



AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

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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 expence, 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 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** at Noon, 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, **HARBOR GRACE.**
PÉRCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, **St. JOHN'S.**

Harbour Grace,
May 4, 1835.

THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.

Abridged from the Malta Gaz., March 18.

The **George Canning** arrived here on Thursday last, having on board Colonel Chesney, with the officers and men who are about to proceed to Syria for the purpose of establishing a steam communication to India by the river Euphrates.

The experiment of a steam communication between our Indian possessions and the mother country was first tried at a great expense in 1825 by the *Enterprise* steamer, which made the voyage by the Cape of Good to Calcutta in 113 days; but as the average of a sailing vessel is not more than 120 or 130 days; no advantage adequate to the sacrifices was to be gained by the old route.—Ever since that period it has been a favourite speculation to establish a communication across the land between the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean by which a great saving of distance and time may be gained in the transmission of mails and the passage of travellers to and from India. This object was considered so desirable by the last parliament that a sum of £20,000 was voted to promote it. Two lines presented themselves—namely, that by Egypt and the Red Sea, and that by Syria, the Euphrates and Persian Gulf. The former of these lines is in the course of experiment, by the new arrangements of His Majesty's Government in England, for carrying on the Mediterranean mail, by a monthly branch packet from Malta to Alexandria; whence, with the co-operation of the enlightened Pacha of Egypt, it is immediately to be transmitted to Suez, there to be again taken up by periodical steamers, which, it is to be expected, the community in India will be able to send up the Red Sea to meet it. The line, however, by the Euphrates, it is calculated, may be shorter.—Both are subject to physical difficulties, which it is of consequence should be investigated and tried. On the whole subject there is a detailed article in the *Edinburgh Review*, published January last, which seems to prefer, as far as distance is concerned, the line by the Euphrates.

To ascertain the real advantages of the route here pointed out, as well as the nature of its difficulties, if any, the present expedition is on its way. The **George Canning** has on board (for trial on the Euphrates) two iron steamers, in pieces, divided into cases of convenient weight and size, altogether nearly 150 tons, which it is intended to convey across the country from the Orontes, principally on the backs of camels. The larger steamer, to be called the *Euphrates*, whose engines are of 25 horse power, when put together, will measure 105 feet long by 19 feet on the beam; the smaller one, named the *Tigais*, will be 85 feet long by 16 on the beam, with engines of 10 horse power. The former will be armed with two, the latter one nine pounder carronade on traversing carriages, and each will have six one-pounder swivels, two tubs for Congreve rockets, and four wall pieces, with a proportion of muskets and pistols.

Although it is but common prudence that so interesting an enterprise should be thus prepared to defend itself in case of necessity, we have the most confident hope that Colonel Chesney and his companions will encounter nothing to disturb their peaceful dispositions and pursuits; and we are encouraged in this hope by receiving while we are writing, the *Courier de Smyrne*, of the 14th ultimo, which announces as follows, under date of Constantinople, 8th of February:—

"The government has just delivered to the British Ambassador the firmans which he solicited for the navigation of the Euphrates. The facility with which these firmans have been granted evidently proves that the Divan does not listen to the insinuations of foreigners; for it is well known that representations have been made with a view to disincline it to accede to this request. In the realization of so vast a project the Porte only thinks of the means of civilization which it will afford to the population of the interior, and every private consideration has given way to this object."

There is every reason to believe that the Pacha of Egypt, the promoter of science and commerce, whose influence is no less desirable, will act in a similar spirit.

IRELAND.

LORD MULGRAVE.—The Common Council of Dublin has refused to give Lord Mulgrave the address invariably presented to new viceroys in Ireland. On a message being sent to them from the Board of Aldermen, the following resolution was carried without a dissentient voice:—

"The Sheriffs and Commons cannot agree to the request of the Lord Mayor and Board of Aldermen, to appoint a Committee to prepare an Address to Lord Mulgrave, on His Excellency's appointment to the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland. The Commons entertain for His Excellency, as the representative of our Most Gracious Monarch, and personally, due respect; but His Excellency taking office here is not an event which the Commons can, in sincerity, honesty, or conscience, offer congratulations to His Excellency or the country, coupled with, and inseparable as the event is, from the recall of Earl Haddington, which the Commons, and every friend of order in the country deeply deplore as a national calamity—a recall forced on His Majesty, little to the honour of the parties concerned, by the majority in the Commons House of Parliament, the result of a coalition unprecedented in the annals of faction."—*United Service Gaz.*

The Marquis of Wellesley last night appeared in his place in the House of Lords, and being pressed upon the subject of his resignation, declared that he was not at liberty to assign any reason for it, and that he would not do so, on any less imperative requisition than a formal vote of the House.—It is perfectly clear, therefore, that although the Marquis does not choose unnecessarily to commit his quondam associates—and this is but the natural feeling of man of honour and a gentleman—still that great political inconvenience and embarrassment which would arise from the public avowal of his motives.

The noble Marquis stated that his resolution to resign was taken before he heard of the Repeal procession which escorted Lord Mulgrave into Dublin; consequently that fact could not have determined his course.—On Tuesday some further explanation will probably be given. The statement made by the *CHRONICLE* of Lord Albemarle's resignation turns out false; though if the *CHRONICLE* could speak the truth or be accurately informed on any thing, it might be supposed to be on such a topic as this. It, however, is said to have arisen from loud complaints of the noble Lord respecting the extreme difference of his reception in the highest quarter now and when he was formerly in office. On this subject the *STANDARD* of last night has the following remark:—"The King will not make Peers for Lord Melbourne, in any number sufficient to disturb the present proportion of political opinion in the House of Lords. The King holds no intercourse with his Ministers beyond what is necessary to carry on the current routine business of the country. The Ministers know, and the King knows, that they, the Ministers, have forced themselves upon His Majesty against his strongest inclination."—*Ibid.*

LONDON, MAY 25.

SPAIN.—According to the *CONSTITUTIONNEL*, the question of an intervention in Spain has not been regularly and seriously agitated in the Paris Cabinet, though *FOURPARLERS* on the subject have taken place.

The only intervention, adds the *Constitutionnel*, that may occur in execution of the quadruple treaty of alliance will be an armed movement on the part of Portugal, at the same time that a combined English and French squadron occupies some of the places on the coast, such as Barcelona, St. Sebastian, and Cadiz.

GREECE.—The capital is distracted by military operations; the Morea infested by

banditti; the roads, even to the gates of Napoli, insecure; Marna, in a state of insurrection, and the Albanians making incursions on the frontier. The Greeks continue to emigrate in great numbers to Turkey, and the government is to the last degree unpopular. Hopes, however, are entertained of better times, when the King assumes the sovereignty, the period for which is now fast approaching.

SANTA CRUZ.—Captain Doyle of the brig *Elm*, arrived on Tuesday morning from the port of Guayana, informs our news collector that when he was on the point of sailing from that place, information reached there that the negroes on the Island of Santa Cruz had risen and destroyed fourteen plantations by fire.—*N. Y. Courier.*

CAPE DE VERD MUTINEERS.—One of the Schooners, on board of which was about 160 of the Portuguese soldiers who recently murdered their Officers, and committed other outrages at Port Praya, has been seized at Norfolk, and those on board imprisoned. Her consort was cruising in the vicinity waiting the result of her visit.

DREADFUL STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION.—*Forty Lives Lost.*—The Boston papers contain an account of the explosion of a Steam-Boat at Memphis, Tenn. on the 13th May, by which forty persons lost their lives.

Another Fire took place at New-York, on the 29th ult. which destroyed about twenty buildings, in Barclay-street.

Parliament has voted £8,000,000 from the consolidated fund for the service of the present year. The Army and Ordnance estimate have been agreed to with but little opposition. £109,558 has been voted for maintaining the Yeomanry Corps for the current year.

The Right Rev. Dr. Croley has been appointed Catholic Primate of Ireland.

LONDON—JUNE 14.

Our contemporaries have copied a paragraph from an Irish paper stating, on the authority of its London correspondent, that the privy Council had in their report to the King, advised his Majesty not to give a charter to the London University. The paragraph further professes to give the majority by which this resolution was adopted and declares that the Duke of Richmond was one of the Members of the Privy Council most opposed to granting the charter. We have no means of knowing what the sentiments of the particular Councillors are on this question, on which his Majesty has demanded their advice, nor do we pretend to know the final decision to which the Privy Council will arrive on the matter, but we have sufficient grounds for declaring that up to this moment they have not given to the King any such advice as that attributed to them in the Irish paper.—*Observer.*

It gives us much pleasure to find that the force to be raised in this country for the service of the Queen of Spain is to be commanded by colonel de Lacy Evans, an officer of such high distinction as to ensure that under his direction, the character of the British soldier will be fully sustained. The career of this gallant officer has perhaps no parallel in the British Army; for in a few months with no patron but his own merit, he rose from the rank of Lieutenant to that of Lieutenant-Colonel. He has served in the Infantry, Cavalry, and General Staff; and has seen as great a variety of service as probably may have fallen to the lot of any officer of similar rank, in India, America, France, Spain, and at Waterloo. Upon one memorable occasion, too, when but a junior officer, it is well known to military men that he had to sustain all the responsibilities of command, though not in actual command, to an extent that rarely indeed is the fortune of officers of his standing in the service at the time. We understand that the British force destined for the Queen of Spain is to consist of fifteen regiments of infantry, two of cavalry (Lancers) and three hundred artillerymen; and that it is proposed to raise

it in the south of Ireland. Mr O'Connell has promised to give to the expedition all the aid of his great influence with his fellow countrymen, and Mr Feargus O'Connor, who enjoys unbounded popularity in the county of Cork, will give his best services to the cause of the youthful Queen.—*Ibid.*

It will be seen from the Lisbon Correspondence of some of our morning contemporaries, that the young Queen, of Portugal, in her anxiety for the welfare of her people, has shaken off her own private griefs, and is determined on taking to her bosom a counsellor more closely identified with her and their interests than any ordinary Minister can be. She appears to have fixed her desires on the Duke de Nemours, and has dismissed her Ministers, because she feared that they would not facilitate the fulfilment of her wishes, and assist her to procure that partner of her choice upon whom her ardent affections were fixed.—Her Majesty has better hopes from the more considerate wisdom of the following statesmen, and has confided to them her impatience:—Saldanha is the chief of the new cabinet; and his colleagues are Palmella, Foreign Affairs; De Campos, Finances; Loulé, Marine; Magalhães, Home Affairs; Carvalho, Justice; the Duke of Terceira remaining Commander-in-Chief of the army.—*Ibid.*

THE SPANISH EXPEDITION.—Measures for fitting out the expedition are proceeding with extraordinary activity. A contract was made on Friday with the owners of some large steam-vessels to convey troops from Ireland to the Spanish coast; and so ample are the means at disposal in this respect, that a vessel is hourly expected to leave the River on that service. Tenders for arms, ammunition, &c., warlike stores, on moderate terms, and any length of credit, it is reported, have been sent to the office of Mr Carbonell, to whom the commissariat department is confided, and assistance in money proffered on all sides. Among the officers who have volunteered for the expedition is said to be Admiral Napier and Colonel Robinson. It is also reported as not being unlikely that General Bacon, who distinguished himself in the command of the cavalry during the Portuguese campaign, will have a command. A contemporary states that yesterday morning Col. Evans in answer to a gentleman who waited upon him to know his intentions with respect to his seat in Parliament, said, "I shall not resign; it is not necessary that I should do so, for I shall not quit the country just yet, and before the next session I shall be back again. My constituents will sustain no injury during my absence." Volunteers for Spain are to apply to Colonel Evans, under whom the force is to serve.

The preparations which are now in progress for dispatching with all possible speed a body of troops to assist the constitutional cause in Spain excite considerable interest in the city. It has been stated to-day that His Majesty's government have it in contemplation to disband two or three regiments of the line, in order to allow the troops an opportunity of joining the volunteer corps which will be sent out in the service of the young Queen. Should such a determination be come to, the measure of the agents of the Spanish government in this country will be greatly facilitated, and a force formed which would carry with it a high character for military discipline, and could not fail to have great weight in the conflict, should any arise with the Carlists. It is fully expected that with the recruits raised in Ireland and Scotland, including also a French and Belgian force, which it is understood will be raised, the army of General Valdez, will be increased not less than 15,000 men. There is we understand, much competition to supply arms and stores for the troops, and a considerable sum has been raised by voluntary subscriptions to meet the expenses which will be incurred. Colonel Evans will be assisted in the command by Colonel Hodges and General Bacon. The Royal Tar steam boat, which is engaged in the service of the Constitutional Government, will take her departure from the River on Monday, with dispatches, and it is understood with sealed orders as to her destination, which are not to be opened until the vessel has passed the Nore.

The subject of exportation of flour from this country to America, in consequence of its high price in the United States and the low value it realizes here, has excited some interest. It appears by the advices of to-day that the flour and grain markets in New York had been in a state of great animation. The price of flour had risen rapidly to seven dollars per barrel; and a curious circumstance is noticed, that some of the eastern captains who had loaded their vessels while the price was much lower, unloaded their cargoes and resold them at the advance proceeding home in ballast.

LISBON, MAY 28.—I hear from pretty good authority that the Camarilha, with the Marchioness de Ficalho, the *Camareira Mor* (not Mayor,) at its head, persuaded the Queen that the Freire Ministry was destroying religion, expelling the nuns, and by employing Freemasons and Republicans, threat-

ened Royalty itself. Thus alarmed, the young Queen (who being determined to marry the Duke of Nemours, and expecting much opposition on the part of her Ministers) sent for M. Freire, and showed him a paper containing her resolution in this respect, saying—"This is my choice," and fully anticipating a warm remonstrance.—However, Freire calmly answered, "Well and good, it is your Majesty that is to be married, and not your Ministers, but now we must treat the question as a State affair, consider it in the Council, and negotiate so as to spare your Majesty the possible mortification of a refusal." This wary proceeding deprived the Queen of the opportunity of dismissing her Ministers who for the benefit of Portugal, wanted to cultivate the friendship and connexions of England, with whom the country had the most advantageous relations, and to save it from the overpowering and crushing influence of a great State like France, not trading with it, but likely to make a tool of Portugal to serve her own political ends. The Ministers were accused of allowing the national property to be subjugated by British gold. A new pretence for breaking with them was sought and found,—the Queen asserting she did no longer reign, but that her Ministers ruled everything under the pretext of improvements and ameliorations. She therefore sent on Sunday or Monday for Freire, and told him he had deceived her, by making her sign the promotion of General Luiz de Revo Baretto to the rank of a Viscount, though he was a Miguelite as she could prove by a letter of his. Freire answered that her august father who knew him well, promoted the General to a Councillor of War, a much more substantial honour than the empty title of a Viscount; and that so far from being a Miguelite, he had been confined in one of Miguel's dungeons, from whence he wrote to Count Queluz, requesting that he might be tried and punished or liberated:—"But she said "He called my uncle 'King.'"—As he was his prisoner seeking liberation, he could do no otherwise, but never signed the request to Don Miguel to assume the crown. "Finally," said M. Freire, "if your Majesty has such a letter, why not object to the decree presented in Prince Augustus's lifetime, before signing it."

The merchants regret the dismissal of M. Carvalho. One of the wealthiest in Lisbon a large creditor of the Government, expressed to me his fears that M. Campos, the Finance Minister, might cause to pay the dividends on the Foreign (i. e. the English) loans, and decline to renew the treaty with England, according to the doctrines of the late opposition papers.—*Correspondent of the Herald.*

Lord Gosford is nominated governor and first commissioner to Canada, and he is to be accompanied by Sir Charles Grey. They start immediately.

The Earl of Gosford is to be raised to the British Peerage, with the title of Lord Worthingham, of Worthingham in the county of Suffolk.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, JUNE 1.—The division of General Orsa yesterday experienced a check which will disable it from continuing the campaign. It had for several days been threatened with an attack on Elisordo, but it seems the General preferred retreating to Pampeluna. He left Esteban the day before yesterday, with his column, not knowing that Segastibiza was closely watching his motions; but he had scarcely proceeded two leagues when the Carlist battalion fell on him, and obliged 560 privates, 1 colonel, 2 majors, and 37 officers to lay down their arms. The remainder of the column dispersed, and may perhaps have reached Pampeluna, abandoning 2000 muskets, and leaving the whole Bastan at the mercy of the enemy for the weak garrison of Elisordo cannot hold out long.

BAYONNE, JUNE 2.—Despatches have been received, dated Pampeluna, the 27th ultimo, on which day General Valdez entered that place at the head of a strong column from Puente la Reyna, which he had caused to be fortified and garrisoned. As also Lerin and Viana on the Ebro, and which line General Valdez intends apparently to occupy on the defensive, lying on his oars for an armed intervention.—He was expected however, to march early on the following morning, the 28th, for the Borunda, and probably might endeavour to relieve Villa Frauca, which was besieged by Zumalacarraguy, but who it was reported, had been repulsed by the garrison.

A telegraphic despatch, addressed to the Director of the Customs, reached Bayonne yesterday ordering the several custom house and police stations between Bayonne and the extreme frontiers to be withdrawn, allowing goods of every description, arms, horses, equipments, &c., freely to circulate without search within the limits of the French territory, as it is presumed that the attention of the custom house officers and Police being entirely to the passes on the extreme frontier would render the exportation of arms more difficult; it remains, therefore, to be seen whether these arrangements, which have

been adopted at the eleventh hour, will be attended with success.

(From the London Courier.)

WILLIAM COBBETT is no more! He died yesterday in his 73d year. Our readers, are generally aware that he raised himself from the lowest station, having been a common soldier, to a seat in the House of Commons. Even in this most gullible of countries such a rise evinces the possession of no inconsiderable talent. A part of Cobbett's excellencies, as well as of his defects, may be fairly ascribed to his deficient education, and the circumstances under which he was originally placed. He was at once the clearest and most convincing, the coarsest and most abusive of writers. He had no rival in the art of setting subjects in the most perspicuous and the most ludicrous points of view.—While he boldly attacked some, he was a slave to other national prejudices quite as gross. He dealt little in general declamation, but was most liberal of epithets, which he poured forth with unsparing profusion.—He had no depth or originality. He saw clearly the outside of a subject, but he saw nothing of its interior, and had comprehension of general principles. Hence his intolerable dogmatism, the unhesitating confidence of his predictions, and the frequency with which they were contradicted by the course of events. But with all these defects, he acquired at one time very great influence, which he would have preserved and increased had he possessed any real respect for principle, for truth, or for the feelings of others. But he had none of these. He set out in politics a violent Anti-Jacobin, and afterwards became what is called a root-and-branch Radical. He was as coarse, vehement, and vulgar on the one side as he had been on the other. Most public men have been alternately the objects of his abuse and his eulogy; the extravagance on the one side being generally proportioned to that on the other. At the same time he never failed to hold himself up as a paragon of consistency; and to proclaim that his principles had always been the same, and his opinions inflexible. His extraordinary talents as a writer enabled him to bear up for a lengthened period against his multiplied apostacies and contradictions; and from 1800 to 1810 his *Register* enjoyed a wonderful circulation and influence. But the disgust occasioned by his unceasing tergiversations, the grossness of his scurrility, his virulent invectives against those whom he had formally lauded as his best friends, and the total failure of his promises and predictions, destroyed his ascendancy, and reduced the number of his readers to a mere handful. Latterly, indeed, most of those by whom his *Register* was bought, looked into it merely on the principle that one looks at the antics of a bear, or opens a book of caricatures. His Parliamentary career was a failure; and, with the exception of his speech on the "Hannibals," he did not make one effective hit. Altogether the life of Cobbett is not uninteresting. It shows what talent, perseverance, and industry may do, and it also shows how unimportant they are for any good purpose, unless accompanied by a respect for principle, moderation, and for the opinion and even prejudices of others.

SPANISH EXPEDITION. We believe there is not the least doubt but that Colonel Evans will take the command of the principal portion of the troops which will be raised for the service of the Queen of Spain in this country. Colonel Hodges will also have an important post assigned to him in the command. It is understood that His Majesty's Government will give every facility in its power to fit out the troops. For some days past, and before the Order in Council suspending the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Bill was talked of publicly, preparatory measures were in progress to facilitate the departure of at least 10,000 men, which force, it is expected, will be increased to about 15,000, by the entrance of French and Belgians into the service of the young Queen. The force, it is expected, will be amply sufficient, joined to that under General Valdez, to place the Carlists *hors de combat*.—*Morning Advertiser.*

The French government has granted to that of Spain the assistance of the Foreign Legion formed in Algiers, and it is stated that 10,000 Belgians are about to join the troops of the Queen. A strong body of British recruits will soon be likewise despatched to Spain; and, so reinforced, the Constitutional army is expected to effect something decisive.

HOLLAND.—An express was received from the Hague to-day announcing that the King of Holland, in consequence of England, France, and Belgium having issued an order allowing the recruiting of men, and free exportation of fire arms and ammunition for the service of Her Majesty Queen Donna Isabella II., of Spain, has issued a decree allowing the free enlistment of his subjects for Don Carlos, and the exportation of arms and ammunition. The pay of these troops is guaranteed by a large commercial house, the Agents of Don Carlos at Amsterdam,

who have already made considerable contracts for clothing and military equipments. Several distinguished officers have been allowed by his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange to enrol men at Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and the Hague for this corps, which will be immediately landed on the coast of Spain, in vessels under Dutch colours. This proclamation of William of Holland is not confined to Dutchmen only—Germans, Poles, or any other foreigners who wish to enrol themselves will be accepted, and will receive the same bounty money. Their pay will be insured them for two years, whatever may be the result of the expedition; and should they fall in action, a certain sum will be paid to their widows.

THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL AND THE NUNS.—A very extraordinary scene took place at the Estrella Nunnery the other day, upon the occasion of the Queen's visit to that convent. Upon her Majesty's arrival there, the nuns seized her and dragged her in solemn procession through the cloisters, took her to the church, knelt down before her, and commenced a regular din of lamentations and supplications, requesting the Queen not to forsake the Catholic religion of the country, which was fast sinking, &c.; and it was with no small difficulty that Her Majesty regained her liberty from them, after nearly one hour's suffering of this clamour.

It was stated in our last that a change of Ministry had taken place in Portugal, and we have now to announce that a similar event has occurred in Spain. Martinez de la Rosa has resigned, and the Count de Toreno has been appointed, *ad interim*, in his stead. This change would it was believed, give much satisfaction in Madrid, as Martinez de la Rosa had become very unpopular. The state of public feeling at present in Spain is very extraordinary. In all the large towns democratic principles have taken a deep root and are extensively diffused, while the rural population are still attached to absolute monarchy. In the towns it is said that the Catholic clergy, and even that religion itself, have fallen into very general contempt, while in the country the people are still firmly attached to their ancient faith, and look with as much reverence as ever upon its priests. In such a state of public opinion civil war and general confusion are next to inevitable. No government could by possibility act in such a manner as would give satisfaction both to the inhabitants of the towns and the country, and it must only be the circumstance of the one or the other of these portions of the population gaining the ascendancy which can restore tranquility in Spain.—*Greenock Intelligencer.*

It was reported in Munich that Prince Maximilian of Leuchtenberg intends to set out for Lisbon at the latter end of June, to visit the Empress Amelia and the widow of his brother. Overtures had been made to him by the Portuguese Cabinet respecting his marriage with Donna Maria. The Prince is said to be inclined to accept that offer.—The Duchess, the mother, is also disposed to give her consent.

Advices from Constantinople to the 14th May, state that Mehemed Ali Pacha has determined to oppose the communication between England and India, by way of the Euphrates. This is one of the results of Russian diplomacy, for which England may blame herself.

The plague has spread over all Upper Egypt, and has not abated in Lower Egypt. Alexandria is almost a desert, having lost, by death and emigration, two-thirds of its population. Mehemed Ali, who has personally a great dread of the plague, is said to intend to leave the country for a time.

A report is current in many of the higher circles in Paris of an approaching marriage between the Duke of Orleans and a Princess of the Royal House of Wurtemberg.

THE SWABIAN MERCURY, under date Constantinople, 13th ult., announces the defeat of the army of Ibrahim Pacha by the Druses, who took advantage of the flight of Ibrahim from the plague, and of the consternation that pervaded his troops, to attack him.—

PORTUGAL.—The following protest is said to have been made by Don Miguel against the sale of the ecclesiastical property decreed by the Government of Lisbon.

"One of the first duties of every Catholic Sovereign, as protector of the Church and the Holy Canons, being to maintain in all their integrity the property belonging to the aforesaid Church, in order that it might be applied to just and holy uses which are suitable to their nature, and to which they are by right destined, an application the experience in which for so many centuries has shown all the advantages resulting to society in consequence; seeing that it has been reported to me the usurping and impious government of Lisbon, in order more easily to destroy Catholicism in Portugal, and to reduce the Clergy to a frightful state of poverty, and a fatal dependence, having formed the intention of selling the property of the Church, arising, in fact out of the donations made by the Kings, my august predecessors

—donations made by virtue of competent acts of authority, and more particularly from pious legacies and endowments made by the faithful to different churches and monasteries, on which they have, on the other hand, imposed numerous obligations, which have been religiously fulfilled.

“Desiring to prevent as much as lies in my power so great an usurpation, and the great evils which may result from it, as well as to society in general as to the Portuguese church, I protest before God and all the Sovereigns of Europe against the sale of this property, and I declare that this sale or any mortgage that may be effected on all farms, Urban property, cures, or any other rights whatever, shall be null and of no effect, and that no purchasers, or national or foreign speculators, shall lose the capital they embark in them. And in order at whatever period it may be my lot to reclaim the throne usurped from me, that none may urge the pretext of ignorance, or make claims to which no attention will ever be paid, after my formal protest against all the acts of the Government of Lisbon, dated the 20th of June, 1834, addressed to all the powers of Europe, I have thought fit to forward to each of the aforesaid Powers this new Protest.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1835.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the New Church at Harbour Grace, took place at 12 o'clock yesterday.

His Excellency the Governor and suite landed from the Yacht MARIA, at that hour, on the Point of Beach, and was met there by the Irish Society, the Fishermen and Shoremens' Association, and the Mechanics' Society, the Commercial Societies of Harbour Grace and Carbonear, the Clergy of St. John's, Port-de-Grave, and Harbour Grace, the Magistrates, and a great number of Merchants and others from different parts of this Bay from St. John's, and belonging to Harbour Grace.

The procession then commenced nearly in the following order.

- A Band of Music.
- Sunday School Children of the Established Church.
- Free Masons.
- His Excellency the Governor and Suite.
- The Clergy.
- Commercial Societies of Harbor Grace and Carbonear.
- Irish Society.
- Fishermens' and Shoremens' Association.
- Mechanics Society.
- Gentlemen from different parts of the Bay, and from St. John's.
- Inhabitants.

The Procession then proceeded to the Court House, where service of the Established Church was performed by the Rev. Mr. Bridge, and an impressive and eloquent discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Blackman, from the 132nd Psalm 3rd 4th and 5th vs. After which the procession again moved in the same order, and proceeded to the site of the New Church, where His Excellency Governor PASSCOTT performed the usual ceremony of laying the foundation stone in which were deposited the usual coins, parchment, &c. &c. after which the Rev. Mr. Bridge delivered one of the most eloquent, impressive, and solemn extemporaneous prayers that was ever heard in this part of the country, many of his audience felt that it had made an impression on their minds not easy to be eradicated; and carried to their homes with them, a conviction of the reality of Gospel truth and sound doctrine.

After the prayer was delivered, His Excellency the Governor addressed the assembled multitude, in an extemporaneous speech; expressed the highest approbation of the whole proceeding, passed the highest encomium on the zeal and piety that had been evinced by the people in their resolution to raise a good substantial stone building, in which they could worship their Maker, in the way that they were wont to do; and in the way in which their father's delighted. He hoped that such a substantial building would be typical of their faith; firm and steadfast; and not like their former building, uncertain and transitory. His Excellency's address was as unexpected as it was gratifying; and when His Excellency had "spoken out," the assembled multitude repeatedly cheered him.

The procession then went back to the Court House, and then dispersed every one to his home, with much subject-matter on which to ponder. These are the things that speak with trumpet-tongue to the people; they speak in language that cannot be misunderstood, may they produce a conviction in every candid mind, of the necessity there exists for the practice of piety and virtue, and of brotherly love and kindness one to another.

By the *Guiana Chronicle* of the 17th of June, we learn that the government of that Colony have imposed a duty of 10st per qtl. on the importation of Dry Cod Fish, 1st 10st per barrel on Mackerel, and 3rd per brl on Pickled-Salmon.

There has also been an increase of the tax upon Produce as follows—

	1834.	1835.
On every 100 galls. of Rum, proof (say) 24	24 ³ / ₄ st .	28 ¹ / ₂ st .
..... Molasses	21 ¹ / ₂	16 ¹ / ₂
On every 100 Dutch lbs		
..... Sugar	4 ⁷ / ₈	5 ³ / ₈
..... Coffee	15 ¹ / ₄	50 ³ / ₈

—Public Ledger, July 21

It gives us much pleasure to learn that letters have within the last few days, been received from the Ven. Archdeacon Wix, announcing his having been detained in St. George's Bay for want of a conveyance to St. John's. From the length of time which had elapsed without any tidings from the Archdeacon, coupled with the dangerous nature of the journey he had undertaken, his friends had very naturally begun to feel seriously uneasy on his account; but we are glad to find that all those apprehensions are now completely removed; and that his arrival may daily be looked for.

Died

At Bay Roberts, on the 15th inst., after a lingering illness, Mr JOHN FERGUS, Merchant of that place.

At Poole, on the 10th June, at an advanced age, JAMES BRISTOWE, Esq. He possessed a high character for ability and integrity amongst his townsmen, and thro' a long life enjoyed the respect and esteem of all to whom he was known. In political and literary capacity too, his exertions were very generally appreciated, except in the instance of his "Views of the Rise, Progress &c of the Newfoundland Fishery," published in 1828, which in this country, excited much asperity of language and feeling amongst those who were then vociferous in their claims for the agricultural character of the Island, and for a legislative Government—a feeling which Mr B's "Remarks," in reply to his opponents, must have removed if events succeeding the accomplishment of their wishes (thus so clamorously exposed) have not even converted them into friends to his views, as best adapted for the good of the Country.—Communicated.

Notices

REMOVAL

STEPHEN J. DANIEL,

BEGS Respectfully to acquaint his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC Generally, that he has removed his

ESTABLISHMENT,

To those eligible WATER-SIDE PREMISES, recently occupied by Messrs. PROWSE and JAUQUES, where he intends doing Business as usual.

Carbonear, July 15, 1835.

ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND,

July 25, 1835.

At a numerous meeting of the Subscribers to the "Public Ledger," and Friends to the liberty of the Press held this day at the Central School Room—

Mr Brooking in the Chair—
The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Moved by Mr H. Murch, seconded by Mr Warren—

RESOLVED, 1st—That this meeting feels bound to express publicly its abhorrence of the late savage and inhuman attack made on the person and life of Mr Henry Winton the editor of the "Public Ledger," by a band of lawless ruffians, instigated to the perpetration of the brutal outrage, by men whose spirit and intentions appear to be hostile to every principle of liberty and Good Government.

Moved by Mr Trimmingham, seconded by Mr Wm. Langley,

RESOLVED, 2nd—That being duly impressed with a belief that Mr Winton has been made the object of personal violence and cruelty, in consequence of the bold, independent, and fearless manner in which he has endeavoured through the columns of the Public Ledger, to uphold the rights and liberties of the people, and to maintain the laws; and sincerely compassionating Mr Winton under the painful sufferings and irreparable bodily injury which he has sustained, this Meeting is determined to extend to Mr Winton a substantial proof of its sympathy and regard.

Moved by the Hon. John Dunscomb, seconded by Mr C. F. Bennett—

RESOLVED, 3rd—That a subscription list be opened for the purpose of raising a fund to aid Mr Winton in maintaining the freedom and independence of the Press, and in support of sound Constitutional principles and good government.

Moved by Mr Jennings, seconded by Mr Barter—

RESOLVED, 4th—That Messrs Brooking, Job, Dunscomb, W. Grieve, Bland, Nichols H. Murch, R. Trimmingham, Warren, Jordan and C. F. Bennett, constitute a Committee, with power to add to their number, to collect subscriptions, and report the same to a general meeting of the subscribers.

Moved by Mr C. F. Bennett, seconded by Mr B. Brine—

RESOLVED, 5th—That the proceedings of this meeting shall be published in the Journals of St. John's and Conception Bay.

Moved by Mr J. B. Bulley, seconded by Mr Jordan—

RESOLVED 6th—That the Chairman and Committee be requested to wait upon Mr Winton, and communicate to him the proceedings of this Meeting.

T. H. BROOKING,
CHAIRMAN.

Mr Brooking having quitted the Chair, and Mr Job being called thereto, it was moved by Mr C. F. Bennett, seconded by Mr Jennings, and Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be offered to Mr T. H. Brooking for the able manner in which he has conducted the business of the day.

ROBERT JOB.

Immediately after the meeting separated, the Chairman and Committee communicated to Mr Winton an account of the proceedings of the day.

On Sale

BY

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

On Consignment,

A few Hogsheads & half-Hogsheads

Prime HALIFAX

ALE and PORTER,

Low for CASH or SALMON,

ALSO,

A few barrels OATMEAL,

GLASSWARE in Casks,

And EARTHENWARE in Crates.

A N D

An Assortment of

MANUFACTURED GOODS,

Which will be ready for inspection

To-Morrow, (THURSDAY.) At

Low Prices for Cash, Fish, Oil,

or Salmon.

G. W. GILL & Co.

Carbonear, July 29, 1835.

Notices

Harbour Grace,
Northern District of } 16th of FEBRUARY, 1835.
Newfoundland,

THE JUSTICES in GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS, held this day at HARBOR GRACE for the said Northern District, have under the 15th Section of the Act of the 4th WILLIAM IV, Cap. 9, intituled "An Act to Regulate the Standard of Weights and Measures in this Colony, and to Provide for the Surveying of Lumber," Appointed

MR STEPHEN JOHN DANIEL

of CARBONEAR, in the said Northern District, to be INSPECTOR OF WEIGHTS and MEASURES, for the DIVISION or DISTRICTS of CARBONEAR and WESTERN BAY—In the said Northern District.

By Order

THOMAS STEVENSON,

Acting for

MATTHEW STEVENSON,

CLERK PEACE.

AGREEABLE to the above Appointment, I hereby give

PUBLIC NOTICE,

That I shall be in attendance at my OFFICE Three Days in each Week, namely, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, between the hours of Eight in the Forenoon, until 3 P.M.

ALL PERSONS having WEIGHTS and MEASURES in their Possession, are directed to bring them to be Inspected or Assayed without delay, otherwise they will be Subject to the PENALTY of the ACT, which will be put in force against them.

STEPHEN J. DANIEL,

Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Carbonear, July 29, 1835.

THE COMMISSIONERS for the Establishment of a

LIGHT HOUSE

ON

HARBOR GRACE ISLAND,

will receive Specifications and TENDERS for the Erection of the said LIGHT HOUSE, to be constructed of WOOD, of which plans and further particulars may be had on application to

WM. JAS. HENDERSON,

SECRETARY

Harbour Grace, July 21, 1835.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the POST OFFICE which cannot be forwarded without the Postage.

- Mrs. Margaret Cahill, (care of Jas. Veary)
- Catherine Connors, (care of E. Pike)
- Dennis Fitzgerald, (care of John Fewton)
- John Day, South Side
- Wm. Connor, South Side
- Edward Welsh, Cooper
- Philip Smith, (care of Wm. Rogers)
- Mrs. Jane Morea
- Daniel McCarthy
- Wm. Harding, Cooper
- George Osard, Cooper.

S. SOLOMON,

St. John's May 25, 1835.

WANTED a Lad as COOK. Apply at the STAR OFFICE.

Carbonear, July 29, 1835.

Notices

HARBOR GRACE, } 8th MAY, 1835.
NORTHERN DISTRICT.

In General Sessions.

IN pursuance of a Colonial Act passed the 31st day of May, 1833, in the Third Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, King William the Fourth, authorising the Justices in Sessions to make Rules and Regulations respecting Entire HORSES going at large or astray, DOGS and GOATS, being at large, without being properly Logged and Yoked.

Ordered that throughout CONCEPTION BAY, in the said Northern District,

No ENTIRE HORSES shall be allowed to go at large.

No DOGS shall go at large without a Log twelve inches long, and three inches square, or without Collars round their necks, with the Owners names thereon.

No GOATS shall go at large without Yokes, the bar of which, to be two feet and an half long.

All Constables residing in the said District are required and strictly enjoined to carry the said Orders and Regulations into effect as the Law directs. And all Persons concerned are desired to govern themselves accordingly.

By Order,

MATTHEW STEVENSON,

Clerk Peace.

Gentle 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 any 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 them, and on the most reasonable terms.

St. John's, May 1, 1835.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE,

At any of the residences of the METHODIST MISSIONARIES, or at the STAR OFFICE,

PRICE, NINE PENCE EACH.

THE DYING CHRISTIAN.

A SERMON

From the 2nd Tim., 4th chap. 7th & 8th vs.

Preached in the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, at Port-de-Grave, on the 15th Feb., and at Bay Roberts, on the 22d Feb. 1835.

BY THE

REV. G. ELLIDGE,

Wesleyan Methodist Missionary,

ON THE DEATH OF

MR. GEORGE VEY,

Formerly of Port-de-Grave.

"The chamber where the good man meets his fate is privileged beyond the common walk Of virtuous life, quite in the verge of Heaven." Young's Night Thought

Carbonear, July 8, 1835.

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

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.

DESERTED

FROM the Service of the Subscriber, on FRIDAY, the 12th Instant,

ISAAC LONG

a Native of BONAVISTA BAY, about five feet ten inches high, sandy complexion; wore when Deserted the Service, a Blue Whitney Jacket and Trowsers, new Hat, and fine Shoes.

WILLIAM GORDON.

Musquitto, June 13, 1835.

FOOLSCAP PAPER

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

Cheap for CASH.

Carbonear.

POETRY

I DREAM OF ALL THINGS FREE.

(BY MRS HEMANS.)

I dream of all things free!
Of a gallant gallant bark
That sweeps through storm and sea,
Like an arrow to its mark;
Of a stag that o'er the hills
Goes bounding in his glee;
Of a thousand flashing rills;
Of all things glad and free.

I dream of some proud bird,
A bright eyed mountain king;
In my vision I have heard
The rustling of his wing.
I follow some wild river,
On whose breast no sail may be;
Dark woods around it shiver—
—I dream of all things free!

Of a happy forest child,
With the fawns and flowers at play;
Of an Indian midst the wild,
With the stars to guide his way;
Of a chief his warriors leading,
Of an archer's greenwood tree—
—My heart in chains is bleeding,
And I dream of all things free!

THE WAKENING.

(BY THE SAME.)

How many thousands are wakening now!
Some to the song of the forest bough,
And foam far out on the deep raid sea,
To the dash of the waves in their foaming
glee.

And some in the camp to the bugle's breath,
And the stamp of the steed on the echoing
heath;

And some to the peal of the hunter's horn,
And some to sounds from the city borne.

So are we roused on this chequer'd earth,
Each unto light his daily birth;
Though fearful or joyous, though sad or
sweet,

Be the voices which first our upspringing
meet.

But ONE must the sound be, and ONE the
call,
Which from the dust shall wake us all!
ONE though to sever'd and distant dooms—
How shall the sleepers arise from their
tombs?

DO EVERY THING AND SAY
NOTHING.

This was the favourite motto of Mrs Nobleways, who was a woman more of deeds than words—that is to say, of unnecessary words. By this expression of unnecessary words, I mean principally words of useless discussion, but more particularly of matrimonial discussion, and which all ladies who wish to have no quarrels with their husbands should be careful, above all things to avoid.

"What!" exclaims some individual of the fair sex, "am I never to talk to my husband? Am I always to sit mum? Am I never to endeavour to talk him over, that I may get my own way?"

On the contrary, my dear voluble lady, you may talk to your husband as much as you like in a pleasant cheerful manner; but if you are fond of having your own way, I advise you not to try to talk him over, but have it by saying nothing about it.

The Lords of the creation have inherently a wish of dominion over their wives; and if they think they have that they do not trouble themselves about trifles, unless they are led to do by useless discussions. For example, whether their wives wear a blue hat or a brown one, or whether they work half an hour at a carpet frame, or an hour at netting a purse, or go out to call on Mrs Somebody or Mrs Anybody, is to them a matter of no consequence. But if they begin to consult, or enter into arguments or disquisitions, the husbands immediately on their part begin to assume dignified dictatorial manner and tone, which presently offends the lady. She gives a snappish answer, which brings an ill natured one in return. She then either bursts into a fit of rage, or a flood of tears; and the husband bounces out of the room, bangs the door after him.

For example: Mrs Wrongways and her husband were one day seated at breakfast, when she commenced the following discourse:—"I intend to go and call upon Mrs Haughty this morning; I suppose you do not want the horse and gig for any thing do you?"

"I don't know whether I do or not," said he, not being pleased with the word *intend*. "What do you want to go to call so often on Mrs Haughty for—a proud disagreeable woman. If Colonel Haughty was not my commanding officer, you *should* never go and call on her at all."

"Should not! Well, for my part, I *should* always call on Mrs Haughty, whether she were in our regiment or not. I like her: she is an elegant woman, and the daughter of a peer, and she never gives herself any airs to me, as she does to the other ladies of our corps."

"You fancy, I suppose, she likes you, and thinks you less vulgar than the rest.—But it is no such thing. The colonel I dare say, has ordered her to be civil to you because I am useful in regimental matters."

"Ordered! ordered! Mrs Haughty is not a woman to be ordered by her husband; she has too much spirit and sense."

"Sense! she does not show her sense, if she attempts to have any likings or dislikings her husband does not approve. I wish you would go and see Mrs Nobleways.—Now there is a woman I wish you would imitate."

"Indeed! well, I should be very sorry to imitate Mrs Nobleways. She wears an ugly hat, and is a great friend of that tiresome woman Mrs Rational, who is always teaching her children, and going to market dressed in a gingham gown and straw hat—I hate them both."

"More shame for you. And if you would spend less money in hats and be dressed like Mrs Nobleways, with dignified simplicity, and would spend your time in teaching your children, and study household economy instead of being all day netting purses, I can tell you madam it would be more for your credit and mine."

"Credit! you don't pretend to say sir, that I am discreditable to you! Do you sir?"

Here Mrs Wrongways burst into tears, and the husband rose from table and rung the bell. "John, bring the gig to the door I am going to the barracks and shall want the gig and horse all day."

Now in reality the captain did not want the gig and horse at all that day. He would rather have walked as it was a beautiful clear fine morning; but he was so provoked with his wife, that he was determined to vex her by preventing her going visiting, which was her favourite occupation; neither did he much care whom she visited. He wished her to be on good terms with all the ladies of the regiment; and if the truth were known, he rather wished her to call on Mrs Haughty that very day. But this provoking discussion made him instantly resolve to thwart her. If Mrs Wrongways had said nothing, if she had attended to the proverb *Far Tutto e Dir Niente*, and waited quietly until her husband had gone, walking away to the barracks as he intended, she might have ordered the gig and the horse at what hour she pleased, and visited whom she pleased, and her husband would have been well pleased she had done so—and probably would have said to her, when she returned, "well I am glad you have got all these visits paid, and particularly glad you called on Mrs Haughty, for we must always pay due respect to the wives of our commanding officer."

Therefore my dear military ladies, who are fond of having your *own way*—which, by the bye, most ladies civil or military are—I recommend you to attend to essential duties, and never discuss trifles; please your husband by attending to important matters, and in all unimportant ones you will be sure to have your own way, if you attend to the Italian motto,

"FAR TUTTO E DIR NIENTE."

THE MOUNTAIN OF THE TWO LOVERS.

(By Leigh Hunt.)

We forget in what book it was, many years ago that we read the story of a lover who was to win his mistress by carrying her to the top of a mountain, and how he did win her.

We think the scene was in Switzerland, but the mountain though high enough to tax his stoutest heart to the uttermost, must have been among the lowest. Let us fancy it a good lofty hill, in the summer time. It was at any rate, so high, that the father of the lady, a proud noble, thought it impossible for a young man so burdened to scale it. For this reason alone, in scorn he bade him do it and his daughter should be his.

The peasantry assembled in the valley to witness so extraordinary a sight. They measured the mountain with their eyes; they communed with one another, and shook their heads; but all admired the young man and some of his fellows, looking at their mistresses thought they could do as much. The father was on horseback, apart and sullen, repenting that he had subjected his daughter even to the show of such a hazard, but he thought it would teach his inferiors a lesson. The young man (the son of a small landed proprietor who had some pretensions to wealth, though none to nobility,) stood respectful looking but confident, rejoicing in his heart that he should win his mistress, though at the cost of a noble pain which he could hardly think of as a pain, considering who it was he was to carry. If he died for it, he should at least have had her in his arms, and have looked her in the face. To clasp her person in that manner was a pleasure he contemplated with such

transport as is known only to real lovers; for none others know how respect heightens the joy of dispensing with formality, and how dispensing with formality ennobles and makes grateful respect.

The lady stood by the side of her father pale, desirous, and dreading. She thought her lover would succeed, but only because she thought him the noblest of his sex, and that nothing was too much for his strength and valour. Great fears came over her, nevertheless she knew not what might happen in the chances common to all. She felt the bitterness of being herself the burden to him and the task; and dared neither to look at her father nor the mountain. She fixed her eye now on the crowd (which nevertheless she beheld not) and now on her hand and her fingers ends, which she doubled up towards her with pretence—the only deception she had ever used. Once or twice a daughter or a mother slipped out of the crowd and coming up to her, notwithstanding their fears of the lord baron, kissed that hand which she knew not what to do with.

The father said, "Now sir, to put an end to this mummery;" and the lover turning pale for the first time took up the lady.

The spectators rejoice to see the manner in which he moves off slow but secure, and as if encouraging his mistress. They mount the hill, they proceeded well; he halts an instant before he gets midway, and seems refusing something; then ascends at a quicker rate; and now being at the midway point shifts the lady from one side to the other.—The spectators gave a great shout. The baron with an air of indifference, bites the top of his gauntlet, and then casts on them an eye of rebuke. At the shout the lover resumes his way. Slow but not feeble in its step, yet it gets slower. He stops again, and they think they see the lady kiss him on the forehead. The women begin to tremble, but the men say he will be victorious. He resumes again, he is half way between the middle and the top; he rushes, he steps he staggers, but he does not fall. Another shout from the men, and he resumes once more; two thirds of the remaining part of the way are conquered. They are certain the lady kisses him on the forehead and on the eyes.—The women burst into tears, and the stoutest men look pale. He ascends slower than ever, but seems to be sure. He halts, but it is only to plant his foot to go on again; and thus he picks his way, planting his foot at every step, and then gaining ground with an effort. The lady lifted up her arms as if to lighten him. See he is almost at the top; he stops, he struggles, he moves sideways, taking very little steps, and bringing one foot every time close to the other. Now—he is all but on the top; he halts again, he is fixed, he staggers. A groan goes through the multitude. Suddenly he turns full front toward the top, it is luckily almost a level, he staggers but it is forward. Yes every limb in the multitude makes a movement as if it would assist him. See at last, he is on the top; and down he falls flat with his burden. An enormous shout! he has won—he has won. Now he has a right to caress his mistress and she is caressing him, for neither of them gets up. If he has fainted it is with joy, and it is in her arms.

The baron put spurs to his horse, the crowd following him. Half way he is obliged to dismount; they ascend the rest of the hill together, the crowd silent and happy, the baron ready to burst with shame and impatience. They reach the top. The lovers are face to face on the ground, the lady clasping him with both arms, his lying on each side.

"Traitor!" exclaimed the baron, thou hast practised this feat before, on purpose to deceive me; arise!"

"You cannot expect it sir," said a worthy man, who was rich enough to speak his mind; "Sampson himself might take his rest after such a deed."

"Part them," said the baron. Several persons went up, not to part them but to congratulate them and keep them together. These people look close; they kneel down, they bend an ear; they bury their faces upon them. "God forbid they should ever be parted more," said a venerable man; "they can never be." He turned his old face streaming with tears, and looked up at the baron: "Sir, THEY ARE DEAD!"

QUEEN-SQUARE.

Yesterday Caleb Ludford, a master chimney-sweeper in Duck-lane, Westminster came before Mr White, to ask his advice how he was to proceed with his business.

Caleb made a low bow and said, "Please your Vortship, I feels myself quite done up and conglomerated by this here new Hact of Parliament, wot everybody is chattering about, and I wants a bit of advice."

Mr White asked him what Act he meant?

Caleb—Your Vortship, I means the hact of Parliament men have been making about us chimney-sweepers. They tells me it is called the chimney-sweepers' hact but I'm blest if its any hact of mine, for I knows nothing about it.

Caleb was informed to his great astonishment that there was such an act of Parlia-

ment, which had just come into operation.

Caleb—Well, I'm blest if it is not a pretty go. Vy, they tells me if any of my chaps call *sweep* in the streets, he must tip forty bob.

Mr White told him that it was a penalty of 40s.

Caleb—Vell, vat a reform here is! But I'm up to 'em. I thought as how I'd come and ax about it; but I tells my chaps never to call *sweep* now, but shout soot, ho. They can't make me tip the blunt then.

Mr White told him that he was still liable to the penalty.—The words of the Act were—"No person acting as a chimney-sweeper to call or hawk for employment as a chimney sweeper under a penalty for every offence of not less than forty shillings."

Caleb—Vell then, vat are ve to do? There is a gemman in the same perfussion as myself, vot is set up like in hopposition to me. He d—ns the hact, and says as his chaps shall call *sweep* as long as they likes; and so they does now, and spiles all my reglar custom. I've got nine young kids to keep and ve shall all be ruined.

Mr White told him that his opponent (if allowed his boys to call *sweep*) was liable to a fine of 40s.

Caleb—Then I says as this, that the whole country will be completely ruined by this here hact of Parliament. I suppose as how a man may 'nt speak a civil word in the street but they'll fine him by hact of Parliament. I'll go into the City to-morrow and buy the hact, and if such be the case, I'm blowed if I don't, sell off my traps and bolt out of the country.

Caleb then made a low bow and walked out of the office, declaring that the country was ruined.

A NEW RULE FOR SUBTRACTION.—A labouring man purchased a cow of a farmer in the state of Maine, for thirty dollars, one half to be paid in cash, the other half in labor. One day while at work threshing in the farmer's barn, not knowing that any one was near him, he began to soliloquise in the following manner: take one from two leaves four; and three from two leaves five—That's the case, and I am afraid my master's cow never will be paid for. The farmer overhearing the soliloquy, stepped into the barn, and told the labourer if he would prove it to be the case, he would give him the cow, and pay him for what labour he had done. The labourer readily agreed to it, and began in the following manner:—I have now been married nearly four years, the first year my wife had a child—that's one from two and leaves three; the second year she had another—that's two from two and leaves four; the third year she had another—which is three from two and leaves five. Now I have five to support, and I fear I never shall be able to pay for the cow. The farmer immediately paid him for his labour and gave him his note for the cow.

A witness examined in Illinois court, concerning a horse trade, was asked by the counsel for the defendant how the plaintiff generally rode, "He generally rides a-straddle sir." "How does he ride in company?" "If he has a good horse he generally keeps up." "How does he ride when he is alone?" "Really sir I cannot say; for I was never in company with him when he rode by himself." "You may stand aside sir."

AN IRISH WEDDING.—A wedding recently took place in Tipperary, at which the guests amounted to about 200, all of whom, except three, were of the names of the married parties, to wit: Ryan and Foley. The tables groaned under 148 pounds of beef, 118 pounds of mutton, with the usual relays of geese, turkeys, ducks, chickens, hams, &c. There were eight pipers and five fiddlers who figured away on the light fantastic toe. Dancing was kept up till a late hour in the morning.

A RUNAWAY.—A banker in Paris, returning home some evenings ago, from a ball, missed three things,—his wife, his cashier, and the contents of his strong box. Having by some means ascertained that the fugitives were gone to Havre, he followed them and arrived at the hotel in which they had taken up their abode, where he learned they were to sail the next day for America. Making a confidant of the landlord, the banker went to the chamber in which the two culprits were. At the first summons, the recreant cashier opened the door—and throwing himself at the feet of his injured benefactor, acknowledged his criminality, and only supplicated mercy for his guilty companion who lay trembling in the bed he had just left.—"Don't be alarmed my worthy fellow," said the banker, "all I want is my money."—The whole of this was immediately given up. The banker having ascertained that nothing was kept back, turned to the delinquent and offered him notes to the amount of 10,000*l.* saying, this is for the service you have rendered me in ridding me of a vicious wife. You may set off with her to-morrow for New York on condition that you sign an acknowledgment that you have received the money for the expenses of the voyage of yourself and Madam —, to the U. S."—The paper was signed, the door was closed, and the banker having remained not much more than a quarter of an hour in Havre, set out on his road back to Paris.