

vile food of his cell, which he shared with two criminals. The sister is poor, but had found a secret way of introducing food to him—the jailors dared not. Our correspondent wanted help for him, and as many of the rest as she could reach.”—*New York Observer*.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES OF LONDON, AND LONDON CITY MISSION.

By an Act of Parliament, in 1851, the City of London is provided with a certain number of common Lodging Houses, which are designed for such persons as have no other place of residence in the metropolis. Each house is registered and licensed, and inspected weekly by a police Sergeant, who reports its condition before the Magistrates of the neighbourhood. The Keepers of these houses often subject themselves to fines and imprisonment for the irregular manner in which they are kept. “And the miserable state of these common lodging-houses has been described by the General Board of Health as the great source of contagious and loathsome diseases.” The following is from an editorial in the *London Christian Times*, relative to these places of vice, and the work of the London City Mission among them.

“Scenes that surpass all power of exaggeration, and only have to be unveiled for one brief moment just to awaken horror and compassion, constantly meet the eye of these inspecting sergeants whom the law empowers to enter, and who have to report their visits. We have neither space nor inclination for minute description, and therefore content ourselves with the briefest possible indication. See, for example, the interior of one large room, with a company of twenty or thirty Irishmen and women, drinking, swearing, and using language most obscene and boisterous. An old man in the midst, laid on a dirty bed of straw, languishes in the last stage of decrepitude. The very dance of death goes on around him, and the carousing may only be hushed for an instant, while some priest, familiar with the place, and fetched in for the performance of his accustomed ceremony, just seals the doom of the poor old sinner by his priestly touch, dismissing him, annealed, into eternity. There, fiendish mockery of the Destroyer, is decked in ribbons instead of sober shroud, and laid on a table. Under the table, as if SATAN were disporting in derision of his victims, a drunken woman lies, senseless, a corpse in her way, too. And the wailings of the damned seem to be rehearsed from the lips of those drunkards, already more than half-plunged into perdition. In another of those dismal courts, the inspector passes by a room with but one remaining tenant. The windows are shattered and the door open, for there is nothing left within to tempt the thief. The damp floor is broken up, and the ceiling fallen. One or two trifling fragments of furniture remain, broken and filthy, and amongst them is a crazy table. On this table some one has placed the corpse of a woman whom none honoured, loved, or pitied, when alive, and who now lies there uncoffined. This was in Bermondsey. * * * And then there is “the Thieves’ Lodging-houses,” so called by way of eminence, by no means for diction’s sake, for they are all thieves’ lodging-houses. Two hundred and fifty lodgers have been crowded into these rooms in a single night, and the owner is not ashamed to say that he has witnessed, under his own superintendence, the commission of every crime except murder. But whether or not murder should be excepted may be accounted a very reasonable question.

* All this is dark, profoundly dark; yet it is cheering to know that a power is now at work to mitigate the horrors of the system, if not to break it up altogether, and it is not only cheering, but surprising, to hear that in this very thieves’ lodging-house, there is a Bible. Hardened as most of the criminals may be, they find, even in this lair, moments of reflection, and, probably, of compunction also. The City missionary, as is officially reported, has access to the place, owns the wretched lodgers for his fellow-men, reads this Bible to them, gains a hearing, tells them of the SAVIOUR of SINNERS, reaches their conscience, receives a response of gratitude that kindles in their hearts, tells them of their guilt, warns them of their peril, and, instead of having his pocket picked, or being collared, and thrown out of the door, he sits amidst a listening and thankful company. They wonder that any one should condescend to pity and visit such as

they. He wonders at the power of God’s Holy Word. He admires the hammer of the LORD, that still breaks the rock in pieces. And the report now published recognises the efficacy of his labors, and pays an honourable tribute to the London City Mission. In that tribute all must join, and we trust that the society may derive some additional support in answer to the appeal contained in this official document. The gentleman to whom the oversight of these lodging-houses is confided acknowledges that their own efforts are insufficient to attain the end proposed, and welcome the London City Mission as their most powerful auxiliary.”

POPERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

A Correspondent writing from Cincinnati, in alluding to the Catholics in that city, says:

“The people of Boston can have no correct conception of the strength which the Pope of Rome is gathering in this country. The most sumptuous churches—the most costly edifices for schools in Cincinnati belong to the Catholics. In every direction, and in all parts of the city, is to be seen the cross surmounting some public building, owned by the Church and consecrated to the dissemination of Catholicism in some form or other. Here are thousands of priests, and Jesuits, and nuns, and sisters, and other instruments of the Church all laboring for her welfare and aggrandizement. Preaching in the public market-places here, is a common thing, and this is the first instance ever known where a minister of the gospel, thus engaged in the discharge of what he conceived to be his duty, in this city, was gagged. And why was this man’s mouth thus summarily closed? Because he was revealing the corruption of the Church of Rome. Why, here in Cincinnati the right of free speech on the subject of Romanism is denied, through the influence of the Pope, as effectually as in Austria.”

ITALY.—The *N. Y. Times* expresses the following opinion respecting this benighted peninsula:

“Italy, indeed, requires the very nicest handling from everybody having to do with it. It is the most tender and sensitive spot upon the body politic of Europe. Inflammation exists at all points. Sooner or later a mortal conflict must take place, of national oppression: many, glorious many, whom Epicurus so pathetically described as the sad victim of its own beauty, is to be the theatre of one more tragedy before liberation. The relentless policy of Austria precipitates the event. There is no faith to be placed in the promised relaxation of severity in Lombardy. The respite is like that accorded to the victim of Dominican torture, under fear that life might vanish before the full measure of torment had been inflicted; or such as the cat indulges its prey, by way of whetting the appetite, and enjoying the entire spectacle of terror and anguish. The Austrians will never have done until all is undone. Whatever advance Republicanism is destined to make, must be made upon bristling bayonets, and among scaffolds, and slaughter, and suffering. All talk of milder means is delusive.”

INFIDEL CONVENTION.

A convention has been held at Hartford, Conn., during the last week, called professedly for the discussion of the claims of the Bible to belief, but in reality to give a few infidels an opportunity to deliver themselves publicly of a surplus amount of their hatred to the word of God. The leading spirits of the Convention seem to have been Andrew Jackson Davis, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and Mrs. Rose, all sufficiently notorious for their infidelity as well as their other vagaries. From the proceedings we should judge that, notwithstanding the number of patients which the Spirit-rappers have furnished for the lunatic asylums, there are still many lunatics at large. The Convention is reported as breaking up in a row, without adopting the resolutions, introduced by Garrison, denunciator of the Bible, and leaving it still in doubt whether that book may be received as divine authority. What a pity! But they are to have another convention in 1854, and perhaps it may be settled then.—*N. Y. Obs.*

There are at present one hundred and eleven evangelical clergyman in California. Of the Epis. Methodist church, South, 26; the same, North, 38, Congregationalists, 9; Baptist, 5; N. School Presbyterians, 8; Associate Presbyterians, 1; Reformed Dutch, 1; German Reformed, 1; Episcopalians, 6; Cumberland Presbyterians, 4; Old School Presbyterians, 9.—*ib.*

DANGERS OF THE SEA.—The recent report of the Ship-wrecked Fishermen and Mariners’ Royal Benevolent Society of England, states that during the last winter no less than 1,100 vessels were wrecked on the coast of the United Kingdom. Within the past year the Society have afforded relief to 624 widows and aged parents, 1,040 orphans and 3,810 fishermen and mariners; making a total of 5,474 persons suffering from shipwreck, and 29,923 since its formation.—*ib.*

A German traveller informs the Rev. Dr. Phelps, a missionary in North Africa, that he has discovered a race of negroes near the kingdom of Bambara, that are Jews in their religious rites and observances.—Nearly every family, he says, has among them the law of Moses, written on parchment and although they speak of the Prophets they have none of their writings.—*ib.*

THE MADIAT.—The Madiat have been residing at Hyeres for three weeks, with a devoted friend. They live in the strictest seclusion, seeing only three or four Christians of the reformed faith, who had been passing the winter in this town, and seeking in solitude and repose to recover that health and strength which their long detention and mental sufferings greatly injured.—*N. Y. Obs.*

NEW BRUNSWICK HOTEL.—Charlotte street, nearly opposite Country Market, St. John, N.B.

The Proprietor of the above Establishment thankful for past favors, would respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that having erected a large addition in rear of the main Building, he is now prepared to furnish ample accommodation to 70 or 80 Boarders. The Proprietor is determined to leave no means untried to merit the patronage of the community. Travellers arriving late at night will find the House always open and ready to receive them.

The Sleeping Rooms are large and well ventilated, and the improvements and convenience which have been made render it emphatically, the House of the stranger. It has always been a Temperance House, and the Proprietor is determined to adhere strictly to the Total Abstinence principle.

This House is centrally located, and is well supplied with well furnished apartments, clean beds, good fare, the best attention, and reasonable charges, which should render it worthy the support of Travellers.

A Large STABLE has been erected on the premises, capable of accommodating 70 Horses. Good Hostlers are always in attendance.

June 15, 1853.

E. W. FLAGLOR.

GLASGOW DYE HOUSE, KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

MR. M. PERRY respectfully informs the inhabitants of the City, and the Province at large, that he is still to be found at his old stand, in King Street, nearly opposite the Waverly House, where he is prepared to DYE all kinds of Goods, equal to any done in the United States or England. All kinds of Silk, Satin and Poplin Dresses, dyed any color required, if the faded color be light. Orleans, Coburg and Merino dresses Dyed equal to new. All descriptions of Ribbons, Bonnets, Veils, Handkerchiefs, and all other articles of the kind, will meet with every attention. Likewise gents garments Cleaned, Dyed, and Pressed in a superior style. Table covers cleaned and dyed. Cashmere and Paisley Shawls cleaned and pressed equal to new.

M. P. would particularly call attention to Moreen and Damask Curtains, which he is prepared to Clean, Dye and Water equal to new. All orders will be punctually attended to.

M. P. is happy to state that through the increase of business he has been obliged to extend his establishment. He wishes to employ a boy, whom, if he suited after a few months trial, he would take as an apprentice for five years. His chance to learn the trade would be better than in any other Dye-House in America.

TAKE NOTICE.—Glasgow Dye-House, King Street, St. John, N. B. May 2, 1853.—Gt.

GENERAL LEATHER AND FINDING STORE.

—Constantly on hand—a large supply of Foreign and Domestic SOLE LEATHER, Upper Kips, Calf Skins, Kids, Morocco, Bindings and Linings—plain and fancy; Buckskins for tender feet.

ALSO.—India Rubber for Congress Boots, Shank Lasters, Patent Screws, Cramps, Lasts, Boot Trees, &c. &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

N. B.—Liberal advances made on all kinds of Leather, of the best quality of country manufacture.

26, North Side of King Street.

Sign of the Side of Leather.

May 13.

J. J. CHRISTIE.

DRICK BUILDING, South side King Street.—Re-

ceived by “Lucy Ann,” and “Guardian,” from New York, and hourly expected by “Lavinia,” from Boston: 25 Hhds. Bright SUGAR; 188 chests and half chests superior TEA; 32 boxes TOBACCO; 1 case of Chewing do.; 19 tierces RICE; 20 bbls. Dried Apples; 60 bbls. Corn Meal; 30 bags Coffee; 5 bbls. 10 half barrels and 10 boxes Saleratus; 7 bags Filberts and Pea Nuts; 3 do. Walnuts; 10 do. Almonds; 5 do. Pepper; 10 jars Macaboy Snuff; 1 barrel Scotch Snuff; 5 boxes Wool Cards; 100 bags ground Rock Salt; 2 casks Currants; 1 cask Nutmegs; 13 boxes Pepper Sauce; Lemon Syrup and Ketchup; 20 bushels Beans; 19 do. Canary and Hemp Seed; 10 bbls. Burning Fluid; 10 casks Fluid Lamps; Tumblers, &c. &c. &c. May 13. HANNAH & UNDERHILL.

NOTICE.—All persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Alexander McLeod, of the Parish of Sussex, K. C., deceased, will please render the same, duly attested to, within Three Months from this date; and all persons indebted to the same Estate, will make immediate payment to

WILLIAM McLEOD Jr., ROBERT McLEOD, Administrators

Sussex, May 12th, 1853.