St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XVI. SAINT JOHN, New-Brunswick, Friday, April 30, 1852. Number 34.

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 $10 in advance, 21 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.

George Hutchinson,
SURGEON DENTIST—PETERS STREET
[*opposite the residence of Dr. Paterson*]

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

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

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.
TORONTO, C. W., AGENCY.
Apply to CHARLES L. STREET.
November 21. 6t

Notice.
THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firms of "Allison and Spurr" here, and "James Dewolfe Spurr and Co." at Liverpool, G. B., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All persons having claims upon either of the above Firms are requested to render them for settlement; and all parties indebted will please make early payment to either of the undersigned.
EDWARD ALLISON,
JAMES DEWOLFE SPURR & CO.
By EDWARD ALLISON, *his Attorney.*
St. John, 1st March, 1852.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having demands against the Estate of the late JOHN BRUNDAGE, of Lancaster, in the County of Saint John, Farmer, deceased, are requested to hand the same duly attested, to the Subscriber within three months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to
SUSAN BRUNDAGE,
Lancaster, Jan. 30, 1852. *Administratrix.*

☞ **NOTICE.** ☜
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of SANCTON and BROWN, is dissolved.—All debts due to and from the concern, will be paid or received by John Brown. Dated 1st September, 1851.
HENRY G. SANCTON,
JOHN BROWN.
THE Subscriber having purchased Mr. Sancton's interest in the SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTORY, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to furnish all who may patronize him, with the manufactures above named, equal in quality, and on as good terms as any other Establishment in the City.—Having in his employ men, who, from long experience, thoroughly understand the business, he hopes, by strict attention, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received by the Establishment.
Sept. 6. JOHN BROWN.

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 renovated his establishment in the above House, 12 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., got 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 6, 1849.

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

NEW-FURNITURE WAREROOM.
STEAM, HAND, AND SCROLL SAWING.
HAVING now fitted up their Steam Machinery, they can be prepared to offer the manufacturing of Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Washstands, Frames, Mouldings, and every kind of Wood Work. I am prepared to furnish Chairs, warranted the best and cheapest article ever offered to the people of this Province.
May 9. JOHN H. TURNBULL.

JOHN BARRY,
Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver
North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., two doors below the *Waverley House.*
KEEPS constantly on hand GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and JEWELLERY of the best description.
Having secured the services of Mr. David Wade, from the Establishment of Mr. Robert Roberts, Chronometer and Patent Lever Finisher, Liverpool, Batte's himself from the experience he has had in the above Establishment, that all orders entrusted to his care will be executed in a style equal to any house in *England.* June 6.

New York Scientific American.
HAVING recently been appointed agent of this valuable Scientific and Mechanical Journal, the subscriber is prepared to receive subscriptions to the publishers, Messrs. Munn & Co. New York.
PETER STOBS.
St. John, February 27, 1852.

Insurance.
National Insurance Company.
THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the Subscriber. I. WOODWARD.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON Fire and Life Insurance 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 authentic 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 the Company.
Losses not exceeding £250 will be settled without referring to the head Office at Liverpool.
EDWARD ALLISON.
Dated at St. John, N. B., 4th August, 1851.

Provincial, Mutual and General Insurance Company.
Established under the Act of Parliament at Toronto, C. W.
CAPITAL £100,000.
THE STOCK of this Company is divided into the Mutual and Proprietary, each branch being kept entirely distinct, and liable only for its own losses.
In the Proprietary Branch, Policies are issued in the usual way, on Occupied and Unoccupied Marine Risks, and on Fire Risks in Cities and Villages. In the Mutual Branch, Policies are issued on Country or Farmers' Risks only, covering losses from Fire or Lightning, the insured giving a Premium Note and a small sum in cash; these Policies run from one to five years.
Local Directors for New-Brunswick:
W. H. SCOTT, ISAAC WOODWARD, and CHARLES MCLAUGHLAN.
The Security which this Company affords is undoubted and the Premiums will in all cases be as moderate as may be consistent with safety.
All Notes and Cash Funds accumulating at this Agency will be retained and deposited at the Bank of British North America.
All losses will be adjusted and promptly paid in St. John, without referring to Toronto; and, in case of dispute, the Company consent to actions being brought in this Province.
Forms of Application and Enquiries answered at the Office, Prince William Street, St. John.
CHARLES L. STREET.
Sept. 19.—6m.

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of London.
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital, £550,000 sterling,
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £51,000 sterling.
BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. 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.
LOSSES.—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 OR PROFITS.—The Bonus to the Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash or 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 in the above place.
Gentlemen of respectability and influence may hear of a favorable opportunity by addressing the Subscribers, and all documents required for effecting insurances.
CHARLES STEWART.—Parties proceeding to California can effect insurance on liberal terms.
SUB-AGENTS FOR THE PROVINCE.
Bathurst: Theophilus Deveber, Esq.
Chatham: William Cormack Junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire.
Dalhousie: William S. Smith, Esq.
Fredericton: J. Henry Peale, Esq.
Hampton: Samuel Hallett, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
Miramichi (Chatham): Silas Rotsford, Esq.
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.
Richibucto: William Bower, Esq.
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.
St. Stephens: W. T. Rose, Esq.
Sussex and Kingston: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.
WILLIAM J. STARR,
February, 1852. *Manager, St. John, N. B.*

TO RENT,
A number of the rooms now occupied as a Boarding House, will be opened for the reception of Boarders on the 1st of March next. I have therefore concluded to let the rooms, and shall be most happy to accommodate any private families, or any of my new friends, and the public generally, with as good Rooms, Bed, and Board, as can be obtained at any other Boarding House in the province.
JOHN H. TRAVIS.
Indian Town, February 6th, 1852.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from His GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND to Mrs. ANN MATLISH, (one of his Tenants,) whom His Grace took pleasure in sending to Portland to the Proprietor of this Extraordinary Medicine.

MADAM,

If Mr. HOLLOWAY will undertake to cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete I will undertake to pay him £4 10s. You may show him this Letter.

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.

Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

Copy of a Letter from the Most honorable the MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER, K. G.

LORD WESTMINSTER has just received Mr. Hollowayʼs Medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks.

Eaton Hall, Chester, Feb. 12, 1842.

This Inestimable Medicine being compounded entirely of medicinal Herbs, does not contain any mercurial, mineral, or deleterious substances. Benign to the tender infant, or to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating disease from the most robust frame. It is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it searches out and removes Complaints of every character, and at every stage, however long standing or deeply rooted.

Of the Thousands cured by its agency, many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period (by persevering in its use) have been RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH, after every other means failed.

All Diseases (and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves, yet one cause is common to them all, viz., a want of purity in the blood and fluids) are cured by this wonderful Medicine, which cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its Balsamic qualities clear the blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles, invigorate the system, and strength to bone and sinew.

The Afflicted need not give himself up to despair, as one without hope, but let him make a proper trial of the Mighty Powers of this astonishing Medicine, and he will soon be restored to the blessings of Health.

Time should not be lost in taking this Remedy for any of the following Diseases:—

Acne,	Indigestion,
Asthma,	Inflammation,
Bilious Complaints,	Jaundice,
Blotches on the Skin,	Liver Complaints,
Bowel Complaints,	Lumbago,
Colics,	Piles,
Constipation of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dysentery,	Stone in Gravel,
Erysipelas,	The Dooloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Headache,	

These truly valuable Pills can be obtained at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, near Temple Bar, London. And are sold by PETERS & MILLEY, Provincial Agents, No. 2 King St. St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. J. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend Petitcodiac; O. H. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Currey, Canning; and James E. White, Bellevue.

In Boxes at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 7s. each.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disease are affixed to each Box.

For Sale or Exchange For Property in Town.
THE Subscriber's FARM at Musquash, Parish of Lancaster, 14 miles from the City, It contains 600 acres, 200 of which is cleared, and about 80 acres diked Marsh. There is a good half acre garden adjoining the House. There are on it a good two story House, containing 7 rooms and a kitchen: Cellaring for 2,000 bushels of Roots, and all necessary outhouses. There are two Barns adjoining the House, and one on the Marsh: There is a good School, an Episcopal Church, and two large Saw Mills in its immediate vicinity. The Railroad if it pass that way will run through the Farm.—Payments will be made accommodating.
JOHN GILLIES.
St. John, December 19, 1851. *Peter's Street.*

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,
For Property in the City.
THE Subscribers FARM in the Parish of Lancaster 6 miles from the City—it contains, 200 Acres 25 of which is cleared, with a good two story HOUSE, containing two large Rooms, 5 Bed rooms and a good Kitchen, with cellaring for over 1,000 bushels of roots. There are 2 good BARNS on the Farm, and a fine water privilege running through the same, with a lot of valuable timber on the Premises. It fronts on the Bay of Fundy with the St. Andrews Road running through the Farm; it is eligibly situated for a summer retreat or for a farmer. There is also a good School House, an Episcopal Church, and one large saw mill in its immediate vicinity. The Railroad if it passes that way, will run through the Farm.—Payments made accommodating.
Apply at the Office of this Paper, or to
WILLIAM SCOTT.
St. John, March 12, 1852. *Fish Pound, Smith St*

WOOLLEN HALL,
Wiggins' New Brick Building,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.
Opposite H. Chubb & Co's.

TOP COATS! TOP COATS!! TOP COATS!!!
WOLF AND BEAR SKIN TOP COATS, HEAVY LINED so much admired last winter;

Tweed Pilot	TOP COATS;
Lafrastor, *new fabric*,	do. do.
Harringtons, *mottled and plain*,	do. do.
Witney, *brown, drab & gray*,	do. do.
Duffle Cloth, *blue & black*,	do. do.
Newfoundland, *blue pilot*,	do. do.
Canada Greys,	do. do.
Petersham, *nugent & plain*,	do. do.
Devon Kerseys,	do. do.
Beaver Cloths, *smooth finish*,	do. do.
Black Cloths,	do. do.
Brown Cloths,	do. do.
Green Mixtures,	do. do.
Invisible Green,	do. do.
Clouded Pressed, *dark shades*,	do. do.

The subscribers claim being the first Tailors in the City to establish the low priced *cash system*, and they strictly carry it out, so that the man who pays *cash* has not to pay for those who never pay.
December 8, 1851. J. GARRETT & CO.

GLASGOW EYE HOUSE.
Duke Street, St. John, N. B.
THE Subscribers return their sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, and vicinity, for the support they have received, and beg to acquaint them, that they have taken the above Premises for another year, and hope for a continuance of their patronage.
All kinds of SILKS, Woollen, and Cotton Goods Dyed.—Also, Cashmere, and Plaid SHAWLS Cleaned and Pressed, (*colouring renewed*). Ladies' Dresses, Colourgh, and Orleans Dyed without taking them apart; likewise Gentlemen's GARMENTS.
W. & F. would particularly call attention to MOREEN and DAMASK CURTAINS, which they are prepared to Dye and Finish equal to new.
WESTERMAN & PERRY.
St. John, February 27, 1852.—3m.

TO LET.—From the first of May next, TWO Good Corners on the 2nd flat of the Subscribers Brick Building, in Prince William Street; Rent moderate. Feb. 13. L. H. DeVEBER & SON.

MISCELLANY.

LETTER FROM MR. WEED.

Editorial Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

NAPLES, Feb. 20, 1852.—The day chosen for our visit to the long buried City of Pompeii proved auspicious. We had the benefit of a bright sun and a balmy atmosphere. To us it was a day of deep, absorbing interest. We lingered for six hours about the now solitary edifices and silent streets, which two thousand years ago, teemed with dense population.

It is twelve miles from Naples to Pompeii. The road runs along the Bay shore at the foot of Vesuvius for ten miles, and then turns to the Southeast through a Valley and near the River Sarno, which, is supposed to have been its ancient boundary, though there is now a fertile valley a mile in extent between the City and the River. In going to Pompeii you pass through Portici and Ternidel Greco, Towns that have been built upon lava foundations, and are sure to be destroyed when Vesuvius discharges itself in this direction; and yet the inhabitants live on as little concerned as we are with the idea that the world is, at some future period, to be destroyed by fire—an idea, by the way, which finds strong corroborative evidence in the fact that internal fires are rending mountains and upheaving seas throughout a region hundreds of miles in extent.

The ancient city of Pompeii is plainly indicated by a ridge of mound extending from the base of Vesuvius to its excavated Amphitheatre, which is situated at its eastern extremity. Not much, if any, more than one-third of the city has been excavated; and most of this was done by the French, though the work has been progressing moderately under the Neapolitan Government. The task is herculean, for the city lies buried under volcanic earth from ten to twenty feet deep, and as the roofs of the buildings were all crushed, the appartments were of course filled with soil earth.

Volcanic soil is very fertile. The unexcavated portions of Pompeii are highly cultivated. Whatever is planted or sown here produces abundantly. Extensive and beautiful Vineyards grow and bear luxuriantly. These Vineyards give us the Lagrime Christi and Falernian Wines, which though most delicious, are heating and fiery; as may well be inferred from the nature of the soil which produces the grape.

There are about 50 laborers engaged now in excavations. We were allowed to use the Pick but not to take away any of the Spoils, though, like others visiters, we did obtain a few specimens, among which were fragments of stucco and Etruscan ware. Whenever a Sovereign visits Naples the event is signalized by developing, in his presence, the contents of a House, and these are given by the King to his Royal Guest. Everything valuable found at Pompeii has been carefully preserved here in the Museum, to which, as well as to Pompeii, strangers have free admission.

The excavations display streets, institutions, dwellings, shops &c. &c. in a much more perfect condition than I had supposed. These are satisfactorily identified. There is neither doubt nor obscurity as to the Pantheon, the Tribunal, the Temples of Iris, Bacchus, Jupiter Hercules; the Theatres, the Baths, the Houses of Diomede, Pansa, &c. &c. &c. Not only the walls of these buildings, but their different compartments, with, in some instances elaborate Fresco Paintings, are seen. Entire streets have been excavated and uncumbered. Wine and Oil Stores were identified by the Jars and other Vessels, in which these liquids were kept, and which are still in use here. In a large Bake house, the Ovens of which are perfect, Bread, with the name of the Baker stamped on each loaf, was found. In Diomede's Wine Vault, the Wine Jars are still standing against the wall, close to which several skeletons were found, one of which was supposed to be either the wife or daughter from the rich necklace, bracelet, and ear-rings that adorned the person of the sufferer. Near the gate of the city leading to Herculaneum the skeleton of a Soldier, who perished on duty, with his armor on and his arms by his side, was found. The Sentry Box in which this Soldier was found is perfect.

The Amphitheatre was a noble structure. The seats were of marble. Near the Arena are dens or cells in which the wild beasts with which the Gladiators contended, were caged. In one of these the skeleton of a lion was found. In this Amphitheatre it is said that 20,000 spectators could be seated.

The streets were paved with large stones of irregular size and shape, but with a flat surface, in which were cavities evidently caused by the wheels of vehicles. The side walks are raised like ours, and handsomely paved with pebbles, and around Temples, &c. with Mosaic. In front of the Home of the Vestals there is a fine Mosaic pavement, with the word "Salve" [welcome] on the sill at its entrance. In one of the largest and most elegant Houses were Marble Dining Tables.

The King keeps intelligent guides at Pompeii for the two fold purpose of showing Visitors through the City and protecting its treasures. We were fortunate, in addition to the information given by the Guide, in having Mr. Morris our Representative to this Government, who knows Pompeii as he knows his own City of Philadelphia, with us.—Having wandered for three hours, which took us about two-thirds through the City, we sat down upon the broken wall of the Tribunal, in view of the Pantheon, the Theatre, &c. &c., to our Lunch, moistening our bread with Falernian Wine distilled from Vineyards growing over a City whose inhabitants, eighteen centuries ago, held this beverage as fit for their gods. Having discussed our viands, we resumed and completed our pilgrimage, passing out of the City at a gate which opened upon an Appian Way that led to Rome, on either side of which, for some distance, were Tombs. I wish it were possible to impart to friends even a faint idea of the solemnity and impressiveness of Pompeii.—Though walking literally among the Tombs, all the aspects of Pompeii are cheerful. The Streets are clean, and all around you is a stillness in harmony with the scene and its association. You look up on smoking Vesuvius, down which the burning Lava ran, making for itself channels which still remain.

Having thus explored Pompeii, we repaired to the Museum where its recovered treasures are deposited; and here again, mingled amazement and admiration, with even increased intensity, are awakened. These treasures (belonging in part to Herculaneum) fill eight spacious Halls, each devoted to classified articles. The room we visited first contains Kitchen Furniture of every conceivable description, mostly in bronze, and bearing a resemblance to articles now in use. In this department of domestic life the Pompeiians were not behind those of our day. An adjoining room is devoted to Etruscan Vases of beautiful form. In this room, also, are several magnificent Mosaics.—Then comes a room devoted to Glass in various colors, and for nearly all the purposes for which it is now used. And yet while this knowledge belonged to the buried inhabitants of Pompeii nearly two thousand years ago, its uses and its existence was comparatively unknown in England a thousand years afterwards! Another room is devoted to Sacrificial Vases and other appendages of Heathen Worship, among which are Vessels for Incense, Idols, Deities, &c. &c. Then comes a room devoted to Weights, Measures, Scales, Lamps, Candelabras, &c. &c., among which are Steelyards with the name of Augustus inscribed under figures of Romulus and Remus.

These articles show a higher state of civilization in this respect than existed in England during the Reign of Elizabeth; and prove that the ages which succeeded were indeed dark ones. Two Rooms are devoted to Miscellaneous articles, including Iron Stocks found in front of a Prison, Agricultural implements, Vases, Essence Bottles found in the Bath Houses; a Helmet which has relief representing the conflagration of Troy; Bells of various descriptions, and those for Cattle precisely such as are used now; with Flat Irons similar to our own; Letters for Stamping Bread so like type that the Art of Printing ought not to have been a comparatively modern discovery; Mirrors, Opera Tickets numbered to correspond with the seats Musical Instruments; Dice; Pins; Nails; Locks, Keys; Bits found in the mouth of a Skeleton Horse; Paints, including Rouge, &c. &c. In another Room is a vast collection of memorials belonging to the Amusements, Revels, &c. of the Pompeiians. These indicate a very great fondness for Festivals, Masquerades and kindred amusements. Among the divinities to which they sacrificed it is quite evident that Bacchus and Venus were most popular.

"The Cabinets of Gems" are in a Room in which Visitors, Ladies especially, lingering longest. This Room is floored with Mosaic taken from Pompeii.—There, carefully preserved in glass cases, are Gold Necklaces, Bracelets, Pins, Ear and Finger Ring, Chains, &c., similar to those now worn, together with a great variet of golden ornaments. There are also, Silver Cups, Plates, Spoons, Salvers, &c. Here, too, are loaves of Bread, Honey, Grain, Soap, Oil and Wine, in flasks, and Eggs, unbroken and but slightly discolored. Here, too, are bits of wearing apparel, of wool and linen, and skeins of Sewing Silk.

The Statuary, arranged in rooms of great magnitude upon the ground floor, presents objects of profound admiration. In looking at these marble and bronze presentments, you cannot doubt for a moment that you have the face, head, features and expression of illustrious persons who sat for them. In many instances these heads indicate clearly the qualities, good or bad, noble or ignoble, for which the originals were distinguished. And in this description of Art, Pompeii and Herculaneum were far in advance of an age which supposes itself immeasurably ahead of the Ancients. Even the Statuary of the palmiest days of Rome fails to surpass that which has been rescued from the Ruins of these buried Cities. And the extent and and variety of these works of Art is truly amazing. There was more fine Statuary buried in these two small cities than has been produced, throughout the world, during the last three centuries.

Among so many hundred Statuary gems challenging admiration, it is difficult to discriminate, though there are some figures that fasten themselves upon your attention and memory. Such, for example, as the "Wounded Gladiator," "The Mother of Bilbus," "Agrippina, the Mother of Nero," "Titus," "Caligula," "Claudius," "Cæsar," "Marcus Aurelius, "The Hunter," "A Faun reposing on a Skin of Wine," "Augustus," "Infant Hercules strangling Serpents," "Maximus in the Costume of a Consul," "Alexander the Great mounted on Bucephalus, whose trappings are of silver," "Brutus," "Cicero," "Homer," &c. But the head which, for the last three years has arrested the attention of Americans the moment they enter the room, is that of Seneca, whose strong, marked and clearly defined resemblance to Gen. Taylor is most remarkable. Those who loved Gen. Taylor, and revere the memory of that truly great and good man, recognize this striking likeness of him in the head and features of one of the Sages of Antiquity, with deep emotion.

ENERGY.—Energy is omnipotent. The clouds that surround the houseless boy to-day are dispersed, and he is invited to a palace. It is the work of energy. The child who is a beggar this moment, in a few years to come may stand forth the admiration of angels. Who has not seen the life-giving power of energy? It makes the wilderness to blossom as a rose; whitens the ocean; navigates our rivers; levels mountains; paves with iron a highway from State to State, and sends thought with the speed of lightning from one extremity of the land to the other. Without energy what is man? a fool, a clod.

A grown up man without energy is one of the most pitiable objects we know. He plods on the same cow-track his father made; uses the same old fashioned flint and steel; sits before the same huge fire-place; reads the same old books; takes no newspaper; and has all his thoughts, if such a man can think—cast in a mould worn out a century ago. If he shows a vote, he does it to please a neighbour, and sends his children to school, because he has been advised to do so. How many such men there are, stumbling blocks on God's footstool—clogging the wheels of industry and enterprise, or hanging like mill stones upon the skirts of those who would mount up; and do the work the Almighty designed them to accomplish.

Are you a young man? Be not like those who live and die like fools. Give full play to all the energies of your bodies and minds, and mount up and press on, determined to accomplish some thing worth looking back upon when death hurries you away. Measure not your strength by what others have done; be not influenced by what others may say. Take new ground—break your way through—overcome every obstacle, and go on from conquering to conquer.

Thus will you not live in vain. Your activity, your zeal, your work will survive when you slumber in the dust, and be an incentive to the perseverance of those who follow after.—*Mo. Lodger.*

THE ROSE AND THE BREEZE.—Night had kissed the young rose, and it bent softly to sleep. Stars shone, and pure dew drops hung upon its blushing bosom, and watched its sweetest slumbers. Morning came with its dancing breezes, and they whispered to the young rose, and it awoke joyous and smiling. Lightly it danced to and fro in all the loveliness of youthful innocence. Then came the ardent sun-god sweeping from the east, and he smote the young rose with his scorching rays, and it fainted. Deserted and almost heart-broken it drooped to the dust in loneliness and despair.—Now the gentle breeze, which had been gambolling over the sea, pushing on the home-bound bark, sweeping over the hill and brook, turning the old mill, fanning the brow of disease, and frisking the curls of innocent childhood, came tripping along on her errand of mercy and love; and when she saw the young rose she hastened to kiss it, and kindly bathed its forehead in cool, refreshing showers; and the young rose, revived, looked up, and smiled in gratitude to the kind breeze, but she hurried quick away; her generous task was performed, yet not without reward, for she soon perceived that a delicious fragrance had been poured on her wings by the grateful rose; and the kind breeze was glad in heart, and went away singing through the eves. Thus real, true charity, like the breeze, gathers fragrance, from the drooping flowers it refreshes, and unconsciously reps a reward in the performance of its offices of kindness, which steals upon the heart, like rich perfume to bless and cheer.

A NEAT REPLY.—"Pray Miss Primrose, do you like steamboats?" required a gentleman of a lady friend to whom he was paying his addresses. "Oh! pretty well," replied the lady, "but I'm exceedingly fond of a smack." The lover took the hint, and impressed a chaste salute on the lips of the blushing damsel.

I know no man under the sun so great as the abuse of the understanding, and yet there is no one vice more common.

BEAUTY has been the delight and torment of the world ever since it begun.

THE ORIGIN AND DESTINY OF THE BRITISH NATION.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Register and Woolwich Gazette."

SIR,—Doubtless many of the readers of your valuable journal may be ready to ask, on what grounds we attempt to prove that Gog, spoken of by the Prophet Ezekiel, is to be identified with the present Emperor of Russia; To which I would reply in the language of Dr. Lowth,—"The seventy interpreters take the word Rush, commonly translated CHIEF for a proper name, and they render the sentence thus, 'The prince of Rosh, Meschech, and Tubal; Rosh, taken as a proper name, signifies those inhabitants of Scythia, from whom the Russ derive their name and origin." The designation of Gog as the prince of Rosh, Meschech and Tubal, is repeated by the prophet as if he would show clearly and indisputably the situation of his empire; and, therefore, whatever rendering of the word we may prefer, SO COUNTRY IN THE WORLD BUT RUSSIA can claim the right of applying this part of Ezekiel's prophecy to itself. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S INTENTIONS ARE TO AGGRANDIZE HIMSELF SO THAT HE MAY BECOME THE WORLD'S UNIVERSAL MONARCH. He is aiming to add the rich productions of the Tropical to those of the Polar Regions, and to add the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf to the Baltic, the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora, and to combine the unsubdued posterity of Ishmael with the fawning serfs of Moscovy, and the forlorn exiles of Siberia. And as his dominion now extends from the western shores of America to the eastern provinces of Europe, it would then reach from Nova Zembla in the north, beyond the Equator in the south; nor would he be satisfied till he became master of the whole world. But God shall destroy him. "Satan, the God of this world, has come down in great wrath, because he knoweth that he hath but a short time," Rev. xii. 12. He is therefore influencing the Emperor of Russia to assemble the nations, in order that they may oppose the reign and government of Christ, who is about setting up his glorious kingdom upon the earth, and, therefore, we may say with the holy Psalmist, "Why do the heathen rage, and the people imagine a vain thing; the kings of the earth set themselves, and the rulers take council together against the Lord and against his anointed; saying, Let us break their bands asunder, and cast away their their cords from us. He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh; the lord shall have them in derision. Then shall he speak unto them in his wrath and vex them in his sore displeasure. Thou shalt break them with a rod of iron; thou shalt dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel," Psalm ii. 1, 4, 3, 4, 5, 9. The best things we can do as a nation, is to cry to God for help, and to be on our watch-tower, FOR AN IMPORTANT CRISIS IS FAST APPROACHING.—England and America have no need to be alarmed when the great Army shall be marshalled, nor have they any need to throw any impediment in their way when they shall go to the Holy Land.—GO THEY WILL, NOR CAN ALL THE ENERGY OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA PREVENT THEM, FOR GOD HAS SO DETERMINED IT. The best plan we can adopt is to be well prepared to defend our own shores.—That Gog intends England's overthrow I have no doubt; and like Pharaoh of old he vauntingly exclaims, "I will pursue, I will overtake, I will divide the spoil; my lust shall be satisfied upon them; I will draw my sword, my hand shall destroy them," Exo. xv. 9. But he that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh at him and have him in derision, although he has a desire to conquer this country, yet his first movement will be to establish himself in Palestine, that being the most suitable place for his ambitious mind. But says the Prophet Daniel, "He shall plant the tabernacles of his palace between the seas in the holy mountain, yet he shall come to his end, and none shall help him," Dan. xi. 45. Thus we would say to him as said the King of Israel, when Ben-hadad, king of Syria, threatened his overthrow, and used great swelling words against the city. "Tell him, said the king, Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself, as he that putteth it off," I. Kings, xx. 11. Travellers tell us, who have conversed with many of the inhabitants of Turkey, that it is the conviction of the minds of their countrymen, that the same gate which admitted the Crescent will one day admit the Cross, and so satisfied are they that they will be obliged to give place to their adversaries, that they have provided the largest Cross in the world, some miles from the city, to bury their dead, in order that they may avail themselves of it when their city shall be occupied by others.

The great cause of our rejection of a literal fulfilment of the writings of the prophets may be attributed to our theological tutors, who have strained every nerve to obtain a figurative, metaphorical, and spiritual interpretations of the Word of God, but have entirely set aside their literal meaning. Why, I would ask, is the fifty-third chapter of the book of the Prophet Isaiah, and a vast number of other passages of the Scriptures to be understood literally, which have been realized in the birth, life, sufferings, degradation, death, resurrection, and ascension of the Son of God, as well as the destruction and annihilation of many of the nations of the earth, and also the scattering of the Jews over the world; and on what hypothesis am I to reject that which is as clearly stated, although not yet accomplished? When we read the accounts furnished by those who have visited the land where the ancient Seers pronounced the solemn denunciations of heaven, we cannot but be struck with awe at their very minute fulfilment.—As an illustration, I will direct the minds of my readers to the language of a recent writer, who, speaking of the cedars of Lebanon, he says, "In the days of Solomon these cedars flourished in mighty forests and grew to an enormous bulk; generation after generation sunk on the plain below, but these unrivalled productions of the vegetable world continued to flourish and gave promise of a perpetuity almost equal to that of the mountain on which they grew." But against THESE TREES OF God the prophet was commissioned to denounce the curse, and on them to this day has that curse remained. The prophet Isaiah, addressing himself to Lebanon, exclaimed, "The high ones of stature shall be hewn down," Isa. x. 33. The same word which swept from the plains of Israel all their beauty, and laid their palaces prostrate in the dust, has smitten also the strength of their cedars, and all that remain at this day of "the high ones of stature," which once covered the mountains in magnificent forests, amount only to SEVEN. The old cedars have been gradually decreasing during the past two centuries till at last they have dwindled down to this INSIGNIFICANT REMNANT. (There are several forests of young cedars on the mountain, but of these we do not speak, for they are of modern growth, and even the Arab, which asked who planted them exclaims, "Allah," or God.—These are provided for Israel's restoration.) We shall, therefore, confine our remarks to those only against which the curse was denounced, "the high ones of stature. Bedford, who visited Palestine in 1650, stated there was but twenty-eight cedars on the mountains of Lebanon; Maundrell, 25 years afterwards, found but twenty-four; Maundrell, in 1697, counted but sixteen; Burckhardt, in 1810, saw but eleven; Richardson, in 1818, could discover but SEVEN. Lord Lindsay, in 1837, confirms the account given by Richardson, and says "of the giants of the forest there are only seven standing on the same hill very near to each other." Thus we see Isaiah's prediction fulfilled, "The rest of his forest shall be so that a little child may write them," Isa. x. 19. And who is there amongst us, when we read of the discoveries made by Mr. Layard of the ruins of ancient Nineveh, but must be convinced that what the prophets foretold have been performed to the very letter? How striking is the language of the prophet in reference to the cedars, which has been buried for ages, and how fearful are we reminded of the truth of God's word, "that heaven and earth shall pass away, but this word shall not fail." Hence we find the language of the prophet, supposed to have been spoken nearly 3,000