THE
CHRONICLE & GAZETTE,
(The Largest and Cheapest News Weekly Newspaper in British America,)
PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE, CORNER OF KING & BROCK STREETS, KINGSTON, AT 10 O'CLOCK P. M., EVERY
WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
Terms—Twenty Shillings per Annum, in advance, Half-yearly and Quarterly Subscriptions received on proportionate Terms.
The above Terms will in future be strictly adhered to, so that no orders need be forwarded without the amount for the time subscribed.
SINGLE COPIES FOUR PENCE.
JOHN CREIGHTON, Printer.
Price of Advertisements.—Six lines and under—3s. 6d. first insertion, and 7½d each subsequent insertion.—Ten lines and under 3s. 4d. first insertion, and 10d. each subsequent insertion.—Over ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion.
All transitory Advertisements from strangers or irregular customers must be paid for when handed in for insertion.
Letter Press Printing.

Chronicle & Gazette

AND KINGSTON COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Nec Rege, Nec Populo, Sed Utroque.

VOL. XXIV.] KINGSTON, CANADA, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1842. [NO. 1.

CHRONICLE & GAZETTE
Stationery Warehouse.
CORNER OF KING & BROCK STREET, KINGSTON
Where is kept constantly on hand an Extensive and well selected Stock of
WRITING PAPERS,
From Super Royal to Note,—and every article in the Stationery line.
—ALSO—
BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS, &C.
BOOK BINDING
In all its branches, carried on at the above Establishment. A superior Ruling Machine is in full operation, by which Blank Books can be ruled to any pattern, and in a style inferior to none.
The combination of PRINTING OFFICE, BOOK BINDERY and STATIONERY WAREHOUSE in this Establishment, gives it a decided superiority in point of accommodation and despatch.
Chronicle & Gazette Office, Kingston, Canada.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES.—These Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and conducting them with renewed tone and vigour. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the effects of Moffat's late Pills and Phœnix Bitters have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they constantly act.
The Life Medicines recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse them, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular practitioners, who examine the man of years advanced in death; and better the prejudice of those well-informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and herbaled to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and bladder and by this means the liver and the lungs, the beneficial action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood which takes its red colour from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.
Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been the Doubly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, Flatulency, palpitation of the Heart, loss of appetite, heartburn and headaches, restlessness, ill temper, anxiety, languor and melancholy, costiveness, diarrhœa, cholera, fevers of all kinds, gravel, worms, asthma and consumption, scurvey, ulcers, inveterate sores, scorbutic eruption, and bad complexions, salt rheum, erysipelas, common colds, and influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever & Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so, that in the ever and ague districts, physicians almost universally prescribe them. Moffat's Medical Manual, designed as a domestic guide of health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon the prevalent diseases and the causes thereof, price 25 cents. For sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.
The above valuable Medicines are sold by N. PALMER, in addition to a very General and Extensive Assortment of Drugs and Medicines, keeps a general and extensive assortment of English and American Fancy and common Stationery, Books, Perfumery, &c. &c. &c.
Kingston, 29th April, 1841.

POMEROY & CO.'S
NEW YORK, ALBANY & CANADA EXPRESS.
IN connection with HARNDEN & Co.'s New York, Boston and Albany Express and Foreign Letter Office,
For the Transportation of
Specie, Bank Notes & Valuable Goods,
For transacting a general Agency and Commission Business to and from New York, Albany, Oswego, Toronto & Kingston, U. C., and the intermediate places.
HARNDEN & Co.'s OFFICES, New York and Boston,
POMEROY & Co.'s OFFICE, No. 5, Exchange Buildings, Albany.
Agent, T. A. Smith, Syracuse, S. H. Lathrop, at the Commercial Bank, Oswego, J. H. Greer, Kingston, George Urquhart, Toronto.
HENRY MATHEWS, Messenger.
A messenger will leave New York every Friday, and Toronto every Tuesday.

D. McINTOSH,
Retailer of
Groceries, Teas, Wines, and
SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, &C. &C.
Mrs. Hickey's new buildings, at the crossing of Store and Quarry Streets, Kingston.

SURVEYING.
THE undersigned begs to acquaint the Public that he will attend to Surveying, in all its departments. Office in the west end of Patrick Lindsey's house, on Colborne Street, north of the Scotch Church.
Written directions concerning surveys left at the Chronicle & Gazette Office, will receive prompt attention.
P. V. ELMORE.
Kingston, 1842. 87z

PORT HOPE WHISKY.
THE Subscriber has received *Two hundred and fifty barrels* Port Hope Whisky, and will keep constantly on hand during the season, a large supply for sale of this well known article.
JOSEPH B. HALL.
Kingston, 11th April, 1842. 82z

REMOVAL.
H. & W ROWSELL,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
HAVE Removed from their former Residence in Brock Street, to those new premises in King Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Greenshields and Miller, next to J. W. Brent's, Chemist and Druggist.
Kingston, April 20, 1842. 84z

W. C. KEELE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
KINGSTON.
Office next door to James Briggs' Hardware Store, in Store Street.

NOTICE.
ALL persons endebted to the Estate of the late ELIJAH BEACH, of the Township of Kingston, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to me; and all persons having lawful claims against said Estate, are requested to present such claims for settlement.
RHODA BEACH,
Administratrix.
Tp. of Kingston May 16th, 1842. 92-13i

D. S. GOLDEY, *Surgeon Dentist*, has arrived in town and may be consulted at the Lambton House, Store Street.
Kingston, 17th May, 1842. 92z

JOHN R. DICKSON, M. D.,
SURGEON & ACCOUCHER.
Residence for the present at the House of Mr. Alderman Benson.
Dr. D. performs those operations of Orthopoedic Surgery for Squinting, Club feet Spinal Curvatures, &c.
Kingston, 13th May, 1842. 91-2 ±

PLATFORM and Counter Scales for sale by CARTER & BENTLEY.

DOCTOR JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES. These Medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous professors and presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy and on Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.
They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States, and they are admirably calculated to preserve health and cure disease, no family should ever be without them.
The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.
These preparations consist of
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, spitting of blood, croup, hooping cough, bronchitis, pleurisy and inflammation of the lungs or throat, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. Price $1.
Also—JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the Hair, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads, and prevent its falling off or turning grey. Price $1.
JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of worms, dyspepsia, sour stomach, fever and ague, want of appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the stomach and bowels, and organs of digestion. Price 50 cts.
JAYNE'S SCAR MINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for bowel and summer complaints, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholic, cramps, sick headache, sour stomach, cholera morbus, and all derangement of the stomach and bowels, nervous affections, &c. Price 50 cts.
JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for female diseases, liver complaints, costiveness, fevers, inflammations, obstructions, diseases of the skin, &c., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative medicine is required. Price 25 cts.
Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, No. 20, South 3d street, Philadelphia, and may be had of E. M. LUFF, General agent, Sackets Harbor, and Wm. Mackintosh, Chronicle & Gazette Office, Kingston, Canada.

DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—This invaluable Medicine is daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known. All who have ever used it for Asthma, Cough, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, Croup or Hives, Consumption, Chronic, Pleurisy; Hoarseness, pain and soreness of the breast, difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs and Breast, can and do attest to its usefulness. Bronchitis, a disease which is annually sweeping thousands upon thousands to a premature grave, under the mistaken name of consumption, is always cured by it. The usual symptom of this disease (Bronchitis) are cough, soreness of the lungs or throat, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, Asthma, Hectic Fever a spitting up of Phlegm or matter, and sometimes blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin which lines the inside of the whole of the wind tubes or air vessels which ramify through every part of the lungs. This Expectorant immediately suppresses the cough, pain, inflamation, fever, and difficulty of breathing, and produces a free and easy expectoration, and a cure is soon effected.
It always cures Asthma—two or three large doses will cure the Croup or Hives of Children, in from 15 minutes to an hour's time. It immediately subdues the violence of Whooping Cough, and effects a speedy cure. Hundreds who have been given up by their physicians as incurable with "Consumption," have been restored to perfect health by it.
Rev. Jonathan Going, D. D. President of Granville College, Ohio, says—"he was labouring under a severe cold, cough and hoarseness, and that his difficulty of breathing was so great that he felt himself in imminent danger of immediate suffocation, but was perfectly cured by using this expectorant."——Mrs. Dilkes, of Salem, N. J. was cured of Asthma, of twenty years standing, by using two bottles of this medicine;——Mrs. Ward, also of Salem,, was cured of the same complaint by one bottle.——A young lady, also of Salem, who was believed by her friends to be far gone with Consumption, was perfectly restored by three bottles.——Dr. Hamilton, of St. James, South Carolina, was greatly affected by a cough, hoarseness, and soreness of the lungs, and on using a bottle of this medicine, found permanent relief.
The following certificate is from a practising Physician, and a much respected clergyman of the Methodist Society, dated Modest Town, Va. August 27, 1838.
Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—I have been using your Expectorant, extensively, in my practice, for the last three months, and for all attacks of colds, inflammation of the lungs, consumption, asthma, pain, and weakness of the breast, it is decidedly the best medicine I have ever tried.
Very respectfully yours,
R. W. WILLIAMS, M. D.
Numerous other certificates might be added, but the above are considered sufficient evidence of its great usefulness.
Prepared only by D. Jayne, No. 20, South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price $1.
For sale by E. M. LUFF, General Agent, Sackets Harbor, and by WM. MACKINTOSH, Chronicle & Gazette Office, Kingston, Canada.

HOOPING COUGH—To Parents.—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is, without exception, the most valuable preparation in use. It converts Hooping Cough into a mild and tractable disease, and shortens its duration more than one half, and produces a certain and speedy recovery. From half to one tea spoonful, will certainly cure Croup in infant and young children in half an hour to an hour—The lives of hundreds of children will be saved annually, by always keeping it on hand ready for every emergency. For sale at No. 20 South 3rd street, Philadelphia, and also by Wm. Mackintosh, Chronicle & Gazette Office, Kingston, Canada.

WORMS, WORMS, WORMS.—To remove these troublesome and dangerous inhabitants of the stomach and bowels, which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of children, use Dr. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of the various kinds of Worms, Dyspepsia, sour Stomach, want of Appetite, infantile Fever and Ague, and debility of the stomach and bowels and organs of digestion.
For sale by Wm. Mackintosh, Chronicle & Gazette Office, Kingston, Canada.

CLOVER SEED.
FOR Sale by the Subscribers, 10 barrels of Clover Seed.
McPHERSON & CRANE.
Kingston, Feb. 4, 1842. 63z

BOOK BINDING
IN ALL its various branches, neatly and expeditiously executed, at the CHRONICLE & GAZETTE OFFICE, corner of King and Brock Street. A superior RULING MACHINE in constant operation.

J. H. TOWNSEND,
Plumber, Brass Founder and Copper Smith,
TAKES the liberty of informing the inhabitants of Kingston, and the public generally, that he has opened an Establishment in Store Street, next to Mr. Overend, in connection with his Establishment in Craig Street, Montreal, where he has on hand a large stock of the best description of *Hydraulic Pumps, Water Closets*, of all kinds, *Beer Engines*, and apparatus for *Hot, Cold, Shower* and *Medicated Baths*.
N. B. As J. H. T. is the manufacturer of all the articles in his line of trade, he flatters himself that he can execute any order given him in a superior style to any that has yet appeared in Canada; he being the Patentee of the Self Acting Water Closet—also, a description of Water Closets for ship and Steam Boat use, which may be fixed in the bottom, or any convenient part of the vessel with perfect safety. Portable Water Closets made for the use of Invalids. Brass Casting in all its various branches. Brazing, Lackering, &c. &c., neatly executed.
J. H. TOWNSEND.
Kingston, 10th January, 1842. 56-1y

Soda Water.
THE Subscriber having recently imported from London, a very superior machine for the manufacture and bottling of the above article, will have constantly on hand a supply of Soda Water and Ginger Nectar. The *Genuine Aerated Soda Water* is acknowledged to be one of the most pleasant and cooling summer beverages known, and is made extremely palatable by the addition of Syrups of various kinds, a supply of which will be kept.
J. W. BRENT,
Druggist,
King Street.

1842.
Royal Mail Steamers.
Lake Ontario and River Saint Lawrence.
THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THIS SEASON:
LAKE ONTARIO,
Between Kingston and Toronto,
Princess Royal, COLCLEUGH; Niagara, EMSLEY; City of Toronto, DICK;
FROM KINGSTON.
At 7 o'clock Evening—Monday, and 8 Thursday, PRINCESS ROYAL;
At 8 o'clock Evening—Tuesday and Friday, NIAGARA;
At 8 o'clock Evening—Wednesday and Saturday, CITY OF TORONTO;
—and arrive at Toronto early next day.
FROM TORONTO.
At 12 o'clock Noon—Monday and Thursday, NIAGARA;
At 12 o'clock, Noon—Tuesday, and 12 noon Friday, CITY OF TORONTO;
At 12 o'clock Noon—Wednesday and Saturday, PRINCESS ROYAL;
—and arrive at Kingston early next morning.
The above Steamers call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way.
RIVER SAINT LAWRENCE,
Between Kingston and Dickinson's Landing,
Brockville, MAXWELL;—Henry Gildersleeve, BOWEN;
FROM KINGSTON,
At 9 o'clock A. M.—Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, BROCKVILLE;
At 9 o'clock A. M.—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, HENRY GILDERSLEEVE;
FROM DICKINSON'S LANDING
At 4 A. M. (or on the arrival of the Mail from Montreal, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, BROCKVILLE;
do. do. Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, HENRY GILDERSLEEVE;
From arrangements which have been made with the Upper Canada Stage and Steam Boat Company of Montreal, Passengers between Kingston and Montreal, arrive at those places on the afternoon of the second day. The above Boats call at Gananoque, Brockville, Maitland, Prescott, Ogdensburg, Matilda and Williamsburg, each way.
Baggage and Parcels at the risk of the owner, unless booked and paid for as freight.
Royal Mail Packet Office, Kingston, April 16, 1842, and River St. Lawrence Steam Boat Office, April 16, 1842. 90z

BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
of 1,250 tons Burthen, and 440 Horse Power,
Under contract with the Lords of the Admiralty
ACADIA, commanded by E. C. MILLER.
BRITANNIA, " R. B. CLELAND.
CALEDONIA, "
COLUMBIA, " C. H. E. JUDKINS.
Passage Money £25 Sterling, from Halifax to Liverpool.
From Boston to Liverpool, $125.
From Halifax to Boston, $20.
These Ships carry experienced Surgeons.
The "Unicorn" plies between Pictou and Quebec, in connection with Halifax.
S. CUNARD & CO., Halifax.
G. B. SYMES, Quebec.
74z S. S. LEWIS, Boston.
Dates of sailing of the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Ships, being at the rate of twenty voyages in twelve months, (beginning 4th September, 1841,) from England and from America.

Steamer.	Leaves Liverpool.	Leaves Boston.	Leaves Halifax.
Caledonia,	Septem. 4	October 2	October 4
Acadia,	" 19	" 18	" 18
Columbia,	October 5	Novem. 1	Novem. 3
Britannia,	" 19	" 16	" 18
Caledonia,	Novem. 4	Decem. 1	Decem. 3
Acadia,	" 19	" 16	" 18
Columbia,	Decem. 4	January 1	January 3
Britannia,	January 4	Feb'y 1	Feb'y 3
Caledonia,	Feb'y 4	March 1	March 3
Acadia,	March 4	April 1	April 3
Columbia,	April 5	May 1	May 3
Britannia,	" 19	" 16	" 18
Caledonia,	May 4	June 1	June 3
Acadia,	" 19	" 16	" 18
Columbia,	June 4	July 1	July 3
Britannia,	" 19	" 17	" 19
Caledonia,	July 5	August 1	August 3
Acadia,	" 19	" 16	" 18
Columbia,	August 4	Septem. 1	Septem. 3
Britannia,	" 19	" 16	" 18

STEAM SHIP
GREAT WESTERN,
J. HOSKEN, R. N., Commander.
THE above Steamship having been completely overhauled, new coppered, and put in the best order in every respect, will commence her regular voyages on the 2d of April next, on which day she will sail from Bristol for New York. In order the better to accommodate the Liverpool trade, it has been determined that she shall make alternate voyages between New York and Liverpool, and New York and bristol. Her sailing days for the year from each port, are appointed as follows:—
From New York,
28th of April, for Liverpool.
16th of June, for Bristol.
11th of August, for Liverpool.
29th of September, for Bristol.
17th of November, for Liverpool.
From England,
2nd of April, from Bristol.
21st of May, from Liverpool.
16th of July, from Bristol.
3d of September, from Liverpool.
22d of October, from Bristol.
For freight or passage, or any other information, apply personally or by letter to
R. F. MAITLAND & CO.,
Agents Montreal and Quebec.
RICHARD IRVIN,
No. 98 Front St., New York.
March 24, 1842. 81-62i

Freight to the Upper Lakes.
THE *OLIVE BRANCH*, of Port Sarnia, will leave Kingston for Lake Erie, Rivers Detroit and St. Clair, and Lake Huron, about the 1st May, and will make regular trips throughout the season, as near monthly as possible. She is a safe, dry vessel, well appointed, and sails on "Teetotal Principles."
HOOKER, HENDERSON & Co..
Agents in Kingston.
MALCOLM CAMERON,
Agent at Port Sarnia.
Kingston, 19th April, 1842. 84z

LAKE ONTARIO.
THE STEAMER
ST. GEORGE,
CAPTAIN SUTHERLAND,
WILL leave Kingston for Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston, (direct,) every TUESDAY & FRIDAY Evening, at 7 o'clock.
And will leave Niagara for Kingston, (direct,) every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Parcels and Baggage at the risk of the owners unless booked and paid for as freight.
Royal Mail Packet Office,
Kingston, May, 1842. 89z

THE STEAM BOAT
VULCAN.
Captain L. R. Weller,
WILL ply on the BAY OF QUINTE for the Season of 1842, commencing at the opening of the Navigation. She will leave
KINGSTON FOR BELLEVILLE,
touching at the intermediate Pots, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and leave
BELLEVILLE FOR KINGSTON,
on TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY at same hour.
SANDERSON & MURRAY.
Kingston, 12th Feb., 1842. 65z

Copartnership.
THE undersigned give notice that they have entered into Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of *Forwarding* between *Montreal and Kingston*, under the Firm of ATKINSON, MATTHIE, & Co., at Montreal, and ROSS, MATTHIE, & Co., at Kingston and Brockville. They will have efficient means at their command, and by strict attention to the interests of their customers, they hope to receive a share of the patronage of the trade.
MATTHIE, EASTON, & Co.,
JAMES ROSS,
WILLIAM ATKINSON.
Brockville, 5th April, 1842. 81z

VALUABLE PROPERTY
For Sale.
THE new Stone Store in Store-street, belonging to the subscriber, exactly opposite Mr. James Powell's Hardware Store, together with the Frame Building in rear. The buildings contain a Store, Parlour, Dining Room, 7 Bed Rooms, 2 Kitchens and Sure House, with 2 good Cellars under Store and Dwelling, Ground rent only £8, 5s. per annum, with a lease of 18 years unexpired. Improvements to be paid for at the expiration of the term, or the lease renewed on the same condition. Apply to
WM. JOHNSON,
on the premises.
Kingston, 19th April, 1842. 84z.

SWEDISH LEECHES.
THE subscriber has received a supply of the above in a fine healthy condition.
J. W. BRENT,
Druggist.
King Street.

THE Subscriber is daily receiving his spring supplies of English Drugs, Chemicals, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, &c. all of which will be of the best description and quality.
J. W. BRENT,
Druggist.
King Street.

For Sale
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
30 Chaldrons of Newcastle (Smith) Coals, 50 Barrels of Nos. 1 & 2 Mackrel, Packing Salt in bulk and Barrels, and Table Salt in Bags.
They have also
A large lot of Pig Iron constantly on hand.
MACGIBBON, FERGUSON & Co
Kingston, 9th June, 1842. 99z

VERY Superior Table Beer in Wood, constantly on Sale by
JOSEPH B. HALL.
Kingston, Ontario Street, June, 1842. 101z

From Bentley's Miscellany for May.

THE TWO INTERVIEWS:

An Authentic Narrative.

BY ISABELLA F. ROMER.

"When shall we two meet again."—[Macbeth.
"I, and my followers, are ministers of fate."
—[Tempest.

In almost all countries the office of public executioner is one which excites in the mind, feelings of unmitigated loathing and contempt, not more from the dreadful nature of the functions which he is required to perform, than from the knowledge that, in general, the person so officiating is himself a vicious outcast, a condemned criminal, whose worthless life has been conceded to him, upon the condition that he should henceforth become the instrument of justice in taking away those of his fellows in crime. So long as the pain of death is not abolished, these degraded beings must be looked upon as indispensable adjuncts of the law; they may be execrated as licensed murderers, but they are, in fact, *the surgeons of society*, whose loathsome services are required to check the progress of corruption by lopping off the rotten limbs which would otherwise infect and spread their gangrene through the whole social body. In France, the office of executioner is established upon an entirely different footing; altho' subject to the same public destination, it is upon grounds exclusively confined to the *functions*, and not to the *functionary*; for in that country the office of public executioner is invested with a sort of terrible dignity; it is hereditary, descending from father to son without interruption, and, in default of issue male, devolving to the next of kin, who is invariably expected to accept the horrible charge, which may, therefore, most truly be designated *a family tenure*. Formerly, this rule was obligatory, and enforced with the utmost rigor of the law; nothing could absolve the sons of nearest relations of these functionaries from following the dreadful calling of their fathers; and, in more instances than one, where Nature has recoiled from the task thus imposed upon them, young men have been known to expatriate themselves, rather than submit to the tyrannous law which doomed them to become spillers of blood; and fathers, who have found that years of practice have not recoiled their own minds to the sanguinary office, have sent their sons (while yet children) to distant countries, and have separated themselves [illegible] their exemption from a profession not only revolting to humanity, but the first operation of which is to place a social bane upon those exercising it, and to put them beyond the sympathy and fellowship of the whole human creation except the members of their own fraternity, with whom alone they associate and intermarry. But these instances have been rare; and although the hereditary obligation is no longer so inexorably insisted upon as in former years, it would appear that, in nineteen cases out of twenty, 'as the twig has been bent, so does it grow,' and that son succeeds to father in the office of *executeur des hauter aureres* with as little compunction as though it were that of Grand Referendary of the Chamber of Peers.

The office of public executioner of Paris, has, for many generations, remained in the same family, and the race of Sanson (or *Monsieur de Paris*, as he is usually called—for the headsman and the Archbishop of Paris share in common the same title!) may claim the horrible privilege of having during the last two centuries not only spilled the blood of all that was atrociously criminal and ignoble in the capital; but, also, in more recent times, that of all that was purest, noblest, best in the kingdom—the blood of the royal martyrs, and of those whose fidelity to their cause led to their being involved in the same cruel fate! What an awful chronicle might be compiled from the observations of this family! And yet, these Sansons, born and bred to so detestable an inheritance that the heart sickens at the mere thought of it, and the imagination cannot divest itself of the idea that persons exercising their functions, *must* necessarily, be characterized by cruelty and brutality; these men—who are avoided as *Parias*, forbidden to enter a public vehicle or a public theatre, repulsed with ignominious scorn from the bosom of the community, condemned to associate only with those of their own profession, and, in short, treated in a way but too well calculated to make their minds overflow with bitterness towards the rest of mankind—are said to be good, mild, benevolent beings; exemplary in their domestic relations, and charitable in the highest degree to the poor! I remember having occasion, a few years back, to call on a tradesman, whose workshop was situated in the street inhabited by the executioner of Paris, exactly opposite to his house; and that, curious to know anything of his fearful neighbours, I questioned the man about them, fully expecting to hear that they were *ogres* of the 'raw-head-and-bloody bone' tribe—objects of terror and execration to the whole neighbourhood. What was my astonishment at learning that the patriarchal family of Sanson, of which three generations inhabited the same dwelling, were full of the milk of human kindness, respected throughout the district for the purity of their lives and their extensive charities to the poor; and that the *bourreau* himself was remarkable for a certain degree of refinement in his tastes and habits, his leisure hours being devoted to the cultivation of flowers, and playing on the piano! The man further added that *Monsieur de Paris* lived in very solid comfort, that his house was very handsome, and that the income accruing from his salary and perquisites amounted to above twenty thousand francs a year, a large portion of which was given away in alms to the destitute. 'Allez, madame,' said my informant in conclusion, 'si tout le monde faisait autant de bien que le Bourreau de Paris, il n'y aurait gueres de molheureux!'

At that period, there was a sort of morbid feeling prevalent in France against the whole race of executioners, whose unfortunate moral position was seized upon as a pretext by many philanthropists, and advanced as a reason by many distinguished writers for abolishing the pain of death. Novels and dramatic pieces appeared in quick succession, having for their heroes *bourreaus*, who were models of benevolence and refinement, and, *of course*, were miserable and unwilling victims to their compulsory and inevitable duties. Anecdotes of remarkable individuals among that profession went the round of society, and many traits of the Sanson family came to light. Among others, a strange coincidence connected with one of the ancestors of the present *Monsieur de Paris*, and a nobleman distinguished in the last century for his bravery, his talents, and his misfortunes, struck me as being an interesting illustration of the mysterious workings of fate; and, as its subject is not a matter of doubt, but has received the stamp of authenticity,—as it belongs to the province of history and not of romance, I have not scrupled, in stretching the anecdote, to give at full length the names of those to whom it relates.

During the latter years of the regency of Philip of Orleans, when ribaldry and licentiousness were, thanks to the example of that dissolute Prince, the order of the day, it had become part of the fashionable code of supreme *bon ton* for the court gallants of Paris to distinguish themselves in drunken brawls and vulgar orgies, and even to assimilate their pronounciation to that of the populace, whose slang they adopted (a habit which the elegant Marechal de Richelieu was never able entirely to divest himself of in later years.) To sup at a tavern with a party of merry roysterers, drink until reason had become obscured, and then, sallying forth into the streets, to insult the sober citizens, beat the watch, and staggering into some *tripot*, finish the night among gamblers and sharpers, was the mode of life which the noblest and illustrious in France then gloried in avowing, and which not to have adopted would have been to parade a singularity of conduct that would have insured—not approbation, but ridicule. These were the excesses which obtained for the *lions* of that day the *sobriquet* of '*roues*.'

One night during that period, four young noblemen, belonging to the first families in the kingdom, were returning on foot, after midnight, from a supper party in the Marais, which was then the most fashionable quarter of Paris. In passing through an obscure street in the *cite*, they were surprised to hear the sound of musical instruments at that late hour, and in so quiet a district; their curiosity was aroused, and, approaching the house from which the strains proceeded, and which was externally of a superior description to those that surrounded it, they peeped through the *jalousies* of a room on the ground-floor, and perceived a numerous assemblage of persons, who, by their dress, appeared to be respectable tradespeople, giving themselves up with heart and soul to the pleasures of a gay dance.

The four youths in question were not one of them above twenty-one years of age, and they joined to the heartless indiscretion that characterises that early stage of life, a presumptuous confidence in themselves, which was based upon a conviction of their high rank and personal advantages, and considerably augmented by the quantity of wine which they had drank at their gay supper. They, therefore, deemed that it would be an excellent joke were they to honor those simple citizens with their company, and, presenting themselves uninvited among them, share in the gaieties of their ball. No sooner was the giddy suggestion uttered than it was acted upon; they immediately proceeded to try the fastening of the door, which, not being locked within side, yielded instantly to their touch; and, noiselessly gliding into the house, they contrived to mingle with the crowd of guests assembled in the ball-room, without their entry having been noticed by any one among them. The *fete* had been given to celebrate the marriage of the son of the house, which had been solemnized that morning; the numerous connections of the bride and bridegroom were present, and each having received permission to bring friends with them to the ball, the four strangers, when first remarked, were naturally supposed to have been introduced under these auspices; and so far, for a time, everything proceeded smoothly.

'I' faith!' said one of the young nobles to the other, 'these cits appear to me to be the most respectable twaddlers in the world.'

'Respectable!' repeated his friend—'*grand*, you mean! To listen to them, one would fancy oneself at a council of bishops. It is Monsieur de Rouen here, Monsieur de Beauvais there; and, Heaven forgive me! the master of the house, I believe, is styled *Monsieur de Paris!*'

'*Sacristie!* mon cher,' rejoined the other, 'do look at their women; what demure airs they play off! They really think and act down there as nearly as well as the ingenuees of the Comedie Francaise! Let us find out what stuff they are made of, and try whether they have wit enough to appreciate our gallantry!'

While the two friends were thus passing their observations upon the people that surrounded them, with all the license that characterised the period, another of their companions had exceeded them in impertinence and bad taste, having already, at the other end of the room, put into practice the intention their last words had manifested. Struck by the beauty of the young bride, whose natural graces were enhanced by the elegance of her wedding-dress, and the air of modest happiness that pervaded her whole person, the young nobleman had approached her, and invited her to dance with him; and, she, suspecting no evil, had willingly acceded; but when, during the pauses of the dance, her partner scrupled not to pour into her ears compliments the most exaggerated, and sentiments and declarations of the most unequivocal nature, the timid girl, unable to silence him, and blushing and trembling at language so new to her, at last endeavored to put an end to it by escaping from the dance. He was rash enough to prevent her attempt by forcibly detaining her at his side; but, no sooner did she feel her hands violently grasped in those of her unknown persecutor, then bursting into an indignant passion of tears, she shrieked aloud for help, and her husband and his father immediately rushing to her assistance, collared the imprudent youth who had dared to insult her; and, notwithstanding his powerful struggles to get free, held him fast in their iron gripe.

The confusion which this incident occasioned, attracted the attention of the other intruders to the spot; who, perceiving that their friend had been assaulted, quickly drew their swords, and would have commenced an attack on the person who surrounded him, had they not themselves been immediately overpowered by numbers and disarmed. The master of the house then, with all the indignation in his voice and manner which conduct so reprehensible was calculated to awaken, questioned the strangers as to the motives which had induced them to forget themselves, and thus to mar the harmony of the entertainment of which they were partakers; but what was his astonishment, as well as that of his guests, when he learned from the lips of the delinquents that they had presumed to introduce themselves uninvited to his *fete*, and were unknown to every person assembled there!

Indignant at an insult which appeared to reflect not only upon the master of the revels, but upon every individual composing his society, the younger part of the male guests prepared to punish such insolent temerity in the most exemplary manner. The culprits, however, in order to avert the chastisement they so richly merited, deemed it advisable to make themselves known, and announced that they belonged to the noblest families attached to the Court; one of them was the Duke de Crillon; another, the Marquis de la Fare; and the greatest offender of the party was the Count de Lally Tollendal.

'Gentlemen!' said the master of the house to them, with dignity, 'the higher your rank is, the greater is the obligation it imposes upon you to inspire respect by your conduct. That which you have manifested would be unbecoming in the lowest and most ignorant class of society,—in you it is unworthy of pardon, and I ought to suffer my friends to avenge the insults you have offered to my children, and which not even the sacredness of the tie which has just united them, nor the laws of hospitality which you have so shamefully violated, could induce you to forego. But when, at your early time of life, young men betray such lawless inclinations, as you this night have evinced, they sooner or later bring dishonor and disgrace upon the name they bear; from fault to fault the descent is rapid until they sink into crime; and, at last they fall into the hands of those whose province it is to fulfil the justice which the laws of man have meted out to them in this world.—You say that you are noblemen belonging to the Court:—*I* am the executioner of Paris!—Leave this house instantly, and reform your conduct, or tremble lest we should one day meet again—tremble lest the hand of the executioner should once more be laid upon you!'

'Ay,' exclaimed the young bridegroom, echoing the last sentiment, 'go! and pray to God that this may be the last time you pass through the bourreau's hands!'

Saying which, the father and son thrust the Count de Lally Tollendal cavalierly out of their house; and his friends having been ejected in the same unceremonious manner, the door was closed upon them, and they found themselves in the street.

'Well!' said Le Fare to Lally, 'this is an affair that will not redound much to our credit at Court. To be kicked out of the bourreau's house like mad dogs is but a sorry joke! *Pardieu!* I would willingly give a thousand louis d'ors, if I had them, to bribe these good people to silence.'

'Pooh, pooh!' replied Lally, 'let them boast if they will; it can only be among themselves'—There is a devil of a distance from the bourreau's circle to that of the Palais Royal!'

The subsequent adventures of Arthur, Count de Lally Tollendal, the vicissitudes of his eventful career, and the misfortunes which led to his death, have become subj