St. John Daily Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XVII. Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, March 4, 1853. Number 200.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:

7s. 6d. IN ADVANCE;—8s 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 debtors* contribute for those who *never pay*, he offers the following

ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS TO CLUBBING,

by which persons parties will be able to secure a Religious Family and Business Newspaper, at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered in this Province. He proposes to send

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 8 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 $30 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;

Bind 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.

JOHN FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, President.

J. W. LAWRENCE, ZEBEDEE RING, } Directors.

S. L. TILLEY, S. K. FOSTER, }

J. M. KERR-SON, Esquire, Solicitor.

ISAIE WOODWARD, Esquire, Secretary.

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

DOOLEY'S

Merchant's Exchange Hotel—Post Office Building,

State Street, BOSTON,

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per day.

CHARLES W. STOCKTON,

Attorney & Barrister at Law,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

CHARLES W. WELDON,

Attorney at Law & Notary Public

OFFICE—Over Messrs. Ranney, Sturdee & Co Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.

May 28, 1852.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE WOODS,

West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

August 29.

New-Brunswick

STEAM SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND FACTORY—*Harding Street, St. John.*

HAVING put up the best Machinery that can be procured for the manufacture of Doors, Sashes, inside 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.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ABOLISHED!—Mobbs Gossip! *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 Grammar, &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 60s per quarter.

S. D. MILLER, A. M.,

May 10 *Manager.*

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.

Trusses, Pudlers and others, furnished with plain and Fancy RINGS cheaper than can be imported. Broken Pieces immediately may be relied on. Cash and the highest price given for Old Silver.

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, 100 of which is cleared and in good state of cultivation. There are on it a good dwelling house, barn, and other buildings, with a never failing stream of water running through it. The farm is well adapted for a dairy, being within a short distance of the City, and having a ready market for its produce. There are also on it a good quantity of cord wood and timber. The above property is offered in exchange for a small dwelling House, and one in the vicinity of the City, in a good locality, or for a small Farm in the immediate vicinity. The Farm will be sold cheap if not disposed of in exchange for City property. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. Thomas Gilmour, Prince William street.

JOHN GILLIES.

St. John, December 18, 1851. *Peter's Street.*

ROYAL MAIL STAGE,

St. John to St. Andrews.

HALLY.

THE undersigned have the mailing contract for the conveyance of the Queen's Mails between St. John and St. Andrews, begs leave to inform the travelling public, that he has provided himself with first rate teams and carriages, for the comfort and accommodation of passengers, and that careful and attentive drivers will always be found on the route.

Orders left at the subscriber's residence, Queen Square street, or at the St. John Hotel, will receive due attention.

November 5, 1852. W. H. WILLIAMS.

National Loan Fund

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY THE ROYAL LEGISLATURE.

Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £51,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.

(Office Nelson street.)

Benjamin J. Harris, Chairman.

Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.

John E. Gray, Esq.

Medical Examiner.—Wm. Boyard, 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 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 in 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.

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

AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bathurst: Theophilus Deveriux, Esq.

Chatham: William Carman, Junior, Esq.

Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire.

Dalhousie: William S. Smith, Esq.

Fredericton: J. Henry Phair, Esq.

Hampton: Samuel Hallett, Esq.

Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.

Moncton (the Bend) Bliss 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 Insurance Company.

[*Established in 1836.*]

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

THE Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full amount 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 and ample 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.

MEN'S HEAVY OVERALL Wool Stockings.

THE Subscriber has just received per ships *Olive* and *Corkonian*—3 Cases of the very best quality of Men's dark grey Woollen OVERALL STOCKINGS, that have ever been imported. For sale by dozen or retail.

Dec. 16. S. K. FOSTER.

GEO. HUTCHINSON, JR.,

HAS just received per ship "Olive" from Liverpool—An assortment of English WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c., superior articles, which will be sold low for prompt payment.

SHIP'S CHRONOMETERS for Sale, Cleaned, Repaired, and carefully Rated.

☞ All kinds of Time Pieces and NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS for Sale and Repaired, at the Old Stand of Wm. Hutchinson, *Coffee House Corner.*

St John, N. B., July 23 1852.

WINDOW GLASS.—In Store—30 000 feet WINDOW GLASS, following sizes—7x9, 8x10, 9x11, 9x12, 10x14, 11x15, 11x17, 12x16, 12x18, 14x16, and 21x25.

Dec. 1. S. L. TILLEY.

JUNIPER SHINGLES.

JUST landed from the Schooner Sam, from New York, 100,000 Juniper Shingles, 5 inches in width and 18 inches in length, for sale by

GEORGE F. EVERETT & CO.,

No. 4 Commercial Building, Water Street.

W. CUTLER, FOR LUMBER.

(CURRIER.)

WOOD, WOOD, WOOD.

All kinds of Wood, sawing and split to the size of Stove Wood.

Orders left at the Store, Prince William Street, will be attended to with punctuality.

W. CUTLER.

WHITE LEADS & COLOURS.

PATENTS.—Received from London via Liverpool, per *Corkonian* 118 cwt. Brunsram's No. 1 WHITE LEADS 18, 23, 25, and 112 lb. packages 19 cwt. Coloured PAINTS, and 1-2 ton of Putty.

dec. 23. S. L. TILLEY.

CHILDREN'S CHAIRS.

ONE Hundred, consisting of Dining Table, cane and wood seat; Rocking, Chairs, and Wood Seat, low back, with and without hide

ALSO:

ROSIN OIL in barrels, a good article for Machinery, especially when mixed with Sperm Oil, it is found to strengthen the latter very much.

JOHN KINNEAR.

St. John, Dec. 10.—[usual papers.]

NEW BRUNSWICK FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON,

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

AT the Third Quinquennial Meeting of the Company (held in London, 24th June, 1852), a Surplus of £48,000 Sterling, (being double of £24,000 Sterling) was declared disposable among the Policy holders entitled to participate. This sum admits of a reduction of Premium for the next five years, of £9,573 16s. 3d. Sterling, per annum, or an equivalent reversionary Bonus payable at Death, of £66,820 16s. 7d.

The reduction of Premium averages 36.82 per cent. on the Premiums payable during the next five years.

The reversionary Bonus averaged 60 per cent. on the Premiums received during the last five years, or 3 per cent. on the sums Assured.

Upon the Policies which had been full five years in existence, the reversionary Bonus averages 2 1-2 per cent. Premium, on the sums assured, a result which has been seldom equalled, and will bear comparison with that of any Office.

The following Table illustrates the Bonuses declared:

		Average Reduction of Premium.	Average Reversionary Bonus.
1st Division—	1832	16.833 per cent.	21 per cent
2d. "	1842	31.333 "	53 "
3d. "	1852	35.22 "	60 "

On the 31st December last, the

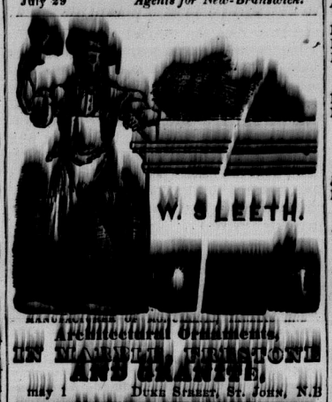
Existing Assurances were	£1,699,643 10 2
The Capital Funds of the Company were	230,262 15 6
The Annual Income was	47,721 2 6
The Divisible Surplus was	32,000 0 0

The Directors consider, and trust the Policy holders will agree with them, that the position of the Company is highly satisfactory, and hope that, taking into account the continually increasing competition they have to encounter, the progress of the Company has equalled their expectation; as the benefits actually realized equal, and in most cases surpass, those afforded by the largest established Offices.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained from

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,

July 29 *Agents for New-Brunswick.*



MANUFACTURER OF

Architectural Ornaments,

IN MARBLE, FREESTONE AND GRANITE,

may 1 DUKE STREET, ST. JOHN, N.B

HAT & CAP STORE.

Kingstreet, a few Doors below St. John Hotel.

EVERY VARIETY QUALITY AND PRICE.

A. MAGEE would respectfully inform the Public that he has received from Great Britain and the United States a superior assortment of Fur, Plush, Silesian and Cloth CAPS of the latest Fall and Winter Fashions, which he will be able to sell at much less than the usual prices.

Also on hand and constantly Making up, HATS & CAPS of his own manufacture, which he feels confident are equal to anything produced in this province, and superior to imported articles, which are disposed at much higher prices.

☞ Gentlemen leaving their orders will be attended to with punctuality, neatness and despatch.

☞ Cash, and the Highest, Prices paid for FURS.

Nov. 19.

RAILROAD HOUSE,

SOUTH SIDE KING STREET—ST. JOHN

THE Subscriber, in accordance with the fashion of the day, deems it necessary to acquaint his friends and the Travelling Public, that he has Fitted Furnished, and Repaired his House, in a manner that defies rivalry, for the accommodation of PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARDERS.

His Fare consists of the choicest delicacies of the season. Clean Beds, good attendance, and (Better yet) moderate charges, are the prominent features of his establishment.

Truly grateful to his former patrons, he solicits a continuance of public favour.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT IS A

LIVERY STABLE,

With Fashionable "Turn-Outs." And excellent accommodations for the Horses of Travellers and Country customers.

May 21. JAMES E. McDONALD.

NEW BOOKS.

Received per *Asbury*—

GODEY'S LADIES' BOOK for JANUARY;

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for do;

BLACKWOOD'S do. for DECEMBER;

A life of Victoriaides, by G. P. R. James;

Mansfield's Life of Gen. Scott, beautifully illustrated;

Hawthorne's Life of Pierce, with Portrait;

Napoleon and his Marshals, octavo edition, with numerous illustrations;

Select British Eloquence; by Chauncy A. Goodrich, D. D.;

Down from Tuskar Rock, by Wm. Gland Bourne;

Memoirs of Science, by Jacob Abbot;

Remarkable Women, by W. H. Van Duzen;

The Children of Prince Frederick Henry;

Fire Side Stories of England and its People, by Howitt;

Life and Times of Bonaparte, and Old Red Sandstone, by Hugh Miller;

Footprints of the Creator, or Antediluvian Stromatology, by Hugh Miller;

Lectures on Science for Ladies;

Amelung Sketches of Life in the Western Wilds;

The Prince, by Count Alexander Fleury, (new edition;)

The Examination by Traverse, Oxbridge;

Further supply of the Brower, by W. H. Maxwell.

☞ Late American Papers. ☜

December 24. B. O'BRIEN.

NOTICE.—All persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Mr. George Holmes, late of the Parish of Springfield, and formerly of Studholm, deceased, are hereby required to send in their claims within three months from this date, and all who are indebted to make immediate payment to

CHRISTOPHER WILSON,

GEO. G. HOLMES, Executors.

Poetry.

AVOID THE FULFILMENT OF THIS DREAM.

I dreamed a dream in the midst of my slumbers,
And I dreamed as I dreamed it came into numbers;
My thoughts ran along in such beautiful metre,
I am sure that I never saw poetry sweeter.
It seemed that a law had been recently made,
That a tax on old bachelors' pates should be laid;
And in order to make them all willing to marry,
The tax was as large as a man could well carry.
The bachelors grumbled and said 't was no use—
'Twas horrid injustice and horrid abuse;
And declared it to save their hearts' blood from spilling,
Of such a vile tax they would not pay a shilling;
But the rulers determined them still to pursue,
So all the old bachelors up at vendue;
The crier was sent through the town, to and fro,
To rattle his bell and his trumpet to blow,
And to cry out to all he might meet in his way,
"Ho! Ho! Forty old bachelors sold here to day!"
Immediately all the old maids of the town,
Each in her very best bonnet and gown,
From thirty to sixty, fair plain, red and pale,
Of every description, flocked to the sale
The auctioneer then his labor began,
And cried out aloud, as he held up a man,
"How much for a bachelor? who wants to buy?"
In a twinkle each maiden responded "I! I!"
In short at a highly extravagant price,
All the old bachelors were off in a trice;
And forty old maidens, some younger, some elder,
Each lugged an old bachelor home on her shoulder.

Miscellaneous.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Ladies' Benevolent Society.

For the year ending 31st December, 1852.

"Blessed is he that considereth the poor; the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble."—Psalm xli.

SUBSCRIPTIONS DURING THE YEAR.

Mrs. Armstrong,	£0 10	0.
Chipman,	1 0	0.
R. W. Crookshank,	10	0.
Daniel,	10	0.
Duvernet,	10	0.
L. Deveber,	5	0.
Mr. Hamel,	10	0.
Mrs. Elman,	5	0.
A Friend,	1 5	0.
Friend,	15	0.
Mrs. Frith,	5	0.
Mr. H. W. Frith,	5	0.
Mrs. Gray,	5	0.
R. L. Hazen,	7	6.
Hersey,	1 5	0.
Miss Hazen,	1 0	0.
Mrs. H. Johnston,	10	0.
W. Jack,	5	0.
Milledge,	10	0.
T. E. Milledge,	5	0.
Noyes,	5	0.
Judge Parker,	2 0	0.
Mrs. Parker,	10	0.
E. Parker,	10	0.
B. Robinson,	10	0.
Mrs. W. H. Robinson,	10	0.
J. M. Robinson,	5	0.
Rawleigh,	5	0.
Mr. J. R. Ruel,	10	0.
Mrs. W. J. Starr,	5	0.
Scovil,	10	0.
Studley,	5	0.
Mr. H. Smith,	10	0.
A Stewart,	5	0.
Miss Simonds,	10	0.
Mrs. W. Scovil,	5	0.
Miss Thompson,	10	0.
Mrs. Thorner,	5	0.
Taylor,	5	0.
T. E. G. Tisdale,	5	0.
Tiller,	5	0.
White,	5	0.
T. Walker,	5	0.
F. Wiggins,	5	0.
Webster,	5	0.
Mr. J. White,	5	0.
	£30 12	6

Mr. Lawton, materials for Clothing £1.

Mr. J. Kinnear, in Groceries, £1.

Mr. Jardine, ditto, 10s.

Mr. Patten, Clothing, 7s. 6d.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR 1852.

—DR.—

To Balance from last year,	£17 7	10
Subscriptions as above,	20 12	6
	£38 0	4

—CR.—

By expending during 1852—					
For Bread,	£3	2	2		
Wood,	1	15	0		
Groceries,	2	15	0		
Materials for Clothing,	3	7	6		
Making up same,	2	12	9		
Small sums of Money given away,	5	2	3		
				18	17 8
Balance to 1853,				19	2 8
				£38	0 4

L. KINNEAR, *Treas. & Sec'y.*

THE BRITISH ARISTOCRACY.—The peerage of England as a body, though there are many miserable and most disgraceful exceptions are now of high personal character. Even most of those who have no lofty guiding principle, have a quick sense of honour, and a scorn of a base action. As a class, they are not corrupted by vice, nor are they enervated by that effeminacy which has sapped the strength of favored classes in so many other lands. They are both intellectually and physically robust, and they share abundantly in all those qualities which are comprised in the expressive word manliness. Most of them have undergone long discipline in the senate, or at the bar or the camp ground, or on the quarter-deck, and thereby acquired the stamina of character, which qualifies men of high posts and arduous duties, and which "not all the blood of all the Howards" would be able of itself to give. No class of men in England have better developed physical organizations; the beauty of the English women of rank is absolutely incomparable.

The British nobleman has much of that chivalrous spirit which long descent thro' honoured generations naturally implies, but he has little of that pride-bearing pride which springs from a contempt of inferiors. Arrogance and hauteur, a vain love of ostentation, and other nabob traits, are generally not among his characteristics: on the contrary, his intercourse with the world is usually marked by an courtesy, an easy affability, and an entire absence of all pretension, which is very much in contrast with the manner of an ordinary English gentleman. The other day I saw one of the most distinguished Tory leaders in the realm acting as chairman of a public meeting. How think you he was dressed? Why in coarse grey pantaloons, a thick grey vest but toned up to a China; with a rough brown coat, considerably the worse for wear; he appeared the exact counterpart of one of our sturdy Yankee farmers. The relations that exist between the English nobility and their tenants, are usually of a most friendly and pleasant nature, totally differing in character from the sore relations in Ireland. The British proprietor generally feels a personal interest in the fortunes of his tenant; an interest which is commonly founded in the fact that the ancestor of both have lived and died on the same hereditary domains. And this interest is not confined to the landlord personally; it is not at all unusual to see his wife and daughters visiting the dwellings of the tenant, to mingle in his family joys and sorrows. Not a few noblemen build at their own expense, schools and churches on the estates, and manifest constant solicitude for the intellectual and moral well-being of these subject to their influence. —*Courier & Enquirer.*

BOMBARDMENT OF ALGIERS.—Meanwhile the other vessels, in silence and perfect readiness, moved slowly forward under a light sea breeze to their appointed stations. Not a word was spoken in the vast array; every one was fixed on the enemy's batteries, which were crowded with troops, with the gunners standing with lighted matches beside their pieces.

"There was a silence deep as death,
As they drifted on their path;
And the bloodest held his breath
For a time.

The mole-head at this time pretented a dense mass of troops, whose turbans and shakos were distinctly seen crowding on the top of the parapets. Standing on the poop, Lord Exmouth waved his hand to them repeatedly to get down, as the firing was about to commence. When the ship was fairly placed, and her cables stoppered, the crew gave three hearty cheers, which were answered by three guns from the eastern battery, one of which struck the Superb. At the first flash Lord Exmouth gave the word 'stand by;' at the second, 'fire;' and the report of the third gun was drowned in the roar of the Queen Charlotte's broadside. So terrific was the effect of the discharge, that above five hundred men were struck down on the mole by its effects. In a few minutes, and before the action had become general, the fortification on the mole-head were ruined, and its guns dismounted; upon this, the Queen Charlotte sprang her broadside to the northward, and brought her guns to bear upon the batteries round the gate which leads to the mole and the upper tier of the lighthouse battery. With such accuracy were the shots directed, that the light house tower was soon in ruins, every successive discharge bringing down some of the guns; and when the last fall, the Moorish chief was seen springing upon the fragments of the parapet, and, with impotent rage, shaking his scimitar at the giant of the deep, which in so brief a space had worked such fearful devastation.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES IN PERSIA.—We have had the pleasure, says a Boston paper, of listening to a letter written in Persia, to a gentleman in this city, which gives an account of some recent and most interesting discoveries in that country. The writer is a scientific gentleman of the highest standing, an American, and one whose position in Persia is a pledge of the correctness of his details. The line between Persia and Turkey has been defined with that exactness which peace and security demand, and soldiers have, by both Governments, been placed upon the disputed territory to defend the rights of Turkey and Persia. And for many years the soldiers have been in the practice of coming into collision. To avoid this bloodshed, and settle definitely the boundary line between the nations, England and Russia have induced Persia to consent to a mixed commission which should embrace England, Russia and Persia. That commission is now engaged in establishing the line between Persia and Turkey. Col. Williams, well known to many Americans, and a man of character and talent, is the English Commissioner. In the prosecution of this work the commissioners have Shushan, mentioned in the sacred books of Esther and Daniel, together with the tomb of Daniel, the prophet. The locality answers to the received tradition of its position, and the internal evidence, arising from its correspondence with the description of the palace recorded in the sacred history, almost to demonstration. The reader can turn to to Esther, chap. i., v. 6, there he will read of a "pavement of red, and blue, and white, and marble in that palace." *That pavement still exists* and, as described by Col. Williams, corresponds to the sacred history. And in the marble columns, dilapidated ruins, the sculpture and the remaining marks of greatness and glory that are scattered around, the Commissioners read the exact truth of the record made by the sacred penman. Not far from the palace stands a tomb; on it is sculptured the figure of a man bound hand and foot, with a huge lion in the act of springing upon him to devour him.—No history could speak more graphically the story of Daniel in the Lion's Den. The Commissioners have with them an able corps of engineers and scientific men, and most interesting discoveries may be expected. The Persian arrow-heads are found upon the place in the tomb. Glass bottles, elegant as those placed upon the toilet table of the ladies of our day, have been discovered, with other indications of art and refinement, which bear out the statements of the Bible. Thus twenty-five hundred years after the historians of Esther and Daniel made their records their histories are verified by the peaceful movements of the nations of our day.

THE DEATH OF NEY.—As a matter of necessity, he was condemned to death, though the Judges themselves shed tears when sentence was pronounced. His relations offered 100,000 francs (£4,000) to the keeper of the prison if he would favour his escape. At a last resource his young wife threw herself at the feet of the King, whom she reached as he was descending the great stair of the Tuileries to enter his carriage. "Grace, grace!" exclaimed the unhappy woman, her voice broken by sobs "Madam," replied the monarch, with deep emotion, "I know your sentiments, and those of your family, for my house; I deeply regret being obliged to refuse such faithful servants. If your husband had offended me, alone, his pardon would have been already given; but I owe satisfaction to France, on which he has induced the scourge of rebellion and war. My duty as a king ties my hands. I can only pray for the soul of him whom justice has condemned, and assure you of my protection to yourself and child." At these words the suppliant fell in a swoon at his feet. Labedoyere's mother clad in the deepest mourning, awaited the monarch on his return, but the strictest orders had been given to prevent her reaching the Royal presence, and her cries alone reached his ears. Meanwhile Labedoyere, recalled by solitude and misfortune from the illusions which had misled him, had regained the sentiments of his youth. He received with gratitude the consolations of religion, and prepared in a worthy spirit to undergo his fate. When brought out for execution, his eyes met those of M. Cesar de Nervaux, a faithful friend and companion in arms, who had come to support him in his last moments. They pressed each other's hand in silence. When the soldiers who were to perform their painful duty took their stations opposite the wall before which he was placed, he advanced a few steps, and took his station in the middle of the intervening space; then suddenly turning round, as if he had forgot something, he whispered for a few seconds to the priest who accompanied him. Then calmly resuming his place, he refused to have his eyes bandaged, and looking straight at the levelled muskets, exclaimed in a loud voice, "Fire my friends!" He fell pierced by nine balls; and when the smoke of the discharge had passed away, the priest approached and stooped his handkerchief in the blood which flowed from his breast, which he took with him as a relic to the wife of the fallen officer.—*Alison's History of Europe.*

HOUSE AND DANCE.—Neil Shuter thus explained his reason for preferring to wear his stockings with holes in them rather than having them darned: "A hole," said he, may by the accident of the day, and fall pass upon the best gentleman; but a darn is premeditated poverty."

KIRWAN'S LETTERS TO CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.

LETTER XXII.

Deceivings of Priests.—Numeries.—Taking the Vail.—Stories about Luther and Calvin.—Case of poor Bruley.—The Vaudois Monsters.—Bridge of Purgatory broken.—O'Flanagan.—Why these deceivings?—Priests deserve Purgatory.

MY DEAR SIR.—You can readily gleam, from my preceding letters, my estimate of the general character of Papal priests. While there are exceptions to the rule, yet I believe, as a rule, that they are, like the Pharisees of old, "a generation of vipers;" that, as a class, they are dishonest traffickers in the souls of men. The mind of a priest, and especially when a priest becomes a bishop or an archbishop, is an exceeding lucrative one. What may not a priest squeeze from a people whom he makes believe that he carries in his pocket the keys of heaven and hell, and that he can, at pleasure, admit them to the bliss of the old, or shut them up amid the eternal miseries of the other? And hence it is that these men so easily draw gold from the coffers of the rich, and extract silver and coppers even from the rags of the most wretched beggars. What will not a man give to save his soul? And all their worldly interests are involved in keeping up their delusions, and in keeping their pot pie from contact with everything that would in the least degree tend to dissipate them. And it is to their ways of blinding and deluding the people, so as to stimulate their faith, and to protect their frauds and deceivings from exposure, that I ask your attention in the present letter. Is there a thing peculiar to Popery which is not intended to delude?

How much Popery makes of nuns and nunneries, to fire the imagination of young, romantic girls, and to induce them to seek secluision from the world within monastic walls! The abbess is a lady of rank, beauty, and exquisite taste! The nuns are all damsels of beautiful face and form, the history of each marked by some romantic incidents which strongly excite our interest. And then the sacred inclosure is such a charming spot in which to cultivate holiness, and where happiness is enjoyed by every inmate, but little below that of paradise itself! And then the pomp, show, and ceremony of "taking the vail" are so arranged as to exalt the heroism and piety of the maiden that takes it, and as, if possible, to induce other maidens to do likewise. How the true history of any existing nunnery would give all these delusions to the winds—would prove them to be the prisons of confiding girls—the houses of refuge for delinquents or disappointed lasses, or for daughters fleeing from domestic tyranny—and their parlors to be the lounging-places of immaculate priests! And now a true narrative of those "taking the vail," would dissipate all romance concerning them!

Seymour, to whose "Pilgrimage" I have already alluded, gives a very funny account of a "taking the vail," witnessed by him in Rome. It was in January. On approaching the monastery, the street, and vestibule, and church were strewed with flowers. The high altar was loaded with artificial flowers. The cardinal-vicar took his seat; soon the Princess Borghese entered, leading a beautiful female, and presented her to the cardinal.—Her beautiful chestnut-colored tresses fell like a vail around her; her dress was white satin, richly damasked in gold; on her head glittered a crown of diamonds; her neck was covered with precious stones, flashing through her ringlets; her breast was gemmed with brilliants, set off by black velvet, so that she sparkled and blazed in all the magnificence of the richest jewels in Rome! All too bad, of course, to be worn for the cloister! And yet this beautiful young woman was only a servant, and the daughter of a servant, of the Borghese family; that splendid hair was only a wig; the jewelry belonged to her mistress, who took that occasion to display it; and the sweet, lovely-looking girl in her dress, when divested of her robes, was only a vulgar, clumsy, and unlettered old maid of forty! And such are usually the nuns of Popery. And the whole scene was gotten up to gratify the vanity of the woman who wished to display her jewels, and to induce those not behind the curtain to believe that another rich heiress of a noble house had renounced the vanities of the world for the seclusion of a cloister.

And this is only a specimen of the way and manner in which priests delude the people every where. Take away the clothes in which they dress their mummery, and it would be only revolting. Go, Sir, on Christmas day, on any high day, into your cathedral, and, after blowing out all the candles, and sending the boys with censers and incense to their seats, and taking off the robes of the priests, and putting to silence the professional singers, cause the priests to go through a high mass! Why, Sir, you would laugh at the barren foolery; and "the awful, mysterious, and holy ceremony of the mass" would appear to you just as attractive as did the withering old maid, who was made a nun, to Seymour, when divested of her robes, her crown, and her jewels. Romanism is a corpse, and its ceremonies and canonicals are dresses put on to hide its putrescence, and to induce belief in the vulgar that it is a living body. Sure am I that if any sensible mother would find her children, at the close of a summer's day, going through the senseless rounds through which I have seen about twenty cardinals go, dressed in their scarlet skullcaps and robes, at vespers in the Sistine, she would be disposed to whip them and send them to bed.

To deceive and delude their people it is that priests and monks have fabricated the most false and ridiculous stories about the great and good men that have led on the blessed Reformation, and that have achieved the civil and religious liberty which we enjoy. If they have made their own adherents demigods, they have made the reformers demons. Who is ignorant of the Popish narratives of Luther's conferences with Satan—of the diabolical agencies which he wielded—and of his soul, on his death, flying away, leaving something like the smell of brimstone behind it? The monkish legends of the days of Luther are as full of stories to prove his Satanism, as is the life of St. Patrick of ridiculous miracles to prove his sanctity. And down to the present day an ignorant Papist will turn away horrified from the name of Luther, as if it said a demon will turn away from the sign of the cross, or from a sprinkling of holy salt or of water.

And similar stories are fabricated and circulated about the scholar and logician of the Reformation, the great Calvin. Here is the substance of a comment on Exodus, vii. 11, taken from the Douay Bible, printed in 1635, as quoted entire by Cooper. Calvin, by words and money, persuaded a man in Geneva, by the name of Bruley, to hang himself dead, in order that, by a kind of Popish exorcism or fraud, he might bring him to life. Poor, poor Bruley! when he forgoed to be dead he absolutely died, and, by a direct visitation of providence! And all Calvin's efforts could not restore breath to his body. O, if the reformer had only a bone-nail of Saint Anthony, or an old wooden Saint Dominic, or some shreds from the garments, or some parings from the nails of some of the holy martyrs or virgins, poor Bruley might have lived again. Good Mr. Bruley consented to the experiment; but when she found that Calvin could not raise his husband, she took to a vessel of water, and called him a false prophet, and a vagrant preacher, and a wicked sorcerer, and ordered her husband, "so that all present knew on the testimony of the hysterical Mrs. Bruley, that Calvin killed Bruley, but could not restore him to life. And stories like these against the reformers and the great and good men who have followed, are in proportion scarcely less numerous than are the legends of Mary and Bambino. And all for the sake of prejudicing the vulgar mind against their character and writings.

You, Sir, can not be ignorant of the history of the Vaudois or Waldenses, who kept the light of truth burning for so many years in the valleys of Piedmont, when it had gone out in nearly all Christendom! Their history is a thrilling one.