



# AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

New Series.

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Vol. I .-- No. XL.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1835.

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

Notices

Conception Bay Pageetis



NORA CREINA Packet-Bout between Carbonear and Por-

tugal-Cove. AMES DOYLE, in returning his bes 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-Core, and, at considerable expense, fitting up her Cabin in superior style, with Four Sleeping-berths

The NORA CREINA will, until further no tice 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 Tres-DAY. 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. PATHICE.

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat, which, at a considerable expense, be 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 sleepingberths separated from the rest). The forecabin 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 respecable community; and he assures them it 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 Sr. John's at 8 o'Clock on those TERMS Mornings.

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

The owner will not be accountable for

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 Kielty's (. Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Crute's.

Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

St. John's and Harbor Grace PACKLT

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 other monies sent by this conveyance.

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

PERCHARD & BOAG. Agents, St. John's. ANDREW DRYSDALE, Agent, Land dance

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

1: 11 30.

### THE NEW GIL BLAS.

[This is, in its way, a clever book with tact in its author, Mr. Inglis, than the adop- against an enemy entering, and cutting out out. tion of the title of one of the most success- vessels under favour of the darkness. ful and least imitable fictions of modern times. The very title-page provokes a comparison between the Gil Blas of Le Sage, lovely Isabel," who had been confined there the following manner :and a string of romantic adventures, by Mr vantage of the latter. It reminds of an at- chain swings to Isabel's tower, where they tempt to cover the sun with a wet blanket. | concert an escape.] At the same time, the merit of Mr Inglis's Gil Blas must not be low rated. It abounds although far from agreeable to sojourn in with lively incident, pleasant bits and scenes | such a place, even with Isabel, this would of travel, and world-knowledge very agreeably communicated, while its episodal nar- to such a project, many serious difficulties ratives are of the most wonder-fraught cha- presented themselves : I represented to I a-Spanish life and manners. The author dis- tower that night, it would be discovered that courses eloquently of "the charming Anda- when the food put into my cell, and conseof fathers and monsters of husbands-min- hunger. "But," said Isabel, "why return gling "bloody-minded assassins," and his ever? Providence seems to delight in deous wretches, with the sweet emotions of throwing us together, -and if, as unhappil heads shivered, and blood spilled like water; and there are scenes in dark towers and evidence as this :- "We found the poor dead man dead at his feet, and the sword in his hand covered with blood, -the murdered man lies in the ante-room run through and through." A pretty scene of justice ensues, the murdered man was a noted robber who had attacked the hero, and became worsted in the affray. The sentence is solitary imprisonment for life.]

The unfortunate persons whose crimes have subjected them to the dreadful punishment of solitary imprisonment for life, in any of the southern parts of Spain, are most generally sent to Tarifa. Along both sides to by my husband to dissolve our marshall be his utmost endeavour to give them of the port, there is a mole nearly half a mile in length; at the extremity of which on either side, and at the entrance of the harbour, stands a huge and ancient Moorish tower, about a hundred and sixty feet in height above the sea. In this tower which contains six chambers, one above another, prisoners for life are confined; and thither I was accordingly conveyed. It is the poliev of the Spanish laws, to render the punishment of criminals subservient to public utility; and this is in some degree effected even by solitary confinement. The prisoners confined in these towers are employed in turns, night by night trimming the lampswhich are a beacon to the vessels at sea .-From each chamber, there is a separate ascent to the summit of the tower; so that the prisoners never see each other, and each until day-break upon the summit,-part of life, being thus made so subservient to its

preservation. From these towers there are no visible means of escape; in the chambers, the windows are merely circular holes in walls six feet in thickness; and the outside walls being entirely smooth, there are no means of descent from the summit unless by a fearful litary confinement in the towers of Tarifa. leap of a hundred and sixty feet into the consisted in the rigidness with which it was sea; for on the side towards the town, a enforced: once admitted there, and no hu passengers; All Packages and letters will wall of twenty feet high shuts out the pros- man eye ever more rested upon the living proprietors be responsible for any Specie or aggravation of punishment, by shutting out for the continuance of punishment, was forms. It only requires to be added to this one exception was provided: although i

[By aid of a telescope, he recognises on the opposite tower a fair prisoner, "the my plans accordingly, and executed them in upwards of a year, for conspiring to murder

As Isabel pressed closer to me, I felt, that vet be greatly preferable to solitude. But racter. It has all the glitter and gaiety of bel that if I did not reach the opposite luz." and other intriguantes-absolute Dons | quently when I did return, I should die of dark eyes, jetty ringlets, and heaving bo- seems too true, the doom of both of us he soms. Limbs are lopped off, eves put out, to live and die in these towers, why should

"Live and die together, vou would sav," visions of clanking chains in terrific abun- and, in truth, there was reason in this prodance. One of the latter description we posal of Isabel. "Why, indeed, should we have abridged and adapted to our pages .- | not?" said I; but in yielding so readily to The hero is convicted of murder upon such | this suggestion, I looked farther than I sabel did. Isabel had doubtless many charms. and here, I should at least, have nothing to ear from rivals; but that which weizhed with me fully as much as the prospect of a honey-moon, was this, -that a man who is supposed to be dead, has greater facilities if escape, -and so, without at that time saying anything upon this subject to Isabel, I acquiesced in the proposal of changing my querters, and being her guest for the pre-

> "There cannot be a doubt," said Isabel, "that the Pope has Jong ago been applied

> "And that his holiness has granted the setition too," said I. "And although ours be a new case, as it probably never happen ed before that the idea of marrying was ever entertained by persons in solitary inrisonment,-vet as there is here neither church nor priest, Heaven will, without doubt, accept our vows, and bless us."-And thus did I become all but the husband

of Isabel. Several days elapsed before it was again the turn of Isabel to watch on the summit : meantime the food that was intended for one was made to suffice for two; we conversed in whispers, lest my embryo plan of escape should be frustrated by a premature discovers of my dwelling place; and e en if I had looked to no ulterior advantages, from in in his turn is obliged to remain from night change of quarters, the society of Isabel would have been a sufficient reward for the his punishment for the destruction of human | peril of my journey. But I had now concocted in my mind, a plan of escape which I hastened to put into execution, after having first communicated it to Isatel, whose co-operation was necessary an ensure its suc-

It may have been already gathered, that the characteristic of the punishment of sobe carefully attended to, but no accounts can pect of land; serving at the same time as a form of the prisoner. The food necessary be kept for passages or postages, nor will the hindrance to any communication, and as an for the preservation of life, and therefore, from the eve of the prisoner, the cheerful placed and removed by unseen hands; nor lights of human habitations, or perhaps ev- was the sound of a human voice ever heard en it might be, the dim view of human within these stone chambers. But to this. description, that a ponderous iron chain was the policy of the law, to punish the liv stretches from one tower to the other, across ing culprit thus severely, the church die the mouth of the port, depending from fas- not resign her claims to the care of his tenings situated about two feet below the soul; once accordingly, in every month, a summit of each, but forming a curve by its holy tread was heard along the secret pasown weight: and in the centre, reaching to sages, and an iron screen being thrown back within thirty or forty feet of the water, from the confessor, a Franciscan friar, rook his which point other chains are attached, reach- seat at a thick grating, behind which min- sometimes, the particulars of the ing horizontally to the towers on either side. ing could be seen, though the confession of e sording vinterview that had taken place It is needless to say, that during the day this | the prisoner might pass to the ear of the he great chain is lowered into the water when ly man, and his counsel in return peach the entertailed of the caused

vessels desire to enter; but at night it is | ear, or it might be the heart of the solirar, again raised, and there being rumours of war criminal. The door by which the prisone at this period, no ships were a lmitted dur- first entered was never unbarred, until the very un-clever title. We expected better ing the night .- the chain being a security hour when his coffin was carried in and

The day now approached, when the visit of the confessor might be expected, and I laid.

"Isabel," said I as the slow trend an-Inglis; we need not add, much to the disad her first husband. The hero by aid of the nounced the approach of the confessor, "you must leigh to be dead; spread the pallet apposite to the grating, and lay your-

self upon it." I found some difficulty in prevailing upon Isabel to mock the king of terrors; but as length I succeeded in persuading her, -by representing that it was easier to counterfeit death than to meet it; and that to do the one, afforded the only chance of avoiding the other; and scarcely was Isabel extended upon the floor, when the screen was heard to open upon its harsh hinges, and the confessor to say "erring daughter, approach."

"Father," said I, in a low sepulchral tone at the same time advancing noiselessly towards the grating.

"II ly St Francis," said the confessor, in a torce of terror, and making at the sail time's retrogade movement from the grating

" Father, said I in the came unearthly tone, " fear nothing, it is no man that addresses thee; well thou knowest that no fleshly form can gain entrance here; it is not a man, but a spirit with whom thou art communing." As I spoke thus, I could hear the the Friar rapidly commending himself to the protection of the H !; Mother of God, and of all the Saintz; and I continued, "She whom thou camest to confere is now beyond the reach of thy counses; her soul is gone to its heavy account, and her body lieth there;" said I gliding aside, and knewing well, that although nothing could be seen from the cell through the grating, vetall within was visible from the other side. "I am the ghost of the murdered Joe Andrades;" (the husband of Isabel) and at the same time that I made this announcement, I threw back a part of the hood that covered my face, and the dim light from the circular hole falling upon the upper part of the countenance, showed a visage which fasting and confinement had already made more like the face of a dead than of a living man, and which I had taken

care to besmear with. blood. A new exclamation of horror, and still more rapid prayers, followed this revela-

"Here," continued I, again drawing the good over my face, and approaching the grate-from which I could hear the Friar retreating; "here will I remain, in dread communion with the body of my murderer, until it be taken hence; delay not to let this he done, else I will speak with thee nearer

The Friar being already as near the ghost of a murdered man as he probably desired to be, and willing to prevent the execution of this threat of a nearer colloquy awing the screen forward, which closed with a tremendous clank, and the rapid footsteps of the terrified confessor speedily died

"Ab, Dios!" said Isabel, "I had scarcely had courage to go through my part : when you speke of my soul having gone to its account, I was on the point of rising, to convince myself I was yet living.

"Surely," returned I, "you may find courage to personate a dead woman, when I have no hesitation in personating the ghost of a mardered man; the strategem succeeds; you will have but once more to play your part; and I am much mistaken it wa be not both outside of this tower before another day shall pass over our beads ;" and animated by this hope, Isabel promised to

bey my directions. Now, it will easily be believed, that the confessor, upon leaving the tower, would i mediately communicate to the civil and

However entraordinary the thing might seem, and however hard of belief, no doubt | could any longer rest upon the minds of those whom first duty, and then incredulity, had led to the tower, that something supernatural inhabited the chamber where lav the dead Isabel. Her, they had seen extended on the floor; and they had seen another being, which could not be a mortal, because well they were convinced no mortal could gain entrance there. That it was the ghost of him who had been murdered by the inmate ceil, no one could doubt: and the sooner therefore the body of the wretched prisoner could be carried out, the sooner would this spirit cease to haunt the tower of Tarifa. It was in this manner therefore, that the affair was argued by the confessor, the bishop, and the a cade, among whom the fcl-

lowing colloquy took place:-"I suppose, gentlemen," said the confessor, "you are now sufficiently convinced that I have told you no tale."

yet breathless with fear.

"There is no doubt of it," said the bishop: panting from the rapidity of his descent from the tower.

"Why," rejoined the confessor, "I was as near to it as I am to you!" shuffling up close to the alcalde's nose.

"Ah Dios!" said the alcalde, drawing involuntarily back.

"'Tis certainly," said the bishop, "a stain upon the sanctity of this catholic town, that | a thing of this kind should have taken place; the quieter the affair is kept, the better: no doubt senor alcalde, a coffin can be prepared to-night, to carry away the body's those who carry it, must know nothing of what we have seen; and you as chief magistrate, will superintend the removal."

"Truly," said the alcalde, "'tis a duty I would rather avoid: I am a poor sinful man ill fitted to grapple with the powers of dark ness; whereas holy men, like my lord bi? shop and the good friar, can have nothing to

"I fear nothing," said the confessor. "Oh, we fear nothing," said the bishop; and it does seem to me, that the reverend father cannot well be excused taking a part in this duty, as he in some sort under an engagement to the evil spirit (crossing himself) to see it executed."

"But," rejoined the friar, "would it not be felt by us all to be a great security, were we in this emergency to make use of the relies which are deposited in the church of San Salvadr, -and which no one, save the bishop is worthy to handle?"

"Tis an excellent suggestion, said the

Now the bishop, desirous no doubt of paying a compliment to the alcalde and the friar, by intrusting these sacred relics to their care, in place of taking upon himself the honourable office of being the bearer, said : - "The relics are indeed efficacious in cases of this nature; and while handling them, the greatest sinner upon earth, has nothing to fear from an interview with any spirit. I possess the power of delegating to whom I will, the high honour of bearing these relics, -- and into your hands, gentlemen, I will jointly commit them; and while you are engaged in the performance of your duty, I will invoke for you the protection of

our tutelary saint.' Such, I say, was the colloquy that took place between the bishop, the alcalde, and the triar, and when this proposal was made he the bishop, there can be no question that the fears of the alcalde were greatly allayed; and that the qualms even of the frias were in some degree quieted-so great was the confidence placed in the virtue of

the relics.

Meanwhile the hours passed away, and night came. .. I entertained little doubt that pittance of a prisoner, had greatly cooled the. for the victory of those who were fighting,

vet that his positive asservations would at | left behind, or could be prevailed upon to | was resolved on, the Christian warriors came length so far weigh with the alcade, and the allow herself to be put futo her coffin, it to their priests, confessed their sins, and re-Bishop of Randa, who then chanced to be was too much to expect of her, that she ceived the holy sacrament. They were then making his yearly visitation to Tarifa, as to | would permit it to be consigned to the earth | blessed by the priests; the patriarch, bishop induce them to judge with their own eyes, without giving some audible demonstration or abbot, who hore the holy cross, went of the truth of what had been told to them. of being alive; and if one part of the trick round the whole army, showed the sacred I was prepared for this; and when in less were discovered, threats and punishment would soon discover all the other parts of knees; he extended it to them to kiss and to fall back, Isabel was again stretched upon it; and my recapture would no doubt, be the ground, while I stood motionless by her the consequence. Besides-for why should Who were the persons that peered I conceal the virtuous movements of my through the grate, I am unable to tell, but | mind- I felt a repugnance in leaving Isabel whole as they might be, they were quickly to perpetual imprisonment, or to the chance. satisfied with their scruting, for when I of being buried alive; but feeling at the same time, that if successful in delivering her from confinement, I should in that case have sufficiently acquitted myself of obligations, and satisfied my scruples, I resolved that upon the first favourable opportunity I would dispose of Isabel and recover my independence.

And now, the crisis was at hand. Slow, heavy steps, as of persons carrying a burden the Musselmans Akbar Allah! (God is great) were heard approaching: other, and more rose in deep hollow tones, and the intolerahesitating steps mingled with these. At length they reached the massive iron door, der of their dinms deafened the hearers, and the burden was put down. The thick- the Christian warriors, in their animated atness of the door was too great, to permittible | tack or courageous defence, were more gratewords spoken without to be heard within: but for some time the monotonous sound of a voice continued-doubtless a prayer of appointed by the chiefs, of God wills it, or length and efficacy by the Franciscian. The Christ Jesus, or Christ conquers, Christ voice ceased; the chains and bolts were one rules, Christ reigns."-Wilken's History by one withdrawn; the door slowly swung of the Crusades-translated in the Foreign back, and a glare of flambeaux flashed into the cell. Isabel lay on the pallet, while I stood motionless in the middle of the floor my face turned towards the door, and my hood partly thrown back. No sooner did the light reveal my figure, than the coffin bearers uttering an affrighted scream, made but one step from the top to the bottom of "Sufficiently convinced," said the alcade, the staircase: for a moment the alcalde and the friar, who partly expected what they saw, and who partly trusted to the protection of the relies which they held in their hands, stood their ground; crossing themselves made towards them, they followed the coffin ed to prolong his life" bearers with so much precipitancy, that in their eagerness which should be the first, both rolled down the stairs, and the flainbeaux falling from their trembling hands,

> "Now is the time," said I in a whisper: and I quickly descended the staircase, followed by Isabel. By the light of a smothered flambeau. I could perceive that the friar and the alcalde lay senseless, whether from fear or from wounds, I could not tell. The frier's habit had somehow shipped off his shoulders, and thinking it might be useful as a disguise, I picked it up, and stundsling also upon one of the boxes of relics, I hid it in my bosom : there was no obstacle to our escape-the doors all stood open; and in a few moments we found ourselves outside of the tower, while the retreating steps of the coffin bearers were heard dying away in the distance. We lost not a moment's time, but immediately proceeded quickly along the mole, which we had all to ourselves; the terrified coffin bearers had no doubt spread the alarm, for as we approached every post was in its turn abandoned; the alarmed sentinels throwing down their weapons, and flying before us; and I took care not to neglect the opportunity of arming myself against need, with a good

were extinguished.

# THE CRUSADES.

Of the effect of the holy cross on the minds of the Christian warriors, and their mode of commencing a battle Mr Wilken gives the following description :-

"How could the crusaders march to battle otherwise than joyful! for the conflict with the infidels was a holv and meritorious work; the war which the people of God waged against Turks and Saracens, a holy purpose such sums as shall be agreed war. Devout prayer, and contrite confession upon. of sins preceded the battle; after the victory "3humble thanksgivings were rendered to God Representatives in the National Assembly of as the author of all victory. Usually, before the faithful marched out of Jerusalem to battle, when a hostile army threatened danger to the kingdom, the patriarch assembled the whole Christian population, Syrian and Greek as well as Latin Christians, to solemn procession, with naked feet, through all the holy places, to implore the aid of God for the battle. Amidst tears and pious hymns the supplication of the Christians rose to heaven; and they rendered themselves worthy of the divine grace by so rigid a fast this very night the coffin would be sent for that the breast of the mother was withhield issuel; trusting to the efficacy of the threat from the sucking child. Alms also were held out to the confessor; and I prepared distributed among the poor and the sick, accordingly: "You will have nothing to do Isabel," said it, but to follow close at uny heels." In thus providing for the escape of Isabel I confess it was chiefly a re- and footmen were engaged in conflict with gard for my own safety that prompted me to the heathen, the brethren who remained at this. A sojourn of between one and two home prayed, amidst pious works, procesweeks in the tower, upon half the miserable sions, self-mortifications and alms-giving, fever of my love; and I for saw that a com- The crusaders gladly selected Sunday for panion would, in no small degree, interfere with my projects of independence, and on which the Redeemer, by his resurrection from the grave, sealed his victory over death deavour to negociate a treaty of alliance to many inveterate evils; they have reduced the smarries y ultimate escape, -but then if Isabel were and hell. When battle against the heathen this effect which shall be permanent.

wood to all the warriors, who fell on their devoutly salute, promising them victory and forgiveness of their sins with God, if they would fight with cheerful minds, and faith in Christ, against the heathens. What knight or footman could help going joyfully to meet death for the Saviour who had, on the wood of that cross which his lips had just touched, submitted to death for him? Then the knights mounted their war horses, the squadrons were arranged, and the Holy Cross adorned frequently the first, sometimes the centre corps. The horns and trumpets resounded, and the Christian heroes rushed inspired to the fight. While the war cry of ble braving of their trumpets, and the thun-I fully reminded of the aid of God and Bh-ist by a pious and encouraging war-cry Quar. Review.

PARLIAMENTARIANA .-- Mr Martin, late M. P. for Galway, often excited considerablemerriment in the House, by the following story :- " A certain man," said he, " having been condemned to death in Turkey, he had it communicated to the Gaand Seignior, that if indulged with a respite for a given time, he would undertake to teach his Sublime Highness's favourite lapdog to speak Greek. 'The Grand Seignior," added Mr Martin. "being anxious to see this lusus nature, with great rapidity, and muttering prayers | that is a dog taught to speak Greek, granted the while: but upon the first movement I the respite, and the criminal was thus enab-

> Corn Bill, several members, on their way to in war. This state of things make the Porte the House of Commons, were surrounded necessarily dependent upon Russia .- Mornby the populace, who obstructed the avenues ing Herald. and insulted those who were known to be friendly to the measure. One member on entering the house, exhibited his torn coat to the Speaker, complaining of the want of protection. Another lamented the loss of his hat; another had been hustled in the on of the usefulness of the practice of inflatcrowd, and if not really hurt, seriously ing the lungs of newly-born children appaflightened. Sir Frederick Flood, who was sently lifeless. An infant, born in a state of a supporter of the bill, and equally entitled | asphyxia, was brought, said the speaker, for to the displeasure of the populace, boasted dissection, to M. Portal; -it had already his superior address in the following terms: lain some time in the room, and the surgeon -" Mr Speaker, they surrounded me too, and inquired my name; now Mr Speaker, I before proceeding to operate the thought ochate prevarication, but, my name being curred to him to blow into its mouth. This Flood, I felt myself at liberty to answer . Waters, and so they let me pass without | three minutes warmth returned, the circulamolestation.

# RIO JANEIRO.

The last advices from Rio Janeiro state that a proposed treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with the United States had been introduced into the Chamber of Representatives, and that it was expected it would be discussed early in the ensuing session. The following is a copy.

"Proposed Decree of the Legislative Assembly; -

"Article 1. - The empire of Brazil and the United States of America shall form a union for their defence against foreign aggres sion, and for their common advantage on matters of domestic interest.

"2.-The two nations shall assist each other with all their forces against any hostile attack, and shall contribute annually for this

"3-Each of the two nations shall have

"4-The products of each nation shall be received in the ports of the other on the same footing with its own, and be held exempt from any foreign duty.

"5-The two nations shall aid each other in effecting a communication from one to the other, of the useful institutions, arts and products that may now belong respectively

"6-The citizens of each of the two nations shall enjoy in the territory of the other all the priviliges of natives.

"7-Questions of right occurring between citizens of the two nations, shall be decided by mutual consent, by arbitration or by Jury, composed of equal members of

"8.-The two nations bind themselves to aid each other in a national form of Government, and against any dangers that may threaten their moral or physical im-

"10.—The treaty when concluded, shall be laid before the General Assembly for its consideration and approval.

"11.-All preceding laws in contravention of this are revoked."

The number of christenings in the metropolis, during the year ending 9th of December, 1834, was, -males 13,901, females 13,-615, total 27.219; of burials, -males 10,-811, females 10,868, total 21,679.

Thomas Rigby, the private of the 15th regiment, who unfortunately shot a young gentleman whilst stationed as a sentinal on the wreck of the John Fairfield lately lost on the Isle of Man, was tried last week on a charge of murder, and acquitted.

It ropears from the criminal statistics of the Danish states, just published at Copenhagen, that in the last four years there has been condemned to death in Denmark only one in seventy-six thousand individuals, and in the Duchies of Sleswick and Holstein only one in one hundred and fifty-six thousand; in the Duchy of Lauenburg there has not been a single capital condemnation since 1829. Of sixt j-three individuals condemned to death in Denmark during the last year, but eleven were actually condemned, n the two other Duchies, only one suffered the extreme punishment of the law.

Russia is playing a deep and will game for a magnificent stake. She secretly encourages the Egyptian Viceroy to declare himself independent, whilst she offers her armed assistance to the Sultan, to protect his hereditary rights against the ambitious designs of the Usurper, who has already stripped him of some of the noblest portions of his empire. In the mean time Russia has thrown dust in the eyes of those who have had the management of the foreign policy of both England and France, and pretends to be a pacificator, while the only sense in which she is a pacificator, is that of openly pretending to support peace, while she stimulates under-hand the mutual apprehensi-In 1815, during the riots produced by the ons and jealousies that are sure to terminate

> INFLAMATION OF THE LUNGS OF NEWLY-BORN INFANTS. At a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, M. Julia Fontanetle stands a curious fact in conformatiwas about to commence the anatomy, but he accordingly did, and at the end of two or tion was excited, the heart bear, and the body was sent back to the parents-a living

KILLING INSECTS FOR PRESERVATION IN CABINETS -Inclose the insect in a paper, or thin wooden box (a pill box, for instance,) and expose it one or two seconds to heat near the fire. The heat immediately kills insects the most tenacious of life. This process does not alter the most delicate colors. but if the heat be continued too long, the wings and other parts of the body begin to wrinkle.

PATENTS .- The number of patents obtained in England, France, and Austria, in the last six years, is as follows: - England 914: France, 1091; Austria, 1099.—The average in England from 1818 to 1826, is 138.

#### THE GREAT PROTESTANT MEETING IN IRELAND.

# (FROM BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.)

The vast number of persons assembled at this meeting, and the rank, property, and consequence of the personages by whom it was called and attended, gave it a fair claim to be regarded as one of the most important public meetings which have occurred since the prorogation of parliament; and so much the more so inasmuch as whilst the Edin. burgh, Durham, and Dundee gatherings, have had no other purpose than that of complimenting some individual at the head of a party, the Down Assembly was in every respect a national meeting, -a meeting for a national object, and having for its purpose the defence of the institutions; and property of the country.

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In many, indeed in all of our former papers, we have rendered ample credit to the Whig party, and their well known leaders. for many excellent measurs by which they have reformed great and acknowledged abuses, and have made laws conducive to the public good. They have excited a strong spirit of inquiry and a resolute purpose to sift and examine all departments of the state many boards, they have reduced the salaries

the water to the whom the

suppressed.

#### THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1835.

We are much gratified to find that the "ROYAL GAZETTE" has at length, like its Royal Patron, "spoken out." This decided, and manly conduct, has given us another hope that our country will not yet emulate the " Emerald Isle" in all her much-to-belamented, and melancholy state of inquietude, and insubordination, her sectarian hostility, her poverty, or her crimes. If there be attempts to raise in this country, a power that could intimidate the Government; depose the Judges; deprive some of the Mercantile body of their independence of spirit, and their respectability as British Merchants, by tempting their cupidity, and by holding out to them the hope of a gain, that could be purchased only at the expence of their becoming the creatures of a domineering Priesthood, who would by such detested and destable bribery sink the spirited and manly Presses of the Country, into unending darkness: and the liberties of the people into unmitigated and interminable slavery: it is time that the wavering should become steady; and the temporizing become decisive. The "ROYAL GAZETTE" says well, that the "Mercantile body" in this country, have, but, to "be unanimous," and the liberties of the people will be guarded from the grasp of the worst species of tyranny.

There may be ONE or Two Merchants in the Island, who say that they came to the country to glean a fortune; and that they will not stop at the means by which they are to gratify this darling propensity. Their love of lucre has swallowed up every other consideration.

What is the country to them? nothing; barren rock, a wilderness. What are the people to them? worse than nothing; the slaves whereby they are to gain the only object that they worship. What is a piece of dirty paper called a Newspaper, to them or the PRESS from which it emanated, it by withholding their advertisements from the one, and their support from the other; they are to get the assistance of Midas and his band or willing slaves to assist them in the government and the laws, but that they are facinating worship of their pecuniary Derty. But we call upon them to pause. If they, and security; so that no one can violently either from love of lucre, or force of untimidation, should be prevailed upon to withhold their support from any Newspaper in the Island; what is to hinder them from being obliged to withhold their support from all. Away then would go the liberty of the thing which costs us a most oppressive and people, which depends on the liberty of the our manifesto against that influence which, ruinous price, and produces no value in re- Press. But where would be the liberty; to use the words of a very celebrated resoluthe respectability of those unfortunate sons of Midas?

> The same power that made them slaves, made them bow, low in the dust before the Altar of the God of their Idolatry; that power could sweep from them, their shrine and their idol, and leave them detested by men of spirit, and despised by men of honor and integrity; leave them to bury their baseness in the common herd of their sovereign Dictator's subjects. The same power that tempted their cupidity, and made them the willing tools, by which the liberties of the people were to be invaded, could also coerce those tools.

The power that said to them, "withhold your support from the Press; prefer the labour of my people; riches shall be yours; the flesh pots of Eg; pt shall not depart from your dwelling, until you depart from this 'land of fogs' with wealth enough to disguise your copidity in the land of your fathers, 'till the end of your days." This would sound tempting. But, suppose we were to reverse the picture: it wants not the tints of imaginative colouring: its naked detormity requires nothing but the hand of nature, and a native to delineate the traits that will distinguish it, as surely now, as they have distinguished it during the lapse of centuries. Suppose the power, were to say, to those money making adventurers; those one or two, or three may-be, who are sighing for the means of building a palace among their native hills, and who are despising the country, and the people, who are to give them those means: "you shall employ, or supply none but my people; you shall give forty pounds wages for the think, that the conduct of ministers towards summer, all in hard dollars; and a Royal Gazette has no right of interierence Ireland, and as regards O Connell, has been free birth to the seal fishery and you so long as no principle of the constitution is insufferably negligent, and that they have shall give to them unlimited credit, and all attempted to be violated. If the executive

tion which it was their first duty to have their numbers, and consequently our power and emolument;" " you must obey your willingness was purchased; you so'd the PRESS, and 'the liberties of the People for gold,' and we have a right over a part of your pelf, which ought to be applied to the extension of our power, and the support of our high and mighty rule." "Refuse: and the thorn, and the thistle shall spring up in your lonely dwelling, and the shamrock shall wither if it approach your Lorders: vou shall sneak from the 'land of fogs' more depressed than you entered it; and von had better seek a country where our power is not known; for, we forget not; we forgive not."

> We find by a Proclamation in the "GA-ZETTE" of the 24th ulto, that the Northern Circuit Court will be holden at Harbour Grace on the 20th instant, and continue until the 23d of May next.

We have hitherto been silent spectators though by no means negligent or inattentive observers, of the fiendish attempts which have been made, and well-nigh succeeded. in rendering this once peaceable community. almost to atoms. We have, we sav, silently, though not without extreme indignation, witnessed these attempts; but it has become our paramount duty to be no longer so: we feel ourselves irresistibly compelled to put our shoulder to the wheel, and to lend our feeble, but zealous aid to shield not only THE PRESS, but the whole fabric of society, from the insidious attacks which have so basely-and with such hellish zeal-been made to annihilate the one and undermine this Town, we are compelled to step forward in defence of its liberties, and to assist a Conbeen engendered: we had also indulged the hope that the evil would, ere this, have cured itself :- in this, however, we have not only been most grievously disappointed, but have day after day become more and more convinced that the evil is increasing in a most frightful degree; and that, until some radical change shall have been effected in a certain quarter, all hope of amendment is vain. and utterly futile. That we are no alarmists. the reserve we have hitherto maintained affords abundant proof; but there must be bounds to that reserve; and we most sensibly feel that the limit which we had prescribed to our interference has already been greatly encroached upon. It is no longer, therefore, a question of prudence, but of the most absolute necessity, that we should declare our sentiments, and our determination to support the liberty of the Press which has been so foully attacked, and to put forth this creased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished."

To effect this we must have the co-operation of the Mercantile body, and we do not hesitate to say, that if the Merchants of St. John's will only be firm-true to themselves and to each other- the thing is easily done. We therefore seriously invite their attention to this important subject, and enjoin them not to submit to a faction which is hastening, with rapid strides, to annihilate their respectability, and to bring them under a domination that will grind them to the dust.

We write, also, in the hope that the Press of Great Britain will see and understand the abject state to which it is sought to reduce the Inhabitants of this Island; and we conjure it to reiterate, from the Land's End to John O'Groat's house, the sentiments we desire to express. We have somewhat exceeded our limits, but the subject is of such vast importance that we cannot lose sight of it, and shall revert to it again at an early opportunity.—Royal Gazette, March 17.

We calmly, respectfully, but firmly ask His Excellency Governor Prescort this direct question-and we do it, not that we beheve that his Excellency would lend himself to a purpose, but to give his Excellency an every necessary that may be wanted, and on opportunity of disclaiming it, and setting the most reasonable terms. the public mind at rest upon the subject; and farther, the solution of the question which we are about to put, is of infinite moment as regards ourselves; as it may influence the conduct and decide the course we shall think it our duty to pursue in the threatened struggle; and ardently do we hope and desire that we shall be able to draw a distinct line between GOVERNOR PRESCOTT and the Royal Guzette.-The question we would put is this-Has the editorial article in Tuesday's Gazeue the sanction or approval of Governor Prescort?-For ourselves we unequivocally affirm that a

only strengthened and confirmed that agita- the other means whereby "they may increase do permit such interference, and thereby allow itself to be made a party to a faction who would wish to subvert liberty and religion and interfere with the rights of the subject, and take up the cudgels against a party who are strennous in their efforts to uphold the laws inviolate and the constitution unimpatred who would be the first to rally round the standard of His Excellency to support these righteous principles-and join a faction opposed to good government and allied to misrule and corruption,-if it do, the mildest construction we can put upon it is, that the government has thought it expedient to mix itself up in the quarrel, and sanctions to the fullest extent the same cause which the Gazette has expoused .- Patriot,

> For the expression of our sentiments last week, on the present posture of affairs, and of the honest indignation which we, in common with the weil-disposed portion of the community, cannot avoid feeling on the allengrossing subject which now completely alisorbs their attention, we have, we are somewhat proud to say, received the most unequivocal testimony of the public approbation-accompanied tho' it has been by sundry tokens of displeasure from the slaves or tools of the faction whose unrighteous proceedings we felt ourselves obliged to condemn. Of the value of these last mentioned marks of distinction, we are fully sensible; and we duly appreciate the spirit which actuates the instigutors of them. It is that spirit -we had almost said, that sutanic spirit-which we desire to see suppressed, and to effect which, we shall not be deterred by the lawless acts of any party whatever. Encouraged, therefore, as we are by the approbation of the most respectable of our fellow citizens-though perfectly unp awed by the denunciations (in whatever the other. As the Proprietors as well of the shape they may come) of the unchristian inoldest Press, as of the oldest Newspaper, in stigators of the miscuided rabble-we shall pursue the course which the force of circumstances has compelled us to take, -commenttemporary who, we are ashamed to acknow- ing, as we may think proper and necessary ledge, has, till now, stood alone in the field, on the occurrences of the day, and giving Our chief motive for keeping aloof was an our opinions fearlessly and firmly on the ardent desire not to add to, if we could not subject which has obliged us to deviate fr m diminish, the ill-feeling which had unhappily our beaten track, until both cause and enect have been removed, and the happy unanimity which once prevailed shall be again restored. We write "more in sorrow than in anger;" but having "put our hands to the plough," we can neither "look back," nor suffer ourselves to be accused of deserting our Contemporary at the present eventful crisis .- Royal Gazette, March 24.

# Notices

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

Rates of Postage-Single letters Double do. And Packages in proportion. ANDREW DRYSDALE, AGENT HARBOR GRACE. PERCHARD & BOAG,

AGENTS, ST. JOHN' Harbor Grace, February 13, 1835.

KELLYGREWS PACKET.

#### JAMES HODGE OF KELLYGREWS,

DEGS most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has a most sate and commodieus Four-sail BOAT, capable of conveying a number of PASSEN-GERS, and which he intends running the Whiter, as long as the weather will permit, between KELLYGREWS, and BRIGUS and PORT-DE-GRAVE .- The owner of the PACKET will call every TUESDAY morning at Messrs. Bennett, Morgan & Cc'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 observ-

JAMES HODGE begs to state, also, he h good and comfortable LODGINGS

Terms of Passage :-

One Person, or Four, to pay Twenty Shilling's Passage, and above that number Five

Not accountable for Cash, or eny other valuable Property put on board. Letters will be received at Bennett, Mor-

gan & Co's. at St John's. Kellygrews.

January 14, 1835. LANKS of every description For Sale at the Office of this Paper.

Carbonear. Aprill 1, 1828.

of many officers, and they have utterly abolished many large sinecures. They have saved half a million annually in the Naval and Admiralty departments, and they have purged the customs of those overpaid places which in former times and never so much as in the early part of the reign of George the Third, were bestowed upon young nobles at schools or in their cradles. They acted also with great sincerity and a manifest zeal in all that concerned the Reform Act; and if this act was crippled in its passage through the house by the very absurd enactment that all persons should lose their right of being registered, in any given years, unless at the time of registry they had paid up all rates and taxes due the April next preceding,- if the Reform Bill we say, were thus crippled, it was certainly no fault of the Whigs. So far, therefore, they are entitled to be regarded as public benefactors by all those who consider the reform to have been a public benefit; they acted sincerely in it, and zealously in it; they gave up nothing which they could maintain, and took all they could get. The recent article in the Edinburgh Review, attributed by Lord Durham to Lord Brougham, and from its intrinsic evidence we believe justly so, is chiefly of public interest on this ground, that it shows the first purpose of the Whig reformers was to have conferred a reform far more sweeping and radical, and that they only abandoned this purpose from the necessity of making some concessions to the known feelings of the House of Lords. Such therefore, is the amount of the public debt, and obligation to the Whigs, - and the drawback is, that in Ireland, if not in England, they have unquestionably unsettled all the ordinary securities of property, and have originated a state of things which renders it impossible in that unhappy country to enjoy property in that quiet possession and secure confidence which ought to be the first fruits of civil government. In Ireland, the Whig measures and Whig principles, have thrown every thing into disorder, and have given such confidence to agitation, sedition, and actual insurrection, as to destroy all the peace and security of private life.

The first duty, first object, and almost sole value of civil government, is to protect individuals, by the common power and strength of the state; and in what does this protection consist but in the quiet enjoyment of property? In enabling every man to possess his field or his house as every proprietor ought to possess it; to use them himself or to receive the rent of them from another. Of the many thousands of persons, who, as we trust, will read our journal this day, how many of them are those, who in return for the heavy taxes they pay to government, reap any possible advantage from enabled to enjoy their own property in peace oust them from their house or land, or if they let them out, can refuse or withhold the rent Practically, speaking, therefore, this is the main value of civil government, and if it do not render this fruit, if it do not afford us this protection, it is then a turn; it is a nuisance, an extortion, an oppression. Now, as regards Ireland, have not the Whigs rendered this the character of their government! Does the actual government protect any of the Irish proprietors in the quiet enjoyment of their own estates? Does it secure the landlords, the receipt of their rents? Does it secure the church and clergy to get that portion of their tithes which shall enable them to live from year to year? Is there anything like the effective protestion of the law to property of any kind? Is there not a general and a most pernicious example, that the clergy have been almost deprived of the possibility of enforcing their legal and ancient rights by a conferderacy to withhold tithes; and is there not a feeling also gaining ground that the same progress of passive resistance may successfully employed against all other proprietors,-that the peasantry may thus obtain actual possession of the land, and all the landlords be effectually ousted ? In one word, is there any other civilized kingdom in Europe which presents a worthy parallel with the present state of Ireland; a kingdom in which a most costly machinery of civil government exists for no other purpose but to receive its pay and salary, without duly or indeed at all protecting the peaceful en-

It is under these circumstances, that for a second time within the last fifty years (the first occasion being the well-known Irish volunteers in the case of the Irish propositions) that the Protestant people of Ireland appear again resolved to come forward in their own persons, and to undertake that defence for themselves, which the Whig government will not render them. Such is the object of the county of Down meeting, and we think that the noblemen and gentlemen there assembled were fully justified both in the language they employed, and in the purposes and resolutions they avowed. We

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NIGHT BETWEEN BERMUDA AND THE GULF STREAM.

From loose leaves of a Sailor's Journal. The day had closed, the gale was done,

While faviring breezes blew; And long and smooth the dark waves run, As o'er their crests we flew.

The lurid light our wake reveal'd, The aching eve did tire, It seem'd the friction of our keel Had set the waves on fire.

And round our bows the spray we threw To mark our track of foam, As quie's on eagle wings we flew Towards our early home.

And now arrived the appointed hour, When Ella said she'd join-Before the Great Eternal pow'r-Affection's prayer with mine.

And I, to our appointment true, Had bent my knee to heav'n, And my past life I did review, As back by memory given.

Yet tho' I pray'd my darling's life Might long and happy be; From all the chequer'd scenes of strife And fair temptation free :-

My heart as yet but half contrite, My tongue refused to plead Forgiveness for the errors bright, Before my memory laid.

But well I knew my Ella's pray'r For me, to God did rise; Much more acceptable, by far, Than smoking sacrifice.

And as I knelt hope rose again, His promise to believe, That none at Heaven shall knock in vain To ask is to receive.

My mind at ease, my vow fulfill'd, I sought the deck once more; But now the clouds the wind had still'd. That drove us on before.

Those sable clouds, that seem'd to bear Like mountains on the sea. When the blue light'ning's lurid glare Display'd them fearfully.

To shorten sail we then began, While seamen, ever gay, Along the rigging laughing ran. Like children loos'd to play.

But when was seen each dusky form, (Mid canvass ratling loud.) He seem'd a spirit of the storm, Wrapp'd in a thunder cloud.

Scarce under snug and easy sail, Before the threat'ning squall Was heard, like distant thunder's peal Upon the waves to fall.

And as I sought to pierce the night, The light nings vivid gleam Reveal'd it, foaming, to my sight, Close on the weather-beam

It came with all the tempest's pow'r. At visions fearful rate.

With sounds so foud- the' dull-they were

Our vielding backs like living thing, A moment down she lav : Just as the bird to use its wing, First stoops, then flies away.

The startled sea began to rise, Like madness clothed in foam, While every spray that wet the skies, Seem'd fire amid the gloom.

The trifling canvass that we show'd, Was from the bolt-rope driven, And high, an airy play-thing flow'd,

For the wild winds of heaven. Close o'er our head, the thunder cloud In fire and darkness hung. While our pain'd ears (it peal'd so loud)

With hollow murmurs rung. Our mainmast head was clothed in flame More bright than noon-day's sun : Which rattling, crackling, downwards came, Out o'er the rigging ran.

That light'ning's blue and dismal glare, That thunder pealing loud, Appear'd some spirit of the air, Wrapp'd in a demon's shroud.

But now the rain began to flow From sluices op'd on high. And broken clouds began to show The bright cerulean sky.

This spans were timp'd with lambons flame - I nothing else to boast of.

To us a pleasant sight-For well we knew as down it came, The gale was at its height.

The wearied Sea with dving tone, In heavy surges fell, Till it resumed the eternal moan, The long and heavy swell.

And now the clouds began to fly In fragments all about. And left so clear the azure sky, That moon and stars came out.

CHINESE CRUELTY .- An Italian sailor, on board a vessel of the United States, accused of murdering a Chinese woman, was delivered up to the government and strangled, though perfectly innocent of the crime imputed to him. The American captains and agents, whose commercial proceedings were put a stop to until satisfaction should be made to the government, persuaded this poor Italian, by name Terranova, that he would certainly be acquitted, and shortly restored to his ship! No sooner, however, was he in the hands of the Chinese, than a mock trial was instituted, at which not a single American was present. A body of the captains and officers of the East India Companv's ships repaired to the Consco or Court House, but were refused admittance, on the plea that, as the prisoner was an American it was no affair of theirs. It was afterwards learned, from some of the Chinese who were present, that after some questions put to the poor man, and the pretended examination of two witnesses, they produced a paper, which they advised him to sign, by imprinting the mark of his open hand upon it in red ink. They represented to him that this was merely a statement of the trial, which must be sent to Peking for inspection, and most likely be immediately acquitted. The unfortunate man, surrounded by strangers. of his fate, was taken to prison, and, according to Chinese custom in condemned cases, his irons were taken off, and he had plenty to cat and drink. On the fourth or fifth day after, the security merchants who attended his trial visited him, and told him that a reply had been received from Pekin (distant 1,200 miles), and that it was necessary he should go into the city, and hear the result. The wretched man, in high hopes of a spee. dy liberation, cheerfully obeyed; he was and implements of death before him, with the heads of decapitated Chinese, hung round an open space crowded with native spectators. He uttered a cry of despair, and was understood to protest his innocence, and to implore the sight of a European or American. The executioner paid no attention to his outcries, but immediately proceeded to strangle him, according to the horrid Chinese mode, by the gradual tightening of ropes from the lower extremities upwards. His bones were all broken, and the mangled remains of the victim delivered up to the American copsul! This officer, a man of honor and feeling, disgusted at the conduct of his interested and disunited countryman, threw lower orders of the Chinese expressed contempt at the willing blindness and credulity of the employers of the miserable Italian, who, to secure their own individual profits, have well known from the past, of all justice and mercy towards white strangers.

SPACIMEN OF A PATENT POCKET DICTIONARY

a small compass; such, for instance, as the

Absentees. - Certain Irish land-owners, ing facts. If we put a bell in a receiver who stand a chance of being knocked on the head if they stay at home, and are sure of getting no rents if they go abroad; thus illustrating the fate of the hippopotamus, or of snow, noises are greatly deadened, and which, according to the authority of the showman at Exeter Change, "is a hamphibious hanimal, that carnot live upon land

and dies in the water.' Absurdity .- Any thing advanced by our pponents, contrary to our own practice, or above our comprehension

Accomplishments .- In women, all that can be supplied by the dancing-master, mantua-maker, and milliner. In men, tying a ling by a stroke upon its edge, and emits cravat, talking nonsense, playing at billiards, only a disagreeable and a puffy sound. This dressing like a groom, and driving like a

Advice.-Almost the only commodity which the world refuses to receive, although | comes clearer and clearer, and the glass it may be had gratis, with an allowance to rings as usual when the air hubbles have

those who take a quantity. parliament, and law proceedings.

Antiquity .- The youth, nonage, and inexperience of the world, invested by a strange blunder, with the reverence due to the present times, which are its true old age. Antiquity is the young miscreant who massacred prisoners taken in war, sacrificed human beings to idols, burnt them in Smithfield as heretics or witches, believed in astrology, demonology, witchcraft, and every exploded folly and enormity, although his example be still gravely urged as a rule of conduct, and a standing argument against any improvement upon the "wisdom of our | Chancery."

Argument .- With fools, passion, vociferation, or violence; with ministers, a majority; with kings, the sword; with men of sense, a sound reason.

Ball .- An assembly for the ostensible purpose of dancing, where the old ladies shuffle and cut against one another for money, and the young ones do the same for

Ceremony .- All that is considered neces-

sary by many, in friendship and religion. Challenge -Giving your adversary an pportunity of shooting you through the body, to indemnify you for his having hurt your feelings.

Private Correspondence.-Letters writ- ings of its owner. en for the newspapers. Sounds DURING THE NIGHT .- The great andibility of sounds during the night is a phenomenon of considerable interest, and one which had been observed even by the ancients. In crowded cities or in their vicinity, the effect was generally ascribed to the rest of animated beings, while in localities where such an explanation was inapplicable, it was supposed to arise from a favorable direction of the prevailing wind. Baron Humboldt was particularly struck with that on the return of an answer he would this phenomenon, when he first heard the rushing of the great cataracts of the Orinoco in the plain which surrounds the mission and put off his guard by the fair promises of of the Apures. These sounds he regarded a principal security merchant, imprinted his as three times louder at night than during hand on the paper. All further proceedings the day. Some aethors ascribed this fact were instantly stopped—it was a confession to the cessation of the humming of insects, of his guilt. Poor Terranova, still ignorant the singing of birds, and the action of the wind on the leaves of the trees, but M Humboldt justly maintains that this cannot be the cause of it on the Orinoco, where the buzz of insects is much louder in the night than in the day, and where the breeze never rises till after sunset. Hence he was led to ascribe the phenomenon to the perfect transparency and uniform density of the air, which can exist only at night after the heat of the ground has been uniformly diffused through the atmosphere. When the taken into the city, and the first intimation rays of the sun have been beating on the he had of his cruel fate was, the executioner ground during the day, currents of hot air of different temperatures, and consequently of different densities, are constantly ascending from the ground and mixing with the cold air above. The air thus ceases to be a homogeneous medium, and every person must have observed the effects of it upon objects seen through it, which are very indistinctly visible, and have a tremulous motion, as if they were dancing in the air. The very same effect is perceived when we look at objects through spirits and water that are not perfectly mixed, or when we view distant objects over a red hot poker or over a flame. In all these cases the light suffers refraction in passing from a medium of one density into a medium of different density, up his commission instantly; and even the and the refracted rays are constantly changing their direction as the different currents rise in succession. Analagous effects are produced when sound passes through a mixed medium, whether it consists of two dif persuaded the ignorant man to trust himself ferent mediums or of one medium where to a Chinese tribunal, divested, as they must portions of it have different densities. As sound moves with different velocities through media of different densities, the wave which produces the sound will be partly reflected in passing from one medium to the other, and the direction of the transmitted wave changed; and hence in passing through such Abridgement .- Any thing contracted into | media different portions of the wave will reach the ear at different times, and thus deabridgment of the Statutes in fifty volumes | stroy the sharpness and distinctness of the sound. This may be proved by many strik-

containing a mixture of hydrogen gas and

atmospheric air, the sound of the bell can

scarcely be heard. During a shower of rain

when sound is transmitted along an iron wire

or pipe of sufficient length, we actually bear

two sounds, one transmitted more rapidly

through the solid, and the other more slowly

through the air. The same property is well

illustrated by an elegant and easily repeated

experiment of Chladin's. When sparkling

champagne is poured into a tall glass till it

is half full, the glass loses its power of ring-

vanished. If we reproduce the effervesence

vescence begins to subside, the sound

Brewster.

A laborious special pleader being constantly annoyed by the mewing of his cat, at length resolved to get rid of it. He accordingly told his clerk " to take and place it where it could never get out." The clerk instantly walked off with poor puss in his lawver's bag. On his return, being asked by his employer, "whether the noisy animal had been so disposed of that it could not come back to interrupt him." The carrier duly answered, "Certainly, I have put him where he cannot get out-in the Court of

A LIBERTY BOY .- At the period when Buonaparte was about to be named Consul for life, General Saint-Hilaire assembled the troops under his command, and delivered the following harangue: -" Comrades! the nation are deliberating on the question if General Buonaparte shall be appointed Consul for life. Opinions are as tree as air: I would not for the world seek to influence yours. However, I think it right to apprise you, that the first man who refuses to vote in Buonaparte's favour shall be shot at the head of his regiment.-Liberty for ever!

A lady's album is generally worth looking at, as a psychological curiosity, indicative to a considerable extent, of the taste and feel-

Snuff-taking in a woman is abominable, unless she be very aged -- say eighty or upwards-when it is rather becoming than otherwise.

According to Dr. Ure, there were, in 1830 205 burning volcances on the globe. Of these, 107 occur in islands, and 98 on continents, but ranged mostly along stheir shores.

In the time of Cromwell and Charles II .. ordinary hats were lined with iron plates to prevent assassination.

EPITAPH ON MR DEATH, THE ACTOR. Death levels all, both high and low. Without regard to stations: Yet why complain, It we are slain? For here lies one, at least, to show He kills his own relations.

If a man borrows a shilling from you, and on being dunned preten is to have forgotten. it, you may with considerable safety set him

A person who cannot relish absurdity and wit, and must moreover, have a satisfactory reason, for whatever is said or done, is a philosophical blockhead. Toasr.-May the man who wins a woman's

heart never be instrumental in breaking its The salary of the Chancellor, as fixed by

Henry I., amounted to 5 shillings per diem. and a livery of provisions.

The Coronation of his late Majesty. George the Fourth, amounted to more than

The Coronation of their present Majesties Queen Adelaide and William the Fourth. amounted to £43,159 11s. 6d.

When the bronze gates of the baptistry of the church of Florence were produced, Michael Angelo cried out with emotion at the sight of them, "that they deserved to be the gates of Paradise." Casts of these gates may be seen in the Royal Academy,

"I look upon indolence," says Lord Chesterfield, "as a sort of suicide; for the man is efficiently destroyed, though the appetite of he brute may survive.

A highland sergeant, formerly billeted in Mrs Van Mon's house at Brussels, came back with the basket hilt of his sword so bruised that he could not get his hand out of it till relieved by a blacksmith! He made very light of his wounds, and only hoped soon to be "at the enemy again."-They had not disarmed him at least.

Box Mor, BY J. SMITH .- In this witty anthor's company, not very long since, it happened that two gentlemen were discussing, rather warmly, a medical point. "You say," cried one, "that our blood is at first quite white; I will credit it, if you can also fell me in what stage (of circulation) it becomes red." . "Tell him," whispered Smith to the hesitating antagonist, "tell him in the Reading Stage, of course."

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Though I never attempt to put forth that sort of stuff which the "intense" people on the other side of St. George's Channel call " eloquence," I bring out strings of very interesting facts; I use pretty powerful arguments; and I hammer them down so closely upon the mind, that they seldom fail to produce a lasting impression.—Cobbett.

It looks handsome now a-days to be attended by a bailiff. It shows one had creeffect will continue while the wine is filled dit once. with bubbles of air, or as long as the effer-

Honour to king and country means getting rich and paying taxes. The more taxes a man loave, the greater honour he is to

When a man who can spell comes to be Ambiguity.—A quality deemed essential- by stirring the champagne with a piece | When a man who can spell comes to be ly necessary in diplomatic writings, acts of bread the glass will ag it cease to hung, the anti-educationists accuse the spelring. The same experiment will succeed hing book of his murder.

Ancestry .- The boast of these who have with other effervescing finids .- Sir David A well made min always looks shorter than he is; ditto a well made woman.