THE EFFECTS CIVIL WAR IN S Spain, that land of romance once ing with the monuments of past aboundwith the relics of the many ? and various nations who, from time to time, settled on its soil, now presents tr , the eye of the traveller nothing but ruin and desolation; and it is to be feared th contest last but a few beautiful country w mere wilderness of ruins. Every thing which was interes' deserving of ar troved by the the country in all directions, has been on in the lectures in the course of a suffered to fall into decay and ruin, or sold pir emeal, life the bells that for so many riges had "knolled to church," to the b ighest bidder. But too many of its those studies which will be directly anci ent monuments, the memorable relics available, and assist them in obtaining of past glory, have been, without even them medical certifications; the result "ne pretext of utility, razed to the ground, is, that professional men, in other reor scattered abroad in wantonness or indifference. The seemingly imperishable has perished-the celebrated colossal bulls, which stood in the city of Salamanca, a testimony of Roman domination, and which, like many other monuments raised in the Peninsula by that a man of ingenious mind can hardly be great nation, had equally withstood the axe of the northern barbarian, and the hammer of the pious Mussulman, were three years since levelled with the ground, and broken into fragments. The interesting and magnificent temples creacted by the knights templars a few leagues from Burges, on the famous route of the apply for advice -Dr. Ellis. pilgrims to St. Jacques of Compostello, one of the most curious, and perhaps, the richest specimens of Byzantine architecture in the world; its walls, covered with cyphers and monograms, has been utterly demolished, though with a better purpose or better fate than usual, for the materials have been employed in the construction of a bridge in the neighbourhood. The tomb of Gonzalo de Cordova, the great captain, whose remains were religiously persevered in the convent of St. Jerome, fill every Spainish heart with pride and patriotism, has been violated; his ashes scattered to the winds, and the oncefondly cherished relics, his sword, spurs, and stirrups, pilfered and sold. The crown which Ferdinand wore on the day of his triumphant entry into that same city, and which, together with his sword, he bequeathed to the church, in lasting remembrance of the termination of a war which had continued for eight centuries, no longer exists; all has been appropriated by government.

BODILY PAIN.—In spite of all the fools and philosophers, that ever thought or wrote, bodily pain is the greatest evil attendant on humanity; perhaps it is the only real one.-Against all the evils which spring from the mind of man, the mind itself-omnipotent in its own sphere -furnishes, or at least possesses, the autidote in the evils, so called, which are engendered by the passions and affections. Those who choose to look for them may recognise the elements of all that is beautiful in the human character; evils, without which the moral world could no more preserve its healthfulness and perfection, than the physical world could without winds, thunder clouds, and earthquakes. But corporeal pain in its beginning, its continuation, and its end, is the source of unmixed mischief; it shuts up the spirit in the winged dark, narrow, and pestiferous dungeon of the flesh; it concentrates all the energies andemotions of the mind and heart, upon one the indivisible point of self; where, not having space to breathe or to look abroad, they stagnate, and corrupt, and perish. In the violent extremes of danger, the affections frequently step forth in all their beauty: the friend looks to his friend, and is tranquil: the mother hangs over her child, and forgets there is any other being in the world; the lover clings to the form or the image of his mistress, and is happy: but in the torture of acute bodily pain, or the death like languor of disease, every thing external is shut out; the charities of life wither; its very delicacies, which are an instinct in the female character, are forgotten; the strengths of our nature become weaknesses, and its weaknesses, rise up into strengths, and self-mean miserable, bodily self-opens and spreads, and covers every thing. If there is one general law of our nature in which the wisdom is not apparent, it is that which makes disease the constant companion of a death bed; thus depriving us of the below. Cool shady parlours in best beauty of the human character, precisely at the moment when we more than ever seem to need it leaving nothing but its worst deformity.

Insanity.—It is perfectly inconsistent fields and verduous trees, or deep

tended with the same general result, yet it assumes most varied forms, and a great ages, rich | care and discrimination are required in the treatment; indeed, it is universally acknowledged to be a most difficult and mysterious disease, and yet it is almost the only one on which the medical student nat if the present | receives no perticular instruction. In his years longer, that attendance on the hospitals he will, in all ill be reduced to a probability, have met with almost every other variety of disease which afflicts ting for its antiquity, or human nature, at all events his lectures imiration, as connected will have supplied him with some infornal glory, has been des- mation as to their treament \* \* Indeed, medical education; and, as the subject dose not form a branch of examination, the pupils naturally employ their time in spects well educated, commence practice Valmost in a state of total ignorance on the subject. This is an evil from which every individual, whatevar be his rank and fortune, is liable to suffer in person and in that of his friends; and placed under more family, in a state of insanity intrusted to his care, and to feel concious that upon him depends the restoration of the patient to reason and happiness, whilst his want of acquaintance with the disease renders him unfil for the task, and he knows not where to

THE ENGLISH YEOMAN.

are but tolerably good, that enjoy

They are little kings; their concerns are not huddled into a corner as those of the town tradesmen are, In town many a man who turns aloft up three or four pair of dirty stairs, is all the room the wealthy tradesman often can bless himself house. with: and there, day after day, month after month, year after year, he is found, like a rat in a hole in a wall, or a toad in the heart of a stone or an oak tree. Spring and summer and autumn go round, sunshine and flowers spread over the world, the sweetest breezes blow, the sweetest waters murmur along the vales; but they are all lost upon him; he is a prisoner of Manmon, and so he lives and dies. The farmer would not take the wealth of the world on such terms: his concerns, however small spread themselves out in pleasant amplitude, both to his eye and heart; his house stands in its own pleasant solitude; his office and out houses stand round extensively, without any stubborn and limited contraction; his acres stretch over hill and vaie; there his flocks and herds are feeding, there his labourers are toiling; he is king and sole commander there; he lives amongst the purest air and most delicious quiet. Often when I see those healthy, hardy, full grown sons of the soil going out of town, I envy them the freshness and the repose of the sports which they are going to. Ample old fashioned kitchens, with their chimney corners of true projecting beamed and seated construction still remaining, blazing fires in winter shining on suspended hams and flitches. Guns supported on hook above, dogs basking on the hearth summer, with open windows, and odours from garden and shrubbery blowing in. Gardens wet with the purent dews, and humming at Medical Ignorance of the Disease of noontide with bees; and the green

winds blowing to and fro, full of | health, life and enjoyment. How enviable do such places seem to the fretted spirits of towns, who are compelled not only to bear the burden of cares, but to enter daily into public strife against selfish, evil and over spreading corruption. -Herald.

Lord Brougham continues to sit ruthles hordes who traverse except as being incidentally touched up- in the part of the house which he chose for himself, after his secession from the woolsack. His choice of the particular seat he fixed on then was quite intelligible at the time. Being at that period on the most friendly terms with ministers it was natural that he should have taken up his position in the house immediately on the right hand of Lord Melbourne. That he should have continued there has excited some surprise, now that he has avowedly broken offall connection with ministers. It was expected that, dissatisfied as he now is, with both parties in the house, he would he would have taken his seat beside the Duke of Richmond and one or two other Peers who profess to be neutral on the cross There is no class of men, if times benches. The noble lord, how ever, has not done so. He still themselves so highly as farmers. occupies his seat, which is separated from that of Lord Melbourne only by a passage of about three feet in width. It was an amusing scene to witness both the noble thousands of pounds per week is lords so close to each other, the plode the machinery of witches and in Granada, and whose name ought to hemmed in close by buildings, and night they had the celebrated concuts no figure at all. A narrow flict together, as to which was the shop, a contracted ware house, greatest proficient in glossing, without an inch of room besides fawning, and playing the Spaniard to turn in, on any hand, without at court. If I am not mistaken, a yard, a stable, or out house of the Premier would, to use an Irish any description, perhaps hoisted expression, give a trifle to see Lord Brougham remove his locality to some other part of the

LISBON, Aug. 20.

The final result of the elections now going on will not be known till Monday next (the 27th), when the general returns will be officially published. In the mean time it appears very clearly that ministers are in a most pitiful minority as re- to the principles of our religion, or to gards Lisbon, Oporto, Coimbra, Evera, create a depraved taste for witnessing and some of the other large towns. It is scenes of cruelty, so as thereby to render evident, therefore, that if they venture to meet a cortes so constituted they will only be able to maintain their power by coalescing, either with the charterists or the Septembrists, between which two the law. It is true the offending indiviparties the contest seems to be entirely. dual may be removed; but, unless others In this city it is yet doubtful which of are deterred from pursuing similar them will triumph—both sides claiming the victory, and with equal appearance of right; but at Oporto the feeling of the constituency has shown itself decidedly for the charterists. There the affair has been more noisy and animated, as the Septembrists, finding that the charterists were likely to have it all their own way, have been using a little gentle force to prevent them from succeeding. The elective franchise extending even to private soldiers (provided they are at the same time artisans). Both here (Lisbon) but, on the contrary feeling every instant and at Oporto, in fact, in every place the misery in which he has plunged where troops are stationed, the soldiers himself, would not be warned for the have gone in a bod; to give their votes future from wickedness and vice. It is as directed by their colonels (of course, hardly possible to conceive that such a in favour of the government, or, at least, of the Septembrist party), and with a display of force and of unison of purpose, evidently intended to intimidate their opponents. At Oporto hostillities have been carried a step or two further, the Septembrists having actually set parties of men armed with bludgeons and knives at the door of the parish churches, where the elections were going favourably for the charterists, shouting "Vivas to the pure constitution of 1820," and threatening their opponents with violence, which in some instances has been used towards

It may appear odd that the police and military should not have interfered to protect the voters: but alas, the police and military were the head and tail of the whole row, which, from that circumstance, besides others, was and is though to have been fomented by Viscount das Antas, now have been fomented by Viscount das Antas, now the military governor of the city and district, who wields a real downright practical power, to which the nominal authority of Queen, senate, and commoners must bow down in submission whenever he pleases and it is reported has at least

prospect of some bustle and confusion, and perhaps another revolution bofore six weeks more

Costa Cabral expects to be returned for the Azores Islands. As for Silva Carvalho, Gomez de Castro, Fonseca Magalhaes, and the other leading charterists, there it not the least doubt of their election. Viscount das Antas and the Duke de Terceira are at the head of the poll as senators for Lisbon. This shows how lequally poised is the strength of the two parties.

From the provinces there is little of any interest to communcate. The commandant of the military district of Beja acquaints the government with the capture of the guerilla leader Manoel Ignacio, who was afterwards shot in attempting to make his escape from the escort conducting him to

ANIMAL MAGNETISM .- (Extract of a letter from Sir W. Scott to Lady L Stuart.) -" Your ladyship cannot think me such an owl as to pay more respect to animal magnetism, or scullclogy, I forget its learned name, or any other ology of the present day. The sailors have an uncouth proverb; that every man must eat a peck of dirt in the course of his life, and hereby reconcile themselves to swallow unpalatable messes. Even so say I; every age must swallow a certain deal of superstitious nonsense; only observing the variety which nature seems to study through all her works, each generation takes its nonsense, as heralds say, with a difference. I was early behind the scenes, having been in childhood a patient of no less a man than the celebrated Dr. Graham, the great quack of that olden day. I have been, as Sir Hugh Evans says, a fine sprag boy, a shrewd idea that his magnetism was all humbug; but Dr. Graham, though he used a different method, was as much admired in his day as any of the French fops. I did once think of turning on the moden mummers, but I did not want to be engaged in so senseless a controversy, which would nevertheless, have occupied some time and trouble. The inference was pretty plain-that the same reasons which exghosts proper to our ancestors, must be destructive of the supernatural nonsense of our own days"-Lockhart's Lile of Scott, vol. 7.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT -I was witness to a miserable object being broken on the wheel at Munster, for the crime of murder. He was mangled in a shocking manner .- I am not wishing to call in question the expediency of public executions for murder and atrocious offences, but then it is highly desirable that they should be accompained by no unnecessary barbarities, which, so far from rendering such speciacles more impressive and awful, rather tend either to excite compassion for the culprit, to induce us to forget his crime in his sufferings, and consider the authority which dooms him to them in opposition men callous, and defeat the very ends for which such sanguinary exhibitions are made. It may be doubted if society is benefitted by such rigour on the part of courses, the ranks of crime and desperate hardiness are soon filled up with fresh recruits. Solitary confinement, not of a mouth or two-for such a term is quite insufficient to produce any amendmentseems to be the most efficacious mode of cheeking crime; for desperate and depraved indeed must be that wretch who, left to the motion of his own solitary thoughts, isolated from all communion with his kind, with nothing to embolden, nothing to countenance his wickedness, being exists. At present the desperate ruff an, so far from being intimidated at beholding his fellows in crime suffer on the scaffold, not only calculates on the chances of escape -knowing what a comparatively small proportion of those tried for henious crimes really undergo the last sentence of the law-bnt hardens himself by the reflection that, should it be his ill-luck to be at length condemned, the interval between the sentence being passed and its being put into execution is short. But the midnlght assassin, who might brave death by the executioner, seeing the briefness of the actual suffering attending it, might pause with horror ere he would commit a crime which he knew would cut him off from life ere vitality had ceased, and consign him to that solitary cell, where his only associates for yearsperhaps for the rest of his existence in this world would be his own reflections. A man may brave the terrors of the gallows, he may be so hardened in iniquity as to fee! neither compunction nor remorse for his guilt' he may die sullenly daringly; but where is the heart that would not with common sense to suppose that a man shall intuitively know how to treat in the greater number of cases it is at
fields and verduous trees, or deep woodlands, lying all around, where a hundred rejoicing voices of birds or other creatures are heard, and is reported, has, at length declared himself openly against the charterists, and is reported to have said that if the majority should prove to be on their side he will not allow the cortes to meet. Thus you see we have a fair means return to the latter.

WEDNE

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