The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

Optimus est Reipublicæ status, ubi nihil deest nisi licentia peccandi.—SENECA.

VOL. II. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 1836. No. 57.

Morning Courier.

The Morning Courier is published daily throughout the year, Sundays, Christmas and New Year's days, excepted, for the small sum of six dollars delivered in town, or eight dollars if sent by mail—a small fraction more than one penny per number in town, and not three half pence per number in the country, payable in advance.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 18, 1836.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Latest from France.

At a late hour this morning the packet ship Havre, Captain Anthony, arrived from Havre, whence she sailed on the afternoon of the 16th October. We have files of the *Paris Gazette*, and to the 15th of October, and the *Gazette* of France to the 16th, both inclusive.

Spain.

From Spain we learn that Gomez, the Carlist chief, reached Cordova on the 1st October, and after staying there a day or two pushed forward upon Seville. Sanz, another Carlist chief, entered Oviedo on the 2d. Gen. Alaiz was in pursuit of Gomez, and the Portuguese auxiliaries of Sanz, but the Carlists were too rapid in their movement. Their pursuers could not gain upon them, or prevent them from levying contributions. It was rumored that Gomez was preparing to make a descent upon the Algarves, in Portugal, with intent to raise the standard of insurrection in favor of Don Miguel.

The Madrid papers of the 8th, contain full accounts of the arrest of Gen. Marotjo, within the limits of France, whither he had fled after being defeated by the Christinos under Gurrea. Marotjo had two thousand men, and Gurrea three thousand. They had quite a smart fight of nine hours, both parties losing considerably in killed and wounded. It took place on the 5th of October.

Don Carlos had his head quarters at Durango on the 8th of October.

The Queen's Generals Rodil, Alaiz, Quiroga, and two or three others, were spreading a very wide net for Gomez, in which he may possibly be caught; but he may also give them the slip. It must have been his corps that was advancing on Malaga, as reported by the Captain who arrived at Boston on Friday.

Switzerland

The Grand Council of Berne has adopted resolutions of a very conciliatory tenor, with regard to the course to be pursued by the deputies of that republic in the Extraordinary Diet. The appearance is that the affair will be arranged amicably between the two nations, although the Duke de Montebello had set out for France.

France.

The disturbances at Nantes had given place to the most perfect tranquillity. The operatives had gone to work again, and the ringleaders in the recent commotions had been variously punished.

Several of the rivers in France were threatening serious mischief by inundations; especially the Rhone and the Seine.

The owners of colonial property were again agitating the question of reducing the duties on colonial sugar. They had presented a memorial to the King, declaring that, with the existing duties, the beet-root sugar will ruin them.

STOCK EXCHANGE, PARIS, *Oct.* 14.—The market has been very animated, but the funds have declined in consequence of apprehensions entertained of an approaching financial crisis in England.

From China.

By the arrival of the barque *Gaspar*, at Boston, the editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have received a file of the *Canton Register* to the 7th of May inclusive.

The *Register* of the 24th remarks, in noticing the recent execution of Chinese criminals, that acquittal of a prisoner is one of the rarest occurrences—that trial, and conviction, and punishment, appear to be inseparable. It would be well, perhaps, if the same observation could be made, with a nearer approximation to truth than it is, in our own country.

The foreign commercial residents in Canton, especially the British and Americans, are still urging the necessity of more vigorous and decisive measures by the British Government, to correct the insolence and prevent the extortions of the Chinese functionaries. There must be a stop put to them, one of these days.

The Singapore papers (to the 7th of May) are filled with accounts of piracies in the Straits and islands, and of the endeavours to suppress them. The *Wolf* captured a piratical prahu (or boat) on the 23d of April, off Delhi. On the 1st the British Indiaman *Mary Anne*, was attacked by a number of large prows filled with men, but succeeded in beating them off much damaged. The ship's rigging was very much cut to pieces. About the beginning of May, a government falwa (a large open boat) armed with one twenty-four pounder and four swivels, attacked by forty-three Tragalas and commanded by Lieutenant Elliot, of the Spanish colonial service, was unexpectedly attacked near Cape Jones, by twenty-six double-banked Malay prahs, each containing about forty men, armed with muskets. Lieutenant Elliot and his forty-two native behaved like heroes. Bearing down upon the largest prow, they gave her the discharge of the twenty-four pounder within twenty yards, and down she went; they then administered a similar dose to another, with the same effect. The remaining twenty-four took to flight, hotly pursued by the falwa, which fired a long gun sixty-two times, with terrible effect, before the prows could make good their escape. The falwa had four men killed and ten wounded.

Receiving intelligence of this gallant affair, the Governor of Manila promoted Lieutenant Elliot, (an Englishman) to the Captaincy, and liberally rewarded his crew. A letter from Manila, dated May 10th, gives a terrible account of the outrages committed by the pirates on the coasts of Pangasinang and Yoloo; burning villages, destroying crops, and carrying off men, women and children as prisoners.

The principal resident British and American merchants at Canton, presented a memorial to the Governor, on the 23d of April, remonstrating against the extortions practised upon them by the hoppo, in the levying of duties, and the great inconvenience and losses occasioned by the fluctuations in the rates, which are regulated, it seems, pretty much according to the pleasure of the hoppo; and asking for an authentic list of the duties on importations, by which they might be guided in their calculations.

Mr. Tang, the Governor, in reply, was gracious enough to inform the memorialists that—"The Celestial Empire grants permission to the outer barbarians, to trade, solely from feelings of tenderness toward far-travelled foreigners, and from a regard for the livelihood of the people of your various nations. It looks on the few hundreds of thousands of revenue (arising therefrom) as alike undeserving of contempt or of regard." He added that he would consult the hoppo, (the official whose extortions were complained of,) and let them know his pleasure at some future day. The hoppo accordingly issued his proclamation on the 5th of May.

An iron boat, ninety-six feet long and twenty-six feet wide, has been constructed at Manila, with machinery to clear away the obstructions at the mouth of the river, so that large vessels may enter, or come out with their cargoes on board. The channel is to be deepened to nineteen feet, being now twelve.

The public have had an opportunity of perusing the account of the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, which was published yesterday. Means have thus been given of judging of the manner in which the Delegates, composing that body, have discharged their duty to the country, and faithfully represented the sentiments and interests of their constituents. They invite all to bring to the investigation of their labours an "*unprejudiced* forbearance," that is, as we take it, a "forbearance" that will "nothing extenuate nor set down ought in malice." In this spirit, then, do we set ourselves briefly to review their proceedings.

The second paragraph of the Report of the Select General Committee of Delegates opens thus:—

"In June we gave the collective sanction of the English population of the Province, to the petitions and the fundamental declarations, which had emanated from local bodies *before* the removal of Lord Aylmer; and, having thus fortified the ground which had been gained, we passed an unqualified censure on the subsequent acts of His Majesty's Ministers and of the Provincial Executive, in the shape of a demand for the removal of His Excellency the Earl of Gosford."—*Report of the Select General Committee.*

The reason why the Committee gave "the collective sanction of the English population of the Province, to the petitions and fundamental declarations which had emanated from local bodies *before* the removal of Lord AYLMER," and studiously withheld the same sanction from similar documents that have been published under the same auspices *since* the "removal of Lord AYLMER," is probably to be found in some peculiarities in the petitions and declarations that have appeared subsequently to the event alluded to. This, we presume, will not be attempted to be disguised; and, as far as our memory serves us at present, as no "petitions or fundamental declarations" have been issued by any local bodies since Lord AYLMER's departure, that differed materially from those previously published, except the proceedings of the Montreal Constitutional Association, the language held by the Committee must be taken as a disguised censure and disclaimer on its part of such proceedings.

Hence, among the proscribed "petitions and fundamental declarations" must be ranked the Declaration of the 7th December 1836, and the Petition of August last to the Royal Commissioners. The former was sanctioned by a most numerously attended public meeting, and the latter had appended to it the signatures of about two thousand of our fellow-citizens. These documents stand pre-eminent for their dauntless demands for reform and justice, and for the full recognition in them of the equal rights of all classes of the community. Deprive them of either of these, their main features, and their consistency and moral power are at once destroyed. Swamp their liberality, and the reforms advocated in them are liable to be ranked as the demands of selfishness. Take away all their practical aims, and let the liberal and independent sentiments they breathe stand alone, and they could have no meaning, no sincerity, if supposed to emanate from the oppressed British inhabitants of this Colony. The liberal principles and the practical reforms set forth in the documents referred to, must stand or fall together; and where is the Constitutionalist that sanctioned their union, that will allow of their being now separated?

The Committee of Delegates begs that, in the present crisis, all "differences" may be laid aside. Most willingly do we accede to this request, in regard to all differences of a selfish or local nature. When it was proposed to annex the island of Montreal to Upper Canada, we set our face against the measure, because it would have lit the torch of discontent among the Constitutional Societies in the rest of the Province, and because, as we had all embarked together in the same boat, we were bound in justice to share the common fate. But the "differences" chiefly aimed at by the Committee, we are bound to infer from its proscription of the petition and declaration of the Constitutional reformers of Montreal, published since the autumn of 1835, are those very points which make these documents differ in degree, though not so much in nature from their predecessors, and which make them so much better. Now these points are neither selfish nor trifling. We have spoken already of their importance, and as to their application, they are universal. Lay aside these, and we lose the noblest and most distinguishing marks of freemen—we cease to be honest advocates of equal rights.

Some of the Candidates for seats in the new Parliament of Nova Scotia, profess in their Addresses the most out-and-out Radical politics. They go the whole figure for an elective Council, vote by ballot, shortening the term of Parliament, and reducing all salaries, pay to members of Assembly among the rest. This class of politicians do not appear to be numerous.

St. John (N. B.) can boast of more extensive commercial enterprises, in a way, than any Canadian port. We notice the arrival there of the *Rosalind*, GOVAN, Canton, 150 days, with 11,000 packages teas, to CHARMAN & Co.; ship *Rose*, COFFIN, 114 days from New Zealand, with 12,000 barrels sperm oil, to S. CUNARD & Co.

A Branch of the Bank of British North America is to be established at St. John, N. B., forthwith, and a large amount of specie imported.

Let all who can relish a high intellectual treat, or who are capable of appreciating the beauties and of being warmed by the genius of England's immortal dramatist, attend Dr. BARNES's Lecture, at the National School Room, to-night, at eight o'clock. They will find the sterling merits of this imperishable author exhibited with surprising vividness by the Lecturer, of whose effective oratory, on a subject where there was less scope for its display, a portion of the public has already had partial experience.

Dr. B. sustains his general criticisms on Shakspeare, by readings from his plays.

Popular Lectures.

TO THE PUBLIC.

When the wise man of old was offered a choice of blessings, he asked for wisdom and knowledge in preference to wealth, honor, power or long life. And because he had chosen aright, these were also added, or rather followed as natural consequences. In like manner, when we desire reforms and improvements in manners, customs, or institutions, we should try to improve the education of mankind, and all desirable reforms will follow as natural consequences of increased knowledge and general enlightenment.

So much are men now convinced of these truths, that the subject of Education is becoming exceedingly popular; and many think it should be the chief object of all governments to provide adequately for the universal education of the people.

It is clear, however, that they can only do so when the people are to a certain extent enlightened and convinced of the importance of education; for as long as men shall prefer expensive wars and costly displays to schools and lecture rooms, so long must governments act in accordance with their views.

To educate the rising generation, schools and colleges may be established; but the only way to educate and enlighten the adult population, (and thereby secure the establishment of proper schools for the young,) is to fit up the lecture room and set the press in motion.

Accordingly, in some large cities, much, very much has already been done. In Edinburgh, for instance, an association was formed in 1832, "For procuring instruction in useful and entertaining science," which has gone on increasing in usefulness and popularity. This Association has procured for the people, at a very low rate, (about five pence for each lecture,) lectures upon Phrenology, Chemistry, Geology, Education, Botany, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Physiology, &c., by Lecturers of eminent abilities. *The Directors of this Association are all tradesmen*: and it might very well serve as a model for similar institutions all over the world.

In Montreal, where we have hitherto had no means of procuring popular lectures, we have now an opportunity, which will surely not be allowed to pass unimproved. A number of gentlemen, of all origins and parties, have subscribed a guarantee fund to enable a Committee to engage the valuable services of Dr. BARNES, for a Course of Popular Lectures on Physical, Moral, and Intellectual Education, and other matters connected therewith. The price of tickets has been put as low as in Edinburgh, where thousands attend, and it only remains for the public to show that they are alive to the importance of diffusing knowledge upon a subject of such vital importance.

The acknowledged talents and the experience of Dr. BARNES, will render the lectures peculiarly interesting, and it is hoped that ladies, heads of families, and young persons, will feel it a duty as well as a pleasure to attend them. A.

Montreal, Nov. 17, 1836.

All the papers in town are respectfully requested to copy the foregoing letter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—Nothing leaves a person so much in the estimation of the public, than when he takes upon himself the responsibility of writing on a subject that he knows nothing about. Such seems to be the case with "NO SPOUTER" in your paper of this morning. Let me inform the writer of that article, that many young men in counting houses have obtained as good an education as most of the young gentlemen studying for the Bar. I should propose that this learned writer had better advertise in the public prints his intention of giving lectures on *Political Economy*, or rather *Common Sense*, during the winter months.

Many young men in office spend their evenings in reading the "best authors," but what good is there in that? Do you not think it better for these young men to form a "Shakspeare Club" among themselves, and confer the honor of President on "No SPOUTER," whence he might in time become an orator. "That these societies have filled whatever they have been put," I deny. There is one in Niagara, U. C., which is an ornament to the place, and thought very useful for the young men of the town. There is one also at Toronto, under the patronage of Sir FRANCIS HEAD, the President of which is Mr. JAMESON, the Attorney-General. It appears, then, of a truth, that the writer in the *Courier* of yesterday is a spouter of things he knows but little about; but, trusting that he will come forward (should a Society be formed) and be the successful candidate for the *Presidency*, and, *in time*, be a useful spouter to the Club, I am, &c.

COMMON SENSE.

Montreal, Nov. 16.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—I observe by your paper of the 16th instant, you have given publicity to a communication over the signature of "No SPOUTER." It appears to me pretty plain that the writer of that article has been actuated more by a spirit of opposition, than by a desire to promote the moral and intellectual welfare of the younger portion of the community.

It is true, were a society composed of such individuals as "No SPOUTER" would seem to be, the attempt would be vain indeed, to establish a Debating Society; for we should then meet with few individuals disposed to undertake the task, and perhaps fewer still to conduct it with propriety and success.

If your Correspondent had given himself the trouble to read my former letter, he would have soon discovered that the "young men in counting-houses" formed but one of those classes of gentlemen, whose attention was invited to the subject of a Debating Club; and I am still of opinion, despite the *weighty* conclusion of "No SPOUTER," that there are materials in Montreal, if they can only be drawn forth, for the formation of the Society proposed.

It seems to afford some surprise to my opponent that the subjects for discussion were not published to the public at least in five of them; but I ask, first to see if there will be any one to discuss them, and should there be, he may rest assured, due notice will be given him when "the relative powers of the wedge and lever" are to be brought under discussion, and upon which occasion an opportunity will be afforded him to expatiate upon his favourite topic, with that force and eloquence, doubtless peculiar to him as "NO SPOUTER." To be serious, however, it does not appear necessary that the principles of mechanics should occupy the attention of the Society at the commencement, or even subsequently. I am far from denying, however, the practical value and importance of that branch of science to the community; but I should think that the rooms of a Mechanics' Institute the more proper place for the discussion of such topics, and where they might become rather the subjects for a course of grave lectures, than for public debate. But, does ancient and modern history, biography, moral philosophy, commerce, and a number of other subjects which might be named, afford no field for the useful and profitable enquiry of our young men; leaving out of the question religion, and politics, which I might be, perhaps, prudent to exclude, as subjects upon which so many are divided, and the discussion of which would not be likely to lead to any useful or profitable result.

One of the most beneficial consequences which would follow from the establishment of a "Debating Society," conducted, as I observed before, upon good principles, and superintended by a gentleman of literary habits and experience, would be, that our young men would be furnished with a strong inducement to read, and moreover, such subjects as would have the tendency to exercise and enlarge their faculties, form their taste, and fix their habits. They would be led to admire and practice virtue, to abhor and shun vice, and would become gradually prepared to fill, with benefit to society and honor to themselves, that station in the world to which they might respectively be called.

Before I conclude, permit me to quote a few observations from Dr. Franklin, with reference to a Debating Society, of which he was a member. After giving a description of the character and talents of several members of the Club, he says:—

"This was the best school for politics and philosophy that then existed in the Province; for our questions, which were read once a week, previous to their discussion, induced us to peruse attentively such books as were written upon the subjects proposed, that we might be able to speak upon them more pertinently. We thus acquired the habit of conversing more agreeably; every subject being discussed conformably to our regulations, and in a manner to prevent mutual disgust. To this circumstance may be attributed the long duration of the Club, which continued to exist almost *forty years*."

The names of many distinguished individuals, in addition to that of Dr. Franklin, might be adduced, who were either favourable to, or the dawn of whose bright career first displayed itself in, a Debating Society—Requesting, Mr. Editor, your insertion of this feeble effort to vindicate so good a cause,

I remain, yours, &c.

Nov. 17. ARGUENTUM.

Lower Canada.

Yesterday came on before Mr. Justice Rolland and a special jury, the case of Dr. C. H. O. Cote, M. P. P. for the County of Leeds, vs. the Rev. Laurent Amiot, Curé of the parish of St. Cyprien, for defamation of character, damages laid at £1000. The ground of action was a sermon or an address pronounced by the defendant, in which of certain charges which had been made against him by the plaintiff, who had instituted another action for damages for a previous alleged defamation. The expressions laid in the declaration were not proved perfectly satisfactorily, and the intention of the defendant left in doubt. The impropriety of making the pulpit the place of delivery, was alluded to by the Judge in his charge. After listening to the evidences adduced on the part of the plaintiff, the defendant calling no witnesses, the jury retired for a few minutes, and brought in a verdict of 45s. damages for the plaintiff. For plaintiff, Messrs. Lafontaine and Fisher, for the defendant, Messrs. Grant, K. C., Felkin and Bourret.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The weather became mild during the latter part of the past week, the ground became clear of snow and continued so until last night, when the wind came round to the east and the ground this morning is once more covered. On Friday, Saturday and yesterday the plough was generally in active operation, and notwithstanding the snow of last night, the farmers are busily at work this morning anxious to make up for the interruption of their labours by the premature frost. The outward bound vessels also availed themselves of the fine weather, and every exertion has been used for getting their cargoes stowed; the past is now becoming thin, and there is every prospect that the vessels still remaining will get to sea without difficulty.—*Quebec Mercury.*

The Statistics of Phrenology; being a Sketch of the Progress and Present State of that Science in the British Islands. Hewitson & Watson. 8vo. pp. 242. Longman & Co.

This work is not written for the purpose of teaching Phrenology; but it "will show, says the author, that the aggregate strength of Phrenologists is now by no means inconsiderable; and, what is much more important, it will prove beyond all possibility of doubt, or dispute, that the numbers and influential consequence of the adherents to Phrenology have gone on steadily increasing up to the present moment; an increase that bids fair to proceed at a much greater rate in future."

The work is divided into five sections. I. Historical Sketch of the Progress, considered in respect to its reception by the public. II. Present State, considered as a Branch of Science or Philosophy. III. Local Diffusion. The matter of this section consists of information obtained from upwards of ninety places in the British Isles, in reply to a circular and string of twenty-nine queries. IV. Literature of Phrenology; or chronological list of phrenological and anti-phrenological books; together with a List of sixty-nine persons, giving testimonials in recommendation of the science to Mr. Combe and Lord Glenelg, as Secretary of State for the Colonies. Among which we find His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, the Surgeon General, and numerous others of high rank, as to intellectual powers, in France and other parts, both in Europe and in America. Section V. consists of Statistical Estimates. It appears that phrenological societies had been formed in twenty-four towns, up to April 1836, and that two societies existed in five of them; making a total of twenty-nine. "What other sciences," asks our author, "can boast so many?" After some details as to the total number of members, the relative proportion of medical men (about one in every six), the meetings of societies, and their income, he says "These summaries may appear moderate or small, especially in regard to pecuniary matters, when compared with the statistics of old established and titular societies—such as the Royal and Linnæan Societies of London, or the provincial Philosophical and Literary Institutions—which include many departments of science, or even the whole range of literature and science, within their objects. Few, however, if any, societies devoted to single sciences will be found to exceed the phrenological societies in numerical statistics, and none are increasing at such a rapid rate. Probably there is no single science having so many societies instituted exclusively for its cultivation. How would two dozen anatomical, botanical, chemical, geological, entomological societies be supported? The study of the three former societies constitute a compulsory part of medical education, yet professional societies for their cultivation would not be supported as are those for the resisted science of phrenology." If phrenology be aroused and encouraged by the prospect of a speedy and complete triumph, an opposite effect must be produced on their opponents; to the more shrewd and influential of whom this small volume will supply cogent hints that it is likely to prove a much safer and politic course to avoid bringing themselves again into collision with phrenology, and its adherents.

Government and legislation involve the art of guiding the minds of individuals, as members of a social body. Until governors and legislators understand that which they profess to guide, namely, the human mind, their efforts can be nothing but a series of experiments made in the dark—sometimes erroneous, sometimes successful—one time inflicting much injury, at another proving highly beneficial. The continual changes in our laws and institutions—our multitude of "acts to amend," and "acts to repeal other acts," are incontrovertible proofs of such experiments being only random experiments, founded upon mere guesses, instead of emanating from actual knowledge of human nature. How many of our legislators have any definite knowledge of human nature, such as is capable of successful application in practice? The progress of human improvement has been wofully retarded by this state of things.

A true philosophy of mind, when fairly established and understood, must form the ground work of all our social institutions; and it will then become as necessary for every individual to know something of the principles and application of phrenology, as it now is necessary for persons to know something of the social laws to which they must submit. We already see that intelligent men of all classes in society, from the senator to the mechanic and labourer, evince deep interest in the science; but the step from all classes to all individuals will require time, although less time than many may now suppose, since the stronger minds are fast adopting phrenological views, and the feebler minds will necessarily follow them.

The formation of societies, the countenance of men in authority, and the support of talented individuals, are desirable circumstances, and furnish so many additional corroborations; but the sale of elementary works is a much better criterion of public estimation. The sale of Mr. Combe's works has been stated by the printer at fourteen thousand copies, without including the most popular one, "The Constitution of Man," the circulation of which has much exceeded that of all the others put together. The public mind is slow to move, but once in motion, its course is irresistible, and will bear down all individual opposition.

Mr. Addison says, that he once saw the ablest mathematician in the kingdom utterly confounded, from not knowing whether he ought to stand or sit when my lord duke drank his health.

If an individual of the lowest rank, or without any rank at all, take off his hat to you, you should do the same in return. A bow, says *Le Fontaine*, is a note drawn at sight. If you acknowledge it, you must pay the full amount. The two best-bred men in England, Charles the Second and George the Fourth, never failed to take off their hats to the meanest of their subjects.

There is a cheap mode of printing cards with type, which should be shunned as mean in the extreme. If a man cannot afford the expense of an engraved card, he should employ a written one.

Annual visits are paid to persons with whom we have a social acquaintance. They visit you in the autumn, you return a card in the spring.

A visit and an umbrella should always be returned.

The *perfection of worldly prudence* upon this point, (letter writing) is, to my thinking, contained in a single speech of Mephistopheles; "Never write a letter, and never burn one."

Flattery prevails over all, always, and in all places; it conquers the conqueror of Danae; low are beneath it, none above it: the court, the camp, the church, are the scenes of its victories, and all mankind the subjects of its triumphs. It will be acknowledged, then, that a man possessing so very contemptible power who can flatter skilfully.

"Prince," said Napoleon to Talleyrand, "they tell me that you some times speculate improperly in the funds." "They do me wrong then," said Talleyrand. "But how did you acquire so much money?" "I bought stock the day before you were proclaimed First Consul" replied the ex-bishop, "and I sold it the day after."

Talk to a mother about her children. Women are never tired of hearing of themselves and their children.

In your intercourse with the world, you must take persons as they are, and society as you find it. You must never oppose the one, nor attempt to alter the other. Society is a harlequin stage, upon which you never appear in your own dress nor without a mask. Keep your real dispositions for your fireside, and your real character for your private friend. In public, never differ from anybody, nor from anything. The *agreeable* man is one who *agrees*.

In order to dine, the first requisite is—to be invited. The length of time which the invitation precedes the dinner is always proportioned to the grandeur of the occasion, and varies from two days to two weeks. To an invitation received less than two days in advance, you will lose little by replying in the negative, for as it was probably sent as soon as the preparations of the host commenced, you may be sure that there will be little on the table fit to eat. Those abominations, yclept "plain family dinners," eschew like the plague.

In the great houses abroad, a servant is assigned to every guest; and Mr. Ude actually left the kitchen of one Englis nobleman, because he could not have a servant for every dish.

If you happen to be blest with those lovely nuisances, children, and should be entertaining company, never allow them to be brought in after dinner, unless they are particularly asked for, and even then it is better to say they are at school.

Your dress is black, [for a funeral,] and during the time of waiting you compose your visage into a "trist ful 'haviour," and lean in silent solemnity on the top of your cane, thinking about last night's party. This is a necessary hypocrisy, and assists marvellously the sadness of the ceremony.

As for those precautions which are ordinarily taken, to secure the procurance of good servants, they are, without exception, utterly useless. The author of the Rambler has remarked, that a written *character* of a servant is worth about as much as a discharge from the Old Bailey. I never, but once, took any trouble to inquire what reputation a servant had held in former situations. On that occasion I heard that I had engaged the very Shakspeare of menials,—Aristides was not more honest—Zeno more truth-telling—nor Abdiel more faithful. This fellow, after insulting me daily for a week, disappeared with my watch and three pair of boots.

ABUNDANCE OF MACKEREL.—At Brighton, in June of the same year, (1808,) the shoal of mackerel was so great, that one of the boats had the meshes of her net so completely occupied by them, that it was impossible to drag them in, the fish and nets therefore, in the end, sunk together; the fishermen thereby sustaining a loss of nearly £60, exclusive of what the cargo, could it have been got into the boat, would have produced. The value of the catch of sixteen boats from Lowestoffe, on the 30th of June, (1821,) amounted to £2352; and it is supposed that there was no less an amount than £14,000 altogether realised by the owners and men concerned in the fishery of the Suffolk coast. In March, 1833, on a Sunday, four Hastings' boats brought on shore 10,800 mackerel, and the next day, two boats brought 7000 fish.—*History of British Fishes.*

MRS. HEMANS' CHARACTER OF WORDSWORTH.—I was driven to a lovely cottage-like building, almost hidden by a profusion of roses and ivy; and a most benignant-looking old man greeted me in the porch; this was Mr. Wordsworth himself; and when I tell you that, having rather a large party of visitors in the house, he led me to a room apart from them, and brought in his family by degrees, I am sure that little trait will give you an idea of considerate kindness which you will both like and appreciate. In half an hour I felt myself as much at ease with him as I had been with Sir Walter Scott in half a day. I laughed to find myself saying, on the occasion of some little domestic occurrence, 'Mr. Wordsworth, how could you be so giddy?' He has, undeniably, a lurking love of mischief, and would not, I think, be half so safely intrusted with the tied-up bag of winds as Mr. ——, insisted that Dr. Channing might be. There is an almost patriarchal simplicity, an absence of all pretension, about him, which I know you would like; all is free, unstudied—the river winding at its own sweet will.—In his manner and conversation there is more of impulse about them than I had expected, but in other respects I see much that I should have looked for in the poet of meditative life: frequently his head droops, his eyes half close, and seems buried in quiet depths of thought. I have passed a delightful morning today in walking with him about his own richly-shaded grounds, and hearing him speak of the old English writers, particularly Spenser, whom he loves, as he himself expresses it, for his 'earnestness and devotedness.'—*Charlotte Memorials of Mrs. Hemans.*

TRUE MONEY.—The following account of the conduct of the Turkish soldiery reminds us of an English attorney's bill, where a charge is invariably made for making out a bill, as if the very receipt of a client's money should be an expense to him:—"Several large detachments of cavalry had lately passed through this part of the country, either as deserters or as corps returning home on the conclusion of the war with Russia; and, as the men were allowed neither pay nor rations by the government, they were obliged to forage for themselves. This is generally performed in the following manner:—A soldier, on arriving at a town or village, dismounts at the door of any house that suits his fancy, makes the owner furnish him and his horse with what they require, and on departing, gives the unfortunate wretch to understand that he is to pay it himself, in money for the injury which he took

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