

# The Weekly Observer.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1836.

VOL. IX. No. 11.

Established in 1818. Whole No. 959.  
Under the title of "THE STAR."

Published for the Proprietor by DONALD A. CAMPBELL, at the Market-Square, St. John, N. B. Terms—12s. per annum, exclusive of postage, half in advance.

Printed in various branches, executed with neatness and despatch, on very moderate terms. All letters must come post paid.

## Weekly Almanack.

SEPTEMBER—1836.	SUN	MOON	FULL
14 WEDNESDAY	5 39	6 21	7 59
15 THURSDAY	5 40	6 20	8 27
16 FRIDAY	5 42	6 18	9 35
17 SATURDAY	5 43	6 17	9 48
18 SUNDAY	5 44	6 16	10 45
19 MONDAY	5 45	6 15	11 56
20 TUESDAY	5 46	6 14	12 36

First Quarter, 14th day, 11h. 30m. evening.

**BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.**  
Socios: NICHOLS, Esq., President.  
Director this week, James Keeler, Esq.  
Discount Days... Tuesdays and Fridays.

**COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.**  
Socios: NICHOLS, Esq., President.  
Director this week, James Keeler, Esq.  
Discount Days... Tuesdays and Fridays.

**CITY BANK.**  
Socios: NICHOLS, Esq., President.  
Director this week, James Keeler, Esq.  
Discount Days... Tuesdays and Fridays.

**PROTECTION.**  
NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted), from 11 to 12 o'clock.

**Bank Fire Insurance Office, LONDON.**

**ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Connecticut.**

**WEST OF SCOTLAND INSURANCE OFFICE.**

**NOTICE.**

**FOR SALE.**

**JAMES KIRK**

**Small Farm, containing Ten Acres of good Upland, with a large quantity of timber, situated at the entrance of the Presqu'isle River, is an excellent stand for any person wishing to commence in the Deal Trade, and has every convenience for shipping. For terms and further particulars, enquire at this office.**

**NOTICE.**

**JAMES KIRK**

**Small Farm, containing Ten Acres of good Upland, with a large quantity of timber, situated at the entrance of the Presqu'isle River, is an excellent stand for any person wishing to commence in the Deal Trade, and has every convenience for shipping. For terms and further particulars, enquire at this office.**

## The Garland.

### THE TREASURES OF THE EARTH.

What dost thou hide, O Earth! In the deeps of thy cold silent breast? Brightly, as at thy birth, The glorious Sun doth now upon thee rest. Lo! thy light is dimmed, thy radiance dimmed, Thy light is dimmed, thy radiance dimmed, Thy light is dimmed, thy radiance dimmed.

The flowers sweetly sleep, Folded from rain and storm, within thy tomb; Thou dost their blossoms keep, Their long hours of Winter's cheerless gloom, Until the blooming Spring doth come to claim Those lovely treasures from thy breast again!

And thou hast wealth untold, Of burning gold and gems of starlike ray; Cities, the pride of old, Moulder, within thy breast, to dust away! No more the glad sweet voice of music calls Light hearts to mirth within thy buried halls!

We ask not from thee, Earth, Those time-worn relics of past toil and care; Thy gems, in halls of mirth, Deck Beauty's brow, and sparkle brightly there. Oh! richer treasures in thy bosom lie, For which in vain our lonely hearts may sigh!

Fond hearts and true, lie deep In the dark chambers of thy silent breast; On this she looks, to that a word she says, The light of Heaven shall cast a blessed ray— Yes, thou must bear the trumpet's voice of dread, And with the Sea, give up thy slumbering dead!

### PROVIDENCE.

As the fond mother in her children blest, Melts with delight their loveliness to see, One she kisses, one she clasps to her breast, One on her foot, she holds one on her knee, And while she knows their different wants and ways, By hisping words, by eyes, by actions shows; In this she looks, to that a word she says, And if she smiles or frowns 'tis love alone.

So watches o'er us with unceasing care, Eternal Providence, sublime and high; Providing here, imparting comfort there, And hearing all, to all will aid supply; Or if delayed, 'tis but to urge our prayer, Or seemingly denied, does kindness still declare.

### Literary Extracts.

[From the New-York Observer.]

### REV. DR. HUMPHREY'S TOUR.

Parliamentary Speaker.

This is not the golden age of British eloquence, either at the Bar, or in the Senate. Great orators, as well as great warriors, are made by circumstance. There is always talent enough in such a nation as Britain, for every emergency; but it requires some stirring emergency, some French or American revolution, some military and political struggle, some Philip of Macedon, or Catinian conspiracy to bring it out. You will look in vain, for such impassioned and commanding orators as Demosthenes and Cicero, his Charlemagne and Burke, in peaceable and prosperous times. The same may be said in many a bosom—the same electrical energy may be slumbering around you; but you will never know it, unless it is called out by some great and sudden event in the British Empire, and as many members of the British Parliament, as could reasonably be expected, after so many years of peace and unexampled national prosperity. Pursuing the plan, which I originally marked out for myself, of describing what I saw and heard, and passing over a thousand objects and incidents, simply because they did not fall under my own observation, and which might, perhaps, have been more interesting to the reader, I shall offer a very rapid sketch of some half a dozen members of Parliament, whom I happened to hear in the house and out of it.

### SIR ROBERT PEEL.

It is just as impossible in Great Britain, as it is in the United States, to obtain any thing like a correct portrait of an distinguished public character from the ultra political journals of the day. The man who according to one class of these, is 'possessed of every virtue under heaven,' is almost sure to be represented by the other, as entirely unfit to be entrusted with the administration of affairs. Sir Robert Peel has for many years been a prominent and leading member of the House of Commons. The brilliant commencement of his parliamentary career, his high-church principles, and his strong attachment to the settled order of things, pointed him out to the king and the aristocracy of the country, as a man who might, at no very distant day, be placed in the forefront of resistance, to the encroachments of the popular branch of the legislature. How early he was brought into the cabinet, I do not recollect; but he was for some time a very prominent and efficient member of the Wellington administration. When Lord Melbourne was so unceremoniously dismissed, about eighteen months ago, Sir Robert Peel was in Italy. He was hastily recalled by the king, and placed at the head of the government. Much was expected from his talents, his popularity, and his long experience in the management of public affairs. The sequel is familiar to every body. He was out-voted the very first night of the session; and after one or two more fruitless experiments upon the temper of the house, he resigned. The speech in which he made the announcement to the Commons, was of a very manly and dignified character, and was universally applauded by the Whigs themselves, as highly creditable both to his temper and his understanding. He frankly confessed that he had been disappointed. His honest intentions were to recommend and pursue such measures, as would preserve the British constitution inviolate, and best secure the rights and prosperity of the British nation; and he had hoped the Commons would give him a fair trial. This, he thought, they had not done. Nevertheless, he would co-operate as far as he conscientiously could, with the new ministry, however it might be constituted.

Sir Robert Peel possesses, as a parliamentary orator, all the advantages of a noble person, an open, manly countenance, a fine voice, a correct taste, a highly cultivated intellect, and a graceful delivery. He rises with great dignity, as I have already observed, but without ostentation, as one who respects his audience and respects himself. His tones, when I heard him, were deep and mellow, and uncommonly persuasive. His enunciation was remarkably distinct, and his inflections were admirable. It was not a great effort. There was no occasion for it, as he did not profess to enter fully into the subject of the new bill. But it was certainly a happy effort. He has not half the fire of O'Connell, nor has he the power of Brougham; but he speaks better than either of them. As an orator, he is superior to any man whom I happened to hear, either in or out of parliament. He charms you with the music of his voice, and the urbanity of his address; and however your judgment or your politics may lead you to dissent from his conclusions, you feel that he is uttering the honest convictions of his own mind. He can be playful and sarcastic if he chooses; and his wit, though I believe sparingly employed, and of the true Sheffield stamp—glittering and keen.

Though Sir Robert Peel could not hold the seals of office which his sovereign had placed in his hands, I came to the conclusion, after being a few months in the country, that he was after all, the most popular statesman in England: not with the Whigs, as a body; and not with the ultra Tories; but with the most enlightened and reasonable portion of the British nation. That he stands foremost among the conservatives, and that all eyes are fixed upon him, as the future Premier, whenever they can grasp the reins of government, no one can question. That he is greatly respected, as a man of integrity and talents, and even as a politician, by many of the Whigs themselves, I have reason to believe. From the opportunities I had of hearing them express their opinions, they believe him to be a true friend to the country, and are less afraid of his church and state politics, than they are of Catholic encroachments and Radical innovations. It would be impossible for him to return to office, without bringing along with him a staunch Tory cabinet; and on that account, even the moderate Whigs would do every thing they can to exclude him. But if they could act for him alone, I think the cause would be very different. And I will hazard the prediction, that should irreligion and radicalism hereafter become so formidable, as seriously to threaten the overthrow of the government and protestant institutions of Great Britain, Sir Robert Peel is one of the men, to whom the friends of order and religion, of all parties, will look to guide the helm and save the country.

### LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

This nobleman, who has for some time held so prominent a place in the British cabinet, is the son of the Duke of Bedford, and heir to his title and his vast estates. The most illustrious of his ancestors was Lord William Russell, who in the reign of Charles Second, violently opposed the succession of the Duke of York to the throne, and perished on the scaffold, a martyr to the cause of British freedom, five years before the revolution. His father, the Duke of Bedford, was a man of high rank and still higher prospects, gave him some advantages, which, but few could have enjoyed; and certain it is, that he has proved himself worthy of the high trust reposed in him. Under the circumstances in which he has been placed, watched at every step by the most experienced tacticians in parliamentary warfare, and a powerful majority to lean upon, in the most perilous onsets, it would have been impossible for a weak man to have stood through half a session.

Lord John Russell has few of those personal and popular endowments which some men of far inferior talents possess. He is below the middling stature, very slender and almost feminine in his appearance. When he rises to speak, there is nothing like pretension about him; and though he seems at first to be embarrassed as from ostentation, a stranger is ready to ask, 'What can the stripping say? Surely he is of too fine a mould to stand foremost in the thrusting and parrying of a house so nearly balanced. Why does he not leave contested legislation to sterner and tougher spirits, and consult his own comfort in the calm sunshine of polished society?' His voice is small, and he enunciates that kind of effort which indicates a consciousness that he is scarcely heard in the remote parts of the house, and which always puts sprightliness and inflection entirely beyond a man's reach. But although he is not a parliamentary orator, and never can be, he is, upon the whole, rather an interesting speaker. His attitudes are not ungraceful, his articulation is distinct, and he makes you listen to him with pleasure, by the neatness and perspicuity of his style, the clearness of his statements, and the ingenuity of his reasoning.

However much anonymous scribblers in the Herald or the Times may affect to despise him, it is sheer affectation after all. They know and feel his power. No impartial judge, I am sure, can listen to him for an hour without seeing that he has talents of a high order, and that he is able and practiced statesman. To stand where he does, and not be smitten 'under the fifth rib,' every night by one or another of the scientific fenceurs in the opposition, a man must be armed and ready at all points; and not a few who have long known them both, are of opinion, that as a ministerial leader, Lord John Russell is quite equal to Sir Robert Peel himself.

## MR. HUME.

Mr. Hume is a man of middling stature, rather corpulent, and has a sedate and intelligent countenance. He is a ready speaker; but has more plain, practical good sense, than power or brilliancy. He does not exult in political discussions when they come in his way, but his forte lies in another quarter. Political economy is obviously one of his favorite studies; and he understands the financial state of the country so well, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would evidently rather be in his good graces, than otherwise. Let who will be in power, Mr. Hume is sure to be found watching the door of the treasury; and he suffers no man to pass without explaining the object of his coming, and showing what he intends to do with the public money. Of course, he is frequently up, upon the appropriations; and though often defeated in his efforts at the treasury, I have no doubt that his vigilance, and great service in detecting, exposing, and cutting down unnecessary expenditures.

## THE WHITE MAN'S GRAVE.

The capital (Freetown) stands immediately upon the shore of the estuary, at the distance of about five miles from Cape Sierra Leone, at this point the arm of the sea, which is fifteen miles in width between the cape and Leopold's Island, narrows to six or seven. To the left, the shore is broken into a series of little bays, with moderate hills gently rising above, and waving with palm trees; in front is the wide Sierra Leone, glittering in constant sunshine, and bordered by the low woods of the Bullion shore. The inland country, to the west, is intersected by the waters of the Port Loko, Rokel, and Bance rivers, varied by many a little canon, formed of the trunk of a tree, and padded by sturdy savages. The aspect of the country immediately behind Freetown is bold and imposing—it is a succession of evergreen mountains soaring one above another.

No site for a town more lovely could have been selected, had charms to the eye been the sole guide. It is not possible that gloomy forebodings should thrust themselves forward when a stranger arrives, and for the first time looks upon the glowing bosom of the estuary, scarcely rippled by the light airs and gentle tides of these latitudes; the quiet Bullion shore, green to the water's edge, the bold sweep of that amphitheatre of undulating mountains which appear to be embracing the capital for its protection; gaping with enormous ravines dark valleys, and clothed with never-fading forests. The town itself is picturesque. It rises from the water's edge, and gradually creeps up the sides of the surrounding hills, with its white dwellings and prolific gardens; whilst in the distance, emerging from high woods, appear the country mansions of white gentlemen, with patches of cultivated ground, and a few straggling mansions of the white men, who are generally built through an oriental character over the view; they are as often of wood as of stone, and are washed white or yellow; piazzas, with pillars at intervals, support the verandahs, and secure a shady walk in the open air even at midday; the piazzas exhibit rows of jalousies, a kind of venetian blind painted in green; and the roofs, principally formed of layers of thin dry wood, called shingles, project to a great distance, with white eaves. The greater number of dwellings stand in a court, a yard, or in a garden; causing the extent of space covered by buildings to be much greater than in a European town of equal population, and giving it, from the foliage of luxuriant trees, the look of a fresh appearance. It is flanked on either side by a brook of clear water, which never fails in the most intense weather of the dry season. The channel of these streams may be easily traced by the abundant vegetation. The prolific bounty of nature, which makes the spot so beautiful and so exciting, and almost invests the busy streets with the charms of the country, is, however, one of the causes of that evil name which pestilence has fixed upon Sierra Leone. The public ways are a brook of clear water, the first showers of the wet season, than they appear to be converted into streets; the most frequented thoroughfares become nearly impassable from the dense herbage that rises beneath the feet, particularly the indigo, which is constantly cut down to allow the common movements of the inhabitants.

The amazing circuit occupied by the buildings of the capital, a very limited portion is inhabited by Europeans—that which immediately borders the sea. They are not arranged together, but often at long intervals; the intervening space being filled with clusters of the lowest huts or sheds of the lowest blacks. No taste, however, has developed itself so strongly as that which urges the savage to toil, in order to be enabled to build a house like that of the white man; and where ample remuneration for labour is joined to a frugality approaching to abstemiousness, the taste is often gratified.

Odessa in New Russia.—Even at a distance, it is easy, by the many fine buildings, to recognize this grand town, which—thanks to its favourable situation, and the care of its governors, the Duke of Richelieu to whom a monument is erected on the new Boulevard, the most beautiful spot in the town, and the wealthy Count Woronzow, who undertakes at his own expense, those improvements which government from economical motives, rejects—has from a fishing village, in the course of fifty years arisen to be one of the richest, most flourishing towns in Russia—her large port, constantly harbouring several hundred vessels of the first magnitude, and of all nations, and capable of receiving as many thousands. As Odessa rises towards the east, and the hill descends beneath it precipitously to the sea, its full splendour is not immediately seen—nor does its entrance, resembling a village, promise much; but its regularity and beauty gradually unfolds as we approach the port. The streets

## MR. HUME.

are right-lined, cutting each other at right angles; they are broad, and every where adorned with beautiful stone houses and palaces, amongst which a mass of crown buildings, appropriated to public establishments, barracks, depots, and magazines, distinguish themselves. \* \* \* Odessa contains 50,000 souls; but its size is immense, beyond all proportion to its population—resembling in this respect most Russian towns, of which the immediately broad streets, large squares, and houses, mostly inhabited by a single family, occupy a great extent of ground. \* \* \* The principal language in use at Odessa is Italian, on account of the great trade with Italy. The people speak Russian and Greek, (Dacian rather), but almost all likewise learn English, French, and German. All Oriental languages are spoken; and perhaps no other town affords such a variety of tongues. The, so called Boulevard, lately built upon the highest ridge of the hill, above the port, is one of the most beautiful streets in existence. On one side, bounded by a line of palaces—on the other, planted with beautiful trees and flowers—it is calculated for a public mall, and as such diligently used by the fashionable. From every point of this elevated station, you command the most enchanting views over the boundless Black Sea, over the bay, the innumerable vessels, the throng and bustle in the port, and on the quay—a living picture, that changes every instant, and which one can, therefore, never tire of contemplating. \* \* \* At the upper end, commanding the Boulevard itself as well as the harbour, is the magnificent newly built palace of Odessa's benefactor, the governor-general, Count Woronzow, with its grand facade and Italian roof. On its southern side lies a deep and lofty orangerie, surrounded with galleries everywhere connecting it with the palace. The most delightful gardens, adorned with the rarest plants of southern climes, extended from the rock down to the sea shore, and with their temples and bowers, occupying the best point of view, constitute a whole that may well rank with the most beautiful gardens in Europe. The interior is said to be arranged with inventive magnificence, luxury and taste, combined with comfort. I regretted upon every account, that the admirable owner to whose goodness I am so much indebted, was then absent upon a two years' journey, through Germany, to England.—*Dick's Travels in the East of Europe.*

PRINCE POTEMKIN.—Of all the men of his time, the most powerful, the richest, the most magnificent, without any contradiction, was Prince Potemkin. It is impossible to repeat what has been already said of this celebrated favorite of the Empress Catherine. He was ingenious in his magnificence, and delicate in his gallantry. He was desirous, at one time, to offer to a lady he admired a Cashmere shawl, the most splendid to be found in Europe. But how should he manage to induce her to accept it? He ingeniously formed a party of two hundred ladies each drew by a Cashmere, the richest one might fall as a prize to the lady of his love. After Catherine's journey to the Crimea, and her return to St. Petersburg, Potemkin returned to the army. Several of the generals under his command had brought their wives there. It was on this occasion, that he became acquainted with the Princess Dalgovitch. Her name was Catherine, the same as the Empress's, and when her Saint's day arrived, Potemkin gave a great dinner, as it is honour of the Empress. But he had the Princess placed near himself. At the desert, crystal cups, filled with diamonds, were brought, and the ladies were served by the attendants. He ingeniously formed a party of two hundred ladies each drew by a Cashmere, the richest one might fall as a prize to the lady of his love. After Catherine's journey to the Crimea, and her return to St. Petersburg, Potemkin returned to the army. Several of the generals under his command had brought their wives there. It was on this occasion, that he became acquainted with the Princess Dalgovitch. Her name was Catherine, the same as the Empress's, and when her Saint's day arrived, Potemkin gave a great dinner, as it is honour of the Empress. But he had the Princess placed near himself. At the desert, crystal cups, filled with diamonds, were brought, and the ladies were served by the attendants. He ingeniously formed a party of two hundred ladies each drew by a Cashmere, the richest one might fall as a prize to the lady of his love. After Catherine's journey to the Crimea, and her return to St. Petersburg, Potemkin returned to the army. Several of the generals under his command had brought their wives there. It was on this occasion, that he became acquainted with the Princess Dalgovitch. Her name was Catherine, the same as the Empress's, and when her Saint's day arrived, Potemkin gave a great dinner, as it is honour of the Empress. But he had the Princess placed near himself. At the desert, crystal cups, filled with diamonds, were brought, and the ladies were served by the attendants.

PRINCE POTEMKIN.—Of all the men of his time, the most powerful, the richest, the most magnificent, without any contradiction, was Prince Potemkin. It is impossible to repeat what has been already said of this celebrated favorite of the Empress Catherine. He was ingenious in his magnificence, and delicate in his gallantry. He was desirous, at one time, to offer to a lady he admired a Cashmere shawl, the most splendid to be found in Europe. But how should he manage to induce her to accept it? He ingeniously formed a party of two hundred ladies each drew by a Cashmere, the richest one might fall as a prize to the lady of his love. After Catherine's journey to the Crimea, and her return to St. Petersburg, Potemkin returned to the army. Several of the generals under his command had brought their wives there. It was on this occasion, that he became acquainted with the Princess Dalgovitch. Her name was Catherine, the same as the Empress's, and when her Saint's day arrived, Potemkin gave a great dinner, as it is honour of the Empress. But he had the Princess placed near himself. At the desert, crystal cups, filled with diamonds, were brought, and the ladies were served by the attendants. He ingeniously formed a party of two hundred ladies each drew by a Cashmere, the richest one might fall as a prize to the lady of his love. After Catherine's journey to the Crimea, and her return to St. Petersburg, Potemkin returned to the army. Several of the generals under his command had brought their wives there. It was on this occasion, that he became acquainted with the Princess Dalgovitch. Her name was Catherine, the same as the Empress's, and when her Saint's day arrived, Potemkin gave a great dinner, as it is honour of the Empress. But he had the Princess placed near himself. At the desert, crystal cups, filled with diamonds, were brought, and the ladies were served by the attendants.

PRINCE POTEMKIN.—Of all the men of his time, the most powerful, the richest, the most magnificent, without any contradiction, was Prince Potemkin. It is impossible to repeat what has been already said of this celebrated favorite of the Empress Catherine. He was ingenious in his magnificence, and delicate in his gallantry. He was desirous, at one time, to offer to a lady he admired a Cashmere shawl, the most splendid to be found in Europe. But how should he manage to induce her to accept it? He ingeniously formed a party of two hundred ladies each drew by a Cashmere, the richest one might fall as a prize to the lady of his love. After Catherine's journey to the Crimea, and her return to St. Petersburg, Potemkin returned to the army. Several of the generals under his command had brought their wives there. It was on this occasion, that he became acquainted with the Princess Dalgovitch. Her name was Catherine, the same as the Empress's, and when her Saint's day arrived, Potemkin gave a great dinner, as it is honour of the Empress. But he had the Princess placed near himself. At the desert, crystal cups, filled with diamonds, were brought, and the ladies were served by the attendants. He ingeniously formed a party of two hundred ladies each drew by a Cashmere, the richest one might fall as a prize to the lady of his love. After Catherine's journey to the Crimea, and her return to St. Petersburg, Potemkin returned to the army. Several of the generals under his command had brought their wives there. It was on this occasion, that he became acquainted with the Princess Dalgovitch. Her name was Catherine, the same as the Empress's, and when her Saint's day arrived, Potemkin gave a great dinner, as it is honour of the Empress. But he had the Princess placed near himself. At the desert, crystal cups, filled with diamonds, were brought, and the ladies were served by the attendants.

PRINCE POTEMKIN.—Of all the men of his time, the most powerful, the richest, the most magnificent, without any contradiction, was Prince Potemkin. It is impossible to repeat what has been already said of this celebrated favorite of the Empress Catherine. He was ingenious in his magnificence, and delicate in his gallantry. He was desirous, at one time, to offer to a lady he admired a Cashmere shawl, the most splendid to be found in Europe. But how should he manage to induce her to accept it? He ingeniously formed a party of two hundred ladies each drew by a Cashmere, the richest one might fall as a prize to the lady of his love. After Catherine's journey to the Crimea, and her return to St. Petersburg, Potemkin returned to the army. Several of the generals under his command had brought their wives there. It was on this occasion, that he became acquainted with the Princess Dalgovitch. Her name was Catherine, the same as the Empress's, and when her Saint's day arrived, Potemkin gave a great dinner, as it is honour of the Empress. But he had the Princess placed near himself. At the desert, crystal cups, filled with diamonds, were brought, and the ladies were served by the attendants. He ingeniously formed a party of two hundred ladies each drew by a Cashmere, the richest one might fall as a prize to the lady of his love. After Catherine's journey to the Crimea, and her return to St. Petersburg, Potemkin returned to the army. Several of the generals under his command had brought their wives there. It was on this occasion, that he became acquainted with the Princess Dalgovitch. Her name was Catherine, the same as the Empress's, and when her Saint's day arrived, Potemkin gave a great dinner, as it is honour of the Empress. But he had the Princess placed near himself. At the desert, crystal cups, filled with diamonds, were brought, and the ladies were served by the attendants.

PRINCE POTEMKIN.—Of all the men of his time, the most powerful, the richest, the most magnificent, without any contradiction, was Prince Potemkin. It is impossible to repeat what has been already said of this celebrated favorite of the Empress Catherine. He was ingenious in his magnificence, and delicate in his gallantry. He was desirous, at one time, to offer to a lady he admired a Cashmere shawl, the most splendid to be found in Europe. But how should he manage to induce her to accept it? He ingeniously formed a party of two hundred ladies each drew by a Cashmere, the richest one might fall as a prize to the lady of his love. After Catherine's journey to the Crimea, and her return to St. Petersburg, Potemkin returned to the army. Several of the generals under his command had brought their wives there. It was on this occasion, that he became acquainted with the Princess Dalgovitch. Her name was Catherine, the same as the Empress's, and when her Saint's day arrived, Potemkin gave a great dinner, as it is honour of the Empress. But he had the Princess placed near himself. At the desert, crystal cups, filled with diamonds, were brought, and the ladies were served by the attendants. He ingeniously formed a party of two hundred ladies each drew by a Cashmere, the richest one might fall as a prize to the lady of his love. After Catherine's journey to the Crimea, and her return to St. Petersburg, Potemkin returned to the army. Several of the generals under his command had brought their wives there. It was on this occasion, that he became acquainted with the Princess Dalgovitch. Her name was Catherine, the same as the Empress's, and when her Saint's day arrived, Potemkin gave a great dinner, as it is honour of the Empress. But he had the Princess placed near himself. At the desert, crystal cups, filled with diamonds, were brought, and the ladies were served by the attendants.

PRINCE POTEMKIN.—Of all the men of his time, the most powerful, the richest, the most magnificent, without any contradiction, was Prince Potemkin. It is impossible to repeat what has been already said of this celebrated favorite of the Empress Catherine. He was ingenious in his magnificence, and delicate in his gallantry. He was desirous, at one time, to offer to a lady he admired a Cashmere shawl, the most splendid to be found in Europe. But how should he manage to induce her to accept it? He ingeniously formed a party of two hundred ladies each drew by a Cashmere, the richest one might fall as a prize to the lady of his love. After Catherine's journey to the Crimea, and her return to St. Petersburg, Potemkin returned to the army. Several of the generals under his command had brought their wives there. It was on this occasion, that he became acquainted with the Princess Dalgovitch. Her name was Catherine, the same as the Empress's, and when her Saint's day arrived, Potemkin gave a great dinner, as it is honour of the Empress. But he had the Princess placed near himself. At the desert, crystal cups, filled with diamonds, were brought, and the ladies were served by the attendants. He ingeniously formed a party of two hundred ladies each drew by a Cashmere, the richest one might fall as a prize to the lady of his love. After Catherine's journey to the Crimea, and her return to St. Petersburg, Potemkin returned to the army. Several of the generals under his command had brought their wives there. It was on this occasion, that he became acquainted with the Princess Dalgovitch. Her name was Catherine, the same as the Empress's, and when her Saint's day arrived, Potemkin gave a great dinner, as it is honour of the Empress. But he had the Princess placed near himself. At the desert, crystal cups, filled with diamonds, were brought, and the ladies were served by the attendants.

PRINCE POTEMKIN.—Of all the men of his time, the most powerful, the richest, the most magnificent, without any contradiction, was Prince Potemkin. It is impossible to repeat what has been already said of this celebrated favorite of the Empress Catherine. He was ingenious in his magnificence, and delicate in his gallantry. He was desirous, at one time, to offer to a lady he admired a Cashmere shawl, the most splendid to be found in Europe. But how should he manage to induce her to accept it? He ingeniously formed a party of two hundred ladies each drew by a Cashmere, the richest one might fall as a prize to the lady of his love. After Catherine's journey to the Crimea, and her return to St. Petersburg, Potemkin returned to the army. Several of the generals under his command had brought their wives there. It was on this occasion, that he became acquainted with the Princess Dalgovitch. Her name was Catherine, the same as the Empress's, and when her Saint's day arrived, Potemkin gave a great dinner, as it is honour of the Empress. But he had the Princess placed near himself. At the desert, crystal cups, filled with diamonds, were brought, and the ladies were served by the attendants. He ingeniously formed a party of two hundred ladies each drew by a Cashmere, the richest one might fall as a prize to the lady of his love. After Catherine's journey to the Crimea, and her return to St. Petersburg, Potemkin returned to the army. Several of the generals under his command had brought their wives there. It was on this occasion, that he became acquainted with the Princess Dalgovitch. Her name was Catherine, the same as the Empress's, and when her Saint's day arrived, Potemkin gave a great dinner, as it is honour of the Empress. But he had the Princess placed near himself. At the desert, crystal cups, filled with diamonds, were brought, and the ladies were served by the attendants.

PRINCE POTEMKIN.—Of all the men of his time, the most powerful, the richest, the most magnificent, without any contradiction, was Prince Potemkin. It is impossible to repeat what has been already said of this celebrated favorite of the Empress Catherine. He was ingenious in his magnificence, and delicate in his gallantry. He was desirous, at one time, to offer to a lady he admired a Cashmere shawl, the most splendid to be found in Europe. But how should he manage to induce her to accept it? He ingeniously formed a party of two hundred ladies each drew by a Cashmere, the richest one might fall as a prize to the lady of his love. After Catherine's journey to the Crimea, and her return to St. Petersburg, Potemkin returned to the army. Several of the generals under his command had brought their wives there. It was on this occasion, that he became acquainted with the Princess Dalgovitch. Her name was Catherine, the same as the Empress's, and when her Saint's day arrived, Potemkin gave a great dinner, as it is honour of the Empress. But he had the Princess placed near himself. At the desert, crystal cups, filled with diamonds, were brought, and the ladies were served by the attendants. He ingeniously formed a party of two hundred ladies each drew by a Cashmere, the richest one might fall as a prize to the lady of his love. After Catherine's journey to the Crimea, and her return to St. Petersburg, Potemkin returned to the army. Several of the generals under his command had brought their wives there. It was on this occasion, that he became acquainted with the Princess Dalgovitch. Her name was Catherine, the same as the Empress's, and when her Saint's day arrived, Potemkin gave a great dinner, as it is honour of the Empress. But he had the Princess placed near himself. At the desert, crystal cups, filled with diamonds, were brought, and the ladies were served by the attendants.

PRINCE POTEMKIN.—Of all the men of his time, the most powerful, the richest, the most magnificent, without any contradiction, was Prince Potemkin. It is impossible to repeat what has been already said of this celebrated favorite of the Empress Catherine. He was ingenious in his magnificence, and delicate in his gallantry. He was desirous, at one time, to offer to a lady he admired a Cashmere shawl, the most splendid to be found in Europe. But how should he manage to induce her to accept it? He ingeniously formed a party of two hundred ladies each drew by a Cashmere, the richest one might fall as a prize to the lady of his love. After Catherine's journey to the Crimea, and her return to St. Petersburg, Potemkin returned to the army. Several of the generals under his command had brought their wives there. It was on this occasion, that he became acquainted with the Princess Dalgovitch. Her name was Catherine, the same as the Empress's, and when her Saint's day arrived, Potemkin gave a great dinner, as it is honour of the Empress. But he had the Princess placed near himself. At the desert, crystal cups, filled with diamonds, were brought, and the ladies were served by the attendants. He ingeniously formed a party of two hundred ladies each drew by a Cashmere, the richest one might fall as a prize to the lady of his love. After Catherine's journey to the Crimea, and her return to St. Petersburg, Potemkin returned to the army. Several of the generals under his command had brought their wives there. It was on this occasion, that he became acquainted with the Princess Dalgovitch. Her name was Catherine, the same as the Empress's, and when her Saint's day arrived, Potemkin gave a great dinner, as it is honour of the Empress. But he had the Princess placed near himself. At the desert, crystal cups, filled with diamonds, were brought, and the ladies were served by the attendants.

PRINCE POTEMKIN.—Of all the men of his time, the most powerful, the richest, the most magnificent, without any contradiction, was Prince Potemkin. It is impossible to repeat what has been already said of this celebrated favorite of the Empress Catherine. He was ingenious in his magnificence, and delicate in his gallantry. He was desirous, at one time, to offer to a lady he admired a Cashmere shawl, the most splendid to be found in Europe. But how should he manage to induce her to accept it? He ingeniously formed a party of two hundred ladies each drew by a Cashmere, the richest one might fall as a prize to the lady of his love. After Catherine's journey to the Crimea, and her return to St. Petersburg, Potemkin returned to the army. Several of the generals under his command had brought their wives there. It was on this occasion, that he became acquainted with the Princess Dalgovitch. Her name was Catherine, the same as the Empress's, and when her Saint's day arrived, Potemkin gave a great dinner, as it is honour of the Empress. But he had the Princess placed near himself. At the desert, crystal cups, filled with diamonds, were brought, and the ladies were served by the attendants. He ingeniously formed a party of two hundred ladies each drew by a Cashmere, the richest one might fall as a prize to the lady of his love. After Catherine's journey to the Crimea, and her return to St. Petersburg, Potemkin returned to the army. Several of the generals under his command had brought their wives there. It was on this occasion, that he became acquainted with the Princess Dalgovitch. Her name was Catherine, the same as the Empress's, and when her Saint's day arrived, Potemkin gave a great dinner, as it is honour of the Empress. But he had the Princess placed near himself. At the desert, crystal cups, filled with diamonds, were brought, and the ladies were served by the attendants.

PRINCE POTEMKIN.—Of all the men of his time, the most powerful, the richest, the most magnificent, without any contradiction, was Prince Potemkin. It is impossible to repeat what has been already said of this celebrated favorite of the Empress Catherine. He was ingenious in his magnificence, and delicate in his gallantry. He was desirous, at one time, to offer to a lady he admired a Cashmere shawl, the most splendid to be found in Europe. But how should he manage to induce her to accept it? He ingeniously formed a party of two hundred ladies each drew by a Cashmere, the richest one might fall as a prize to the lady of his love. After Catherine's journey to the Crimea, and her return to St. Petersburg, Potemkin returned to the army. Several of the generals under his command had brought their wives there. It was on this occasion, that he became acquainted with the Princess Dalgovitch. Her name was Catherine, the same as the Empress's, and when her Saint's day arrived, Potemkin gave a great dinner, as it is honour of the Empress. But he had the Princess placed near himself. At the desert, crystal cups, filled with diamonds, were brought, and the ladies were served by the attendants. He ingeniously formed a party of two hundred ladies each drew by a Cashmere, the richest one might fall as a prize to the lady of his love. After Catherine's journey to the Crimea, and her return to St. Petersburg, Potemkin returned to the army. Several of the generals under his command had brought their wives there. It was on this occasion, that he became acquainted with the Princess Dalgovitch. Her name was Catherine, the same as the Empress's, and when her Saint's day arrived, Potemkin gave a great dinner, as it is honour of the Empress. But he had the Princess placed near himself. At the desert, crystal cups, filled with diamonds, were brought, and the ladies were served by the attendants.

PRINCE POTEMKIN.—Of all the men of his time, the most powerful, the richest, the most magnificent, without any contradiction, was Prince Potemkin. It is impossible to repeat what has been already said of this celebrated favorite of the Empress Catherine. He was ingenious in his magnificence, and delicate in his gallantry. He was desirous, at one time, to offer to a lady he admired a Cashmere shawl, the most splendid to be found in Europe. But how should he manage to induce her to accept it? He ingeniously formed a party of two hundred ladies each