



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

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS

NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal Cove.

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

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from Carbonear on the mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.—Terms as usual.
April 10.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat which at a considerable 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 on the following days.

FARES.

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

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

ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE
PERCHARD & ROAG,
Agents, ST. JOHN'S.

Harbour Grace, May 4 1835.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

In order to form anything like a just estimate of the immense benefits of education, it is essentially necessary to consider what man would be without it. No great depth of enquiry is wanted to teach us, that man receives no knowledge naturally. How to prepare his food for use, or to construct his rude habitation, and how to protect and provide for himself and his progeny, is all of it the work of education, or what we learn from others—and without the help of what we learn from others, man would be of all the animals of creation, the most miserable and help less.

All animals but man, have received an instinctive knowledge of their Creator, which fully qualifies them for the supply of their wants, and is much more efficient for them in their limited sphere of action, than any knowledge we have yet acquired is for us.—The care of their young is an instance; for it has been observed, that, of all the brute creation, if left to themselves without any controlling circumstance, the whole of their progeny would grow to maturity. (An important lesson to us.)

In place of this instinctive knowledge, man has many valuable properties of the mind bestowed on him; among which, reflection, recollection, and aptitude to learn, a disposition to enquiry, and self-control, are conspicuous. These qualities are aptly suited to receive and improve upon information, but they do not originate it. There is nothing at first to inform man, but what he observes from the brute creation around him. What little observation, however, he has opportunity of making, he treasures up in his memory, and communicates it to his children, which information they have to the good, besides what they themselves acquire in their day: this, so accumulated, is handed down to their children, and thus education commences—but on any particular point where education is neglected, man is without knowledge at all, and so helpless, as has been already observed, that there is nothing like it in the whole animal creation.

It follows then, as a matter of course, that in the first stages of society, man must be not only ignorant, but he must be much of his time wretched in the extreme, or account of that ignorance. He has no comfortable or convenient clothing or habitation to protect himself from the inclemency of the weather—his supply of food is precarious and uncertain, and he has no means of preparing it for use. The animals around him are more powerful than him, and he can scarcely protect himself from their ravages. He must be much of his time near perishing with cold and hunger, and privations of every kind of comfort. Want and misery breed dissensions among their various families, which breaks them into small tribes or clans, who we know from observation, are much of their time at bloody warfare one with the other. Love, friendship, benevolence, charity, and all those feelings that make social life agreeable and delightful are then unknown. The stronger oppress and lord it over the weaker—and women being the weaker, are made the drudges and slaves of the men. Through many ages they must be subject to every species of wretchedness and misery. Such was the situation of our progenitors, and such would be our situation but for the information which has been handed down from them to us, and the purpose of education is nothing more than that we might receive it.

At these earlier stages of society, the whole of the bodily and mental faculties of man, are but barely sufficient to keep him from suffering no more want, than may be enable him to support existence—and we know that when man is in an absolute suffering state from want, it requires much strength of mind, much more than can be generated by his knowledge at this diminutive stage, to lead him to commiserate the sufferings of others. This then is the cause and this the time that poor frail and interesting woman is put in the back ground. At those times of misery and distress, all the finer feelings of our nature have no oppor-

tunity of coming into play. Boddily ability and brute force are then the only qualities that gives man pre-eminence with man.—This state of things remains for ages, during the whole of which time women are not only kept in a degraded situation, but they are considered as a secondary order of beings. The formation of their bodies, together with the situation in which they are in, much of their time, prevents them from having any chance of arising to an equality with man, until intellectual abilities supersede that of brute force. But long before that period arrives, considering them in a secondary point of view, has become an old established custom. This custom is now as old as the creation, and it requires more than a common exercise of the understanding to consider it in its proper light. But the well being of society, individual domestic happiness, the justice which we owe to women, and our progression in knowledge, all loudly call on us of the present day, to alter and do away with it—and this will be done, if we give it that full and fair enquiry, that its importance deserves. To lead to this enquiry is the object and the sole object of those pieces.—Let us test it by the rules of common sense which all of us possess more or less—and creditable will it for those of us who apply it with moral courage to this interesting enquiry.

A FRENCH GRIEVANCE.

The Montreal Herald thus describes the operation of old French Laws on the prosperity of that city.

To allow the exercise of seigniorial rights over a city, destined by its situation, to become a great commercial emporium, is not merely to give a fatal wound to the progress of the city itself, but it is weakly, impolitically and unjustly to sacrifice the interests of of trade and of future generations, throughout a large portion of both provinces, to which the extended commerce of Montreal under happier auspices might be capable of giving prosperity and comfort.

The *lods et ventes* or mutation fines, amounting by law to one twelfth of the price upon every sale constitute one of the greatest grievances, but by no means the only one arising from the present tenure, and which could not be removed while the Seignior should continue to be held in mortmain.

Supposing a manufactory or building, worth £12,000 to be erected upon a lot not worth £100, if the proprietor for the erection of the edifice, the proprietor is nevertheless liable to lose £1000 as a punishment for having had the industry, the means and the enterprise to build; because the claim of the Seigniors is not the twelfth of the original value of the ground merely but the twelfth of the amount of the money and labour of others laid out upon the building also.

This under our feudal system becomes a privileged debt to the Seigniors who have not expended a farthing—but this is not all—the next and the next vendor *ad infinitum* must each in turn lose to the Seigniors a twelfth of the purchase money. So that if by inevitable misfortune the building should change hands a certain number of times, the Seigniors will benefit by these evils to the amount of the £12000, the full cost of the edifice to which they have contributed nothing, being one hundred and twenty times the original value of the lot.—Instances are known where the claim for *lods et ventes* deferred until the occurrence of several sales, has swept away at once the whole price for which the lot, buildings and all have been sold.

But the Seigniors' claim does not even end here, for when they have obtained, for once the £12000, of the money of others, being one hundred and twenty times the original value of the lot in the case supposed, their claims proceed again in the same manner without end.

It has been asserted, and the assertion seems not to be void of foundation, that the entire value of all the real Estate and Buildings in the city, (the property of and erected at the cost of many thousands of indivi-

duals) must every forty years or less be paid into the hands of the Seigniors; and this is exclusive of the rents of the Seigniority.—Thus the value of all the real estate, and buildings existing forty years ago, when the buildings were much fewer, and the value of the real estate, far less than at present, has certainly within the last forty years passed into their hands; in like manner the number of buildings and value of real necessity be so much augmented during the next forty years, that at the end of that period it is likely that the present value of the real estate and buildings will also have passed into their hands should the feudal tenure be allowed by sufferance, still to retain its possession. It is to be remarked that this enormous contribution, this appalling and blighting exaction is principally raised from improvements of which Englishmen and English commerce are the creators and cause. For the prosperity of a commercial place, it is important that no impediments be thrown in the way of improvements, nor any unnecessary obstacles be opposed to the transfer of real any more than of personal estate.—But such burthens and obstacles as those above mentioned, and others that might be stated, which prevent the natural growth of a most promising and advantageously situated commercial city are most truly lamentable and might perhaps be justly styled iniquitous; and when it is considered that all these burthens go to the support of institutions wherein not even an English education is not given, and whose claim rests not upon law, but upon the injudicious sufferance of the Home Government, and are half the time derived from buildings erected with British capital, and are also half the time taken from the miserable dividend, which the English creditor, whose money has been converted into stone and mortar, ought to receive from his bankrupt debtor in Canada, it renders the injustice greater, and causes the evil to be more sensibly felt.

(From the *Newscotian*, Aug. 21.)

RIOTS IN BALTIMORE.

The causes of these disturbances are not stated in the papers, but it would appear that the failure of the Maryland Bank in which the earnings of the poor were deposited, had excited much feeling; and as the houses destroyed belonged to the Trustees or Directors, there must have been grounds to suspect foul play:—

Some time after 12 o'clock, on Saturday night, about thirty resolute men volunteered under General Leakin, to help the city authorities to quell the mob. They armed themselves with muskets, loaded with balls, marched up near Mr Glenn's house, where the mob flushed with success, commenced throwing volleys of stone at them. The order was given to fire, and promptly obeyed. They then retreated, reloading, marched up again and fired, this they did three times, in which they wounded a considerable number and perhaps killed one or two. It was impossible to tell how many were killed or wounded. The Mayor did not countenance them in the act. I have not been able to ascertain with any degree of certainty, the number of persons killed and wounded, but the opinion is universal, that the number killed cannot be more than six, and of those wounded not less than thirty. They were mostly spectators—not rioters. Some of the ringleaders of the mob, were, however, shot down. The mob did not attack Reverdy Johnson's house last night, as was anticipated, nor believe their comrades from the watch house, but seemed to content themselves with cutting up the inside of Mr Glenn's house.

This morning, (Monday at an early hour, thousands of people collected in Charles street, in front and in vicinity of Glenn's house. The number continued to augment all day long—whilst within the walls of the house, were some fifty young men and boys, cutting up the floors, tearing and breaking down the brick wall, drinking wine, of which article they found one or two thousand dollars worth, hallooing, and otherwise creating a tremendous uproar. Before the day clos-

ed, scores of them so drunk that they could hardly stand, might be seen all over the house, on the roof and in the rooms with their crow bars and axes, cutting and slashing, and making hideous yells. Others were staggering off with the plunder. Thousands were looking on, but no one interfered! At dark to-night, the mob commenced their work upon Reverdy Johnson's house. They were not molested. There were perhaps, twenty thousand people looking on.—The mob soon broke into the house, threw out the costly furniture, and commenced a bonfire of it in front of the house. They tore everything out of the house which they could lay their hands on, and threw it into the flames, which rose up horribly and frightfully. They demolished almost the entire wall which composes the front of the building. The beautiful Italian marble portico, supported by four Corinthian pillars—by far the most splendid in Baltimore—was deliberately torn down and broken in pieces. The mob have now left Johnson's house, and gone to that of John B. Morris in South St. who is one of the Trustees, who holds the books of the Bank of Maryland. They have broken into the house, thrown out all his elegant furniture, and are now burning it in front of the dwelling. It is said they will destroy Mr. Elliott's house (who is the other Trustee) and Mr. McEldery's before morning.

The Transcript of last evening says:—A gentleman arrived here on Tuesday night, who left Baltimore on Monday morning, with information that the excesses of the mob had been carried to a very great extent that three other houses had been attacked—those of Messrs. Morris and McEldery, (which were demolished) and that of the Mayor, Mr. Hunt, whose furniture had been completely put down, the Mayor having forbidden the military to fire upon the mob.—The property of Mr. Johnson are destroyed, said to be worth 10,000 dollars.

MR ROEBUCK AND THE LONDON PRESS.—Mr J. A. Roebuck, Member for Bath, and Agent for the Assembly of Lower Canada, has been running a tilt against the London Press, and seems to have made himself eminently ridiculous. In a conversation which took place in the House of Commons on the 15th June, on the presentation of a petition from the Printers of York, Mr Roebuck declared the Press to be 'an immoral and degraded power, conducted by hired assassins—by persons who stabbed in the dark—by persons who dared not avow their names—and that its destruction would be a national benefit.' This declaration is said to have been received by a general burst of indignation from men of all parties. Mr Roebuck in conjunction with some other persons, has set about publishing cheap pamphlets, for the enlightenment of the people on various topics; and the first number forcibly illustrates their superiority as vehicles of truth, and his eminent qualifications for an Editor. The statements made in this pamphlet written by Mr R's own hand, have been contradicted in person by two gentlemen connected with the London Press; and to their demand for retraction or satisfaction, he has replied by the most ample and humiliating apologies. In answer to a letter from Mr Stirling, a writer to the Times, who had been accused of 'cowardice, baseness, skulking, dishonesty, selling himself to a party, &c.,' 'I am ready to state my belief, that I have written the passages bearing upon you personally, under erroneous impressions of your character and conduct. I therefore request you to consider the language you complain of, as disavowed by me and withdrawn; and I regret the misapprehensions and the words which I used in consequence thereof, and that I should have thus hurt your feelings.' Mr Foublanque, the editor of the Examiner, (who had been charged with insinuating what he knew to be false,) sent Sir Charles Knowles for satisfaction, and got the following confession:—'I have no hesitation in retracting the imputation of a wilful falsehood which I applied to you, and regret my misapprehension of your meaning which led to it.' Mr Stephens the Editor of the Public Ledger, has publicly defied Mr Roebuck to prove his assertions, as far as regards that Paper. 'I call on you,' says he, 'John Arthur Roebuck, Member of Parliament for the City of Bath to do this; or by your silence, admit yourself to be the most corrupt, base, cowardly, despotic, and assassinating libeller that ever disgraced humanity.' To this defiance, no answer had been vouchsafed, so that this champion of truth, and denouncer of Editorial delinquencies, has been convicted of circulating, in his first number a precious collection of falsehoods.

THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

The following is a copy of the letter from Duke of Cumberland to the Chairman of the Orange Lodge Committee:—
"St. James's-Palace, Aug. 5, 1835.
"Sir,—Having understood that an impression is prevalent that I, as Grand Master of the Orange Institutions in Great Britain and Ireland, have countenanced, and even issued warrants to various regiments in His Majesty's service, beg positively to deny

the fact; nay more, that when such a proposal was made to me I instantly declined it, saying that it was contrary to the regulations and orders issued from the Horse Guards; and I therefore knew of no lodge in any regiment, save and except that I perfectly recollect, long before I had the honor to hold the office of Grand Master, that there did exist an Orange Lodge in the fourth regiment, which was King William the Third's regiment, and that in the year 1798 or 99, I know the officers and men wore Orange Ribbons in their breasts on the parade at Swinley Camp, in the presence of George the Third; and if not much mistaken, believe our late King, George the Fourth became an Orangeman of the Second Lodge. However, if you can point out to me any warrant which exists, I will order it to be annulled.
"I certainly have issued no warrant to that effect, as I have aforsaid: It is true I have signed many blank warrants as far as they have no specific No. of the Lodge or even name. They came to me previously signed by the Deputy Grand Master from Ireland, the Grand Treasurer, and the Grand Secretary. This statement will, I trust, be communicated in contradiction to the assertions made upon the subject.
Yours sincerely,
"ERNEST.
"J. W. Patten, Esq."

THE ATTEMPT ON LOUIS PHILIPPE.

The account of the assassin given in the "Constitutionnel" is the true one, that his name is Joseph Fieschi, and that he is a Corsican. He was sergeant of Murat's guard, when it was dissolved; condemned, as the "Constitutionnel" relates, for robbery, he underwent ten years's confinement at Embrun. He got from thence a certificate of detention, managed to erase the cause, and substituted the words *pour debats politiques*. With these he presented himself to the Commissioner of National Recompenses, and received, not a regular pension, but succours from time to time. M. Baude, who belonged to the commission, and M. L'Avocate befriended him, and procured him the post of a non-commissioned officer of a veteran battalion. He either disliked this place or lost it, and became porter or keeper of some public establishment. His attachment to a woman of the name of Petit at this time has been also ascertained. Again having applied to the commissioner of Recompenses, he, instead of money, received a recommendation for employment, addressed to the Prefect of Police. He pretended to be a Fieschi who had figured in the events of Grenoble. But the Prefect, discovering his past condemnation and life, gave notice of his fraud, and Mr. Geoffrey, Judge of Instruction, signed a warrant for his arrest. At this time he changed his name and escaped. It can be proved, it is said, that Fieschi boasted of his willingness to assassinate the King for 190,000 francs. It is also said that he obtained the sum, which was furnished by the Carlist party to low republican agents. But this seems very doubtful. It is incredible that a man, who undertook the task of assassination for money, should have managed so as to provide such frail and impracticable means of escape. Another domicile of his in Paris has been discovered and searched by the police.

In the sitting of the Chamber on Wednesday, M. Persil, after a speech from the Duke de Broglie, developed the new measures for restricting the press. To publish any thing offensive to the King, or attacking the principle or form of his government, is declared an *attentat* or treasonable attempt against the State and becomes thereby liable to be brought before the Court of Peers. The penalty may be perpetual imprisonment, and a fine of £2000 sterling. To deride the King or his authority may be punished with from six months to five years imprisonment, and with from £20 to £400 fine. The public declaration of Carlist or Republicanism is punished similarly with the last offence.—Every *gerant*, or responsible editor must, on being questioned, divulge the name of the author of any article. He must insert any answer or contradiction which the government may think fit. He cannot be responsible editor after condemnation. For infraction of these laws he is amenable, not to the Jury, but to the Correctional Police. The censorship is re-established for prints, lithographic emblems, and theatrical pieces.—The vote of the jury is to be secret; and the names of jurymen are not to be published by any journal. The verdict is returned by a bare majority, viz. of seven votes. A person condemned to deportation may be sent to any house of detention beyond the limits of France. This clause is introduced for those about to be condemned by the Court of Peers, who will probably be sent to the African coast. The final judgment of the Lyons prisoners is expected in the course of the ensuing week. Notwithstanding rumours to the contrary, no sentence has yet been passed.

CANTON.—Canton papers to the 24th March have been received. They contain a long edict issued from the *hoppo's* office, for regulating the trade with *barbarians*. The

strictest injunctions are laid upon the officers of the preventive service against the intrusion of foreign vessels of war into the inner waters, and against the introduction of muskets, military weapons, foreign women and sailors, into the provincial city. Foreigners dwelling in the factories are to be permitted on three fixed days in each month to visit the neighbouring flower gardens, provided there be no more than ten at one time; that it be between the hours of three and five, and that they be not allowed to stop at taverns drinking wine, nor to wander about the villages and markets. All foreign ships, including the country ships of India, are to be secured by the Hong merchants in the same manner that the securities were accustomed to be given for the Company's ships.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The information received from the Cape of Good Hope to the 1st of June, is of much interest. The operations of the troops and Burgher forces against the Caffres continued to be successful, and in the whole about 20,000 head of cattle, in addition to the previous recapture, had been taken from the savages. The Caffre chief Hentza had been killed, and his men dispersed. The commander in chief had broken up the camp on the Debakazi, and the troops had re-crossed the Kei, to proceed towards the colony. Amidst a royal salute, the Governor of the Cape had proclaimed the whole of the captured district hitherto in possession of the Caffres, and containing more than 7000 square miles, as attached to the Colonial Territory, which Sir Benj. D'Urban had designated the province of Queen Adelaide. The tribe of the Fragoes, estimated to amount to 15,000 souls, were in the territory which had been annexed to the Colonial possessions. Major White, of the Graham's Town Volunteers, had been pierced with an assegai, and had died from the wound.

The court-martial on Lieutenant Stovin has terminated. On the assembling of the court on Wednesday, to hear further evidence for the prosecution, the prisoner delivered in a written protest against such an unusual course, when after some deliberation, the court resolved on taking the opinion of His Majesty's Law Officers on the subject. Those opinions were received on Friday morning, and the court immediately considered their sentence only on the evidence before them. The sentence expresses great disapprobation of Lieutenant Stovin's conduct in suffering the command to be taken from him without struggling to the last extremity; but in consideration of his illness, his long servitude, and previous high character, the court only adjudged him to be placed at the bottom of the list, there to remain, and never again to be employed in actual service. It is expected that the mate and master of the Algerine will be immediately tried for mutiny.—*Portsmouth Herald*.

General Evans is now on his voyage to St. Sebastian, to join that part of the British force already assembled there. He was loudly cheered by a numerous body of friends and spectators, on leaving the Falcon, at Gravesend, on Wednesday night at twelve o'clock, and embarking on board an eight-oared cutter, which conveyed him on board the Isabella, for St. Sebastian. It is expected that the British troops will be ready to take the field early in September.

The Earl of Bandon has been elected the new representative peer, in the place of the late Lord Longford. There was another candidate, Lord Lisimore; the number of votes was for Lord Bandon 81, for Lord Lisimore 49.

THE WEST INDIA LOAN.—The West India Loan was contracted for on Monday, at a price highly advantageous to the country.—Messrs. Rothschilds and Co. were declared the contractors. The terms are—for every £100 contributed, the contributors to receive Stock 75 in Three per Cents.; 25 in Three per Cent. Reduced; 13s. 7d. Long Annuities. Discount on prompt payment at the rate of two per cent. on 90, after payment of deposit. Mr. Rothschild proposed 14s. 11d. on the Long Annuities, but finally accepted the terms of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. This is the most favourable Loan ever contracted in this country, and does great honour to the financial ability of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 8.—All the obstacles raised by the Pasha of Egypt to the communication between England and its East India possessions, by means of steam navigation on the Euphrates, are entirely removed.

Most of the Irish Assizes have terminated. At the Tralee assizes a female named Catherine Harrington was convicted of the wilful murder of her illegitimate infant, which she buried alive in the church-yard of Killflyn last Easter Tuesday. The wretched woman was executed on Monday. Patrick Rice and Mogue M'Can were convicted and sentenced to fine and imprisonment, at Wexford assizes, for disturbing a congregation of Wesleyan Methodists at Broadway, in that county, where the Rev. Mr. Tobias officiated. It appeared from the observations of

Judge Torrens, that if Mr. Tobias had not recommended them to mercy, his Lordship would have visited them with the extreme penalty of the law.

The Canada Commissioner arrived at Quebec in his Majesty's ship Pique, 36, the hon. Capt. Rous, on Monday, the 3d August.—The Commission is composed of the Right honorables Earl Gosford (Governor General) Sir Charles Grey, bart. and Sir George Gipps knt. with Frederick Elliott, Esq., Secretary. The following gentlemen, are also, we believe all or in part attaches of the Commission, viz.—The hon. Captain Clements, the hon. Mr. Moreton, Mr. Wallcut, Mr. Ponsoby, and Mr. Ingleback. Lady Gipps and child, and Mrs. Elliott were also passengers. They landed under a salute from the frigate, and were received by a guard of honour, and by Lord Aylmer and a numerous mounted military staff. On Sunday afternoon a numerous collection of people walked up in procession, and cheered on their arrival at the castle. On the following day Lord Gosford was sworn in as Governor in chief of the two Provinces.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—We have been during the last few days, in a state of considerable excitement, in consequence of an application which was made by the district Attorney and United States Marshal, to the Secretary of the Navy, for a Marine Guard, to secure the peace of the city, which has been endangered by the arrest of a coloured man.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12.—Order is restored in our city. Roused by the excesses committed on Saturday and Sunday, the citizens furred out on Monday, and under the direction and authority of the Mayor and Council were organized in armed bodies for the protection of their lives and property.—From fifteen hundred to two thousand, independently of the fire companies were under arms all Monday night. No attempt was made to continue the lawless proceedings of the two preceding evenings. The supremacy of the law is fully re-asserted, and confidence completely re-established.

The Baltimore Republican of Wednesday remarks:—"The rioters are now, we think completely subdued. They have visited some of our citizens with a terrible vengeance, which should have satisfied the most inveterate minds. They may now expect to find the Chalice applied to their own lips. In other cities the naturalized citizens of Ireland have been charged with having been among the most active in the riots which have occurred among them, but it is very certain we believe, that there were very few, if any Irishmen concerned in the riots here! but they displayed on the contrary, as much zeal as any others, in aiding to suppress them. It is a circumstance so much to their credit that we cannot permit the fact to pass unnoticed.

Boston, 8th Aug. 8, 1835.
"Should this paragraph meet the eye of him, who on the 1st of August, left his home in Boston without assigning his destination, or leaving one line even for the relief of those, who by this event, are thrown into deep affliction as he must know and feel; I trust it will suffice to quicken within him the remorse of a violated conscience, and lead him at once to write and relieve those to whom he is so dear." Editors of papers will confer an act of humanity by copying the above.

The Bermuda Royal Gazette of July 28, mentions that a suspicious looking schooner had been hovering about that neighbourhood for the preceding week or two.

THE TIMBER DUTIES.—A letter dated 18th July, and received at Quebec by the Pique, says:—"It was stated last night in the House of Lords that there would be no alteration in the Timber Duties this Session; the Committee thereon still pursue their labours; we think it likely that their report will be presented, and that Ministers may pronounce what they mean to do next Session of Parliament, but that the present Ministry will then be in power seems more than doubtful."

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1835.

By the arrival of the ADELAIDE, from Liverpool, we have been favoured with English dates to the 15th ultimo. The restless desire of change, which pervades that part of the people, who are devoted to Reform and Radicalism, is hurrying the country rapidly onward to a revolution, that will bury Royalty under the ruins of a Constitution, that has for ages been the boast of Statesmen, and the admiration of Legislators. The Editors of Whig Papers, speak of the abolition of hereditary Peerage, and the House of Lords, with as much nonchalance, as if they were only commenting on the character of the Emperor NICHOLAS, or the conduct of LOUIS PHILIPPE:

and Mr ROEBUCK, as a British Legislator, in his place in the House of Commons, honoured as he is, in his contemptible person, as forming a part of the dignity of the British Parliament, "suggested an adjournment for six weeks, while the *farce* in the other House was going on."

The following extracts, from the Editorial columns of the "*Liverpool Journal*," of the 15th of August, indicate something of the spirit of the times and the progress of "*liberal opinion*."

"The question arises—how long shall lordly intolerance and ecclesiastical fanaticism intervene between the wrongs of the people and redress? The Lords reject, or spoil, every liberal measure which comes before them. Shall the people reject *them*? Such is the question, which, ere long, millions of voices will ask, and such a question might be prevented by the least exercise of tolerance and liberality. But the Peers will not take warning. The "*writing on the wall*" is visible, but they do not regard it. The clouds are gathering, but they do not heed the coming tempest, nor will they awaken, until, at length, the lightnings blast and the thunder appals them. When the peril encompasses them, they may *then* wish that they had acted more wisely *now*. Let them read the signs of the times—ere it be too late.

"After a desperate effort on the part of the orange members, to stifle enquiry into the conduct of the Duke of Cumberland as grand master, the Commons have not only adopted Mr Hume's resolutions, but have consented to an amendment in the last, which more completely implicates his royal highness. The original charge was, that he had "*signed*," warrants for holding lodges in the army: the words "*and issued*" have been added, by a majority of 143. The adoption shows, in the clearest manner, that the Commons do *not* believe the statement contained in a letter from the Duke of Cumberland to Mr J. Wilson Patten; in which this "*illustrious*" orangeman denies that he countenanced or issued warrants to various regiments—affirms that when such proposition was made to him he instantly declined it—and that his whole offence consisted in signing blank warrants. The House of Commons—representing the people of Great Britain and Ireland—do tell this royal duke, by this vote, that they discredit his assertion, and that they do believe that he was not ignorant—he *could* not have been ignorant of what he is charged with being cognizant of. The Commons fling back his attempt at vindication, and tell him, that, Prince of the blood, though he be, they utterly disbelieve him. There is no shirking the matter. The Duke of Cumberland is told, as plainly as the Commons can tell him, that *he does not speak the truth*."

"The Irish Church Bill has been read a third time in the House of Commons.—Some few of the factious opponents of government protested against the measure, but thought it prudent not to divide the house on the subject. The bill will now go before the Lords; and it is almost immaterial, how that august assembly receive or dispose of it. If they pass it, well and good; if they do not, the chances are that the people will pass *them*! The crisis is at hand, and the people cannot lose anything, and may gain. This measure, although it merely extends to Ireland, must be taken as a pledge that the church establishment of England shall be totally reformed. We cannot think that Christianity is promoted by giving bishops and deans, archdeacons and prebendaries, rectors and proctors, the means of living luxuriantly, while the working clergy have no more than a pittance which a bishop would be ashamed to offer his butler. In Scotland, they maintain episcopacy unexpensively, their bishops have no more than £500 a year; and we must try whether the same economy may not improve our own clergy. The voluntary system, which has succeeded so well in America, will be an experiment here."

We are not alarmists, but of this we are certain,—the rejection or emasculation of the municipal reform bill, will, in all likelihood be followed by some violent manifestations on the part of the people. There will be a clamour for the hereditary peerage—there will be a demand for the enactment of the bill without an appeal to the *pro forma* concurrence of the Lords, and what else there may be, it is yet too early to anticipate, whatever we may think. Should scenes of anarchy and confusion follow the swamping of the bill, the *onus* will morally rest on those who primarily caused it. The Peers have had their warning; may they profit by it!"

Mr O'CONNELL, in the House of Commons, on the 7th August gave notice, that on the bill for regulating offences in Ireland, he would move a clause to make all secret societies having signals, signs and meetings, illegal.!! That is, having gained (as he thinks), his point by such associations,

the defeated party in Ireland, are not to make use of his weapons, to defend themselves, their lives, their property, and their religious opinions, against the torrent of hastily rancour and overwhelming numbers, that threaten to sweep them from their homes and from the face of their native country.

It cannot be too often impressed on the minds of the people of this country, how much their welfare depends, upon their paying proper attention to the curing of their cod-fish; so as to enable the British, in the sale of that article, to compete with the Norwegians in the Foreign Markets. We have before noticed this subject, but we recur to it again, in consequence of being informed of a fact that cannot be doubted, that numbers of people, still continue the practice of pickling their fish, instead of dry salting it. This practice, gives to the fish, an additional weight, and plumpiness of appearance; but they are by it, subject, in anything of a damp atmosphere, to a sudden change from a light and dry, to a dark and damp appearance, to which those fish that are dry salted are not subject.

One of our Harbour Grace Correspondents, has kindly furnished us with the following extracts from a letter, dated,

"Lisbon, August 3, 1835.
"We were glad, at so late a moment, to obtain for such fish the latter prices; especially after the arrival of new fish from Norway, which turned out in excellent condition, without scarcely, a tail of refuse, and is far from being disliked here, and we shall be glad to see in course, some arrivals of our own good fish, as we have no doubt, that a push will be made to get a footing throughout this country, from which, however, we apprehend nothing unfavourable, if proper care be given at *Newfoundland*, to the cure of fish. It was rather provoking that we had not at hand, a cargo of *Newfoundland* good spring fish, to check the sale of the Norwegian. The Dealers' present stocks, are trifling; and as the corn harvest has turned in well, we look forward with confidence to a steady demand for fish.

"The Carlists were severely beaten on the 16th ultimo, and if this success of the Queen be well followed up, we shall soon see the Peninsula tranquilized. It is high time it were one way or the other.

Brig JULIA, *Stanworth*, spoke the *Woodville of Glasgow* August 12, from *Smyrna* for *Belfast*, in Latitude 49 deg. 30' min Long. 16 deg. 0 min. all well.

Captain JAMES D. DUNDAS, R. N. is appointed Governor of Bermuda.

His EXCELLENCY the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. HENRY STOWE, to be Inspector of Pickled Fish, at the Port of Harbour Grace in this Island.

Secretary's Office,
9th Sept. 1835. }
—Gaz., Sept. 15.

Shortly before eight o'clock on Sunday evening, a fire broke out in a house at the back of the smithery of Mr Matthew Pope, nearly opposite the premises of Messrs. Rennie Stuart and Co., and before it was thoroughly got under, consumed the whole of the houses as far east as the eastern side of Waldegrave street inclusive, and nearly as far rearward as that street extends. There were in the short space of three or four hours not less than five and twenty houses, or about fifty tenements, destroyed, leaving a dense population for the most part without home or shelter, save what might be obtained from the sympathy and benevolence of their more fortunate fellow creatures. Happily the night was still, with but a light air of wind prevailing chiefly from the westward, otherwise the calamity would have been much more extensive. The premises of Messrs. Rennie, Stuart, & Co., which are built of seone, and were in immediate contiguity with the burning pile, escaped almost unscathed, while the houses and stores, particularly to the eastward, were occasionally in the most imminent peril from the quantity of live embers, which, floating at some distance in the air, alighted upon the wooden shingles of the roofs.

We were not ourselves in the vicinity of the troops, who, be it remembered are upon all similar calamities, our main stay and support; but we have heard much of the personal exertions of Major Law and of the efficient service rendered by the Royal Veteran Companies under his command:—and with reference to them, it is a matter of great and very general regret that one of the corps who had distinguished himself for his excellent qualifications as a soldier and for his otherwise correct deportment, should have lost his life by falling from the gable end of one of the houses whilst engaged in extinguishing some sparks of fire. The poor fellow was killed upon the spot.

A Company of the artillery were also present and lent their aid for the common good; but they had to run from Signal Hill a dis-

tance of nearly two miles—(whether it has been very sagaciously proposed to remove all the garrison!)—before they reached the scene of conflagration, and after all, the service which they really performed was vastly more than could have been expected from them, after such exertion.

The fire is said to have originated by some children who had been amusing themselves with kittens which had sought shelter under a bed, among some shavings, and whither they had been followed by the young archers with a lighted candle in their hands, the immediate consequence of which was discovered at too late a period to prevent all the calamitous results which have arisen from it.—*Ledger of yesterday.*

SHIP NEWS

HARBOUR GRACE.

ENTERED.

Sept. 26.—Brig Hit or Miss, Roberts, Lisbon, 100 tons salt, 36 mats.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.

Sept. 18.—Schooner Adelaide, Davis, Liverpool, 70 tons salt, 10 tons coal, 4 doz. mats.

CLEARED.

Sept. 11.—Brig William the Fourth, Cleall, Portugal, 22000 qtls. cod fish, (to load at Labrador.)

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.

September 10.—Schooner Avon, Edmonds, Sydney, coal.
Schooner Malvina, McDonald, Buctush, board and plank &c.

On Sale

HOPE'S CARGO.

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

Cargo of Brig HOPE, from New-York,

WITH SOME

Negrohead and Leaf TOBACCO

For Sale in Barter by

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

St. John's, Sept. 21, 1835.

IT IS OF THE BEST QUALITY!

J. DUNSCOMB & Co.

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

St. John's, Sept. 21, 1835.

BY

THE SUBSCRIBER,
NEWCASTLE COAL
(Prime quality)

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

MANUFACTURED GOODS,

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

T. NEWELL.

Carbonear, Sep. 9, 1835.

FOOLSCAP PAPER

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
Cheap for CASH.
Carbonear.

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

On Sale

JUST RECEIVED

BY

THE SUBSCRIBER,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

States' Flour, Hamburg Bread

Irish Butter
Molasses in Puncheons
Rum, Gin, Wine
Teas, Sugars, Chocolate
Mould and Dipt Candles
Earthen and Glassware
Coffee, Sole Leather
Men's and Women's Shoes
Negrohead, Roll and Leaf Tobacco
Snuff in Canisters, and
A General Assortment of SOFT GOODS
And IRONMONGERY.

Which he offers for Sale on very moderate terms for Cash, Fish or Oil Payment.

MICHAEL HOWLEY.

Carbonear, Sept. 2, 1835.

Notices

TO B LET

ON A BUILDING LEASE,

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

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

For further particulars, apply to

JONATHAN TAYLOR, Sen.

Carbonear, June 17, 1835.

SAMUEL OVERBURY HART

BEGS respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of St. JOHN'S, CONCEPTION BAY and the COUNTRY at large, that he has ready for the Press,

A SACRED DRAMA,

IN THREE ACTS.

SUBJECTS:

The Rebellion and Expulsion of the SATANIC HOST from HEAVEN,

AND

The Creation and Apostacy of MAN,

Containing about 30 pages, foolscap octavo: Price, One Shilling.

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

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

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

ACT II., SCENE 1st.

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

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

Carbonear, August 26, 1835.

Genleel 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.

June 22, 1835.

POETRY

SPIRIT'S SONG.

"She died in early youth,
Ere life had lost its rich romantic hues"
DIRGE, BY "DELTA."

Without a wing I soar away,
And leave behind the starry world;
And on me pours a flood of day
From the great fount of brightness hurl'd.

What glorious scenes, for ever new,
Are spreading, far and wide, around me;
And bursting on my dazzled view,
Heaven's blest inhabitants surround me.

From countless harps, what music swell
The soul of harmony is there:
Awhile around its sweetness dwells,
Then rises on th' ambrosial air.

Still rising, let me join the song,
That from the myriad hosts ascended
My humble offering pour along,
To be with strains angelic blended.

That distant world I scarce can see
Where late I liv'd and breath'd a day
A little day—for soon from me,
Its sunny morning past away.

And I have left, for ever left,
Its fleeting sorrows, tears, and smiles.
Its golden hopes, how soon bereft
Its dear deceivings and its wiles.

Yet lovely were its skies of blue,
Green, sunny hills and vales beneath;
But ever changing were its hues,
And fading flowers were in the wreath.

I lov'd, and was belov'd again!
And friends I had, and friendships gave:
Not mine affection's severed chain,
Its garlands flourish o'er my grave.

Oh yes! for o'er that grassy mound,
Fond tears were shed from friendship's
eye;
And love, with footsteps thither bound,
Wept 'till woe's very fount was dry.

At dewy morn, at dusky eve,
I've hovered near and mark'd their sorrow;
And wondered why they e'er could grieve
My entrance on this glorious morrow.

Dry, dry your eyes, ye weeping few,
Who wandered near my grassy bed!
Or falling soft, as evening dew,
May Time his healing on you shed.

And raise from that dark earth your vision,
To this bright peopled home of mine;
Where Faith has found her full fruition,
Beyond the fading scenes of Time.

TRADE OF CANADA.

The Montreal Committee of Trade, in answer to some enquiries put by Government, attribute the decrease of the revenue—to the great importation of Brandies in 1834, occasioned by the high prices in 1833—the expiration of the East India Company's Charter, which took off £10,000 in the duties on Teas—the diminished consumption of Spirits, &c. We take an extract from this document, which will be interesting to our commercial readers:—

There has been for some years a falling off in the demand for Rum, and consequent decrease in the importation, the duties on which have contributed more to the Revenue than those on any one article. It is worthy of notice, that notwithstanding the increase of population, within the last ten years, the consumption of Rum has fallen off one fifth! The present duty paid on Rum, operates as a protecting duty on the spirit manufactured in Canada, and the Committee of Trade think it is too high, and might be reduced, with advantage to the Revenue, fully 25 per cent. judging from the effects of similar reductions, in Great Britain, during the three years ending with 1802, when the duty in Great Britain was about 9s. a gallon, and in Ireland 6s. 8½d. the consumption the United Kingdom amounted to 3,150,000 gallons a-year; while notwithstanding, the great increase of population during the three years ending with 1823, when the duty in Great Britain was 22s. 11½d. a gallon, and in Ireland 12s. 11½d. the annual consumption amounted to only 2,307,000 gallons! The reduction of duty in 1826 to 8s. 1d. has increased the consumption from about 2,500,000 to above 3,600,000 gallons a-year; and the revenue is now greater than before the reduction.—*M'Culloch, page 919.*

There has been recently a large increase of the manufacture of Spirits in both Provinces. In the neighbourhood of Montreal alone there are seven distilleries working, which produce annually 295,000 gallons of Whiskey, besides a large quantity of Brandy, Gin, and Compounds, all or which are consumed by the same class of the community that consume the West India Spirit. From Upper Canada, we received last year about

30,000 gallons of Whiskey. We have thus 389,400 gallons of Whiskey, the average proof of which is about 25 per cent. hydrometer over proof, equal to 486,750 gallons of Rum from Grenada, St. Vincents, or the Colonies of Demerara or Berbice, 3 per cent. under proof, the amount of duties on which would be £25,844 11s. 3d! The Upper Province, which formally took a large supply, has how totally withdrawn her demand for Leeward Island Rum, and reduced that of Jamaica to a mere trifle. The experience of past years establishes the fact that if more than 1,120,000 gallons of Rum are imported in Canada, the importer will not realize a remunerating price; consequently that quantity may be assumed to be adequate to the

Although the consumption of Rum should increase, under the effect produced by this mode of collecting the duties, the Revenue must decrease. At present, a gallon of Rum seven and a half per cent under proof, pays a duty of about 1s. 1d. currency; a gallon of Rum 66 and two-thirds per cent under proof, and in equity should pay about 2s. 2d. duty. In Great Britain the duty is levied not only on the quantity, but likewise on the overproof of the Spirit. The practical effect of this absurd mode of levying the duties in Canada, has been, that the importer procures the strongest Spirit possible, which after being landed and duty paid, is reduced by the dealer here, before being taken by the consumer.

Those Islands which cannot manufacture a high proof Spirit have been beaten out of the market by the others which produce a stronger one. Thus has our trade with the Island of Jamaica actually increased, and is now increasing, while a more valuable trade with the Leeward Islands, and the Colonies of Demerara and Berbice, has, of late years, greatly declined, and in some instances been totally lost.

The Committee of Trade consider the commerce with the last named places more valuable than the trade with Jamaica. We supply the Leeward Islands, Demerara, &c. not only with our own products, but likewise with the beef, pork and flour of the United States, on the same advantageous terms as the Americans, our competitors in that trade enjoy; whereas, in the Island of Jamaica, American Flour and Salted Provisions from Canada, are subjected to the same duty as if direct from the United States.—This amounts to a prohibition; the cost of freight from Canada, from the greater length of the voyage, being twice as much as it is from the United States.

WIT MADE EASY;

OR A HINT TO WORD CATCHERS.

BY LEIGH HUNT.

A. Here comes B., the liveliest yet most tiresome of word-catchers. I wonder whether he'll have wit enough to hear good news of his mistress.—Well, B., my dear boy, I hope I see you well.

B. I hope you do, my dear A., otherwise you have lost your eyesight.

A. Good. Well, how do you do?
B. How? Why as other people do.—You would not have me eccentric, would you?

A. Nonsense. I mean, how do you find yourself?
B. Find myself? Where's the necessity of finding myself? I have not been lost.

A. Incurable dog! come now; to be serious.
B. (comes closer to A. and looks very serious.)

A. Well, what now?
B. I am come, to be serious.

A. Come now; nonsense, B.; leave off this. (Laying his hand on his arm.)
B. (Looking down at his arm.) I can't leave off this. It would look very absurd to go without a sleeve.

A. Ah, ah? You make me laugh in spite of myself. How's Jackson?
B. The deuce! How's Jackson! Well, I never should have thought that. How can Howe be Jackson? "Surname and arms," I suppose, of some rich uncle? I have not seen him Gazetted.

A. Good bye,
B. (Detaining him.) "Good Bye!"

What a sudden enthusiasm in favour of some virtuous man of Bye! "Good Bye!"—To think of Ashton standing at the corner of the street, doating aloud on the integrity of a Mr. Bye!

A. Ludicrous enough. I can't help laughing, I confess. But laughing does not always imply merriment. You do not delight us, Jack, with these sort of jokes, but tickle us; and tickling may give pain.

B. Don't accept it then. You need not take every thing that is given you.

A. You'll want a straightforward answer some day, and then—
B. You'll describe a circle about me, before you give it. Well, that's your affair, not mine. You'll astonish the natives, that's all.

A. It's great nonsense, you must allow.
B. I can't see why it's greater nonsense than any other pronoun.

A. (In despair.) Well, it's of no use, I see.
B. Excuse me: it is of the very greatest use. I don't know a part of speech more useful. It performs all the greatest offices of nature, and contains, in fact, the whole agency and mystery of the world. It rains. It is fine weather. It freezes. It thaws.—It (which is very odd) is one o'clock. "It has been a very frequent observation." It goes. Here it goes. How goes it? (which by the way, is a translation from the Latin, *Eo, is it; Eo, I go; is, thou goest; it, he or it goes.* In short—

A. In short, if I wanted a dissertation on it, now's the time for it. But I don't; so good by. (going)—I saw Mis M. last night.

B. The deuce you did! Where was it?
A. (to himself)—Now I have him, and will revenge myself. Where was it? Where was it eh? Oh you must know a great deal more about it than I do.

B. Nay, my dear fellow, do tell me. I'm on thorns.
A. On thorns! Very odd thorns. I never saw a thorn look so like a pavement.

B. Come now, to be serious.
A. (Comes close to B. and looks tragic.)
B. He, he! Very fair, egad. But do tell me where was she? How did she look? Who was with her?

A. Oh, ho! Hoo was with her, was he? Well, I wanted to know his name. I could not tell who it was. But I say, Jack, who's Hoo?
B. Good. He, he! But now, my dear Will, for God's sake, you know how interested I am.

A. The deuce you are! I always took you for a disinterested fellow. I always said of Jack B. Jack's apt to overdo his credit for wit; but a more honest disinterested fellow I never met with.

B. Well, then, as you think so, be merciful. Where is Miss M.?
A. This is more astonishing news than any. Ware is Miss M. I know her passion for music; but this is wonderful. Good Heavens! To think of a delicate young lady dressing herself in man's clothes, and going about as a musician under the name of Ware.

A. (falls into an attitude of musing)
B. Well.
A. Don't interrupt me. I am considering your love.

B. I repent; I am truly sorry. What shall I do?—(Laying his hand upon his heart) I'll give up this habit.
A. You will?—upon honour?
B. Upon my honour.
A. On the spot.
B. Now, this instant. Now and for ever.

A. Strip away then.
B. Strip? for what?
A. You said you'd give up that habit.
B. Now, my dear A., for the love of every thing that is sacred; for the love of your own love—

A. Well, you promise me sincerely?
B. Heart and soul.
A. Step over in the way, then, into the coffee-house, and I'll tell you.
Street-sweeper. Praise your honour, pray remember the poor swape.

B. My friend, I'll never forget you, if that will be of any service. I'll think of you next year.
A. What again!
B. The last time as I hope to be saved.—Here my friend; there's a shilling for you.—Charity covers a multitude of bad jokes.

Street-sweeper. God send your honour thousands of them.
B. The jokes or the shillings you rascal?
Street-sweeper. Och, the shillings. Devil a bit the bad jokes. I can make them myself, and a shilling's no joke anyhow.

A. What! really silent! Come, B., I now see you can now give up a jest, and are really in love; and your mistress, I will undertake to say, will not be sorry to be convinced of both. Women like to begin with merriment well enough; but they think ill of a man who cannot come to a grave conclusion.

WOMEN.—The Countess of Blessington in her Journal of Conversations with Lord Byron has the following remarks:—
How few men understand the feelings of woman! Sensitive and easily wounded as we are, obliged to call up pride to support us, in trials that always leave fearful marks behind, how often are we compelled to assume the semblance of coldness and indifference, when the heart inly bleeds; and the

decent composure put on with our visiting garments to appear in public, and like them worn for a few hours, are with them laid aside; and all the dreariness, the heart-consuming cares, that women alone can know, return to make us feel that though we may disguise our sufferings from others, and deck our countenances with smiles, we cannot deceive ourselves, and are but the more miserable from the constraint we submit to. A woman can only understand a woman's heart—we cannot, dare not complain—sympathy is denied us, because we must not lay open the wounds that excite it, and even the most legitimate feelings are too sacred in female estimation to be exposed—and while we nurse the grief that lies too deep for tears, and consumes alike health and peace, a man may, with impunity, express all nay more than he feels—court and meet sympathy—while his leisure hours are cheered by occupations and pleasures, the latter too often such as ought to prove how little he stood in need of compassion, except for his vices."

Lord John — had unsuccessfully canvassed a farmer in Devonshire. He had promised his vote to Parker, and it was all of no use. Lord John thought that his newly achieved wife, who is a most fascinating person, might succeed where he had so particularly failed. Accordingly her Ladyship visited the farmer, and solicited his vote.—"It's all o' no use my Lady," said the man, "I'm sure if anything would make me change, it would be your Ladyship; but I can't—I can't in conscience." "Why," said her Ladyship. "I ha' promised 'other," said the farmer, "and I can't break my promise." "You shouldn't have spoken so decidedly," said my Lady. "Ay," replied the farmer, "that's just it—if you had seen 'other chap first, you'd never have had Lord John."

The following letter appeared in the *Londonderry Journal*:—"The title of esquire having become so common, I wish to relinquish it, Jacks of all trades being now esquires; in fact the title is nothing more than a stable groom to a lord, I therefore request you will give a corner in your useful paper to say, that from this date I will not take any letters out of the Post-office, but those directed thus:—"Mr Robert Cary Tunalague, Cardonagh."

HOW TO BE RICH.—Nothing is more easy than to grow rich. It is only to trust nobody—to befriend none—to get everything, and save all we get—to stint ourselves and everybody belonging to us—to be the friend of no man, and have no man for your friend—to heap interest upon interest, cent upon cent—to be mean, miserable, and despised for some twenty or thirty years—and riches will come as sure as disease and disappointment. And when pretty early enough wealth is collected by a disregard of all the charities of the human heart, and at the expense of every enjoyment save that of wallowing in filthy meanness—death comes to finish the work, the body is buried in a hole, the heirs dance over it, and the spirit goes—WHERE?

AN EXHIBITION.—Among the objects of curiosity advertised for exhibition in Philadelphia, is the oldest woman in the world.

LIGHT.—It is become matter almost of certainty, that the sensation of light is produced in a suitable nervous tissue in the eye, by a trembling motion in another fluid than air, which fluid pervades all space, and in rarity or subtlety of nature surpasses air vastly more than air does water or solids; and while in sound, different tones or notes depend on the number of vibrations in a given time, so in light do different colours depend on the extent of the single vibrations. Can human imagination picture to itself a simplicity more magnificent and fruitful of marvellous beauty and utility than this. But, farther: As air answers in the universe to many important purposes besides that of conveying sounds—although this alone comprehends language, which almost means reason and civilization—so also does the material of light minister in numerous ways, in the phenomena of health, electricity, and magnetism.—*Dr. Arnott's Elements.*

ANECDOTE OF A NEAPOLITAN PRINCE.—This very Prince of P., I once heard, with the utmost seriousness, observe that he was glad that he had never learned to write, for having always his secretary near him, it would not have been worth the trouble.—This nobleman considered reading and writing as every way beneath the attention of nobles and fit only for mechanics: is it creditable? a truth in the nineteenth century?

PROPHET MATTHIAS.—This worthy's term of imprisonment is almost at an end. The police authorities of New York have determined to prosecute him on the indictments pending against him in that city, immediately on his release from prison where he is at present rusticated.

Jefferson, in answer to the question put by Buonaparte, "what kind of Government is that of the United States?" replied, "It is one which you can neither feel nor see."