



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. &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 cabin 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 Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Crute's.

Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

#### St John's and Harbor Grace Packet

THE EXPRESS Packet, being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her accommodations, and otherwise, as the safety, comfort and convenience of Passengers can possibly require or experience suggest, a careful and experienced Master having also been engaged, will forthwith resume her usual Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbour Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'clock, and Portugal Cove on the following days.

FARES.  
Ordinary Passengers ..... 7s. 6d.  
Servants & Children ..... 5s.  
Single Letters ..... 6d.  
Double Do. .... 1s.  
And Packages in proportion.

All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept for Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other Monies sent by this conveyance.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,  
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE  
PERCHARD & ROAG,  
Agents, ST. JOHN'S.  
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835.

#### THE BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA.

From a New York Paper, Sept. 2.

The following extract of a letter from an officer of the U. S. army, quartered at Hancock barracks, Houlton, Maine, we doubt not will be read with more than ordinary interest. We are so far acquainted with the character and talents of the estimable prelate alluded to, as to assure us fully of the fidelity of the portrait drawn by the writer.

"The Bishop of Nova Scotia (accompanied by his son and the Rev. Dr. McAuley, of Fredricton, and the Rev. M. Street, of Woodstock, N. B.) has lately been into this part of the Diocese, on an official visitation, and I had the pleasure of hearing him preach at Richmond, N. B., where he also administered the rite of confirmation to about 20 or 30 persons. His sermon on that occasion was beautifully adapted to the solemn ceremony, and never have I at any time been more deeply impressed than I was with the elegance, fervour and piety of Bishop Inglis. The necessity and propriety of this ancient rite were fully and satisfactorily explained with the learning of an accomplished scholar, and the piety of a humble and devoted Christian.

After partaking of refreshments (which the ride and fatiguing duties rendered extremely necessary,) he held divine service in one of the large barrack rooms, which had been hastily fitted up for the occasion.—Prayers were read by the Rev. Mr Street, of Woodstock, and it was a source of general regret that his official engagements would not permit him to make a longer visit, which he was pressing urged to do by several inmates of the garrison. His stay, though a short one, endeared him to all who saw him, and his departure was sincerely regretted.

This excellent prelate came fully up to my idea of what a bishop should be; at the same time I am free to confess that I was most agreeably disappointed during the short acquaintance I had the pleasure of making with him. I had foolishly adopted some of the prejudices of anti-episcopal writers; and in Bishop Inglis accordingly, as a member of the English hierarchy, I expected to find more pride than humility, more arrogance than affability, and more bigotry than learning; but in all these matters was I disabused of a groundless prejudice. I found him grave, dignified, and polished in his manners, cheerful and instructive in his conversation; tolerant and charitable in his feelings; earnest and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties; with learning in his head, and religion in his heart; I found him exactly what a bishop should be, and what I conscientiously think the American bishops are.

I am, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

FORMIDABLE MUSTER OF THE OXFORD RADICALS.

(From the Oxford Journal.)

Having had many inquiries made respecting a petition which has been lately forwarded from this city to the House of Lords, in favour of the Corporation Bill, we used our best endeavours to obtain a copy of it, with the signatures annexed, for insertion last week, and we feel assured that we need offer no apology for its appearance to-day, when stating that we were unable to present it to our readers at an earlier time.

The petition was presented by Lord Brougham on the 10th of August; he then said, that

"He held in his hand a petition most *numerously* and *respectably* signed, strongly urging their lordships to pass the Corporation Bill—the petition was from certain inhabitants of the city of Oxford."

That our readers may be enabled to understand what is meant by the phrase "*numerously signed*" when applied to a radical petition, it may be necessary to state that the petition presented by Lord Brougham actually received twenty six signatures! viz.—  
D. A. Talboys, bookseller, High street.  
J. Towle, paper maker.  
C. Eldridge, schoolmaster, St. Peter le Bailey.

T. Telfer, chemist, Corn Market.  
W. H. Bliss, painter, St. Giles.  
W. Allbutt, tailor, Pembroke street.  
W. Bailey, victualier, St. Peter le Bailey.  
T. Badcock, shoemaker, ditto.  
J. Nutt, churchwarden, St. Ebbe's.  
J. Warne, hatter, High street.  
W. Haebridge, printer, Queen street.  
J. Steele, watchmaker, High street.  
E. Weatherstone, baker, St. Aldate's.  
J. Smith, tailor, St. Giles.  
G. Rockall, printeller.  
S. Hannam, carpenter, St. Ebbe's.  
J. Stanton, printer.  
W. Figg, stable keeper.

W. J. Bristow, accountant, Corn Market, Deputy Governor of the Oxford House of Industry, and one of the 34 vested with the distribution of £9000 per annum.

E. A. Thompson, auctioneer and accountant.  
J. Simmons, bootmaker, St. Giles.  
Thomas Shrimpton, whitesmith.  
John Bradstreet, bootmaker.  
W. Merriman, St. Aldate's.  
G. Lovegrove, mason, St. Aldate's.

The following is offered to our readers as a complete analysis of the signatures:—  
Number of Signatures.

1. One Bookseller to lead the van,  
3. And three who cobbler Cordovan,  
2. A Painter and a Tailor,  
1. A second "*ninth part of a man*,"  
And to screw up the well wrought plan

1. A Carpenter and nailer.  
3. Printers and Printsellers come next  
And tho' th' arrangement be perplex

1. We'll name the Paper maker;  
1. A Schoolmaster with brow severe,  
1. A watchmaker with eye so clear,  
1. And then a floury Baker.  
1. A Hatter to—no royal Highness—  
1. A Whitesmith noted for his shyness,  
1. A Chemist effervescing:  
These form the centre of the group;  
1. A Victualier next—long live his soup  
The gourmands richest blessing.

1. Accountant and Auctioneer then come,  
Whose double functions meet in one.  
Hammer and pen combin'd;  
1. A Vestry's Oracle supreme—  
1. A Stable keeper swells the team,  
1. A Mason lags behind.

St. Giles and St. Aldate's both  
Send forth their man—each somewhat loth  
To give his designation:  
So to complete the motley cten  
2. We'll style them each a—Gentleman!  
And yet 'tis defamation.

Last in this brilliant galaxy,  
Is he who governs Industry,  
"One of the thirty four:"  
Three lines descriptive make it clear,  
He helps to dole out year by year,  
Nine thousand to the Poor.

Total 26  
The catalogue complete—we see  
How "*numerous*" twenty six may be  
So Brougham says—believe it—  
But how "*respectable*,"—oh no!  
His lordship must that point forego;  
We only can conceive it.

#### From the Liverpool Standard.

We hear a great deal about the "March of Mind," and the advancement of knowledge in the 19th century; but whoever looks to the questions now in agitation must own that they would lead any one, who knows anything of political science, to the conclusion that the "March" has been retrograde and the advance a retreat. The question now urged is, "What is the use of the House of Lords?"—and the answer carries us back to the A B C of political knowledge. The use of the House of Lords is to check popular caprice, to correct the extravagancies of the House of Commons; and the House of Lords is, then, only useless when it fails to check and to correct. According to the cry of the political unionists, their Journals and their representatives, however, the inutility of the House of Lords is first discoverable when its real utility, according to the constitution, and according to all British and foreign writers upon politics during the last three centuries, has its commencement. The new theory is, that the people are all-wise as well as all-powerful—that they may not only appoint an administration for the King, that is, usurp the efficient functions of the monarchy, but sweep away every other institution that shall oppose their caprice. If all the people thought so, our condition would be dangerous enough; fortunately, the great majority think differently. But let us consider for a moment, though a moment's consideration is too much for such absurdity. When we ask, did the people ever judge rightly? We mean the mere people, that is, the numerical majority, separated from the proprietary and educated classes—when did the mere people ever judge rightly of their own interests? "*Je sais bien que certains aspects sous la figure humaine, pour autoriser leur maudite mediance, se serrent d'une regle la plus fausse du monde, 'voix populi vox Dei'; mais pour moi je ne serai jamais de cette opinion, car je me souviens du 'TOLLE ET CRUCIFIGE.'*" Oxeusterni, whose observation we have quoted, wisely, if not reverently cites the most horrid crime that ever blotted creation, as the proof of popular tendencies. To the unapproachable guilt of this crime, though at an awful distance, may be added pretty nearly all the other remarkable atrocities by which our species has been dishonoured. Whoever reads history impartially, will see, that with single tyrants, wickedness and folly are the exception, and ordinary justice and ordinary humanity the exception. But we are ashamed of the necessity of thus repeating the lessons of childhood; our apology is, that they are necessary. From "*Peter Jenkins*" gloating on the woolsack, "*to Peter Jenkins*" in his last penny publication, the whole race of factious criers at this time raise but one cry—"a mere democracy"—for a mere democracy we must have if the House of Lords be not supported.

The Morning Chronicle to-day talks very boldly upon this subject, and in an article to which we certainly would not direct attention, but that we know our contemporary stands on a good footing with the attorney-general, hints that the army is prepared to go on with the movement. This is another pleasant element in the democracy—a military alliance. But we will not, even in a jest insult the British army by a moment's entertainment of the abominable calumny, that its fidelity is open to suspicion. What a few years more of Whig government might make of the army, or rather might substitute for our present military force (for that is incorruptible) is an experiment not very likely to be tried. But the hint is, nevertheless, worth attending to. The Morning Chronicle, in its premature confidence that the army is unsound, at least intimates what its party wishes; and what men wish, they will doubtless labour to effect. Let the King and the country then, look to it. The Whigs will corrupt the army if they can; and failing this; by a corrupt disposal of commissions, by recruiting in disaffected districts, by countenancing and encouraging military sedition, they will surround the throne, and overrun the country with a de-

inoculated and disloyal army, if they can. Nobody who reads the article of the *Morning Chronicle*, to which we allude, can have doubt upon that point.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF LORDS.

SEPTEMBER 10.

Parliament was this day prorogued by his Majesty in person, the session, which commenced 19th February last, having been protracted to the unusual extent of precisely seven months.

The attendance of ladies was no near so numerous as we have been accustomed to witness on similar occasions—a circumstance to the production of which, the laziness of the season and the cold and uncomfortable state of the weather must have greatly contributed.

A great number of the Foreign Ministers were stationed immediately behind the Treasury Bench.

At a quarter before two o'clock the discharge of artillery and clang of trumpets announced the approach of his Majesty, who entered the House, attended by the usual cortege. Viscount Melbourne bore the Sword of State, the Earl of Shaftesbury the Cap of Maintenance.

The Commons were immediately summoned to attend; and the Speaker accompanied by a considerable number of Members, soon after appeared at the bar.

The Speaker delivered himself to the following effect:

"May it please your Majesty, we, your Majesty's faithful Commons attend in obedience to your Majesty's commands at the close of this unusually protracted session—a session also, of no common or ordinary circumstances. Your Majesty in opening this session, was graciously pleased to say, that the estimates which your Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct to be laid before the House of Commons, were lower in amount than on any former occasion within your Majesty's experience. The estimates still continue to bear the same character, evincing a general and sincere desire to advance in a steady and progressive manner the promotion of economy, so far as that object may be effected without impairing the efficiency of the public service, towards which the most anxious attention has been directed. Arrangements—in consequence of that generous and noble act, the abolition of slavery—have rendered it necessary to effect a loan of £15,000,000, to afford that compensation which was to be awarded to the owners of slaves; and it is most consolatory and gratifying to state, that this loan was formed under circumstances and on terms which afford fresh proof of the stability and prosperity of the credit of the Empire. Unhappily Sire, the condition of Ireland has not been such as to make it expedient to leave the people of that portion of the empire the unrestricted benefits of a free Constitution. An act has therefore been passed, by which provision is made for the prompt trial and punishment of parties in cases where disturbances occur, and powers have been granted authorizing strong measures to be adopted in places where an infraction of the peace of the country has been committed. A measure thus uniting moderate provisions with a vigorous enforcement of the law may reasonably be expected to be efficient in commanding general respect because its provisions are drawn up with due consideration for those against whom they may be directed, and because, being conceived in a mild but firm spirit and temper, they are better calculated to preserve the peace of the country. The means of improving the municipal corporations of England and Wales—of establishing an efficient police—and of reforming proper local courts, have occupied much time, and we have studied, with unwearied attention, how we could most successfully adopt a plan suited to the increased intelligence, wealth and numbers of the people, how they might most beneficially exercise the right of popular election, secure the services of those who were best qualified for the performance of public duties, and provide for the impartial administration of Justice, the maintenance of order, and the enforcement of the law. These are amongst the great questions considered by this very long Session; and your Majesty's faithful Commons will be amply repaid for their protracted and laborious exertions, if their deliberations have conduced to the real contentment of the people, and to the renewed vigour and permanent security and establishment of the important and invaluable institutions of the country. I now, on the part of your Majesty's faithful Commons present your Majesty with the last bill of the session. It is—

"An Act to supply a sum of money out of the consolidated Fund and the surplus of the ways and means to the service of the year 1835, and to appropriate the supply granted in the present session of Parliament, to which, we, with all humility, pray your Majesty's Royal assent.

His Majesty, (who looked remarkably well healthy and rally) then delivered his

speech

To both Houses of Parliament.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I find with great satisfaction that the state of public business enables me to relieve you from further attendance and from the pressure of those duties which you have performed with so much zeal and assiduity.

"I receive from all foreign powers satisfactory assurances of their desire to maintain with me the most friendly understanding, and I look forward with confidence to the preservation of the general peace, which has been, and will be the object of my constant solicitude.

"I lament that the civil contest in the northern provinces of Spain has not yet been brought to a termination; but taking a deep interest in the welfare of the Spanish Monarchy, I shall continue to direct to that quarter my most anxious attention, in concert with the three Powers with whom I concluded the treaty of quadruple alliance; and I have in furtherance of the objects of that treaty, exercised the power vested in me by the Legislature, and have granted to my subjects permission to engage in the service of the Queen of Spain.

"I have concluded with Denmark, Sardinia, and Sweden fresh conventions, calculated to prevent the traffic of African slaves: I hope soon to receive the ratification of a similar treaty which has been signed with Spain.

"I am engaged in negotiations with other Powers in Europe and in South America for the same purpose, and I trust that ere long, the united efforts of all civilized nations will suppress and extinguish this traffic.

"I perceive with entire approbation, that you have directed your attention to the regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales; and I have cheerfully given my assent to the bill which you have passed for that purpose.

"I cordially concur in this important measure, which is calculated to allay discontent, to promote peace and union, and to procure for those communities the advantages of responsible government.

"I greatly rejoice that the internal condition of Ireland has been such as to have permitted you to substitute for the necessary severity of a law, which has been suffered to expire, enactments of a milder character.

"No part of my duty is more gratifying to my feelings than the mitigation of a penal statute in any case in which it can be effected consistently with the maintenance of order and tranquility.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the readiness with which you have voted the Supplies.

"You have provided not only for the expenses of the year, and for the interest upon the large sum awarded to the owners of slaves in my Colonial Possessions, but also for several unexpected and peculiar claims upon the justice and liberality of the nation.—It is most gratifying to observe, that not only have these demands been met without any additional taxation, but that you have made some further progress in reducing the burdens of the people.

"I am enabled to congratulate you that the terms upon which the loan for the compensation to the proprietors of Slaves has been obtained, afford conclusive evidence of the flourishing state of public Credit, and of that general confidence which is the result of a determination to fulfil the national engagements, and maintain inviolate the Public faith.

SPEECH

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"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I know that I may rely upon your loyalty and patriotism, and I feel confident, that in returning to your respective countries, and in resuming those functions which you discharge with so much advantage to the community, you will recommend to all classes of your countrymen, obedience to the law, attachment to the Constitution, and a spirit of temperate amendment, which, under Divine Providence, are the surest means of preserving the tranquility, and increasing the prosperity which this country enjoys."

The Lord Speaker (Lord Denman), by his Majesty's command then said—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the 10th November next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday, the 10th of November next.

THE TRIUMPH OF PRINCIPLE.

Have the introduction of safety-valves into the formerly revolutionised Corporations Bill—has the exclusion of the plunder surplus revenue scheme from the Irish Church Bill, turned out the ministry? No. The country is in arms, the adamant armour of moral power, against the duration of the O'Connell administration. There is no ebullition of excited passions, for the phalanx of opposition now includes the educated, the good, the wise of all parties, in the three kingdoms.

Dare the government abide a survey of its position in popular opinion?

The extraction of political poison out of

the Municipal Corporations Bill force the resignation of ministers! Why, can the noble lord at the head of the government, conceal that a majority of fifteen English members opposed this very bill in the lower house—that in Scotland, in a popular convocation, lay, and ministerial, comprising the leading members of the Church of Scotland, ninety members to three have voted condemnation of his lordship's celebrated edition of his one-eyed commissions—that for pulling to pieces the establishment of that country, and that in Ireland, nineteen-twentieths of the lauded property of the island being in the hands of Protestants, it is resolved, and publicly announced by these landlords, that they will eject the Roman Catholic tenantry, in order to preserve the Protestant churches in the 860 proscribed parishes?

Has the noble viscount not pondered on this threefold power, that would grind any administration to powder, against which the genius of Burke, or Canning, or even Pitt (never so prostituted) would nevertheless have shrunk?

It never will be forgotten that the Cabinet had its foot on the neck of British freemen; that the long fingers of its mover had almost dived into the Protestant revenues of the Irish Church; that plebeian insolence has insulted the pure simple Church of Scotland with Star Chamber interrogations.

Hence the Duke of Portland has voted with Lord Segrave, against the Whig party; hence the Whigs of Scotland have taken the alarm; and Lord Muncieff, the leader of the Scotch Whigs, has voted with all his supporters in condemnation of the church policy of this Majesty's ministers.

The Whigs of Scotland proclaim that they will defend the national church of their fathers to the destruction of their political friends, and the disappointment of the voluntary allies of Lord Viscount Melbourne. The freemen of England, from Liverpool to Nottingham, will turn out their Whig destroyers. The missionary denouncing Premier has alarmed his Dissenting supporters, and opened their eyes to the nature of his lordship's piety, and the character of his government. The name of Fairman is a Hampden in the land, in resisting the tyrant of our day, the lower branch of the legislature.

The credit of the government is gone alike with the freemen, and the corporations, defunct with the East India Company, cast out with loathing by the clergy of the Church of England and Scotland, denounced by the nobility and gentry of the realm; and when at such a pass as to be thorough political bankrupts, let not the partisans of the ministers of the crown mock the common sense of Englishmen by insinuating that they can stand.

The country is ripe to throw out a hard-hearted administration, bent on retaining office by any sacrifice of principle. The high heart of the empire, her property, her morals, her attachment to the good, the wise, the consistent, concentrates on public men of every stamp in mental compass and approval integrity.

To these statesmen, despite the clamour of underlings, the subterfuges of the sweepings of office, and the blarney of the tools of faction, she has confined her interest; the triumph of principle is all but consummated; and now, bursting the yoke of party trammels, confident in her native strength, and resposing under Conservative protection, she leans on her truly great sons, who have taken their stand on truth, and looking to the Founder of Truth, she vows to eschew expediency, and follow principle, justice, and probity, while a wave shall beat upon our soil.

THE REGISTRATIONS.—We have reason to believe that the labours of the various Conservative Associations throughout the country have been attended with the most satisfactory results. We can honestly state, that in every instance, without exception—and such instances are not few—which have come under our own observation, the balance has been very greatly on the side of order and good government. In Middlesex, particularly, the change is most striking. We are assured, that of the total number of new claims no less a proportion than five-sixths are Conservative; and even if this statement (which we have heard from good authority) should, as we confess that we are ourselves almost disposed to think, prove exaggerated, the increase of "good men and true" is beyond all question such as to fix the doom of Mr. Joseph Hume. For one specimen we can vouch. A list containing fourteen names of new claimants was forwarded for inquiry, the result of which proved as follows:—

Conservatives.....10  
Doubtful.....1  
Politics unknown.....3  
Total.....14

For the truth of this, we repeat, we pledge ourselves. In East Surrey the number of the Conservative electors has, in one populous parish, been actually doubled, besides the discovery of numerous valid objections to their opponents. Among others we have the satisfaction of stating, that one of the great guns of the Radicals, Mr. Warburton,

whose name had crept unobserved into the registry during that period of torpor which preceded the rise of Conservative Associations, must, to a certainty, be struck off by the revising barristers. The result of the whole registry leaves no doubt whatever of the return of two Conservative members for the eastern division of that important county; and we believe it is intended to bring forward Sir E. B. Sudge, in conjunction with Captain Alsager. We hope that such will be the case. East Surrey would do herself honour by the selection. In the borough of Southwark a very large proportion (we believe one-third of the Radicals, who had been placed on the register without any valid claim,) are this year struck off. In the greater part, if not all, of these cases, it is stated to us that the parties are actually recipients of parochial relief and were so when they returned Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey to parliament.

It appears by the last accounts from the Sandwich Islands that a "Gazette Extraordinary" had just been printed at Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, by a Rev. Ruben Tucker, one of the missionaries in the language of the natives. Oahu is the third island of the group in size and population, 520 square miles, and 20,000 inhabitants. The islands seem by these accounts to be fast progressing. Honolulu is the chief town of Oahu, and the residence of the King, of the foreign functionaries, and twelve or fourteen merchants, and has now upwards of seven thousand inhabitants. The advance of the natives in civilization has been rapid and this has been entirely owing to the zealous labours of the missionaries. On their first arrival among the Sandwich Islanders they found them without a written language, and invented for them an alphabet (five vowels and seven consonants) established printing presses, printing books in their native tongue, founded schools, which now contain more than 50,000 learners, and built churches. The great necessity of a written language was disclosed by a question of one of the chiefs to the missionaries on their first arrival, who inquired whether they must all learn English to be understood by the Deity. The difficulty of adopting a new language in order to become a Christian had occurred to the sagacious mind of the unlettered chief, and unless they could have a written language, all attempts to christianize them would be evidently futile. This was the conviction of the missionaries, and the result was above.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1835.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received the communication signed "SAMSON;" but after a patient perusal of its contents, must decline for the present giving it publication. If "Samson's" old friend has to complain of being taken in by his want of common prudence in the course of his dealings with a mercantile man, he has himself to blame. Some people subject themselves to that kind of loss and inconvenience, by their over anxiety to be more cautious than other people, and think that they can cunningly counteract the chance of misfortune.

As it respects "Samson's" change against the Clerk of the Peace for illegal conduct in acting as attorney-at-law, our opinion is, that whatever may be the practice of the Courts in England, in not allowing Clerks of the Peace who are also Barristers to practice at the bar, that they ought to be allowed to practice for the present in this country; seeing that the laws of England are applicable, only as far as the circumstances of this country will admit; and that this country, in a present so circumstanced, that there is a great want of practitioners in our Courts. We are of opinion that the Sessions Court of Harbour Grace, has by the appointment of the present Clerk, received a very great accession of talent and activity; and that if he were not allowed to practice as a Barrister, as he has been wont to do in the Circuit Court, the public would feel the loss of an advocate, who has been distinguished for his unbending integrity, and his manly, zealous and straightforward conduct in the duties of his profession. It will, perhaps, be thought by our friend "Samson," that in thus advocating the interests and advancement of the only native Barrister in the colony, we are riding on the hobby-horse of native talent; but we are not. We know that Mr. Mayne does not possess the legal subtlety of our foreign jurists, but that he possesses qualities much more valuable for an Advocate in a country like this, where special pleading has very properly not been much practiced, and where the simple tale of the simple sutor is soon told.

We have extended our notice further than we intended; but we hope that the honourable the Northern Circuit Court will ponder, before it deprive the public of the

valuable services of one of the most useful of its Practitioners,

We refer to part of a debate in the House of Commons, bearing on the subject of our notice, taken from the LIVERPOOL STANDARD August 26.

Lord BROUGHAM entirely differed from the noble Marquis with respect to the circumstances under which town-clerks generally took office. Those individuals were generally in pretty good practice as solicitors, and the office was taken with the express avowed intention of increasing that practice, but the phenomenon never struck him, nor had he seen it related in any natural history, that the moment a solicitor was appointed in the office of town-clerk he immediately relinquished all idea of attending to his profession. He valued the office, in fact, just in proportion as it was likely to serve as a key or introduction to a more extended practice. The town-clerks had hitherto held office only during pleasure, but the effect of this clause would be to convert their tenure into a freehold.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.]

SIR, If the following lines are worth your notice, and will not interfere with your arrangements,—by inserting oblige

Lines written on visiting the Graves at Grates Cove, of part of the crew of a Vessel, wrecked at Baccalieu in the winter of 1834.

No marble marks the sacred spot,  
Reader, stay!—mark the sacred loam  
With careful eye,  
Where the remains of the unknown  
Poor strangers lie.  
Their bodies from the washing wave,  
With hearts oppress'd  
We've borne hither to a grave  
Of silent rest.  
The stormy winds—the raging sea—  
The bitter frost—  
Conspired, did east their bark away,  
And all were lost.  
Perhaps a MOTHER yet does mourn  
Her missing child;  
A WIDOW's heart perhaps is torn  
In anguish wild.  
A FATHER kind 'twixt hope and fear  
His son deplores;  
The CHILD a father's loss severe,  
To meet no more.  
But here they've found that resting place  
To mankind giv'n,  
Where may their ashes mould' in peace  
With earth and heaven.

August, 1835.

Bryant's Cove, Oct. 23.

MR EDITOR

Pray can you tell me in which of the BOOTS of Halley's Comet, Mr Patriot discovered APPARENT LATITUDE and NORTH Longitude.—I asked the master this question yesterday, and he referred me to the printer on this most important subject, and said AH! AH! AH!!!

(From the Public Ledger, Oct 23.)

A Term of the Central Circuit Court was opened on Tuesday last, when the Hon. E. B. Brenton (who has been appointed acting Chief Justice during the absence of Judge Boulton) delivered the following suitable charge to the Jury:—

Mr. Foreman,

And Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

As the principal object of the Judge's charge, on occasions like the present, is to instruct the Grand Jury, on points of law in those cases in which their peculiar features require direction from him as to their investigation, I am happy to say that the state of the calendar relieves me from the necessity of addressing you at length upon this part of your public duties. The offences the calendar contains are, none of them, of an aggravated or particular character; they consist, chiefly, of small larcenies, with two cases of persons charged with receiving stolen goods, and several assaults.

To gentlemen of your intelligence and experience, as Grand Jurymen, any observations from me, as to the mode of investigating and disposing of cases of this description, must be superfluous. But, although the calendar is light, as regards the nature of the offences it exhibits, the number of offences is certainly greater than might have been expected, considering that the gaol had been so lately delivered by the sitting of a Central Circuit Court;—and it cannot but be a matter of deep regret that petty thefts are so frequently occurring in our society, manifesting, as they but too plainly do, a disregard to the laws, and a recklessness, especially on the part of old offenders, of the consequences of violating them.

In every well-regulated community in the British dominions, but particularly in the Colonies, the People are commonly taught, both by precept and example of those ab-

them, to yield due obedience to, and to respect those who are placed over them—and in such case we shall generally find that offence of very frequent occurrence, and it is seldom on the increase.

It will be well, therefore, for the community who undertake to lead direct Public Opinion, to consider the responsibility they incur whenever they put forth to the world any thing which has the effect of misleading the people, appearing to inculcate or encourage a reverence for the laws, or of due deference to those who are called upon to administer them. Whatever tends to weaken the authority of the law, must necessarily have an injurious effect upon the best interests of society—and whenever the lower class are led to think that they may refuse obedience to any one law, because it may bear hard upon a few individuals, will soon be brought to believe that all may be equally resisted and violated with impunity. The most ignorant among them ought to know—and if they do not—is fitting that they should be made to understand—that if any law is generally injurious to the community, the voice of that community must and will be heard for its repeal; but, until it is repealed, and whilst it remains as the law of the land, it is the bounden duty of all to obey it—and that man must entertain very erroneous ideas of his duty, a good subject, and can have but little feeling or consideration for his poorer neighbor, who can advise him to incur the consequences of resisting and of violating it.

I trust, Gentlemen, that you will, all of you, collectively and individually, endeavor to afford more wholesome instruction upon points so important to their welfare, to those over whom you have any influence, and to inculcate and encourage amongst them that cheerful submission to the law, and lawful authority, which will prove the best safeguard to the peace and good order of this district.

The Attorney-General being prepared to lay before you several indictments in the cases to which I have referred, I will no longer detain you than to assure you of my readiness to assist you in any matter coming before you in which my direction and advice may be serviceable to you.

The Hon. Judge took occasion to inform the gentlemen of the bar, that, as he would be bound to resign immediately upon the arrival of Chief Justice Boulton, he did intend, unless pressed by very urgent business, immediately after the criminal trials, to adjourn the Court until Tuesday next—that in the event of the Chief Justice's arrival before that day, he might have an opportunity of presiding over the civil business of the term.

SHIP NEWS

HARBOUR GRACE.

ENTERED.

Oct. 19.—Brig Caroline, Coombs, Bristol, 3 baskets wine, 12 packages glassware, 6 do. sailcloth, 42 do. linens, woollens, wearing apparel & haberdashery, 51 boxes soap & candles, 36 bls. pitch & tar, 30 packages nails, 10 do. 102 pieces ironmongery, 6 anchors, 2 chain cables, 9 packages hats & caps, 12 do. wrot. leather, 3 do. unwrot. do., 2 do. tinware, 4 crates earthenware, 10 boxes pipes, 4 bbls. capper, 40 bags shot, 13 casks lime, 65 tons coals, 4 1/4 tons bar & bolt iron, 1 box stationary, 75 coils cordage, 54 doz. ship chandlery, 13 baskets cheese, 50 qr.-bls. gunpowder, 1 cask loaf sugar, 1 cask beeswax, 24 jars vinegar, 3 casks rice, 3 bags coffee, 2 bags pepper, 1 bag pimento, 10 bags bread, 1 truss twine, &c.

St. Patrick, Brien, Hamburg, 713 bags bread, 80 bls. flour, 30 bls. oatmeal, 30 bls. peas, 100 fks. butter, 10 bls. beef, 54 coils cordage & spinnary, 6 cwt. oakum, 1 cask shoes, 13 tons coal.

21.—Schr. Sydney, Fogarty, Halifax, 78 puns. molasses, 8 puns. & 3 hdds. rum, 9 chests tea, 21 bls. pitch & tar, 40 bls. pork, 20 bls. apples, 7 casks porter, 74 tubs butter, 48 M. shingles, 81 M. board, 28 cwt. cheese, 75 bls. flour, 6 kegs tobacco, &c.

Louisa & Frederick, Stevenson, Liverpool, 80 tons coal, 94 bls. pork, 4 fks. butter, 1 1/2 tons hardware, 17 bales, 2 trusses, 2 puns., 4 cases, 1 bdl., 1 box slops, cottons, woollens and haberdashery, 7 chests, 40 boxes, 12 half boxes soap, 52 boxes candles, 2 bales bacon, 21 casks painters colours, 3 bbls. 2 boxes, 1 cask leather, 2 crates earthenware, 4 bls. linseed oil, 3 crates tinware, 3 kegs shot, 2 1/2 M. slates, &c. &c.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.

Oct. 16.—Schr. Packet, Graham, Antigonish butter.

17.—Success, Dollard, Oporto, salt. Mary, McDonald, New-York, flour, pork, tobacco.

Angelique, Muggah, Sydney, cattle.  
19.—Cati & Co, Winsor, Oporto, salt.  
Brig Scipio, Primer, Sydney, coal.

the laws, in author- nities es are not hat crime

20.—Schooner Nimrod, Barron, Sydney, coal.

CLEARED.

Oct. 15.—Spanish Brig Maria, Guerrero, Malaga, fish.

16.—Brig Madonna, Smith Oporto, fish. Maria, Paltrey, London, molasses, oil, fish, & sundries.

17.—Schooner James, Whelan, Sydney, ballast.

Fame, Webb, Barbadoes, fish.

Brig Mary Ann, Tucker, Cork, oil.

19.—Schooner Packet, Graham, Antigonish, ballast.

20.—Charles Hooper, Arichat, ballast.

Brig Kingarlock, Stanton, St. Andrews, wine.

Schooner Mary Jane, Bridgeport, Axtell, ballast.

26.—Schooner Lucy, Mortimore, Sydney, ballast.

Brig Britannia, Meagher, Sydney, ballast.

Brig Shaver, Esie, Greenock, oil and sundries.

Schooner Angelique, Muggah, Sydney, herings.

Notices

TO BE LET

ON A BUILDING LEASE,

For such a Term of Years as may be agreed on.

WATER-SIDE, well calculated for Shipping of every description. With a Plot of LAND, bounded by the WIDOW ANN TAYLOR'S on the South-side.

For further particulars, apply to

JONATHAN TAYLOR, Sen.

Carbonear, June 17, 1835.

SAMUEL OVERBURY HART

RESPECTFULLY to inform the Inhabitants of ST. JOHN'S, CONCEPTION BAY, and the COUNTRY at large, that he has ready for the PRESS,

A SAVED DRAMA,

IN THREE ACTS.

SUBJECTS:

The Rebellion and Expulsion of the SATANIC HOST from HEAVEN,

AND

The Creation and Apostacy of MAN,

Containing about 20 pages, foolscap octavo: Price, One Shilling.

THE above little WORK has been inspected and approved of, by Gentlemen of un doubted judgment, candour and talent; and he therefore solicits such a share of Patronage and support, as will enable him to submit his Performance to the decision of the PUBLIC.

For Recommendation, the Author would introduce the following quotation, as a fair specimen of the whole:—

Behold you cloud of vital consciousness,  
Whose beings' essence was their Maker's praise,  
Thus sunk and ruined by their faithless chief,  
By him, Son of the Morning one, and first  
In love and duty's willing sacrifice;  
Till not contented with their glorious state,  
And grasping at the sovereignty supreme,  
They listen'd to their subtle Counsellor,  
And from exalted Gods to hellish fiends  
Sunk: and torment vast as former pleasure reap,  
Their unspanned being now their bitter curse.  
Yet while rebellion's wages each receives,  
Their chief with ampler vigour to endure  
Shall in himself feel all his followers feel;  
And on his countenance shall be impressed  
His characters, Destruction, Shame and Sin,  
His brow shall wear the diadem of Death,  
His rule and sceptre shall be over Hell,  
And millions by his cunning thither led,  
Their pregnant curses lighting on his head,  
Shall stamp his gnawing agony complete.

ACT II., SCENE 1st.

This quotation, is part of the Curse denounced by the DEITY upon LUCIFER, after his Expulsion from Heaven.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received at the Offices of the STAR at Carbonear, of the MERCURY at Harbour Grace, of the TIMES, and by Mr. M'IVER at St. John's:—Also by Mr. M. RYAN at Brigus, and Mr. VANDENHOFF at Western Bay.

Carbonear,  
August 26, 1835.

Genteel Board and Lodgings.

MRS CATHERINE MARA (Widow of the late Mr. THOMAS MARA) begs permission to acquaint her Out Harbour Friends, she is prepared to accommodate GENTLEMEN or LADIES, from and of the Out Ports, coming to St. John's, with comfortable BOARD AND LODGING, at her House near the Old London Tavern—where every attention will be paid to them, and on the most reasonable terms.

St. John's,  
June 22, 1835.

On Sale

PUNTON & MUNN

HAVE RECENTLY IMPORTED,  
And Offer For Sale,

PORK Irish and Copenhagen  
FLOUR States', Copenhagen & Hambro'  
BREAD Hamburg and Copenhagen  
BUTTER ditto ditto  
PEAS, OATMEAL  
Refined SUGAR  
Negrohead TOBACCO 1st quality (in kegs)  
Mould and Dpt CANDLES, SOAP

WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MANUFACTURED GOODS,

From ENGLAND and SCOTLAND, consisting of  
LEATHERWARE, SAILCLOTH  
HOSIERY, COTTONS, MERINOS  
BLANKETS, BLANKETTING  
HARDWARE, &c &c.

Also on Hand,

RUM, MOLASSES & SUGAR of Superior Quality.

Cheap for Cash, Oil or Fish.

Harbour Grace,

October 7, 1835.

SLADE, ELSON & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE

The Cargo of the Brig  
CARBONEAR,

Just received from St. ANDREW'S, New Brunswick:

CONSISTING OF

80 M. Feet Pine BOARD and PLANK  
10 M. Feet Birch PLANK  
10 Tons Hardwood BALK  
25 M'SHINGLES  
1 Pine MAST 20 INCHES  
42 Spruce SPARS (various dimensions)  
from 17 to 8 Inches.

All of the best Quality; and any part will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash, Fish, or Oil Payment.

Carbonear,

Sept. 30, 1835.

IT IS OF THE BEST QUALITY!

J. DUNSCOMB & Co.

HAVE Imported in the Lucy, direct from MADEIRA, a small quantity of Choice London Particular WINE of the antique and celebrated Brand I.A.G., contained in whole, half, quarter and eighth Pipes, offered for Sale at the low price of £65 Currency per Pipe, duty included.

St. John's,

Sept. 21, 1835.

HOPE'S CARGO.

700 Barrels Fresh Superfine FLOUR  
2,500 STAVES  
100 Barrels TAR

Cargo of Brig HOPE, from New-York

WITH SOME

Negrohead and Leaf TOBACCO

For Sale in Barter by

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

St. John's,

Sept. 21, 1835.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,  
NEWCASTLE COAL  
(Prime quality)

Bread, Flour, Pork, Butter  
Molasses, Sugar, Tea  
Coffee, Chocolate  
Oatmeal, Bran  
Wine, Gin, Vinegar, Leaf Tobacco  
Soap, Candles  
Hatchets, Spades, Shovels  
Earthenware, Glassware  
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes  
And a General Assortment of other necessary and useful

MANUFACTURED GOODS,

For which Cash, Fish, Oil, Salmon, Mackerel, and Herring will be taken in Payment.

T. NEWELL

Carbonear,

September 9, 1835.

BLANKS of every description For Sale at the Office of this Paper.

Carbonear,  
Sep 9, 1835.

POETRY

ENIGMA ON THE LETTER—H.

'Twas in heaven pronounc'd, 'twas muttered in hell; And echo caught faint the sound as it fell; On the confines of earth 'twas permitted to rest.

THE FIELD.

On the lonely Field I stood, The Garden of the Dead! Nor few were then my dreary thoughts, Nor few the tears I shed!

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEWS FROM SPAIN.

The Journal de Paris contains the following intelligence from Madrid:— Letters from Madrid, dated 17th instant announce that the troubles of the previous day had been terminated without the firing of a shot.

the troops avenged themselves on the Carlists.

It is evident that the crisis is not suspended, and will not pass away in a capital where the citizens are massacring each other, in the presence of a government which is happy for the moment, not to have to defend itself against its common foes.

LAW AS TO THE FRENCH PRESS.

The Messenger des Chambres contends, that the law as to the Press violates the charter.

M. Bignon, and a large party of his political friends maintain, that they will not support any amendments to the law, but will have it entirely rejected or entirely assented to.

The Courier Francais has replied to this objection of M. Bignon in an article of great merit. The Courier says "We must first of all try to reject the law in toto, i. e. reject its principle; but if we cannot succeed in this, let us try to amend its provisions. If we fail in amending its provisions, then let us vote against en masse at the close."

MISCELLANEOUS

A secretary of the French Embassy arrived from Madrid in the course of last night at the hotel of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Duke de Broglie immediately rose, and conducted him to the Tuilleries, where they both remained upwards of two hours.

A letter from Algiers, of the 15th instant, has the following:—

Marshal Clausel has publicly announced on his arrival in Africa, that his intention was to avenge the insult upon our arms offered by Abdel Kadar, but proposes to wait until the end of September, and it does not appear that the 12,000 troops, which are granted to him will arrive before that period.

The assassinations committed on the 8th inst., by the Hadjoutes near Douera, on the men of the 1st regiment of African Chasseurs demanded vengeance, which was obtained yesterday in an ample and striking manner. A column of 1700 men, with two mountain pieces of artillery and two field pieces, commanded by Colonel Schauenburg left the camp at Erlon at nine o'clock in the evening, and arrived, after a rapid march, on the Chiffa. Having passed this point, the enemy was surprised at El Hadji and Berberba, which were inhabited by the instigators and assassins. Thirteen heads of the enemy, 350 horned cattle, a hundred sheep, goats, camels, horses and mules remained in the hands of the soldiers.

It is now stated that General Trevel is not to resume his command at Oran, but will be brought to a court martial upon the demand of Count d'Erion, whose orders he disobeyed when he undertook the expedition which terminated so unfortunately.

Mr. Adolphus, the barrister, is at present suffering from the formation of a substance upon the eyes, which has impaired his sight so much that he is obliged to have his beef read to him. He has consented to submit to an operation, by which the faculty give him confident hopes of the full recovery of sight.

The parish of Bexley, in Kent, has resolved to provide for the spiritual wants of the inhabitants by increasing the places of public worship. A Church is to be erected on Bexley-beath, and another at Bellegrave, on the Dover road, near Welling.

CROSS READINGS.

A young man angling in the New River yesterday caught—an elderly woman passing Water Lane.

A new percussion gun lock on an improved principle which will discharge—a number of men at a Cabinet Maker's shop. In the press and shortly will be printed—150 pieces of fine blue calico.

A good opportunity now presents itself to a young married couple to take care of—Death from the bite of a mad cat.

A vacancy occurs in a Gentleman's Seminary near Town for—a young Bear just arrived from Greenland.

It is said the Emperor of Russia will shortly—let a milk walk in Clerkenwell doing a good stroke of business.

We beg to caution our readers against a man going about Town, and carrying under his arm—the new London Bridge.

It gives us great pleasure to hear that the Manufacturing Towns are—removed for the convenience of sale.

Pursuant to an order of the High Court of Chancery the—beasts at Exeter Change will be fed every Evening at nine o'clock.

Wanted in a respectable evangelical family—a young priy just returned from the Tread Mill.

For Calcutta direct—the New Church in the Waterloo Bridge Road.

We are very much concerned to state that on Thursday last as a labouring man was going to his work—Justice Baley passed sentence of Death upon him.

Marlborough Street—Yesterday a very effeminate looking personage was accused of carrying away—a fine large Elephant just arrived from Bengal.

Thoughts and sentiments—of a quartern loaf for 8d.

A man went yesterday into an eating house in the Borough and devoured in the most voracious manner—that fine elegant teak built ship Alfred, with all her sails, masts, rigging, &c.

It is reported (though we cannot vouch for the truth of it) that—a chandler's shop is to be disposed of.

AN UNLUCKY HAT.—A deplorable object strongly importuned two gentlemen for relief at the same time holding out his hat, the top of which somewhat resembled a semi-circle, to receive the intended bounty of one of them who was about dropping sixpence into it, when the other stopped his friend's hand, observing, "that the man could not want money, as his hat already contained half-a-crown!"

The old commander at Cadiz, says Seldom, in his Table Talk, showed himself a good orator, who, having to say something to his soldiers (which he was not used to do), made them a speech to this purport:—What a shame it will be, you Englishmen, that feed upon good beef, to let those rascally Spaniards beat you, that eat nothing but oranges and lemons! "Whith this we may class the speech, more remarkable for its spirit than its elegance, addressed by the Commandant of a local regiment in Lancashire to a lady, on presenting the colours to his corps:—"Madam, we receiv'n em wi' gratitude, and we'n defend em wi' fortitude; and if ever we are called into actual service, and t' colours are shot away, we'll bring t' pows (pols) back again." The noble address of La Rochejacquin to his soldiers is one of the finest specimens of the laconic:—"If I advance, follow me; if I fall, avenge me; if I finch, kill me!"

An Irish gentleman of the name of Man, residing near a private mad-house, met one of its poor inhabitants, who had broken from his keeper. The maniac suddenly stopped, and resting upon a large stick, exclaimed, "Who are you, Sir?" The gentleman was rather alarmed, but thinking to divert his attention by a pun, replied, "I am a double man, I am man by name and man by nature." "Are you so?" rejoined the other, "why I am a man beside myself, so we two will fight you two." He then knocked poor Mr. Man down, and ran away.

SKETCHING ADVENTURES.—The late Mr. Brown, so justly famed for his knowledge of design, having often remarked in his neighbourhood a ruinous cottage, where the lines came in as one could wish, and admitted a fine breadth of light and shadow, he resolved to make a drawing of it. While he was to work, an old woman came out to him dropping many a curse. "I am very glad your honour has come to look at it yourself. I have told the steward over and over again that the house would fall down about my ears, but he did not mind me. I hope your honour will order it to be done up soon."

Mr. Brown came better off than a brother artist, who being on a sketching excursion, fell in with a mill, which presented an admirable piece of picturesque. He was proceeding with a drawing of it very much to his satisfaction, when the miller, with a stout stick in his hand, made his approach.

"What are you doing, Mr. Gentleman?" "Making a drawing of your mill." "Making a drawing! To be sure, my old mill is a pretty thing to take. No! no!

Your business here is to peep at my windows, and see whether I ben't under-charged in the number. Come, sir, off directly; and I ever I catch you here again, &c.

INTERESTING CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS.—ON THE COMBUSTION OF IRON BY SULPHUROUS VAPOUR.—Professor Hare has observed, that if a gun-barrel be heated at the butt end, and a piece of sulphur thrown into it, a jet of ignited sulphurous vapour will issue from the touch-hole, when the mouth of the barrel is closed with a cork, or when it is blown into. He found that a branch of iron wire, exposed to this jet, will burn as if ignited in oxygen gas, and will fall down in the form of fixed globules, in the state of proto-sulphuret. When hydrate of potash is exposed to the jet, it will fuse into a sulphuret of a fine red colour.

DR. HARE'S METHOD OF IMPREGNATING WATER WITH IRON.—If we place a few pieces of silver coin alternately with pieces of sheet iron in water, it will soon acquire a chalybeate taste, and yellowish hue, and in twenty-four hours, flakes of oxide of iron will appear. Hence, if we replenish with water a vessel in which such a pile is placed, after each draught, we may have a competent substitute for a chalybeate spring.—Clean copper plates alternately with iron, or clean copper wire entwined with an iron rod, would produce the same effect; but as the copper, when oxidated, yields an oxid, it is safe to employ silver.

DR. JOHNSON.—A gentleman having used some arguments in favour of drinking concluded with "You know, Sir, drinking drives away care, and makes one forget what is disagreeable. Would you not allow a man to drink in that case?" "Yes, Sir," said Johnson, "if he sat next to you."

CIVIC LITERATURE.—At a city dinner, some time since, some gentlemen happening, during the circulation of the bottle, to be speaking of the wit and vivacity of Horace, one of them turned round to Alderman A. and asked him what he thought of the CARMEN SECULARE? His Worship, who did not wish to appear very ignorant, gravely replied—"Why, I don't know that they are worse than the CARMEN OF THAMES-STREET, —we all know they are a great bore."

RARE ARTICLES.—Balthaz Grathin advises travellers to seek for the following articles in every country which they may visit:

- A great Lord without debts.
A Prince who was never offended at hearing the truth.
A Poet who became rich by his muse.
An humble Spaniard.
A silent Frenchman.
A learned man recompensed.
A discontented mad man.
A true friend; and
An honest Lawyer; which would perhaps be a greater variety than any of the foregoing.

ON WOMEN HAVING NO BEARDS.
Nature wisely ordering all below,
Suffers no beard on woman's chin to grow,
For how could they be shaved whate'er the skill,
Whose tongues would never let that chin be still.

REJECTED LOVE.
The late Sir Gregory Page when he was about seventy, sent a pair of Gloves to a young Lady with the following lines.

Take G from Glove,
There remains Love,
Which I send thee!
The lady suspecting whom they came from returned them with this answer,
Take P from Page,
There remains Age,
Which suits not me!

Lord Alvanley, on his return from the duel with Morgan O'Connell, was congratulated upon his safety out of the hands of the PHILISTINES, 'Philistines!' said he, 'no, no, it is a social Jewish war, thank God, between the tribes of DAN and BENJAMIN.'

RETORT COURTEOUS.—Judge Jeffries of notorious memory pointing to a man with his cane who was about to be tried said, "there is a great rogue at the end of my cane." The man to whom he pointed looking at him said, "At which end my Lord."

GENIUS.—Like some majestic "Argosie" bearing freight of precious metal, she was aground, and camberous and motionless among the shallows of common life; but set her upon the deep waters of poetry and passion—there was her reign.

THE WORLD'S A BOOK.
The world's a Book, writ by th' eternal art
Of the great Author printed in man's heart
'Tis falsely printed though divinely penn'd,
And all th' errata will appear at th' end.

In south Molton Church yard Devonshire
Here lieth a friend, John White—
Where all must go—good night.