



## AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

New Series.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1834.

Vol. I.—No. XX.

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

### 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 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.

BLANKS of every description for Sale at the Office of this Paper.  
Carbonear, Oct 29, 1834.

### REVOLT AT TRINIDAD.

Very great anxiety was displayed in the City yesterday at the receipt of intelligence from Trinidad of the negroes being in a state of general insubordination, and that the whole of the inhabitants were under arms. The following statement from the *Port of Spain Gazette*, of the 5th of the furnishes the full particulars of the state of things there. The editor of the above journal dates his communication from the guard room, in which in common with the rest of the colonists in the militia he had been posted:—

“Guard room of the Artillery Picket St. Jame's-road Aug. 3, 1834.

“The fact that the spot from which we date our present article, and other similar ones, has been for the last four days the head quarters of our whole establishment, must be our apology for not having published our usual number on Friday last.

“For some time previous to this great day (the 1st of August) it had been plainly expressed by our slaves here that they had not the slightest intention of working for their masters after the 31st of July. The orders in council, ordinances, proclamations &c., detailing the grand scheme of emancipation had been generally explained and published both by the government and by the slave-owners, and had been as generally laughed at and rejected. It was decided by the negroes that the King had freed them right out, and that the apprenticeship was a job got up between their masters and the Governor.

“The morning of the 1st of August had scarcely dawned when the apprentices were found moving into town in numerous groups and gangs wending their way to the government house, and long before his Excellency the Governor arrived in town, the Courtyard and the surrounding neighbourhood was peopled by the happy and free to the number of about 400 who had come to inform his Excellency that they had resolved to strike work. His Excellency first and afterwards Captains Hay and McKenzie (Special Justices who had just arrived from England) explained to them their new condition the obedience still due from them to their former masters, and the penalty of disobedience; but they were not only disregarded, but grossly insulted, and openly set at defiance. Explanation was drowned by vociferation; persuasion was attributed to fear, and was treated with disdain, while threats met with contempt. The mob would listen to none, and became more turbulent and insolent every moment. The militia were requested to muster, and in a space of time scarcely credible, the whole of the town corps were under arms, and in a force and state of appointment gratifying to every man who beheld them. The guard was ultimately increased by the arrival in town of a company of regular troops.

“The negroes continued to swarm the government house until a late hour in the evening, without exhibiting the least inclination to return to the estates to which they were attached, and the Governor upon taking his departure for his residence, was assailed with every kind of abuse that apparent impunity could suggest. The accounts received from the districts in the neighbourhood of port of Spain represented that the estate gangs had ceased to work, almost without exception; but not a single instance of violence was heard of. For the further protection of the town during the night, pickets and patrols of the militia, cavalry artillery and infantry were posted round the town, and gentlemen totally unaccustomed to, and unprepared for active military service, submitted without murmuring, without even the accommodation of barrack furniture, and after being under arms all day.—

After dark the negroes dispersed. Saturday produced a repetition of the scenes of Friday with however, a visible increase of insolence on the part of the negroes. The muster round the government house continued and his Excellency again attempted to persuade them to return to their work; but his efforts were fruitless—they first laughed

at and then hooted him; and upon his Excellency's proceeding to visit the picket guards, the mob followed him quite round the town with the same outrageous conduct, and the inhabitants began to be seriously alarmed for the result of the day.

“The magistrates proceeded to sit for the trial of the offenders, and 17 of the most prominent of the ringleaders were tried and condemned to stripes and hard labour according to their various deserts. At five o'clock these men were conducted to the jail under an escort of cavalry, and it was hoped that the apprentices would be thus convinced that punishment awaited them and would disperse, but it only exasperated them and a part of the mob followed the escort to the jail, encouraging the prisoners not to mind their punishment and avowing their own determination to submit not only to punishment but to death itself rather than return to work. Captain Hay then read from the platform of the government house the clause in the Royal Order in Council, declaring the assemblage of three or more apprentices to be a riot if continued for 10 minutes after being called on to disperse and the display of a flag. It was read by him in both French and English displaying the King's colours. Not the slightest effect was produced, and at the end of twenty minutes the order was given to the cavalry and two of the picket guards of infantry to clear the streets, which was directly effected and without accident. The mob fled and separated, but the individuals, principally women collected in little knots, and still declared their determination not to submit.

“During the whole day parties of apprentices had been coming into town, but not a tenth part of those who were reported as absent from the estates were discovered. It was consequently suspected that they were collecting at some spot not yet known, with the view of coming down in a body, and the inhabitants generally, demanded that martial law should be proclaimed. During this and the previous day the Governor had been almost continually in council but no result of their deliberations had been exhibited, not a single step taken by them for the immediate suppression of the riots.

“Sunday presented a different scene.—Not a country apprentice was to be found in the street, but the accounts from the country continued unsatisfactory. Two councils of war were held to determine upon the propriety of proclaiming martial law, but it was rejected.

“Monday morning brought a return of the mob, whilst our guard-houses were filled with prisoners during the preceding night. Several special magistrates took their seats and about 60 prisoners were convicted 33 of whom were condemned to imprisonment, to be publicly flogged and hard labour.

“Tuesday Aug. 5, 8 p.m.—The order, ‘guard turn out,’ interrupted our lucubrations and we now resume our pen to detail the proceedings of to-day. The prisoners condemned yesterday, underwent their punishment this morning. But few of the prisoners expressed contrition or even asked for pardon, and afterwards although the mob was not near so dense round the government house, still its parts were to be observed scattered around the neighbourhood.

“We are happy to say that the accounts from Napatima, and the populous quarters adjoining are however most favourable, which is universally ascribed to the energy of Captain Burns, of the 19th regiment who is stationed there in command of the militia and regular troops and who has been also appointed special Justice for that neighborhood.

### SPAIN.

(From the Madrid Gazette.)

“ROYAL DECREE.—It having come to my knowledge that in some of the ports of Europe vessels are being loaded with the view of conveying arms, warlike stores, and ammunition to the faction which disturbs the peace of these kingdoms, and excites the people against their legitimate sovereign, and

one of our first duties being to maintain the public tranquillity and the security of the throne, I have thought proper, in accordance with the indisputable right conferred on me by the duty of self-preservation, the laws and constantly observed practice of nations, to decree, in the name of my august daughter, as follows, without prejudice to the means adopted for the defence of the ports and coasts, and in addition to the regulations contained in my royal decree of the 21st of August last:—

“Art. 1. The coast of the north of Spain, from the Cape of Finisterre to the Bidassoa, is declared to be in a state of blockade.

“Art. 2. All vessels acting in contravention of the preceding article will be subject to the penalties established by universal maritime custom in such cases.

“Art. 3. My first Secretary of State will communicate this Royal decree to the diplomatic agents and consuls of my august daughter, in order that proper publication being given to it, no one may allege ignorance of the fact.

“Art. 4. My Secretary for the Navy Department will see that all proper instructions and orders are given for the due and exact fulfillment of this decree.

“El Pardo, Sep. 16, 1834.

(In rubric with Royal Sign Manual.)

“To the President of my Council of Ministers.”

There are now in the state of New York alone 37 railway companies, all incorporated since the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, whose united capitals make nearly thirty millions of dollars, about six millions sterling.

The dates from Smyrna are to the 27th August. The plague had ceased. The British squadron under Sir J. Rowley had returned to Vourla.

The cholera, it appears, has broken out at several places in Biscay. Bilbao suffers dreadfully from this frightful disease. Many of the principal inhabitants have died; amongst others, the French Consul, M. Reynaudin.

The friends of Lord Grey in Newcastle and its vicinity have commenced a subscription to erect a statue of the noble earl in that, his native country to commemorate his great national public services. This is as it should be.

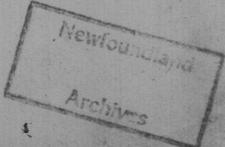
The Queen of Belgium is reported again to be the “happy state that ladies wish to be who love their lords.” Her mother the Queen of the French is expected to visit her daughter at Brussels in a few months.

The opulent natives of India, as we are informed by Bishop Heber addressed the Marquis of Hastings to preserve the ancient laudable and orthodox custom of widows burning themselves to death with their husbands' bodies.

ORIENTAL PARADE.—Though Lord William Bentinck is looked upon as a man of simple manners and habits his baggage when moving on a progress as Governor-General of India, is described as being carried by 193 elephants 1,300 camels and 800 waggons drawn by bullocks and these escorted by two regiments one of cavalry the other infantry.

Accounts have been received of the death of Octavius Temple, Esq., the Lieutenant-Governor of Sierra Leone. It is not yet known whether his death was occasioned by any disease incidental to the climate.

The following telegraphic despatch from Bayonne was received yesterday, (Sep. 29.) “Don Carlos was at Orléans on the 22d inst. Towards Lumbiez, Rodil's troops were for a moment in the presence of the insurgents, but no engagement took place. The insurgents are now towards Enguy and the Val d'Erro. On the 23d Don Carlos came from Orléans to Larainzar in the valley of Ulzama. A feeble attack upon Elisondo was attempted on the 24th, but without success. Rodil, it is said, intends to fortify Lumbiez and return into the Bastan.”



EXTRACT FROM THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH AT THE DINNER GIVEN TO HIM AT ABERDEEN.—I feel gentlemen, and I shall ever be most ready and most proud dutifully to acknowledge that this reception is in a great degree owing to your respect, love and veneration for that most gracious monarch whom it is the pride of my life to serve. I feel that you in whose hearts and love his Majesty dwells as he deservedly does in all those of his subjects have on this occasion thrown respect to him in the person of one of his ministers, one of his confidential servants. Yet it would be affectation in me not to acknowledge also (in the same manner as I do your love and affection in common with all the people of Scotland towards his Majesty) the gratitude which I feel for the reception you have given me as a Scotsman, a native of your own country; as a popular minister, a minister who is a friend to the people; as one who highly prizes and appreciates the fixed institutions of the country; as one who has assisted in amending the imperfections of those institutions under which the country had long flourished and continues to flourish; and as one who would lay down his life to preserve them (loud cheers)—yet as one who would go to the uttermost parts of the earth to improve them, and to make them yet more deserving of the love and veneration of his Majesty's subjects and yet more sure of a lasting endurance, and therefore yet more entitled to perpetuity (faintly cheering). Gentlemen I speak to Scotsmen—to educated men—to reasoning men—to deliberative, reflecting men. Therefore it is that I have no occasion to say that in the avowal which I have now made of the principles which have actuated me since I came into public life—an avowal that I am the friend of the institutions of the country, and that I would lay down my life to stay revolution; yet, at the same time, and in the same degree in which I would make the sacrifice, and perform the act of self-devotion—that I am a friend to reform in these institutions; and there is nothing in the slightest degree inconsistent in this, as the one part of the proposition lives, and stands by and twines round the other. (Cheers) It would require a fool an absolute fool to suppose there is anything inconsistent in the two propositions. Yet I have heard myself lately charged with having lightly relinquished the principles which I have hitherto held; that I am no longer a Whig (cheers); that I have foregone the tenets of reform, lost all respect for the institutions of the country—all desire for their improvement; and this charge is made against me because I said the other day, and do say it with the most conscientious sincerity, that of an assembly more grave, more pure and spotless more marked by profound legislative wisdom than this present reformed House of Commons the history of the world affords no example. But then at the same time that this opinion was propounded, it was said that this House of Commons had passed two or three bills which required the correcting hand of the other House and that the House of Lords deserved well of the country for correcting these three bills. And right, else why have a House of Lords, if it is not to exercise its deliberative functions in every measure which may come before it? (loud cheers) If any man thinks there should be none, I shall say with him I feel no sympathy or concurrence of sentiment. Should I be asked my opinion with respect to the abolition of the peerage of which notice was given at the end of last session and which like many other motions of which notice has been given, will not be made next session; then my answer would be that I am a friend of the British Constitution, consisting of King, consisting of Lords, and consisting of Commons; and I hold that he is the enemy of each who is not a friend to the whole three. (Cheers.) There are conscientious men who are republicans; but I do consider that man deluded who thinks that there should be no Lords, and who wishes to produce a state of things which would end with no King. (Cheers.) Let them hold their principles and they may do so conscientiously; but let them not charge me with inconsistency because I do not accede to it. I may indeed be impeached of error by the persons who maintain such opinions, because I am not a republican but am for the preservation of the monarchy as it exists in this kingdom; and among its three constituent parts, I would preserve the existence of the House of Lords and the rights of all the three estates.

Gentlemen—allow me once more to return my grateful acknowledgements for the reception which you have given me. I have stated my opinion freely upon the various points to which your attention has now been addressed. My principles remain the same as they have been since thirty years ago, when I first offered an opinion upon any political measure, and took a share in public life; and when I shall find cause to alter my opinions in any particular upon public questions—when I cease to love my country—when I become the advocate of wholesale, rash and unwholesome innovation and change—then, and not till then shall I depart from that path which I have always trodden. I depart from opinions which every day I live, every hour I breathe, every

thing I see, every thing I hear, every thing I feel, convinces me are sound and rational must prevail. (His lordship sat down amidst most enthusiastic and long continued cheering.)

The PROVOST gave "Earl Grey," &c. Although no longer in direct connexion with that distinguished nobleman as a member of his Majesty's government, yet in the spirit of one of his warmest admirers, and seeing that I shall soon have an opportunity of meeting him and declaring to him the manner in which you have mentioned his name, and along with all his Majesty's subjects manifested your love to, and veneration for, that great and distinguished man, I cannot remain silent, or avoid acknowledging the toast. You will be aware of the absurd and stupid and indefensible attacks which, in common with the resignation of that minister have been showered against me, not one word of which is true or deserved; but said the Lord Chancellor in an impassioned manner, a day of retribution is at hand—it approaches. I have allowed certain persons to go on—they have gone on—the net is enclosed around them, and they shall soon be held up to ridicule and to scorn (cheers)—and to punishment (continued cheers).—It might have happened that for some purpose or other, say of a public nature, or for some purpose which honesty might have rendered me anxious that that wish should be realised.—I say it might have happened that I might have wished for the retirement of Earl Grey, but if that had been the case, how should and how would I have acted? I would have first told Earl Grey himself, secondly my Sovereign, and thirdly the parliament. But I had no such wish, I had no such desire, nor did any motives present itself to me to lead me to wish for his retirement, (cheers), and I am one who laments, deeply laments this calamity! (Great cheering.) The falsehood of these attacks all shall be made to believe in a very short time except perhaps one or two contemptible individuals, but although they may not be made to believe, they may be made to feel, and their conduct held up to the view of a discerning country (loud cheers.)

Amongst the presents which the Crown Prince of Prussia, upon his late visit to St. Petersburg, received from his brother-in-law Nicholas, is a magnificent table, curiously composed of Russian precious stones, which is valued at 60,000 rubles.

By the law of France, a testator leaving at his decease one legitimate child, may not dispose of more than half of his property; if there are two children, of the third part; and if there are more children, then a fourth part only of his property is left at his disposal.

There were at one time in Cologne as many convents and other religious houses as there are days in the year.

The three Secretaries of State, Lords Palmerston and Duncannon, and Mr. Spring Rice, are Irishmen; so also is Lord Aylmer, Governor-General of Canada; Lord Clare, Governor of Bombay; Marquis of Sligo, Governor of Jamaica; General Bourke, Governor of New South Wales, and Sir Dudley St. Ledger Hill, Governor of St. Lucia.—The number of distinguished Irishmen high in office is at the present day greater than ever it was in the history of that country.

Reduced to the most galling extremity, in want of everything, and obliged to go from one sheepfold to another to seek refuge, only to leave as soon as obtained, Don Carlos it is said is completely despirited, and bitterly accuses his partisans of having deceived him. The whole of Spain he was told would rise at his voice, and his journey from the frontier to the Escorial would only be a short triumphant march, and yet the insurrection confined to the circle which it occupied before the Pretender's arrival has no advanced one inch. Spain remains tranquil the insurgents exhaust their last resources; the powerful diversion on which he counted from the Powers of the North, has not taken place, and Don Carlos would by this time have left for England if the opinionated Zumalacareguy had not formally opposed such a step.

ALEPPO, July 29.—Intelligence has just reached me from the coast by express that his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt has issued orders for the suspension of the government manufactures of cotton twist and gray calicoes and that 30,000 operatives who were employed therein, were ordered to be draughted into the army. The reason assigned for this measure is stated to be that the prices obtained for them were not equivalent; but this is not the fact; time and the march of political events in the East, will I fear soon develop the real cause. Be this as it may, it will not fail in the interim, proving of immense benefit to our Manchester cotton twist and gray calico manufactures, and increase in a wonderful manner their already enormous consumption. Already has the knowledge of this measure produced a very salutary effect on prices here, but our stocks of both these articles are light and not equal to the demand.

July 31.—Intelligence has this instant arrived from the coast that Ibrahim has gained some important advantages over the

rebels the particulars of which are not yet known. All kinds of English manufactures are rising in this city and at Damascus.—*Times.*

The Italian journals begin to complain that the consumption of beer is daily increasing in the wine countries. At Padua there are three breweries fully employed; not only the men but the women appear to be very fond of this beverage which is dearer than wine. These journals say that this manner of using barley deserves serious consideration.

Accounts have been received from Batavia to the 10th of April which state that affairs there were in a more prosperous condition. The annual examination into the Java Bank had been made, and the result was that a net profit had accrued on a capital of two millions of florins of 23 3/4 per cent. The imports into Batavia in 1833, exceeded in value those of 1832 by 4,769,248, florins and the exports by 1,514,798 florins. The exports consisted chiefly of coffee, sugar, indigo, rice and arrack. The Dutch government for certain political reasons, restricted the ingress of Chinese settlers into Java, and the Spanish government had acted upon the same principle, by imposing a capitation tax on Chinese settlers.

Sir John de Courcy being removed from the government of Ireland and superseded by Sir Hugh de Lacy, in his indignation gave vent to his feelings and uttered some words disrespectful to the King (John) and reflecting on him for the murder of Arthur his nephew, Duke of Britaigne. This being reported to the King, it highly incensed him, and he ordered De Lacy to have him arrested and sent prisoner to England. De Lacy highly pleased with the command several times endeavoured to accomplish it by open force, but finding that course ineffectual he had recourse to treachery, and prevailed on some of Sir John's servants or captains to betray him, which took effect on Good Friday in the year 1203 when the knight according to the devotion of the time, walked unarmed and barefoot five times round the church-yard of Downpatrick for penance, was attacked unawares, and having nothing better to defend himself than the pole of a wooden cross, he was overpowered and forced to yield but not until he had slain 13 of his assailants with his uncouth weapon. On this occasion two of his nephews were slain defending their uncle.

SPECIMEN OF LEGISLATION.—In the year 1812 the then parliament passed an act 53, Geo. 3, c. 146, by which up to this moment parochial registers are regulated. It is entitled, "an act for better regulating and preserving registers of births, baptisms marriages and burials in England; whereas it makes no provision whatever for the entry of births.

The *Journal des Connaissances Usuelles* gives the following method for soldering together two pieces of amber:—Moisten the surfaces of both with the solution of caustic potash press them together at once, and the two pieces unite so well that you cannot see a trace of joining.

A New Orleans price current of the 19th July was received yesterday. It states that the river Mississippi had risen several feet within a few days; the weather was warm, and the market unusually dull at the present season of the year.

Several changes are designed in the alterations made by the late First Lord of the Admiralty, and a Special Board of distinguished Naval Officers has actually been appointed under whose consideration several new as well as a revision of some old, regulations will be brought forward forthwith.—*Naval and Military Gaz.*

The license of the pen and tongue has rendered duelling so common in Belgium, that to fire with pistols at a mark has become a necessary part of the education of young and ardent spirits. Monsieur Gendebien, who lately shot the Minister of the Interior, Roget, through the mouth, is said to have reached such a pitch of dexterity as to be able to bring down a bee upon the nicest certainty; and when he fights it is the rule to place the combatants at the unusual distance of 36 paces.

SENSITIVE PAPER.—A mode of manufacturing paper has been discovered in France by means of which writing cannot be effaced without leaving proof of its having existed. We understand that when anything written on this sensitive paper is effaced by chymical process, the colour of the paper is changed, and according to the nature of the chymical preparations employed becomes either blue or brown so that the paper itself furnishes an irrefragable proof of an attempt to falsify the writing.

EDUCATION IN SPAIN.—The Queen has ordered a Commission to be formed for organizing throughout Spain a uniform system of primary instruction to be maintained at the public expense. The Lancasterian method is to be adopted. A normal school for the education of professors is also to be part of the plan. This measure has given very great satisfaction.

The loss of property by the fire in the Innisfail steamer, at Cork, amounts to about £1,500; among the property lost were some valuable pictures by the old masters, the property of Lord Ennismore, which were on their return from Dublin to his Lordship's seat at Connamore; they had been sent to the metropolis for renovation.

A disturbance took place a few days ago among the French troops, about 600 in number, quartered here, at Val de Pereira. They refused obedience to their officers under the pretence that the latter had promised to the Portuguese Government the continuance of their service without asking their consent, and that they had also kept from them part of their pay; they at length went so far as to appoint officers from among themselves, raising a corporal to the rank of colonel, and filling the other posts after the same eligible manner. Gen. Saldanha intended at first to force them to obedience, or oblige them to lay down their arms; but he found them so determined at that time, that the attempt could not be made without considerable bloodshed.—Last night, however, after they had time to cool upon their resolves they were unexpectedly surrounded by a very superior force, and after a little parley they thought proper to lay down their arms quietly. The most refractory are to be sent away home immediately and I believe are already embarked.

The *Memorial des Pyrenees* of Pau has the following:—"A fact of serious importance has just taken place in Aspel, a valley of the Lower Pyrenees. Eleven ammunition waggons had arrived at Bedous, a small town on the frontier of Arragon. They were laden with arms and ammunition for the Queen's troops, and had been conveyed by a detachment of the 5th company of the Artillery Train. The arms and ammunition came from the arsenal of Bayonne, and it was announced that the Governor of Jacca had delegated a superior officer to receive them. No suspicion existed that the introduction of arms forwarded by the French government to its ally could meet with any impediment on the part of the custom-house. Yet when the military officer presented himself to take possession of them, the Customs refused to deliver them, and called upon the commandant of the battalion of the 9th regiment for his support. The latter, however, not only declined to interfere in the manner required, but put at the disposal of the envoy of the Governor of Jacca a detachment to escort the stores, which were placed upon the backs of mules and thus conveyed to the extreme frontier. The custom-house officers drew up their process-verbal, but the convoy proceeded until at length it was met and received by the Queen's troops."

An interesting meeting took place on Tuesday evening, at the Wesleyan Chapel in the Rue du Bouloy, in aid of the objects and funds of the Missionary Society, William Tooke, Esq., M. P. for Truro, in the Chair; on which occasion, after solemn prayer by the Rev. R. Newstead, the Minister of that chapel, the Rev. I. Campbell, from Africa, and the Rev. W. Oke Croggon, from Greece, severally reported the result of their labours at those stations, among people widely distant and different from each other, yet equally requiring the happy influences of Christian instruction. Resolutions were then unanimously agreed to, approving of every measure for the spread of the gospel, and also expressive of the delight and gratitude felt in contemplating the peaceful relations subsisting between the two nations represented at such meeting, evinced by the circumstance of an English congregation assembling, under the enlightened sanction of the French government, in the city of Paris; the resolution to this effect was proposed by the Rev. Mr. Newstead, and acknowledged by Admiral Count Verhul in an eloquent and impressive speech. He was followed by the chairman, Mr. Tooke, who, in return for thanks voted to him, stated the high gratification he experienced in thus witnessing and contributing to the furtherance of a cause which, without reference to sect or party, had no other object than to diffuse over the heathen world the pure precepts of the gospel, with all its peaceful and civilizing consequences. The meeting closed with a fervent prayer in French by M. Grandpierre, and a very liberal collection was then made.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

(From the Naval and Military Gazette.)

It was with considerable satisfaction that we announced last week, through the Gazette, the judicious appointment recently made by the Secretary for the Colonies, of Captain HENRY PRESCOTT, C. B., to the Government of Newfoundland. This gallant officer was highly distinguished in the late war on the Mediterranean station, where he commanded the *Weasel* sloop of war, and he gained his post rank as being the senior commander in a dashing enterprise performed by H. M. S. *Thames*, commanded by the present Lord Racombe, C. B., the *Weasel*, Captain Prescott, and the *Pilot*, commanded by Captain J. Toup Nicolas, C. B., under the walls of the town of AMANTHA, on the east coast of Calabria, on

the 25th July 1810. In this action, sixty transport vessels laden with ammunition and stores for Murat's army, then encamped on the banks of the Faro of Messina for the invasion of Sicily, fell into the hands of the captors, together with the whole of the gun-boats and armed vessels by which they were protected. That which added considerably to the splendour of the achievement was, that the greater part of these vessels were brought off from the beach by the crews of His Majesty's ships who had effected a landing for the purpose, although opposed by three batteries, and a large armed force in the town above them. Such important capture at that moment compelled Murat, as he himself acknowledged, to abandon his intended invasion of Sicily, as the supplies, which the convoy was conveying, were absolutely necessary for the maintenance of his army, and for the farther prosecution of his intended operations.

In addition to the high professional merits of Captain Prescott, he is an officer of superior attainments, and one every way qualified for the high office to which he has been so justly and so properly nominated.

**THE STAR.**

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1834.

Now when the departure of Sir Thomas Cochrane will shield us even from the shadow of sycophancy, we cannot refrain from remarking some of the circumstances by which his departure was distinguished. We have yet nothing more tangible than the ipsse die of his enemies, to prove to us, that his administration of the affairs of this Colony during a period of nine years, was distinguished by anything but a sincere and consistent desire on his part to conciliate the affections of the people, foster the interests of its commerce, make available its agricultural resources, and to administer the law as the means afforded to him would admit of with mercy and justice, and with a due regard to the rights of the humblest individual.

These remarks will convey to some minds an opinion that we have too highly panegyricized the character of Sir Thomas Cochrane, but we think that his enemies will fail, should they in their efforts to blacken his character, attempt to prove the negative of our position.

It is supported by the testimony of all those, who anxious to convey to him their approbation of his conduct, had sent him addresses previous to his departure. They comprise a majority of the intellectual, wealthy, respectable, and decent part of the people, who by such an act, set at naught, and bid defiance to the faction who are his enemies, and nullified the puny influence of their literary sewer, and fulsome organ the "PATRIOT." Its trumpeters, in their brutal and indecent attempt to groan Sir Thomas from our shores, only groaned out the dying struggle of their favourite Printing Press, only proved to the successor of Sir Thomas that there were some men residing in the country he had come to govern, who were under the guidance of a power foreign to the British Constitution, and who under the direction of that power, were as likely to insult him as they were his predecessor, both being alike the representatives of their Sovereign, and both therefore entitled, at least to the respect of every subject of Great Britain.

The opinions of LORD BROUGHAM on political subjects, must at the present period, when he has in his hands so large a portion of the political destiny of Great Britain and Ireland, be deeply interesting to every one who has a regard for the welfare, aye, or even for the existence of the British Empire. The Lord Chancellor is a splendid specimen of intellectual aristocracy. We have watched with deep interest his political progress; we have admired the eloquent flow of his fiery oratory; we have a great deal of reliance on the correctness of his judgement, and we have confidence enough to depend on him as far as he is concerned, for the safety of the British Constitution, seeing that he has the full confidence of our beloved Sovereign, who must be fully aware of the Lord Chancellor's most secret political opinions.

Confirmatory of these remarks, we refer our readers to some extracts we have made from a speech delivered by the Lord Chancellor, at a public dinner given to him at ABERDEEN at which dinner about four hundred gentlemen sat down. We make the extracts from the GLOBE AND TRAVELLER of the 16th September. In the latter part of those extracts it will be noticed that the

Lord Chancellor in returning thanks for the health of Earl Grey having been drunk, referred to certain personages whom he had in leading strings, and who were likely soon to entangle themselves in a web of their own weaving, and thereby circumscribe their future political antics. Most of our readers will come to the same conclusion that we have, as to the persons who are alluded to by his lordship. He says, "a day of retribution is at hand—it approaches. I have allowed certain persons to go on—they have gone on—the net is enclosed around them, and they shall soon be held up to ridicule, and to scorn (chers)—ay, and to punishment."

To Sir THOMAS JOHN COCHRANE Knight Governor, and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies &c., &c.

We, the undersigned inhabitants of Carbonear and its vicinity beg leave to address your Excellency previous to your intended departure for England.

We, being actuated by a feeling common to all the other people of this Colony, beg leave to express to your Excellency the fullest and most decided approbation of the manner in which the affairs of this Colony have been conducted during your administration.

We are fully convinced that your Excellency in all your public acts has had a single eye to the improvement of this Colony, to the well-being and prosperity of its people, and the upright and even handed administration of justice. The colony has rapidly progressed in its commercial, political and social advantages during the time that your Excellency has presided over its government, which has been remodelled thereby giving to the people a high degree of political liberty which we hope will have a tendency to contribute to their welfare and prosperity. One proof of your Excellency's desire to improve and benefit the country, has been given in the making of the Portugal Cove Road, which affords a facility to the communication between the Bay and St. John's, and gives to the people of this Bay a benefit that has been, and will long be felt by them and for which they cannot but be grateful. Should your Excellency's determination to retire from the government of this Colony be carried into effect, we respectfully take leave of you with a sincere wish that you will have a safe speedy, and pleasant passage to England; and that if you should not re-visit this Colony you may in whatever place you take up your future residence, enjoy all that happiness which your past conduct entitles you to.

Carbonear, Conception Bay, Newfoundland, November 1, 1834.

**REPLY.**

On board H.M. Colonial Brig Maria November 3, 1834.

GENTLEMEN,—I consider myself much indebted to the inclemency of the weather for having detained me here long enough to receive the kind and affectionate address of my good friends of Carbonear, whose favourable opinion I cannot but value, in common with that of my other fellow subjects whom His Majesty so long entrusted to my care.

After having for such a series of years held so important a situation as that which His Majesty confided to me, and frequently under circumstances of considerable embarrassment and difficulty, when it is far more easy to fall into a wrong course than to pursue that which all would deem right, it cannot but be very consolatory to my feelings at the moment of my departure, to receive such general manifestations of kindness and good will upon the part of the inhabitants of this Colony; and it forms no small addition to the pleasure I derive upon the occasion, to be followed as it were upon my voyage, by this expression of the sentiments of a community so important as that of the town of Carbonear and whose opinion cannot but have great weight and value on any point which may be a subject of discussion or consideration.

Accept my best thanks for your kind wishes for a safe and speedy voyage, and believe me I no less cordially pray that every prosperity may attend your country, and every happiness reign in your domestic circles—of both of which I shall ever hear with infinite pleasure and delight.

We regret to state that a melancholy accident happened on the night of Sunday week on board the Schooner BELLISLE, belonging to this port, GEORGE PYNN, master, on her return from the Labrador. Being a little inside the Gull Island, and the wind blowing very hard, a tremendous sea struck the vessel amidships and washed the unfortunate master overboard, without the possibility of the crew rendering him the slightest assistance. Captain Pynn was a young man about twenty-six years of age, and bore a most excellent character. He has left a distressed young widow and four helpless

children, as well as a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances, to mourn the unhappy event.—Ledger, Nov. 7.

**Shipping Intelligence.**

**HARBOUR GRACE.**

Nov. 6.—Brig Louisa and Frederick, Stevenson, Liverpool, 14,588 gals. seal oil, 10,638 gals. cod oil, 1612 gals. blubber, 2 bls. caplin.

**ST. JOHN'S.**

Nov. 4.—Schooner Mary, Wills, Oporto, salt.

Nov. 4.—Brig Auld. Hunt, New-York, sundries.

5.—Spanish Brig General La Hera, Manuel de Baparda, Bilbao, fish.

Brigantine Royal William, Brockington, New York, sundries.

Brig Friendship, Mudge, Teignmouth, fish, oil.

**On Sale**

BY **THOMAS RIDLEY & Co.**

At Reduced Prices for CASH or PRODUCE,

200 Barrels American Prime and Cargo PORK

200 Barrels Irish and Hamburg DITTO

50 Barrels American Prime BEEF

180 Firkins BUTTER, 1st & 2nd qualities

400 Barrels States' FLOUR

50 Chests TEA, Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea

Proved CHAIN CABLES, suitable for Vessels of 50 to 150 Tons

Patent WINDLASS PALLS & WHEELS

DECK and HAWSE PIPES

GRIND STONES

NAILS and IRON all sizes

And a full supply of nearly all other GOODS, which are generally used in the TRADE.

Harbour Grace, Nov. 12, 1834.

**Notices**

NOTICE is hereby given, by the SUBSCRIBER, that he has been appointed AGENT for LLOYD'S for this BAY, and that in future he will act in that capacity.

THOMAS RIDLEY.

Harbour Grace, Nov. 12, 1834.

**WESLEYAN MISSIONS.**

The ANNUAL MEETING of the WESLEYAN MISSIONARY BRANCH SOCIETY, for the CARBONEAR Circuit, will be held in the METHODIST CHAPEL

**TO-MORROW**

EVENING. The Chair will be taken precisely

At 7 o'Clock,

after which, several Gentlemen will address the MEETING on the important subject of Christian Missions.

Carbonear, Nov. 12, 1834.

**A FUNERAL SERMON**

For the Late JOHN CRAZE, who was Drowned last Spring, will be Preached on SUNDAY next, the 16th Instant.

BY THE

REV. J. BURT.

At the Established Church of

CARBONEAR

Carbonear, Nov. 12, 1834.

**WESLEYAN MISSIONS.**

The ANNUAL MEETING of the WESLEYAN MISSIONARY BRANCH SOCIETY, for the HARBOUR GRACE Circuit, will be held at the METHODIST CHAPEL, on the EVENING of

**FRIDAY**

NEXT, The 14th Instant.

The Chair will be taken precisely at SEVEN o'Clock, after which, several Gentlemen will address the MEETING on the important subject of CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

Harbour Grace, Nov. 12, 1834.

**For Sale**

BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE SPOT,

**THIS DAY**

AT NOON,

ALL those convenient WATER-SIDE PREMISES, late in the occupancy of Mr WILLIAM BENNETT, of this Town, for the unexpired term of Nineteen Years, from the First of January next, subject to an Annual Ground Rent of £30 Sterling, viz.—

One good OIL STORE and LOFT 80 feet long 26 wide.

Two SALT and PROVISION STORES 40 feet long 18 wide.

One RETAIL STORE, Two DWELLING-HOUSES and GARDEN, one of which is Let for £15 currency per annum.

Two good SEAL VATS, that will contain from 7000 to 8000 Seals, with an excellent STAGE attached;

**ALSO,**

A large BOILER and FURNACE complete, with capacious WHARF room. The whole PREMISES being well suited for an extensive Mercantile establishment.

The PREMISES may be viewed at any time.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. BULLY, JOB & Co. St. John's, or to Mr. THOMAS CHANCEY, Carbonear.

Carbonear, October 15, 1834.

**On Sale**

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL JEWELLERY.

G. P. JILLARD

MOST respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has received EX EMILY from Bristol, and LOUISA and FREDERICK from Liverpool, his Fall Supply,

CONSISTING OF

A Splendid Assortment of JEWELLERY

CLOCKS, WATCHES &c.

With a great variety of CUTLERY and IRONMONGERY:

**ALSO,**

Gentlemen's Wellington BOOTS  
Lady's BOOTS  
Men's, Women's and Childrens SHOES  
HOSIERY, DRAPERY  
HABERDASHERY, WOOLLENS &c.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF WATCH MATERIALS

With which he will continue his Mechanical Business as heretofore.  
Harbour Grace, Oct. 14, 1834.

**Notices**

THAT DESIRABLE PIECE OF MEADOW GROUND,

ON CARBONEAR ISLAND,

In a high state of Cultivation, known as PYNNS PLANTATION, lately the Property of Mrs. CHARLOTTE SAINT JOHN, and occupied by Mr BEMISTER.

For particulars, apply to

PETER BROWN,

Harbour Grace.

Or ROBERT R. WAKEHAM,

Saint John's.

October 29, 1834.

The Subscribers have at different times being put to a great deal of inconvenience, by Persons LANDING and SHIPPING Goods and Articles at their WHARF. Therefore, this is to give Notice, that they will not allow the like to be practised in future, unless the Owner or Owners of the Goods so Landing or Shipping, will PAY THEM WHARF-AGE.

JOHN McCARTHY & Co.

Carbonear, Oct. 29, 1834.

WE, the undersigned, TRUSTEES to the Insolvent Estate of Mr WILLIAM BENNETT, do hereby appoint the said WILLIAM BENNETT, to collect and receive all the DEBTS due to his Insolvent Estate, and NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons so indebted, to make immediate payment as above, or in default thereof legal process will be taken against them.

THOMAS BUCKLEY,

ROBERT KENNAN,

Trustees

By their Attorney

CHARLES SIMMS,

J. ELSON,

Trustee.

Carbonear, September 3, 1834.

POETRY.

A FANCY.

(From the Dublin University Magazine.)

It was a child—a little child,  
He died upon the deep;  
The waves were raging stern and wild,  
They rocked him into sleep!

The night is dark the hulk drives on  
Over the lonely sea;  
And now methought a red flash shone,  
And smote it on the lee;

The torch light of the tempest came,  
On wings of ruin fast,  
The sea like hills of rolling flame,  
Blush'd bloody as it past!

The hulk is struggling still, and where,  
Where is the little child?  
He sleeps upon a cabin chair,  
His dreams are soft and mild.

In dreams are closed the angel eyes,  
The rosy lips apart,  
While thoughts of home and sunny skies,  
Melt the poor infants heart.

And o'er his face such feelings pass,  
As move—but may not wake,  
Like shadows over waving grass,  
Or breezes on a lake.

Once did he move his drooping hand,  
As if he sought another,  
And murmuring of some distant land,  
He smiled and lisped "My Mother!"

The tempest ceased—'twas brief—and still  
The old hulk swam the sea,  
—And idly drifted on until  
It went down silently!

It dropt upon a coral bank,  
Its last stout timbers riven;  
Dream-like the vanished vessel sank,  
—The infant woke in heaven!

AUTUMN.

'Tis Autumn now, 'tis Autumn now,  
Its winds are sweeping o'er my brow,  
And everything around me seems,  
To whisper of departed dreams.

'Tis Autumn now, its leaves are spread,  
Faded, scentless, 'neath our tread,  
"And all that's best of good and bright,"  
Are meeting in the Heavens to night.

'Tis Autumn now, and oh, I feel,  
Its blight upon my bosom steal,  
Its deep sad voice comes sighing by,  
Like spirits mourning for the sky.

'Tis Autumn now, and every leaf,  
Is bowing to the blast of grief,  
'Tis Autumn now, and I am here,  
Alone amid the wild and drear.

'Tis Autumn now, but where are they,  
Who saw the last? Away away:  
They're sleeping now where grief nor blight,  
Can reach them in that world of light.

'Tis Autumn now, 'tis Autumn now,  
Before the next full, many a brow,  
That dreams it not, will dreamless lie,  
Forgotten, 'neath that starry sky.

To His Excellency Sir THOMAS JOHN COCHRANE, Knight, Governor, and Commander-in-chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, and of the same, &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of the town of Harbour Grace, desirous of participating in the general and genuine regret manifested by all classes of the community residing in Conception Bay on your intended departure from this Island beg leave to approach your Excellency to offer our most sincere expressions of respect, and to deplore the existence of any circumstance that should deprive the Colony however short the period, of the truly important and valuable benefits arising from your Excellency's administration of its government.

While we lament the causes that have induced your Excellency to depart from this Island at a time when your zeal, ability, integrity and extensive local knowledge would have been so especially necessary, and have so materially assisted in rendering efficient the great changes commenced under your government, we console ourselves with the assurance that measures so eminently calculated to promote and secure the best interests and happiness of every grade of society will incontrovertibly demonstrate your purity of principle and remain unperishable proofs of your virtue and wisdom.

Previous to your leaving this country,

where your constant and invaluable services during the last nine years, have been thoroughly understood and justly appreciated by every intelligent individual of its inhabitants, we trust that it will be acceptable for you to receive our assurance, that whether we have the happiness of seeing you resume the government, or that you are called by our most gracious Sovereign to lead your gallant associates into honourable danger, you will carry with you our best wishes and prayers for your happiness and welfare.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN.—Among the testimonials of regard and esteem which, on my departure from this Government it has been my happiness to receive from the inhabitants of Newfoundland, this Address from the respectable community of the ancient town of Harbour Grace, will always I assure you, hold a high place in my estimation.

It would be as unnatural, as it would be impossible for me to quit a people, among whom I have lived for the period of nine years of the prime of my life, cherishing in the exercise of the important functions our Gracious Sovereign had confided to me, an earnest and zealous solicitude to promote their welfare and happiness, and not feel on bidding you farewell, the deepest regret.

While that regret does indeed painfully occupy my mind, I feel the more sensibly the kindness and consolation of the tribute which you pay me, accepting gratefully, but with the confidence of one possessing the conscious feeling that his aim and constant endeavours have been actuated solely by the honest desire to advance your prosperity and happiness.

I assure you gentlemen, that when far removed from these shores, the people of Newbour Grace will always share largely in my regards, and that hearing of their prosperity will at all times be a source of gratification to me.

To His Excellency Sir THOMAS JOHN COCHRANE, Knight, Governor, and Commander-in-chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency—The public prints having announced your Excellency's intention of speedily departing from this Island for the Parent Country: we the undersigned inhabitants of Brigus in Conception Bay, feel it a duty to approach your Excellency with the warmest expression of our gratitude at the recollection of the vast and important advantages which have accrued to Newfoundland under your Excellency's Administration; and with the hope that nothing may tend to prevent your Excellency's return to resume the reigns of government.

The day your Excellency first put foot upon our soil, will in future be referred to as the epoch of improvement in every thing which concerns the best interests of the people. Your Excellency had scarcely landed when one work of public utility after another at once astonished and prepossessed the inhabitants strongly in your favour; whilst every subsequent Act of your Excellency's Government has been obviously intended for the accomplishment and completion of that which your Excellency so nobly and laudably began.

The knowledge of your Excellency's worth, is not confined to the capital; most of the outposts have had the honour of your Excellency's visits—the benefit of your Excellency's suggestions, and the assistance of your Excellency's public and private benefactions.

Much however, as Newfoundland has derived from your Excellency it has not reached that state in which it could afford to dispense with your Excellency's services: nay, we feel persuaded that the present circumstances of the country more than ever require in the Executive the exhibition of that characteristic firmness and decision so conspicuous in your Excellency's public conduct.

It is too well known to attempt concealment that there have been seasons when your Excellency has been placed in critical and trying situations, out of which your Excellency has not escaped without a share of that calamity which is truly said to be but the shadow of merit;—it must be gratifying to your Excellency as a public character to know that with the thinking and well-disposed of all communities your Excellency's conduct is universally approved.

As the inhabitants of an outpost, we have an additional reason to lament your Excellency's departure; for we had hoped that when time had somewhat more matured the infant institutions of our country, we might have calculated on your Excellency's countenance in any attempts to share the common benefits of our new Constitution.

We conclude our short address by wishing your Excellency a safe and pleasant passage across the Atlantic and hoping that the ensuing spring may bring your Excellency back to rule over us for many ensuing years should it happen otherwise we beg to assure your Excellency that it will be a source of deep regret to every good citizen in whose remembrance your Excellency will ever

hold that place which alone, is awarded to public and private virtue.

We have the honour to remain Your Excellency's most obedient Very humble servants.

[Signed by 130 of the principal Inhabitants.]

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN.—Your suffrages united to the voice of your numerous countrymen, who have addressed me in a strain of kindness and goodwill which I could scarcely expect, cannot but be highly gratifying to me as a farther proof that good intentions will ultimately meet their reward, and that my anxiety for the welfare of his Majesty's subjects in this Island, is duly appreciated in those more distant districts where they can comparatively have little benefited by my wishes on their behalf. May I request gentlemen, that you will convey to your fellow townsmen my sincere thanks for the manifestation of their good will; and assure them they will at all times hold a very lively place in my regard and that I shall ever hear of their prosperity with the sincerest gratification.

To His Excellency Sir THOMAS JOHN COCHRANE, Knight, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

Sir,—We the inhabitants of Port de Grave in the Island of Newfoundland, beg leave to address your Excellency on the eve of your departure from this Colony. Your long residence amongst us has given us an opportunity of estimating your conduct and your services; and we cannot allow your Excellency to quit our shores without conveying to you our high sense of the integrity and impartiality with which under difficulties of no common magnitude you have directed the affairs of this Government.

If our gracious Sovereign should again command your Excellency's services in this Island we shall hail your return with sincere satisfaction; but should you prefer the retirement of private life, or be honoured by our King with a more extensive field for the exercise of that zeal and that judgement which has ever characterized you here, we in common with a great majority of our fellow colonists deeply feel and cherish.

Regretting that time has not been afforded us to include the signatures of all the inhabitants of this populous division, and commending your Excellency to the Providence of him "who holdeth the sea in the hollow of his hand," we have the honour to remain

Your Excellency's most obedient, and very faithful servants.

[Signed by 303 inhabitants.]

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN.—I assure you I receive with much pleasure this mark of your esteem and regard which is the more acceptable as from the short notice you could have had of my intended departure and your distance from hence nothing but an anxiety to testify your favourable sentiments towards me, could have led to your undertaking so unpleasant a journey at this season of the year.

I have been prevented by circumstances from visiting your interesting settlement much longer than I intended, but you have been no less in my recollection, and have been equally with every other part of this Government the object of my solicitude and care; and I leave with you my earnest hope that you may continue to enjoy all those blessings which will not fail to attend a good and moral people.

EXAMINATION OF A YOUNG PRETENDER.

By the Modern Dilworth.

Q. Are you a Gentleman?  
A. I am.

Q. By what signs do you know that you are a Gentleman?  
A. I have nothing to do, go to Almack's, and eat olives after dinner.

Q. What is your fortune?  
A. A younger brother's allowance of six hundred a-year.

Q. What is your income?  
A. About five thousand a-year.

Q. I perceive you distinguish between fortune and income?  
A. I do. Every man of fashion does so.

Q. Explain the distinction.  
A. By fortune I mean what may be called a man's own money; income, on the contrary, is made up of various articles and goods that come into his possession by virtue of credit, or otherwise.

Q. How do you rate your yearly income?  
A. By desiring my servants to cast up the year's bills.

Q. Suppose you procure cash for an accommodation bill, how do you consider it?  
A. As an accession to my income; I account myself so much the richer.

Q. How old are you?  
A. Twenty.

Q. How long have you been on the town?  
A. Three years.

Q. What is the ordinary period of a man of fashion's life?  
A. A man of extreme fashion is accounted old at one-and-twenty, and if he has lived

all his life, he commonly dies of extreme old age and infirmity at six and twenty or thereabouts.

Q. What are the bounderies of town?  
A. Town is bounded on the North by Oxford street, on the East by Bond street and the Haymarket, on the South by Pall Mall and Picadilly, and on the west by Park lane.

Q. Is Portman square then out of town?  
A. No it certainly is not; but, I do not know how to bring it into town, nor how to leave it out: but many persons hold with good authority, that the North of Oxford street cannot be quite right.

Q. Where is Russell square?  
A. I don't know.

Q. Have you ever heard that place named?  
A. I certainly have heard it named, but only as a capital joke; it is a place very much laughed at by witty men.

Q. Repeat one of those capital jokes?  
A. In the House of Commons, Mr. Croker, having named Russell square, added a doubt whether any Members knew where it was.

Q. You read the debates then?  
A. No, I beg leave to explain that I heard this story; Croker tells it himself, and laughs a good deal at it; I think more than a Gentleman ought to laugh.

Q. Do you ever read?  
A. Yes, I read John Bull, the Army List, and the Newmarket Calendar.

Q. How many tailors are there in London?  
A. Two.

Q. How many boot-makers?  
A. Five.

Q. Hatters?  
A. Hats may be got any where in Bond street, or St. James's street.

Q. What is the most wonderful invention of modern times?  
A. The starched neckcloth.

Q. Who invented the starched neckcloth?  
A. Brummell. Brummell fell into disgrace, he devised the starched neckcloth, with the design of putting the Prince's neck out of fashion, and of bringing his Royal Highness's muslin, his bow, and wadding, into contempt. When he first appeared in this stiffened cravat, tradition says that the sensation in Saint James's street was prodigious; dandies were struck dumb with envy, and washer-women miscarried. No one could conceive how the effect was produced; tin, card, a thousand contrivances were attempted, and innumerable men cut their throats in vain experiments; the secret, in fact, puzzled and baffled every one, and poor dandy L—d died raving mad of it; his mother, sister, and all his relations, waited on Brummell, and on their knees implored him to save their kinsman's life by the explanation of the mystery; but the beau was obdurate, and L—d miserably perished.

When Brummell fled from England, he left his secret a legacy to his country; he wrote on a sheet of paper, on his dressing table, the emphatic words, "starch is the man."

Q. Is Brummell an authority now?  
A. No, none at all; but still, in his exile, he has exercised an indirect influence on the coats and breeches of the age, for he suckles young dandies at Calais.

Q. Who is the king of the dandies now?  
A. There is no king, the two great tailors are dictators.

Q. Why is Mr. Hayne called Pea Green; is it on account of his extraordinary greenness, or what is the reason?  
A. It is not on account of his greenness, that is a vulgar newspaper mistake; but because he first came out in a pea green coat, which he threatened to turn yellow in the autumn.

Q. Did you ever see any one eat fish with a knife; I do not insult you by asking whether you are guilty of such an abomination?  
A. Never, Sir.

Q. But you have heard of such practices?  
A. I have read of them, as of other vile practices, and know how to despise them.

Suppose you were Dining with the Guards, what should you eat?  
A. I should eat much pastry, for the Guards live on tarts, and support nature on various fruit pies.

Q. What should you drink with the Guards?  
A. Lemonade.

Q. What quantity of wine will an exquisite of the present day swallow, without making a beast of himself?  
A. An exquisite of the first water will complain of head ache, and confess of intoxication, after two glasses of light wine; we are in fact no match for the women, many of whom swallow a frightful quantity of liquor at dinner.

Q. Is there any place where it is right to wear boots in the evening?  
A. Yes, the Opera.

Q. Why the Opera?  
A. Because there is an order against boots, and therefore, to appear in them there is a proof that one is somebody with the door keepers.

Q. Supposing a woman of fashion sets you down in her carriage, what is the established etiquette?  
A. To be rude.

Q. How do you make love to a chambermaid at an inn?  
A. I knock her down with the boot-jack

COACH

Packet

JAM... and supp... to solici... in futur... and com... Carbon... siderabl... superior... &c. The... tice star... of Mos... tively at... leave S... day. Th... in order... Cove at... April

ED

respect... has pur... which, a... ted out... and PO... BOAT: s... one ad... berths... cabin i... men, he... trusts... begs to... table c... shall b... every g... The... for the... Saturd... and the... Wedne... Man le... Mornin... Aft... For... Lett... Pars... reciebt... The... any Sp... N.B... receive... St. Joh... Kilty... Mr. Joh... Carl... St. Joh...

TH

EXPR... at Nin... and F... return... this ve... most o... passen... be care... be kep... proprie... other t... Ord... Childr... ble dit... their w...

Apr

B... C