



AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

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Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS

NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove.

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

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

—Terms as usual.

April 10

THE ST. PATRICK

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

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

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

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., will be received at his House, in Carbonear, and in St. John's, for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Crute's.  
Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

St. John's and Harbor Grace Packet

THE EXPRESS Packet, being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her accommodations, and otherwise, as the safety, comfort, and convenience of Passengers can possibly require or experience suggest, a careful and experienced Master having also been engaged, will forthwith resume her usual Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbor Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'clock, and Portugal Cove at Noon, on the following days.

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

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

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

Harbour Grace,  
May 4, 1835.

CAPTAIN PEARL of the Royal Navy, who was presented on Wednesday at the Levee, by Lord Auckland, has just received an honorary distinction, and valuable gold medal from the King of Holland, having on one side a finely executed portrait of his Netherlands Majesty, and on the reverse as follows:—"Presented to Captain James Pearl of the Royal Navy of England, by his Majesty William, King of the Netherlands, as a token of regard for the highly meritorious philanthropy displayed by him in rescuing one hundred and ninety eight shipwrecked persons from death, at the risk of his life when commanding the English ship Indiana, in the Indian Archipelago, in the year 1822; a part of the sufferers belonging to the Netherlands Possessions.—Morning Chronicle.

Our readers will be gratified to observe that such well merited honours have been conferred on Captain Pearl, not for destroying, for which honours are usually given, but for preserving the lives of his fellow creatures, and at the venture of his own—which ultimately occasioned to him the loss of a valuable property, as well as being obliged to clothe and feed the distressed sufferers for near three weeks. Nor did he, to call forth his aid, inquire to what nation they belonged. It was sufficient for his philanthropic feelings to know, that without his generous assistance they would perish. The distinctions conferred on him by the King of Holland were, in consequence of ten of the persons having been residents in the Dutch Possessions. What may we, therefore hope will be conferred upon him by our most gracious King, who well knows how to appreciate and reward such noble and meritorious conduct, which has truly confirmed and added to our national character for humanity and bravery throughout the Eastern world. This unequivocal confirmation of Captain Pearl's claims on his country, we are sure our readers will be glad to find to have been brought to notice. Captain Pearl has often been highly noticed for his gallant naval services. He commanded on the poop of his Majesty's ship Neptune, of 98 guns, in the battle of Trafalgar, under that highly distinguished officer, the late Admiral Sir Thomas Francis Freemantle, for which he was made a Lieutenant. He greatly distinguished himself on board the Mediator fire ship, when she broke the boom in Basque Road in 1809, and thereby led to the destruction of the enemy's fleet, as appears by James's Naval History, and the dispatches of Lord Gambier, on which occasion he was wounded and received a reward of £50 value from the Patriotic Fund. He further distinguished himself at the siege of Walcheren, by destroying a squadron of the enemy's gun vessels, near Batz; and ultimately during the late Burmese war, at the conquest of Arracan, he was selected and appointed by the Bengal Government, superintendent of transports and boats, employed to conduct the gallant general Morrison, C. B. and his successful army during the whole of that arduous campaign; in all the battles of which, and at the storming of Arracan, he served at the side of General Morrison, who in public orders expressed his admiration of Captain Pearl's conduct, which General Morrison further represented to the Governor General and Council of Bengal, who by public documents expressed their highest approbation of his valuable services.—Observer.

(From the Novascotian, June 18.)

THE GRANITE BARRENS.

'I hate the man,' says Sterne, 'who can travel from Dan to Beersheba, and cry that all is barren; but if the man were to ramble over much of the land or rather rock that lies between the North West Arm and Margaret's bay, it would puzzle him, as far as the mere country goes, to cry any thing else. It appears as if the immense fields of granite that stretch themselves on all hands farther than the eye can reach, had at one existed in a liquid state, and had become suddenly congealed, at a moment when

most fiercely convulsed by the rage of an angry tempest. But we are no geologists, to bother our brains with primary and secondary formations—we care not how all these granite barrens were made, although we confess we have been sometimes puzzled to discover why they were made. At one time we were morally certain that they had been strewed all along the southern coast, to protect the Province from the assaults of the Atlantic—at another that Providence intended at some future day, to support a dense population in Nova Scotia, had provided plenty of stone to build walls and houses. To these sage suggestions, we do not doubt that some others, of even greater value, might be added by our friend Titus Smith, to whom every foot of the country is familiar—but we abandon them for another, forced upon us by some recent rambles to the lakes, and are now decidedly of opinion that these barrens were created for the sole purpose of demonstrating to our population, how very little is required to supply the reasonable wants of man, and to teach the great bulk of them, who are much more advantageously settled than the dwellers there upon, what cogent reasons they have to be content; and how even on the rudest soil and most unpromising aspects of nature, resources are multiplied by perseverance and industry, until where but a wretched and precarious pittance was to be gathered, comforts and even luxuries abound.

Our friend Titus aforesaid, delights to get among the trees and shrubs—the flowers and the fungi, and is never so happy as when tracing out the laws of their existence, and noting their habits, influences, and virtues.—the knowledge to be gathered, and the pleasure to be derived, from such pursuits are infinite. But we love rather to get among human beings, and examine them after the fashion of the Philosopher in dealing with the plants. Those mysterious things, the mind and heart of man—through all his various and families—we must confess have for us an almost boundless attraction. Tho' in the abstract, this desire extends to the whole human race, we are fonder of studying the lights and shadows of life as they appear in our own Province, than of contemplating all the world beside. It may be as well to know that the Curatii eat their parents, and the Greeks burnt them—that the Esquimaux has a strong stomach, and the Chilian a strong back; but it is better to know what our own countrymen are about—how they exist, and think and feel. To know whether the means of happiness, as far as is permitted, are within their reach; and to catch, as it were, the philosophy of life in each scattered hamlet or settlement, as at present appears. Much of this sort of knowledge may be of little avail—the hints gathered may be too insignificant, to weave into argument or illustration—but some of it cannot fail to have its influence on those steady streams of feeling which guide the practical wheels of life. We love, therefore to be among the people—to see them in their fields, and by their own fire-sides—to catch their opinions—to trace their moods of thought—to mark their springs of action that stimulate to industry, and the pleasures by which it is or may be crowned. With this view we love to spend an hour by the broad lum, or at the cottage door—and there does not exist a log house in the land, into which we would not dive for a while, certain of amusement and instruction.

In travelling through old Countries one is astonished to find such striking differences in speech and manners, as are observable between the inhabitants of neighbouring counties or departments: and in new ones, it is curious to remark the silent operation of causes by which similar contrasts and distinctions will slowly but surely be created. Look at our own country, for instance, as it is now—the different origin of our settlers, to say nothing of local circumstances, presents in many places distinct pictures rather of the countries from which they came, rather than any peculiar features of that which they inhabit. Place the traveller on McLellan's mount, and he would almost fancy himself in the highlands of Scotland—

let him ramble through Clare and but for missing the grape vines, he would be thinking of la belle France; and if he stand by the Chapel corner in Halifax, on a Sunday morning, it would require no great stretch of the imagination, to believe himself in Irish town. These are fragments, nearly complete, of the tessellated society of the old world—but after a season, from the active commingling of these original elements, comes forth a new population, the character and habits of which are formed partly of the peculiarities of their father lands—but to a still greater extent, by the constant pressure of local circumstances, which create a new form and feature—new trains of thought—and new modes of expression.

But even if the population had one common origin, so strong is the influence of local incidents and necessities, that these would gradually so mould the inhabitants of different districts, that there would be many habits—thoughts and sympathies, that were not shared in common; because in each district there is some peculiar walk of industry—or some powerful necessity or excitement, which in others perhaps does not exist. In Arichat for instance, the whole soul of the place is directed to the acquisition of fish and oil—there is little or no agriculture—and the population live and move and have their being, upon the waters and even though the French language, with an admixture of the dialects and manners of the Channel Islands were not there, this branch of the Provincial family, would differ largely from that settled in Cornwallis, Wilmot or Aylesford, who have no necessary connexion with the sea; and whose staple commodities are fat cattle, butter, poultry and other agricultural produce. In the vale of Annapolis, no man is without his orchard; and apples, cyder, and cheese, occupy a large portion of the attention of every family, and influence their thoughts, habits and discourse—while all along the line of the St. Mary's River, lumber and boards being the staple export every brook is filled with logs, and freshets and saw mills mingle in some degree with every project, and consequently in almost every phrase. Again, a man living on the Gulf shore, has no idea of the interests which in the alluvial Counties, is excited about dykes and weires, floodgates and embankments—and which almost require a language as well as laws of their own.

Let us back, however, to the Granite Barrens. The broad Peninsula, or rather tongue of land, which lies between the arm and Bedford Basin on the one side, and Margaret's Bay on the other, is perhaps about as bad a tract for agricultural purposes as there is in the Province—but yet it forms a part of our country, and supports a certain number of human beings, whose characters and habits are moulded by their situations, and therefore is not unworthy of a portion of attention. Even in this small space, there are broad lines of character, separating the inhabitants from each other in thought and habit, though not in kindly feeling. The shores and harbours of this district are occupied by fishermen, who cultivate small patches of land but who seek from the sea their chief occupation and reward. We speak not of these now, nor of Margaret's Bay, where the farm more nearly with the fishery, the attention of the people; but of those who occupy the centre and root of this tongue, and who are shut out from all access to the sea and are cut off from its pursuits and advantages.

These people are chiefly scattered through Spryfield, Harrietfields, and the roads leading through these and Hammond Plains, to the head and middle settlement of Margaret's Bay. To look at the situations selected by many settlers, one would conclude that they were either mad, or had been driven by the dread of some hostile race who had seized on the richer lands. The small fields which the most persevering industry has cleared, are often so hidden by the granite-rocks and bogs from which they appear to have been won, that a traveller can hardly find them—and nothing so oppresses the heart with a sense of the utter hopelessness



of contending with the obstacles of nature, as to see a man erecting a house, and commencing clearing in this district. It seems a realization of the fable of Sisyphus, for truly there are stones innumerable to roll, and apparently to as little purpose. The entrance into most of these habitations, is attended with the idea of squalid and objectless poverty—but in many of them we are agreeably surprised to discover how much of plenty, comfort and cleanliness are to be found. A Fisherman, though he raises nothing but his line, may with the produce of that, purchase all the necessaries of life; a Farmer on good land, though he buys little, may fare sumptuously from the produce of his fields—but the folks on the barrens, while they are shut out from the sea, are so surrounded by rocks and morasses, that they can hardly be said to live upon the land.—To live from the land alone, would in many situations be next to impossible; and thus it is, that the very sight of some of their dwellings—unaccompanied by any acquaintance with the treasures of knowledge and multifarious resources they contain, is attended with a sensation painful in the highest degree. It is not until you get within, and mark the cheerful looks of old and young—see a good fire blazing in the broad hearth—partake of two or three meals with no comfort wanting, and listen to the assured and confident tones in which the operations of the past week, and the objects and plans of the future are discussed, that you become reconciled to life on the granite barrens, and astonished to find that their inhabitants, instead of being the wretched race you had imagined, have manifold resources of which you never dreamed, and have many a sweet draught mixed with the cup, from which you fancied nothing but bitterness could flow.

Agriculture is with most of these settlers, the base of all their operations; and if they have happened to get a hard wood hill, or a piece of meadow in their lots, they derive from it their principal support. But some of them live, and live well upon apparently the very worst spots that could be selected—and although in the summer months the long grass and delicate shrubs with which even the wildest districts abound, would suffice to support the cattle you see strolling about the door, it is not until you discover that some two or three miles off there is an unenclosed marsh, skirting some lakes or long still water where several tons of hay are cut in the fall, and being secured on a rough stage, are brought in winter over places, where at any other time it would be impossible for an unloaded beast to make its way; that you find how the produce of the farm is eked out, and an ox and a horse kept to manure and toil between the rocks, besides a cow to furnish butter and milk.

Then the good wife contrives to lay by a few prints, or perhaps a dozen or two of eggs, to send to town—and the men kind, besides manufacturing in their leisure hours barrels, fish boxes, hoop poles, and shingles, which though sometimes sold at low prices, always command money or supplies—are in general keen hunters, and in the season will contrive to have, by each market day, a bunch of rabbits, partridges or robbers; or a fox, an otter, or a martin skin—and sometimes Providence sends along a Bear, Moose, or Caribou, and these they never fail to turn to good account. Then although shut out from the ocean—and deprived of Hallabut, Mackerel and Cod, they are surrounded by lakes and rivers, with every stand in which they are familiar, so that a bunch of trout is never wanting to make up a meal, or to raise a few shillings, if cash becomes unusually scarce. Of books these people have no great store, and they read comparatively few newspapers; but as some member of each family visits the town once or twice a week, they are never without such hints or rumours, as enable them to judge how the world is wagging at home and abroad. Being scattered, and comparatively poor, they are badly off for schools, and have no settled ministers—and their weight in County elections being of small account, their roads are kept in wretched repair.—But yet they steadily increase and multiply—and although idleness and drunkenness or an entire neglect of the land in the pursuit of other objects, may sometimes break up a family, and leave a clearing desolate, wherever there is industry and perseverance a ready adoption of the wood and lake craft, handed down from father to son—there is so much of health, comfort, and sturdy independence, even upon the granite barrens, that all who visit them may moralize on the enduring firmness of the human body, the intellectual resources even of the poor; and learn in whatever station of life they are, 'therewith to be content.'

LONDON.

At a late hour this morning, we received by express, the whole of the Paris papers of Wednesday, and those of France of corresponding dates, together with a letter of the 9th instant, from our correspondent at Bayonne. The Paris Journals are for the most part, filled with the debates in both Chambers and the proceedings before the house of Peers on the preceding day. In the secret committee of the Chamber of Peers no decision had been come to on the motion of

the Duke de Montebello for calling to the bar of the Chamber, the editor of the Tribune, and the ninety one persons whose names were affixed to the letter addressed to the State prisoners, published in that journal. The debate was adjourned to the next day. In the chamber of deputies the debate on the budget for 1836, which will probably occupy several sittings was begun.

The National mentions that several protests by members of the National Guard against mounting guard at the Luxemburg during the State trials, are in course of signature. Amongst them is one signed by a hundred of the 3d battalion of the 11th Legion. The Journal du Commerce asserts that the number of Peers who have threatened to withdraw themselves, in case the court should persist in the trial of the prisoners who are not present already amounts to 41.

The Duke de Noailles has published in the *Gazette de France*, a letter addressed to the President of the chamber of Peers, excusing himself from farther attendance on the trial: and assigning as his motive, the resolution of the court to proceed with the affair in the absence of a large portion of the prisoners. In some of the journals it is stated, that the Marquis de Tollenot, Count Mole, and three or four Peers have resolved to follow the Duke de Noailles example.—The other names mentioned are de Vogue, de Mathan, Faure, and Zangiacom. The case of Count Mole is peculiar, his father having suffered death during the first revolution, in consequence of a trial and judgment pursued and pronounced during his absence.

COMBINATIONS.—There is, says the Philadelphia, an alarming disposition in this country to form combinations, often to effect objects of questionable propriety, or which should be affected through the ballot box.—There may be countries where conspiracies against existing laws, or the prevailing organization of society may be necessary; but here the people are all powerful, and any attempt to combine certain portions or classes of society against other portions or against the mass is dangerous and reprehensible. In this country for political objects, there should be no society but the nation—no articles of association but the constitution.—If our people are split up into various combinations, clans, and conspiracies, all order will at length be abrogated, and society be thrown back into its original barbarism.—The counsel of Washington on this point should not be forgotten. "The real people occasionally assembled, in order to express their sentiments on political subjects ought never to be confounded with permanent self-appointed societies, usurping the right to CONTROL the constituted authorities, and to DICTATE TO PUBLIC OPINION. While the former is entitled to respect, the latter is incompatible with all government, and must either sink into general dis-esteem or finally overturn the established order of things."

SCENES IN CHINA.

THE CANTON RIVER.

On entering the river, the scenery was very pleasing; the banks were low, and, for the most part, under rice cultivation, which, still retaining its green tinge, imparted a luxuriant and animated beauty to the view. Small huts were scattered about, over which the graceful bamboo waved its towering stem; the high and wooded hills arose in the distance of the back ground of the landscape; and this, with boats passing about the intersecting canals of the paddy-fields, formed the principle feature of the country about the Canton river to Whampoa, where we arrived in the evening, and left in a boat for Canton (a distance of twelve miles) on the following day.

The scene of Whampoa, with so large a number of shipping collected together, was remarkably animating; and at this season there was a noble addition of most of the Honourable East India Company, the finest class of merchant ships in the world. On proceeding from Whampoa to Canton, the banks of the river were flat, and cultivated with wooded hills in the distance, villages, pagodas, which formed, in combination, some very interesting scenery. As we approached Canton, the bustle and multitude of boats increased upon the river; these boats contained whole families, who had been born and bred in them. They could often be seen containing the young sprawling infant, just able to walk, the new born infant, and the aged grandmother, all reared in this confined space; but at the same time the people wore an appearance of happiness and content upon their countenances, in spite of their squalid misery. They keep their boats in a very neat and clean condition, which certainly confers some degree of credit upon the people. The flag-staffs and the noble pile of buildings, forming the factories of the different nations appeared to our view.

CANTON.

Canton is generally said to possess but little, in the confined spot allotted to the range of Europeans, to interest the stranger. This may be partially correct; but still the peculiar customs of the people and the range

of the suburbs may afford many days of amusement, being novel, and unlike what is seen in any other country in the world.—The range of factories or hongs belonging to different nations, having flag-staffs, on which the national colours are hoisted from sunrise to sunset, are fine buildings, more especially those belonging to the English East India Company, which are of greater extent than the whole of the others. Several weeping willows are planted about the open space near the river, in front of the factories. The English and Dutch hongs have neat gardens, laid out for a promenade, in front of them; but the open space before most of the others forms the 'quarter-deck,' where every evening the European residents take their limited walk.

CHINESE SHOPS.

There are two broad paved streets, filled with shops, in which every description of manufactured articles, both after European and China patterns, can be purchased.—Here are contained a profusion of specimens of the arts, more particularly those of ivory, tortoise-shell, and lacquered ware, tempting to the visitor, and which soon cause him to return from Canton very deficient in the dollars which he had brought with him.

In front of one of the shops was a lacquered board, upon which in golden letters, was the following attraction for Jack, who may be accidentally roving by the shop:—"The Sailor's Coffee shop, Chan Lung, No. 10, New China street, where all kinds of silks and teas are sold, and goods of every description. Sailors! you are invited to try this shop, where you will find honest dealing, and where you can have ready made coffee and tea, but nosamshoo." The rooms for this purpose were very neat, with small couches, for honest and sober Jack to recline upon, some pamphlets and tracts to amuse his mind, as he sipped the decoction of the Indian berry; the shop contained straw hats various portraits, and coarse articles of Chinese manufacture, tempting him to purchase for his friends and acquaintances at home! and the owner appeared to be an intelligent man. Eatables are seen carried about the streets in great numbers, and of all descriptions. Dogs, cats, rats, living and dead; with fowls, ducks, and other kinds of poultry; as well as living eels, carp &c., in buckets of water; the latter are fed and fattened in stews, and taken out for sale when in a sufficiently prime state; the fresh water fish are very insipid in taste.

Every thing, living or dead, organic or inorganic, is sold by weight in this celestial country, whether it be fruit or ballast stones, oil or vegetables, living dogs or pigs, cats or poultry, they are all purchased by the catty. The dogs and pussies are highly esteemed by the Chinese, who convert them into delicious (according to their organs of taste) bow-wow soup, and richy pussy broth. A Chinese does not appear to have any idea of measurement, for one was asked whether we should have much wind, 'Yes, plenty cattles of wind by by come;' and when some gentlemen were taking observations of the sun, the Chinese observed of them, 'that they were weighing the sun.' Eating shops are very numerous in the suburbs of Canton, containing an immense number of made dishes, and decorated also with enormous fat pigs, varnished over, and pendant from different parts of the shops, together with varnished ducks and geese; the latter birds are also dried and pressed, and then have a curious appearance.

SIR EDWARD CODRINGTON, M. P. AND COLONEL ABERNETHY, R. M.—The affair between Sir Edward Codrington and the Commandant of the Marine corps in this garrison has excited a considerable sensation, as it involves the authority of military officers over their men while acting in their civil capacity. The gallant Admiral has expressed more than once his determination to bring the matter before the House of Commons, as one affecting the freedom of election; and we shall therefore, endeavour, in a few words, to give our readers an idea of the point in dispute. It is well known that on the approach of a contested election, the troops are by law compelled to retire at least two miles from the nusting. All soldiers who are electors can demand leave of absence to go to the poll; but they appear at election as civilians. Some of the marine band, who were electors and supporters of Sir Edward Codrington, wished to play in the procession but an order was issued from the marine barracks, forbidding the men to play for either party at the election. This the gallant admiral considered to be an infringement upon the liberty of the subject; and in his speech at the Town Hall, he gave vent to his feelings in warm language, applying an expression to Colonel Abernethy which gave great offence to the gallant officer. A correspondence ensued. Subsequently Colonel Abernethy wrote an account of the correspondence to the Admiralty, demanding an inquiry: and, we understand, a reply has been received from their Lordships, expressing their approbation of his conduct throughout. Thus the matter stands at present.—*Devonport Telegraph.*

GAETIES OF PARIS AND LONDON.—At a ball given by the French King during the

Carnival, there were 5000 persons present. The President of the Chamber of Deputies a few nights afterwards opened his rooms, which were attended by 1500 guests. On Monday night week, there were given no less than 45 public masked balls in Paris, and at that at the opera alone, there were counted 3000 persons. At this hall a curious etiquette prevails, that none but black dominos are admitted, and it is therefore thought grave and genteel. Some of the concerts have cost 5000 francs (£200.) As to the number of guests then, our gay parties, even at the height of the season must hide their diminished heads.

Admiral Kerario recently died in the neighbourhood of Vennes; he has bequeathed to the government a million, to be employed for founding at Brest, a hospital like Greenwich Hospital.

After a long interregnum, the National Scottish Church in Regent's-square, London, has received a pastor in the place of the Rev. Edward Irving, deceased. The Rev. Mr. M'Murland, of Paisley, was elected to that office, and on Sunday week delivered his first sermon to a crowded audience. In the course of his sermon he mentioned that there were at this moment upwards of one hundred thousand Scotsmen in London!

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, August 5, 1835.

A person named THOMEY, arrived on Friday last at Musquito from the French Shore, which he left on Wednesday the 22nd ult. He reports that the fishery on that part of the coast had been very bad, and that several of the French fishing vessels had gone to the Banks, in consequence of the failure of the French Shore fishery.

We are much pleased at having it in our power to furnish a flattering account of the Labrador fishery. The following communication can be depended upon.

The Brig MARY ANN & MARTHA, belonging to T. CHANCEY & Co. arrived yesterday morning from Labrador, having left Henley Harbour on Saturday last. The Mary Ann & Martha touched into nearly all the Harbours from Chateaux, and as far north as the Venison Islands. The fishing about Chateaux and Cape Charles was but middling; and the Schooners had left, to seek for fish farther down the Shore; at Spear Harbour and about that neighbourhood they were doing well with the cod seins; at Dead Island Harbour and its vicinity the catch was very good, some crews having used, up to the latter part of last month, ninety hogsheads and upwards of salt; so that we may presume upon the whole, the catch of fish generally on that coast may be considered a tolerably good one; particularly should the present month be favourable. The weather on the coast has been good. We have heard of no accidents having happened either to lives or vessels on their way to Labrador.—*Communicated.*

The following documents have just been received by the Collector of His Majesty's Customs at this Port, and are handed to us for the information of the Trade.—*Ledger, July 31.*

LISBON, 1st JULY, 1835.

Sir,—An order having been just issued by the Administrator of this Custom-House, which refer to Foreign Trade with this country, and therefore to Newfoundland, we are aware of no Channel so convenient through which it may be made generally known in the Island than by transmitting a copy of said order to you. We therefore beg leave to do so herewith, inviting your attention to the same, and requesting that the necessary communication may be duly made to His Majesty's Custom-Houses at the out-ports, in order that Vessels coming to this Country may be provided with the requisite Manifests.

We are not, we hope, taking improper leave in thus addressing you.—We have ventured to do so under the persuasion that the convenience of the Trade of Newfoundland will be our excuse—and there being no Portuguese Consuls in the Island.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,  
Your most obedient Servants,  
HENRY LEIGH & Co.

To the Collector of  
His Majesty's Customs, St. John's.

JOZE ZAVIER MOUSINHO DA SILVEIRA, OF HER MAJESTY'S COUNCIL, MINISTER AND HONORARY SECRETARY OF STATE, AND ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF THE CUSTOM-HOUSES OF THE SOUTH.

I make known to all National and Foreign Merchants, that the meaning of the Decree of the 10th July 1834, chap. 4th—which says in the 1st article—"Every Captain or



Master of a Merchant Vessel, whether National or Foreign, which shall seek the port of Lisbon, must bring two Manifests of the same tenor, which shall contain the name and tonnage of the vessel, the nation to which she belongs, the port at which she received her cargo, the names of the shippers and of those to whom she is consigned, specifying the quality and quantity of the packages at length, with the marks and numbers in the margin; and in the 2nd article, "These Manifests shall be signed by the Captain, and authenticated by the Portuguese Consuls at the ports of loading, and in the absence of a Consul, by the Local Authority," is also applicable to prove the country and the vessel from whence the goods come, or in which they are loaded, without there being any necessity for particular certificates for each object, which weigh unnecessarily heavy on goods, and are impediments in the way of trade, in which facility as the primary element. On the presentation, therefore, of the documents above stated will be regulated the duty of 15 or 22 1/2 per cent, which the Goods must pay. And that this may be made known I have caused the present to be published.

General Custom-House, Lisbon, 22d June, 1835. (Signed) JOSE XAVIER MOUSINHO DA SILVEIRA. This town was honoured on Tuesday last, by the arrival of the beautiful Yacht GEM, of the Royal Yacht Squadron, in 26 days from Waterford, having on board the Most Noble the Marquis of Waterford, and his brother Lord William Beresford, on a visit to this Island. Yesterday morning these Noblemen, having hired a small fishing skiff set off on an excursion to Trinity Bay, from which we believe, they purpose returning in the course of a week, to proceed hence to Canada and the United States. The Yacht, meanwhile, remains in this harbour, undergoing some repairs.—The Marquis of Waterford attained his majority, and possession of his splendid estates about three years ago and has since been engaged in travelling accompanied by Lord William, through Europe, and part of Asia and Africa; and we are sure we are correct in stating, that their Lordships have honoured St. John's with their first visit to the shores of America.—*Newfoundlander*, July 30.

Lord John Beresford, and not Lord William, is we believe, the name of one of these distinguished visitors.—*Ledger*.

The following ADDRESS from the MECHANICS' SOCIETY, was presented to His EXCELLENCY the Governor, at Harbour Grace, on Tuesday, the 27th ult.

ADDRESS. To His Excellency HENRY PRISCOTT, Esquire, Companion of the Bath Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, It is with no ordinary feelings of pleasure that the Mechanics' Society of Conception Bay, avail themselves of this opportunity afforded by Your Excellency's gracious visit, to this portion of your extensive government, to testify the most lively sentiments of gratitude with which they are penetrated, for the assurance, thereby so evidently illustrated, that Your Excellency is ardently solicitous to inform yourself of the resources and wants of the Colony, and to give that direction to its affairs, which shall best secure happiness to the people, and promote the welfare of their country.

It will be gratifying to Your Excellency to hear that an Institution such as ours, exists in his populous District, and that its objects and rules have their base on those of a similar society in the metropolis. They have in view the pecuniary relief of the persevering and industrious mechanic. Christian charity—good morals—and in consequence, subjection to the "powers that be" include all the fundamentals that compose their code—and in all their meetings, with either general or local politics, they never interfere.

Humble as are the persons who have the happiness of addressing Your Excellency, they aspire to an honourable report, and it is their fervent hope, the doctrines they inculcate, may be so widely diffused, as to induce a correct feeling throughout the entire population under Your Excellency's direction, and to attune their hearts to industry and to virtue.

That Your Excellency will be pleased to extend your valuable patronage and favour to our Institution, will give us the most heartfelt gratification, and with earnest prayers for Your Excellency's individual welfare, and for the prosperity of our country, we have the honour to subscribe ourselves,

Your Excellency's very obedient and humble servants, (For and in behalf of the Conception Bay Mechanics' Society.) HENRY STOWE, PRESIDENT. ROBERT WALSH, SECRETARY. Harbour Grace, July 28, 1835.

REPLY. I have read the Rules of your Society with great satisfaction—I wish it all imaginable success, which I shall gladly avail myself of any opportunity to promote. I thank you for the expression of your kind wishes for my welfare, and for your congratulations on the occasion of my first visit to Conception Bay.

SHIP NEWS HARBOUR GRACE. CLEARED.

July 20.—Brig Success, Hunter, Quebec, ballast.

CARBONEAR. ENTERED. Aug. 3.—Brig Hope, Shaddock, Lisbon, 225 moys salt, 1 qr.-cask wine, 20 bags feathers, 18 qils. cork wood.

CLEARED. July 13.—Brig Carbonear, Watts, St. Andrews, ballast. 17.—Brig Indian Lass, Stabb, Liverpool, 20,391 gals. seal oil, 9,429 seal skins, 2 tons old junk. 27.—Brig Providence, Martin, Liverpool, 20,290 gals. seal oil, 5000 seal skins. Aug. 4.—Brig Cornhill, Florence, London, 20,865 gals. seal oil, 1004 galls. cod oil, 3,000 seal skins, 12 bls. caplin.

ST. JOHN'S. ENTERED.

July 17.—Schooner Powells, Muggah, Sydney, cattle. Mary Ann, McDonald, Pictou, cattle. Juno, Pike, Buctouch, lumber. Brig Zante, Winsor, Cadiz, salt, and sundry merchandize. Schooner Providence, Henry, Buctouch, lumber.

20.—Three Sisters, Mathewson, Bras d'or Lake, cattle. Luna, Frith, Demerara, rum, molasses, sugar. Brig William & Mary, Parrott, Miramichi, lumber. American Schooner Leonidas, Anderson, Norfolk, flour, corn. Barque Neptune, Hills, London & New-York tea, potatoes, bees' wax, staves.

21.—Spanish Brig Young Henry, Goyarrola, Havana, ballast. 22.—American Brig William, Bancroft, Philadelphia, flour, corn-meal. Superb, Warsham, Liverpool, butter, salt, and sundries. Sun, Sansley, Newcastle, coal, oakum. 24.—Success, Dollard, Greenock, cordage, merchandize. Schooner Hope, Forest, Bay Verte, lumber, shingles. Brigantyne Leah, Hutchings, Cadiz, salt.

CLEARED.

July 17.—Schooner Avon, de Roche, Sydney C. B., ballast. Brig Amity, Robinson, Halifax, salt and sundries. Apollo, Wilson, Miramichi, ballast. Schooner Lady of the Lake, Lawson, Sydney, ballast. Brig Kingaloch, Stanton, London, oil and seal skins. Bell, Bathurst, ballast. Schooner Sarah, Allen, Pernambuco, cod fish. Mary, McDonald, Arichat, ballast. 20.—Mary, Mermaid, Bras dor Lake salt. Brig Caroline, Perrott, Liverpool, oil and sundries. Schooner Mary, Belfontan, Port Hood, ballast. Margaret, Helen, Bambury, Bristol, oil. Brig Helen, Wylie, Greenock, oil.

21.—Schooner Prosperity, Curran, Demerara, fish and oil. Phoenix, Mortimer, Oporto, oil & fish. Teazer, La Vache, Cape Breton, salt. Brig Abeona, Bunesnet, Demerara, fish. 22.—Piscator, Petherbridge, Cork, lumber hides, & sundries. 23.—Schooner Mary Anne, McDonald, Pictou, ballast. 24.—Albion, Elliott, Figueira, fish. Powells, Muggah, Sydney, ballast.

The Brig GULNARE, from St. John's Newfoundland, for Demerara has been totally lost off Barbadoes.—*Halifax Journal*, June 29.

On Sale NOW LANDING,

Per Sir J. T. DUCKWORTH from Grenada, A CHOICE CARGO OF RUM and MOLASSES AND, Per NATIVE from Quebec, Superfine FLOUR Brazil and Salmon Barrel STAVES SOLE LEATHER 4 Casks SEAL SKIN CAPS BUTTER in Firkins and Half-firkins &c. JOHN DUNSCOMBE & Co. St. John's, August 1, 1835.

On Sale BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, On Consignment,

A few Hogsheds & half-Hogsheds Prime HALIFAX ALE and PORTER, Low for CASH or SALMON, ALSO, A few barrels OATMEAL, GLASSWARE in Casks, AND EARTHENWARE in Crates.

AND An Assortment of MANUFACTURED GOODS, Low Prices for Cash, Fish, Oil, or Salmon. G. W. GILL & Co. Carbonear, July 29, 1835.

Notices Harbour Grace, Northern District of Newfoundland, } 16th of FEBRUARY, 1835.

THE JUSTICES in GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS, held this day at HARBOR GRACE for the said Northern District, have under the 15th Section of the Act of the 4th WILLIAM IV, Cap. 9, intituled "An Act to Regulate the Standard of Weights and Measures in this Colony, and to Provide for the Surveying of Lumber," Appointed

MR STEPHEN JOHN DANIEL of CARBONEAR, in the said Northern District, to be INSPECTOR of WEIGHTS and MEASURES, for the Division or Districts of CARBONEAR and WESTERN BAY.—In the said Northern District. By Order THOMAS STEVENSON, Acting for MATTHEW STEVENSON, CLERK PEACE.

A GREEABLE to the above Appointment, I hereby give PUBLIC NOTICE,

That I shall be in attendance at my OFFICE Three Days in each Week, namely, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, between the hours of Eight in the Forenoon, until 3 P.M. ALL PERSONS having WEIGHTS and MEASURES in their Possession, are directed to bring them to be Inspected or Assayed without delay, otherwise they will be Subject to the PENALTY of the ACT, which will be put in force against them. STEPHEN J. DANIEL, Inspector of Weights and Measures. Carbonear, July 29, 1835.

REMOVAL STEPHEN J. DANIEL,

BEGS Respectfully to acquaint his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC Generally, that he has removed his ESTABLISHMENT, To those eligible WATER-SIDE PREMISES, recently occupied by Messrs. PROWSE and JAUQUES, where he intends doing Business as usual. Carbonear, July 15, 1835.

THE COMMISSIONERS for the Establishment of a LIGHT HOUSE ON

HARBOR GRACE ISLAND, will receive Specifications and TENDERS for the Erection of the said LIGHT HOUSE, to be constructed of WOOD, of which plans and further particulars may be had on application to WM. JAS. HENDERSON, SECRETARY Harbour Grace, July 21, 1835.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the POST OFFICE

which cannot be forwarded without the Postage. Mrs. Margaret Cahill, (care of Jas. Veary) Catherine Connors, (care of E. Pike) Dennis Fitzgerald, (care of John Fewton) John Day, South Side Wm. Connor, South Side Edward Welsh, Cooper Philip Smith, (care of Wm. Rogers) Mrs. Jane Morea Daniel McCarthy Wm. Harding, Cooper George Osard, Cooper. S. SOLOMON. St. John's May 25, 1835.

Notices HARBOUR GRACE, } 8th MAY, 1835. NORTHERN DISTRICT. In General Sessions.

IN pursuance of a Colonial Act passed the 31st day of May, 1833, in the Third Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, King William the Fourth, authorising the Justices in Sessions to make Rules and Regulations respecting Entire HORSES going at large or astray, DOGS and GOATS, being at large, without being properly Logged and Yoked.

Ordered that throughout CONCEPTION BAY, in the said Northern District, No ENTIRE HORSES shall be allowed to go at large. No DOGS shall go at large without a Log twelve inches long, and three inches square, or without Collars round their necks, with the Owners names thereon. No GOATS shall go at large without Yokes, the bar of which, to be two feet and an half long. All Constables residing in the said District are required and strictly enjoined to carry the said Orders and Regulations into effect as the Law directs. And all Persons concerned are desired to govern themselves accordingly. By Order, MATTHEW STEVENSON, Clerk Peace.

Genteel Board and Lodgings.

MRS CATHERINE MARA (Widow of the late Mr. THOMAS MARA) begs permission to acquaint her Out Harbour Friends, she is prepared to accommodate GENTLEMEN or LADIES, from any of the Out Ports, coming to St. John's, with comfortable BOARD AND LODGING, at her House near the Old London Tavern—where every attention will be paid them, and on the most reasonable terms. St. John's, May 1, 1835.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE,

At any of the residences of the METHODIST MISSIONARIES, or at the STAR Office, PRICE, NINE PENCE EACH. THE DYING CHRISTIAN.

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

Preached in the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, at Port-de-Grace, on the 15th Feb., and at Bay Roberts, on the 22d Feb. 1835. BY THE REV. G. ELLIDGE, Wesleyan Methodist Missionary, ON THE DEATH OF MR. GEORGE VEY, Formerly of Port-de-Grace. "The chamber where the good man meets his fate Is privileged beyond the common walk Of virtuous life, quite in the verge of Heaven." Young's Night Thought Carbonear, July 8, 1835.

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

TO BE LET ON A BUILDING LEASE,

For such a Term of Years as may be agreed on, WATER-SIDE, well calculated for Shipping of every description. With a Plot of LAND, bounded by the Widow ANN TAYLOR's on the South-side. For further particulars, apply to JONATHAN TAYLOR, Sen. Carbonear, June 17, 1835.

DESERTED FROM the Service of the Subscriber, on FRIDAY, the 12th Instant,

ISAAC LONG a Native of BONAVISTA BAY, about five feet ten inches high, sandy complexion; wore when Deserted the Service, a Blue Whitney Jacket and Trowsers, new Hat, and fine Shoes. WILLIAM GORDON. Musquitto, June 13, 1835.

FOOLSCAP PAPER FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE Cheap for CASH. Carbonear.



POETRY

SHOOTING STARS.

Translated from Beranger.

'Shepherd! they say that a star presides  
Over life!—'Tis a truth my son!  
But its secrets from men the firmament hide,  
Except for some favoured one.'

'Shepherd! they say that a link unbroken  
Connects our fate with some favourite  
star;  
O! what may yon shooting light betoken  
That fall, falls, and is quenched afar?'  
The death of a mortal, my son, who held  
In his banqueting hall high revel;  
And his music was sweet, and his wine ex-  
cellent,  
And life's path seemed long and level;  
No sign was given, no word was spoken,  
When his pleasure death came to mar.  
'But what does yon milder light betoken,  
That falls, falls, and is quenched afar?'  
'Tis the kneel of beauty; it marks the close  
Of a pure and gentle maiden;  
And her cheek was warm with its bridal  
rose,  
And her brow with its bride-wreath laden:  
The thousand hopes young Love had woven  
Lie crushed and her dream is past.  
But what can yon rapid light betoken,  
That falls, falls, and is quenched so fast?'  
'Tis the emblem, my son, of quick decay;  
'Tis a rich lord's child newly born;  
The cradle that holds an inanimate clay,  
Gold, purple, and silk adorn;  
But the panders prepared through life to  
haunt him  
Must seek some one else in his room.'  
'Look now! what can mean yon dismal  
phantom  
That falls, falls, and is lost in gloom?'  
'There my son! I can see the guilty thought  
Of a haughty statesman fall,  
Who the poor man's comforts sternly sought  
To plunder or to curtail.  
See! his former sycophants have cursed  
Their idol's base endeavour.'  
'But watch the light that now has burst,  
Falls falls, and is quenched for ever!'  
'What a loss, O my son, was there,  
Where shall hunger now seek relief?  
The poor, who are gleaners elsewhere,  
Could reap in his field full sheaf!  
On the evening he died, his door  
Was thronged with a sweeping crowd!  
'Look, shepherd! there's one star more  
That falls, and is quenched in a cloud!'  
'Tis a monarch's star. But oh! preserve  
Thy innocence, my child!  
Nor from thy fixed condition swerve,  
But there shine calm and mild.  
Of your star, if the sterile ray  
For no useful purpose shone,  
At your death 'See the star,' they'd say,  
It falls! falls! is past and gone!

A MASQUERADE AT THE NORTH POLE.

"About this period notice was given that a grand Venetian carnival or masquerade would be held on board the Fury, to commence at six in the evening, and sanctioned by authority. It was also stated in the programme, that all the musical talent in the country was engaged for the occasion, and every attention would be paid on the part of the stewards to promote the conviviality of the evening—and no one to be admitted except in character or domino—and no bad characters eligible. This notice was pasted up in the most conspicuous part of the ship, with a lively sketch appended to it of a blind fiddler, a la Cruikshank, led by a tottering old woman, with the sorry remnant of a soldier's coat upon her back, and a round hat—no mean resemblance of Liston as Moll Flaggon, but infinitely less portly and swaggering, for in this sketch the feebleness of old age and meekness of poverty were apparent in the curved form and lank visage of the fiddler's wife.

"Novelty has more or less its charms every where and for every one—from London to its antipodes and back again. On the present occasion, its influence in facilitating our ways and means, was singularly successful. Masks and caps made of paper, wigs made of oakum, false hips and bustles, false fronts, and false calves; bonnets shawls, gowns, and petticoats, were eagerly sought after, and as ingeniously contrived. In fact, the lower deck, every evening presented a more than usual scene of busy animation, patching, darning, and transforming old clothes; making livries out of red and green baize, lawyer's out of black bunting, and ladies' stays of good stiff number one canvass—paste, putty, vermilion, and ivory-black, with features of mystery and cunning, some working dexterously with smiles or self-sa-

tisfaction, others perplexed and embarrassed in their schemes, and all equally anxious to disguise as much as possible the dress in which they hoped to disguise themselves.

"A masquerade in the Polar regions! Who ever heard of such a thing? It was as little thought of when we left England, as our attending the carnivals of Venice during our absence; and had the idea then occurred to us, we should have thought the first as improbable as we knew the second to be impossible. In amateur plays, the difficulty of disguising one's self, and the still greater difficulty of casting the characters, may have suggested this kind of amusement; but I should have deemed it impossible to evade the lynx-eyed scrutiny of my companions, when the few places of concealment which a ship affords are considered.—With respect to habiliments, those who found it difficult to contrive a dress suitable to the character they wished to appear in, naturally regretted they had not had a hint of the affair before we left England; and those who complained most were on the female side of the question; and this was also natural, as the difficulty to do justice to the bust seemed at first insurmountable. This perplexing affair, however, like many others, was conquered with sailor-like ingenuity.

"At last the eventful evening arrived, and no schoolboys ever broke loose from the trammels of their pedagogue with more searching anticipation of Christmas enjoyments than did our seamen. The arrangements on board the Fury were too good to pass unnoticed, every thing was so well adapted for the purpose for which it was designed. A rough sign over a raised platform, at the extreme end of the central part of the fore-castle, exhibited the jolly sailor just landed from his voyage of discovery, with a well-filled purse in one hand, and a long pipe in the other. He had his blooming wife under his arm, and the Hecla and Fury were visible in the back-ground. It is almost needless to add, that the jolly-faced landlady of the jolly sailor did ample justice to the good humour which rallied round her. At the farther end of the quarter-deck, another rude sign announced that the celebrated Swiss giantess, lately exhibited at most of the Courts in Europe, patronized by His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, and never before seen in the Polar regions, to which she had been imported at very considerable risk and expense, might be viewed by the public for the trifling sum of one shilling; children admitted for half-price, and an excellent band in attendance. Walk up, ladies and gentlemen, walk up, and see the wonderful Swiss giantess! A ludicrous group of Greenwich and Chelsea pensioners enjoying themselves over some of Barclay, Perkins and Co's. entire, was naturally caricatured by one of our officers, in a transparency opposite the Jolly Sailor, and in the centre of the room. The orchestra was fitted up, in which the performers were instrumental in enlivening the scene. A reception room was prepared on the lower-deck for rheumatic or frost-bitten amateurs, or fashionable dandizettes, whose curtailed garments were not proof against the harsh climate of the Polar regions.

"The characters began to assemble at six o'clock and the busy scene of merry-making was soon at its meridian. The first who appeared was an elderly gentleman, whose dress, although somewhat the worse for wear, bespoke respectability, and whose pertuke announced him a strict observer of old times. He regretted the indisposition of one of his carriage horses, owing to the badness of the roads, and deplored the uncivilized state of the country, not affording the common convenience of a sedan chair, or even a jarvey. This character was admirable throughout, and not recognized, until the close of the evening, to be Sir Edward Parry's steward, A lady of distinction in an evening ball dress of light blue silk, with flounces of cut paper to imitate Brussels point, was followed by her servant, a native of Africa, in livery—green baize turned up with silver—the embroidered parts a little tarnished—were by captain Hopper and Mr Brozier. A strolling fiddler, whose admirably constructed crutch supplied the loss of his left leg, which he had left on the plain of Waterloo, and whose military attire presented a sorry remnant of the uniform of the regiment he had served in—solicited alms for the support of nine starving children—and his wife received the charity of the benevolent in an old hat—exceedingly well supported by Sir Edward Parry and Mr Halse. The next group which appeared, excited marked attention, and many were the efforts made to discover who they were; but they were secure in the success of their impene-trable disguise. It consisted of a hawking umbrella mender, with his wife and daughter, as itinerant ballad singers—the latter so sensitively tenacious of her charms, that she constantly appealed to her mother, under whose cloak she constantly endeavoured to hide herself, to protect her delicate frame from the rough overtures of the men. The produce of a small basket of tape thread and needles, helped to support this indigent family; and the style of their dialogue was in perfect keeping with their appearance. I never saw a better group than this—and I

once paid an exorbitant sum for seeing many worse. There was a great deal of low wit and good humour in their individual parts, which was well supported by Lieutenant Snerer and two of the Hecla's seamen.

"A miserably clad old soldier, whose exertion in keeping a pathway across the street clean, for the convenience of the public, which by the by, he had previously strewed dirt over, to their no small annoyance, that he might have something to sweep,—went off eclat by Lieutenant Ross. And a wandering Jew, whose promisory notes were issued with characteristic caution, by seaman of the Fury. A dialogue between a Scotch laird and a southern middleman on the value of land, the breed of black cattle, and the average market prices, was inimitably kept up by two of our sailors. There was a clown, whose buffoonery in descending on the wonderful merits of the Swiss Giantess, was worthy a disciple of Grimaldi himself. He was quick at repartee, and yet he acknowledged himself as great a fool as any of the company. We had also a country practitioner in medicine who was excellent; and a widow of one of the seamen of the last expedition, who made many appeals in a pathetic tone in behalf of her infant which she carried in her arms—urging its weak state, for it was not yet weaned.—'Rest thee babe,' in a shrill squeaking voice, with a strong nasal twang, quieted the sleeping infant. Watchmen, riotous sailors, with more money than wit, chimney sweepers, young ladies upon the dedatable principle, and a recruiting party, filled up the amusements of the evening, with a number of songs in character. Each man had three tickets, which entitled him to three glasses of rum or brandy punch; and the Jolly sailor before alluded to, was the rallying point throughout the evening and so well attended, that the land-lord and his wife, who by the by, were capital in their station, had no sinecure. Precisely at ten o'clock the company retired—the sailors well pleased with their evening's sport, and the officers to discuss the merits of a good supper, and the various characters who had exhibited on the occasion."

HOUSES OF TRIPOLI.—The houses of Tripoli never exceed one story. You first pass through a sort of hall or lodge, called by the Moors a skiffer, with benches of stone on each side. From this a staircase leads to a grand apartment, termed a gulphor, which possesses a convenience, not allowed in any other room, that namely, of having windows of the street. This chamber is held sacred to the master of the mansion.—Here he holds his levees, transacts business, and enjoys convivial parties. None, even of his own family, dare enter it without his particular leave; and though such a restriction may seem arbitrary, yet a Moorish female in this one instance may be said to equal her lord in power: as, if he finds a pair of lady's slippers at the door of her apartment, he cannot go in,—he must wait till they are removed. Beyond the hall or lodge is the courtyard, paved in a style of elegance proportioned to the fortune of the owner. Some are done with brown cement, resembling finely polished stone; others are executed in black or white marble; while those of the poorer class display nothing more expensive than pounded clay. The houses, whether large or small, in town or in country, are built on the same plan. The court is used for receiving female parties entertained by the principal wife, upon the celebration of a marriage, or any other feast, and also in cases of death, for the performance of such funeral services as are customary prior to the removal of the body to the grave. On these occasions, the pavement is covered with mats or Turkey carpets, and is sheltered from the heat of the weather by an awning extended over the whole yard, for which the Moors sometimes incur great expense. Rich silk cushions are laid round for seats; the walls are hung with tapestry, and the whole is converted into a grand saloon. The court is surrounded with a cloister supported by pillars over which a gallery is erected of the same dimensions, enclosed with a lattice work of wood. From the cloister and gallery, doors open into large chambers not communicating with each other, and which receive light only from this yard. The windows have no glass, but are furnished with jealousies of wood curiously cut, admitting only a faint glimmering light, and precluding all intercourse even by looks. The tops of the houses which are flat, are covered with plaster or cement, and surrounded by a parapet about a foot high, to prevent anything from immediately falling into the street. Upon these terraces the inmates enjoy the refreshing sea-breeze, so luxurious after a parching day, and are here constantly seen at sunset offering their devotions to Mahomed: for let a Moor be where he may, when he hears the marabout pronounce the evening prayer, nothing induces them to pass that moment without prostrating himself to the ground—a circumstance surprising to Europeans, if they happen to be in company, or even walking through the streets.—Edinburgh Cabinet Library.

ARAB ROBBERS.—The frontiers of Tripoli

and Egypt are, as might be expected, extremely unsettled, being beyond the reach of either government, and affording a retreat to the thieves, the outlaws, and malcontents of both. Pitching their tents in the neighbourhood of the gulf, they make incursions into the adjoining districts, and plunder every one who has the misfortune to fall in their way. They are ever on the watch for the caravans and pilgrims who traverse the desert on their journey to Mecca; and this is the only route used by the people of Morocco, who are said of all Moslem to be the most fervently devoted to the prophet. It might seem, indeed, that the equipage of a penitent would not hold out any temptation to these rapacious freebooters; for, wrapped up in a tattered cloak, without shoes or head-dress, and carrying no provisions besides a bag of barley-meal, he might appear rather an object of compassion than of plunder, even in the eyes of an Arab. But it is well known that under this semblance of extreme poverty, the hajjis often conceal a quantity of gold-dust, which being brought from the interior of Africa to Fez, is thence conveyed as an article of commerce to the holy city. The hope of seizing this valuable booty subjects every traveller to the misery of being stripped and narrowly examined; and it is related that a few years ago an uncle of the Moorish Emperor, though escorted by 3,000 men, was assailed by this horde of marauders and pillaged of all his treasures.

THE WIG.—Some years ago, when debating societies were the rage, I was occasionally in the habit of attending them, and remember being present at a very riotous one, when a mischievous wag, ran off into the street, threw it away, and cried "stop thief!" The company followed, the watchman rattled, and the president, wandering in search of his property, was taken up for stealing his own wig, and passed the rest of the night in the watch-house.

AN OLD SCHOOLFELLOW.—At the time I attended at the Charter-House, a gentleman, who had called there to see his son, remained some time in the school-room whilst I was given a lesson, and seemed to eye me very much. When I had finished, he said to me, "It is a long time, Mr. Angelo, since we last met." Not having the least recollection of his person, I requested the favour of his name, when he mentioned our fighting at Eton, and that, after a long battle, I had beaten him. "Then," I replied, "you must be Dick Harding." This must have been more than fifty years previous to the time when he mentioned the circumstance.

MARVELLOUS CURE OF THE TOOTHACH.

A friend who has recently returned from India, relates that he received a perfect cure for the toothach, in a very remarkable way. He had occasion to land on the Isle of Bourbon at the time of his being afflicted with a tormenting toothach; and a handkerchief being tied about the head, his appearance excited the curiosity of the natives, who approached him, and inquired by signs and gestures the nature of his complaint. Having been satisfied on this point, they made him understand that they could cure him if he would consent to their method; which he did with great willingness as he was maddened with pain, and willing to make any experiment to gain relief. They first kindled a fire on the ground with a few dry sticks, and then directed the patient to hold the fore finger of his right hand to the tooth that was affected, while they articulated a sort of jargon among themselves. When they had finished, and the sticks were all burnt, they told him to withdraw his hand and the pain would cease. He did so, when his joy and astonishment exceeded all bounds to find that the pain had actually left him!

This story may appear somewhat strange, yet I have no reason to doubt the veracity of my friend, who supposes that the artful natives burned some kind of herb in order to impregnate the air with its qualities, which being admitted into the cavity of the tooth, effectually removed the pain. He says he has never experienced a return of the complaint since.

PETER PINDER'S FEELINGS.—Doctor Wolcott told me, that when a boy, he was serving his time at an apothecary's shop in Jamaica, and that when pounding in a brass mortar, it so far hurt his feelings, that before his apprenticeship expired, he ran away; for the noise it made continually put him in mind of the poor patients, it was always "Kill'em again! kill'em again!"

FROSTY WEATHER.

A shrewd observer once said, that in walking the streets of a slippery morning, one might see where the good-natured people lived, by the ashes thrown on the ice before the doors.

In the book in which travellers who visit Mount Vesuvius usually inscribe their names, a captain of Austrian dragoons made the following curious entry, which we translate literally:—"F. N. has lit his pipe at the crater of Vesuvius—Providence and the Tuscan dragoons for ever."