

THE  
**STAR,**  
 AND  
**CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.**

VOL. I. NEW SERIES.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1834.

NO. 55.

Conception Bay, Newfoundland.—Printed and Published by D. E. GILMOUR, at his Office, Carbonear.

**On Sale.**

*At the Office of this Paper,*  
 A quantity of Pinnock's Catechisms, viz.:  
 History of Greece, History of Rome  
 History of England, Chemistry  
 Astronomy, Latin Grammar  
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*Also,*  
 The Charter House Latin Grammar  
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**Notices.**

**CARBONEAR ACADEMY,**

*For the Education of Young Gentlemen.*

MR. GILMOUR begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public that the above School OPENED, after the *Christmas Vacation*, on Monday the 13th of January, 1834.

**Terms**

Instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and English Grammar, £4  $\text{\pounds}$  ann.  
 Ditto, with Geography Mapping, History, Book-keeping, the higher branches of Arithmetic, &c. &c. and, if required the rudiments of Latin, £6  $\text{\pounds}$  ann.

A Quarter's Notice is requested previously to the removal of a Pupil.

☞ No Entrance Fee.

Carbonear, Jan. 14.

MRS. GILMOUR begs to intimate to her friends and the public that her Seminary for YOUNG LADIES, OPENED, after the *Christmas Recess*, on Monday, January 13, 1834.

Carbonear, Jan. 14, 1834.

**B**LANKS of every description for sale at the Office of this paper.  
 January 1, 1834.

**Notices**

**CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS**



**NORA CREINA**

*Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove.*

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

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

*St John's and Harbor Grace PACKET.*

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

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

PERCHARD & BOAG,  
 Agents, St. JOHN'S.  
 ANDREW DRYSDALE,  
 Agent, HARBOR GRACE.

April 30.

**Notices.**

**THE ST. PATRICK.**

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

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

**TERMS**

After Cabin Passengers, 10s. each.

Fore ditto ditto, 5s.

Letters, Single or Double, 1s.

Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

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

Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

**FOR SALE,**

*At the Office of this Paper.*

A VARIETY OF

**SCHOOL BOOKS,** viz.:

Murray's Grammar

Guy's Orthographical Exercises

— Geography

Entick's Dictionary

Carpenter's Spelling

Ruled Copy Books, &c. &c.

ALSO,

An excellent Assortment of

**Ackermann's WATER COLORS,**

Comprising Carmine, Smalt, Cobalt, Chrome Yellows, Antwerp Blue, &c.

☞ ORIENTAL TINTING Apparatus also on hand.

WHERE ARE WE IN FRANCE, IN  
JANUARY 1834.

PARIS, 1834.

WE ARE MARCHING RAPIDLY TOWARDS A RESTORATION.—Do not be startled—do not be incredulous—do not shake your head or raise your eyes, and imagine I am dealing in hyperboles. Do not imagine that I merely intend to say, that we are adopting the principles of the Restoration, or the policy of the Restoration—or the narrow-minded selfishness of the Restoration. No, no—I mean a great deal more than this—I do not speak of a *quasi* Legitimacy—or of a *quasi* Restoration to-day; but I speak of a *bona fide* restoration of the eldest branch of the House of Bourbon to the throne of France. Give me your attention—and listen to my facts.

In November 1829, I addressed my first letter to the *Morning Chronicle*. If I recollect right (and I have a tolerable memory,) I began my letter in these terms, "We are marching towards a Revolution!" The talented and eloquent Editor of the *Chronicle* admitted this letter—but accompanied it by his doubts. He was startled! The nervous proprietor would have given the world to have been able to find me out in my anonymous retreat (which ever since I have preserved,) in order to beg me to be less "decided" in my language and more measured in my predictions. Proprietors of papers are nervous from principle. But I wrote on—the Revolution came—and then O. P. Q. was a conjuror!! He was no such thing. His only merit was an acquaintance with human nature—an intimate knowledge of all that is passing in the heart of French society—and a resolution to tell plainly and broadly all he thought, all he saw, and all he apprehended. If the Revolution of 1830 had been conducted as it was commenced, we should have had, by this time, a French Republic. But the "Orleanists" laid hold on the Revolution—the "Doctrinaires" preyed on its vitals—the "Juste Milieu" sucked its life-blood; and now, in January 1834, we are marching, and that with extreme rapidity, towards a Restoration!

I shall not to-day occupy you with a "history of the Revolution of 1830." It has been written by Cabot—and written by Berard—but it will likewise be written by O. P. Q. Nor am I to-day about showing you how the conduct and measures of the Orleanists, Doctrinaires, and Juste Milieu, have tended to bring about the state of feeling which now exists. Those who have done me the honor to read, with any thing like attention, my correspondence with the *Chronicle* during the last four years, will know quite well, that I have told the people of Great Britain, and the people of France, that one of two consequences must result from the anti-national mode of the Government, and the accession of Casimir Perier, to office, either the old Monarchy would vanquish the Revolution and the Republic—or else the Republic would vanquish the old Monarchy and the Orleanists, Doctrinaires, and Juste Milieu. We have now arrived at the point when we can clearly foresee the end which is first, at least, before us, and when Henry the fifth has more partisans among the French peo-

ple (upon my word it is so) than the Throne of 1830!!!!

Before, however, I proceed to present you with some startling and some important truths—let me say one or two words as to the eventual destinies of France!! Let it be imagined by no one, be he Whig or Tory, be he Radical or Utilitarian, let it be imagined by none, that Henry the fifth is to be "the end of all Revolutions," and that France is to settle down under his "mild and benignant sway!!" and that the old French Monarchy is to be the result—final! and glorious!! of all the talents, eloquence, blood, treasures, sacrifices and sufferings, endured by this country for the last forty years. The end of the Catholic religion is to conduct its followers and faithful children to Paradise; but still this Paradise of the Romanist must be attained through Purgatory!! So the end of all these commotions in France, will be the triumph of a cheap and representative Government in the form of a NATIONAL REPUBLIC; but before we arrive at the goal we must pass through the jail, for we are all marching, and that with rapidity, TOWARDS A RESTORATION!!

Do you think my introduction long? It could not be much shorter. To explain clearly what we mean to demonstrate, is the best way of being fully understood. Those who are Carlists and Royalists will seize hold of my letter and read it with transport. I know this Poor fellows! let their joy be short. They will have their little day of life and gaiety, I admit—but France is essentially and irrevocably Republican. For a while these principles may be and will be kept in abeyance—but there they are, principles still—and one day, that which is now but a germ, or bud, will be a fruitful, luxuriant, and expansive tree.

WE ARE MARCHING RAPIDLY TOWARDS A RESTORATION! How do I prove this? Let us see: The readers of the *Spectator* are, I am told, an enlightened and classical portion of the community. I am glad of this, because they will at once understand my sketch, and fill up for themselves my rough outline. My facts are too numerous to admit of my dilating on them—and they are too irresistible to be met by a mere off-hand denial.

The eldest branch of the House of Bourbon is praised by the Ministers of Louis Philip—not merely in private (for all private circles, Guizot and Broglie, Humann and their partisans, speak of the eldest branch with devotion and awe, love and veneration)—but in public also—in the Chamber of Deputies—at the Tribune—in the Chamber of Peers—in written and prepared speeches before-hand—not delivered in the heat of the moment, but studiously arranged in the study or the boudoir, for the ears of the French Deputies! The Restoration is eulogized by Count Roy to a listening and applauding Peerage! as the most economical and well-regulated portion of French history. The Restoration is cited by M. Guizot as the period when Frenchmen enjoyed the greatest amount of true! and rational liberty!! I cite his words when I say this, and these words will not be easily forgotten. The Restoration is quoted by the Minister of Finance of Louis Philip as the basis or founda-

tion of all financial measures and financial regulations—and when any plan of the Doctrinaires is enforced by them in the Chambers as particularly worthy of attention and respect, it is said "this was done in the reign of Louis the Eighteenth"—and that is considered as a sure and certain passport.

This conduct of the Ministers of the Royalty of 1830, is necessarily followed by the deputies themselves. The pensions granted by the Restoration are preserved.—The orders and distinctions established by the Restoration are lauded and retained.—The old favourites of the Restoration are provided for. The ministers of the Restoration are appointed to any office they may "condescend" to accept. The ambassadors of the Restoration are now the Ambassadors of Louis Philip. The men of July are treated with disdain, insolence, and scoffing. The Berryers and Lamartines of the Chamber are listened to with profound silence and deep respect—while the Pages, Briquervills, the Lafittes, aye—aye—and the Lafayettees of the nation too, can barely obtain the right of speaking to uprourious bankers and enraged Doctrinaires. When, only a few days since, Berryer the Royalist, declared that with the liberty of the Press, a Government in France was impossible, the Centres applauded, smiled approbation, chuckled with joy—and some even cried "Bravo" in the impetuosity of their delight. But when Lafayette arose a few days ago, to demand for the Polish wanderers an asylum, pity, and generosity—the majority laughed outright—and M. d'Argout, the ex-friend of Charles the tenth, made himself and his comrades right merry at the expense of those who had left the shores of the Vistula, rather than submit to the iron bondage of the Czar of the Arctic regions. And even yesterday—no farther back than yesterday—from fear, or from shame or from apprehension, proposed to the Chamber of Deputies to grant four pensions to the widows of Jourdan and Decaen, Daumesnil and Gerard—What did the Chamber do? Why, the pensions to the two former were granted—but those to the two latter were not. Soult, indeed supported them all—but this he did as a soldier, and not as a Minister. He took good care to make the distinction. But why were the pensions to the widows of Daumesnil and Gerard refused? I will tell you—Daumesnil as the Governor of the Château of Vincennes, had opposed the Restoration—had refused to give up the keys of the citadel to the Allied forces—had threatened to blow up the whole fortress, and with it the Faubourg of St. Antoine at Paris, rather than yield—and had remained during the Restoration separated from a family he hated, and from a dynasty he could not tolerate. This was enough to secure the rejection of the pension, and it was refused. The case of Gerard was yet more striking. I saw him on the WEDNESDAY, the second day in the great—yes, the truly great and truly memorable week of 1830—arrive in the Rue de la Paix on horseback—head the mob—put to route the soldiers of the line—attack them in the *Place Vendôme*, and compel them to yield their arms and even to join the people. I saw this—and multitudes saw it. This was a critical moment. Th-

name of Gerard was everywhere pronounced—and his conduct was afterwards followed by other officers. But Gerard led the way—and aided therefore, in overturning that Government which had been imposed by foreign troops—and which had maintained itself against the sensibilities and wishes of a whole population. Yet though Gerard has died poor—though his widow has but an inadequate pension—and though to honour the Revolution of July, that widow was entitled to the protection and smiles of the Chamber—yet her pension was rejected by 170 against 63—and the pension of Daumesnil's relict in like manner refused by 145 against 104; while the pension of Jourdan was carried by 214 against 83—and that of Decean by 190 against 86. You perceive then that Jourdan's widow, was dear to the Restoration, had her pension voted (justly I admit) by 213—Decean's widow's pension (not offensive to the Restoration) voted by a few less, namely 190—Daumesnil's widow obnoxious to the Restoration, because her husband opposed the Allies and Louis the XVIII., refused by 145—and Gerard's widow who represented the Revolution of 1830, refused her pension by the greatest number, viz. by 170!!! Yes! yes! we are marching rapidly towards a *bond fide* Restoration.

The Electors are imitating their Deputies, as the Deputies are imitating the Ministers of the Royalty of 1830. It is essential, however, that you should understand that the electors in France are a small body, a very small body, only two hundred thousand out of thirty-three millions of souls. The electors, then, are not France—but they are réntiers, proprietors of landed and other property, are manufacturers and shopkeepers, and have a marked, a decided influence over those who depend on them as workmen, labourers, and apprentices. Well, then, it is a fact, and a fact which we would do ill to conceal, that the elections of Deputies during the past year have been Restoration elections. The men of July have been rejected. The men of the Doctrinaires have been accepted. "Order—Order"—has been the password at the Electoral colleges—and the Carlists and Royalists candidates have in very many cases been nearly elected. In 1830 and 1831, the disciples and agents of the old regime hid themselves in the vales of the rocks, and no darkness was too obscure for their suspicious fears and alarmed consciences. But now it is just the reverse, now a candidate who declares himself Carlist is far better received by the monopoly of electors than one who declares himself a Patriot; and if any one should dare to show "the Cross of July" at his breast, or the ribbon of the Cross in his button-hole, he would hardly find in many colleges an elector to name and another to second his nomination. The Royalist electors of 1831-32—and a portion of 1833—did not dare to go to the elections. They said, "We shall be laughed at, spit upon, and made a jest of—as belonging to an old and exploded faction; but now, the *Gazette*, the *Quotidienne*, and the almost innumerable Royalists prints in the Departments which have sprung up, counsel the Carlists to hasten to the ballot; and, in spite of the oath of allegiance required, to take that oath with a mental reserva-

tion, meaning all the time to insure the triumph of Henry the Fifth and Legitimacy.

Turn from electors to the National Guards—and they also are marching with rapidity towards a Restoration. The king of Belgium, because he is a Revolutionary King, or born of the Revolution of Brussels, was treated with neglect and contempt by the National Guards of Paris. The officers of the National Guards, elected by themselves, are no longer selected by the privates for their aptitude and military knowledge—but for their political opinions; and those who belong to the Revolution—who opposed the Restoration—who during the Jesuitical Government, remained in obscurity, preferring to eat their dry crust, and assuage their thirst with cold water, to serving a Government, and a family imposed on them by four eightroops—are now once more sent back to their retreats—are now looked upon as dangerous men, because they have served the Revolution—and are now supplanted by those who praise Louis the Eighteenth as the best Monarch France ever knew—and speak of the Restoration as the period of national glory, prosperity, and honour!!! The officers of the National Guards are now *en masse* (I know there are exceptions), all marching towards a Restoration!!! And then look at the Theatres!! pieces are there represented which in 1831 and 1832 would not, could not have been performed, for the people would have torn up the benches, and insulted, nay, attacked the actors—so manifest are the allusions to Legitimacy and the eldest branch of the House of Bourbon.—But now, Henry the Fifth appears really on the stage, and the boxes and galleries applaud the Restoration.

Look at the print-shops! Not a caricature of the eldest branch, but thousands of the Orleanist family! No purchasers of prints of the Citizen Royalty! but thousands sold of Henry the Fifth—the sister of the young Prince—his "good!!" mother—(what next?)—and even the Duke and Duchess of Angouleme are sold on the boulevards by hundreds—whilst for months you may perceive the likenesses of the family of the new monarchy neglected and unsold.

And then turn to the "music" and the "songs" of France in January 1834! Do we hear the *Marseillaise* and *Parisienne*? No, on the contrary, the licensed musicians in Paris are prohibited by the police from playing them, and even the little Savoyard lads, with their blind mice in their cages and their "hurdy girdies" are commanded by Monsieur Gisquet not to sing or dance to any "but the genteelst of tunes!!!" or in other words, to abstain from all airs which are Revolutionary!!! So the songs which are published no longer contain any appeals for liberty, for Poland, for Italy, so fair and yet so enslaved; but the romances speak of "Henry" of the "absent" of the "proscribed" and no "gentlewoman" or "girl of expectations" would dare, in society, to sing an air, or utter words which were ever known to be popular with, or admired by the mass of the nation. Believe me, I am recording facts. I know what is passing in society. I neither live in a cellar nor a garret. I know what is doing in the salons of the capital, as well as in those of the provinces, and I tell

you that a "Man of the Barricades" a "Hero of July" one who had "taken any part in the Revolution of 1830" would be "scouted" from "genteel society," and might sue in vain for the hand of even the daughter of a captain of the National Guards.

I must close. I ought not to do so—but I must close. On some other day, when nothing of more immediate importance demands my notice, I will conclude my proofs: but in the meantime you will, I think, admit, that already I have made out a *prima facie* case—and that we are marching, and that with rapidity, towards a Restoration. I am, Sir, very obediently yours, O. P. Q.

**FEMALE PRECEDENCE.**—The order of precedence as it affects the daughters of Peers, has something very strange in it. It may not, perhaps, be generally known that unmarried daughters have always the same rank as their eldest brother, during the lifetime of the father; and this independent of the particular title which by courtesy the brother may bear. For instance, a Duke's eldest son ranks as a Marquess, consequently all his sisters unmarried have their rank of Marchioness, though he himself should be nominally but an Earl or Baron; for the title of Marquess being less ancient than the latter, is not the second title of the oldest and highest Dukes of the realm. The Duke of Norfolk's eldest son is only Earl of Surrey, and the Duke of Somerset's eldest son but Baron Seymour. Still their daughters would rank as Marchionesses till they married, and, under particular circumstances, even afterwards: which forms one of the strongest anomalies of all. For if a Duke had ten daughters, three of whom were to marry Earls, three Viscounts, three Barons, and the tenth and youngest should marry her father's footman, the latter would retain the rank of Marchioness, and go before all her eldest sisters, though every one of them be Peeresses. Let us suppose the youngest son a Duke, Lord Francis, should marry the daughter of a Duke, Lady Frances—being a commoner, his Lordship's rank, as the youngest son of a Duke, would be below a Viscount, while her Ladyship, continuing a Duke's daughter, might assume the rank of Marchioness; all depending upon the retention of a single letter, little *e* or *i*! If, after her marriage, her Ladyship should choose to call herself by the name of her Lord, Lady Francis, she would go below Viscountesses; if, which she would have a right to, she should retain her own name, and call herself Lady Frances, she would precede not only Viscountesses but Countesses. The confusion, however, might not stop here. Let us further suppose that His Majesty should be pleased to call the Noble Lord up to the House of Peers, by the title of Baron So-and-so—how strange would the state of things be now! By their elevation to the Peerage (for so it must be regarded), his Lordship would absolutely lose one step, and her Ladyship three, in order of precedence—

*Manual of Rank and Nobility.* Frederick the Great, of Prussia, used to say that the French fight for glory, the Spaniards for religion, but the Irish are the only people in the world who fight for *fun*.

**THE LATE RICHARD LANDER.**—We regret extremely to learn that this enterprising African traveller has fallen a victim to the ferocity of the natives of that country. It will be satisfactory to the friends of science to hear, that immediately on the receipt of the melancholy intelligence, the Government with a promptitude which entitles it to much praise, settled a yearly pension of £70 on the widow, and £50 on the daughter of the unfortunate Gentleman.

### THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1834.

There have been Foreign arrivals, during the week, but they do not bring us any intelligence of consequence, which we have not before laid before our readers; from the St. John's papers, however, we copy an extract of a letter from Portugal, which gives hopes that the Portuguese struggle is at length ended. The letter also states that Foreign fish will be admitted in the Portuguese markets, upon the same terms as the Newfoundland fish—this will materially affect the interests of this country. Mr Robinson the unceasing and untiring friend of this country, has however called the attention of the British Ministry to the subject, who will, it is likely remonstrate with Don Pedro's government on the subject. The catchers of fish in this country should prepare to meet the worst, and endeavour to counteract the evil consequences likely to arise out of it. This may be done by paying greater attention to the curing of their fish.

The **CARBONEAR**, Watts, which arrived here a few days since, about a week before her arrival, struck an island of ice. The concussion was so violent, as to cause the loss of her bowsprit, fore-top-mast and severe injury to the hull.

We last week noticed that a part of a wrecked vessel had been seen off Baccalegu; since that time, we have heard further particulars. It appears that the mutilated remains of three bodies were discovered, some weeks since, by one of the inhabitants of Bay-de-Verds, in a cavern extending about seventeen feet into the rock, on the S.W. side of the island of Baccalegu, this induced a further search, which ended in the discovery of about five or six cwt. of a hemp cable, an anchor of about nine cwt., part of the stern, the head which was gilt, and appeared to a fiddle-head, and a quantity of copper bolts; nothing however, was discovered that gave any clue to what the vessel was named. She is supposed to have been lost on the night of the 14th February last, as a vessel was seen on the evening of that day standing in for Trinity Bay, when a severe gale from the N.W. sprung up, accompanied with snow, and she was seen no more. It is thought she was a vessel of about 140 to 150 tons.

The Central and Northern Circuit Courts open this day.

The Bill brought into the House of Commons, for the repeal of the Union, after six days' debate was negatived by a majority of 485.

The Honourable the Chief Justice has appointed the undermentioned Persons to be Commissioners for taking affidavits and Recognize of Bail in Civil Suits: viz. John Preston Esq., of Fermueuse; John William Saunders Esq., of Renew; Robert John Pinston Esq., of Port-de-Grave; George Webber Esq., of Old Perlican; Edmund Joseph Mallowney, Esq., of King's Cove.—*Gazette, June 10.*

We have heard with much pleasure, by private advices from England, that his Majesty's Government have acceded to the prayer of the petitions from the Council and Assembly of this Island for a grant of money in aid of its Revenue; but that Mr Stanley stated, in his place in the House of Commons, when moving for the grant, (£10,000 we believe,) that after the present year, the Colony should depend on its own resources.—*Newfoundlander June 12.*

His Excellency the Governor went down to the Council Chamber on Thursday last, and gave his assent to twenty-five bills which had passed the two Houses during the present Session; and thereupon prorogued the Colonial Parliament, until the 21st of July next.

*Honourable Gentlemen,  
and Gentlemen:*

Although the present, strictly speaking, is the third Session of the Colonial Parliament; yet, from the various impediments which interrupted your former deliberations, as well as the natural embarrassments attending the first introduction of so important a change in the constitution as that which has taken place, your labours could not be considered effectively to begin until the period of my last calling you together.

I have therefore been the more anxious to remove every impediment to your giving your entire time and attention to the important duties that devolved on you; and although the public service has been put to some inconvenience by the length to which the Session has been protracted, and I fear not less so to the private interests of some of your members, yet I would not bring it to a close until I had been given to understand that no further matters were under your consideration.

During the nineteen weeks that you have been in deliberation, some well-advised and important acts have been the result of your labours; yet it is much to be regretted that no measure has been presented for my acceptance on the two most important subjects that could come before you—the jurisprudence, and the judicature of the country.

The uncertainty as to the laws applicable to this Island, and the diversity of opinion in those who administered them, as to what

portion of the laws of the Parent State (particularly of the Criminal Law) was operative in this country, has been a theme of long and constant animadversion: and the impunity with which perpetrators of the most atrocious crimes have, in consequence, escaped the just reward of their deeds, rendered it most desirable that some enactment should have removed all doubts upon the subject.

If the laws have been ill-defined, the administration of them under the existing Judicatory Act, is equally open to complaint. For several years there has been no difference of opinion as to the act 5th George IV., cap. 67, commonly called the Judicatory Act, having failed to attain the great object of legislation—that of bringing justice home, and with moderate expense, to the poor man's door; and it is therefore to be lamented that one of the great objects which a local legislature was sought for and obtained has yet to be accomplished.

I have given my assent to the abolition of the Labrador Court, from feeling that the advantage derived from it was not commensurate with the expense; at the same time, I am not prepared to say how far it is advisable that justice should not in any shape reach those shores. The conclusion of the fishery in the autumn may probably bring with it further information on the subject to guide your proceedings in legislating for that portion of the Government.

*Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:*

I thank you for the supply you have granted for the public service, which shall be dispensed with every frugality consistent with the efficient performance of the services for which it is intended.

*Honourable Gentlemen,  
and Gentlemen:*

The Road Bill which has now been enacted is well calculated to attain the object it has in view; and I have no doubt will be very beneficial to the different districts of the Island. I understand, however, that undue means have been taken to render it unpopular, and excite a feeling against it. It is always to be regretted when individual opinion sets itself up in opposition to the councils of those whose particular duty it is to provide for the welfare of the community and who, from the attention they must have given the subject and the discussion it must have undergone, are most likely to form a just and unbiassed decision upon it; and it will be for you Gentlemen, to avail yourselves of every opportunity to remove any misapprehension that may exist, and to point out the advantage proposed in this measure.

Of the various Bills presented for my assent, there is none to which I have given it with more satisfaction than to that which proposes the establishment of Savings' Banks—an institution which has in other countries, tended greatly to the improvement of the condition of the lower orders of society, and which is peculiarly adapted to the state of the inhabitants of this Island, whose earnings, when industrious, exceed in the year, that of most other countries—but which being received in large payments, is too often improvidently spent, from the individual not knowing where he can deposit

it with confidence, and withdraw it at pleasure. That inducement to dissipate exists no longer—the labourer can now secure his hard-earned gains with perfect facility, and still maintain an entire controul over them without expense or trouble; I trust gentlemen, that in visiting the different districts in which you reside, you will avail yourselves of every opportunity to impress upon the lower orders the advantages that are now placed within their reach; explain to them the nature of the institution, and the opening that is afforded them of making a provision for the time of sickness or old age, and thus remove from their minds any misconceptions that may exist on their part, or which may have been instilled into them by others; for it is possible there may be those—although I trust few in number, who may be inclined from interested motives, to counteract the beneficent intentions of the Legislature; and who have not reflected that a partial and trifling loss from no longer being the holders of the poor man's earnings, will be far outweighed by the advantages to be derived from the increasing industry and frugality which may be hoped to result from this institution—and who have yet to be convinced that that which ensures the happiness and well-being of the community at large, can never be permanently hostile to individual prosperity.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lisbon, explain the terms of the injurious effects a decree of the government of Portugal may produce upon our trade:—

LISBON, May 1.

"The Queen's forces are marching rapidly over the country; nearly the whole of the north is already raised in favour of the Constitutional Government; a body of troops that set out from Porto is near Coimbra, which will have carried a panic to Figueira, whose garrison being small, could have no hope of making a successful resistance:—Don Miguel will therefore, very soon find himself enclosed at Santarem, it being intended that the northern divisions, one of which is under the command of the intrepid Duke of Terceira, shall draw towards the main body, which with a Spanish army in the country against Don Carlos, who is with Don Miguel, must crush the remaining hopes of the opposing party and induce them to come to an amicable arrangement.—The Queen of Spain has at length promulgated a decree convoking the Cortes, which must give confidence to the Constitutionalists, and rally round her numerous powerful friends whose assistance will enable her to restore peace to the country, which is most devoutly desired for the whole of the Peninsula. Throughout Portugal the misery occasioned by the civil war is dreadful.—Shore fish is going off very fairly at Porto; whilst at Viana, by my last accounts, sales were dull.

"This Government has issued a Decree which grants the admission of, and reduces the duty of Goods of every description, (with the exception of Grain, Tobacco, Soap, and Orchilla Weed, which are regulated by special laws,) and from any nation, to 15 per cent., which only goods from Brazil and Great Britain have hitherto paid, others

have been chargeable 30 per cent. Whether this will affect our trade here remains to be seen,—probably not much; but I dare say an attempt will be made to throw American and Norway Fish on the market; it is therefore very desirable that the persons on whom the making of our fish depends, should be impressed with the importance of paying every attention to its cure, which done, there will be nothing to apprehend. In the meantime England may not be pleased with this Government's arrangements, and I should not be surprised if some measures be adopted to oppose them.

"By the decree I have mentioned, goods coming in a foreign, not Portuguese, bottom—that is in vessels, excepting Portuguese, not of the nations from which the goods come, will be subjected to 22½ per cent duty."

ARRIVALS.—At Harbour Grace, via St. John's, in the Blandford from Hamburg, Mr James Hippeley, and Mr Hooper. On Monday last, from St. John's, the Hon. Judge Brenton, Acting Judge Archibald, and the Hon. Secretary Crowdy.

DEPARTURES.—In the Convivial, for Bristol, G. Forward, Esq., and Son. In the Sir John Byng, for Poole, N. Stabb, Esq., Lady and infant Son.

### Shipping Intelligence.

#### HARBOUR GRACE.

ENTERED.

June 11.—Brig Burdon, Thompson, Bristol; sundry merchandise for Harbor Grace, and Carbonear. Schooner Fly, Soper, Plymouth; sundry merchandise.

#### CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.

June 11.—Brig Chance, Grace, Liverpool; 20 tons coals, 230 tons salt, 9 doz. mats. 16.—Brig Carbonear, Watts, Liverpool; 10 tons coal, 25 cwt. soap, 4 tierces rice, 224 tons salt, 30 bls. pitch, 30 bls. tar, 2 bls. ochre. Brig Terry, Matches, Liverpool; 200 tons salt, 15 tons coal.

CLEARED.

June 4.—Brig Pleiades, Wilson, Quebec; ballast. 8.—Brigantine Shaw, Fearon, Bay Chaleur; ballast. Brig Nancy, Wilson, Bay Chaleur; ballast. 10.—Brig Grace, Thompson, Quebec; ballast. 14.—Brig Convivial, Hampton, Bristol; 24,595 galls. seal oil, 2,350 galls. cod oil, 194 galls. seal dregs, 829 galls. cod blubber, 6000 seal skins, 5 tierces & 1 bl. salmon, 3 kegs sounds, 2 cow hides, 1 horse hide, 62 cwt. old junk. Brig Sir John Byng, Cram, Poole; 119 tons seal oil, 970 seal skins, 18 qtls. fish, 1 bd. fish, 1 keg berries. 16.—Brig Perseverance, Ford, Poole; 39,004 galls. seal oil, 1554 galls. seal dregs, 2316 galls. cod blubber, 12,000 seal skins, 2 cow hides, 1 horse hide, 2 calf skins. Brig Harmony, Purdor, Quebec; ballast.

#### PORT-DE-GRAVE.

ENTERED.

May 26.—Brig Ringwood, Smith, Lisbon; 100 tons sa t, 6 boxes oranges and lemons, 1 cask wine. 30.—Brigantine Thomas, Coffee, Liverpool; 260 tons salt, 20 tons coal, 32 boxes soap, 11 boxes candles, 3 bls. pitch, 3 bls. tar, and sundry merchandize. June 4.—Brig Nicholson, Gibson, Liverpool; 12 tons coal, 200 tons salt, and sundry merchandize.

CLEARED.

May 27.—Brig Cumbrian, Roper, Quebec; ballast.

#### BRIGUS.

ENTERED.

May 22.—Brig Nile, Ferguson, Liverpool; 160 tons salt, 15 tons coal.

June 4.—Brig Hope, Turner Liverpool; 199 tons salt, 21 tons coal, and sundry merchandize.

CLEARED.

May 29.—Brig Nile, Ferguson, Richibucto; ballast.

#### ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.

June 4.—Brig Maneco, Harrison, Newcastle; flour, coal, earthenware.

Emblem, Purdo, Hamburg; bread, flour, butter, and sundries.

Agenoria, Hawson, Sunderland; coal.

5.—Maria, Palfrey, Cadiz; salt.

Schooner Pomona, Morrison, Sydney; lumber.

6.—Barque John, Andrews, Miramichi; shingles, timber, board.

Schooner Frances Russell, Cockran, Grenada; sugar, molasses, rum.

7.—Hope, Roach, Sydney; coal.

9.—Enterprise, Peacock, Bay Verte; lumber.

Nancy, Baldwin, Sydney; coal.

Brig Blandford, Coleman, Hamburg; oatmeal, pork, bread, butter.

11.—Susan, Wills, Liverpool; salt.

Integrity, Johnson, Liverpool; salt, coal.

Schooner Mary, Mermaid, Arichat; lumber.

Brig Rapid, Warren, Guernsey; bread, flour.

Camilla, Hamilton, Liverpool; coal, salt.

Schooner Rosabel, Lock, London; butter, candles, and sundry merchandize.

12.—Freedom, Cousins, Lisbon; salt.

Reliance, Walters, Hamburg; bread, bricks.

Sir John Thomas Duckworth, Dunscombe, Grenada; rum, molasses.

Lady Douglas, Pierce, Ross; porter.

George IV., Tessier, Liverpool; pork, butter, salt.

Balclutha, Milray, Liverpool; salt, pork.

Charlotte, Lord, P. E. Island; board, shingles, potatoes, turnips.

Margaret & Ann, Bristoe, London; butter, pork, salt, bread, flour.

CLEARED.

June 4.—Brig Eliza, Fowler, Bristol; oil, seal skins.

Euphema, M'Gaw, Greenock; oil, seal skins.

Schooner Devonshire, William, Demerara; fish.

Brig John Stuart, Follet, Greenock; oil, seal skins.

Leah, Hutchings, Bristol; oil, seal skins, junk.

5.—Barque Thomas, Dodd, Quebec; ballast.

Schooner Watchman, Hunt, Bermuda; fish.

6.—Schooner Eclipse, Summers, Grenada; fish.

Courier, Giroir, Antigonish; sundries.

Three Sisters, Power, London; oil, seal skins.

11.—Barque Eliza Ann, Carrathan, Quebec; ballast.

12.—Schooner Arichat, Slous, Jersey; rum, seal skins.

Ranger, Stanton, Greenock; oil, seal skins.

Brig Mary, Harrison, Miramichi; ballast.

Carlisle, Alcock, Sydney; ballast.

Aurora, Ward, London; oil, blubber, &c.

#### Notices

MR GILMOUR begs respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Carbonear and its vicinity that, from the 31st of OCTOBER next, he will receive and instruct Children in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, at the very low terms of

#### 40 SHILLINGS per annum.

The uniform success that has attended his system of education, emboldens him to anticipate support at the hands of those Parents who desire a rapid improvement in their Children. Mr GILMOUR has now been 9 years engaged in the instruction of youth; the experience acquired, during that period, of the various dispositions of Children, has enabled him to adapt his mode of communicating knowledge to all capacities, so as to ensure to each child, a certain and progressive improvement. Mr GILMOUR will still continue to give instruction in the other branches of education specified in Advertisement in first page, upon the terms there named.

Carbonear, June 11, 1834.

**Poetry,**  
*Original and Select.*

MRS WOOD.

Sweet child of song! I could for ever gaze  
Upon thine eye, where wildest beauty's beaming;  
For most enchanting and o'erpowering rays  
Are ever from thy velvet fringes streaming.  
But all the winning loveliness that plays  
Around thy form, and chains thy soul when dream-  
ing,  
All the bright beams of thy quick glancing eye,  
We cannot gaze upon without a sigh.

Care seems to have usurped the work of time,  
Though Time hath lightly mark'd thee with his  
fingers;  
Sorrow hath lain upon thy heart its lime,  
And many a tear upon thy eye-lid lingers;  
The thankless worldlings round thee ring a chime  
Of accusations-- truth has quelled the ringers,  
Though I have said thus from an honest feeling  
The Critic's privilege is o'er me stealing.

You certainly are beautiful, and know it  
Although at times you look pale as a ghost;  
You've read this maxim, doubtless, and oft shew it--  
"Beauty, when unadorned, 's adorned the most."  
And then your voice, why truly I avow it,  
One of a mighty compass you can boast--  
But when you sing I think it for my part,  
Merely a finished lecture on the art.

**DUTY OF INSTRUCTING THE PEOPLE.**—Till knowledge ceases to be at least as necessary to the happiness of the State, as military skill was to the defence of the Greek republics, the State is bound to require a certain amount of intellectual ability from every individual, as Greece required of her citizens a specified degree of military skill.—Till all these extraordinary things happen, no pleas of poverty, no mournful reference to debt, no just murmurs against the pension list, can absolve us from the obligation of framing and setting in motion a system of instruction, which shall include every child not better educated elsewhere. Not that this would be any tremendous expense; there is an enormous waste of educational resources already, from the absence of system and co-operation. Lords and ladies' squires and dames, farmers' wives, merchant's daughters, and clergymen's sisters have their schools, benevolently set on foot, and indefatigably kept up, in defiance of the evils of insulation and diversity of plan. Let all these be put under the workings of a well-planned system, and there will be a prodigious saving of effort and of cost. The private benevolence now operating in this direction would go very far towards the fulfilment of a national scheme. What a saving in teachers, in buildings, in apparatus and materials, and finally in badges! there would be no uniform of white caps and tippets, when there is no particular glory to be got by this species of charity; when none can be found who must put up with the humiliation for the sake of the over-balancing good; when the whole people are so well off that none come to receive alms at the sound of the trumpet, the trumpet will cease to sound. The day may even arrive when blue gowns and yellow stockings shall excite pity in the beholders no more, and no widowed parent

be compelled to struggle with her maternal shame at subjecting her comely lad to this mortification which the young spirit has not learned to brave. This last grievance however, lies not at the nation's door. It is chargeable to the short-sightedness of an individual, which may serve as a warning to us wherever we set to work on our system of national education. It may teach us, by exhibiting the folly of certain methods of endowment, to examine others; to avoid the absurdity of bestowing vast sums in teaching plain things in a perplexed manner or supposed science, which have long ceased to be regarded as such, or other accomplishments which the circumstances of the times do not render either necessary or convenient. It may lead our attention from the endowed to the unendowed university, and show us that what we want, from our gentleman as well as our poor, is an awakening of the intellect to objects of immediate and general concern, and not a compulsion to mental toil which shall leave a man, after years of exemplary application, ignorant of whatever may make him most useful in society, and may be best employed and improved amidst the intercourses of the world. Let there remain a tribe of book-worms still; and heaven forbid that the classics should fall into contempt! but let scholastic honours be bestowed according to the sympathies of the many, the many being meantime so cultivated as that they may arrive at a sympathy of intellectual toil. With the progress of science the diffusion of science becomes necessary. The greater the power of the people to injure or rebel, the more necessary it is to teach them to be above injuring or rebelling. The ancient tyrant who hung up his laws written in so small a character that his people could not read them, and punished offenders under pretence that his laws were exhibited, was no more unjust than we are while we transport and hang our neighbour for deeds of folly and malice while we still withhold from them the spirit of power and of love, and of sound mind. Bring public education to the test, and it will be found that badgering is pomp, while universal instruction is essential to the support of State.—*Illustrations of Political Economy No. XXIII., by Miss Martineau.*

**EDUCATION.**—The following observations from part of the speech of the Governor of Georgia on the 14th Nov. When such sentiments, says the *Courier*, are found in the mouths of the Governors of the people, they are likely ere long, to become the national creed:—"To make the rising generation better, wiser, and happier, and at the same time, eradicate and diminish poverty, oppression, and crime, should be the leading objects in establishing a general, well-based system of public education. With a view to promote these great objects, I respectfully submit to the legislature my deliberately formed opinion, that in order to ensure success, it is indispensably necessary to connect with the education of our children, regular and systematic labor. \* \* \* \* \* The most vigorous constitution, without manual exercise, is soon wasted by disease and decay; and a full development of the powers of the mind, in such cases, is rarely

attained by the most diligent application.—If bodily exercise be thus profitable in the development of the physical and mental powers of youth, I consider employment in the mechanical arts, and especially agriculture, as being far preferable to those plays and pastimes which at present, occupy so much of their time, in which they engage without any sensible or rational object of utility whatever. A self-supporting system of education is also the more desirable, from the important consideration, that it is calculated to level those distinctions in society which arise from the inability of the poor to educate their children in our existing institutions.

**COBBETT'S CONSPIRACY.**—Mr Cobbett in his *Register* of Saturday, asserts that a plot has been formed for his destruction; and he states that since the 1st of July last, almost his sole occupation has been to defeat the scheme and to blow the conspirators to atoms. Part of the scheme, he says, is to spread a report that he is not the real author of many of the writings he has put forth under his name, and that he has been indebted to his children for a great portion of the articles which have gained him his celebrity. The circulation of this report, he attributes to the lawyers, "those ruffians with rusty camlet gowns on their backs, with brief-bags as empty as their skulls, and with skulls covered with old gray mares' tails." He concludes thus:—"I can conceive nothing more malignant capable of being engendered in the heart even of devils. The reader must be satisfied that such a monstrous lie could not be invented for nothing. Every one will be satisfied that I must have had some ulterior object in view. Time will develop that object completely, and I will as completely defeat it. In the meantime my constituents, my friends at Manchester, and every where else, will now discover the cause why I have been penned up at Bolt Court for the last four months. I have not thought it safe to quit it for more than 36 hours at a time, except in one case and then I was absent for three days. This is the seat of war; it is here that the battle must be fought; and I am resolved not to quit the spot until the battle be over."

**SIR JONAH BARRINGTON.**—The Irish papers now say, that it is Sir John, and not Sir Jonah Barrington, who has "bid the world good night;" which news, we have no doubt, Sir Jonah is very well pleased to hear, as we should be to hear of another volume of his veritable reminiscences.

It is said in the Carlist circles of Paris, that, a short time ago, the young Duc de Nemours having expressed himself averse to standing up in the same quadrille with his shoemaker, (an officer of the Garde Nationale,) was exiled to Neuilly, with his governor, for a week, in order to inspire the legitimate Prince with a greater inclination for the festivities of the Tuileries.

**A NEW METHOD OF FISHING.**—On Tuesday, Margaret Taylor, daughter of Colin Taylor, farmer, Logie-Almond, was brought before the justices at Perth, on a charge of salmon poaching. In the evidence it appeared, that the young and blooming angle desisted taking fish in the manner practised by poachers. The plan she adopted was both

novel and simple. She set two terriers, a little below a spawning bed, in the Shillyan, a fishing stream running into the Almond in the parish of Fowlis, while she sat twenty yards above at a narrow burn, enjoying the luxury of a bath, with her apron stretched under the water. On a signal, her two companions rushed up the stream, sending the fish before them, and the moment they entered her apron, she drew it up towards her and thus secured the fish. The justices rewarded the fair maid's invention by ordering her to pay a fine of £1 and expenses; and failing payment within fourteen days, one month's imprisonment in the Perth jail. There are many ways of fishing, but we never knew of hunting fish into a lady's lap before! Parliament should attend to this novelty in the game laws.

**CURIOS EXPERIMENTS ON HUMAN DIGESTION.** Dr. Beaumont has had a curious opportunity of examining the mode in which the stomach performs its functions, and he has used it so as to elucidate many points connected with the physiology of that organ and establish certain general principles respecting digestion. As the result of these examinations, in which all the ordinary articles of all diet were by turns employed, a table exhibiting the length of time which each kind of food undergoes digestion in the stomach, has been drawn up, from which we take the following, as showing their different degrees of digestibility.

*Of Farinacea*:--Rice boiled soft, was perfectly converted into chyme in an hour; sago in one hour forty-five minutes; tapioca barley, &c., two hours; bread fresh, three hours--stale, two hours; sponge cake, two hours thirty minutes.

*Of Vegetables*:--Cabbage raw, two hours thirty minutes--boiled four hours, (vinegar much assisted its digestion:) potatoes roasted, two hours thirty minutes; carrots boiled three hours fifteen minutes; beet boiled, three hours forty-five minutes; turnips boiled, three hours thirty minutes; beans boiled, two hours thirty minutes; parsnips boiled, two hours thirty-one minutes.

*Of Fruit*:--Apples sour and hard, two hours fifty minutes--mellow, two hours--sweet and ripe, one hour thirty minutes; peach mellow, one hour thirty minutes.

*Of Fish and Shell Fish*:--Trout boiled or fried, one hour thirty minutes; cod fish cured and boiled, two hours; oysters undressed, two hours fifty-five minutes--roasted, three hours fifteen minutes--stewed, three hours thirty minutes; bass broiled, three hours; flounder fried, three hours thirty minutes; salmon salted and boiled, four hours.

*Of Poultry, Game, &c.*:--Turkey roasted, two hours thirty minutes--boiled, two hours thirty-five minutes; goose, wild, roast, two hours thirty minutes; chickens fricasseed, two hours forty-five minutes; fowls, domestic, boiled or roast, four hours; ducks, tame, roast, four hours, wild, roast, four hours thirty minutes.

*Of Butcher's Meat, &c.*:--Soused tripe and pig's feet, fried or boiled, one hour; venison steak broiled, one hour thirty-five minutes; calf's or lamb's liver broiled, two hours; sucking pig, two hours thirty minutes; mutton, broiled, three hours, boiled, three hours

roast, three hours fifteen minutes; beef, fresh, broiled, three hours, roasted, three hours, lightly salted and boiled, three hours thirty-six minutes, old, hard, salted, four hours fifteen minutes; pork steak broiled, three hours fifteen minutes, slightly salted and boiled, four hours thirty minutes, stewed, three hours, roast, five hours fifteen minutes; vealed broiled, four hours, fried, four hours thirty minutes.

*Varieties*:--Eggs, raw, two hours--roasted, two hours fifteen minutes--soft-boiled, three hours--hard-boiled or fried, three hours thirty minutes; custard baked, two hours fifty-five minutes; milk, two hours; butter and cheese, three hours thirty minutes; suet, four hours thirty minutes; oil somewhat longer; apple dumpling, three hours, while calf's-foot jelly was digested in little more than half-an-hour.

Such are the principal of Dr. Beaumont's facts, obtained as the means of numerous results. It will be observed, that in many points they confirm, in others differ from the tables of Drs. Paris, Prout, Wilson, Philip, &c. They all however, agree that venison is one of the most easily digested of meat, that white fowls are in general more so than brown, beef than veal, and boiled meat than meat dressed in any other way. Oily food is peculiarly indigestible, and it was only consequent upon the use of such, that Dr. Beaumont found bile to enter the stomach during digestion. From subsequent experiments made out of the body, he ascertained the fact, (which at once explained the above,) "that oily or fatted food is sooner digested, when there is a small admixture of bile with the gastric juice." Of course, should be cautiously abstained from by all persons labouring under bilious complaints.--*Athenæum*.

**ANECDOTE.**—The following anecdote is taken from "A Visit to Flanders," and will give some idea of the kind of scenes that were passing during the memorable battle of Waterloo.--"I had the good fortune," says the intelligent writer, "to travel from Brussels to Paris, with a young Irish officer, and his wife, an Antwerp lady, of only sixteen, of great beauty and innocence. The husband was at the battle of Quatre-Bras, as well as that of Waterloo. The unexpected advance of the French called him off at a moment's notice to Quatre-Bras; but he left with his wife, his servant, one horse, and the family-baggage, which was packed upon an ass. Retreat, at the time, was not anticipated: but being suddenly ordered, he contrived to get a message to his wife, to make the best of her way, attended by her servant and baggage to Brussels. The servant, a foreigner, had availed himself of the opportunity to take leave of both master and mistress, and made off with the horse, leaving the helpless young lady alone with the baggage-ass. With a firmness, becoming the wife of a British officer, she boldly commenced, on foot, her retreat of twenty-five miles, leading the ass by the bridle, and carefully preserving the baggage. No violence was dared by any one to so innocent a pilgrim, but no one could venture to assist her. She was soon in the midst of the retreating British army, and much retarded and endangered by the artillery; her fatigue was great; it rained in tor-

rents, and the thunder and lightning were dreadful in the extreme. She continued to advance, and got upon the great road from Charleroi to Brussels, at Waterloo, in the evening, when the army were taking up their line for the awful conflict. In so extensive a field, among 80,000 men it was in vain to seek her husband: she knew that the sight of her *there* would embarrass and distress him; she kept slowly advancing to Brussels all night, the road choaked with all sorts of conveyances, waggons, and horses; multitudes of fugitives on the road, and flying into the great road, and many of the wounded walking their painful way dropping at every step, and breathing their last; here and there lay a corpse and a limb particularly as she said several hands. Many persons were killed by others, if they by chance stood in the way of their endeavours to help themselves; and to add to the horrors, the rain continued unabated, and the thunder and lightning still raged as if the heavens were torn to pieces. Full twelve miles further during the night, this young woman marched, often up to her knees in mud, and her boots entirely worn off, so that she was barefooted, but still unhurt she led her ass; and although thousands lost their baggage, and many their lives, she calmly entered Brussels on the morning in safety, herself, ass, bag and baggage, without the loss of an article. In a few hours after her arrival commenced the cannon's roar of the tremendous battle of Waterloo, exposed to which, for ten hours she knew her husband to be; she was rewarded, amply rewarded, by finding herself in her husband's arms, he unhurt, and she nothing the worse on the following day. The officer told the tale himself with tears in his eyes. With a slight Irish accent, he called her his dear little woman, and said she became more valuable to him every day of his life.

"Andrew, my dear boy," said our gracious Sovereign to the favourite companion of his leisure hours, "an uncommonly fine countenance has just entered my royal cranium." Sir Andrew listened with profound attention, and his Majesty continued: "If a musical man, say Bishop, were to turn sailor, what would he naturally study hardest in order to perfect himself in the nautical profession?" The thick-headed knight wondered what crotchet his master had got into his head, replied at random, "the management of a vessel when crossing the bar." "No, the navigation of the *Sound*, spooney," replied our beloved monarch, with his usual familiarity and bluntness. The court circle laughed as loudly as etiquette on such occasions permitted.

The Queen of Spain, in a manifesto stating the principles on which she intends carrying on the government, declares against innovations, and says, "the best form of government for a country is that to which it has been accustomed." Perhaps so--on the same principle that skinning alive is good for eels, because *they are used to it*.

Accounts from Bombay of the end of August state that the famine in the Vellore and Nizam districts, &c., has not abated, although there has been a partial fall of rain.

The number of emigrants to Canada in the last three years, amounts to 133,970.

**POLITICAL AGITATIONS.**—A French gentleman said to monsieur Colbert—You found the stage carriage overturned on one side, and you have overturned it on the other.—This is probably untrue; but it must be confessed, that there is always some danger of destroying institutions by unskilful or violent changes. A conflagration may be extinguished without a deluge. It is not only hard to distinguish between too little and too much, but between the good and evil intentions of the different reformers. One man calls out "fire!" that he may save the house—another, that he may run away with the furniture. I am inclined to believe, that in revolutions more harm is done by hurry and self-conceit than by mischievous purposes. Very few, indeed, should presume to lay their hands on the ark, but

Fools rush in, where angels fear to tread;  
and unluckily,

A down hill reformation rolls apace.

When honest men infer, from their desire to do good, that they have the knowledge and talents requisite to govern wisely, it is incalculable what evil doers they may innocently become! What an eternal shock of purposes, where each man pursues his own crude schemes, with all the obstinacy of self-satisfied integrity! Yet to leave serious grievances imperfectly redressed, or indisputable improvements unattained, merely through a vague apprehension of innovation, is at once a great and a common evil. There is much truth in Bacon's complaint—"That some men object too much, consult too long, adventure too little, repent too soon, and seldom drive business home." Even moderation itself may sometimes be folly or cowardice. On the exclusion bill being opposed in the House of Commons, Colonel Titus exclaimed, both wisely and eloquently:—"We are advised to be moderate; but I do not take moderation to be a prudent virtue in all cases. If I were flying from thieves, should I ride moderately, lest I break my horse's wind? If I were defending my own life, or the lives of my wife and children, should I strike moderately, lest I put myself out of breath? And if, Mr Speaker, we were in a sinking ship (no unapt representation of our decaying commonwealth,) ought we to pump moderately, lest we bring on a fever?" Gradual improvements, notwithstanding, are not only safer but better than sudden ones, and more, much more, may be learnt from their example, when well recorded; but history is addicted to dwell on the latter, and rarely investigates the former. Their effects are also more permanent and more extensive; anarchy being only the stakeholder for tyranny. There is, besides, something more terrible to the imagination in the disorderly violences of the multitude, than in the organised oppression of a despot; something more hideous in myriads of reptiles, than in a gigantic beast of prey. If there were no alternative, but either the absolute government of St. Giles's or of St. James's, who in his senses could hesitate a moment which to prefer? Besides its other innumerable benefits, a really representative government has the advantage of exempting individual persons from the necessity of becoming individual agitators; and by increasing the competition while it diminishes the rewards, it less-

sens the number of those who can be advanced in reputation or in fortune by office. The young people of this country, in every rank, from a peer's son to a street-sweeper's, are drawn aside from a praiseworthy exertion in honest callings, by having their eyes directed to the public treasure. The rewards of persevering industry are too slow for them, too small, too insipid. They fondly trust to the great lottery, although the wheel contains so many blanks and so few prizes; hoping that their ticket may be drawn a place, a pension or a contract, a living or a stall, a ship or a regiment, a seat on the bench or the great seal. It is, indeed, most humiliating to witness the indecent scramble that is always going on for these prizes; the highest born and best educated rolling in the dirt to pick them up, just as the lowest of the mob do for the shillings or the pence thrown among them by a successful candidate at a contested election.—(*Sharp's Letters and Essays.*) The opinion that improvements should be gradual, may at first seem incompatible with our creed, which rejects the name of moderation in measures of reform, as Colonel Titus did before us. If we saw any moderation in abuses, we should be proportionately moderate in our demands for reformation; but the Lord of Misrule is a Lord who knows no moderation. The serjeant, ferociously attacked by a mastiff, ran the brute through the body with his halbert. "Cruel wretch!" cried a sensitive soul; "why did you not strike the poor dog with the but end of your pike?"—"So I would," said the man, "if he had run at me with his tail." We are somewhat of this fellow's counsel. One sharp extremity must be encountered by its match. Immoderate grievances cannot be disposed of by moderate reforms. But gradual improvements are not incompatible with reforms having no more moderation than the abuses to which they are applied. We may pitch our objects as far as justice will warrant, and advance towards them as deliberately as prudence may advise. It does not follow that because we are resolved to go to the bottom of the house, we must jump out of the garret window.—We are quite content to use the stairs, but we will not be so moderate as to halt forever on the first step.—*Examiner.*

**POLITICAL DESIGNATIONS.**—We thought the three descriptions of Whig, Tory, and Radical, comprised all the political sects and parties of the day in this country. We have been amused lately however, by an analytical list of the new Council of the burgh of Paisley, given by the Glasgow Free Press. According to this list the Paisley Council contains a Radical, a Double-pledged Radical, an Astute Radical, a Rational Radical, a Whigish Radical, a Whig, a pledging Whig, a Toryish Whig, an Economising Whig, a Reforming Tory, a *Soidisant* Tory, and a "No Politician." Not content with this minute survey, the ruthless investigator next scrutinizes their religious pretensions. Sixteen of the Council are voluntary Churchmen; one is represented as a "keen churchman;" another as a "pliant churchman;" another, "easy ditto;" another "clever ditto;" one is a "stern dissenter," and another is an "old dissenter!" Verily the

Town Council of Paisley has obtained what Falstaff and many others deciderated, a commodity of good names!—*Inverness Courier.*

Dr. Verschoyle, Bishop of Killala, died on the 15th April, in his 16th year. This is the third death which has occurred amongst the Irish Protestant bishops within the last twelvemonths. In accordance with the church temporalities' Bill, no successor will be appointed to Dr Verschoyle, but the patronage of the diocese of Killala will devolve upon the Archbishop of Tuam.

An old Quaker on being asked by a Churchman why he did not conform, replied—Friend, I will never belong to the Church, because according to thine own testimony, it is always in danger.

The late Mrs Jane W—, of Scottish memory, was equally remarkable for kindness of heart and absence of mind. One day she was accosted by a beggar, whose stout and healthy appearance startled even her into a momentary doubt of the needful fulness of charity in his instance. "Why," exclaimed the good old lady, "you look well able to work." "Yes," replied the supplicant, "but I have been deaf and dumb these seven years." "Poor man, what a heavy affliction!" exclaimed Mrs W—, at the same time giving him relief with a liberal hand. On her return home she mentioned the fact, remarking, "what a dreadful thing it was to be so deprived of such precious faculties!" "But how," asked her sister, "did you know that the poor man had been deaf and dumb for seven years?" "Why," was the quiet and unconscious answer, "he told me so!"

An old man, named Frank Brimann, pretending to be the "Wandering Jew," was arrested lately at Erlach, in Franconia, where he had availed himself of the pious credulity of many who lodged and entertained him. On being searched, there was found on him 25,000 florins in gold, which he had the impudence to assert was lent him by Jesus Christ, to defray the expenses of his journeys, but the police magistrate replied that the real "Wandering Jew," never had more than five sous in his pocket, and consequently took charge of this fund till due inquiries could be made.

**SCOPE ON TITLES.**—"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"—Poulett Scrope, the political economist, the other day was asked why he did not in the title-page of his new work, state that "the principles," were deduced from the Social Laws of Natural Warfare, instead of the Natural Laws of Social Warfare? "Pon my soul," said Scrope, "it never struck me; but one title is quite as intelligible as the other."

**THE LUXURY OF GLASS WINDOWS.**—Glass for windows was not in general use in France till the last century; in some parts of the country it found admission only in the construction of buildings of importance. The reply of an inhabitant of Limoges is well known—who, on being asked by a professor who wished to distribute copies of his thesis, which houses belonged to the most considerable personages, made answer—"Go to those where the windows are glazed."