



## AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

New Series

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1855.

Vol. I—No. XXXI.

Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN T. BURTON, at his Office, CARBONEAR

### Notices

#### CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS



#### NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours in future, having purchased the above new and commodious Packet-Boat to ply between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove, and, at considerable expense, fitting up her Cabin in superior style, with Four Sleeping-berths &c.

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice start, from Carbonear on the mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet-Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days. — Terms as usual.

April 10

#### THE ST. PATRICK.

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat, which, at a considerable expense, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two Cabins, (part of the after one adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping-berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen, with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts, give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it shall be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

The St. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR for the Cove, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock in the Morning and the Cove at 12 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet Man leaving St. JOHN'S at 8 o'clock on those Mornings.

#### TERMS

After Cabin Passengers, 10s. each.  
Fore ditto ditto, 5s.  
Letters, Single or Double, 1s.  
Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., will be received at his House, in Carbonear, and in St. John's, for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kiely's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Crute's.

Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

#### St. John's and Harbor Grace PACKET

THE fine fast-sailing Cutter the EXPRESS, leaves Harbor Grace, precisely at Nine o'clock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning for Portugal Cove, and returns at 12 o'clock the following day.—this vessel has been fitted up with the utmost care, and has a comfortable Cabin for passengers; All Packages and letters will be carefully attended to, but no accounts can be kept for passages or postages, nor will the proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other monies sent by this conveyance.

Ordinary Fares 7s. 6d.; Servants and Children 5s. each. Single Letters 6d., double ditto 1s., and Parcels in proportion to their weight.

PERCHARD & BOAG,  
Agents, St. JOHN'S.  
ANDREW DRYSDALE,  
Agent, HARBOR GRACE.

April 30.

BLANKS of every description for SALE at the Office of this Paper. Carbonear.

### INTEREST.

"So, for a good old gentlemanly vice,  
I think I must take up with Avarice."  
BROOKS.

As a want of fixed and steady principle is the ruin of youth, so a too strict adherence to our interest frequently becomes the disgrace and canker of old age: the first destroys the tender buds of our Spring with the pestilential influence of a blight; the other congeals, paralyzes, and deforms our Winter, with its chilling frost. The former having been treated of in a preceding Number, I shall confine myself to the rise, progress and final effects of the latter. This "old gentlemanly vice" steals upon us, together with age, and is generally supposed to be the consequence, as well as the characteristic of declining years. But its seeds are not different from those of other vices. They are sown in youth; and though seldom visible to every one, are easily distinguished by the microscopic eye of the moralist. When, indeed parsimony and an interested regard for money are discoverable in early life, it is manifest that these seeds will ripen into avarice and rapacity: we easily perceive that the young Pacuvius may hereafter be rich, but that his riches will never bestow happiness upon their possessor or contribute to that of his fellow creatures. A few words may suffice to delineate the life of such a person. The calculating and penurious character of his youth is despised by his companions, whose actions are dictated by the more exalted motives of youthful generosity and feeling; his riper years are wasted in the obscure and grovelling pursuit of wealth, which will be a benefit to no one, and will not even afford enjoyment to the infatuated being who is at once its master and its slave; who urged on by the powerful influence of avarice, will not scruple to break down any principle of honour, morality, or religion; and who in his unbridled career, will turn a deaf ear even to the voice of nature. These observations upon the probable conduct of the covetous man are not merely speculative; they are confirmed by the examples afforded us, drawn from the history of all ages and countries. No motive (religious fanaticism excepted) has led to more horrors than avarice. It has been the incentive to crime in sovereigns, favourites, and adventurers: reigning lord of the ascendant in the minds of the two former, it has frequently proved a scourge to the Old World; and leading on the daring enterprizes of the latter, had nearly caused the utter annihilation of the other Hemisphere. Such is the conduct of men, when engaged in the attainment of wealth; the fruition of which is an object as unworthy the attention of mankind, as the pursuit of it is laborious and harassing. But when age renders men incapable of the latter, and the time which he has spent in it should have brought him to the former, he shows as much obstinacy in retaining his wealth, as he did rapacity and perseverance in amassing it. He neither enjoys the fruit of his labour himself, nor contributes to the enjoyment and happiness of others: he would appear at first sight to hold the creed of the Indians, that the same wants and cares, which are daily experienced in this world, are to accompany us beyond the grave; and we should conclude that he was making provision for his support in the next world. But it is rather from habit than from any assignable reason, that arises this almost unaccountable propensity to render his acquisitions useless: he has been so accustomed to consider the possession of money as the chief good of life, that he cannot persuade himself to part with it.

It is seldom, (as I before observed) that the seeds of this vice are manifest in youth; yet like the seed of the thistle, which is carried in the air, and falls unseen upon the soil, they are often too deeply sown before they are perceived. A minute and studied concern for every thing which concerns self and a neglect of the interests and welfare of others, are the sources to which every year will add a tributary stream, until they expand into avarice and covetousness, and fi-

nally overwhelm all the barriers which honour and morality oppose to their course.—The force and power which these vices finally obtain, are of course greater or less in proportion to the magnitude or exiguity of the fountain head.

I have already detailed the rise, progress, and effects of avarice, which is powerful and manifest even at its beginning; it is now time that I should consider the vice of interested selfishness, which is smaller in its rise, but not less rapid in its increase, or less mischievous in its consequences. This vice is more dangerous from the nature of its sources, which are concealed until they obtain uncontrollable force. Selfishness may have existed and increased for a long time in youth before it assumes its visible and definite form. We are seldom apt to apply the epithet of selfish to the idle or extravagant, and because they neglect their real interest, we fancy that they are indifferent to themselves. This is far from being the case; the fact is, they think of nothing but their idol SELF, and of that which will afford it present enjoyment. Idleness and profusion are the shapes which it assumes in age for youth somewhat after the manner of the Epicurians, fancies it sees its interest in present enjoyment.

Eugenio has obtained the character and reputation of a dashing fellow because he spends a profusion of money; and disregarding discipline and constraint, follows all those pleasures which his fortune has placed within his reach, and which fashion tempts him to pursue. "He is the most generous creature in the world," says one of his companions. "His purse is always open" says another. True; his purse is always open, because he is always engaged in such pursuits as require it; but ask him to open it for any other object than that of procuring pleasure for himself and it will be found to retain its contents with the close grasp of the miser; from whom its possessor differs in a very slight degree. The one adores the money itself; the other its produce; and both are equally careful that no one except themselves shall be a partaker of the enjoyments which accrue to them from their possessions.

Adrastus has, in the same pursuit wasted gifts of nature much more valuable than those of the amplest fortune. Copiously endowed with the former, he has omitted to improve them, from a want of power over himself. His good sense admonishes him not to lose the opportunity of becoming useful to society, by cultivating and exercising his talents, but self has acquired such an ascendancy over him, that it scorns control and hurries him headlong into the abyss of pleasure. Though limited with regard to fortune, his slender means are no obstacle to his course; the same cause (the gratification of his passion for himself) which urged him to neglect his talents, draws him on into the snares of debt. He obtains trust from creditors whom he knows he can never pay; and thus step by step, loses all sense of honour and integrity; for accustomed from youth to consider himself above every body and every thing, it is natural that he should not scruple even to defraud others for his own gratification, and that he should disregard the interests of other men when put in competition with his own. Many other instances of the various descriptions of youthful selfishness might be enumerated; but I have been contented with these two, as they are the most common, and are sufficient to show the powerful influence and baneful effects of that vice. Let us now consider what it leads to in after-life. Ripening in years, the selfish man still continues to consult his own interest and that alone, in all his actions and undertakings; he now finds that it is his interest to obtain authority, influence, or wealth; that the days are past when his idol was to be satisfied with mere pleasure; and that they have been spent in such a manner, that he is unable to appease its present cravings, without making a greater sacrifice than he was wont in his younger years. In proportion to the magnitude of the object in view, must be the sacrifice made to attain it. In his youth he disregarded the admonitions of others,

and even of his own good sense;—his idol now demands a Hecatomb; and in obedience to it, he sets at defiance the dictates of his conscience, which will in vain strive to oppose any measure which interest bids him pursue. To him indeed

"Sweet is the scent which from advantage springs,  
And nothing dirty that good interest brings."

Leonatus was from a boy of a selfish disposition; yet that vice which brought disgrace upon his riper years, was scarcely observed in his youth; he always rejoiced in an opportunity to distinguish himself at the expense of any of his competitors; he would inwardly chuckle at the prospect of answering a question, which had been fruitlessly proposed to his neighbours; and when his assistance might have saved another from punishment, he invariably withheld it, lest he should lose the opportunity of publicly showing that he was acquainted with the subject, of which his schoolfellow was ignorant. This was kindly attributed to an ardent spirit of emulation, yet he would never sacrifice his own wishes or enjoyments in order to be distinguished;—the selfish path of pleasure held out too many temptations, and he made no effort to forsake it. His idleness and extravagance, which were the consequence of this, received the appellation of juvenile thoughtlessness and spirit. Thus while his youth lasted, his selfishness was disguised under various forms and colours; but in his manhood it threw off the mask, and appeared in its distinguishable shape. Overburdened with debt, the fruit of his pleasures, Leonatus married an heiress whose fortune he did not scruple to sacrifice to the demands of his creditors, relieved from whom he enjoyed a moderate fortune; but his interest prompted him to increase it: whether the means by which he could accomplish this purpose were creditable or disgraceful was to him a matter of indifference he chose such measures as would lead him most speedily, and with the least trouble to the fulfilment of his wishes. The power of the ministry seemed on the decline; his professed principles had always been in unison with theirs, yet he hesitated not to join a violent opposition in order to obtain a part of the spoils of his former friends. The exertions which he made to raise himself to consideration in his party were great, and ruinous to his fortune; and after a few years he found that the undertaking in which he had gleamed upon his party proved an ignominious failure, which led him to the brink of ruin. The alluring prospect of a place tempted him; he perceived interest beckoning to him from the treasury bench; he obeyed her command, received his bribe, and from the bold and stormy patriot, became the

"Placeman, all tranquillity and smiles."

This step, though suggested by a regard for his interest, did not prove in the end more beneficial to Leonatus than his former speculation. An opposition was raised against him at the next election, and his constituents, enraged at his parliamentary conduct, declared themselves in favour of his antagonist; and after having spent the remainder of his shattered fortune in an unsuccessful contest, he lost his seat in parliament, and sunk into the insignificance of a pensioned courtier. Thus all he reaped by his attention to interest in the prime of his life, was a poor miserable old age, embittered by the contempt and disgrace which awaits the apostate, and soured by disappointment, the seldom-failing punishment which hangs over the heads of the ambitious and covetous. The great danger of selfishness to youth is, that working underground and unseen, it saps the foundation of virtue and happiness, for it needs but to be seen in order to be despised and odious; it has therefore been more the object of this paper, to bring selfishness into the light, stripped of the coverings and disguises which surround it, than to dwell upon its deformity. The manner in which the former may be accomplished is by examining not only the actions, faults, and virtues of men as they appear to our view, but also the la-



tent sources from which they arise. These are two in number: one is Generosity, a clear and limpid stream, rising amidst the pure snows of the mountains, gradually expanding into a noble and beneficent river, fertilizing and adorning the land through which it flows;—the other is Selfishness, taking its rise in low swamps and marshes, swelling its polluted tide by receiving the confluent sewers of vice, and spreading noxious and pestilential vapours over the adjacent countries. From the first flow Honor, Friendship, Morality, and Philanthropy; from the latter Idleness, Fraud, Profligacy, and Avarice. The cup of Virtue is replenished from the pure rill of Generosity,— that of Vicious Pleasure with the ditch-water of Interested Selfishness.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

The completion of the buildings intended for the future accommodation of the Lords and Commons rapidly proceeds.

The internal arrangements of what is to constitute the House of Lords, heretofore known as the Painted Chamber, are now manifest. The woolsack and Throne end of the Chamber will be towards the Thames, and at the most distant part from the temporary Commons House; and the approach to the House for the King and to the several seats for the peers, will be through the doorway from the royal gallery, along which the king used to pass on his way to the robing room. This, it may be remembered, is the modern gallery, and was erected by Sir J. Soane. The floor of the House of Lords will be according to the forms that existed in the old house. There will be the throne, woolsack, table, and beyond the table cross benches, and a bar, below which counsel can appear on appeals, &c. On each side, gradually rising step by step, there will be seats for the peers. At the end opposite to that occupied by the throne and the woolsack, there is a gallery of several rows of seats; it abuts upon the building formerly constituting the House of Lords, now to be used as the House of Commons. The front row is to be allotted to reporters, with increased protection against the interruption of strangers, and additional ingress and egress. The sides and ceiling of the House are boarded.

The Commons Chamber (heretofore the House of Lords) also presents the arrangements in a state far advanced towards completion. The whole of what constituted the former House of Lords, and beyond it, or behind the throne, set apart for the king's robing room, is to be the House of Commons; but though there is the addition of the robing room to the chamber, and which will be the site of the speaker's chair, the lower end of the house will be somewhat diminished, to form a members' lobby. Over this lower end of the house there is erecting a strangers' gallery, and where the former strangers' ladies', and reporters' gallery for the House of Lords was constructed, by the cutting of the wall and tapestry, so that the gallery should be out of the house. Under this gallery will be the members' door. On each side of house will the seats for the members, gradually rising from the floor, as in the old house; and on each side is raised a members' gallery, constructed after the fashion, if not of the materials, of galleries raised for peers at what was termed the Queen's trial. The semi-circular windows at the summit of the wall, and just under the roof of the old House of Lords, are the chief lights for the House of Commons.—The speaker's chair will be stationed at the southern end of the chamber, namely, that end opposite to the members' entrance and the strangers' gallery.

The gallery for the reporters will be above and below the speaker's chair, the gallery to be for those connected with the press exclusively. There will be a separate entrance to this gallery; and this increased facility will be the additional advantage of a ready communication with the reporters' seats in the House of Lords.

The long gallery is being fitted up for the commons' office; the commons entrance will be along the former route; those of the lords will be changed.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE THAMES TUNNEL.**—This morning, about one o'clock, a fire broke out on the works of the Thames Tunnel, leading to the shaft at Rotherhithe, about a hundred yards from the scene of the late disastrous conflagration in church-street. In a few minutes after the first alarm was given, several workshops and sheds were in flames, and the fire soon extended to other buildings and erections, connected with the works of this great undertaking. The inmates of the adjoining houses, principally inhabited by poor families, commenced removing their goods, and a scene of the greatest confusion ensued, the engines arrived in quick succession, but owing to the absence of water, the fire was raging uncontrolled, for three quarters of an hour, by which time it had extended to the large private residence of a merchant, and one of the principal inhabitants in Church-street. The greatest exertions were now used by the firemen to save the dwellings of the poor inha-

bitants, in which they fortunately succeeded. A long range of buildings and workshops belonging to the Thames Tunnel Company, were reduced to ashes, the private residence was gutted, and very few articles saved, and some outbuildings and stables adjoining were also destroyed. It is said the loss to the Thames Tunnel Company alone, will exceed £2000. The Tunnel is uninjured, nor will there be any suspension on the works on account of the fire.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade, Whitehall, 18th Nov. 1834.

SIR, The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have considered the Report of the Commissioners of the Customs, (dated 4th instant,) on a question relating to the removal of Tea from Newfoundland to another British Possession in America, and they have directed me to state to you, for the information of the Commissioners, that in their opinion the whole of those Possessions should be considered as one place in the view of the Law upon the subject; and consequently that Tea having been duly imported into any part of that place, is virtually imported into the whole, and is therefore free to be carried to any other part.

The Lords of this Committee are aware that this construction was, after a similar demur, put upon the Table of Duties in the Act for regulating the Trade of our Foreign Possessions; and there have been other cases in which Laws have been deemed to be satisfied by analogous instances of a first compliance with them. Their Lordships are therefore of opinion, that the transit of Tea desired by these Parties may be permitted.

I am, Sir,  
Your most obt. Servant,  
(Signed)

J. D. HUME.

CHARLES SCOVELL, Esq.  
&c. &c. &c.

—Halifax Journal, Dec. 22.

**THANKSGIVING.**—Thursday was appointed to be kept as a Thanksgiving, for deliverance from the Cholera. It was very appropriately observed, shops were closed, business suspended, and Divine Service was performed in the different places of public worship.—Halifax Journal, Dec. 22.

**THE NATIONAL DEBT.**—The charge of the national debt which in 1818, was £33,472,210, was at the commencement of last year, £28,561,885. The principal of this debt, has been reduced within the same period, £71,188,057.

There has been a destructive fire in Lancelot's Key, Liverpool, on the side of the Exchange. The loss of property is estimated at £20,000.

Great ravages have been made by the cholera in the neighbourhood of Kilmcummin in Ireland. The terror and distress created by its prevalence were so great that the harvest was neglected.

The regency, Duke of Saxe Altenburgh, after reigning fifty years, died at his hunting seat on the 29th September, aged 72 years.

**CHEAP EDUCATION.**—At the High school of Edinburgh the whole charge for education in Greek, Latin, French Literature, History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, and Mathematics, is only two guineas, a quarter, or eight guineas per annum.

**MIRIMICHT, Dec. 2.**—The weather still continues unusually mild, with just sufficient snow to make excellent sleighing. The river still continues open; what little ice has been formed, lies along the shores, and not in sufficient quantities to obstruct navigation. The last square rigged vessel in port left us on Saturday.

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ASSOCIATION.**—A Society has been formed in London under this title, by the proprietors and others interested in the prosperity of the Island, the objects of which are to point out its advantages, by giving publicity to all the information that can be obtained respecting it; to promote emigration to its shores; and in general to advance its settlement and improvement.

Capt Gibbs, of the barque Franklin, arrived at Holmes' Hole from Trinidad, Cuba states that the cholera had been raging there to a great extent; from 40 to 50 had died weekly, the population being about 10,000.—When he left, Oct. 30th, the disease had considerably abated.

Iceland is said to have suffered from an epidemic complaint similar to the cholera.—It has made the most dreadful ravages, and has not left people enough to take care of the cattle, or even to milk the cows.

The cholera has disappeared from Baltimore—the American of Saturday states, that no death by that disease had occurred in the city during the last three days.

The Duke of Bassano, now Prime Minister of France, is son-in-law to Mr. Baring. At present Scotch dresses, plaids, &c. are

all the rage in Paris. Scotch ribands are also much worn, both in doors, and outside when promenading.

The Coldstream Guards have been given guns with percussion locks by way of experiment. It is intended, if found to answer, to substitute them throughout the whole army; much caution will be necessary on the part of the men in handling these guns.

The other day a great fire having taken place in Normandy, the people quenched it with cider, which was more plentiful than water. Never was such a crop of Apples in France.

The Admiralty are about to adopt a new method of propelling steam vessels by quicksilver, instead of the present custom.—Portsmouth Herald.

Admiral Napier is to retain his rank and half-pay in the service of Donna Maria, and the Portuguese Government is to give him a sum of £30,000, besides his share of the prize money which is estimated at £15,000.

**SYDNEY, (N.S.) Nov. 12.**—The Brigantine Elizabeth, Kelly Master, of this port, bound to Newfoundland, with a cargo of Cattle, was totally lost at Placentia Bay, on the 13th of October.—The Master and crew were, he believe, saved.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1835.

We are pleased in being able to give to our readers this week the answers from the Colonial Parliament, to His Excellency's Speech on the opening of the Session. They indicate a willingness and zeal for going into those affairs of the Colony, that call most loudly for Legislative interference. They indicate that the Legislative body is not under the control of that noisy and factious spirit, that has hitherto clogged and retarded the proceedings of the Assembly, the same spirit that has now on the opening of the present session urged on the leader of the faction to call on the Executive for a multitude of documents, which are evidently intended to embarrass, and retard the necessary proceedings of the lower House and at the same time to gratify the malignant spleen those leaders still retain against our late Governor, as well as their violent enmity to the present Chief Justice. Those leaders are evidently looking for something that they have not yet found, and what is better, something that they are not likely to find.

Their "ulterior proceedings," will develop what are the pure patriotic motives, that thus urge them on in their investigation.—They would delight in having the administration of justice presided over by weak subservient talentless men. Order and rule, are their bane. We hope, however, that out of the multiplicity of the documents they have called for, some will be found capable of proving that a certain "SUMMONS" was not a forged summons; and that strong brandy and water are not confined to the men of any particular profession.

Some literary savant, from southern clime, and bed of roses, has lately been exercising, his "furor scribendi" in the Editorial columns of the "TIMES." A heavy fall of snow in the streets of St. John's homified his delicately formed southern susceptibility. He says, none but robust men could get through the snow storm. And represents the thing called by the Natives a "silver thaw," as one of the most destructive things that could happen to vegetation; and that therefore the country is not fit for vegetation.

Half the food of the poor people of this country is now raised from the soil. The merchants of this country, now know that the best friends to their mercantile prosperity are the potato gardens; and that more snow produces more potatoes, the snow being to the earth a defence from the cold atmosphere, thereby enables the earth to retain more of the heat of the preceding summer. As to the glitter, or the "silver thaw," it always indicates an ameliorated state of the atmosphere, being in a fluid state until it comes to the surface of the earth. The savant may have seen his front door through the pellucid incrustation, and his brass knocker might have laughed at his fruitless efforts to reach it, before the obstruction had been beaten down by a hatchet, but these things are new to him, and he should see more and think more before he calumniate the country. We shall give him as much liberty as he can wish for, in abusing the "PATRIOT," but he must not abuse the country.

A Petition to the House of Assembly was gotten up by the Commercial Society, and numerously signed by the Ship Owners, Masters and other inhabitants of this Town on Monday last, praying for an Act of the Colonial Parliament that would authorize the erecting and supporting a Light House on Harbour Grace Island. That situation having been decided on as the most eligible one for the purpose of the whole trade of this Bay. There will no doubt, be similar Petitions sent to the House from the other principal Harbours on this side of the Bay.

We have to record an act of brutal and daring outrage, that occurred on Monday last, in the woods near this place. Two persons named JOHN PIKE, and JAMES HAYDEN, the former a son of WILLIAM PIKE, and the latter a son of EDWARD HAYDEN; were cutting down firewood near each other, and it appears that Hayden had taken some wood belonging to Pike, and had placed it on his sled, for the purpose of bringing it out.—Pike then went to Hayden's sled, and was in the act of taking out the wood, when Hayden discovered him, and without speaking a word, came up to him and struck him with a large stick on the head, a violent blow which knocked him down, where he lay for some time in a state of insensibility. Pike was brought out of the woods on a sled, and has since been in a very bad state. The surgeon who examined his head has stated we believe, that if the blow given by Hayden had been a little more direct, or a little higher on the head than it was, it would in all probability have killed Pike on the spot.

We believe that application has been made to the Magistrates for the apprehension of Hayden. Many of the people here have so long been living in such a lawless state, and so much out of the control of any efficient law, or police, that they think it no crime at all to deprive one another of their labour, or their property; and stealing firewood that has been cut in the woods, or stealing the garden-fences, is only considered a good joke, no crime at all; and murder in the defence of such jokes is only another step in the progress of delinquency.

(From the Royal Gazette, Jan. 20.)

On Thursday last the Hon. the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Council proceeded to Government House with an Address (of which the following is a copy) to His Excellency the Governor, in answer to his gracious Speech on opening the present session of the Legislature:—

To His Excellency HENRY PRESCOTT, Esquire, C. B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach your Excellency with our respectful and humble thanks for your gracious speech from the Throne.

We fully participate in the feelings expressed by your Excellency, as to the state of tranquillity which we at present enjoy; and we duly appreciate the regard to our private pursuits which has induced your Excellency to call us together at this early period.

The important subjects recommended to our notice by your Excellency, shall command our most serious attention; and we may assure your Excellency that no measure which has for its object the happiness and prosperity of the Colony, shall want our earnest and best consideration.

We gratefully acknowledge the kindly sentiments entertained by your Excellency towards the people now under your Government. And we most respectfully beg leave to avail ourselves of this, the first opportunity afforded us to express our sincere and heartfelt thanks for the parental care evinced by our most gracious Sovereign towards His loyal subjects in Newfoundland, in sending your Excellency to preside over us.

To this Address his Excellency was pleased to return the following answer:

Honourable Gentlemen,—

I thank you for your Address, and for your intention of proceeding to the consideration of the subjects which I have recommended to your notice.

I duly appreciate, and am in the highest degree gratified by, the expression of satisfaction with which you allude to His Majesty's having been graciously pleased to nominate me to this important Government.

Government House,  
15th January, 1835.

The Hon. the Speaker, and the Members of the House of Assembly also waited upon



his Excellency on Thursday with the following Address:—

To His Excellency HENRY PRES-COTT, Esq., C. B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the Representatives of His Majesty's loyal subjects the inhabitants of Newfoundland, in Colonial Parliament assembled, beg leave to thank your Excellency for the speech with which you have been pleased to open the present session.

We fully appreciate the considerate motive which has induced your Excellency to assemble us at a season of the year when a short intermission of our private pursuits will allow us to give to the public business undivided attention.

The tranquility that pervades all classes in the country afford us, in common with your Excellency, sincere satisfaction; and we doubt not that by the enactment of wholesome and salutary laws that tranquillity will be rendered permanent.

Experience has shown that in all countries civilization has kept pace with the means of facilitating intercourse; we therefore thank your Excellency for calling our attention to the inefficiency of some of the provisions of so important an enactment as the Road Bill, which shall not fail to receive our early consideration.

To the improvement of the Judicature, and the framing of such enactments as will become necessary in consequence of the Fishery Act having expired, we will direct our attention with that care and prudence which a due sense of the injury that might result from sudden and incautious changes made in Laws affecting the vital interests of the Colony, must necessarily inspire.

The causes that prevent your Excellency from drawing our attention more immediately to the means of promoting public education are obvious; and it is to us a matter of deep regret that your Excellency's humane and enlightened views on this interesting subject, cannot at present be acted on; it is however, consoling to learn that your Excellency's opinions of the elements of the Community over which you preside have been so justly formed.

We regret that on your Excellency's assumption of the Government, you should have found yourself compelled by the inadequacy of the remaining funds, to have recourse to the issue of Treasury Notes; and we agree with your Excellency that the sooner these Notes can be called in the better.

We beg to assure your Excellency that all our energies shall be applied to the establishment of a sound and wholesome system of Finance, capable after effectuating all possible retrenchments, of defraying the civil expenditure of the Colony.

We thank your Excellency for having directed an estimate for the ensuing Financial year, and various other documents, to be prepared for our information; and also for the assurance that your Excellency will be always anxious to prevent unnecessary expenditure, and to enforce every due provision for that purpose.

The satisfaction which your Excellency has been pleased to express at having been appointed to administer the Government of this Island, at a time when its independent Legislature is fully established, we hail as the harbinger of that prosperity to the Colony, which is the benevolent wish of your Excellency's heart. That Government in which the people have a rational control is the easiest and the best; and such sentiments openly and without reserve expressed by your Excellency afford the best earnest that our endeavours supported by the cordial concurrence of your Excellency, will realize the expectations of the people and fulfil the paternal hopes of our most gracious Sovereign.

To which Address His Excellency was pleased to reply as follows:

Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,—

I receive your Address with great satisfaction, and thank you for your determination to proceed promptly to the consideration of the subjects to which I have drawn your attention.

I look forward with hope and confidence to a happy result of your labors, for the public good.

Government House,  
15th January, 1835.

**Notice to Creditors.**

SUCH Creditors as have proved their Claims on the Estate of GEORGE EDWARD JAKUES, of Carbonear, Merchant, Insolvent, may receive THREE SHILLINGS Currency, in the Pound, on the amount of their respective demands, on application to

JOHN ELSON, } Trustees to said  
JAMES LOW } Estate,  
By his Attorney  
JAMES HIPPLISLEY.

Carbonear, Jan. 21, 1835.

**RULES**

OF THE  
**Mutual Insurance Society**  
OF  
**CONCEPTION BAY,**

ADOPTED AT A MEETING OF SHIP-OWNERS,  
ON FRIDAY, 23d JANUARY, 1835.

**RULE I.**—This Scheme of Insurance shall be mutual.

**II.**—It shall consist of the Owners, or legal Representatives of such decked Vessels, as may be approved of, by the Committee hereafter appointed.

**III.**—It shall remunerate the Owner for a total loss, occasioned by the Winds, Seas, Rivers, Rocks, Shoals, Ice, Lightning, Fire, (in Port, and at Sea.) Enemies, Pirates, Thieves, or by any other means whatsoever; provided the Owner, Master and Mariners, shall not be able to prevent it. It shall not make good any loss arising from Beating of the Master or Mariners. Neither shall it pay for losses occasioned by smuggling, or any kind of illicit trade.

**IV.**—It shall pay the Owner for such partial average losses, as shall (with the incidental charges) amount to fifteen per cent, on the sum insured, if the Vessel be stranded at the time of sustaining such partial loss, but not otherwise. This Rule shall apply solely to vessels stranded on the Coast of Newfoundland and Labrador; or to Vessels that may be stranded on the Coasts of the neighbouring Colonies, whilst employed in the Fisheries of this Country. No averages shall be allowed to Vessels stranded in a Foreign Country.

**V.**—This Scheme shall insure Vessels fitted out for Sealing, Fishing and Coasting Voyages; while engaged in occupations within the limits of this Government, and its Dependencies, or to any Port in Europe, outside the Straits of Gibraltar; not farther East than London inclusive, and within the parallel of 36 degrees and 55 degrees North Latitude, (excepting the Azores;) or to any Port on the Coast of America, as far South as New York inclusive; from 12 o'clock at night, on the fifth day of March, until 12 o'clock at night on the last day of November ensuing.

Vessels that leave a Port in Europe for Newfoundland after the fifteenth day of October; or leave a Port in America for Newfoundland after the tenth day of November; or leave Newfoundland or Labrador for a port in Europe after the last day of October; or leave Newfoundland for a Port in America after the last day of October, shall not be insured in this Scheme, and if lost, shall not be paid for.

Any Vessels that may enter the Scheme, after the first day of May, shall be rated for their proportion of losses from the date of their respective Certificates of entry, but no Vessels shall be entered after the 20th day of June. All Vessels belonging to this Scheme shall be insured in Port, as well as at Sea.

**VI.**—The Owners of all Vessels to be insured in this Scheme shall give to the Secretary, the name, age, and tonnage of such Vessels, the names of the Masters, and the Owner's valuation of the Vessels in currency or the sum for which they would wish to have them insured, all which shall be by the Secretary be laid before the Committee, for them to approve or disapprove of such Vessels and their valuation as they may consider necessary. If the Committee should disapprove of a Vessel, or the valuation given to a Vessel by the Owners; the Secretary shall notify the same to the Owners; and all Vessels approved of by the Committee, shall be entered in the Scheme, and the Secretary shall give to the Owners a Certificate of such entry, which shall be held by the Owners, and be considered a proof of such Vessels being insured, and in case of loss, shall form the groundwork of the policy. The Owner of each Vessel, or his proper Attorney, shall sign and seal these Rules, and the power of Attorney to the Secretary, (previous to the Vessel being admitted, or insured in the Scheme. This Scheme shall not insure more than One Thousand Pounds Currency on any one Vessel.

**VII.**—The names, valuation &c., of all Vessels intended for the Sealing Voyage, must be sent to the Secretary before the 1st of March, and of any Vessels to be entered for the Summer, may be sent to the Secretary at any time between the first day of May and the twentieth day of June.

**VIII.**—The undermentioned twenty persons are nominated to represent every individual member of the Society in a Committee viz.

Messrs. John Elson, Robert Pack, George Forward, William Best, William Howell, Thomas Chancey, William W. Bemister, Simon Levi, James Forward, Richard H. Taylor, Felix McCarthy, James Legg, John Penny son of John, Edward Dwyer, William H. Taylor, Stephen O. Pack, William Brown, Joseph Jeffers, Robert Ayles, Thomas Grant, and Richard Brausfield Senr. by whose judgment, or that of any eleven of them, when regularly convened, and when given in writing on the records; we engage ourselves to abide, each person for himself,

his heirs and assigns, as regards the particular share of every individual insurer. It is nevertheless to be understood, that although such power is vested in the Committee, yet they are to govern themselves by these Rules.

**IX.**—The following persons are to be Treasurers for the Scheme viz.—Messrs. Robert Pack, John Elson, Thomas Chancey, William W. Bemister, and George Forward, who agree to make no charge for any trouble the office may give them. They are to be accountable for what moneys they may from time to time receive belonging to the Members of the Society, but for no more; nor shall they, or either of them, be required to make good any loss that may arise from bad Bills.

**X.**—Mr Thomas Newell is Secretary; who as a remuneration for his services, shall be paid fifteen shillings for each Vessel that shall be entered in the scheme for which besides his labour, he is to provide Policies when necessary; as well as what stationary may be required; give to each insurer a copy of the Rules; settle and collect the amount of losses, and do all other things required of him according to the Rules.

**XI.**—The Secretary shall fill up a Policy in accordance with the Rules, and deliver it to every person sustaining a loss within the Rules, in ten days after being called on for the same, signed by him on behalf of each insurer, consonant to a power of Attorney to be given him for that purpose, in default of which, he shall forfeit a fourth part of his fees.

**XII.**—Any Vessel going on a voyage for which the Scheme does not insure, or any Vessel laid up for the summer in Harbor, to be repaired; may between the twentieth day of May and the tenth day of June, be withdrawn from the scheme, on the Owner or his Agent giving notice thereof in writing to the Secretary, which notice shall be entered in the Records; and shall take effect from the date of its being received; but notwithstanding, Vessels that may thus be taken out of the scheme, shall contribute their full subscriptions for all losses that may take place in the seal Fishery, even should such losses happen after the receipt of the aforesaid notice, (with the exception of Vessels which may have had a crew engaged to be continued in the seal Fishery during the summer.

**XIII.**—The following persons are to be Surveyors, viz.—Messrs. William Highton Taylor, John Pike son of John, Felix McCarthy Senr., and James Legg, for Carbonear, Harbour Grace, and the adjacent Coves. Messrs. Abraham French, Nathaniel French, John Churchill, and John Snow Senr., for Bay Roberts, Port-de-Grave, Brigus, and Spaniard's Bay.

**XIV.**—Two of the foregoing Surveyors shall be requisite to inspect each Vessel; their fees are to be three shillings each for every vessel they survey, and the whole amount of fees for the Vessels surveyed, by the Carbonear surveyors, shall be equally divided amongst the four Carbonear surveyors. It shall be the surveyor's duty, to see that the Vessels are well found in Anchors, Cables, Sails, and every other requisite for the voyage, and particularly to ascertain that the Hull is tight, staunch, strong, and in all respects fit to encounter the difficulties it may be liable to, in the proposed voyage. It shall also be their duty to judge of the qualifications, and to approve or disapprove (as may be,) of any Master, that may be proposed who has not been a Master in the scheme before.

The Surveyor shall give to the Secretary a Certificate for every vessel they survey and approve of, stating in such certificate the name of the vessel, the name of the Owner, the name of the Master, the age and tonnage of the vessel and the date of survey, which certificate shall be signed by two of the surveyors, and shall state that they have surveyed and approved of such vessels.

All Vessels must be surveyed before they proceed on their voyage, as well as all that may experience damage, and consequent repairs; but there shall be no charge for any survey but the first.

**XV.**—The Surveyors are to observe, that a spare rudder post, with a lower pintle, is carried in every vessel that goes on the sealing voyage.

**XVI.**—Only one Boat is to be included in the valuation of the vessel, which Boat the surveyors are to mark with the initials of the Society.

**XVII.**—Every Insurer shall underwrite on each Vessel the Committee may admit agreeably to the Rules; according to the value of the vessel, relative to the whole amount of property in the scheme, and to the vessel so to be insured.

**XVIII.**—No Member of the Committee shall be competent to vote at a meeting to consider of a loss, in which he may be interested either as Owner, or Representative of the Owner, or to vote on a question relating to the valuation, or admission of a vessel, in which he may be interested; but he may be present, and give his opinion if he choose.

**XIX.**—Any Vessel lost at the Ice shall be considered as withdrawn from the scheme

at the end of the seal Fishery, and liable for her proportion of losses at the seal Fishery only. All losses on the sealing voyage allowed by the Committee, shall be collected by the secretary from such underwriter, and paid to the persons sustaining such losses by the end of June. All other losses allowed by the Committee, shall be collected, and paid, in like manner by the 20th day of December. The payments are to be made in currency, (Dollars at five shillings each.)

**XX.**—If any underwriter shall refuse to pay his proportion of any loss as aforesaid, the Committee to the secretary on demand, after it become due; the secretary shall sue for the same at law in behalf of the sufferer.

**XXI.**—In case of a total or average loss, the master shall note a protest, call in two or three special surveyors, if need be, and if wreck be saved, employ an Auctioneer to sell it by public vendue for the benefit of the Underwriters; or if it should appear to be for their interest, he shall freight it to Carbonear or St John's; preferring Carbonear, where it shall in like manner, be disposed of, if in Carbonear, by order of the Committee, and at some time previous to the close of the year. The net proceeds shall be given to the Treasurers within a month at latest, and shall be divided amongst the Insurers rateably, with the amount each Insurer may have in the Scheme. The expense of surveying, noting, and extending protest, shall be borne by the Owner of the Vessels requiring such documents. All account sales of wreck shall be copied in the Records.

**XXII.**—Should a Vessel deserted by her crew in consequence of being in danger of perishing amongst ice, or rocks, &c., be afterwards recovered, and found to have sustained damage to the value of forty per cent., on the valuation given to the vessel by the Committee; and on regular survey and just appraisal, the Owner may abandon to the scheme; but if he do thus abandon, it must be declared within three days after arrival, and after it comes to his knowledge.

**XXIII.**—One shilling shall be paid for each vessel to the secretary, for the use of a room in which to hold the meetings.

**XXIV.**—The Treasurers and Committee shall have access to the Records, and any other documents in the hands of the secretary whenever they desire it.

**XXV.**—In case a Vessel be lost, and any of the wreck or materials saved, the Master shall furnish the secretary with an inventory thereof, immediately on his arrival at home.

**XXVI.**—Owners of Vessels to be entered in the scheme, may if they please, take on themselves the risk of any part of the valuation of their vessels; if they take such risk on their own account, on any vessel that may be lost, they are to receive of any wreck that may be saved, a share proportioned to such risk; and the certificate of entry shall, in all cases, specify what proportion of risk, the Owner has taken on his own account.

**XXVII.**—No Vessels shall be insured in this scheme but those belonging to Conception Bay.

T. NEWELL,  
Secretary.

**Notices**

**KELLYGREWS PACKET.**

**JAMES HODGE**  
OF KELLYGREWS,

BEGS most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has a most safe and commodious Four-sail BOAT, capable of conveying a number of PASSENGERS, and which he intends running the Winter, as long as the weather will permit, between KELLYGREWS, and BRIGUS and PORT-DE-GRAVE.—The owner of the PACKET will call every TUESDAY morning at Messrs. BENNETT, MORGAN & Co's. for Letters and Packages, and then proceed across the Bay, as soon as wind and weather will allow; and in case of there being no possibility of proceeding by water, the Letters will be forwarded by land by a careful person, and the utmost punctuality observed.

JAMES HODGE begs to state, also, he has good and comfortable LODGINGS, and every necessary that may be wanted, and on the most reasonable terms.

**Terms of Passage:—**

One Person, or Four, to pay Twenty Shillings Passage, and above that number Five Shillings each.

Not accountable for Cash, or any other valuable Property put on board.

Letters will be received at Bennett, Morgan & Co's. at St John's.

January 14, 1835.

**BLANKS** of every description for SALE at the Office of this Paper.

Carbonear.



POETRY.

THE FORSAKEN TO THE FALSE ONE.

BY THOMAS H. BAYLY.

I dare thee to forget me! go wander where thou wilt,  
Thy hand upon the vessel's helm, or on the  
sable's hilt;  
Away, thou'rt free, o'er land and sea, go rush  
to danger's brink!  
But oh, thou canst not fly from thought, thy  
curse will be—to think!

Remember me, remember all—my long-en-  
during love,  
That link'd itself to perfidy; the vulture and  
the dove!  
Remember in thy utmost need, I never once  
did shrink,  
But clung to thee confidingly; thy curse  
shall be—to think!

Then go, that thought will render thee a  
dastard in the fight,  
That thought, when thou art tempest-tost,  
will fill thee with afright;  
In some vile dungeon mayst thou lie, and  
counting each cold link  
That binds thee to captivity, thy curse shall  
be—to think!

Go, seek the merry banquet-hall, where  
younger maidens bloom,  
The thought of me shall make thee there  
endure a deeper gloom;  
That thought shall turn the festive cup to  
poison while you drink,  
And while false smiles are on thy cheek, thy  
curse will be—to think!

Forget me, false one, hope it not! When  
minstrels touch the string,  
The memory of other days will gall thee while  
they sing;  
The airs I used to love will make thy coward  
conscience shrink,  
Ay, ev'ry note will have its sting—thy curse  
will be—to think!

Forget me! No, that shall not be! I'll haunt  
thee in thy sleep,  
In dreams thou'lt cling to slimy rocks that  
overhang the deep;  
Thou'lt shriek for aid! my feeble arm shall  
hurl thee from the brink,  
And when thou wak'st in wild dismay, thy  
curse shall be—to think!

A POET'S LAST SONG.

"The fever of death  
Is enroll'd in my frame;  
And a shade, and a breath,  
And a tear, and a name,—  
Are all that will tell  
To the weeper, ere long,  
That I took my farewell  
In the spirit of song."

Cottage of my early time,  
Round thee ruddy roses blow;  
Sweetly smells thy garden thyme,  
To thy thatch the lilacs grow—  
Banks of verdure, meads of bloom,  
Budding trees, and blossom'd flowers,  
Woodbine, shedding sweet perfume,  
Gold laburnums twining bowers—  
River where my childish choice  
Led me often to thy flood,  
List'ning to thy solemn voice,  
Sighing through the sable wood—  
Birds that haunts the valley lone,  
Early lark and evening dove,  
Softest song and saddest moan,  
All my latent feelings move.  
Weeping o'er the vision'd past,  
Ev'ry bright, romantic hue  
Which my fancy o'er it cast,  
Melteth as the morning's dew.  
Now a better light be mine,  
Rising o'er this earthly gloom,  
An unsetting sun, to shine  
Through the darkness of the tomb.  
Now the burning thirst for fame,  
Kindled by the ardent soul,  
Soon shall quench its fever'd flame  
Where the living waters roll.  
And my ever-panting lyre  
Shall its symphony prolong,  
Joining with a countless choir  
In a never-ceasing song.

SAILOR'S LOVE.

The following is a sailor's description of a  
young lady whom he imagined fell in love  
with him on her passage to Madras.

"Bless your hearts, I lost, or, what's all  
as one as lost, let slip thro' my fingers, on an  
outward-bound voyage to Madras, as nice a  
little craft as ever hit the fancy o' man—and

for why? Because *miss* was too modest to  
open her mind, and Phill too green, at the  
time, to discover her drift. She was a  
reg'lar-built lady—played on your forty-pia-  
nor, and wore 'nothing but silks and satins  
all the way out to Madras. She'd the wick-  
edest eye, and yet there was never no wick-  
edness in it; for 'twas the most rogishest  
eye I ever seed with a winch. She used to  
look under her lee-lid, as was always on the  
droop, for all the world like the slope of a  
lower-deck port of a rainy day. There was  
never—no, never a craft more beautifuller  
built. She wanted no sheathing on her  
bilge, or bends to make her stand up to her  
sticks. Her bearings were in the right place.  
She tumbled in, as in course she should, a  
little aloft. None o' your wall-sided wench-  
es for Phill. I never knew one on'em yet as  
could properly carry their canvass. Her  
run was as clean as a clipper's; and as for  
her bow, the le-la Pomone's herself wasn't  
finer beneath, or fuller above. Whenever  
'was my weather-wheel, she was sure to be  
backing, and filling, and boxing 'bout the  
binnacle, like a cooper round a cask. There  
she'd be, one time larning her compass—  
another seeing which way her head was—  
now axing the name o' that rope, then the  
name o' this; the difference 'twixt a reef,  
and a true lover's knot; and then she'd  
send flyin' such a glance at a fellow as would  
either shake the ship up in the wind, or  
make her yaw from her course four or five  
points. Many and many's the blowin' up  
she's a-got me. But I take it Miss Morton  
(for she didn't go by a purser's name) took  
'em all more at heart nor ever did Phill.—  
'I so loves the sea,' says she, a day or two  
after we crosses the Line: 'sailors,' says she,  
'are such kind-hearted men. They've  
such sinnavatin ways with 'em. They takes  
such care o' their hair; and they seem,'  
says she, 'so fond o' children—even among  
the very pigs and poultry they've always a  
pet. Oh, Mister Farley, says she, (for you  
see, and what's more, I never could come at  
the cause, she always would clap a handle to  
my name,) 'you doesn't know, Mr. Farley,'  
says she, 'how much I deats upon sailors.  
What would I give,' says she, letting fly  
another flash of her eye—'what would I  
give,' continued Farley, endeavouring to  
imitate the feminine tone of his quondam  
love, 'could I only follow their fortunes.—  
I thinks I now hears her voice—sees her  
fore me with her half-lowered lid fixed on  
her tapered foot (for she'd a foot like a Chi-  
nese child,) as it peeped from under her pet-  
ticoat, shoving the sand, that lay spread up  
on the deck, into the pitchy seams, as bild  
out in spite o' the awning. Well, you know,  
when she says, 'What would I give could I  
only follow their fortunes,'—so much she  
gets hold o' my mind, that I'm blest if the  
ship didn't broach instantly to, and slap  
goes, short in the irons, the fore-topmast,  
and to gallant studden-sail booms.'—*Tales  
of a Tar.*

A HINT TO MATCH-MAKERS.—It may not  
be always much amiss to employ a friend to  
buy one a shandrydan or a trotting poney,  
though even then a man had far better go  
about the bargain himself in a business-like  
way; but when the transaction regards a  
wife, pray keep the pen in your own hand,  
fold and seal with your own hand, put into  
the post-office even with your own hand,  
read the answer with your own eyes, and  
beg your pardon, begin from the beginning  
with consulting your own seven senses, and  
your own seven thousand fancies, and the  
innumerable thoughts and feelings resident  
all the year through in your brain and your  
heart—begin with liking, loving, longing,  
desiring, burning for one object, to you in-  
comprehensibly different from all objects of  
the same name and nature.—Woman—and  
end with suddenly pressing her, by moon-  
light, gas-light, or candle-light, or even sun-  
light, to your bosom, and beseeching her, by  
the pity in the heaven of her eyes, to pro-  
mise, in due season, to become your wife.—  
In all probability you will thus be happy in  
wedlock, and cut a respectable, or even shin-  
ing figure in life, not only as a husband, but  
absolutely as a father. Your children will  
be all like you as so many peas—and your  
funeral will be attended by heaven knows  
how many scores of your posterity. But if  
you employ an amanuensis—a secretary—a  
clerk, not only to write your proposal of  
marriage to your intended, but commission  
him to put his finger on the object proper  
for your choice—you have only to look  
along the "vista of your future years," and  
'tis shut up by that impressive temple—  
Doctors' Commons.

The following interesting anecdote is men-  
tioned by Lady Raffles, on the occasion of  
the death of their first child:—  
"Whilst the editor was almost overwhelm-  
ed with grief for the loss of this favourite  
child, unable to bear the sight of her other  
children—unable to bear the light of day—  
humbled upon her couch with a feeling of  
misery; she was addressed by a poor igno-  
rant uneducated native woman of the low-  
est class (who had been employed about the  
nursery,) in terms of reproach not to be for-  
gotten: 'I am come, because you have been  
here many days shut up in a dark room, and  
no one dares to come near you. Are you

not ashamed to grieve in this manner when  
you ought to be thanking God for having  
given you the most beautiful child that ever  
was seen?—Were you not the envy of every  
body—Did any one ever see him, or speak  
of him, without admiring him?—and in-  
stead of letting this child continue in this  
world, till he should be worn out with trou-  
ble and sorrow, has not God taken him to  
heaven in all his beauty? What would you  
have more? For shame! leave off weeping  
and let me open a window.'"

SHERIDAN.—Of all orators in the House  
of Commons, Mr Sheridan most excelled in  
exciting merriment, and thus relieving the  
sombre character of grave serious debate.—  
He sought to amuse with as much avidity  
as to convince; he never rose in the House  
without producing laughter by some stroke  
of wit before he sat down; and the audience  
would have been disappointed in his speech  
however eloquent had he concluded without  
making the attempt. With all the resources  
a fruitful genius and brilliant fancy could  
supply he did not disdain to resort even to a  
practical joke to effect this purpose. An  
instance of this kind occurred in a debate  
upon the Dog Tax, in which he either had,  
or made occasion to pass on the floor be-  
tween Mr Pitt and the table. Mr Pitt was  
sitting in his usual seat on the Treasury  
bench, and in his usual attitude, with his  
head thrown back and his legs projecting,  
which not being withdrawn, Mr Sheridan  
as he approached, stooped down, with intent  
as it were to nip them, accompanying the  
action with the appropriate canine bark of  
"bow wow, wow!" sounds well imitated,  
and loud enough to be heard in every part  
of the House. This sally, so aptly associ-  
ated with the subject of debate, had the de-  
sired effect. The House was convulsed  
with laughter.

LARGE FLOWER.—Sir Stamford Raffles in  
describing a journey beyond Bencoolen,  
says:—

"The most important discovery was a gi-  
gantic flower, of which I can hardly attempt  
to give anything like a just description: it  
is perhaps the largest and most magnificent  
flower in the world, and is so distinct from  
every other, that I know not to what I can  
compare it. Its dimensions will astonish  
you—it measured across from the extremity  
of the petals rather more than a yard; the  
nectarium was nine inches wide, and as  
deep—estimated to contain a gallon and a  
half of water; and the weight of the whole  
flower fifteen pounds.

"But the whole vegetable part of the crea-  
tion is here on a magnificent scale.

"There is nothing more striking in the  
Malayan forests, than the grandeur of the  
vegetation; the magnitude of the flowers,  
creepers, and trees, contrasts strikingly with  
the stunted, and I had almost said, pigmy  
vegetation of England. Compared with  
our forest trees, your largest oak is a mere  
dwarf. Here we have creepers and vines  
entwining larger trees, and hanging suspend-  
ed for more than a hundred feet, in girth  
not less than a man's body, and many much  
thicker; the trees seldom under a hundred  
and generally approaching a hundred and  
sixty to two hundred feet in height. One  
tree that we measured was in circumference  
nine yards! and this is nothing to one I  
measured in Java."

EPITAPH ON A MAGISTRATE WHO HAD FOR-  
MERLY BEEN A BARBER.

Here lies Justice;—be this his truest praise  
He wore the wig which once he made, and  
learnt to shave both ways.

FIRST PLAY PRINTED IN ENGLAND.—  
"God Hys Promises:—A Tragedie or Inter-  
lude, manifestyng the chyefe Promises  
of God unto Man in all ages, from the Be-  
gynnyng of the Worlde, to the derthe of  
Jesus Christe, a Myserie, 1588.

The Interlobuters are Patercaestis, Jus-  
tus Noah, Moses Sauctus, Esaias propheta,  
Adam primus homo, Abraham fidelis, Da-  
vid rex pius, Johannes Baptista: "This  
play (says Baker,) was written by Bishop  
Bale, and is the first dramatic piece printed  
in England." It is reprinted by Dodsley  
in his collection. It was printed by Charle-  
wood, in 1577, and was acted by the youths  
upon a Sunday, at the Market Cross of Kil-  
kenny.

MOTIVES FOR LOVE.—We love handsome  
women from inclination, ordinary ones for  
interest, and virtuous ones from reason.

WOMEN.—Women are treated by good  
men as friends, by libertines as playthings  
and by cowards as slaves. Women who de-  
sert the vindication of their own sex, are  
like soldiers who forsake their own cause  
on the field of battle, and standing between  
two armies are exposed to the fire of both.  
Beauty and spirit are women's weapons of  
defence; without them they have nothing to  
shield them from being ill-treated.

TO A CIGAR.

The Indian leaf doth briefly burn—  
So doth man's strength:  
The fire of youth extinguished quite,  
Comes age—like embers dry and white.  
Think of this as you smoke tobacco

Some time ago, in the Court of Common  
Pleas, Mr. Shiel, in an argument relative to  
a matter of account, addressing the Court,  
said, "My Lord, I shall demonstrate this  
point by a *numerical*—" "Mr. Shiel," said  
the learned and facetious Lord who presid-  
ed, "let us have no more *new miracles*!"

"Why do you not admire my daughter?"  
said the late Lady Archer, to a gentleman.—  
"Because," said he, "I am actually no judge  
of painting." "But surely," rejoined her  
ladyship, not in the least disconcerted,  
"you never saw an angle that was not  
painted."

PROGRESS OF REFINEMENT.—A young wo-  
man meeting a former fellow-servant, was  
asked how she liked her new place. "Very  
well." "Then you've nothing to complain  
of?" "Nothing; only master and missus  
talks such wery bad grammar."

WHEN TO LEAVE OFF DRINKING.—When  
you feel particularly desirous of having an-  
other glass, leave off; you have had enough.  
When you look at a distant object, and a-  
pear to see two, leave off; you have had too  
much. When you knock over your glass,  
spill your wine upon the table, or are unable  
to recollect the words of a song you have  
been in the habit of singing for the last do-  
zen years, leave the company; you are get-  
ting troublesome. When you nod in the  
chair, fall over on the hearth rug or lurch  
on your neighbours shoulder, go to bed;  
*you are drunk.*

FRIENDSHIP.—When I see leaves drop  
from the trees in the beginning of autumn,  
just such I think is the friendship of the  
world. While the sap of maintenance lasts  
my friends swarm in abundance, but in the  
winter of my need they leave me naked.—  
He is a happy man that has a true friend at  
his need—but he is happier that has no need  
of one.

The following epigram on Walter Scott's  
poem of "Waterloo," is from the pen of the  
late Lord Erskine:—

On Waterloo's ensanguined plain,  
Full many a gallant man lies slain;  
But none by bullet or by shot,  
Fell half so flat as Walter Scott.

A story is told by the traveller Carr, out-  
reaches any thing Munchauson ever wrote  
in his proudest day, that in one part of Eu-  
rope it was the custom to tie an ear of corn  
on the shaft of a carriage, extending just be-  
yond the nose of the horse, which the stupid  
animal would run after all day in the hope  
of overtaking.

There is a species of retort so far superior  
to the common run of answers that may be  
very properly styled sublime. Of this kind  
is the following: Frederick the Great, King  
of Prussia, asked Sir Robert Sutton, at a re-  
view of his tall grenadiers, if he thought an  
equal number of Englishmen could beat  
them? Sir, replied Sir Robert, I do not  
venture to assert that, but I believe half the  
number would try.

A fresh imported Irishman, on his first  
shooting excursion, shot a bird, and seeing  
something fall, went to the foot of the tree,  
where he picked up a frog, (supposing it to  
be the bird) and put it in his pocket. The  
frog kept such a continual kicking, that his  
companion asked him what made his bird  
kick so? Oh? said Pat, I shot all the feath-  
ers off and the poor thing is cold.

FILIAL AFFECTION.—That a father's is a  
very bad part, may be proved, amongst  
other instances, by affidavit of the Irishman,  
who, swearing the peace against his three  
sons, thus concluded:—"and this deponent  
further saith, that the only real filial affec-  
tion, was his second son, Mick, for he never  
struck him when he was down."

A veteran dramatist, now alive, distinguish-  
ed for the oddness of his humour, being re-  
quired to state his grounds for exemption  
from serving in the militia, actually wrote  
on the official paper, "Old, lame and a  
coward."

PLEASANT SCHOOL BOOK.—A young Man  
stepped into a bookstore, and said he wanted  
to get "a young Man's Companion."—"Well  
sir," said the book-seller, "here is  
my daughter." As quick as thought, the  
young man (who by the way was a printer)  
replied, "I will take the *work* sir, and en-  
deavour forthwith to publish another edi-  
tion."

The best dowry to advance the marriage  
of a young lady, is when she has in her  
countenance mildness; in her speech wis-  
dom; in her behaviour modesty, and in her  
life virtue.

The heart in love, at first sight, is like a  
chop done over a quick fire; the outside is  
scorched, while the inside is hardly warmed  
through.

How small a portion of life it is that we  
really enjoy. In youth, we are looking for-  
ward to things that are to come; in old age,  
we are looking backwards to things that are  
gone by.

A Schoolmaster said of himself "I am  
like a *hone*—I sharpen a number of blades,  
but I wear myself in doing good it."