qualities proportionally low.

HATS and CAPS of all kinds constantly on hand. ☞ *Call and see the New Style.*

C. D. EVERETT & SON,
East side Market Square and
North side King-Street.
March 12.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS,
West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 29, 1851.

HAMMOND RIVER HOUSE

THE Subscriber grateful for past patronage from the Travelling community, begs to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has lately removed his establishment to the above House, 16 miles from this City, 1 mile North of Hammond River Bridge, where he is prepared to entertain Travellers at all times and seasons.

DINNERS, &c. &c., go up at shortest notice.

Constantly on hand, a choice supply of WINES, &c. &c.

Comfortable and commodious Stabling attached to the Premises, careful hostlers always in attendance.

WASHINGTON ALDEN.
February 2, 1849.

JOHN BARRY,
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 gold Finger RINGS *cheaper* than can be imported. In all cases punctuality may be relied on. Cash paid the highest price given for Old Silver.

June 4.

HIBERNIA HOTEL, At the Old Stand Again!

THE Subscriber would respectfully intimate to his friends and the public in general, that he has again taken the above well known and long established Hotel, situated in the Market Square, and that he has fitted it up in the most comfortable manner for the reception of Boarders, Travellers, and others, hoping by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ *Oysters and Prime Cod* ☜

DINNERS, SOUPS, LUNCHES, SUPPERS, &c. at the Hibernia Hotel, and on the most reasonable terms. JAMES NETHERY.

St. John, N. B., May 7th, 1852.

HENRY P. SANCTON,
Watch and Chronometer Manufacturer,
ORANGE STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

HAS constantly on hand, Gold and Chronometers which he can recommend to his friends and the public in general—such as cannot fail to give satisfaction to the consumer and dealer—and thinks by attending to his business, to ensure no amount of patronage which it will be his effort to deserve and extend.

☞ Those who are in want are invited to call and see for themselves—We confidently assert that there are no better manufactured in the City.—The smallest favor thankfully received.

☞ *MIND!! Orange-Street—near the Centenary Chapel.* July 2.—3m

WM. WESTMORE,

HAS Removed his place of business to Dock street opposite the Store of Mr. B. Emerson, where he will be really at all times to execute orders in his line.

☞ Journeymen and an Apprentice wanted.

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING.

Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £81,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)

ROBERT P. PARKER, *Chairman.*

Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John E. Gray, Esq.

Medical Examiner.—Wm. Bayard, Esq., M. D.

Advantages offered by this Society.

PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large Capital totally independent of the Premium Fund.

LOANS.—Two-thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the insured.

Low Rates of Premium.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing.

DIVIDENDS OF PROFITS.—The Bonus to the Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

Every information to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

CALIFORNIA.—Parties proceeding to California can effect insurance on liberal terms.

AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bathurst: Theophilus Deveber, Esq.
Chatham: William Carman, Junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire.
Dalhousie: William S. Smith, Esq.
Fredericton: J. Henry Phair, Esq.
Hampton: Samuel Ballett, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
Moncton (the Bend) Miles Botsford, Esq.
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.
St. Stephens: W. T. Rose, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.

WILLIAM J. STARR,
February, 1850. *Manager, St. John, N. B*

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON Fire and Life Assurance Company.

[*Established in 1836.*]

Capital £2,000,000—in shares of Twenty Pounds.

THE Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full extent of their property for the liabilities of the Company.

The undersigned hereby notifies the Public of New-Brunswick that the above-named Company have empowered him by a full endorsed Power of Attorney, to open an Office in the City of Saint John, for the Insurance of PROPERTY against loss or damage by FIRE, in any part of the Province, and to sign and issue Policies in the name of the Company; and that in virtue of the power vested in him by the said Power of Attorney, he has appointed Mr. ADAM JACK to act as Agent for the said Company, in the receiving of proposals for Insurance, and the inspection of premises proposed for Insurance, and all other the usual duties of an Agent; and to collect and receive the amount of premium on any policy issued by the undersigned in the name of the said Company, or for the renewal of the same.

The Deed of settlement, and the supplemental Deed of settlement, lies with Mr. Jack, at the Office of the *New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, also the pamphlets issued by the office at Liverpool, affording ample details of the mode of transacting business by the Company.

The rates of premium will be as low as any other respectable Company, and the undersigned trusts a fair portion of public patronage will be accorded to this Company.

Losses not exceeding £200 will be settled without referring to the head Office at Liverpool.

EDWARD ALLISON.

Dated at St. John, N. B., 4th August, 1851.

AUSTIN'S LIVERY [illegible] STABLE.

Charlotte Street, next the Saint John Hotel

HENRY AUSTIN gives thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very cordial support accorded him at the above Stables.

LIVERY STABLE

and he begs through this method to inform them, that he has recently imported several first class CARRIOLES, BUGGIES, CHAISES and CARRIAGES of the most fashionable descriptions, by which he is enabled to meet number of private families in their extreme satisfaction, and in such a style of elegance, that while he challenges competition, families will be spared the unnecessary expence of keeping up a private establishment.

Single Horses, Wagons and Horses, single, double, harness, or saddle, at any other place, furnished on the shortest notice, and on the best and most reasonable terms.

☞ A STEADY COACH HORSE, remarkably understanding, and perfectly safe, belonging to the Livery establishment, will be in the Market Square, every morning, ready to take out Ladies, and will attend to all orders left in my Stables, with the utmost punctuality.

All orders left at the St. John Hotel, or at the subscribers residence, will be punctually attended to.

May 7, 1852.

ST. JOHN LIVERY STABLES, South End, Court House Square.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has opened his new and extensive premises in this Corner of Sydney-street, fronting on King's Square, and having purchased a number of strong durable carriages and superior vehicles for Gentlemen's use, that he will be enabled to furnish parties with the best and neatest turn-out which the City affords.

JAMES STOCKFORD.

St. John, July 9, 1852.

FISHING.—The Subscribers have made arrangements to have their Seines run in Paris last season, to secure a bountiful supply of the New Parisian Pickled Herring, as early in the fall as they appear. Our Spring Stock of these Goods, to be opened by the *Dove* upon arrival, from one of the first houses in the trade, with constant supplies during the season, with continual shipments thereafter, and cheapness, are at all times offered to our customers.

LOCKHART & CO.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, his Farm, situated in the Parish of Springfield, (King's County.) The said Farm contains Two Hundred Acres, Eighty of which is cleared and under good cultivation, with a comfortable Dwelling House, and good Barn; one Twenty Five Acre English Hay, annually; the Farm is watered by a Grist and Saw Mill, and Fulling Mill, and within 4 miles of Hampton Church, and 1 1-2 of the Baptist Meeting House. It is known as the Case Settlement, and branches off from the Finger Board to Sussex and Mill Stream, and is within thirty-three miles of the City of Saint John.

Terms of Sale will be laid down, and the remaining half in yearly instalments.

For further particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

JOHN O'NEIL.

Springfield, (K. C.) June 18, 1852.

FARM at Musquash for sale:—

A VERY valuable and well situated FARM, at Musquash in the Parish of Lancaster, 16 miles from the City of Saint John, containing 400 acres in the whole—50 acres of which are Dyked Marsh, the remaining best quality Upland, about 100 acres being cleared and in excellent condition.—The Mail Road to St. Andrews and the United States runs through the property. It is situated in the Village of Musquash—bounded on one side by the River, and in a place well calculated both for farming purposes and a public establishment.

There is on the place, a large and convenient Dwelling House, in good repair; also, a small house, suitable for a tenant; a Blacksmith's Shop, and two large Barns, capable of containing 60 tons of hay besides cattle; and plenty of good water near the house.

The Farm and Establishment will be found on examination to be well worthy the attention of any persons inclined to purchase; and the probability is that the Western Railroad Depot will be at this spot.

The terms of payment will be made easy; and further particulars may be obtained on application to DUNCAN ROBERTSON, Esquire, Barrister at Law, St. John, or to the Proprietor on the premises.

WILLIAM FOGG.
May 21, 1852.

225 CASES OF India-Rubber Boots and Shoes.

Received by the schooner *London*, from New York, and *Pearl*, from Boston, assorted, as follows:—

MEN'S and Women's OVER-SHOES;

Misses' and Children's ditto; Women's Buskins and Gaiters; Men's India-rubber Boots; Women's (Jenny Lind) Boots.

Also—100 cases Leather and Cloth BOOTS and SHOES, among which are Mens Boots and Brogans; Men's Strapped and Pumps; Women's Buskins and Shoes; Women's Buskmelled and Jenny Lind Shoes; Youths' and Boys' Brogans and Shoes; Misses' and children's Lace Boots and Shoes, for sale only by the case.

I am authorised to state, that a constant stock of the above kind of goods (in the Shoe Trade), will be kept in my hands for sale, and buyers may expect to get them on better terms than they can be imported.

Also, constantly on hand—*PAINTS* and *OILS*; NAILS and SPIKES; Window Glass, from 6x8 up to 40x50; Flint Glass of all kinds; Wooden Ware; Brooms; 10,000 pieces Paper Hangings; English and American Oil Floor Cloth and Canvas; Warranted Seasoned Cane and wood Seat Chairs, of every kind. Groceries, Spices, Drugs, Dyes, &c.

JOHN KINNEAR,
June 4. Prince Wm. street.

NEW HAT STORE,
Number Seventeen, King-street.

A splendid Stock of HATS, CAPS, FURS, and Furnishing Goods, just received by the *Sir Harry Smith, Alciope, Cambria, Devon, Hantsport, Cuba*, and *Mary Jane*, from the several markets known for taste and style—

GENTS' Satin HATS, from 5s. upwards;
Gents' Velvet Plush Hats, from 12s. 6d.;
Gents' Black Kossuth and Maygar Hats, from 5s.;
Gents' Drab Kossuth Hats, *very handsome*, from 5s.;
Youth's LEGHORNE HATS, from 2s. 6d.;
Gents' Leghorn and Panama Hats, from 3s. 9d.;
Men's FELT Hats, all colors, from 7d. 1-2.;
Gents' Travelling TRUNKS, from 7s. 6d.;
Gents' & Ladies' CARPET BAGS, from 2s.;
Mens' & Youths' Cloth and Fancy Caps, from 1s.;
Mens' & Youths' GLAZED CAPS, from 7d. 1-2.;
Goodyear's Patent INDIA RUBBER COATS;
Leather HAT CASES, PEAKS and STRAPS;
Boys' and Misses' Belts; Gold and Silver Lace;
Gents' Shirts, Fronts, Collars, STOCKS, Hdkfs.
Gloves, Braces, and other Furnishing Goods.

☞ HATS, CAPS, AND FURS, MADE TO ORDER.

☞ TERMS—*Five per cent. Discount for Cash.*

LOCKHART & CO.,
May 1, 1852.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ABOLISHED!—MORALS GUARDED!—*Good Pupils only Retained!! The Incorrigible Expelled!!!*—This School contains three departments—the INFANT, the COMMERCIAL, and the MATHEMATICAL. The Infant department, conducted by a female, accommodates pupils of both sexes, from 3 to 6 years of age, in Spelling, Reading, Mental Arithmetic, and Natural History, at 7s. 6d per quarter. The Commercial Department, conducted by two teachers, receives pupils leaving the Infant Department, and furnishes to them a thorough instruction from Spelling up to Common and Mental ARITHMETIC—the elements of Mathematics, Geography with the use of the Globes, English Grammer, &c., together with Reading and Writing, at fees from 10s to 20s per quarter.—The Mathematical Department, conducted by two teachers, comprises Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Book Keeping, use of the Globes, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, &c., the Reading Writing, and Speaking of the FRENCH LANGUAGE, and Classics, at fees from 25s to 50s per quarter.

S. D. MILLER, A. M.,
ay 10 *Manager.*

New-Brunswick STEAM, SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND FACTORY.—*Hazelting Street, St. John.*

HAVING put up the best Machinery that can be procured for the manufacture of Doors, Sashes, Blinds and outside Blinds, Window Frames, Mouldings, and other kinds of Wood Work. I am prepared to furnish to any extent the best and cheapest article ever offered to the people of this Province.

JOHN E. TURNBULL.
May 8.

For sale or Lease.

And immediate Possession given:—

A SAW MILL, with 300 acres of Land attached, in upper Sussex, formerly owned by John C. Vail, Esq., and now in possession of H. C. Sadler—Terms moderate. Enquire of

L. H. DEVEBER & SON.
Feb. 27.

DRUGS, Medicines, &c.—The subscriber has received per *Sir Harry Smith*, from London, his Spring Supply of English DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICES & PERFUMERY, which together with his Stock in store, he offers Wholesale and Retail at the lowest market prices.

S. L. TILLEY.
April 23. *No. 15 King street*

PEW FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—that eligible and commodious Pew, (cloth lined and cushioned,) No. 15, in the Organ Gallery of Trinity Church. Apply to

GEORGE BLATCH,
Barrister at Law

KIRWAN'S LETTERS
CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.

Introductory—Object of these Letters.—Reasons for addressing them to Chief Justice Taney.

MY DEAR SIR,—It would probably strike you and others with some degree of surprise that I address to you the following series of letters. And you have a right to ask, and I confess myself under obligations to give, the reason why I select you from all the distinguished and honorable men of these United States for this purpose. Permit me to state these reasons in brief-et manner.

It may come to your knowledge, that within a few years, I addressed a series of letters to the Right Rev. John Hughes, the Roman Catholic Bishop of New York. In those letters I stated my objections to the doctrines and teachings of the Roman Catholic Church, with the view of bringing them before the bishop and the country for a new consideration. I obtained my object in part. The bishop read my letters—twice attempted a reply—and feeling the objections to be less vuncerable than their author, fled the controversy, and sought to cover his retreat by a few letters, famed for their weakness, low personalities, and want of manliness. But, although everywhere denounced by papal priests and their press, my objections have received some considerations from the country, and with what results a future day must fully reveal. I return again to the discussion, with the desire to appeal from the bishop and the priest to the people; and who, Sir, from the ranks of those holding a nominal connection with the Romish Church in this land, could I have selected to whom to address these letters in preference to yourself? The motives which led me to select Bishop Hughes from the prelates of this Church have led me to select you from its people. And in saying this, I protect against the inference of wishing to reduce you to the level of the bishop.

Again; ours is a great and growing country. Within your remembrance—yes, within the years through which your name has been known in our public affairs, it has vastly increased in territory, population, and power. And in all the elements of greatness it is constantly augmenting. Already do we, as a people, stand out before the world as one of its great powers; and if, second, as only second to Britain, in maintaining free institutions, and recommending them to universal adoption. It is of unspeakable importance that the moral power of our country should grow with its growth. And you, Sir, as the chief and honored judicial officer of our republic, are in the very position to appreciate this truth, and to see it in all the magnitude of its application. And how much to do with the moral power of a nation, and with the right exercise of its physical, has the form of religion which obtains among the people! Believing in my heart, as I do, and as I shall attempt in subsequent letters fully to place before you, that the prevalence of Romanism in our land will have only the tendency to reduce our country and people to the low level of Italy and the Italians, I wish to forewarn, and thus to forearm the American people. And this I shall aim to do, not by appeals to passion or prejudice, but by a careful and honest statement of fact, and examination of principles, and reference to history, and to the state of things now actually existing. And in order to attract toward my statements the attention of our entire country, I address myself to you. The higher our glorious flag is hung, the more eyes will behold its stars and its stripes.

Again; I address these letters, Sir, to you, because I desire to spread from the priests to the people; and especially to the people yet under the influence of the teachings of Romanism. With the people is the remedy for all our civil wrongs.

This is a principle to which you have given your individual, political, and official sanction. Government is for the benefit of the people; and when the rulers pervert the government to their own purposes, and trample upon its written Constitution, and oppress the people, then the remedy is with the people—peaceably as they can, by revolution if necessary. A government perverted by cunning from its great ends is no longer binding upon its subjects; it is their duty to restore it to its original foundation—peaceably if they can, by rebellion if they must. No American—scarcely any monarchist—will question these positions as to civil affairs.—And are they not of equal applications to our religious? If an institution was ever set up in our world for the good of mankind, it is the Church of God. Good will to men—to bind all men in love to God, and in love to one another—is its great mission. And I hope to prove to your entire satisfaction, that as far as the Romish Church is concerned, its priesthood have perverted it, as to its constitution, doctrines and institution, so as to debase and grind the people—and for their own ends; that they assume the position in the Church which absolute monarchs do in the state; that the Church exists by them and for them. Now, Sir, when men by craft obtain the possession of high powers, whose exercise brings them great gain, they are slow to relinquish them; they are proof against all the weapons of reason and logic. And this is especially true of high ecclesiastics, who have ever manifested an amiable tendency to the belief of a divine warrant for as much oppression as may be needful to support their claims and their pomp. Where and when did they ever freely surrender unlawful power? Not among the Jews—nor among the heathen—nor under the shadow of the crescent—nor within the dominions of Romanism. Priestly power, always intrenching itself behind divine sanctions, has never yielded save before the power of the people; and not even then without thundering its anathemas against those who had overthrown it. Need I stop, Sir, to give illustrations of all this? They stand, thick as the trees of our unbroken forests, along the history of our race. The power of the Romish priesthood is terrible. It has sought to crush everything that opposes it. Where it is the controlling power, it has put out the light of the Bible and of general literature; it has put its shackels upon the press and upon human liberty. Nor will the Pope, or the priest reliquish the power they wield so disastrously to the interests of man, and for their own benefit, but at the bidding of the people. I desire to enlist the people in one great and united effort for the overthrow of this power; and hence, with the hope of thus better reaching them, I address these letters to you. I hope the time has forever passed when the voice of the people was forbidden to mingle with that of ecclesiastics in controversy upon religious systems and topics. Look at Scotland, and England, and Italy, and then ask have the people no interest as to the form of religion which shall obtain among them? If they have, I wish them to show it; if they show it not then let them bare their necks for the priestly yoke.

Again; you are yourself, if not really, at least nominally, in connection with the Romish Church. Descended, as I learn, from an honorable family of the Roman faith, you have received from them that faith as an hair loom, which, although treated by you with indifference, is not yet cast away as a gross imposture. Indeed, presuming on your fidelity to that system of heavy error, a Romish prelate has recently dedicated to you a work on Theology, which embodies in it, a vindication of the atrocious and infernal Inquisition! The patron and people of that faith seek to make out of your name and position all that they falsely can for its support. It not a reasonable, this is, at least, a common argumentation. Perhaps we all seek an argument for our sentiments from the honorable and worshipful names that have embraced them. Now, Sir, I have a desire that the facts and statements which I have to make should pass in review before your well-trained, logical, and judicial mind. Brought up to a profession which probably sharpens the intellect for just discrimination, and having risen to the very highest honors of that profession, you are in capable of separating the false from the true, the fiction from fact, the seeming from the real, as any other American citizen. Hoping and believing that you have not surrendered to a gossamer theory the right of private judgment, I venture to address my letters to you, with the expectation that if they receive the attention which their subject matter deserves, you will openly renounce the entire delusion, and withdraw from its support your honored name and official station. I hope for more than this: If, on review, you find the system false, and blighting in all its direct influences, may not the expectation be indulged, that a mind signalized as is yours by so many triumphs at the bar and on the bench, stimulated by philanthropy and a love of country, will rise above the trammels of early education, and the fear of denunciation by foreign prelates and priests, and devote its energies to the saving of our land and its institutions from all the influences and machinations of Romanism? If I have no line by which to measure the insolence of a priest that would dedicate a work, containing a vindication of the Inquisition, to the Chief Justice of the United States of America, neither have I any line to measure the good that you might effect by throwing yourself in a healthy opposition to a system whose only fit name is "Mystery of Iniquity."

Such, Sir, in brief, are my reasons for addressing these letters to you. I have no desire to draw you into religious controversy of any kind, nor to withdraw your attention from the high duties which your country has devolved upon the. As I address you anonymously, no law of controversy or courtesy requires you to reply. Although unknown to me, save as you are known to the whole country, by character, for that character I have the very highest respect. And should your many and important public duties permit you to give sufficient time duly to weigh the statements which I shall present for your consideration and that of the public, it will give me unfeigned pleasure in any way to hear from you. I have no fear, that like our friend in New York, you will commence answering my letters before you read them; and should you reply, I have no fear that you will write a line unworthy of your name and station. The characteristics which entitle a man to wear the ermine as Chief Justice of this great republic, are very different from those which secure for a cunning priest a foolish fillett made from the wool of holy sheep.

With great respect, yours,
KIRWAN.

The Beginning to be understood.—A Church of God.—The Jewish Church became Corrupt—had Reformers and Reformation.—Mainly corrupted by Priests.—The Christian Church became Corrupt—through what Causes.—The setting up of Mahommedanism.—and Romanism Romanism not the Church Paul formed in Rome.

MY DEAR SIR,—In all discussions which involve great principle and interests, it is always well to begin with the beginning. When the beginning is well understood, we may carry a stream of light with us to the end. And we may so simplify the most abstruse and erudite subjects as to place them within the great comprehension of the great masses of men. Permit me, then, in the present letter, to ask your attention to some statements as to the Church of God, and the rise of the Church of Rome. As I have never heard to the contrary, I will take it for granted that you are a believer in the Bible. May I not hope that, as the chief expounder of the laws of a great and Christian people, you make it the man of your counsel and the guide of your life?

Admitting the truth of the Bible, it is beyond all question that God has erected a Church in our world. Until the coming of Christ, that Church was confined to the Jews, and its rites were administered under the Mosaic economy. Although existing under types and ceremonies, the shadows of good things to come, it was truly the Church of God. Yet how sadly was it corrupted! How deeply, at times, did it sink into the most gross idolatry! How often were its true members reduced to a few who bowed not the knee to Baal; and while false priests were offering their incense upon a thousand altars, and the people were clamourous in the praises of false prophets, who daily fared sumptuously at the king's tables, how often were the true priests, and prophets, and people, compelled to seek refuge "in deserts and in mountains, and in the dens and caves of the earth." In its day and dispensation, the Jewish was the true Church of God in our world, and yet it fell into an idolatry as gross as any that existed among the surrounding heathen, and it priests and people became to every good work reprobate. And the great object of heaven in raising up the prophets who successively appear in the progress of its history, was to recall the minds of the people from idols to the consideration of first principles and of God's revealed will; and by reforming their sentiments to reform their lives. And Elijah, and Elisha, and Isiah, and Jeremiah, were only the Luthers and the Calvins, the Melanchtons, the Whitefields, and the Wesleys of the dispensation which has vanished away, each blowing a reformation trumpet in Israel, calling upon priests and people to return from their idolatry and wickedness unto Israel's God. Every thing, Sir, with which man has to do, is liable to corruption and perversion, because, in his best state, man is an imperfect being. And I make this statement for the purpose of impressing this one truth, that while God was the God of the Jewish, as he is the God of the Christian Church, he permitted that Church to fall into a state of backsliding so awful as to render successive reformations absolutely necessary. And the Bible reveals the pregnant and warning truth, that the priests, high and low, and the pretending prophets, were the main corrupters of the faith and worship of the people. But where, you ask, was the true Church in these days of backsliding, idolatry, and corruption? In the dens and caves of the earth, with those who clung to the truth of God, and who bowed not the knee to Baal.

In the fulness of time the Saviour came into the world, and the Jewish was changed for the Christian dispensation. The Church was continued, but under a new, and better, and brighter economy. The rites and ceremonies of Judaism were laid aside for the things which they signified. The thoughts, the manner of life, the doctrines of the Saviour were perfectly simple was the dispensation which he introduced. The power of the religion lay in its truthfulness and simplicity, and in its adaptation to the moral wants of the world. He laid down his life for sinners, that through the efficacy of his atoning sacrifice, all of every nation, tongue, and people, who should believe on him, might be saved. The only qualification required for admission to his Church was belief in him—the believer the heart, which manifests itself in a holy life. And he set apart a class of men, the models of a perpetual ministry, in his Church, to proclaim to the ends of the earth that God was reconciling the world unto himself through his Son. The object of the ministry was to preach salvation through a Saviour; the duty of all who heard them was to believe in the Saviour preached; and the privilege of all who believed was to connect themselves with the company of believers, called the Church, and there to unite their energy and influence with those of others in extending the news of the common salvation to the ends of the earth. Such was the Church of Christ as it came from the hands of its divine founder.

But it was committed of necessity to imperfect men; and although the promise was given that the gates of hell should not prevail against it, yet that promise did not protect it against assault from without, nor against corruption within. A true ministry and true believers never have, and never will, cease from the earth until the great ends are obtained for which the Church, was established; yet we see in the Church of Christ the very things occurring which in previous ages had befallen the Jewish church. Converts from Judaism were multiplied to the new faith, who brought with them Jewish prejudices and notions, which they sought to ingraft on the Church, not without success. Converts from the heathen were multiplied, who brought with them their prejudices and notions, and which, with like success, they sought to ingraft on the Church. New systems of philosophy arose, which sought to incorporate themselves with the teachings of Christ, and thus to render those teachings subservient to their ends. As the martyr age passed away, the Church became secular its ministry unconverted, and its entire spirit changed. It sought to gain the world by relaxing its morals, and sinking its great truths, and by conformity to existing customs and habits. In the worst sense of the passage, it became "all things to all men." The ambition of priests soon led them to modell the Church after the fashion of the state; and thus by gradual stages, the work of corruption and of external conformity progressed, until in a few centuries the Church of Rome was fully developed, which, although it contains more truth, bears a no more striking likeness to the Church established by Christ than does Mahomedanism. While the system of Rome and of Mecca agree in something, they differ much in their setting up. That of Mecca was framed by a bold imposter, was most artfully adapted to humanature, and was established at once by violence, while that of Rome was the gradual growth of centuries. One corruption prepared for another—one step toward supreme power and ghostly dominion prepared for another—what was begun in one age was perfected in the next; and thus, by slow but sure stages, "the mystery of iniquity" grew and became compacted, until the Church of Christ was divested of its simplicity and beauty, and its light was extinguished in all its high places. The system of Mecca might be compared to a large tree planted at once, and that of Rome to a tree which grew up from the seed, striking its roots deeper from year to year, and spreading wider and wider its branches. Or to use a Scripture parable, the enemy sowed tares among the good seed, and the corrupt clergy, finding it would be most to their advantage to cultivate them, fostered and cherished them, and nursed them to a vigorous growth, until they choked the good seed, and flourished alone in the garden of the Lord. Romanism is not Christianity; on the most liberal allowance, it is but little more than a caricature of it.

That you, Sir, and all men may see this, just run over the list of things which, when combined, form the Romish system, not a pretext for which can be found in the Christian Scriptures, nor in the life and labors of Christ and his Apostles. They are such as these:—a pope, cardinals, the mass, auricular confession, penances, an infallible earthly head, robed priests, purgatory, praying to the saints, feasts and fasts, monks, friars, nuns, celibacy, holy water, mitres, crosiers, palliums made from the wool of holy sheep! These, cemented and jointed by other inventions of men, and some scriptural truths, make up the system of Romanism, which differs as much from the religion of Christ as does the harlequin dressed up to play the buffoon from a plain, sensible and well-bred gentleman.

You, Sir, will esteem it no answer to all this to say that if this statement is true, the promise of Christ to his Church has failed. This is begging the question. God's Church existed when the priests and people of Judea were idolatrous, and when Obadiah thought that he was left alone. The Church of Christ is with those who believe and practice the truth. Nor especially is it any answer that the Romish is the oldest, and, therefore, the true Church. Age never converts the lie into the truth—the forged into the real. If so, the Jew or the Pagan have the argument against the Christian; and the "old wives' fables," of which Paul speaks to Timothy, may supplant the teachings of the Apostles. The Church, as established by Christ, we find in the New Testament—the Romish Church we find in the decrees of Councils, in the writings of the Fathers, and in the reveries of enthusiasts. That of Christ is the oldest; and to it all belong who receive the New Testament, and live as it teaches.

To you, Sir, or to any thinking man, it is no new truth that the best and most safeguarded institutions are liable to corruption and perversion. The more pure they are, the more are they opposed to our natural selfishness, and the greater will be the effort to pervert them. Have not governments been corrupted? Have not despotic supplanted free institutions? Have not unlawful acts grown into precedents, and precedents become laws? Have not the grants of weakness or of favor been made the foundations of claims of right? Have not privileges enjoyed because of the ignorance, indolence, or weakness of others, been claimed as divine rights? The setting up in the way that we have stated, of the Romish Church in our world, is no new thing under the sun. And I here avet that the present awfully despotic government of Rome differs no more widely from the old Roman Commonwealth, than does the present Church of Rome from that which was found there by Paul the Apostle, and which was greatly confirmed and enlarged by his labors. Of this, more in the sequel.

With great respect, yours,
KIRWAN.

THE LAWYER AND THE DEVIL, OR A SUIT IN CHANCERY.—The following most laughable anecdote points to a very grave fact, with an emphasis as forcible as it is amusing. It seems that once upon a time a person who was not satisfied with his lot in life, sought an interview with the devil, for the purpose of ascertaining whether he could not make an arrangement which would improve his circumstances. His Satanic Majesty was "everything that was obliging," and soon the following bargain was struck:—The devil agreed, for the term of ten years, to allow his client "the full swing" of this world. He was to do precisely as he pleased, go where he pleased, and have what he pleased, *upon condition*, that at the end of the term he was to surrender himself as the absolute property of the devil, to be dealt with as the devil might please. Well, time passed on; the person employed himself to "the top of his bent," "wearing purple and fine linen," &c., until the sands of the tenth year had well nigh run out. Then he became uneasy, and he went to his friend the devil to ascertain if he could not get a release of his bargain, or at least effect a compromise. Much to his dismay, he found his friend utterly inexorable. Shylock-like, he claimed the penalty of "the bond," and turned a deaf ear to his client's entreaties. In despair, the person sought a lawyer and stated his case—after which his legal friend, repaired to the devil and made sundry propositions to him, all of which were rejected.

At last the lawyer, in a passion, shook his fist in the devil's face and said to him, "clubfooted, horn-headed, long-tailed imp of darkness, I've got you now; if you don't accept the last proposition I made to you *I'll put you in chancery*, sir—yes sir, *I'll put you in chancery*, and then we'll see when you'll get out." The devil turned as white as a sheet—his tail became as limber as a rag—and in a trembling voice he said, "rather than go into any *Chancery*, sir, I'll give the man up—take him, my good sir, and do what you please with him."

☞ At a ladies' sewing circle—a few nights since, the members very naturally fell into conversation about Governor Boutwell, the Liquor Law, temperance, etc. Mrs. B. remarked; "For ten long years I have slept with an animated barrel of brandy; but now thanks to Gough, Grant, and Governor Boutwell, I sleep with a *stiff*."—*Boston Paper.*

TO CURE NOSE BLEEDING.—The Scientific American says.—Roll up a piece of paper and press it up under the upper lip. We have tried this plan in a great number of cases, and have only seen it fail on one occasion.

WE SHOULD not be too ungrafully in our praises, for men will do more to support a character than to raise one.

A GREAT STEP is gained when a child has learned that there is no necessary connection between liking a thing and doing it.