



AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

New Series.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1835.

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

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

TERMS

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

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

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

Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

St. John's and Harbor Grace PACKET

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

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

PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, St. John's.
ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOR GRACE.

April 30.

BLANKS of every description For Sale at the office of this Paper.
Carbonear, Jan 1. 1835.

THE OLD SOLDIER.

I have often occasion to pass through a village on the St. Alban's road, at one end of which there is so tidy and convenient a public-house, that I always give my horse his bait there, if I happen to be travelling in my gig. I had frequently observed an old soldier, who having lost an eye, a leg, and an arm in the service of his country, had pretty well earned the privilege of idling away the rest of his life in a manner particularly congenial with the habits of one of his calling. He would sit on a bench, outside the door of this inn, with a pipe in his mouth, and a can of beer by his side; and thus he would pass all the fine months of the year. In winter he merely changed his seat. He was constant to his pipe and his can; he took both with him to the warm chimney corner; and thus he enjoyed his out pension. During the hour of baiting, I have often talked with this old man. He had served last in the early part of the war on the Peninsula. He was loquacious enough on other subjects; but if one questioned him concerning these last military services, he became on the instant morose and uncommunicative, and one could not but perceive that the topic was disagreeable and painful to him.

What most interested me about this man was his love for young children. He was generally surrounded by a parcel of curly-headed urchins; and often have I seen the mistress of the little inn consign her infant to the protection of his one arm, when by an arrival she has been called upon to attend to the business of the house. The old fellow never appeared so contented as when thus employed. His pipe was laid aside and his beer forgotten, and he would only think of amusing and caressing his charge, or of lulling it to sleep. The bigger children would cluster round him, clamour over him, empty his pipe, upset his can, take all sorts of liberties with him, yet never meet with a rebuke. At times, however he would appear lost in uneasy thought; gazing with earnestness upon the features of the sleeping infant, while tears would course each other down his cheeks.

As I drove one morning up to the door of the inn, and passed the bench on which the old soldier was, as usual sitting, with his little flock of children playing round him, one of them, a very young one, suddenly backed into the road, and in another moment would have been crushed; but the old man sprang forward; with a vigorous and wonderful effort he seized the child with his only arm, and threw it several feet out of the way of danger; he fell with the exertion and was among my horse's feet. In suddenly drawing up, I had unwittingly done my very worst by the poor fellow; for I had caused the animal to trample upon him, a second time, and a wheel had likewise passed over his body.

He was taken up insensible. We carried him to a bed, and after a little time he recovered his recollection. But he was so severely injured that we feared every moment would be his last.

The first words he uttered were, "The child! the child!" We assured him that the child was safe; but he would not believe us, and it became necessary to send into the village to search for the little creature, who had been hurried home with the others upon the confusion that the accident had occasioned. He continued to call for the child, and was in the greatest distress of mind we had found it and had taken it to him as he lay. His delight at seeing it alive and unhurt was intense; he wept, he laughed, he hugged it to his bosom, and it was not until he grew very faint and weary that he would suffer us to remove it.

A surgeon arrived, and pronounced that the poor man was so much hurt inwardly as well as outwardly, that nothing could be done to save him; and desired us merely to give him cordials or cooling drink, as he should appear to wish for either. He lingered for a few days.

I had been the cause, although innocently of the poor fellow's death: of course I took care that all was done that could alleviate

his sufferings; and as long as he lasted I went every day to pass a few hours by his bed-side. The rescued child too, was brought to him each day by his own desire. From the moment he had first ascertained that it was unhurt, he had been calm and contented. He knew he was lying, but he could part with life without regret; and the cloud which I had so often observed upon his weather-beaten countenance before the accident never after returned.

The day before he died, as I was watching alone by his side, he asked me for a cordial. Soon after he had swallowed it, he laid his hand upon my arm, and said,—"Sir, if you will not think it too much trouble to listen to an old man's talk, I think it will ease my mind to say a few words to you."

He was of course encouraged to proceed. "I die contented," he continued; "happier than I have for some years lived. I have had a load upon my heart which is not quite removed, but it is a great deal lightened. I have been the means under Providence of saving a young child's life. If I have strength to tell you what I wish sir, you will understand the joy that blessed thought has brought to my heart."

I gave him another cordial, and he spoke as follows:—

"It was a stirring time of the Duke of Wellington's wars, after the French had retreated through Portugal, and Badajos had fallen, and we had driven them fairly over the Spanish frontier, the light division was ordered on a few of their long leagues further to occupy a line of posts among the mountains which rise over the northern banks of the Guadiana. A few companies of one regiment advanced to occupy a village which the French had just abandoned."

"We had a brisk march over a scorching and rugged country, which had already been ransacked of all that could have supplied us with fresh provisions; it was many days since we had heard the creak of a commissary's wagon, and we had been on very short commons. There was no reason to expect much in the village we were now ordered to. The French who had just marched out, would of course, have helped themselves to whatever was portable, and must have previously pretty well drained the place. We made a search, however, judging that possibly, something might have been concealed from them by the peasants; and we actually soon discovered several houses where skins of wine had been secreted. A soldier sir, I take it, after hot service or fatigue, seldom thinks of much beyond the comfort of drinking to excess; and I freely own that our small party soon caused a sad scene of confusion."

"Every house and hovel was searched, and many a poor fellow who had contrived to hide his last skin of wine from his enemies, was obliged to abandon it to his allies. You might see the poor natives on all sides running away; some with a morsel of food; others with a skin of wine in their arms, and followed by the menaces and staggering steps of the weary and half-drunken soldiers."

"Vino! vino!" was the cry in every part of the village. An English soldier sir, may be for months together in a foreign land and have a pride in not knowing how to ask for anything but liquor. I was no better than the rest."

"Vino! quiero vino!" said I to a poor half-starved and ragged native, who was stealing off, and hiding something under his torn cloak;—"Vino! you beggarly rascal give me vino!" said I.

"Vino no tengo!" he cried, as he broke from my grasp, and ran quickly and fearfully away.

"I was not very drunk—I had not had above half my quantity—and I pursued him up a street. But he was the fletter; and I should have lost him had I not made a sudden turn, and come right upon him in a forsaken alley, where I suppose the poor thing dwelt. I seized him by the collar. He was small and spare, and he trembled under my gripe; but still he held his own, and only wrapped his cloak the closer round his property."

"Vino! quiero vino!" said I again: "give me vino!"

"Nada, nada tengo!" he repeated. "I had already drawn my bayonet—I am ashamed sir to say, that we used to do that to terrify the poor wretches, and make them sooner give us their liquor.—As I held him by the collar with one hand, I pointed the bayonet at his breast with the other, and I again cried 'Vino!'"

"Vino no tengo—pino, nino es!"—and he spoke the words with such a look of truth and earnestness, that had I not fancied I could trace through the folds of his cloak the very shape of a small white skin, I should have believed him.

"Lying rascal!" said I, "so you won't give me the liquor? then the dry earth shall drink it!" and I struck the point of the bayonet deep into that which he was still hugging to his breast.

"Oh sir! it was not wine that trickled down—it was blood, warm blood!—and a piteous wail went like a chill across my heart!—The poor Spaniard opened his cloak—he pointed to his wounded child—and his wild eye asked me plainer than words could have done,—'Monster! are you satisfied?'"

"I was sobered in a moment. I fell upon my knees beside the infant, and I tried to staunch the blood. Yes the poor fellow understood the truth: he saw and he accepted my anguish—and we joined our efforts to save the little victim—But oh it was too late!

"The little boy had fastened his small clammy hands round a finger of each of us. He looked at us alternately; and seemed to ask alike from from his father and his murderer, that help which it was beyond the power of one of earth to give. The changes in the poor child's countenance showed that it had few minutes to live. Sometimes it lay so still I thought the last pang was over; when a slight convulsion would agitate its frame and a momentary pressure of its little hands, would give the gasping father a short vain ray of hope."

"You may believe sir, that an old soldier who has been only able to keep his own life at the expense of an eye and two of his limbs—who has lingered out many a weary day in a camp hospital after a hot engagement—must have learnt to look on death without any unnecessary concern. I have sometimes wished for, it myself; and often have felt thankful when my poor wounded comrades have been released by it from pain. I have seen it too in other shapes. I have seen the death blow dealt, when its effects have been so instant that the brave heart's blood has been spilt, and the pulses have ceased to beat, while the streak of life and health was still fresh upon the cheek—when a smile has remained upon the lips of my brother soldier, even after he had fallen a corpse across my path. But oh! sir, what is all this compared with what I suffered as I watched life ebb slowly from the wound which I had myself so wantonly inflicted in the breast of a helpless innocent child!—it was by mistake, by accident. Oh yes! I know it, I know it well; and day and night I have striven to forget that hour. But it is of no use; the cruel recollection never leaves my mind—that piteous wail is ever in my ears!—the father's agony will follow me to the grave!"

POLITICAL PROPHECY.

If we were to prophesy that in the year 1930, a population of fifty millions, better fed, clad, and lodged than the English of our time, will cover these islands,—that Sussex and Huntingdonshire will be wealthier than the wealthiest parts of the West-Riding of Yorkshire now are;—that cultivation rich as that of a flower garden, will be carried up to the very tops of Ben Nevis, and Helvellyn,—that machines constructed on principles yet undiscovered, will be in every house,—that there will be no highways but rail-roads, no travelling but by steam,—that our debt, vast as it seems to us, will appear to our great grandchildren a trifling encumbrance which might easily be paid off in a year or two,—many people would think

us insane. We prophesy nothing; but this we say—If any person had told the parliament which met in perplexity and terror after the crash in 1720, that in 1830, the wealth of England would surpass their wildest dreams—that the annual revenue would equal the principal of that debt which they considered as an intolerable burden—that for one man of £10,000 then living, there would be five men of fifty thousand; that London would be twice as large, and twice as populous, and that nevertheless the mortality would have diminished one half what it then was,—that the post office would bring more into the exchequer than the excise and customs had brought in together under Charles II.—that stage-coaches would run from London to York in twenty-four hours—that men would sail without wind, and would be beginning to ride without horses—our ancestors would have given as much credit to the prediction as they gave to Gulliver's *Travels*. Yet the prediction would have been true; and that they would have perceived that it was not altogether absurd, if they had considered that the country was then raising every year a sum which would have purchased the fee-simple of the revenues of the Plantagenets—ten times what supported the government of Elizabeth—three times what, in the time of Oliver Cromwell, had been thought intolerably oppressive. To almost all men the state of things under which they have been used to live seems to be the necessary state of things. We have heard it said that five per cent is the natural interest of money, that twelve is the natural number of a jury, that forty shillings is the natural qualification of a county voter. Hence it is, that though in every age, every body knows that up to his own time progressive improvement has been taking place, nobody seems to reckon on any improvement during the next generation. We cannot absolutely prove that those are in error who tell us that society has reached a turning point—that we have seen our best days. But so said all who came before us, and with just as much apparent reason. "A million a-year will beggar us," said the patriots of 1640. "Two millions a-year will grind the country to powder," was the cry in 1660. "Six millions a-year, and a debt of fifty millions!" exclaimed Swift—"the high allies have been the ruin of us." "A hundred and forty millions of debt!" said Junius—"well may we say that we owe Lord Chatham more than we shall ever pay, if we owe him such a load as this." "Two hundred and forty millions of debt!" cried all the statesmen of 1783, in chorus—"what abilities, or what economy on the part of a minister, can save a country so burdened?"

(From the St. John's Public Ledger, February 20.)

In the House of Assembly on Wednesday Mr. CARSON brought forward his promised motion for a select committee to examine into certain papers connected with the administration of Justice in this Colony, with power to take evidence thereon. Upon entering the gallery we found the hon. gentleman complaining that he had been unable to obtain all the documents which had been prayed for—he had succeeded in getting some of them, but the most essential ones had been withheld, though he did not believe they were in existence. He thought he had succeeded in showing that the public functionaries of the Island had not performed their duty. It was the duty of the Governor upon the first Monday in every year to swear in a High Sheriff, and it was the duty of the High Sheriff so to be sworn in, before he proceeded upon the business of his office. It was also the duty of the Judges to ascertain that such oath had been taken, which they had neglected to. The Charter which had been granted by his most gracious Majesty had been violated, and that part of it which related to the promulgation of the rules and orders of the Courts had been altogether set aside. It expressly says:—

"And we do hereby, in exercise and in pursuance of the power in us by the said Act of Parliament in that behalf vested, authorize and empower the said Supreme Court of Newfoundland, under such limitations as are hereinafter mentioned, to make and prescribe such rules and orders as may be expedient touching and concerning the forms and manner of proceeding in the said Supreme Court and Circuit Courts respectively, and the practice and pleadings upon all indictments, informations, actions, suits, and other matters to be therein brought, and touching and concerning the appointment of commissioners to take bail and examine witnesses; the taking and examination of witnesses, *de bene esse*, and allowing the same as evidence; the granting of probates of wills and letters of administration; the proceedings of the sheriff and his deputies, and other ministerial officers; the summoning of assessors, for the trial of crimes and misdemeanors in the said Circuit Courts; the process of the said Courts, and the mode of executing the same; the empanelling of juries; the admission of barristers, attorneys, and solicitors; the fees, poundage, or

perquisites, to be lawfully demanded by any officer, attorney, or solicitor, in the said Courts respectively; and all other matters and things whatsoever, touching the practice of the said Courts, as may be necessary for the proper conduct of business therein."

And now, said the hon. gentleman, comes the gist of the business—

"And such rules and orders from time to time to alter, amend, or revoke, as may be requisite. Provided always that no such rules or orders be in any way wise repugnant to the said Act of Parliament or this Charter. Provided further, that all such rules and orders be promulgated in the most public and authentic manner in our said colony for three calendar months, at least, before the same shall operate and take effect, and that the same be, by the first convenient opportunity, transmitted through the Governor or Acting Governor of our said Colony, to us, our heirs and successors, for the signification of our or their displeasure, respecting the allowance or disallowance thereof."

It must be in the recollection of many that when the Supreme Court was opened, in 1826, although there was a great pressure of business, the Judges of that day would not enter upon it until the rules and orders had been promulgated three months agreeably to the Charter; and as a proof that the Judges could not dispense with such promulgation, at their pleasure, it would be remembered that His Majesty had refused to sanction two of the rules made on that occasion. At that period there were no complaints against the Grand, Special, or Petit Juries; they were empanelled from a rotation list and then selected by ballot—a mode which was quite fair and which wrought well. On December 1833, a new order of things took place. On that day new Judges were sworn in.—There was a new Chief Justice and one Assistant Judge, who rescinded the rules and orders previously acted upon, and introduced a new state of things. There was at that time a great number of criminals, and common sense—common decency ought to have taught them that they ought not to proceed upon a new system, but to act upon the old one. But it was done to serve an aspiring man who chose to do as he pleased—who had made a new set of rules and acted upon them, on the day on which he was sworn in. He (Mr. Carson) was in the Court-house on that day, and observed that there was a Jury of boys whom he had a right to suspect were culled, and culled for an improper motive.—It was a serious charge which he now brought before the House—such as had never been brought before the House of Commons. He charged the Governor with appointing a Sheriff without requiring the necessary oath; and he charged the Bench with having violated the Laws and the Charter. He regretted not having obtained all the papers called for, but to supply the deficiency he would investigate those which he had, with power to examine witnesses. He could not get any document to show that a Sheriff had been sworn in on the 1st January 1834. He thought it must appear to every one that he had made out an excellent case, and therefore he would move that copies of the papers prayed for on the 19th January be laid before a select committee who should have leave to examine evidence.

Mr. KENT in seconding the important resolution was never so deeply impressed before with his inability to do justice to the principle sought by his learned friend in support of the motion now before the House. He felt in full force the crying injustice, the daring assumption of power by a high functionary, which had produced the resolution. With this impression his own inability rested more strongly on his mind, because he could not make so deep an impression on the House as the subject deserved. His learned friend had advanced such cogent reasons that no one could dispute the propriety of appointing a committee. He had asserted that the Charter had been violated in all its primitive parts—that so important a functionary as the Sheriff had been illegally appointed—that there was no such functionary in the Island, and that the individual who assumes it, does so unjustly and unconstitutionally. It had been shown that the rules of Court had been, contrary to the provisions of the Charter, changed. He (Mr. Kent) dared to say that his hon. and learned friend would be told that he was wasting the time of the House and not adopting the proper mode for investigating the matter; but he had many precedents to guide him—that of O'Connell, who, nine months ago moved in the House of Commons for the investigation of the conduct of a Judge for making a political speech on the bench—that was a precedent. But what do the Royal Instructions say?—that no change was to be made in the existing Judicature Act, without the sanction of that Legislature. The Legislature had the power to make any alterations, but it had made none, and what his hon. friend had said was that changes had been made in the Constitution of the Courts, and that the House could not refuse a committee to report on the papers already introduced. If the House does not exercise its privilege, it would be of no use for hon. members to waste their time there in making Acts of Parliament which may be changed

by others at pleasure. The Judiciary system went upon Imperial Acts of Parliament which are still in existence, the original rules and orders under it are also in existence still, and every act which had been performed in the late Courts had been illegal. Men had expiated their lives under the sanction of illegal rules; and in his (the hon. John Kent's) opinion every one concerned in promoting the expiation of those lives had been guilty of murder, and if the friends of those men who had suffered, had sufficient means to carry their complaints to the other side of the water, it would require an exercise of that attribute of mercy which resides in the Sovereign to save the Chief Justice of Newfoundland from expiating his life on the scaffold (!)

Mr. ROW had hoped that the gentleman who introduced the resolution would have made out some strong case, as he had promised to do, upon which the House might support the resolution now before it, and that he would not have introduced it for the purpose of criminating certain individuals without strong grounds upon which to proceed. But he did not perceive that the hon. gentleman had made out any case to require that the documents should be submitted to a committee. The hon. gentleman had brought forward nothing but vain declamation about the Royal Charter, which was as familiar to every one as household gods.—But the motion had a two-fold object—it was to criminate the sheriff and the Judges of the Supreme Court; and to have made out his case, the hon. gentleman should have pointed out something in those documents upon which the House might grant a committee, for it was not to be forgotten that the object was, (as the hon. mover and seconder had declared,) to attack certain individuals holding very high rank in the colony—to bring them to justice. The hon. gentleman had read some letter, or part of a letter, from him, (Mr. Row) knew not whom, nor scarcely what about—and from that the House was called upon to grant a committee. With respect to the appointment of the sheriff, it may, or it may not be as the hon. gentleman had stated; but the appointment was in the power of the Crown, and the Governor might, if he pleased, elect the same individual every year. The Charter was issued by His Majesty, and certainly it was a duty to act upon it; but when it was said that the appointment was contrary to the Charter, he required that fact to be shown;—and then if there had been even a deficiency in the form, how would that vitiate the office? It rests upon the hon. gentleman's own assertion that the appointment of the Sheriff had not been done as it ought, and therefore he would not send the papers to a select committee. It had been stated that the Governor, the sheriff, the judges, and the magistrates and even the House, had not done their duty. But he should like to know in what the House had not done its duty. It had been stated that it was necessary to bring the criminals to justice—that is, the Governor, the sheriff, the judges, the magistrates, and even the House itself, to justice. He, (Mr. Row) did not know how the House was going to bring the Governor to justice. Then it was said that the sheriff ought to have sworn in the constables: but that was not the sheriff's duty. He had no objection for the House to investigate the matter, but he did not think it necessary to appoint a select committee; for the object was to find out some means to bring a criminal accusation against some individuals and would it be proper for the House to grant a committee for such a purpose? He thought not, because the effect would be to prejudice those individuals, and if complaints were to be made against public characters, it was proper that they should have a fair trial as well as others. If there were anything in the documents to found a specific motion upon, he had no objection to entertain it; but he could not approve the present proceedings. With respect to the rules of Court, there had been as much light thrown upon that subject, as there had been upon the office of sheriff. It had been stated that the rules had been altered by certain judges before they were sworn into office; but the hon. mover had not shown that, although the documents which the hon. gentleman had in his hands, and which he had doubtless pored over and over again, would probably show it. An assertion has also been made that a certain Jury or Juries which had been before the Court had been culled, and that there were boys in it, and the hon. gentleman had said that he had a right to say so. Now, if that statement was untrue, the hon. gentleman had not a right to say so; he had no right to come to the House and through out criminatory matter against individuals who had not the means of defending themselves, and of saying in contradiction that he had no right to say so. A great deal had been said about the panel of Jurors, at the commencement of the Supreme Court under the Charter. Those rules required a panel of 18 Jurors every day. A year after the passing of the Judicature Act, there was enacted the 6th Geo. 4th, regulating the empanelling of Juries, and the Jury system was then regularly defined, and required that the panel should consist of 48 Jurors, out of which

12 were to be sworn, and it was known, or if not it ought to be known, that criminals on trial for their lives had a right to challenge 20 Jurors; and how was it possible to challenge 20 out of 18? In 1833, there was a number of criminals to be tried for their lives, and would not have been possible to try them under the former system if they had exercised their right of challenge.—there was one prisoner charged with petty treason who had a right to challenge 35, and that would have been impossible if there were less than 48. The prisoner then had the benefit of a choice of 48 instead of 18—and this instead of being considered an act of mercy, was charged as a crime! No man could by an arbitrary rule of the Court be divested of his right of peremptory challenge of 20, and the woman for petty treason could not be divested of her right to challenge 35. Well! the law of England was resorted to, and the prisoners were tried by that law which required the panel of 48. The prisoners had the benefit of their right to challenge, and the public had the benefit of bringing them to trial. At the close of the hon. gentleman's speech he stated that he could not bring a direct charge against the House, and therefore he wanted a select committee. But what was it that he meant?—was it that the select committee might bring a charge against the House itself? The motive seemed to be to cast an odium upon certain individuals, but he (Mr. Row) did not see any grounds for imposing that task upon a select committee. Since the hon. gentleman could make no distinct motion in the House, he would propose the appointment of such committee.

Mr. BROWN would support the motion for the purpose of clearing the individuals referred to, or of condemning them. There ought to be no suspicion of impurity in the fountain of justice; and he thought from the state of excitement, which pervaded the public mind upon this subject, nothing but an investigation could set the matter at rest. The Attorney General might be examined, and if he thought the charges groundless, the committee would perhaps, take that opinion.

Mr. PACK thought the Charter had been violated and rendered a dead letter. He would support the motion for a select committee.

Mr. CARSON offered a few observations in reply, when the question was put, and the House divided,—for the motion, 4; against it 6. The motion was consequently lost.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

We have inserted elsewhere the official tables of the revenue for the quarter ended last night. As compared with the preceding financial year, that just concluded shows, by these returns, an increase of income to the amount of £107,931, but a falling off, upon a contrast of the two corresponding quarters of a sum of £297,694. The Customs and Stamps alone display any improvement upon the whole year, all the other sources of public income a defalcation upon both the periods. Under the head of Customs the dissimilarity of amount from that received during the year ended January 1834, appears enormous, being little short of two millions, while the defalcation in the Excise receipts, upon a comparison of the same periods, is also striking. But this difference is one of form more than substance, and arises from the new arrangement of accounting under one head for duties which used to be credited under another. The apparent advantage in the last year over the preceding one in the Customs is £1,989,707, and upon the quarter £714,434 whilst the defalcation in the Excise is for the two periods—upon the one £1,674,907 and £780,224 respectively. The Stamp duties have proved more productive upon the year by £83,548 but falling off upon the quarter to the amount of £10,650. The Assessed Taxes already show a falling off upon the year and quarter, the first to the amount of £341,444 and the latter to £175,581. The returns for the Post Office prove deficient on the year in the sum of £25,000 and ought upon the quarter to show a deficit of £1000 though such a result does not appear upon the tables, which is a slight error. Certainly upon a comparison of the receipts of the quarters ending January 5, 1834, and January 5, 1835, £324,000 and £323,000 respectively, the £1000 difference ought to have been carried to the account of decrease of the quarter. The accounts, however, are necessarily made up in haste at the latest moment, and therefore allowance must be made for them. The "miscellaneous" have increased upon the year to the amount of £11,401 but fallen off in an inconsiderable amount on the quarter.—There is in this quarter a trifling increase in the charges upon the Consolidated Fund.—The sum wanted for the service of the quarter, to be raised by Exchequer Bills, is estimated at £5,304,809.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

We have received the entire of the Paris Morning Papers of Monday, and the *Gazette de France*, *Messenger*, and the *Journal de Paris* dated yesterday, together with let.

ters from several of our foreign Correspondents.

The journals thus received are filled with details and speculations respecting the elections going on in this country, and with notices of the Message of the President of the United States of America to Congress. The latter subject had, our Correspondent repeats, caused the Cabinet of the Tuilleries very great uneasiness.

Its language was deemed too strong to be passed over in silence, yet the distance that separates the PRESIDENT and the KING of the French, and the character of General JACKSON, preclude the possibility of his being practised on and won over by King LOUIS PHILIP, so that to avoid hostilities (to pay the money is out of the question), would, it was feared, prove a matter of extreme difficulty. It was supposed, however, that Government would parry every attempt that might be made to bring the subject under discussion in the Chambers until the resolution of Congress in the matter should have become known.

Rabberies and assassinations had become so frequent in Paris, that the police found it necessary to take notice of those acts, and to prevent in some degree their recurrence, ordered a general *batin* on Friday night, which was attended with success. Four hundred robbers were arrested in the course of the night.

Sydney Papers were yesterday received at Lloyd's to the 24th July. Six armed bush-rangers had been captured. At Van Dieman's Land wheat continued very scarce, and had reached the enormous price of fifteen shillings per bushel. The monopolists however, still held back the grain they had, in the expectation that it would reach twenty shillings. Large supplies were expected, vessels having been despatched to South America, to the Cape of Good Hope, and to other places for wheat. A new Coal-mine had been opened at Port Arthur, and was very productive. Government had purchased a considerable quantity of coal from the new adventure.

Mr Madden, in his travels in Turkey, Egypt, Nubia, and Palestine says:—"In all my travels I could only meet one woman who could read and write, and that was in Damietta; she was a Levantine christian, and her peculiar talent was looked upon as something superhuman."

Mr G. R. Robinson and Mr Bayly (a conservative) have been returned for Worcester (city).—Col. Davies (one of the old members, and a reformer) being thrown out.

Great rejoicings had taken place in Lisbon, on the occasion of the arrival there of the Duke of Leuchtenberg, the husband of the young Queen of Portugal, whose marriage by proxy took place it will be remembered, some time since.

TEMPERANCE SHIPS.—A meeting of the officers of the various Marine Insurance Companies of this city was convened together yesterday, to take into consideration the propriety of making a difference between those vessels which have ardent spirits on board and those which have not. Mr. Delevan, Secretary, of the New York State Temperance Society, made various statements of facts illustrative of the increased hazards of navigation from the use of spirituous liquors, and it was resolved *unanimously*, that on all policies hereafter issued on all vessels and outfits, five per cent of the whole amount of premium shall be returned, upon evidence being produced that spirituous liquors were not used by the ship's company during the voyage.—*New York Paper*, Oct. 8.

THE WEATHER.—As the weather to say the least, is comfortably cool, it may not be amiss to record the degrees of cold in different parts so far as they have come to hand. On Saturday last at Portland Me, and Salem Mass, the Mercury stood at 3 degrees below zero.

On Sunday at Boston, it stood at 15 deg. below zero.

At Worcester it stood at 19 degrees below zero.

At Portsmouth, N.H. it stood at 20 deg. below zero.

At Zaco Me, 28 deg. below zero.

At New Haven, on Monday morning—it stood 23 degrees below zero. The harbour was frozen over.

At Hartford, it stood at 27 degrees below zero.

At Norwich, 24 below zero.

At Goshen, N.Y. 32 below zero.

At Philadelphia, 3 above zero.

At Washington, D. C. it stood at 13 deg. below zero.

At Oswego, N.Y. it stood at 32 below zero.—*N Y Sun*, Jan 14.

FRENCH NAVY.—The vessels which composed the fleet in the month of April, 1833, were,

33 ships of the line, of which, 8 are three deckers.

38 frigates, of which 13 are of the first class.

19 corvettes, of from 20 to 32 guns.

10 do. of 18 guns.

32 brigs, of 16, 18 and 20 guns.

3 schooners of 12 guns.

20 steam vessels of 6 guns each.

There are building more over, 24 ships of the line, of which three are of the first class.

26 frigates.

3 steam vessels.

The hon. Edward Everett has made purchase of the North American Review, and will conduct it after the April number.

Mr Vandenhoff is described as delighting the gods with his vehemence, the pit with his entrances, and the boxes with his exits.

Advices from Trinidad de Cuba, to the beginning of November, state that although the Cholera had subsided there, yet its effects had been most fatal. The number of victims having been from forty-eight to fifty-one weekly, out of a population of ten thousand persons.

Since the commencement of the TRIBUNE, Paris paper, it has sustained ninety-five prosecutions, involving damages to the amount of 125,800 francs, and twenty-seven years imprisonment, apportioned between six editors.

A Mr Alwedson is about publishing a most interesting narrative of a "Residence in the United States of America."

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1835.

We have, with a good deal of surprise been informed, that both Houses of our Colonial Parliament have passed a Bill, for preventing persons from using caplin as manure for the land.

The taking of caplin for such a purpose, involves a question of the most vital importance to the future prospects, and the future prosperity of the people of this country. It is a question to be decided between Fishery and Agriculture; and the point at issue is whether a certain, and definite, and substantial return for the application of a common right, such as that of taking caplin for any purpose whatever; not to be forcibly taken away by law, before it were substantially proved, as far as the subject is capable of proof, that such taking away would produce a more beneficial return for the labour of the people, and for the substantial prosperity of the Colony.

We have not yet, as it regards this question, come to a satisfactory conclusion.—But we cannot but deprecate the manner in which such laws are brought into, and hurried through our Colonial Parliament. To the greater part of the inhabitants of this Bay, it was wholly unknown that such a law had been petitioned for; if it had been known, numerous counter-petitions would have been gotten up; indeed some counter-petitions were carried about for signatures, and were stopped in consequence of the arrival of information that the Bill had passed both Houses of the Legislature. We expect, however, that his Excellency will, before he gives his sanction to the Bill, give the people time to petition against it, if they should think it necessary to do so. Nothing can be more contemptible, than laws, that are, either from their inexpediency, or their uselessness, or their being opposed to the real interests of the people, never carried into operation. Such laws are neither feared nor respected, and the makers of them are looked upon as worse than useless. We will give the reason of our opinion as far as Carbonear is concerned, and why we think that all the concentrated police of this Island could not hinder the people of this place, from taking the caplin for manure, whenever they have an opportunity of taking them by their landing on the beaches.

Nearly half the food of the labouring people is raised from the land. Nearly all the adult male part of the population, go in the summer season on the Labrador fisheries, leaving, in the greater part of instances, their families behind them, to take care of their gardens and provide manure for the ensuing year. The cultivated land, being nearly all applied to the purpose of raising potatoes, leaves very little means for the keeping of cattle, so as to get manure by their means. Women and children are not able to go in boats for the purpose of getting kelp for manure. The caplin come in on the beaches in immense shoals within reach of the families of the absent fishermen, and

are found to be, when mixed with the black bog-turf the best compost that can be made in this country, for producing a large crop of potatoes; at least the best and cheapest that can be procured by poor people who have no means of keeping cattle. By pretty good calculations, there are more potatoes produced in this Bay from the land, than could be brought to it by all the foreign vessels that come here, provided they were to be constantly employed bringing nothing but potatoes: indeed they form two, out of the three daily meals of the labouring population. It cannot be proved by any sort of substantial evidence, that the taking of caplin for the purposes of manure, has injured the fishery; if so, the taking of them in unnecessary quantities for the purpose of baiting the cod fish would also be injurious, and they thrown into the sea in that way, tons of them every year. Indeed if the caplin uselessly destroyed by bait skiff during the time that the fishery has been carried on in this Island, had been properly applied to the soil, this country, would, by this time, have been capable of producing food enough for her inhabitants. Laws made for the purpose of encouraging the labour and industry of one set of men, and discouraging the labour and industry of another set of men are always produced by a monopoly, and are always injurious to the general interests of the country in which they operate. Whales lessen the quantity of the caplin bait, by eating it for their support. Men also lessen the quantity in producing other food for themselves. There appears to be more caplin left, than the cod fish can possibly consume; but neither men nor whales have any right of consuming the cod's provisions; therefore make a law that neither men nor whales shall take the caplin either for food, or for the producing of food; but the law in its application to whales or men, must operate alike; both are striving to fulfil the primary instinct implanted in their nature, that of self preservation.

We have heard some of the old fishermen say that it looked "unnatural" to see live caplin skipping about in the "tatie" gardens, it must be so indeed to them "whose home is on the ocean's deep," be very much like "a fish out of water;" but notwithstanding all that, the caplin make a very efficient manure for the "taties," and the "taties" form a large portion of the people's food.

DIED.—Yesterday morning, universally regretted, after a short but severe illness, borne with christian fortitude and resignation, WILLIAM JAFFRAY HERVEY, Esq., of the House of Messrs. Robinson, Brooking Garland and Co., aged 33 years.—The deceased was a man of pleasing and gentlemanly manners, a sincere friend, and a liberal patron of every Society, instituted for the benefit and support of the poor.—*Public Ledger*, Feb. 24

Shipping Intelligence

ST. JOHN'S.

CLEARED.

February 16.—Brigantine Elizabeth, Cockram, Liverpool, fish, hides, oil, blubber, and sundries.

17—Brig Borealis, Brown, Oporto, dry cod fish.

NOTICE.

WE intend to Publish shortly, a Poem entitled "A Cottage Warming by Warm Bloods, or the Friendly Meeting at M—t D—t."

The Author, Mr. JAMES SHARP, has to boast of being a native of the same country as Ramsay, Burns, and Hogg, and has evidently sipped at the same poetic fountain as his distinguished and illustrious countrymen. Subscriptions for the work will be received at our Office. Those Persons who do not subscribe for it previous to publication, will have to pay double the price for it. We expect that the price to Subscribers will be ONE SHILLING, and to other purchasers TWO SHILLINGS. We give a specimen of the style.

"The night was calm, the snow was deep,
In many a wreath was driven;
The blustering winds were lulled to sleep;
The stars shone bright from Heaven:
But nature's face nor nature's form,
Can lull the soul to rest;
Each bosom feels the dreadful storm,
That rises in the breast."
Carbonear, Feb. 25, 1835.

Notices

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Wershiptul the Bench of Magistrates of the Northern District, SURVEYOR OF LUMBER for the division of Carbonear and Western Bay, agreeable to the Act 4th of William IV., chap. 9th sect. 12th, hereby gives Notice that all Persons Selling or Purchasing Tuh Timber, Plank, Board, Shingles, and other Lumber, which may hereafter be Imported into Newfoundland for Sale, or being the Produce of this Colony, shall, previous to the delivery thereof, apply to him to Survey the same, otherwise they will incur the penalty provided by the above Act.

LORENZO MOORE,
SURVEYOR.

Carbonear, Feb. 25, 1835.

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CONCEPTION BAY opens, for the admission of Vessels belonging to Conception Bay, on the 6th of MARCH next.

ALL Persons intending to have their Vessels Insured by this Society, are requested to send to me, before the First day of March next, in writing; the names of such Vessels, their age, and tonnage; the names of the Masters, and the Owners valuation of the Vessels in Currency, or the sum for which they would wish to have them Insured.

THOMAS NEWELL,
Secretary.

Carbonear, Feb. 11, 1835.

THE EXPRESS PACKET-MAN will continue, as usual to go round the BAY during the Winter months.

Rates of Postage—Single letters 1s
Double do. 2s
And Packages in proportion.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,
AGENT HARBOR GRACE.
PERCHARD & BOAG,
AGENTS, ST JOHN'S

Harbor Grace, February 13, 1835.

KELLYGREWS PACKET.

JAMES HODGE
OF KELLYGREWS,

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

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

Terms of Passage:—

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

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

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

Kellygrews,
January 14, 1835.

Notice to Creditors.

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

JOHN ELSON,
Carbonear.
JAMES LOW
By his Attorney
JAMES HIPPLISLEY,
At Harbor Grace.

Carbonear, Jan. 21, 1835.

BLANKS of every description For Sale at the office of this Paper.
Carbonear, Jan 1. 1835.

A DREAM OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

"Another scene where happiness is sought!
A festive chamber with its golden hues,
Its dream-like sounds, and languishing de-
lights."

R. MONTGOMERY.

I stood in the light of the festive hall,
Gorgeously wrought was its pictured hall;
And the strings of the lute replied in song,
To the heart-breathed lays of the vocal
thrang.

Oh! rich were the odours that floated there,
O'er the swan-like neck and the bosom fair;
And, close, were mingled with sparkling
pearls.

On the marble brow, and the cluster'd curls,
I stood in that hall, and my lips were mute,
And my spirit entranced with the elfin-lute;
And the eyes that looked on me seemed
fraught with love,
As the stars that make Night more divine
above.

A sorrowful thought o'er my spirit came,
Like thunder-clouds kindling with gloom
and flame;

For I knew that those forms in the dust
would lie,

And no passionate lips to their songs reply—
But the music recalled me, the hall glow'd
with light,

And burst like a vision of heaven on my
sight;
'Oh! thus,' I exclaimed, "will dark feel-
ings depart,
When the sunshine of beauty descends on
the heart!"

THE PAST.

It comes o'er the heart like an echo bland,
Or a gentle voice from Fairy land,
On balmy breezes borne to the strand,
Of memory's sea.

It tells of the joys that our childhood knew,
Of hopes that were bright as the rainbow's
hue,
Of the tears that were pure as morning dew
On the vernal tree.

It speaks of the hours of earliest love,
Of the sylvan glen and the summer grove,
Through which our footsteps oft would
rove,

In the by-gone days,

Of the longing glance of THAT azure eye,
Of the cheek that was dashed with the rose's
dye,

Of the smile that was soft as orient sky
When the sun-beam plays.

And oh it is sweet as the night comes on,
When the heart is dreary, sad, and lone,
To muse on the friends that are past and
gone,

To come, oh never!

And to think they love in the memory
bright,

As forms that are clad in the hues of light,
And will not depart till the stilly night
Be set for ever!

THE ALEHOUSE PARTY.

A Chapter from an unpublished Novel, by
the Authors of the "Odd Volume,"
"Tales and Legends," &c.

"The night drove on with clang and clatter:
And aye the ale was growing better."

BURNE.

On the evening of that day which saw
Mrs. Wallace enter Park a bride, Robin
Kinniburgh and a number of his cronies met
at the village alehouse to celebrate the hap-
py event. Every chair, stool, and bench,
being occupied, Robin and his ghum, Tam-
my Tacket, took possession of the top of the
meal gurnel; and, as they were elevated
somewhat above the company, they appeared
like two rival provosts, looking down on
their surrounding bailies.

"It's a gude thing," said Tammy, "that
the wives and weans are kept out the night;
folk get enough o' them at hame."

"I wonder," said Jamie Wilson, "what's
become o' Andrew Gilmour."

"Hae ye no heard," said Robin, "that
his wife died yesterday?"

"Is she dead?" exclaimed Tammy Tack-
et: "faith," continued he, giving Robin a
jog with his elbow, "I think a man might
hae waur furniture in his house than a dead
wife."

"That's a truth," replied Jamie Wilson,
"as mony an honest man kens to his cost.—
But send round the pint stoup, and let us
hae a health to the laird and the ledgy, and
mony happy years to them and theirs."
When the applause attending this toast

had subsided, Robin was universally called
on for a song.

"I hae the host," answered Robin
"that's aye what the leddies say when they
are asked to sing."

"Deil a host is about you," cried Wattie
Shuttle: "come awa' wi' a sang without
wair ado."

"Weel," replied Robin, "what maun be,
maun be; so I'll gie ye a sang, that was
made by a laddie that lived east-awa; he
was aye daundering, poor chiel, among the
broonie knowes, and mony's the time I hae
seen him lying at the side o' the wimpling
burn, writing on ony bit paper he could get
hand o'. After he was dead, this bit sang
was found in his pocket, and his puir mot-
ther gied it to me, as a kind o' keepsake;
and now I'll let you hear it.—I sing it to the
tune o' 'I hae laid a herrin' in saut.'"

SONG.

It's I'm a sweet lassie, without e'er a fault;
She ilka ane tell's me,—sae, it maun be true;
To his hill, my auld fither has plenty o' saut,
And that brings the lads in gowpens to woo.
There's Saunders M'Latchie, wha bides at the Mill,
He wants a wee wife, to bake and to brew;
But Saunders, for me, at the Mill may stay still,
For his first wife was pushioned, if what they say's
true.

"It's your turn now to sing, Tammy,"
said Robin, "although I dinna ken that ye
are very gude at it."

"Me sing!" cried Tammy, "I canna even
sing a psalm, for less a sang; but if ye like,
I'll tell you a story."

"Come awa' then, a story is next best,
but haud a' your tongues there, ye chieles,"
cried Robin, giving the wink to his cronies
"we a ken Tammy is unco gude at telling a
story, mair especially if it be about him-
sell."

"Aweel," said Tammy, clearing his
throat, "I'll tell you what happened to me
when I was ance in Embro. I fancy ye a
ken the Calton hill?"

"Whatna daftlike question is that, when
ye ken very weel we hae a' been in Embro
as weel as yoursell?"

"Weel then," began Tammy, "I was
coming ower the hill—"

"What hill?" asked Jamie Wilson.
"Corstorphine hill?" exclaimed
Tammy; "did ye no hear me say the Calton
hill at the first, which, ye ken, is thought
there the principal hill?"

"What's that ye're saying about Principal
Hill?" asked Robin; "I kent him weel ance
in a day."

"Now, Tammy," cried Willie Walkin-
shaw, "can ye no gang on wi' your story,
without a' this balwairing and nonsense
about coming ower ane o' our Professors;
my faith, it's no an easy matter to come
ower some o' them."

"Very weel," said Tammy, a little angrily
"I'll say nae mair about it, but just drap
the hill."

"Whare, whare?" cried several voices at
once.

"I'm thinking," said Robin, drily,
"some o' the Embro' folk would be muckle
obliged to ye if ye would drap it in the Nor'
Loch."

"Ye're a set o' gomerils!" exclaimed
Tammy, in great wrath, "I meant naething
o' the sort; but only that I would gie ower
speaking about it."

"So we're no to hae the story after a',"
said Matthew Henderson.

"Yes," said Tammy, "I'm quite agree-
able to tell't, if ye will only sit still and
haud your tongues.—Aweel, I was coming
ower the hill ae night—"

"Odsake Tammy," cried Robin, "will
ye ne'er get ower that hill? ye hae tell't us
that ten times already; gang on, man, wi'
the story."

"Then, to make a lang story short, as I
was coming ower the hill, ae night about ten
o'clock at night, I fell in—"

"Fell in!" cried Matthew Henderson,
"whare? was't a hole, or a well?"

"I fell in," replied Tammy, "wi' a
man—"

"Fell in wi' a man!" said Willie Walkin-
shaw; "weel, as there were twa o'ye, ye
could help ane anither out."

"Na, na," roared Tammy, "I dinna
mean that at a'; I just came up wi' him—"

"I doubt, Tammy," cried Robin, giving
a sly wink to his cronies, "if ye gaed up the
Calton hill wi' a man at ten o'clock at night,
I'm thinking ye'll hae been boozing some
gate or ither wi' him afore that."

"Me boozing?" cried Tammy; "I ne'er
saw the man's face afore or since; unless it
was in the police office the next day."

"Now, Tammy Tacket," said Robin,
gravely, "just tak' a frien's advice, and gie
ower sic splores; they're no creditable to a
decent married man like ye; and dinna be
bleezing and bragging about being in the
police office; for it stands to reason ye
wouldna be there for ony gude."

"Deil tak' me," cried Tammy, jumping
up on the meal gurnel, and brandishing the
pint stoup, "if I dinna fling this at the head
o' the first man wha says a word afore I
be done wi' my story:—And as I said before,
I fell in—"

Poor Tammy was not at all prepared for
his words being so soon verified, for, in his

eagerness to enforce attention, he stamped
violently with his hobnailed shoe on the gir-
nel, which giving way with a loud crash,
Tammy suddenly disappeared from the view
of the astonished party. Robin, who had
barely escaped from the falling ruins, was
still laughing with all his might, when Mrs.
Scoreup burst in upon them, saying, "What
the sorrow is a' this stramash about?"—but
seeing a pale and ghastly figure rearing itself
from the heart of her meal gurnel, she eja-
culated, "Gude preserve us!" and, retreat-
ing a few steps, seized the broth ladle, and
prepared to stand on the defensive.

At this moment Grizzly Tacket made her
appearance at the open door, saying, "Is
blethering Tam here?"

"Help me out, Robin, man," cried Tam-
my.

"Help you out!" said Grizzly; "what
the sorrow took ye in there, ye drucken ne'er
do well?"

"Dinna abuse your gudeman, wife," said
Jamie Wilson.

"Gudeman!" retorted Grizzly; "troth
there's few o'ye deserve the name; and as
for that idle loon, I ken he'll no work a
stroke the morn, though wife and weans
should want baith milk and meal."

"Odsake, wife," cried Robin, "if ye
shake Tammy weel, he'll keep ye a' in par-
ritch for a week."

"She'll shake him," cried the angry Mrs.
Scoreup; "cocks are free o' horse's corn;
I'll shake him," making, as she spoke, to-
wards the unfortunate half-choked Tammy.

"Will ye faith?" screamed Grizzly, put-
ting her arms akiubo; "will you offer to
lay a hand on my gudeman, and me standing
here? Come out this minute, ye Jonadub,
and come hame to your ain house."

"No ae fit shall her stir frae this," cried
Mrs. Scoreup, slapping to the door, "till I
see wha is to pay me for the spoiling o' my
gude new gurnel, for by the meal that's
wasted."

"New gurnel!" exclaimed Grizzly, with a
provoking sneer, "it's about as auld as
yoursell, and as little worth."

"Ye il-tongued ruddy!" cried Mrs.
Scoreup, giving the ladle a most portentous
flourish.

"Whist, whist, gudewife," said Robin,
"say nae mair about it, we'll mak' it up
among us; and now, Grizzly, tak' Tammy
awa hame."

"It's no right in you, Robin," said Grizzly,
"to be filling Tammy fou, and keeping de-
cent folks out o' their beds till this time o'
night."

"It's a' Tammy's fault," replied Robin;
"for ye ken as well as me, that when ance
he begins to tell a story, there's nae such
thing as stopping him; he has been blether-
ing about the Calton hill at nae allowance."

The last words seemed to strike on Tam-
my's ear; who hiccuped out, "As I came
ower the Calton hill—"

"Will naeboddy stap a peat in that man's
hause!" exclaimed Matthew Henderson;
"for ony sake, honest man, tak' him awa, or
we'll be kept on the Calton hill the whole
night."

"Tak' haud o' me, Tammy," said Robin;
"I'll gang hame wi' ye."

"I can gang myself," said Tammy, giving
Robin a shove, and staggering towards the
door.

"Gang yourself!" cried Grizzly, as she
followed her helpmate; "ye dinna look very
like it;" and thus the party broke up;

And each went aff their separate way,
Resolved to meet anither day.

BREVITIES.

Poverty will often lead to great intellectu-
al pursuits; but the resources of fortune
will frequently suppress the most cogent
ideas.

Never subdue a feeling arising from princi-
ple! for the mockery of conscience
will contend against the hostile powers of a
nation.

Never wantonly offend any man however
feeble his situation; you know not how
soon his personal interest may be accepta-
ble.

In choosing a wife, a good disposition will
be found the most staple commodity. Most
other virtues will flourish in so luxuriant a
soil.

It should be the study of every individu-
al to become rather a useful than a rich
member of society.

Weak opponents are universally great cal-
umniators.

To adduce an opinion without some argu-
mentative reason to support it, shows great
precipitancy of idea. It is like raising a
sumptuous pile for the mere gratification of
witnessing its destruction.

It is not the enormity, but the certainty
of punishment that deters mankind from
evil. Hope will always gain the ascendant.

Precept and example are great opposites.
The one is generally too extravagantly la-
vished; the other abridges more personal
comfort than most people like to sacrifice.

Few individuals are patriotic enough to
participate in the correction of a public
abuse, until the corruption produces person-
al inconvenience.

Flattery will ever, more or less, accompa-
ny the first overtures to friendship. It may
not be deemed impolitic if it be found to re-
cede as the intimacy matures.

CELESTIAL CARDS.

These intellectual toys will probably re-
mind the haters of common cards of the a-
dage, that out of evil springs good. Perhaps
a more delightful introduction to the sub-
lime science of astronomy was never yet de-
vised; and the elegance and good taste in
which the Celestial Cards are presented to
the public, induce us to quote a brief explana-
tion of their object.

The Cards, fifty-two in number, are divid-
ed into four seasons, which are distinguish-
ed by the colouring of the drapery of each,
and further by the leading card of each sea-
son, on which are represented the corres-
ponding Signs of the Zodiac.

The signs are of greater value than any of
the other cards.

One sign is of equal value with another.
The next four cards, viz. Luna, The Sun,
The Comet, and The Orbits, are named The
Luminaries.

One luminary is of equal value with ano-
ther.

In the remaining Cards, which form a se-
ries of telescopic views of the eleven planets
of our Sun's system, every planet will be ob-
served to occur four times, or once in every
season.

They are all described as surrounded by
constellations, except those which have
moons.

The Cards, then, are fifty-two in number,
each season containing thirteen, viz. one
sun, one luminary, and eleven planets.

Every card is called by the name given to
it in the plate of the Key; in speaking of a
planet, however, the season is also to be ex-
pressed—as Jupiter in spring, Jupiter in
summer, Tellus in winter, &c. according to
the colour of its drapery.

These are all the particulars for which we
have space; but even these must be suffi-
cient to invite the attention of the reader to
what may be termed one of the most beauti-
ful and ingenious inventions ever devised for
the instruction and amusement of youth.

We are not haters of Cards, nor habitual
players; but the contrasting intellect of the
Celestial Cards with the unmeaning destina-
tions of spades, hearts, diamonds and clubs,
is irresistibly impressive. Take, for exam-
ple, one card upon which these sublime facts
are inscribed: The "comet of 1680—dis-
tance from the sun, at its nearest approach,
580,000 miles—length of its tail, 80,000,000
miles—progression per hour, 880,000 miles:"
what a field of contemplation is here opened
to us!—unutterably bright, does it eclipse
the trumpery of the corresponding card in a
common pack.

INFORMATION FOR PUNCH DRINKERS.—The
name of this liquor is of Indian origin, ex-
pressing the number of ingredients. It has
been condemned as prejudicial to the brain
and nervous system. No brute (says Swift)
can endure the taste of strong liquor, and
consequently it is against all the rules of
hieroglyphics to assign those animals as pa-
trons of punch. Doctor Cheyne says, "that
there is but one wholesome ingredient in it,
viz. the mere water."

Frank North made it a rule, whenever he
passed a trunk-maker's, near Charing-cross,
whose name was Lot, and who had two
daughters (the name attracting his attention),
always to stop and ask him, "Pray, Mr.
Lot, how are your two daughters?" "Sir,
what have you to do with my two daughters?"
when laughing at him, "Mr. Lot, how is
your pillar of salt?"

LUCRETIUS.—A summary of that part of
the system of Lucretius, in which he de-
scribes man emerging from barbarity, ac-
quiring the use of language, and the know-
ledge of various useful and polite arts, is
comprised in a few lines of a satire of Ho-
race, lib. i. sat. iii. v. 97. It has been inge-
niously paraphrased by Dr. Beattie:

"When men out of the earth of old,
A dumb and beastly vermin crawled,
For acorns first and holes of shelter,
They tooth and nail and helter-skelter,
Fought fist to fist: then with a club,
Each learned his brother brute to drub;
Till more experienced grown, these cattle
Forged fit accoutrements for battle.
At last (Lucretius says, and Creech)
They set their wits to work on speech;
And that their thoughts might all have
marks

To make them known, these learned clerks
Left off the trade of cracking crowns,
And manufactured verbs and nouns."

FAT LIVING.—The vicarage of Wyburn or
Winsburn, Cumberland is of the following
tempting value: Fifty shillings per annum,
a new surplice, a pair of clogs, and feed on
the common for one goose. This favoured
church preferment is in the midst of a wild
country, inhabited by shepherds. The clerk
keeps a pot house opposite the church. The
service is once a fortnight; and when there
is no congregation, the Vicar and Moses re-
gale themselves at the bar.