



## AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

New Series.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1835.

Vol. I.—No. XLIV.

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 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 be trusted, 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 Passages 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.

(From the Liverpool Albion.)

#### DISPUTE WITH THE CHINESE.

We mentioned, in our last week's publication, the temporary stoppage of the tea trade, in consequence of a dispute between Lord Napier and the Chinese authorities at Canton. It appears that his lordship has given almost unpardonable offence to the Governor and the Hong merchants, by presuming, in the first instance, to go to Canton, and subsequently refusing to comply with the arbitrary and contemptuous mandates for his withdrawal. Some of the Tory scribes, with whom it was sufficient offence that his lordship was appointed by the late Ministers, take upon themselves to condemn his conduct, and to predict the extinction of the trade with China, as a necessary consequence. For ourselves, we do not apprehend any such results, and we think it quite evident that his lordship's conduct has been exactly that which was befitting his situation, and the dignity of the country which he represents. The slavish submission of the East India Company has no doubt increased, if it has not occasioned, that outrageous contempt in which Europeans are held by the government and we have no doubt whatever that the exhibition of a little firmness and vigour on the part of Europeans can alone remove that feeling, and place the trade between the two countries, which notwithstanding the braggadocio of the Chinese Governor, is at least as important to them as to us, on a satisfactory footing. The Governor indeed, threatens to put a stop to the trade of the "barbarians," or "foreign devils," such being the polite phraseology of the celestials, but he wisely affords time for consideration, and we have no doubt that the effect of Lord Napier's perseverance will be to make the Chinese themselves respect him, and abate somewhat of that preposterous assumption of superiority over all the nations of the world, in which they have been in the habit of indulging. We select an extract or two of Governor Loo's last message, as a curiosity in its way:

"The said merchants (the Hong) because the said barbarian eye (Lord Napier) will not adhere to the old regulations, have requested that a stop should be put to the said nation's commerce. This manifests a profound knowledge of the great principles of dignity. It is most highly praiseworthy. The circumstances of the said barbarian eye's perverse opposition, necessarily demand such a procedure. It would be most right immediately to put a stop to buying and selling; but considering that the said nation's King has hitherto been, in the highest degree REVERENTLY submissive, he cannot, in sending Lord Napier here at this time, have desired him thus obstinately to resist. The some hundreds of thousands of Commercial duties yearly coming from the said country, concern not the Celestial Empire to the extent of a hair, or a feather's down. The possession or absence of them is utterly unworthy of one careful thought! Their broad cloths and camlets are still more unimportant and of no regard; but the tea—the rhubarb—the raw silk—of the inner dominions, are the sources by which the said nation's people live and maintain life. For the fault of one man, (Lord Napier) must the livelihood of the whole nation be cut off! I, the Governor, looking up and embodying the great Emperor's most sacred, most divine wish, to nurse and tenderly cherish, as one, all that are within, and that are without, feel that I cannot bring my mind to bear it." \* \* \* \* \* Again: "I hear that the said barbarian eye is a man of very solid and expansive mind, and placid speech. If he considers, he can himself, doubtless, discover right and wrong. Let him on no account permit himself to be deluded by men around him. If he can repent and arouse and obey the previous orders, and act according to them, let him answer through the said merchants, and trade shall continue as commonly. If he still maintain his obstinacy, and do not arouse, then it will appear that the said barbarian eye does not wish the said nation to have here the liberty of the market, the trade shall be immedi-

ately stopped, and the commerce eternally cut off. Hereafter, when the said nation's King hears respecting these repeated orders and official replies, (he will know) that the whole wrong lies on the barbarian eye; it is in no way owing to any want, on the part of the Celestial Empire, of extreme consideration for the virtue of the said King's reverential submission. Let the said merchants take also this reply, and having enjoined it authoritatively on the private merchants of every nation, that they may make themselves acquainted with it, let it be folded and preserved."

#### BATTLE BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND CHINESE.

At half-past twelve, on the 7th September his Majesty's ships IMOGENE and ANDROMACHE under the command of Captain Blackwood, got under weigh to proceed through the Bogue. A stir was immediately perceived among the war junks in Anson's Bay, and the Chunpee and Taykockay forts, all of whom commenced firing bland cartridge, and the fort followed it up immediately with shot, which, from the distance fell far short and astern of his Majesty's ships. The junks, about a dozen in number, got as far as they could into shoaly recesses of Anson's Bay. As his Majesty's ships neared and got within range of the Bogue forts, the wind suddenly shifted to the north. The IMOGENE standing towards Wangtong fort on one tack, and the ANDROMACHE towards Anunghoy on the other. The IMOGENE waited until the Wangtong fired several shots, when the last one having nearly reached her, was answered by two; another was answered by two more in quick succession; the ANDROMACHE in the meanwhile, returning the fire of the Anunghoy bay battery with several well aimed shot some of which plunged into the parapet with prodigious effect, and raised clouds of dust, while others passed clean through the embrasures. The British fire, silenced the forts; but, as it soon appeared that any pause on the part of the ships produced a renewal from the batteries, it became necessary to discontinue the order to "cease firing from the maindeck." The action was most brisk on getting into the middle of the channel; but the Chinese fired like men in a panic, aiming very wild, or rather letting fly as the ships arrived nearly at the line of fire for each gun as it was laid. There could not have been much reloading or training of the guns after the first discharge. The only tolerable firing was on the part of Wangtong fort on the Island from which the IMOGENE received several shots, one of them coming through the quarter deck, knocking down and slightly bruising a seaman with the splinters, and grazing the fore part of the mainmast. A great many more passed between the hammocks and the awning; and the interest which one, new to this species of argumentation, took in such a splendid sight, on a fine day, (which it was,) now and then received a rude interruption by the whistling of a shot close to the head. The whole of the slow working passage occupied nearly one hour and three quarters, during which the frequent tacks so often exposed his Majesty's ships to be raked by the batteries, that the little or no damage experienced from the enemy sufficiently demonstrates their want of steadiness and skill.—They ought to have sunk both ships. The round stern armaments proved extremely useful. The perfect indifference with which the LOUISA cutter was manoeuvred through the passage by Captain Elliott, sitting upon deck under an umbrella must have provoked the spleen of the Chinese, for several of their shot struck her, one of them cutting nearly a third through the mast, and another injuring the gunwale of the jolly boat. The Lascars behaved extremely well on this occasion, the cutter being on some tacks, nearly as much exposed to the fire of her friends as that of the forts. Soon after having effected the passage, and hammered the batteries to their perfect satisfaction, the wind obliged his Majesty's ships to anchor below Tiger Island.

Perpetual calms or baffling winds kept

them here until the afternoon of the 9th when they weighed to pass Tiger Island.—the interim, the Chinese were observed very busy in adding to their means of annoyance a number of boats bringing additional supplies of arms and men, and a parade of some hundred matchlock men took place on the rampart. As the ships got under weigh with a fair breeze, the larboard guns were duly trained and prepared. The battery reserved its fire longer than was expected, but the moment the first shot had passed the ship's bows a most tremendous and well directed cannonade was opened from them. The ships steered close under the fort, not more than 400 yards from it, parapet overlooking them. The crews gave a loud cheer just as they got in front of the battery, and the effect was evident in slackening the enemy's fire. Some grape shot of a rude cast, reached the ships in a spent state, which was answered with grape and cannister, and the musketry of the marines and topmen. One of their shot killed the captain of the IMOGENE's fore-castle, and three more wounded, but not severely. The ANDROMACHE had a seaman killed upon the maindeck, and three wounded. So many 32 pounders entered the embrasures, or shattered the store parapet, that the Chinese loss must have been considerable. A Jos house within the fort was a heap of ruins. This battery got very severely punished, more business having been done in a shorter time than on the former occasion. The ships they anchored below second bar, from want of wind.—*Ibid* March 2.

PORTUGAL.—Some changes have taken place in the Portuguese ministry. The Lisbon correspondent of the TIMES says:—"The Bishop of Coimbra gave up the Home department, and has been created a Peer.—M. A. J. Freire has been transferred from the Marine department to replace the Bishop Count Villa Real has filled up M. Freire's place, and the Duke of Palmella has taken on himself the Foreign Affairs." The Marquis of Saldanha, the leader of the Opposition has been bribed by the Embassy to Paris to desert his party, which is said to be much disheartened by his loss. Prince Augustus retains and augments his popularity with his wife's subjects.

FRANCE.—The Paris newspapers of Thursday contain a list of the new Cabinet, as it is confidently believed to be settled for the present. The Duke de Broglie is President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Marshal Maison, now Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has been appointed to the War Department; and the other Ministers, Thiers, Guizot, Humann, Persil, Du Rigny, and Duchatel, are not moved.—Even this arrangement is considered merely provisional, as it is considered very uncertain whether Marshal Maison will accept the appointment offered him; and it is probable according to the TIMES correspondent, that Humann and Persil will yet make way for Calmon and Dumont. It seems to be well understood, that the real difficulty in the construction of a Cabinet is the determination of the King to treat his Ministers merely as his hired agents to do his bidding and defend his measures in the Chambers. Of course men of spirit will not submit to this; and the French people begin to think such a system of government, little better than a despotism. If the King were sufficiently independent of his people and the Chambers to render it safe for him to play his autocratical game he would have no more difficulty in finding Ministers than the Czar or the German Sovereigns. But it is plain that he is checked in his schemes of government; that he is attempting to rule despotically without the resources necessary to ensure success to his plan. Louis Philip is clever and industrious; but he has come upon the stage more than half a century too late to pursue such a course as he apparently has marked out for himself.

THE DUCHESS DE BERRY.—The Countess Lucies (Duchess de Berry) was delivered of a daughter in December, at Brindes, in

NEWFOUNDLAND  
Archives

Robert, but the infant died soon after its birth, and the boy is now on its way to Italy, to be married in the vault of the Lucchesi family.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY—THE MALT TAX.

Sir ROGER GREVELLY said it was with great pain that he violated the pledge which he had given to his constituents; but, under present circumstances, it was the bounden duty of every patriot (much laughter) to consider not the question of repealing the Malt Tax, but the dissolution of the present Government, which would be the effect of carrying it.—(Renewed laughter.) He knew that, by altering the vote he had intended to give, he should offend many of his constituents; but he should be ashamed of himself if he permitted his conscientious feelings, (shouts of laughter,) if he could so far consult his own personal interests or ambition as to give a vote which would turn out the present Administration, and instal in its place a democratic faction, (laughter,) whose objects would be annual Parliaments, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, the secularization of Church property, the abolition of private property, national bankruptcy, and civil war.—(Laughter and cheers.) He should appeal with confidence to his constituents, asking them whether they would prefer the loss of the present Ministry or the repeal of the Malt Tax, and he was confident that they would have perfect faith in the integrity of his motives and the purity of his principles.—(Laughter and cheers.)

WEDNESDAY.

Sir GEORGE GREY moved, "That a select committee be appointed to consider the most effectual means of preventing bribery, corruption, and intimidation in the election of members of Parliament." A debate of some length followed, and several members gave instances of the extent to which intimidation had been carried during the late elections. The motion was then agreed to, and the committee appointed.

Mr. RUTHVEN moved that the names of Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Fitzsimon should be placed on the committee.

Mr. O'CONNELL said he should not be able to attend to the committee.

Sir G. GREY said his motive for not placing the name of Mr. O'Connell upon the list was because he had heard that a charge of intimidation was made against him.

Mr. O'CONNELL was not before aware that there had been any charge of intimidation made against him, and he was desirous of knowing the authority upon which the hon. baronet made the statement.

Mr. RUTHVEN said that the hon. baronet should state his authority, if it was only to put an end to the private whisperings, which sometimes did much mischief and injustice.

Sir G. GREY said his only authority were the usual channels of public information.

Mr. O'CONNELL said he had seen nothing of any such charge in those channels, and certainly no such charge was contained in the petition against his return.

Mr. HUGHES—We have heard, sir, a great deal of death's head and cross-bones.

Mr. O'CONNELL—We have heard a great deal of death's head.—(A roar of laughter.)

After a few words from Sir GEORGE GREY and Mr. O'DYER, Mr. RUTHVEN withdrew his motion.

CANTON, August 13, 1834.

"You express a wish to know something of the politics of Canton and the effect of the new arrangement of your government.—In ordinary times the history of a day is that of many years. The Chinese admit of no changes in their intercourse with foreigners, and if from some local excitement, temporary difficulties and a war of words occur, they soon subside, and the parties return to their former state, with the advantages if any, on the side of the Chinese.—On the arrival of Lord Napier at Macao the Canton Authorities understanding that he was a merchant, but commissioned by the government, sent two of the principal Hong merchants to desire him to remain at Macao, till the Viceroy's pleasure could be known; but before their arrival his Lordship had left and was soon at Canton. A letter from him with a simple superscription from one person to another of the same standing, to the Viceroy, was sent to the city gate. Communications from foreigners being usually made through the Hong merchants, they were desirous of being the organs on this occasion, which was, of course, refused, and the letter was rejected. You are aware no doubt, that hitherto the superscriptions of letters, to the authorities have been in rather an abject style, expressly purporting to be humble petitions &c. The Chinese assert, in contradiction to the fact, that the direction of this letter was that of a superior to an inferior, which produced much indignation in the Viceroy, which was made

manifest by an edict forbidding all foreign boats from going on the river, which they are in the habit of doing towards evening, but as such orders appear at least once a year, they have little or no effect.

"The Viceroy has requested his Lordship, through the Hong merchants with whom he refuses to confer, to return to Macao, and wait till the Emperor's pleasure is known.—This however, he will not do, and coercive measures are spoken of, such as stopping the trade, taking away all Chinese servants, which would be a most effectual mode, &c. These, I think, are threats that will not be carried into effect, although it is not improbable that it may be represented to the Emperor that his Lordship is waiting at Macao to know his will. Such is the propensity of the Chinese to misrepresent, that no falsehoods are too gross when there is a probability of advantage in any shape.

"The general impression among the British residents is, that the mission can be productive of no good, other than to the members, beyond what would have been derived from a Consul with extensive powers. The extent of Lord Napier's authority does not appear to be known, but it is thought not to be great. The repeal of the law requiring tonnage duty, and a charge on goods by English vessels, has removed a great deal of dissatisfaction.

"It is apprehended that there will be a large number of ships here in quest of freight, and that low rates and disappointment will be the consequence.

"The expectations of speculators on the opening of the trade, particularly in British goods, will be sadly disappointed. The Americans with a view to anticipate them in the market sent large supplies, quite beyond the demand, and heavy losses are already being realized. At home the government are forcing the sale of Tea in a manner that must reduce the value very much, and the long talk of China trade does not promise just now, to make rapid fortunes."

(From the Halifax Journal, March 16)

LOWER CANADA.

It will be seen by the following extracts from our Quebec papers, that the Legislature of Lower Canada, as was expected, are carrying things with a high hand.—Their first act was the expunging from their Journals the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General, at the closing of the last Session of the previous House—their next, the imprisonment of the Collector of His Majesty's Customs, for refusing to comply with a demand of the House for certain papers from his Office, without an order from His Excellency, agreeably to his official instructions. It was generally believed that a dissolution would take place in a very few days.

QUEBEC, Feb. 25.

The dignified sacrifices of all personal feelings to public considerations, which was apparent in the Speech of His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, and in his allowing of Mr. Speaker Papineau, was met by the Assembly the same evening, with the resolution to expunge His Excellency's Speech at the close of the last session, from the Journals, and the approval of the Convention petition, &c. signed by sixty-three members of the present House, at hole-and-corner meetings; as well as the unvarying vulgar, raucous and degrading abuse of all the existing lawful institutions and the Officers of Government, by Mr. Speaker elect and a few of his less fluent satellites.

From this display, the position of a House, the majority of whom have openly attacked all the existing authorities, and who yet came in obedience to them are to act with them, it is not likely that either good or justice will result from the Session, or that its duration will be much prolonged.

We learn that the nett revenue of the Province will be near £40,000 less this year than last, and that the proportion payable to Upper Canada, will be near £20,000 less.

HENRY JESSOP, Esq., Collector of the Customs, was not committed to Jail till yesterday evening, at seven, having been transferred, during the day, some distance, to the Confinement Jail. His arrest took place on Saturday morning; he was on parole till four, when the warrant for his commitment was ordered on motion of Mr. Leslie, without his being brought to the bar of the Assembly. As a public officer, he declined on Saturday, the offer of a very large number of persons who were desirous of walk with him to the Jail.

Reply of the Collector to the demand of the House.

Customs, QUEBEC, 25th Feb., 1835.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Minute of the Hon. House of Assembly, directing me to lay before the House a Return of all Vessels that entered at the Port of Quebec, with Passengers during the year 1834.

I have to express my regret that I do not feel myself authorized to furnish the Return called for, unless under orders of His Ex-

cellency the Governor-in-Chief, as pointed out by my instructions which direct that "I do not afford prompt obedience to any requisition which the Governor, or other person, administering the Government, may make for any account or information relating to this Department."

I take leave to add that on reference to the records in this Office, I find that, with few exceptions, that that course has been adopted, whenever similar Returns have been required.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,  
Your obt. servant,  
HENRY JESSOP,  
Collector.

To W. B. Lindsay, Esq.  
Clerk Assembly.

A extensive fire occurred at Charleston, (S. C.) on the 15th February, which destroyed upwards of sixty houses. The most striking feature in this calamity is the destruction of St. Philip's Church commonly known as the old church; this venerable structure was 112 years old, having been built in 1723—its organ, (a splendid new one) cost 4,500 dolrs. The dwelling houses were principally owned by poor persons.

Dr. Lardner has arrived at Paris it is said by invitation of the French Government on business relative to the railroad between Paris and Calais, by which a traveller may breakfast in Paris and dine in London.

An Act for granting to His Majesty certain Duties on Articles imported into this Colony.

[20th April, 1835.]

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of Newfoundland, in Parliament assembled, (towards raising the necessary supplies to defray His Majesty's Public Expenses in this Island, and to provide for the permanent internal improvement of the Colony,) having freely and voluntarily resolved to give and grant unto His Majesty the duties hereinafter mentioned, and do therefore most humbly beseech your Excellency that it may be enacted,—And be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, in the present Parliament Assembled, and by the authority of the same, that there be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, the several duties as the same are respectively set forth in figures in the table of Duties hereinafter contained and denominated.

A Table of Duties upon Goods, Wares, and Merchandize (except Wines and Spirits) imported into Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

Table with columns for item, weight, and duty amount. Items include Beef and Pork, Flour, Oatmeal, Bread, Butter, Molasses, Salt, Implements, Coin and Bullion, Apples, Coals, Horses, Neat Cattle, Calves, Sheep, Hogs, Lumber, Ton Timber, Shingles, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.

2nd.—And be it further enacted, that upon the entry of any Timber, Lumber or Shingles, subject to Duty by this Act, and which may hereafter be imported into this Island and its Dependencies, the Master or Commander of the Vessel in which such Timber, Lumber or Shingles, may have been imported, shall before such Vessel shall be cleared at the Customs, produce to the Collector respectively a certificate from some one of the sworn Surveyors of Lumber appointed by Law, of the true measurement and contents of such Timber, Lumber or Shingles respectively.

3d.—And be it further enacted, that the said Duties shall be raised, levied, and collected, on all such Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, over and above, and in addition, to, the Duty or Duties now raised, levied or collected on the same articles, under and by virtue of an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in the third and fourth year of the Reign of His present Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to regulate the trade of the British Possessions abroad," and over and above and in addition to any Duty or Duties now raised, levied, or collected on the same, under or by virtue of any other Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament: and that nothing in this Act contained shall reduce or lessen, or be construed to reduce or lessen, the amount of any such Duty or Duties now received or receivable under the said Acts of the Imperial Parliament, or any of them.

4th.—And be it further enacted, that all sums of Money granted or imposed by this Act, either as Duties, Forfeitures, or Penalties, shall be deemed and are hereby declared to be Sterling Money of Great Britain, and that all such Duties shall be paid and received according to British Weights and Measures in use on the Sixth day of July One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Twenty five, and that in all cases where such Duties are imposed according to any specific quantity or any specific value, the same shall be deemed to apply in the same proportion to any greater or less quantity or value.

5th.—And be it further enacted, that the produce of the Duties received by the means and powers of this Act shall be accounted for and paid quarterly by the Collector or Sub-Collector of His Majesty's Customs into the hands of the Treasurer or Receiver General of this Island, or other proper Officer authorized to receive the same, to be applied to such uses as shall be directed by the Legislature of this Island of Newfoundland.

6th.—And be it further enacted, that all Ships and Vessels arriving at any Port, Harbour, Roadstead or Cove, in this Island or its Dependencies, having on board any Goods, Wares or Merchandize, and the Masters, Owners, Consignees and Importers of the same respectively, shall be under and subject and be liable to the same Rules, Regulations, Forms, and Restrictions, as are expressed and contained in an Act passed in the Imperial Parliament in the Third and Fourth years of the Reign of His present Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," in respect to the report and entry of such Vessels and their Cargoes with the Collector of His Majesty's Customs, or the Sub-Collectors as aforesaid, both inwards and outwards, the entry of Goods comprising any of the said articles to be laden or unladen, the payment of all Duties and Dues the entry inwards of such Goods by Bill of sight, the regulations made and provided in case the Importer of any Goods subject to Duty in this Act should refuse to enter the same and pay the Duties thereon, the validity of any entry made, the Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures, imposed or incurred in a breach of any and of all such regulations, the mode and manner of prosecuting for and recovering any such Penalties or Forfeitures, and all enactments, Rules, and Regulations contained in the said Act of the Imperial Parliament, all which shall be in full force and operation and shall be used and applied to fulfil the intents and purposes of this Act, so far as the same are applicable to this Island and its Dependencies, and not repugnant to and of the provisions of this Act, as fully and absolutely, to all intents and purposes of this Act, so far as the same are applicable to this Island and its Dependencies, and not repugnant to any of the provisions of this Act, as fully and absolutely, to all intents and purposes, as if the same were fully detailed, contained, and re-enacted herein; Provided nevertheless, that the said Imperial Act shall not extend to annul, restrain, or restrict, or be deemed to extend to annul, restrain or restrict, the operation and effect of any of the Sections, Clauses, or Provisions of this Act in reference to the Colonial Duties imposed on any of the said Articles, the Rules or Regulations under which the same are prescribed to be collected, or the Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties herein contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

7th.—And be it further enacted, that in all cases of Goods entered for Duty, and chargeable to pay Colonial Duty according to the tale, gauge, measure or weight shall be stated in the entry, and if the Goods in such entry be charged to pay Duty according to the value thereof, such value shall be stated in the entry and shall be affirmed by the declaration of the Importer, or his known Agent, written upon the entry and attested by his signature; and if any person make such declaration, not being the Importer or Proprietor of such Goods, nor his Agent duly authorized by him, such Person shall forfeit the sum of One Hundred Pounds; and such declaration shall be made in manner and form following, and shall be binding on the person by or in behalf of whom the same shall be made (that is to say)—

I, A. B. do hereby declare, that the articles mentioned in the Entry above written, and contained in the packages therein specified, are of the value of  
Pounds Shillings and Pence Sterling, and I do now tender the same for all Duties. Witness my Hand the day of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty.

The above Declaration signed the day of A. D. 1833, in the presence of C. D. Collector.

8th.—*And be it further enacted*, that at the time of entering such Goods, Wares or Merchandise, the Importer thereof, or his known Agent, shall, if required by the Collector or Sub-Collector of His Majesty's Customs respectively, produce the Invoice of such Goods, Wares or Merchandise and shall answer on oath all such questions relating to the value thereof, as shall be put to him by such Collector or Sub-Collector of His Majesty's Customs, who are hereby respectively authorized to administer such oath: and in case of failure or refusal to produce such Invoice, (unless there be no such Invoice,) or to answer such questions, or to answer them truly; or if other than the true and real Invoice be produced, or if such true and real Invoice be altered by such Importer or his known Agent, then, and in every such case, such Importer shall forfeit the sum of One Hundred Pounds: *Provided always*, that if such articles be charged with Imperial Duties, and have been valued according to the provisions of the Imperial Act, such valuation shall be accepted as the true value for paying or securing the Colonial Duties thereon.

9th.—*And be it further enacted*, that if upon examination, it shall appear to the Collector or Sub-Collector of His Majesty's Customs, Landing Waiter, or Gauger, that such articles are not valued according to the true value thereof, it shall be lawful for such Collector or other Person, to detain and secure such articles, and within three days from the landing thereof to take such articles for the use of the Crown; and the said Collector or other person shall thereupon, in any such cases, cause the amount of such valuation, with an addition of Ten Pounds per Centum thereon, and also the Duties paid upon such entry, to be paid to the Importer or Proprietor of such articles; and the Money detained for the benefit of the Crown shall be paid to the Treasurer or Receiver General of this Island, or other proper Officer authorized to receive the same to be applied to the Public uses of this Colony, as the Local Legislature shall direct.

10th.—*And be it further enacted*, that in all cases when the Duty imposed by this Act shall not amount to more than Twenty-Five Pounds, the Collector or Sub-Collector of His Majesty's Customs shall forthwith collect the same before granting his Warrant for the removal of the article so imported; and in case such Duty shall amount to more than Twenty five Pounds, then such Collector or Sub-Collector shall be at liberty to secure the said Duties by taking Bond from the Importer, Owner, or Consignee, to His Majesty His Heirs and Successors, with two sufficient Sureties for the payment of the Rates and Duties hereinbefore mentioned, in manner following; that is to say, in three months from the date of such Bond.

11th.—*And be it further enacted* that there shall be allowed, on the Exportation of Muscovado Sugar from this Island of Newfoundland to the United Kingdom, or to any Foreign Port or Place, a drawback of the full Duties which shall have been paid under this Act upon the Importation thereof into Newfoundland provided proof be made to the satisfaction of the Collector of his Majesty's Customs or other proper Officer authorized to Collect the Colonial Revenue in this Island, that such Sugar had been duly Imported into the United Kingdom or such other British Possessions, or into such Foreign Port or Place, by a Certificate under the hands of the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs at such Port in the United Kingdom or in such British Possessions or under the hand and seal of the British Consul or Vice Consul in such Foreign Port or Place, or if there be no Consul or Vice Consul at such Place, then under the hands and seals of two well known Merchants, of the actual and due landing of such Sugar at such Port in the United Kingdom, or such British Possession, or such Foreign Port or Place respectively; *Provided always* that no Drawback shall be allowed upon any such Sugar unless the same shall be exported in Boats or Vessels exceeding in burthen Sixty Tons registered Tonnage, and be claimed within One Year from the day of such Shipment, *Provided nevertheless*, that the aforesaid Collector or other proper Officer, is hereby authorized to allow a further time for the production of such Certificate on reasonable cause.

12th.—*And be it further enacted*, that in case any Goods, Ships, Vessels, or Boats shall be seized as forfeitures, or detained as unvalued, under this or any Colonial Act it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person administering

ing the Government of this Island, for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council, to order the same to be restored, in such manner and on such terms and conditions as he shall think fit to direct; and if the Proprietor of the same shall accept the terms and conditions prescribed by the said Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, he or they shall not have or maintain any Action for recompense or damage on account of such seizure or detention, and the person making such seizure shall not proceed in any manner for condemnation.

13th.—*And be it further enacted*, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Island, to nominate one Member from the Council and two Members from the Assembly, who shall constitute a Board of Audit, and who shall have power to audit the accounts of the Receivers of the Duties imposed by this Act and finally to settle and close the accounts of such Receivers; *Provided always*, that such accounts so audited shall be laid before the Legislature, in each Session, within one month from the commencement thereof.

14th.—*And be it further enacted*, that this Act shall continue and be in force for two years and no longer.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1835.

The REVENUE BILL having passed into LAW on the 20th instant, it becomes necessary that we should inform our readers of its contents as early as possible; and we feel gratified in thinking that our readers will peruse it with pleasure; and submit to its operations without grumbling; seeing, as we trust they do, how necessary it is, that the credit of this government should be sustained, its cords lengthened, and its stakes strengthened. We feel disposed to think that this Bill will do more in the way of subduing the unquiet, factious, intolerant, tyrannical spirit that has been spreading its baneful effects through certain classes of the people; than any thing else could do; and we think that the Executive branch of the Legislature, will ponder on the consequences, before it sanction the passing into law, of a certain other Bill, that, to say the least of it, would if it were to come into operation in the present state of society, only tend to disturb and destroy our little remaining quiet.

"Yankee doodle" seems determined to throw down the gauntlet to war-like France. But such is the inevitable course of human events. Prosperity engenders pride; pride produces the spirit of emulation and rivalry; and nations composed of rational men whose cultivated and enlightened reason should raise them in the chain of being to link with angels; degrade themselves to a level with the dogs; and battle for the bone. If the "fifteen millions of free men" are fools enough to war with France, they will not in all probability, at the end of the contest, have the pleasure of boasting that their government is free of debt. Perhaps they calculate on the co-operation of the malcontent French republicans; if they do, Jonathan we guess, calculates without his host. The sound of war will unite the French people to a man, and the "glory of France" will be the watch word.

It would appear that some serious disturbances had arisen between the English and Chinese at Canton in consequence of Lord NAPIER's not having addressed the Chinese Viceroy with all those usual and abject observances that had been before practised through the medium of the Hong Merchants. These latter are evidently anxious to keep up their monopoly, and support the laws of the Medes and Persians, which altereth not.

The consequence has been, that Lord NAPIER had been treated by the Chinese authorities with a good deal of indignity. And the ships under Lord NAPIER while beating through the "Tiger's Mouth" had to contend for the mastery, with the batteries and junks of India. We do not think that the Tea trade will work much in favour of the health of mankind. Cheap tea is only cheap poison, and we should be pleased to see the people of this country gathering their own Tea, on their own hills and valleys. Our own "Maidenhair," and "Indian" Teas, are far better and more wholesome than the Sloe leaves and other leaves disguised by poisonous ingredients, and sent to us as the Teas of Chinese growth and manufacture.

His Majesty's faithful Commons of Lower Canada, had expunged from the Journals of their House the Governor's Speech at the close of the last session of the previous House. They had also imprisoned the Collector of the Customs, Mr. Jossop, in the Common Gaol for refusing to furnish certain documents for which he should have been called upon, only through the Executive. Sir R. PREL stated in the House of Commons on the 9th of March, "that the present government had appointed a gentleman to the Canadas to make enquiries into the several complaints of the Assemblies, and as to the means of remedying the same: and upon that report he hoped the government would be enabled to bring forward measures that would give redress and conciliate the Canadas."

The Northern Circuit Court was opened on Monday last by the Honourable Judge BRENTON.

DIED.—At Torquay, (in England) on the 18th January last, much lamented by his friends and acquaintances, THOMAS STABB, Esq., in the 65th year of his age. Mr. Stabb was many years a resident Merchant in this Island, engaged in an extensive business, and during the late war, was Navy Agent. He was a kind husband, an indulgent and affectionate parent, and a sincere friend.

SHIP NEWS.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.

April 27.—Brig Hope, Shaddock, Cadiz, 185 tons salt.

ST. JOHNS.

ENTERED.

April 16.—Schooner Mary, M'Donald, Halifax, pork, butter.

17.—Brig Ariel, Maun, Liverpool, paint and sundries.

18.—Brig Bermudian, Newbold, Grenada, rum.

Lester, Hayward, Poole, molasses.

Charles, Hart, Cadiz, salt.

Schooner Echo, Cousins, Annapolis, beef, potatoes.

Barque Sapphire, Hall, Newcastle, canvas, coals.

Brig Persa, Daly, Halifax, molasses, sugar, butter, porter.

Britannia, M'Donald, Greenock, pork, butter, &c.

Improvement, Wingood, Antigua, molasses, sugar.

Schooner Collector, Phelan, Halifax.

Elizabeth, Martell, Sydney, cattle.

Superb, Williams, Jersey, potatoes.

Brig Francis, Collihole, Liverpool, soap, beef, nails.

Schooner Two Brothers, Field, Torquay, potatoes.

20.—Brig Velocity, Blackstone, Liverpool, coals, merchandise.

Kingscove, Smith, Greenock, soap, butter, sundries.

Benzin K. Reece, Tuzo, Demerara, molasses, rum.

Rover, Ingham, Demerara and Bermuda, rum, molasses.

Belle, Frith, Bermuda, rum.

22.—Sir T. J. Duckworth, Spencer, Grenada, rum, molasses.

CLEARED.

April 16.—Brig Douglstown, M'Kenzie, Lisbon, fish.

Gipsev, Brown, Lisbon, fish.

Leah, Hutchings, Portugal, fish.

Mary Jane, Follet, Oporto, fish.

Helen, Wylie, Portugal, fish.

22.—Leander, Wilkie, Oporto, fish.

23.—Equimaux, Sproul, Quebec, rum.

On Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers For Slave,

On Reasonable Terms,

FOR CASH, OR SEALS,

On the Premises lately occupied by Mr. WILLIAM BENNETT,

BREAD, Superfine FLOUR  
First quality Irish BUTTER, PORK  
SUGAR, MOLASSES, TOBACCO  
CANDLES, SOAP, LEATHER  
VINEGAR, Red WINE, TEA  
TAR, ROSIN, NAILS  
WINDOW GLASS, SPARROWBILLS  
HATCHETS, LINES, TWINES  
HOOKS, SPADES, SHOVELS  
Men's, Women's and Boys SHOES

And a General Assortment of

SHOP GOODS.

THOMAS NEWELL.

Carbonear, April 29, 1835.

Notices

WHEREAS it is reported that I refused to render any ASSISTANCE to the Crew of the Schooner CALYPSO, John Newel, Master. This is to Certify that such report is false and malicious. The circumstances are as follows. On the Morning of the 19th ult. I perceived the said Schooner dismasted, as we approached her, I saw one Man on deck, I then hailed and immediately two or three others came up. I enquired how she came dismasted, they replied "that in clear water she had been thrown on her beam-ends, and they were obliged to cut away her Masts to save the Vessel." I asked if they lost any Person, they replied no. I then enquired if they meant to leave her or to stay by her, they said, "they intended to rig jury-masts, and proceed back to Port-de-Grave." They then asked if I could let them have a Warp-line, having only one I could not give it to them. They then asked if I could give them any assistance to rig out their Vessel, to which I replied that being in distress ourselves (in consequence of the gale of the 18th, our main-top-sail being carried away and fore-top-sail nearly beat out, our yards on deck and running-rigging cut,) I could not, but would willingly take them on board my Schooner; which they refused, I then left them, and heard no more of them until I arrived in Carbonear.

These are the particulars, and if required, can bring my Crew to testify the truth of them.

ELIAS COLE,

Master of the Schooner Cod Fish Carbonear, April 29, 1835.

WE intend to Publish about the First of MAY next, Price One Shilling each, or six copies for Five Shillings,

THE DYING CHRISTIAN,

A SERMON

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

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

BY THE

REV. G. ELLIDGE,

Wesleyan Methodist Missionary.

ON THE DEATH OF

MR. GEORGE VEY,

Formerly of Port-de-Grave.

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

Young's Night Thoughts

The above Work, after Publication, can be procured at any of the residences of the METHODIST MISSIONARIES, or at the "Sea" Office.

Carbonear, April 8, 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. BANNETT, 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.

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.

POETRY.

THE REMEMBERED.

ADDRESS TO \_\_\_\_\_

"Alas! there is a witchery in woman's eye, which neither the bravest can resist, nor the wisest controvert."—*Sayings and Doings.*

When first thy fairy form I saw  
Move like a bird-like through the mazy dance,  
I gazed upon I felt the force  
Of thine all-powerful, conquering glance;  
And like those creatures who, 'tis said,  
Beneath the serpent's glare eye  
Become as spell-bound by its power,  
And stand transfixed—they cannot fly.

E'en I so fascinated was;  
Entranced I stood in wonder there,  
And thought I ne'er before beheld  
A creature so divinely fair.  
The rose might envy with thy cheeks—  
So pure their tint—and, then, thine eyes—  
So lustrous—and as heavenly blue  
As e'er were seen Italian skies.

But when I mingled 'mongst the throng,  
And joined the gay and giddy dance,  
I found thy lily hand fast lock'd  
In mine, by some eventual chance.  
And, as I felt its magic touch,  
My soul seemed bent alone on thee;  
And, oh! 'twas Heaven to see thy smile!  
Altho' that smile was not for me.

As morning's rosy tints appeared,  
And separation's hours drew nigh,  
When thoughts of parting cross'd my mind,  
I could not curb the deep-drawn sigh;  
But, when I gave a long, last look,  
My mad'ning feelings none could tell;  
My faltering tongue could not pronounce  
That last—that solemn word—"Farewell!"

How oft, since then, when I am sunk  
Within the arms of balmy sleep,  
The fairy visions of that night  
Will on my slumbering senses creep—  
I think again thy form I see—  
I clasp thy trembling hand in mine—  
And, as my bosom palpitates,  
My glowing cheek seems press'd to thine.

I fancy, too, I hear thy voice!  
Thy siren-witching voice! once more;  
And it has still the same sweet sound,  
That heavenly sound it had before.  
And, whilst I watch thy brilliant eye,  
And gaze upon its lucid beam,  
Thy shadow fits before my sight,  
And then I find 'twas but a dream.

Yet, still those midnight visions please,  
And such delightful dreams as this,  
Blended with so much ecstasy,  
To me are worth whole years of bliss.  
And since of passion's soothing hope  
I have not got one transient gleam,  
I must content with slumbering thoughts—  
For, sure it is no crime to dream.

EXTRACTS FROM

THE MEMOIRS OF THE DUCHESS  
D'ABRANTES.

MASSENA AND THE FEMALE DRAGOON.

Next day a letter was received from Vittoria, announcing that the judge of Essling might be expected, at the end of the week. Orders were given for preparing for his reception one half of the palace in which we resided; but we had then no idea that he was to be accompanied by a lady.

The day of his expected arrival was exceedingly fine. Junot and General Kellerman, accompanied by their staffs and principal officers, went on horseback to meet him. The cortege amounted to at least two hundred individuals.

When they had advanced about a league from the town, they perceived the equipages of the Marshal and his suite. Massena rode first to a small uncovered caleche; and at his side was seated a very boyish officer of dragoons, decorated with the cross of the legion of Honour. As this badge of distinction was then very sparingly distributed, its appearance on the breast of so very young an officer attracted very general attention. Massena's companion seemed anxious to evade notice, and when the Marshal perceived the numerous retinue that was advancing to meet him, he wished to draw up the hood of the caleche; but he had not time, for the three generals in chief set off at full gallop, and came up with him in two or three minutes.

They gave him a most cordial reception. Junot was too generous not to relinquish all pretension, in spite of his feelings; Ney was sometimes actuated by amiable impulses, and Regnier was too prudent to manifest the least mortification.

However, Massena appeared ill at ease.

From time to time he was observed to cast on the young companion a glance of distress, which was very amusing to some, and was not at all understood by others. As to the young officer of dragoons, he sat with his eyes cast down and rivetted on the points of his boots.

"Monsieur le Marechal," said Junot, "my wife will be delighted to have the honour of receiving you in the palace of Charles V. We hope you will be accommodated to your satisfaction.

"How," exclaimed Massena, with evident confusion, "is Madame Junot at Valladolid?"

"Certainly," replied Junot, not a little surprised at the astonishment expressed by the Marshal.

"Then," said Massena, after a little hesitation, "I cannot think of going to reside in the palace—that cannot be."

"If you are afraid of not having sufficient room," observed Junot, somewhat piqued, "my wife and I must remove—you are my superior in command."

"Mon Dieu! I do not mean that—I do not mean that," exclaimed Massena, "but."

He did not finish this sentence, and Junot could scarcely refrain from laughing outright in his face, for at that moment some one whispered in his ear, that the Marshal's military companion was no other than a young female.

The confusion of the veteran Marshal, as he drove on to Valladolid may be easily conceived. As soon as he reached the foot of the grand staircase, he requested Junot to conduct him to his apartments. He advanced to me with his usual frankness of manner, pressed my hand, and expressed himself glad to see me. I was informed that he was very glad Junot's heart was in safe keeping, for that he was very jealous of Clausel and Kellerman. As to the lady, she immediately retired to her own apartment, and during the three months which the prince of Essling passed at Valladolid, I never caught a glimpse of her but once. She had strict orders to keep herself concealed.

THE SPANISH NUN AND MARSHAL DUROC.

As soon as I was installed in my habitation above described, the nuns came two by two and three by three to talk to me, and as they said to keep me in good spirits. At first they amused me, but after a time I found their visits tiresome. One of them who was exceedingly pretty, was less obtrusive than her companions, though she appeared very desirous to talk with me. I asked her to come and pay me a visit in my apartment; but when she came I discovered that our conversation was likely to be brief. The pretty sister did not speak a word of French, and I knew only enough of Spanish to give utterance to a few sentences. At first she was very reserved; but one evening when she came to see me, she seemed to pluck up courage, and she pronounced a name which almost made me leap from my chair with astonishment; I could not guess by what chance that name happened to be known in the interior of a convent. I looked at the little nun, who was called Santa-Maria da Gracia, a name which she truly deserved, for she was a beautiful and graceful girl. When I fixed my eyes on her, she was as red as a rose, and the blush was the more becoming to her, inasmuch as she, like all the Spanish women, was naturally pale. But still the blush, pretty as it made her look, did not explain her question. I thought I might have misunderstood her, and I asked what she said. She repeated it, and this time distinctly said:

"Donde esta ahora General Duroc?"

(Where is General Duroc?)  
"Why do you ask, sister?" I exclaimed not a little surprised and amused at the question.

The nun put her finger on her lip, smiled, and showed me thirty two beautiful pearls. Then she said in a whisper, and with a charming expression of confidence which showed that she saw that I had understood her:

"Esta bien?" (Is he well?)

"Oh! muy bien—muy bien," (Oh! very well, very well,) replied I. And taking her hand, I added:

"Es mi amigo el General Duroc." (General Duroc is a friend of mine.)

The nun's pretty face was immediately lightened up with a charming expression of joy. Her eyes became more brilliant, and a bright smile played on her lips. She clasped her hands, and half raising them, came and stood before me, as if to get a better view of me. I was another being to her as soon as she learned I was the friend of the man she loved. And yet for aught she knew I might have been her rival; I might have been Duroc's wife. But in the first moment of her joy, no such thought occurred to the warm-hearted Spaniard.

I learned no more from the little nun, but one of her companions afterwards informed me that she had made her profession only two months previously. She belonged to a good family in one of the provinces, and from her infancy had been destined for the cloister.

On the following day, when I again saw the nun, I asked whether she was aware that

General Duroc was married. She nodded her head affirmatively, and without any appearance of chagrin.

"Su mujer es Espalona," (His wife is a Spanish lady,) added I.

At this information she seemed very much surprised. She several times raised her hands in token of astonishment, but still without any sign of vexation. When I left the convent, she gave me a little relic, which I carefully conveyed to France, and delivered to the person for whom it was intended.

When I mentioned this little adventure to Duroc, it was a long time before he could understand it; and no wonder, for my Santa Maria da Gracia in her domestic habit, did not bring to his recollection a pretty little Spanish girl dressed in a fringed basquina, and a pink bodice embroidered with silver. However by my description, and the mention of her native place, he soon discovered her identity. I was much amused at the embarrassment which this little affair caused him. I promised him that I would be discreet, and I kept my promise.

"It is not for my own sake that I am afraid," said he.

"For whom then?" inquired I.

"I will not tell you said he.

"Well then, if you will not honestly tell me all, I promise you that I will torment you about the little nun, whenever we meet."

"For heaven's sake do not," he exclaimed, "I will never forgive you."

"Then tell me what I wish to know."

"I cannot; for it does not concern myself alone."

"Well, but since I have no secret, and have promised to keep it, surely I may be trusted with the secret of another. To a woman, two secrets are no heavier than one.—When once the effort of discretion is accomplished, one may carry it to any length."

He laughed, and bade me farewell. But I executed my threat. Whenever we met, I whispered a word and made a sign which reminded him of Maria de Gracia. He was almost mad. At length he said to me one day: "Madame Junot, how unmerciful you are! What have I done to deserve this persecution at your hands? But, tell me, did not Maria da Gracia's make any inquiry about the Emperor?"

"Ah! at length I understand you," said I.

I suspect that the year 1811 was very fertile in events of this kind. There was at Salamanca a certain convent of Augustine nuns from whose *mirador* were given and received many signals of intelligence. There was also another at Valladolid, near Campo-Grande.

THE YOUNG KING OF ROME.

What a beautiful child was the young King of Rome! How lovely he appeared as he rode through the gardens of the Tuilleries in his shell-shaped caleche, drawn by two young deer, which had been trained by Francini, and which were given him by his aunt, the Queen of Naples. He resembled one of those figures of Cupid which have been discovered in the ruins of Herculaneum.

One day I had been visiting the young King, the Emperor was also there, and he was playing with the child, as he always played with those he loved, that is to say, by tormenting him. The Emperor had been riding, and he had in his hand a whip which attracted the child's notice. He held out his little hand, and when he seized the whip, burst into a fit of laughter, at the same time embracing his father.

"Is he not a fine boy; Madame Junot," said the Emperor, "you must confess that he is."

I could say so without flattery, for he was certainly a lovely boy.

I have already mentioned the Emperor's fondness for his son. He used to take the King of Rome in his arms, and toss him up in the air. The child would then laugh till the tears stood in his eyes; sometimes the Emperor would take him before a looking-glass, and work his face into all sorts of grimaces; and if the child was frightened and shed tears, Napoleon would say:

"What, Sire, do you cry? A King, and cry? Shame! shame!"

The hours at which the young King was taken to the Emperor were not precisely fixed, nor could they be; but his visits were most frequently at the time of *déjeuner*.—On these occasions, the Emperor would give the child a little claret, or rather would dip his finger in the glass and make him suck it. Sometimes he would daub the young prince's face with it. The child would laugh heartily at seeing his father as much a child as he was himself, and only loved him the more for it. Children invariably love those who play with them.

I recollect that once when Napoleon had daubed the young King's face, the child was highly amused, and asked the Emperor to do the same to *Maman Quiou*, for so he called his governess, Madame de Montesquiou.

One day at Trianon, when the young King was a year old, the Emperor was playing with him upon the grass plot before the pavillion. He took off his sword, girded it on

the young prince and completed his military costume by placing his hat on his head.—He then went himself to some distance, knelt upon the grass, and extended his hands to the child, who walked towards him, stumbling all the way, because of the sword getting between his legs, and the hat falling over his face. Perceiving this, the Emperor ran to him with all the nimbleness of a young man, and caught him in his arms to prevent his falling.

One of the ushers of the chamber, with whom I was lately conversing, wept like a child at his recollections of the young prince.

This man told me, that the King of Rome one morning ran to the state apartments, and reached the door of the Emperor's apartment alone, for Madame de Montesquiou was unable to follow him. The child raised its beautiful face to the usher and said:

"Open the door for me; I wish to see papa."

"Sire," replied the man, "I cannot let your Majesty in."

"Why not? I am the little King!"

"But your Majesty is alone."

The Emperor had given orders that his son should not be allowed to enter his cabinet unless accompanied by his governess.—This order was issued for the purpose of giving the young prince, whose disposition was somewhat inclined to waywardness, a high idea of his governess's authority. On receiving this denial from the usher, the prince's eyes became suffused with tears, but he said not a word. He waited till Madame de Montesquiou came up, which was in less than a minute afterwards. Then he seized her hand, and looking proudly at the usher, he said:

"Open the door. The little King desires it."

The usher then opened the door of the cabinet and announced,

"His Majesty the King of Rome!"

A great deal has been said of the young King's violent temper. It was true he was self-willed, and was easily excited to passion; but this was one of the distinctive characteristics of his cousins; they almost all partook of similar hastiness of temper. I have known Achille Murat so overcome with passion, as to be thrown into convulsions, and this when he was of the same age as the King of Rome. Madame de Montesquiou once corrected the young King for these fits of passion. On one occasion, when he was very violent, she had all the shutters of the windows closed, though it was broad daylight. The child, astonished to find the light of day excluded, and the candles lighted up, inquired of his governess why the shutters were closed.

"In order that no one may hear you, Sire," replied she. "The French would never have you for their King, if they knew you to be so naughty."

"Have I," said he, "cried very loud?"

"You have."

"But did any one hear me?"

"I fear they have."

Then he fell to weeping, but these were tears of repentance. He threw his little arms round his governess's neck.

"I will never do so again, Maman Quiou!" said he, "forgive me."

It happened one day that the King of Rome entered the Emperor's cabinet just as the council had finished their deliberations. He ran up to his father without taking notice of any one in the room. Napoleon, though happy to observe these marks of affection, so natural, and coming so directly from the heart, stopped him and said:

"You have not made your bow, Sire! Come, make your obedience to these gentlemen."

The child turned, and, bowing his head gently, kissed his little hand to the ministers.

During the Edinburgh election, Ramsay and Learmouth's gorgeous standard waved from a window in Prince's-street, and, whimsically enough, and immediately below a ticket intimated "Two FLATS to Let."

A tailor, who had determined to dine with a party at a public dinner, shut up his shop at four o'clock in the afternoon: his friends consequently wrote on his shutters, in chalk, "NOT DEAD, BUT GONE TO BE STUFFED!"

ALLITERATION ARTFULLY APPLIED.

Adored And Angelic Amelia—Accept An Ardent And Artless Amorist's Affections.—Alleviate An Auguished Admirer's Alarms, And Answer An Amorous Applicant's Avowed Ardour. Ah Amelia! All Appears An Awful Aspect! Ambition, Avarice, And Arrogance, Alas! Are Attractive Allurements, And Abuse An Ardent Attachment! Appease An Aching And Affectionate Adorer's Alarms, And Anon Acknowledge Affianced Albert's Alliance As Agreeable And Acceptable. Anxiously Awaiting An Affectionate And Affirmative Answer, Accept An Ardent Admirer's Aching Adieu.

ALBERT.

Albany, August, 1834.

The Bishop of Catania derives a large revenue from the Snow of Atna, which is sent to Naples, and used for ices.