



AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

New Series.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1834.

Vol. I.—No. XXVI.

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

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS



NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his 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 expense, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two Cabins, (part of the after one adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping-berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen, with sleeping-berths, which will 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 the 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 these 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, Dec. 10 1834.

(From the London Morning Herald, Nov. 8—11.)

NEW CONSTITUTION FOR THE BRAZILS.

The permanent Regency, in the Emperor Don Pedro II., makes known to all the subjects of the empire, that the Chamber of Deputies, competently authorized to reform the Constitution of the empire, according to the terms of the law of the 12th of October, 1833, decree the following changes and additions to the same Constitution:—

"Article 1. The right recognised and guaranteed by the 71st Article of the Constitution shall be exercised by the Chambers of the Districts and by the Assemblies, which being substituted for the General Councils, shall be established in all the provinces under the title of provincial Legislative Assemblies.

"2. Each of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies shall consist of 36 members in the provinces of Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Minas, and S. Paulo; of 28 in those of Para, Ceara, Paraiba, Maranhao, Alagoas and Rio Grande do Sul; and of 20 in all the remainder. This number is, however, subject to alteration by the general law.

"3. The General Legislative Power may decree the organisation of a second Legislative Chamber for each province.

"4. The election of these Assemblies shall be made in the same manner as for those of the Deputies to the General Legislative Assemblies, and by the same electors; but each Provincial Legislature shall exist only for two years, the members being eligible to be re-elected.

"5. They shall meet for the first time in the capitals of the provinces.

"6. These Chambers shall be at liberty to nominate their own Presidents, Vice-Presidents &c.

"7. There shall be a Session of the Chambers every year, which shall last for two months.

"8. The President of the Province shall be present at the installation of the Provincial Assembly.

"9. The Provincial Legislative Assemblies shall be competent to propose, discuss, and deliberate in conformity to certain fundamental articles of the Constitution.

"10. The same Assemblies shall be competent to legislate upon the civil, judicial, and ecclesiastical division of the respective provinces, upon the state of public instruction, &c.—upon objects of municipal or provincial utility—upon the police, &c.—upon the limitation of the municipal or provincial expenses—upon the municipal revenues of the several provinces—upon the public works, high roads, and navigation of the interior of the respective provinces—upon the erection of prisons and their discipline—upon charitable establishments, convents, &c.: and to nominate suspend, and even to dismiss provincial functionaries.

"11. The Provincial Legislative Assemblies shall also have the power to organise the internal laws, to authorise the Municipal Chambers and the Provincial Government to contract loans according to their respective necessities, to regulate the administration of the provincial funds, to decide in cases when the President of the Province is by law incompetent to act to decree the suspension and even dismissal of Magistrates against whom complaints have been made the parties being heard and allowed to defend themselves. To watch over the Constitution and the laws in each province, and to represent to the Provincial Assembly any infringement of its rights.

"12. The provincial Assemblies cannot legislate upon duties on importations, nor upon subjects not comprehended in the 10th Article.

"13. Regards the form of the President's assenting to a law or resolution.

"14. If the President shall think fit to refuse his assent, in the belief that the law or resolution is not calculated for the good of the province he shall do so in this manner:—Send back the law to the Provincial Legislative assembly, explaining the rea-

sons upon which his opinion is founded. In this case the project shall be submitted to a new debate; and if so adopted or modified according to the reasons set forth by the President, it shall be so by two-thirds of the Members of the Assembly, and be then sent back to the President of the province, who shall sanction it. If not adopted, the same law cannot be proposed again during that Session.

"15. When the President shall refuse his assent on the ground that the project infringes the rights of some other province in the cases declared in the 10th article, or treaties made with foreign nations, and the Provincial Assembly shall decide the contrary by two-thirds of their votes as in the preceding article, the project of law together with the reasons urged by the President of the province, shall be laid before the Government and the General Assembly, in order to be definitely decided as to whether it is to be sanctioned or otherwise.

"17. During the recess of the General Assembly, if the Government are of opinion that the project of law is necessary, it may be enforced provisionally subject to the definitive decision of the General Assembly.

"18. The law or resolution being sanctioned, the President shall cause it to be published in form.

"19. The President shall give or withhold his assent within the space of 10 days, and in case of his not doing so, it will be understood that the project receives his sanction.

"20. The President of the province shall send to the Assembly and General Government authentic copies of all the Provincial Legislative Acts which have been promulgated.

"21. The members of the Provincial Assemblies shall not be held responsible for the opinions which they may utter in the exercise of their feelings.

"22. The members of the Provincial Assemblies shall receive a daily pay during the continuance of the Session.

"23. In addition to the powers vested by law in the President of a province he shall also be enabled to convoke the new extraordinary provincial Assembly to prorogue or dissolve it as shall seem fit for the good of the province, to suspend the publication of the provincial laws in the cases and according to the forms prescribed in the 15th and 16th articles.

"25. In case of any doubt arising relating to any article of this code, the General Legislative power shall be competent to interpret it.

"25. If the Emperor has no relation who unites the qualities required in the 122d article of the Constitution, the empire shall be governed during his minority by a temporary Regent who shall be elected and whose power shall last for four years at the expiration of which time a re-election shall take place.

"26. This election shall be made by the electors of the respective Legislatures, who assembled in their colleges shall vote by secret scrutiny for two candidates, who must be Brazilian citizens, but not natives or naturalized citizens of the province to which the college belongs. Returns of the voting are then to be made up, sealed, and sent to the Municipal Chamber, to the General Government and to the President of the Senate.

"27. Upon the receipt of these returns, the President of the Senate shall open them in the General Assembly of the two Chambers, shall count the votes, and the citizen who shall have obtained the majority shall be declared Regent. If two candidates obtain an equal number of votes, the election shall be decided by lot.

"28. The General Government shall fix a day for this election to take place in the different provinces of the empire.

"29. In case of a vacancy in the Regency, the Government shall be entrusted to the Prime Minister, or in default of him to the Minister of Justice.

"30. The present Regency shall govern, until a new election shall take place.

"31. Suppresses the Council of State.

The Regency therefore commands all the authorities to whom the knowledge and execution of the above-mentioned changes belong, that they fulfil and cause to be fulfilled and duly enforce the same.

"Given at the Palace of Rio de Janeiro, on the 12th day of August, the 10th year of Independence and the Empire.

(Signed)

"FRANCISCO DE LIMA E SILVA,

"JOAO BRAULIO MONIZ,

"ANTONIO PINTO CHICHORR DA GAMA."

COLOMBIA.

Very late accounts were yesterday received from various parts of South America, those from Catajo reaching to 1st of September. It appears that the republic of the Equador, had been the scene of very fierce conflicts between the conflicting parties.—We find that the forces opposed to President Flores had mastered at Yanzed, in the province of Imbabura under the command of Colonels Guerrero, Madrid, and Estas, and had marched on Quito. Several fierce but fruitless attacks were made by them on that city, but at length they succeeded in obtaining possession of the buildings round the college of San Luis (in which their opponents were entrenched and well supplied with provisions and ammunition.) The Palace of the President was also taken possession of and was sacked by the populace, and also the houses of General Farfar and many of the leading citizens. The besieged were under the sole command of the Minister Garcia del Rio, and General Paleres. These attempted to open a negotiation, but the besiegers would promise them nothing but their lives. Ultimately however, a capitulation was agreed upon and safety of persons and property guaranteed, Acts was then issued from the city of Quito, declaring that the authority of the President Flores had ceased.

The following is a copy:—

"1st. The present administration of the Equador is disavowed, and all the Acts emanating from the last Legislature are null and void.

"2d. Don Felix Valdivieso is appointed Supreme Chief of the Department.

"3d. Dr. Jose Salvadore, General Jose I. B. Manuel de la Pena, and Dr. Pablo Merina are appointed as a Council to advise with the Supreme Chief in particular cases.

"4th. The hostile garrison in this capital having submitted, it is resolved to march on Guyaquil, to give the last blow to tyranny.

"5th. When the civil war shall have been terminated the Supreme Chief, with the consent of the other Departments, shall convoke an Equadorian Convention, similar to that of Ocana, which shall assemble in the capital as soon as may be, to re-organize the country in the manner most agreeable to the principles of republicanism, and to proceed to the appointment of the high functionaries.

In the province of Chimboraza a similar popular re-action had taken place, and movements of the same kind had occurred at Latacungo, where a strong Guerilla force had been raised under Darco Morales. Indeed almost the whole of the State of the Equador was in a state of insurrection against the government. So great had been the enthusiasm of the people at Quito, that the most delicate females were seen making balls and cartridges, having first disposed of their trinkets and ornaments to purchase arms. At Guyaquil during the first six months of the present year 6,000 persons had fallen victims either to the civil war or to sickness. At Guyaquil, Rocafuerte had seized upon the frigate and sloop of war which formed the whole naval force of the Government, and had blockaded the entrance of the river. His Majesty's ship Samarang, and a French ship of war had sailed from Calao to Guyaquil to protect the foreign interests. The President Flores was in possession of the city and the surrounding country.

Mrs. Belzoni, widow of the celebrated traveller, who has for some time resided at Brussels, has just placed in the Museum of the city a fine Egyptian mummy and other valuable articles. Mrs. Belzoni intends to return to Africa, to undertake another journey for the promotion of science.—*Belgian Paper.* The lady above-mentioned, who shared the toils and dangers of the enterprising Belzoni in those adventurous researches in the desert sands and among the mighty monuments of ancient Egypt, was described some time ago by Sir Arthur B. Faulkner, in his book of travels, as residing in Brussels—a reproach to English generosity—in a state of neglected indigence and blindness. We then wrote one or two articles, bringing her melancholy case under the notice of Government and the public. There are numerous names of females upon the pension list whose claims upon a public provision except their connection with great men or great families, nobody can tell; but the claims of the widowed partner of the ill-fated Belzoni's labours in the cause of learning and science were indeed, as strong as the national neglect of them was disgraceful. Since then we heard that her case had been brought under the notice of the King, and that his Majesty promptly, and with his accustomed beneficence, settled on her a pension out of the privy purse, but to what amount we cannot say. If the circumstances mentioned in the *Belgian Paper* be true, Mrs. Belzoni is now in a comparatively comfortable condition. She has, it appears, the means of travelling for the promotion of science, and has, we presume, recovered her sight to enable her to make her travelling available to such an object.—*Morning Herald.*

A division took place during last week amongst the Wesleyan Methodists at Norwich. A great many of the leaders and preachers have attached themselves to the New Connection. The cause of the separation is said to be the leaning of the Old Connection towards the Church of England, as was shown by the expulsion of the Rev. R. J. Stephens, of Ashton-under-Lyne, from the ministry for attending meetings to petition the Legislature for a separation of Church and State. It is also said that the ministers assumed too much influence in the management of the Connection. The Rev. G. Beaumont has resigned the ministry of the Ebenezer chapel, at Norwich, to the New Connection, and the Rev. T. Jackson, of Cambridge, has been appointed. The local preachers are to be employed in the villages as heretofore.—*Morning Herald, November 11.*

On Sunday last, the Epiatry Chapel in the Rue d'Anjou, (St. Honore) was re-opened: the arrangements for placing on its pedestal the statue of—who do you think?—Maria Antonette the unfortunate and unhappy consort of the ill-fated Louis XIV, being completed, and in fact, as I lately mentioned, the statue was placed on its pedestal! Here then you have a step forward made by the King which requires not to be dwelt on. Now take an extract from GALINANI'S MESSENGER of this day, and say after reading it is not the King a bold man.

"Preparations are making, in the Court of the Palace of Versailles for erecting a pedestal to receive the statue of Louis XIV! The first stone of which was laid a few days ago by—the King!"

In addition, let me tell you, that at the same Palace all the lilies which in former days figured so profusely among the ornaments of that Royal Residence are in progress of restoration. Similar orders have been given in respect of Fontainebleau. As yet the mobocracy admitted to the Tuilleries have not had their eyeballs seared with the aspect of the lily within that chateau, but it will come and they must—they will learn it until the Fauboucier—

Bah! Here again was I on the point of setting a possible limit to the duration of the present system. To return therefore.

To the proofs I have just referred to I could add 50 others, were they necessary to establish my position, that the King is a bold man. He is more, he is apparently a desperate man. He not only does what he likes but he has the resolution to say to the Parisians, without articulating the words it is true, "I not only do this to please myself, but in spite of you. Behold, I do it, and you do not—you dare not—and you will attempt to prevent it. I re-establish the emblems of my family, prescribed as they were by you and me—by your fathers and mine—and I obliterate (what you once dared to prohibit) all the marks of your three days' conflict."

TRAGALIA! as your quondam fellow republicans Martinez de la Rosa and Count Toreno now my humble servants, used to sing. See what you have gained by your levelling and your Jacobinical revolutions! Of what use was it that your fathers and mine cut the throats of Louis XVI, his wife, and their unhappy sister? The statues of those illustrious persons shall raise their heads o'er the bed of their rest. Will you dare say nay? Your fathers, mothers, sisters, and aunts dragged from their chateau

of Versailles those unhappy Royal persons, and destroyed every vestige of Royalty therein, and now I restore what was then demolished, and will add to infinitude other Bourbon insignia to what was originally there and you will acquiesce, admire and applaud.

It were to fritter away any strength that may have been in my original observations were I to press this matter further. The spirit which formerly animated or infuriated the Parisian mob has been laid.

Absolutism, (I will not call it despotism) has been substituted alike for the mild chimerical republic of 1794, and for the limited constitutional Monarchy contemplated by the victorious people of July, 1830. As respects the destruction of the Jacobins, and of the principles professed by them, there is much to be rejoiced at; but it is a pity that the very moderate liberalism and constitutionalism of the men of 1830 should have been so ill repaid and so unproductive of benefit to the country as it has been.

The King appears to derive new spirits as he progresses in his career. Having overthrown, or at least defeated, the factions for the moment, he menaces the whole of the Jacobinical recollections and prejudices of the Parisians with annihilation. He is building churches, arming bishops, erecting statues of his remote ancestors and relatives, and even, with how much expediency we shall see, restoring the hated Bourbon emblem, the fleur-de-lys. These are bold proceedings, and argue great confidence. In minor matters he is returning to all the pomp of the old regime. For example, (a specimen at which the Parisians sneer,) he and all the Royal family signed, on Friday last, the marriage contract of a M. Benazet, a Jew, the son of the farmer of the bells of Paris. The Queen had subscribed for 30 copies of a M. Guilleroz's Memorial to the Chamber of Peers, in favour of amnesty.

CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

VALCARLOS, Nov. 2.

The long expected crisis in the affairs of Spain, is fast approaching. Mina, the uncompromising hero of 1810, the valiant chief of the Catalonian liberals, of 1823, the hardy adventurer of 1830, the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of Isabella, of 1834, has at length planted his standard in Spain, after ten years of exile—ten years of sufferings. He has entered Pampluna, though weak in body, firm in his resolution to accomplish the object of his mission, or conquered, retire from the field of action, with unstained honour, and unblemished reputation. His task is difficult, his success more than doubtful. I might with safety almost say, his defeat is certain. Yet no blame can attach to him, even on his retreat. Called in at the eleventh hour to remedy the defects of the JUSTE MILIEU Sarsfield, the vacillating Valdez, the negotiating Quesada, the tyrant Rodil, he may fall, but he will not lose his noble, his well-deserved reputation. Mina cannot, he dare not hesitate; as chief of the liberals, he must conquer or succumb. His enmity must be as great against the partisans of the JUSTE MILIEU system, as against those attached to despotic principles; or in plainer language, he must be the firm opposer of the pernicious doctrine of the present rulers of Madrid, and the decided enemy of clerical domination.

I mentioned in my last that the Republican party in France, had forwarded for the use of Mina, a considerable sum of money and much winter clothing. I have not been as yet, enabled to gather any further positive intelligence, excepting that the articles and money are consigned to a mercantile house at Pau, by a Committee formed at Paris and Lyons. I shall be on the alert.

Louis Philip I am inclined to believe, is acting a double part with England, and is playing false with the Northern Powers. I am positively assured, that owing to strong remonstrances the barricade Monarch pledged his *Royal parole* to Russia and Austria that he would not interfere in the affairs of Spain, but leave the nation the liberty of deciding by whom it should be governed.—Notwithstanding this engagement, I am inclined to think that at the present hour, Louis Philip actually meditates crossing the frontiers. Within the last eight days, waggons laden with ammunition &c., left Bayonne at dusk for Marac, about half a league from that city. At 11 o'clock at night, the ammunition, packed in flour-casks, is placed in waggons, and escorted by a disguised gens d'armes, is conducted to the foot of a mountain, about a league on the road leading to the frontiers of Spain. Here it is unloaded again, and placed on waggons dragged by oxen, having second gens d'armes disguised and directs its course towards the frontiers. I have not been able to trace it further, but expect in my next to give you more full particulars of this mysterious affair. It is improbable that the ammunition can be destined for the Queen's troops; there would be no necessity of the great secrecy—the transporting by night—the disguise of the gens d'armes &c. It is more than likely

that Louis Philip alarmed at Mina's popularity with the exalted, and fearing a revolution, is preparing to interfere, and will risk excusing himself with England and the Northern Powers, under the specious pretext of destroying the agitating republican party in Spain, the success of which might endanger the repose of Europe. You will hear more of this.

BRUSSELS.—A discovery has recently been made here which is likely to excite no ordinary degree of interest in the literary world. M. Gasehard, the keeper of the archives of Belgium, while looking over some old MSS. in the course of last week, found an unedited work from the pen of the Emperor Charles V. It is an account of the taking of Algiers, and is addressed by the Emperor to his sister, Mary, Queen Dowager of Hungary, and Regent-General of the Low Countries. I am informed that several of the details it gives are extremely curious. The work is to be printed forthwith, and, pursuant to the expressed intention of Charles V., copies of it will be sent to all the principal towns in Belgium. It is dated July 23, 1535. The only wonder is, that it was not published either while the puissant Monarch was in the zenith of his imperial power, or shortly after he became a cloistered recluse.

M. Dupin, the celebrated French Advocate, on opening the Session of the Court of Cassation, on Tuesday last, in Paris, concluded his address by alluding to the destruction of the two Houses of Parliament in England, and expressed his deep regret at the loss of that venerable edifice, which served as a double temple to Justice and the Laws. "There," he said, "were collected, by an uninterrupted series of traditions, all the precedents of power and liberty. There may be said to have been breathed the history of Old England, containing sources of inspiration to the orators whose voices resounded within its walls. Under the same roof, by the side of the Parliamentary Forum, sometimes so full of storm, were seated, in all the dignity of the most profound calmness, the antique Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, and Common Pleas; that immortal Jury, so severely rigid in protecting liberty; and, on the throne of Justice, those Magistrates, so great in power, in doctrine, and in consideration—each of whom alone represents the Majesty of a Court, delivering their judgments, surrounded by the respect of the citizens, in the presence of a learned and vigilant Bar." The Marquis of Lansdowne and the Turkish Ambassador and suite were present on this interesting occasion.

A very important question for the commerce of this country was decided a few days ago before the Tribunal de Commerce, at Paris. It was an action brought by an English firm extensively connected with iron foundries in Cornwall, Messrs. Hunt & Co., against an Englishman named Radcliff, who carries on business at Paris, as an engineer and iron-founder. It appeared that in 1830 Mr. Radcliff gave directions to Mess. Hunt & Co. to send him a quantity of iron and implements used in his business, which could not be procured in France, and which were accordingly delivered, to the amount of £184 but in spite of repeated applications for payment, Messrs. Hunt & Co. could not get the money, and they at length came to the determination of trying the question before the French Tribunal de Commerce.—The Court, in its judgment, stated that as it had been proved that Mr. Radcliff carried on business in the French dominions, and had received the goods there, he was answerable to the French law upon the subject, and he was ordered to pay the money, or to be imprisoned until it should be paid.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Nov. 7.

The indictment found against Mr Irwin, the barrister, is still the common topic of conversation. He has published a letter requesting the public to suspend their judgment until the cause comes on for trial. He has not however yet surrendered. It is now said that a lady is implicated in the affair and in vindication of his fame he will produce her on the trial.

The opposition to the payment of rent in the county Tipperary and other parts of the South, is increasing, and Lord Gleugall is exerting his influence with the Executive to have the Coercion Act extended to that county; if not it is much feared that more atrocious butcheries will be committed during the winter. The great number of noblemen and gentlemen who have so generously taken upon themselves the payment of tithes, has completely disconcerted the plans of the Liberator and his press now, denounce them as the "tithes proctoring landlords," by which title every fresh list of names is headed.

Extract of a letter of the 25th Oct. from Leghorn:—"Almost all the Italian States have issued orders that all ships coming from the coast of France shall perform quarantine, and our Government has followed the example. The pretext is the cholera, but the real motive is the fear entertained of accelerated communications with France, and the frequent arrival of Frenchmen. In fact, the other day, a Frenchman was sent

away without having any other reason given him than that there were too many of his countrymen at Leghorn."

A negotiation is spoken of between France and Rome, relative to the Episcopal Establishment of the former country, which is deemed necessary to diminish in number.—*Le Temps.*

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1834.

Notice.

WE advertise our Friends, and the Public generally, that we have REMOVED our

Printing Establishment

to the House occupied by Mr. JOHN EALES, TAILOR, and opposite to the Premises of Messrs. COLLING & LEGG.—Where all orders in the PRINTING line will be thankfully received, and neatly and expeditiously executed. We take the present opportunity of returning many thanks to our Friends and a liberal Public, for their past support, and solicit a continuance of their favours.

Carbonear, Dec. 24, 1834.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"The well fed, well paid, hypocritical knave."—MERCURY.

We refer our respected readers to a spirited editorial in last week's MERCURY. Ball's quondam editor seemed to feel a good deal moved with his subject, and his argument goes to prove that the Circuit Courts are popular, efficient, and useful establishments; but, with all due deference to the better judgement of our readers, we think, that his arguments are stark nought.

The communication sent us last week, and signed "An inhabitant of Carbonear" has had our mature consideration. In the first place, we cannot publish such communication, unless we get the name of the real author. But other considerations operate in hindering us from publishing the one we have referred to. We consider that every subject of this Government is bound to obey the laws that have been enacted by the Legislature. If such laws should be found to be oppressive or injurious, after they are carried into operation, the only legal and constitutional mode of getting them abrogated, altered, or amended, is that of petitioning the Legislature. If the legislature should not listen to respectful and numerous signed petitions, from the people, representing a real and substantial grievance, so that the people should thereby lose the confidence they had placed in their representatives, the course for the people to pursue, would be for them to petition the Executive for a dissolution of the representative body. But, representations such as that of "An Inhabitant," made to the Executive is bound to see the law carried into effect, and has no power to alter or amend them.

The road bill has not yet been carried into operation, in this neighborhood; when it is, it may be found to work more satisfactorily, than many persons at present contemplate. The working of it has been satisfactory in other parts of the island, and we think, that it is quite time enough to complain of it, after it has been tried here. We should be sorry to advocate the adoption of any harsh or unnecessary measures, such as would militate against the well being of any class of persons in society; and more, our columns shall always be open to the legal and constitutional representations of any real and substantial grievances that may be felt, either by individuals, or by the people generally. Even the "PATRIOT" newspaper, opposed as it has been to nearly all the acts of our Colonial Parliament, yet it advocated the usefulness of the road bill, and the applicability of statute labour, to

the circumstances of the people of this country indeed the bill may be supposed to have some undue leaning in favour of a particular party, or the "PATRIOT" would not have advocated it so warmly; to be sure, one of the editors is a great advocate for road making, and he might have written the article when he was riding heedlessly on one of his favourite hobbies; but so it was, and so it is recorded, that the road bill has the "Patriot's" warmest advocacy.

In July last, WE addressed our maiden editorial to our readers. Six months have nearly passed away since that time; and our readers as well as ourselves have become so much older, and we sincerely hope that all of us have become wiser and better. We flatter ourselves that our paper, has not had a tendency during that period, to promulgate aught that would militate against the increase of wisdom and virtue, or aught that would have a tendency to destroy order and harmony among mankind. We have during the past six months, distributed a good deal of useful information, which, in a country like this, when the people generally, get very little literary means by which to improve their minds, and make them better members of society; must have conferred no small portion of usefulness. We boast not of this, it was merely the performance of a duty; indeed it was only an equivalent for some portion of this world's goods, that we hoped to obtain in return for our labour, and for which portion we are about to call on our respectable and respected subscribers. Amongst those, we number some of the most talented, most influential, and most respectable in the Colony. We have indeed, lost some three or four, but they were subscribers to the STAR when its shape and principles differed from ours.

We have not, during our brief career, refrained from remarking on what we conceived was improper in the conduct or writings of our contemporaries. This, we conceived to be our duty, not only to confer on our readers something good or useful, but to hinder as much as possible, others from conveying to them that which may prove injurious or useless. A late pseudo editor of the "Mercury" has attempted to fix on us an odium, that we would surely deserve, if we hated as he says we do either the Catholic Priesthood, or the Catholic people.

We have pointed that editor out, and they can judge for themselves as to his truth and sincerity.

We claim for ourselves, the right of worshipping the DEITY, in the way that we may consider most necessary to our present and eternal happiness; and this right we give to all other men. We love the minister of the Christian religion of all sects, when those ministers or priests, imitate the humility and zeal of their divine Master. But when we see them engaged as much in politics as they are in religion; when we see them attempting to deprive their people of the free exercise of their political franchise, and becoming leaders of political societies, we love them no longer; if they then differ from us in politics, we must be opposed to them. As to the charge against us for a dislike to the Catholic people, we only dislike those of them who may happen to be uproarious or unruly; if a man be a good useful member of society we care not what his creed.

Now we think that if all the people of this country professed and practised these principles, that they would be much happier, and a great deal less disturbed than they are at present

and this is, "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

We salute our readers, with kindly feelings on this the eve of His day, whose kingdom is not of this world, and to whom we look for happiness when the petty turmoils of this worlds grandeur and simplicity haughtiness, and humbleness shall have passed away. The coming year, is before us, our path is known only to HIM who sitteth in the whirlwind, and directeth the storm. We know how liable we are to error, and claim from our kind readers, their most favourably indulgence; our best efforts shall be given for a claim on that indulgence and we feel confident, that in the merry mood of their Christmas festivities, the "STAR" will not be forgotten. *Vive vale.*

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.]

STR.—Having been informed that several persons, residing in Carbonear, have been disposed to ensure me as to the manner of my giving evidence in a case between JAS. FOX of Harbour Grace, and JAMES DOYLE of Carbonear, and that I have been charged with notorious falsehood, as having given evidence to the delivery of certain goods, or refreshments, rendered by Mr FOX to the persons brought by Mr DOYLE to Mr FOX's house, at the time of the election. I affirm that I know nothing of the matter as I was at the same time at Northern Bay on the North Shore. Any other particulars respecting my evidence before the Arbitrators in the above case. I am willing to give through your valuable paper, to those who censure me, if they will but lend me their names.

I remain, Sir
Yours, &c.,

MARY TRAPNELL.
Harbour Grace, Dec. 15, 1834.

An attempt was made yesterday evening, by a prisoner named DOYLE, to set fire to the gaol in this town. He had been, among others, at work on the public roads in the course of the day, and had managed to possess himself of a knife and a piece of flint, which he conveyed to his cell, and by striking fire, ignited some old brooms which had been left there. When the discovery was made, the floor was found to be charred to a considerable extent. The hope of escape during the confusion which would probably prevail, had no doubt actuated the prisoner to the commission of this offence.—*Ledger, Dec. 12.*

MARRIED.—At Perlican, on the 27th. ult., by the Rev. Thomas Anguin, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr Joseph Marks, to Miss Mary Dav, both of that place.

Also, by the same, Mr Thomas Mills, to Miss Loader, both of that place.

On the 11th instant, at Island Cove, by the Rev. Thomas Anguin, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr Joseph Johnston to Ann Snelgrove.

By the same, at Island Cove, Mr John Day to Miss Grace Wheeler.

On the 12th inst., at Joals Cove, by the same, Mr John Richson to Miss Mary March.

By the same, at Joals Cove, Mr Joseph Johnstone, to Miss Elizabeth Webster of Ochrepit.

At Island Cove, on the 5th inst., by the same, Mr Isaac Snelgrove to Mrs May.

At Hants Harbour, by the same Mr Thomas Pitty to Miss King.

At Perlican, by the same, Mr John Penley to Miss Jane Elliott of Hants Harbour.

At Blackhead, on the 3d inst., by the Rev John Smithias, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr Besnet Britt, to Miss Julia Nottell.

By the same, on the 13th inst., Mr Wm. Nottell to Miss Jane King.

At Ochrepit Cove, by the Rev. Fletcher Bent, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr Wm. Coish to Miss Catherine Skinner.

At Western Bay, by the same, Mr Thomas Elsworth to Miss Mary Walan.

By the same, Mr Thomas Ruddister to Miss Frances Roe.

By the same, on the 27th inst., Mr Joseph Delaney, to Miss Sarah King.

By the same, Mr John Nicholls, to Miss Jane Parry.

At Broad Cove, by the same, Mr Thomas Parry to Miss Maria King, of Bradley's Cove.

In this town, on Sunday evening last by the Rev. J. G. Hennigar, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr John Pike to Miss Sarah Pike, both of this place.

At New Harbour, on Saturday last, by Mr Andrew Hacket, J.P. to Christian, Hellier, both of that place.

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.

ENTERED.
Dec. 18.—Brig Ann, Butler, Lisbon.
Schr. Ducaan & Margaret, Ewen, Lisbon.

CLEARED.
Dec. 13.—Schooner Sydney, Fogarty, Halifax, 1750 qtls. fish, 21 tierces salmon.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.
Dec. 16.—Brig Lark, Power, Liverpool, 50 tons coal.

CLEARED.
Dec. 12.—Brig Mary, Thompson, Market, 3,200 qtls. fish.

17.—Brig John and Isaac, Martin, Lisbon, 3,200 qtls. fish.

23.—Brig Liberty, Brown, Liverpool, 70 tierces 3 hds. 27 gals. cod oil, 41 tierces 3 hds. 54 gals. seal oil, 26 tierces blubber, 30 tierces 5 bls. salmon, 3 bls. herring, 20 seal skins, 23 cow and calf skins, 23 drums cod fish, 111 qtls. fish in bulk, 5 cwt. old junk.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.
Dec. 13.—Brig Kate, Cooper, Demerara, rum.

Mazeppa, Wilson, Copenhagen, flour, pork, bread.

Blandford, Hore, Liverpool, coal.

St. George, Robinson, Hamburg, bread, butter, pork.

Diana, Ferguson, Cadiz, salt.

Royal William, Brockington, New York, flour, beef.

CLEARED.
Dec. 11.—Brig Margareta, Balatin, St. Sebastian, fish.

12.—Schooner-Eclipse, Summers, Barbados, fish.

Native, Coysh, Plymouth, oil, fish.

Brig Hazard, Churchward, Figueira, fish.

16.—Sir J. T. Duckworth, Dunscomb, Grenada, fish, &c.

Sophia, M'Naughton, Demerara, fish, oil, wine.

17.—Schooner Lady of the Lake, Harris, Figueira, fish.

Brig Rowena, Welsford, Oporto, fish.

For Sale

BY AUCTION,

ON FRIDAY NEXT

The 26th Instant, At 11 o'Clock in the forenoon,

ON THE PREMISES,

And immediate Possession given, that FISHING ROOM and PLANTATION, situate at CARBONEAR, belonging to the Insolvent Estate of Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, (Son of Richard.)

Lot 1.—Comprising a good DWELLING HOUSE, extensive GARDENS, completely Fenced, and WATER-SIDE conveniently situated for a Mercantile Establishment.

Lot 2.—Comprising a parcel of MEADOW LAND, two sides of which are bounded by Roads and adjoining the Property of Mr. Wm. H. TAYLOR, the whole being perfectly unencumbered, and in FEE-SIMPLE for ever.

Lot 3.—A PEW, number in the Wesleyan Chapel, Carbonear.

The above Desirable PROPERTY may be viewed, and other particulars known, on application to the Subscriber, at any time previous to the Day of Sale.

By Order of the Trustees,

J. B. PETERS,

Auctioneer.

Carbonear, Dec. 24, 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. 26, 1834.

For Sale

BY AUCTION,

ON FRIDAY NEXT,

The 26th Instant, At 2 o'Clock in the afternoon.

On the Wharf of

Messrs. SLADE, ELSON & Co.

All the Right, Title, and Int-rest, of the Estate of Mr. WILLIAM BENNETT, in and to a certain parcel of LAND, near Powell's Brook, Carbonear, and commonly known by the name of BENSON'S ROOM, the same comprising about one acre of LAND, in excellent cultivation, bounded on the East by the Main Road, and completely Fenced, on which are erected FOUR good HOUSES, at present occupied by Tenants at Will, and extensive Front Space for several more Building Lots.

The whole subject to the Annual Rent of FIVE POUNDS, Currency, for the unexpired term of Twenty Four Years.

Also, at the same time and place,

1 Grey MARE, in excellent condition, about 7 years old

1 Fine Young HORSE, rising 3 years old

A quantity of SAILS, RIGGING, ROADS ANCHORS, &c., &c., belonging to a BOAT, that would carry about 200 qtls. Fish.

By Order of the Trustees,

J. B. PETERS,

Auctioneer.

Carbonear, Dec. 24, 1834.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

UPON THE PREMISES,

At Fresh Water,

ON SATURDAY NEXT,

THE 27th INSTANT,

At 11 o'Clock in the forenoon, punctually,

The undermentioned PROPERTY,

ordered to be SOLD by a Decree of the Honorable the Northern Circuit Court, (to me directed,) whereby the equity of redemption in a Mortgage made by the late ROBERT MARSHALL, to Messrs. GOSSE, PACK & FRYER, was foreclosed,

Viz.—

All that FISHING ROOM and PLANTATION, situated in Fresh Water, lately possessed by the Late ROBERT MARSHALL, and at present occupied by JONATHAN MARSHALL, CLEOPHAS MARSHALL, CHARLES MARSHALL, and RICHARD MARSHALL, with all the HOUSES, OUTHOUSES, BUILDINGS, and IMPROVEMENTS thereon.

JOH STARK,

Chief Clerk and Registrar.

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY,

Will Also be SOLD by Public Auction,

AT CARBONEAR,

In front of the PREMISES

AT NOON,

On the same Day, SATURDAY, the 25th Instant,

All the Estate, Right, Title, and Interest, of JOHN NOEL, in and to that desirable and eligibly situated DWELLING HOUSE, LAND, and PREMISES, now occupied by Mr. WILLIAM COOK, situated on the Main Street, in a flourishing and rapidly improving part of the Town of Carbonear.—These PREMISES are FREEHOLD, and Leased to Mr. WILLIAM COOK, 24 Years of which are unexpired, at the rate of Eight Pounds Ten Shillings, Sterling, per annum. Mr. WILLIAM BENNETT, will shew the PREMISES to any Person desirous of becoming a purchaser.

Harbour Grace, Dec. 24, 1834.

On Sale

BY

THOMAS RIDLEY & Co.

At Reduced Prices for CASH of

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.

Newfoundland
Archives

POETICAL PORTRAITS.

"Orient pearls at random strung."
 SHAKESPEARE.
 His was the wizard spell,
 The spirit to enchain:
 His grasp o'er nature fell,
 Creation own'd his reign.

MILTON.
 His spirit was the home
 Of aspirations high;
 A temple, whose huge dome
 Was hidden in the sky.

BYRON.
 Black clouds his forehead bound,
 And at his feet were flowers:
 Mirth, Madness, Magic found
 In him their keenest powers.

SCOTT.
 He signs, and lo! Romance
 Starts from its mouldering urn,
 Whilst Chivalry's bright lance
 And nodding plumes return.

SPENCER.
 Within th' enchanted womb
 Of his vast genius, lie
 Bright streams and groves, whose gloom
 Is lit by Una's eye.

WORDSWORTH.
 He hung his harp upon
 Philosophy's pure shrine;
 And placed by Nature's throne,
 Composed each placid line.

WILSON.
 His strain, like holy hymn,
 Upon the ear doth float,
 Or voice of cherubim,
 In mountain vale remote.

GRAY.
 Soaring on pinions proud,
 The lightnings of his eye
 Scare the black thunder-cloud,
 He passes swiftly by.

BURNS.
 He seized his country's lyre,
 With ardent grasp and strong;
 And made his soul of fire
 Dissolve itself in song.

BAILLIE.
 The Passions are thy slaves;
 In varied guise they roll
 Upon the stately waves
 Of thy majestic soul.

CAROLINE BOWLES.
 In garb of sable hue
 Thy soul dwells all alone,
 Where the sad drooping yew
 Weeps o'er the funeral stone.

HEMANS.
 To bid the big tear start,
 Unchallenged, from its shrine,
 And thrill the quivering heart
 With pity's voice, are thine.

TIGHE.
 On zephyr's amber wings,
 Like thine own Psyche borne,
 Thy buoyant spirit springs
 To hail the bright-eyed morn.

LONDON.
 Romance and high-soul'd Love,
 Like two commingling streams,
 Glide through the flowery grove
 Of thy enchanted dreams.

MOORE.
 Crown'd with perennial flowers,
 By Wit and Genius wove,
 He wanders through the bowers
 Of Fancy and of Love.

SOUTHEY.
 Where Necromancy flings
 O'er Eastern lands her spell,
 Sustain'd on Fable's wings,
 His spirit loves to dwell.

COLLINS.
 Waked into mimic life,
 The Passions round him throng,
 While the loud "Spartan fife"
 Thrills through his startling song.

CAMPBELL.
 With all that Nature's fire
 Can lend to polish'd Art,
 He strikes his graceful lyre
 To thrill or warm the heart.

COLERIDGE.
 Magician, whose dread spell,
 Working in pale moonlight,
 From Superstition's cell
 Invokes each satellite!

COWPER.
 Religious light is shed
 Upon his soul's dark shrine:
 And Vice veils o'er her head
 At his denouncing line.

YOUNG.
 Involved in pall of gloom,
 He haunts, with with footsteps dread,
 The murderer's midnight tomb,
 And calls upon the dead.

GRAHAME.
 O! when we hear the bell
 Of "Sabbath" chiming free,
 It strikes us like a knell,
 And makes us think of Thee.

W. L. BOWLES.
 From Nature's flowery throne
 His spirit took its flight,
 And moves serenely on
 In soft, sad, tender light.

SHELLEY.
 A solitary rock
 In a far distant sea,
 Rent by the thunder's shock,
 An emblem stands of Thee!

J. MONTGOMERY.
 Upon thy touching strain
 Religion's spirit fair,
 Falls down like drops of rain,
 And blends divinely there.

HOGG.
 Clothed in the rainbow's beam,
 'Mid strath and pastoral glen,
 He sees the faries gleam,
 Far from the haunts of men.

THOMSON.
 The Seasons as they roll
 Shall bear thy name along;
 And graven on the soul
 Of Nature, live thy song.

MOIR.
 On every gentler scene
 That moves the human breast,
 Pathetic and serene,
 Thine eye delights to rest.

BARRY CORNWALL.
 Soft is thy lay—a stream
 Meand'ring calmly by,
 Beneath the moon's pale beam
 Of sweet Italia's sky.

CRABBE.
 Wouldst thou his pictures know,
 Their power—their harrowing truth—
 Their scenes of wrath or woe—
 Go gaze on hapless "Ruth."

A. CUNNINGHAM.
 Tradition's lyre he plays
 With firm and skilful hand,
 Singing the olden lays
 Of his dear native land.

KEATS.
 Fair thy young spirit's mould—
 Thou from whose heart the streams
 Of sweet Elysium roll'd
 Over Endymion's dreams.

BLOOMFIELD.
 Sweet bard, upon the tomb
 In which thine ashes lie,
 The simple wildflowers bloom,
 Before the ploughman's eye.

HOOD.
 Impugn I dare not thee,
 For I'm of puny brood:
 And thou wouldst punish me
 With pungent hardihood.

REMINISCENCES FROM THE PORTFOLIO OF A LOVER OF LITERATURE.

It may seem a matter of no extraordinary difficulty to give a plain question; and yet it is an art which it evidently requires some trouble to learn. In all half-civilized nations, the inquirer for the simple thing is met by an enigma for an answer; and, among the peasantry of Scotland and Ireland, civilized as the general communities may be, the system often seems to be studied evasive. This dialogue is the model of thousands in the sister Isle:—

"Is this the nearest road to Cork?"
 "Is it to Cork you are going?"
 "Yes, but my question is, as to the nearest road?"
 "Why, this road is as near as that on the other side of the hill; for neither of them is any road at all."
 "Then which way ought I to go?"
 "Oh, that depends on your honour's own liking. Perhaps you wouldn't like to go back again?"
 "Certainly not. But, one word for all, my good fellow—do you know any thing about any kind of road here?"
 "There now, if your honour had asked that before, I could have told you at once."
 "Out with it then!"
 "Why the truth is, your honour, that I am a stranger in these parts; and the best thing you can do is to stop till somebody comes that knows all about the way."
 "Stupid scoundrel! why did you not say so at first?"
 "Stupid! that's all my thanks. But why

did not your honour ask me if I belonged to the place? that would have settled the business. Take a fool's advice, and stop where you are."

Mr. C. Croker, in his clever description of the south of Ireland, gives characteristic sketches of the peasantry, which every traveller will realize. The Irishman has the curious habit of conversing confidentially with every thing. "Did you give the horses a feed of oats at the village?" said one of the tourists to the driver, who had for the last hour found no slight difficulty in urging on his wearied hacks. "I did not, your honour," was the reply; "but sure and they know I promised them a good one at Lime-riek."

I know few things finer in the northern incantations, or in the Fury scenes of antiquity, than some fragments of an Irish legend of the war between Eagan and "Conn of the hundred battles," probably some Scandinavian Nelson. The night before the final struggle, Eagan received the announcement of his destiny from these Irish Volkyriur:—

"When Eagan came back from the council, three witches stood before him, with fiery-looking eyes, and long grizzly hair hanging down over cadaverous countenances. The eyebrows of these fiends were large, rough, and grim, growing into each other, and forming two arches of matted bristles. Their cheeks were hollow, shrivelled, and meagre; their blasting tongues held ceaseless gabble; and their crooked, yellow, hairy hands, and hooked fingers, resembled the talons of an eagle. Thus, on small, in-bent, and bony legs, they stood before Eagan.

"Whence came ye, foul ones?" asked the chief.

"I demand to know your powers," they replied.

"We make the sea run higher than the mountain-tops by our breath; we bring snow on the earth by the nodding of our hoary heads; we spread flame through cities by our words; we change the shape of all things—of man and ourselves—by the rolling of our eyes!"

"Enough!" exclaimed the mighty Eagan; "I demand your names!"

"Our names are—Ah, Lann, and Leana, daughters of Tradan the magician. We have come from far countries, to warn you of death. Eagan shall fall by the knee-edged and bone-cleaving sword of the ever-victorious 'Conn of the hundred battles.'"

"On your own heads may the warning alight, ye hags! May your forebodings sink into the air, and find no answer in the mountains! May the trees bear the curse of your evil words, the poison of your tongues fall on the rocks of the valley, and your hatred be buried in the billows of the rolling sea!"

"It is the will of Fate that we speak: we have spoken without haste or hire!—Muttering their spells, they vanished from before Eagan.

"That night came the three to the tent of the King of Spain's son; and to him they boded ill; and thence they came where the hosts of 'Conn of the hundred battles' lay on the field, and they roused the hero with their words:

"In thy arm be thy strength; in thy sword be thy safety; in thy face be thy foes; in thy step, thy prosperity! The pride of Ireland is against thee, in life and in motion. Be thou restless as the treacherous light, that shines in the eye of the benighted traveller!"

MAXIMS, &c. RELATING TO HEALTH.

It is observed by Doctor Hufeland, that "the more a man follows nature, and is obedient to her laws, the longer he will live; the farther he deviates from these, the shorter will be his existence."

Dr. Wainwright says, "a man in perfect health ought always to rise from the table with some appetite," and that "if either the body, or the mind, be less fit for action after eating than before, that is, if the man be less fit either for labour or study, he hath exceeded in the quantity."

Dr. Arbuthnot asserts, that "all the intentions pursued by medicines may be obtained and enforced by diet." And Dr. Buchan says, that "there is no doubt but the whole constitution of body may be changed by diet."

"It may be laid down (says Dr Hufeland) as a fundamental principle, that the more compounded any kind of food is, the more difficult it will be of digestion; and what is still worse, the more corrupt will be the juices which are prepared from it."

It is observed by an ingenious writer, that "they who least consult their appetite, who least give way to its wantonness, or voraciousness, attain generally, to years far exceeding theirs, who deny themselves nothing they can relish, and conveniently procure. And it has been remarked, in favour of temperance, that "misers, who eat and drink but little, always live long."

Cheyne observes, that "water is the most natural and wholesome of all drink, quickens the appetite, and strengthens the digestion most."

Volney says, "Cleanliness has a powerful influence on the health and preservation of the body. Cleanliness, as well in our garments as in our dwellings, prevents the per-

nicious effects of dampness, of bad smells, and of contagious vapours arising from substances abandoned to putrify: cleanliness keeps up a free perspiration, renews the air, refreshes the blood, and even animates and enlivens the mind. Whence we see that persons attentive to the cleanliness of their persons and their habitations, are in general more healthy, and less exposed to diseases than those who live in filth and nastiness; and it may moreover be remarked, that cleanliness brings with it, throughout every part of domestic discipline, habits of order and arrangement, which are among the first and best methods and elements of happiness."

The ancients personified and even deified health. Salus was the goddess of health and safety, to whom there were erected several temples dedicated to Rome.

The following proverbs relate to health:—

"The best physicians are Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet, and Dr. Merryman."
 "Go to bed with the lamb, and rise with the lark."
 "A bit in the morning is better than nothing all day."
 "Change your clothes in May, and you will repent many a day."
 "One hour's sleep before midnight is worth two hours after."
 "Feed sparingly and defy the physician."
 "Every man is either a fool or a physician after thirty years of age."

Mr Brougham now and then relapses into a Bar recollection. The following is his best, and as such, his most frequent story. It is a happy instance of the elucidation of facts in court:—

During the assizes, in a case of assault and battery, where a stone had been thrown by the defendant, the following clear and conclusive evidence was drawn out of a Yorkshireman:

"Did you see the defendant throw the stone?"
 "I saw a stone, and I ze pretty sure the defendant throwed it."
 "Was it a large stone?"
 "I should say it were a largish stone."
 "What was its size?"
 "I should say a sizeable stone."
 "Can't you answer definitely how big it was?"
 "I should say it wur a stone of some bigness."
 "Can't you give the jury some idea of the stone?"
 "Why as near as I can recollect it wur something of a stone."
 "Can't you compare it to some other object?"
 "Why if I wur to compare it, so as to give some notion of the stone, I should say it wur as large as a lump of chalk!"

THE CLEVER AGE.—To hear the present generation talk, one would imagine that all the arcana of human nature had been just discovered, and made as easy as A, B, C.—How Sophocles contrived to affect the feelings or Shakspeare to get such an odd insight into things, must appear a mystery to the men of this generation, seeing that their theories had not yet issued from the womb of time. Every one now a days, who can write a novel or a poem that shall set the young misses a weeping, is pronounced to be brimfull of passion and profound reflection. Truly this profundity is that of a slop basin, the bottom of which you cannot see because it is so full of dregs. Ah! the good old days of Pope and Dryden are passed away! Depend upon it, could Paradise Lost now issue from Murray's Press, it would be pronounced—"Such a work as is by no means lese-majeste in the court of criticism to pass over. A poem of some merit certainly—but by no means distinguished by that depth of feeling and intuitive insight into the human heart, which distinguish the productions of the present day." Do I exaggerate.

It was once observed by Lord Chesterfield, in the course of conversation, that man is the only creature that is endowed with the power of laughter. "True," said the Earl, "and you may add perhaps, he is the only creature that deserves to be laughed at."

The Portuguese language must have been very poor before the time of Camoens, for he added two thousand words and they were all accepted on the credit of a single man.

Over the door of a vendor of varieties in a country village is—"Licentious dealer in Backy and Snuff."

At Iron Bridge, Colebrooke Dale, the following notice appears in a window:—
 "LecHez Skept herE."

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH.—The veriest urchin that ever crept through the High-street Edinburgh, is more than a match for the most scientific of Englishmen. With us it is art; with the Scotch it is nature. They pick your pockets without using their fingers for it; and they prevent reprisal by having nothing for you to pick.

It is with writers as with strolling players the same three ideas that did for Turks in one scene, do for Highlanders in the next.