



POETRY

THE RAINBOW.

BY R. C. WATERSTON.

He spreadeth the clouds around him,
The Pillars of Heaven tremble,
They are shaken at his reproof,
Lo! these are a part of his ways.

JOB.
"I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of covenant between me and the earth. And it shall come to pass when I bring a cloud over the earth, that the bow shall be seen in the cloud."

GENESIS.

I.
The Indian from his hunting ground,
Gazes upon the darkened sky;
And hears with dread, the solemn sound
Of the great spirit from on high,—
While to the earth, in fearful ire,
He hurls his shivering bolts of fire.

II.
He cometh down! The mighty one,
Who spake creation into birth,
Now with his garment veils the sun,
And gazes on the trembling earth;—
The hunter in this stormy hour,
Shrinks back before Jehovah's power.

III.
The storm rolls on. Each leaf is bent
With glistening drops. The thunder's
roar
Dies on the hills, and through the rent
Of the dense clouds, the sunbeams pour:
All, all—is hushed. The very deep
Smiles like an infant in his sleep.

IV.
All nature rest. The winds are still,
The half shut flowers in silence bow,
From ocean coast to towering hill,
There is no voice of discord now—
And gaze above!—before thy sight,
The rainbow spreads its arch of light!

V.
A rainbow—beautiful and fair,
And woven by a hand Divine,
And hung amid the sunny air,
To be an everlasting sign—
A sacred sign in heaven above,
A token of Jehovah's love.

VI.
The Indian's fear has vanished now,
He kneels upon the beaten sands;
He raises to the sky his brow,
And clasps with joy his hands:—
Love kindles in his heart, and unaware,
He lifts his freeborn soul to Heaven in

THE POOR DEBTOR.

Some years ago I obtained a judgment for a sum not very large nor yet inconsiderable, against a fellow citizen, the father of a numerous family, who lived with them in a decent and apparently comfortable style. He pleaded present inability to pay—my lawyer told me his household was well provided—that his children were placed in good schools, &c. and, in short, persuaded me that if I pushed things to extremities, the money would be forthcoming. I consented, or directed that that should be done, and in due time was informed, not that my debtor had discharged my demand, but that he had been lodged in jail and his business broken up. The intelligence startled and chagrined me—I complained and remonstrated—but was urged to try the effect of the new situation upon my man. A fortnight elapsed—my heart and imagination were at work in the interval in favour of the prisoner; I de-

termined to relieve my disturbed conscience by visiting him, and ascertaining, directly, his case.

My attorney accompanied me to the jail, which I entered for the first time. As we traversed the passages, we saw numbers of squalid beings collected in some of the rooms—these were the very poor debtors; some of them confined for a dollar, and saddled with costs of suit to thrice the amount.—Their labour was lost to society for months or years, on account of debts, the amount of which they could earn in a day or week.—"How do they spend their time here?" "In listless idleness, or gross conversation, or moping and desponding. It does them no good to be here, and it is enough to make one sorry to see their wives and children when they come after them." So said our grisley conductor. He led us to the apartment of my debtor and prisoner. He would not practice the ceremony of announcing us; but opened the door abruptly and retired at once. I stopped on the threshold, and contemplated the group within.

There were two small children, a girl and boy, neatly dressed, playfully hugging each other near a cot, of which I noted two, in opposite corners. Near the fire-place, in which a few sticks were burning, sat a female of the middle age and a genteel exterior, making up linen—by her side a girl of about thirteen or fourteen years old, with a graceful air and intelligent countenance, also working; a little further, a man,—a gentlemanly but mournful eye, a pale, thin visage, a negligent attire, resting his hand fondly on the head of an infant who slumbered in his lap. The room had a gloomy and damp aspect, and the trampling of feet, the creaking of hinges, and the clamour of rude voices, without, did not weaken the general impression of discomfort. I entered singly—the mother and daughter rose from their hard chairs—the father alone knew my person—he immediately but tenderly placed the infant in the mother's arm, and then pronounced my name. I shall never forget the glance which I received from the two females—it was one of mingled reproach, resentment and piteousness; subdued, however, according to the habits of good breeding and the softness of the sex; the two sportive children turned suddenly from their play, and stood gazing as if they had heard a sound with which they connected fear and dislike. The debtor, with a steadfast, but not offensive look, though with a quivering lip, and trembling hand, brought forward a chair and requested me to be seated, and asked me my pleasure. As he did so, the wife and daughter withdrew towards the cots, endeavouring to restrain the younger folks from exclamations and close surveys, which could not have enlivened my mind.

I stammered something to the father about my uneasiness in recollecting what happened; my regret at his situation; my title to complain of his conduct; the duty which I owed to my family, &c. He listened to me without embarrassment; observed, when I appeared to have done, that I had exercised a legal right, and that he was not disposed to upbraid me or expostulate; and he then proceeded to give me explanations, which he said might relieve him from the suspicion of dishonesty or extreme levity in contracting debt, upon which suspicion I might have acted. He soon made me sensible that when he formed engagements with me he had a reasonable confidence, from the condition of his affairs, of being able to execute them punctually; and that his disappointment and mine were owing to the delinquency of persons whom he was warranted in trusting, and to the operation of those general causes which had produced so much distress and embarrassment throughout the country.—"Your lawyer saw my parlours neatly furnished, and myself, wife and children, well clad; he knew that our domestic wants were gratified, and that I educated the children at the usual expense: he concluded that I might have a surplus; or could contrive to pay you by close retrenchment. But it was indispensable to the success of my plans in business that I should keep up the appearance of some prosperity—my wife and myself had

been accustomed even to luxuries—in endeavouring to have our offspring liberally instructed and trained, we gave way only to the most powerful impulses of the heart, and to the consideration that they would be the more able and eager to discharge those obligations, which their parents might not be competent to meet. We practised all the thrift which situation and sentiment would admit—all that was compatible with our purpose of finally doing justice to you. To destroy my credit was to incapacitate me in every way. You were under wrong impressions, and I understood that you would not listen to the real history of my case. I assume fortitude and resignation here, to sustain the spirits of my excellent wife, who will not be separated from me, but my heart and hers are still wrung with grief at the ruin of our prospects for the little ones.—But these are in good health and of fine dispositions; we can work together, and procure a subsistence, when we shall be extricated from this place.

My eldest boy, and all the others, except the youngest darling, sleep at the house of a kind sister-in-law. We have friends who would have come to our relief, but we did not wish merely to transfer a debt, and in so doing, possibly injure those for whom we were bound to feel most regard."

I desired to hear no more—with a choked utterance, I made this worthy man understand that I would remove at once all impediments to his egress. His eyes brightened—the wife and the children advanced, having distinguished my emotion and intention almost intuitively:—I was saved from a scene of gratitude, which would have been more irksome than the one of sorrow, by the entrance of a tidy, active female, and a smart lad, who proved to be the sister-in-law and the eldest son. The former carried a basket in her hand, covered with a white towel, and the children seemed to be well acquainted with the nature of its contents. Benevolence and notableness shone in her face. When my name struck the ear of the ingenuous and spirited lad, his looks were such as the father thought it necessary to repress at once, by a similar mien directed towards him. I could have felt no resentment if they had all railed at me, so deeply contrite was I for having blasted the happiness and fortunes of such a family, by a really improvident attempt to recover what was not necessary to my own support and credit. My vexation and repentance were heightened as I examined the wretched room and observed the family bible on the rough table, and some volumes of the English classics, collected by the brother for the use of the sister. The general conversation which ensued, impressed me with respect for the good sense and sentiment and liberal improvement of my new friends—I say friends, for such they were at once inclined to be, notwithstanding my agency in their new fate.

You will think me tedious, Mr Editor; but I shall not trespass much longer on your patience. The sequel of my story is—that my debtor, very soon after he was released, was obliged to emigrate with his family to a village in the interior, as he could not be reinstated in his credit and former career. They toil there in a more humble line; thrive in a more simple way; hope to be still able to pay all their debts, and enjoy satisfaction which I may envy.

I shall detest for ever the words "IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT," and must beg of you, if you should hear of any instances of the arrest of dead bodies, to brand them with the infamy they merit.

Three thousand workmen are employed at St. Petersburg, in building a cathedral to be dedicated to St. Isaac. The outside of the cupola is to be ornamented by twenty-four columns of granite, each of one piece, forty-two feet high, fifteen of which have already arrived. The porticos will be one hundred and twenty feet in length, and will be supported by forty-one columns of granite, with bases and capitals of bronze. When finished it will be the most magnificent edifice erected in modern times.

SPAIN AND THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

Some Journals have announced that the Spanish question had caused in the ministry of the 22nd February a crisis, serious enough to oblige a great number of its members to offer their resignation to His Majesty. It has even been added that M. Guizot had been charged with the formation of a new ministry. With the exception of the latter incident, which was never once contemplated, these rumours are substantially correct. We now publish a complete history of this ministerial crisis, which was only put an end to by the news of the proclamation of the Constitution of 1812.

Every body is aware that even before the formation of the ministry of the 22nd February, M. Thiers had always been a warm partisan of intervention in Spain. His opinion, which had but slight support in the ministry of the 11th October, found more adherents among his present colleagues, and M. Fassy, particularly, expressed himself with much warmth in favour of an intervention, or at least of an extended and efficacious co-operation.

Assailed by the interested suggestions of northern diplomacy, which is at no pains to conceal its lively interest in the cause of Don Carlos, M. Thiers spoke out boldly, and said that France could in no case, have any thing to do with Don Carlos; that the cause of the Queen of Spain was the cause of France; and that, above all, it was necessary to prevent a counter revolution.

The events at Malaga and Saragossa, and the formation of the Juntas, changed the aspect of affairs; and the enemies of intervention drew further arguments against it from this new complication of the affairs of the Peninsula—a complication which tended in some degree to cool the interest taken by France and England in the cause of the Queen. M. Thiers then ceased to insist on an intervention, which, individually, he still desired, but to which invincible obstacles were opposed, and contented himself from that time with demanding an *extensive and efficient co-operation*. He demonstrated that the sole means of combating the Constitution of 1812 was to combat Don Carlos, that France could not interfere in the internal quarrels of the Spaniards relative to such or such a form of government, but must confine herself to act against the Carlists; and that success in this would be the surest means of pacifying Spain, and of uniting all parties around the throne of Isabella the second.

As regards the execution of this scheme, the following are the means combined by M. Thiers, and they are such as in his eyes, and in the eyes of those who shared his opinions, were calculated to insure success.—What has been most wanting up to the present time at the present time at the seat of war has been an ensemble, a highly military and at the same time political direction. A corps of 10,000 French troops, composed of 6,000 of the *elite* of our army, and of the 4,000 still remaining of the Foreign Legion was to form the centre of the new Christiano army, and the pivot of its future operations. A distinguished Lieutenant-General was to command this corps, with which were to be united the six thousand men of the British Legion (whom General Evans, with the most honorable modesty and self-denial, had consented to place under the command of a French General,) four thousand Portuguese, and ten thousand Spaniards, in all thirty thousand men. A plan of a campaign, combined by Marshal Maison, General Harispe, and several other Generals, and agreed to by the English Cabinet, would have insured that success, which in the opinion of our military men of the longest standing was undoubted. The rest of the Spanish army were to have occupied the Ebro as a reserve and would have been able, in case of need, to employ a part of its forces to watch over the safety of the Queen.

It was thus that the question was weighed and it seemed to progress towards a favourable conclusion, when difficulties arose as to the appointment of a Lieutenant General. On Monday last M. Thiers had expressed

his opinion to the King, and warmly sustained the policy and the necessity of the plan they have just described. On Tuesday the Council of Ministers assembled, and the different opinions of ministers were then expressed with the utmost clearness. The partisans of intervention were M. Thiers, M. Passy, M. Sausset, Marshals Maison and Duperre, and M. d'Argout. Against intervention were M. Pelet de la Lizerie, who was likely to issue from a war of which no one can foresee the result; and M. Montalivet, although less determined than M. Pelet, was still adverse to the measure.

Opinions being thus divided, M. Thiers first thought it his duty to offer his resignation, and his example was imitated by his five colleagues. The resignations were carried to the King by M. Montalivet, who had made the greatest and most loyal efforts to prevent this ministerial schism.

On Wednesday it was endeavoured to induce M. Thiers to change his determination to resigning office; but he still persevered in his intention, and after a long conference which led to no result, the Ministers again met at St. James, when the telegraphic despatch arrived announcing the acceptance of the resignation of 1812 by the Queen. This important event we have already stated, put an end to the ministerial differences upon a question which has ceased to be the order of the day. In the actual state of affairs, the French Ministry faithful to its plan of not taking any part in the internal quarrels of the Peninsula, has nothing more to do, than to remain in an expectant attitude. The French troops which are now in Spain will remain there to make war upon Don Carlos, but the auxiliary corps now forming at Pau will probably wait before it passes the frontier, until the course of events enlighten us with respect to the true situation of the Queen, who we sincerely hope is neither a captive nor has been outraged in her palace of St. Ildefonso.

ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS IN EUROPE.

The Pacha of Egypt, as well as the Grand Signior of Constantinople, have of late years sent from time to time to Paris, promising young men from their respective countries, to be educated in France at the public expense, and to make themselves acquainted with the European sciences. We have occasionally extracted from the Paris papers, notices relating to the progress of some of these students. A late number of the *Courier des Etats Unis*, contains an account of a work published at Cairo in the year 1821, and containing the experiences of one of these young men. The title of the book is, *Takhsis-Al Idris Fi Ichhis Bariz* (Purification of Gold for the short description of Paris) by the Cheik Refaa, Rafi Al, Tahtahui. The particular meaning of this quaint title is not apparent from the account of the book given in the *Courier*. The author of the work is said to be a great favourite of the Pacha of Egypt. After the return of this Cheik to Egypt, he established a journal which is published at Cairo, in Turkish and Arabic, of which he is principal editor. He has persuaded the Viceroy to put a stop to the sacrilegious spoliations of the Europeans who go to explore the land of the Pharaohs, and spoil it of its monuments, which they place within the walls of a museum. The Cheik Refaa has founded at Cairo a museum, consecrated to the antiquities of the country. After giving these and some other notices of this young man, the *Courier* makes some extracts from the work, which we copy.

"The author speaks of the motives which have induced the Pacha to send young Egyptians into a country inhabited only by infidels. He allows that the Europeans are now the only possessors of the sciences which they formerly learnt from the Arabians. He quotes the example of the Kalif Almamoun and other Arabian sovereigns who called to their assistance the literature of Greece, to spread science among Musselmans, and he supports himself by the words of the Prophet, 'Seek for science even in China, though the Chinese' he adds, 'are Fetichists.'

After showing the necessity of the study of the sciences, he enumerates the different studies to which the Egyptian students were to devote themselves. He gives a general sketch of geography according to European geographers. If the Pacha chose France as the place to which to send his pupils, it was because the French are very tolerant on the subject of religion. All forms of worship are there equal protection. He gives a short description of his voyage from Cairo to Marseilles, of the quarantine—the French diligences—and the face of the country, here cities and villages are scattered all along the way, offering to the traveller all the conveniences of life, so that he thinks himself passing through a single city. He gives finally at the city of Paris, gives the geographical description of it, and passes to the inhabitants of Paris.

"Know that the Parisians are distinguished among a great many Christians, for their retreating genius, for the refinement of their understandings, and for a zeal which lights to plunge in the depths of science.

—They are not like the Coptic Christians, who are naturally inclined to ignorance and stupidity. Far from being servile imitators they like, on the contrary, to know the bottom of everything and find proofs of every thing. Among them, the lowest classes know how to read and write, and search into all subjects, every one according to his profession. The common people in this country are not brutes, like those for the most part in Arabian countries. They have works on all the branches of the arts and sciences, of industry, and even the most vulgar trades, so that the artisan must know how to read and write to acquire a knowledge of his trade."

"Though they are attached to their country the French are very fond of travelling, and pass years at a time in going from country to country. They are very fond of strangers, particularly if they are dressed in fine clothes."

"The men at home are the slaves of the women, and are under their orders, whether they are beautiful or not. Europeans in general do not think ill of their wives, though they may be reproached with numerous peccadilloes. It has sometimes happened, however, that their most distinguished men, being convinced of the infidelity of their wives have separated from them entirely, and quitted them for ever, and yet others do not take warning from their example!"

"What characterizes the French is their passion for novelties, and their love of change and variety in every thing particularly in what concerns their manner of dressing. I do not mean that they change their costume entirely, but it is constantly undergoing some modification. Thus for example they never exchange the hat for a turban, but their hats are constantly changing in fashion and colour. They are by nature active and agile,—you may see a man of rank running in the street like a child. They are light, inconstant, and pass easily from joy to sadness, from seriousness to pleasantry, and vice versa, so that a man will occupy himself in one day with a multitude of opposite affairs. They do not however, act in this way in important affairs. In politics, for example, they never change, every one remains faithful to his opinion, and strengthens himself in it, through his whole life." (This last remark would lead one to infer that however deeply versed the Egyptian student may be in scientific lore, he cannot be very learned in the history of the men engaged in political life in France for the last twenty years.)

"After politics our author returns to the private life of the Parisians. He speaks of their houses, their food, their dresses—praises much the grace which the Paris ladies give to their toilette, and gives some details of it which we do not follow."

"One of the most wonderful things he says is, that when a lady is laced, a gentleman can clasp her waist with his two hands."

In general the Cheik Refaa, manifests a very decided taste for European ideas, and his book will do much, we think, to regenerate the Musselmans world.

From *Futalla Sayeghir's Travels among the Arabs.*

THE SIMOON.

We took the road to Heggies, resting every night with one of those tribes which overspread the desert. The fifth day, after passing the night under the tents El Henadi, we left with the sun and went to saddle our dromedaries; but found them, to our great amazement, with their heads plunged deeply into the sand, from whence it was impossible to disengage them. Calling to our aid the Bedouins of the tribe, they informed us that the circumstance presaged the simoon, which would not long defer its devastating course, and that we could not proceed without facing certain death. Providence has endowed the camel with an instinctive presentiment for its preservation. It is sensible two or three hours beforehand of the approach of this terrific scourge of the desert, and turning its face away from the wind, buries itself in the sand; and neither force nor want can move it from its position neither to eat or drink, while the tempest lasts, although it should be for several days.

Learning the danger which threatened us, we shared the general terror, and hastened to adopt all the precautions enjoined on us. Horses must not only be placed under shelter, but have their heads covered, and their ears stopped; they would otherwise be suffocated by the whirlwinds of fire and sand which the wind sweeps furiously before it. Men assemble under their tents, stopping up every crevice with extreme caution; and having provided themselves with water placed within their reach, throw themselves on the ground, covering their heads with a mantle, and stir no more till the desolating hurricane has passed.

That morning all was tumult in the camp; every one endeavouring to provide for the safety of his beasts, and then precipitately retiring under the protection of his tent.—We had scarcely time to secure our beautiful Nedgde mares before the storm began. Furious gusts of wind were succeeded by

clouds of red and burning sands, whirling round with fierce impetuosity and overwhelming or burying under their drifting mountains whatever they encountered. If any part of the body is by accident exposed to its touch, the flesh swells as if a hot iron had been passed over it. The water intended to refresh us with its coolness, was boiling, and the temperature of the tent exceeded that of a Turkish bath. The tempest lasted ten hours in its greatest fury, and then gradually subsided for the following six; another hour, and we must have been suffocated. When at length we ventured to issue from our tents, a dreadful spectacle awaited us: five children, two women, and a man were extended dead on the still burning sand; and several Bedouins had their faces blackened and entirely calcined, as if by the action of an ardent furnace. When any one is struck on the head by the simoon, the blood flows in torrents from his mouth and nostrils, his face swells and turns black, and he soon dies of suffocation. We thanked the Lord that we had not ourselves been surprised by this terrible scourge in the midst of the desert, but had been preserved from so frightful a death.

"A Colonel Millard undertook to arrest President Burnett, which produced a prodigious sensation—the people rose in arms to oppose him, and he gave it up. General Rusk will have the Colonel arrested, and he no doubt will lose his commission." Millard is from New York. Austen is confidently spoken of as President.

HORRIBLE ATROCITY.—We are informed by several gentlemen from Columbia, Chicot country, that on Monday evening, after the election closed, a man by the name of Bunch was taken and hung by the citizens of that place. The cause which led to the infliction of such summary punishment, we are informed, was owing to unlawful conduct of Bunch. He claimed the right to vote, which was refused him by the judges, owing to his being a colored man. Bunch took umbrage at this rejection, and resorted to violent measures. During the affray, Dr Webb, a highly respectable citizen, was stabbed several times, the wounds supposed to be mortal.—This so incensed the citizens, that Bunch was taken up and hung. We forbear to make any comments, as the whole affair will no doubt be fully and fairly investigated.

THE WAR IN TEXAS.—We have been allowed to peruse a letter from a gentleman, who is situated for becoming acquainted with the state of affairs in Texas, and the prospects of the emigrants to that country.—He is of opinion that the Mexicans will make a vigorous effort to recover the country—that they will give up Santa Anna, and will continue the contest as long as they can command men or money. The Texans are divided amongst themselves, and their numbers do not increase according to their expectations. Speculators have produced a strong impression through the press, on the public opinion in favour of the cause of Texas, and many volunteers have enlisted but they soon get sick of the cause, and silently return in disgust to their own homes.

A majority of the real Texans, he states, are known to be lukewarm in the cause. If this view of the state of affairs be correct, and we consider it entitled to a good deal of reliance, the independence of the new state is not so near being established, as some of its friends in Congress imagined, and it will need all the co-operation which Gen. Gaines with his army can give it.

REPTILES IN TEXAS.—It is stated in Edward's History of Texas, that scorpions and centipedes are both numerous and dangerous in that country. There are lizards of every hue, generally harmless, except the smooth backed ones. Spiders also of every diversity abound, from the tarantula, one of the most disgusting and venomous in the country, which will measure, when full grown, five or six inches, to a small slender striped one, of the most insulating appearance, but as the author can testify by dear bought experience, of the most poisonous nature. The flat black headed centipede grows enormously large, is extremely poisonous, and haunts are chiefly to be found under rotten logs and moss grown rocks.

The New England Farmer proposes to substitute cow labour for horse labour on farms, and says the man who shall succeed in this, will deserve the title of benefactor of the poor. In the Duchy of Nassau, the cow teams are driven by women.

Five hundred and forty seven thousand volumes of books were printed in the United States last year, exclusive of repeated editions and pamphlets.

The Buzzard, a British cruiser, captured another slaver in June, making the seventh vessel captured by her since the 17th December, 1834, with a total of two thousand six hundred and seventy three slaves. The King of Naples is at Paris, but for what purpose is not known.

The Duchess de Berri has been in France incognito. She was in Paris when Alibaud made his unsuccessful attempt on the life of Louis Philippe. She travelled as an Englishman.

ANCIENT AND MODERN MINING.—Much curious information was afforded at a late meeting of the shareholders of the West Cork Mining Company, as to the manner in which the Danes obtained their copper at the time they frequented the British islands. This was done by sinking shafts, or pits, of a few feet in depth, and applying the action of fire to the lode of ore in order to its fusion in the earth. In the workings of the company at Horse Island, in the county of Cork, several of these have been explored, and from the richness of the ore, and the extent of the lode, which is about 15 feet wide, it is evident that the knowledge of the Danes in mining operations was upon the most limited scale. The lode discovered in the largest excavation is composed of a slaty substance intermixed with floor spar, and abounds with an infinite number of small veins of the richest ore, so that it is scarcely possible to strike a pick into any part of the lode without finding the precious metal. Some very curious hammers and other instruments have been found, and also several brass pans. There are various traditions in the country as to these shafts, and which together with the circumstances here mentioned, would lead to the conclusion that they are even of an earlier date than the Danish period assigned to them. It is an historical fact, that the Carthaginians worked the mines of Cornwall. The Notium of Proteus, or Mizen Head, is but a few leagues distant from Horse Island; and as the whole district, of which that island forms a part, is one bed of mineral riches, it is not likely to have been overlooked by that enterprising people. Another copper mine is now in work by the Company, distant three miles from Horse Island, where the ore which is raised, is also of an exceeding richness; and which upon assay, has been found to contain 55 percent of the pure copper. The place where this mine is situated is called Ballydenoh, or in Irish the Land of Gold.

Don Carlos has just issued a decree by which the property of Spanish emigrants, without distinction of political opinions, will be confiscated unless they return to Spain within a definite period.

The Province of Portugal, where the military operations of the revolutionists in Spain, and it was necessary for the military to prepare for an insurrection, which it was feared was about to break out. Spain is bleeding at every pore. Politically, morally physically, she is dead.

THE CHURCH.—The Clergy of the Established Church were lately assembled for several days in Fredericton. The proceedings of this meeting have not yet been made public, but we are informed that they will be soon. Among other important matters, to which the attention of the clergy was directed on this occasion, a principal subject of deliberation was the formation of a Society upon a large scale among the members of the Church, both lay and clerical, for the furtherance of several pious and useful objects, to which every sincere churchman must necessarily wish success. The plan of such a society was unanimously agreed upon, and waits only the formal sanction of the Bishop of the Diocese; upon the receipt of which a vigorous attempt will be made to carry it into effect in every part of the Province.

REAL ESTATE is rising rapidly in St. John, N. B.—The *Courier* states that Lots that a few years since might have been purchased for £300, have recently brought £1800.—The Carleton Place, property that has hitherto yielded little or nothing to the corporation, are expected to let this month for £500.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—R. Carter, Esq. has been visiting Pictou, P. E. Island, and Miramichi. It would appear by the Papers that there is some prospect that Branches of the Bank of North America, will be established at those places.

THE WEST INDIES.—From Barbadoes papers we learn that Sir Lionel Smith was on the eve of his departure to assume the government of Jamaica. Sir Lionel had been waited on by the members of the House of Assembly of Barbadoes in a body, and presented with a very flattering and gratifying address. The Gannet had proceeded to Dominica, to learn whether Sir E. McGregor would accept the Governorship of the Windward Islands, as it was doubted; should he not accept the appointment, the Gannet was to proceed to Tobago, for Lieut-General Darling.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1836.

THE ELECTIONS for this District terminated in this Town, on Thursday last, when

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the following gentlemen were returned; P. Brown, Esq.; R. Pack, Esq.; J. Power, Esq. and A. Godfrey, Esq.

(From the Public Ledger, Nov. 4)

The following is the charge delivered to the Grand Jury by the hon. Chief Justice BOURN, on the opening of the Central Circuit Court, on Tuesday last:—

“Mr. Foreman, and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury

“It affords me much satisfaction to acquaint you that the Sheriff's calendar presents no more than four cases for your consideration, and that these are of so simple a character that any remark from me to a Grand Jury of your experience would be superfluous. I shall, therefore, avail myself of this opportunity to offer a few observations upon the office and general duties of a Grand Juror, which, notwithstanding your frequent attendance in that capacity, it may not be amiss occasionally to put you in mind of.

“The office of Grand Juror is as ancient as the Common Law, and is admirably calculated, when judiciously and honestly exercised, to promote a wholesome watchfulness over the peace and welfare of the people—to bring the guilty to the bar of public justice for trial and to screen the innocent from unfounded or frivolous accusations.

“Although most accusations are brought under the cognizance of Grand Inquests by the public prosecutor, acting upon information derived from the depositions of parties injured by an infraction of the Criminal Law, or by complaints made directly to themselves, yet their inquiries are by no means bounded by the depositions of persons injured to complain, but they may and ought to make a presentment of such offences coming to their knowledge in any other way; and it will be obvious, upon a very slight consideration of the subject, that this latter duty is by no means the least important to the well-being of society, of those which the oath of a Grand Juror casts upon him.

“If any member of a Grand Jury entertains a reasonable suspicion that an offence has been committed, it is his duty to communicate such suspicion to his fellows, in order that such persons as may be supposed capable of giving testimony in support of the charge may be summoned before them to give evidence touching the matter. If such testimony should be produced as, in the ordinary case of a Bill preferred by the Crown Officer, would lead the Grand Jury to find it a true bill, they should make a presentment thereof, upon which an indictment will be framed.

“A direct but vigilant exercise of this power on the part of the Grand Jurors must at all times act as a powerful check upon the turbulent and vicious, since however they may hope by means of intimidation, to stifle the complaints of individuals, they will yet incur the further danger of having their crimes brought to light by the vigilance of a body, to no one of whom they can trace the accusation, the whole being sworn to keep secret what their fellows may communicate. It is true this power, on a first view of the question, may appear to be rather too inquisitorial, and as subjecting a party to be accused without knowing the name of his accuser, and therefore the law has wisely imposed a very solemn obligation upon each Juror to present no man from envy, hatred, or malice, as well as to have no one represented from fear, favor, or affection, or hope of reward.

“As a Grand Jury is not a Jury of

trial, but merely of accusation, they should only examine witnesses against the accused, and if the testimony be sufficient, in the absence of any exculpatory evidence, to make out a prima facie case, it should be presented to the Court for further investigation, but this should never be done upon mere surmise, or loose evidence, insufficient to produce in a discreet and honest mind a well-grounded belief of guilt, should no counter evidence be produced at the trial before the Petty Jury, because it would be obviously useless, as well as unjust and oppressive, to charge a person with a crime, and put him upon a public trial, while the evidence elicited before the Grand Jury remained insufficient to warrant a conviction, and therefore great caution is necessary in making such presentments, since a knowledge that the party would be ultimately acquitted, should the charge not be substantiated, might beget a carelessness, on behalf of a body irresponsible to the party accused, in the investigation of the circumstances tending to establish his guilt.

“The character of the evidence to be adduced before a Grand Jury must be the same as that which is admissible upon a trial: and consequently, depositions taken in the absence of the party, or when the deponent might be personally produced, cannot legally be received by the Grand Inquest.

“Should any doubt arise in the minds of the Jurors as to the legality of any evidence tendered, or upon any other point of law arising during the investigation, the Court will be ready to afford them proper instruction in that behalf.

“There is one further subject which I think it proper to allude to upon the present occasion, it being one of deep interest at this time to every member of the community; I mean the approaching Election of Members to represent their fellow-subjects in the Colonial Legislature.

“On such occasions the anxiety of rival candidates for popular favour, and the zeal of their respective adherents, sometimes induce such warm, and even violent struggles, as not unfrequently lead to consequences which both sides will regret so soon as the contest is over, and the ordinary feelings of good neighbourhood shall have resumed their accustomed course; and, consequently, it becomes the duty of every man, at such periods, and more especially of those who are entrusted with the conservation of the public peace, to be upon the alert and to use every means at their disposal to quell and repress every movement that may tend to any breach of the peace, and to prevent, at the onset, by their activity and vigilance, the commission of those lawless acts of violence, which it might otherwise become their more painful duty to punish afterwards. It should, also, be borne in mind, that all violence and intimidation seriously affects the purity of elections: and so mindful were our ancestors of the importance to be attached to a free and uncontrolled exercise of their elective franchise, unawed by force and unconstrained by fear, that soldiers are always removed from the immediate vicinity of the place where such elections are held; but this very salutary and wholesome usage must be of little avail if one portion of the people shall be allowed to marshal themselves in hostile array against the other, and shall be permitted to menace all those who may differ from them in opinion: it being of little importance whether the free choice of the elector be abridged by the intimidation of a soldier, or that of his next neighbour, the result is the same—the purity of election is destroyed, the interests of the country are sacrificed, and the end of the institution of an elective branch of the Legislature is not answered.

“I make these observations, because it is always more agreeable to prevent, by mild persuasion and timely warning, the commission of an offence, than to punish it after the mischief has arisen; and I do earnestly hope, that you, and all other persons engaged in the preservation of public order, will use the most prompt and vigorous exertions, should unfortunately the necessity arise, for repressing at the outset every tendency to violence or outrage of any kind; although I sincerely trust that the good sense and discretion of the people themselves will lead them to restrain their laudable exertions for their respective friends within those limits

which the freedom and purity of election has prescribed.”

Married

At Carbonear, on Thursday last, by the Rev. G. Ellidge, ROBERT BROWN, Esq. J.P., of Brigus, to FANNY, second daughter of Mr. JAMES LEGG, of the former place.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Harbour Grace.

ENTERED.

Oct. 20—St. Patrick, Brine, Liverpool, 30 tons coal, 50 tons salt, 3 crates earthenware, 2 bales leather, 2 casks hats, 12 boxes candles, 4 bales woollens, 10 trunks cottons, 2 trunks merchandise.
Nov. 2—Schr. Lady Louisa, Hersely, Hamburg, 100 bbls. pork, 10 do. best, 120 firkins butter, 130 bbls. flour, 20 bbls. oatmeal, 1 cask leatherware, 800 bags bread 78 coils cordage, 6 cwt. oakum, 2 cases hats, &c., &c.

Custom House, Port of St. John's.

ENTERED.

October 27—Brigantine Charlotte, Furneaux Greenock, coal, &c.
Schooner Clydesdale, Edie, Oporto, salt.
Schooner Thomas Jeffrey, Axtell, Cape Breton, coal.
Schr. Ranger, Dollard, Figuera, salt and grapes.
Brig Carteretta, Warren, Hamburg, pork, flour, bread, butter.
Brigantine Sibella, Musgrove, Cape Breton, coal, singles.
28—Am. Schr. Attention, Johnston, Boston, beef, tobacco.
Brig Mary, M'Lauren, Liverpool, salt, gunpowder.
Brig Picton, Grandy, Cape Breton, coal.
29—Schr. Hibernia, Pitts, Halifax, rum, sugar, shingles, apples.
Brig Samuel, Shaplev, Oporto, salt.
31—Brigantine Caledonia, Greig, Oporto, sundries.
Brig Adonai, Harris, Copenhagen, flour, pork, butter, bread.
Brig William and Mary, Harris, Barbadoes, sundries.
Brig George Robinson, Hallett, Poole, flour, pork, butter, bread.
Nov. 1—Brig Edgecombe, Dugdale, Liverpool, wheat, coal.
Am. Brig Angola, Tufts, Boston, segars beef tar, tobacco, &c.

LOADING.

Oct. 28.—Radient, Gosbie, Novascotia.
Rob Roy, Tynes, Demerara.
Maria, Palfrey, Teignmouth.
Friendship, Mudge, Teignmouth.
31—Reliance, Ryan, Novascotia.
Porcia, Hatchard, Brazil.
Nov. 1—Ranger, Dollard, Portugal.
Duan, Curtis, Brazil.
Meriam, Mudge, Teignmouth.
Concord, Smearton, Bristol.
Nov. 2—Rover, Walling, Teignmouth.
Jane, Lavier, Teignmouth.
William & Mary, Harris, Barbadoes.
Two Brothers, Field, Falmouth.
Lovely Sally, Walter, Barnstaple.
Liberty, Coysh, Portugal.
Persa, Pengilla, Novascotia.
Hibernia, Pitts, Novascotia.

CLEARED

Oct. 27—Brig Hebe, Scager, Naples, fish.
Brig Angler, Thornton, Greenock, oil.
28—Brig Christiansa, Lawson, Oporto, fish.
Schooner Enterprise, M'Chessoney, Novascotia, sundries.
Brig Rover, Lugham, Demerara, fish.
29—Schooner Queen, Kendale, Malta, fish.
Brig Elizabeth, Campbell, Oporto, fish.
31—Schooner Hugh Donoon, Brookman, Cape Breton, sundries.
Brigantine Sir Stephen Chapman, Hurst, Jamaica, fish.
Schooner Resolution, Swab, Bermuda, pork, flour, bread, &c.
Brig Elizabeth, Campbell, Waterford, fish ox hides.
Brigantine Belle, Bell, Barbadoes, fish.
American Schooner Annawan, Paine, Havana, fish.
Nov. 1.—Am. Brig Baron, Gilly, New York seal skins, sundries.
3.—Spanish brig Eolo, Urrutia, Santander, fish.
Spanish brig Bilbao, de Belpardo, Santander, fish.
Spanish brig Joven, Inrigne, Guayrrola, fish.
schr. Radient, Gosbie, Novascotia, fish.
brig Hebe, Penny, Cape Breton, ballast.

THE Committee for conducting the Election of THOMAS RIDLEY, Esq. for the Representation of CONCEPTION BAY, having recommended his retiring from the contest, in consequence of the serious injuries inflicted on the first Tally of his VOTERS, on their return from the Poll Room; and the subsequent threats and intimidations, held out to others, which effectually prevented their coming forward to vote; and in the absence of any efficient protection; a letter was transmitted to the Returning Officer at one o'clock p. m. announcing his having withdrawn.

Harbour Grace, Nov. 9, 1836.

FREE SIMPLE PROPERTY

TO BE SOLD

BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THE RESIDENCE
OF THE SUBSCRIBER,
ON THURSDAY,
THE 10th NOVEMBER NEXT,

At 11 o'clock in the Forenoon.

ALL That and those desirable Freehold Premises and PROPERTY Situate in ADAM'S COVE, consisting of an excellent Dwelling, 40 feet long, containing 3 good Fireplaces.—An excellent frost-proof Cellar. A STORE 40 feet long, part of which is fitted into a commodious Shop. Quarter of a large STAGG at the Head of which is about 2 fathoms water.—An extensive FLAKE, a good Kitchen Garden, and Potatoe Fields, the whole admeasuring EAST and WEST 65 feet and North and South 600 feet, and substantially fenced.—These Premises are now in the occupancy of Mr John RORKE for the unexpired term of 3 years, at the Annual Rent of £10.

THE above Premises may be examined, and all particulars known on application to Mr RORKE, at Adam's Cove, or,

JOHN EALES.

J. B. PETERS.

Auctioneer.

Carbonear,

October 26, 1836.

On Sale

THOMAS RIDLEY & Co
ARE LANDING

Ex Brig Maria, from Liverpool,
AND WILL SELL AT A LOW PRICE FOR CASH OR
PRODUCE.

THEIR FALL SUPPLY OF
MANUFACTURED GOODS
(Extensive and well assorted to suit the
Season.)

With a large stock of IRON MONGARY
Bar and Bolt Iron, Steel
Cabin Stoves, Sheet Copper
Sheet Lead, Nails, Grind Stones
Lined Oil, Pitch and Tar
50 Barrels Prime Pork
Loaf Sugar, Bottled London Porter
Mould and Dip Candles, Pepper
0 Tons best Household Coals, &c. &c.
ALSO ON SALE,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
ENGLAND.

Harbour Grace,

G. W. GILL

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per Lark from Liverpool,
PART OF HIS FALL SUPPLY OF
MANCHESTER
GOODS,

Which having been selected by himself, he recommends as being of the best quality.
Carbonear.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

SEVENTEEN YEARS UNEXPIRED
LEASEHOLD.

Of those desirable MERCANTILE PREMISES, situate at CARBONEAR, and lately in the occupation of MR. WILLIAM BENNETT, consisting of a DWELLING HOUSE, SHOP, COUNTING HOUSE, Four STORES, a commodious WHARF, and Two OIL VATS sufficient to contain about 8000 Seals.

For particulars, apply to
BULLEY, JOB & Co.
John's, June 28, 1836.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE CREDITORS of the Estate of ROBERT AYLES, Merchant, Carbonear. Insolvent, are informed that in pursuance of an Order of the Northern Circuit Court, a Dividend of NINE PENCE in the Pound will be paid to such Creditors who have proved their Claims on the said Insolvent Estate, upon application to
J. FITZGERALD, Trustee
JAMES HIPPLEY, Trustee

Harbour Grace,
July 13, 1836.

THE WORLD AS IT IS.

BY BULWER

(Concluded from our last.)

Nugent's eyes fell on the enclosed paper: it was the handwriting of Mr Gregory Gilpin, the most grateful of distressed literary men.

"You seem melancholy to-day, my dear Nugent," said Colonel Nelmore, as he met his young friend walking with downcast eyes in the old mall in St. James's Park.

"I am unhappy, I am discontented: the gloss is faded from life," answered Nugent, sighing.

"I love meeting with a pensive man," said the colonel: "let me join you, and let us dine together, *à la carte* at my bachelors table. You refused me some time ago: may I be more fortunate now?"

"I shall be but poor company," rejoined Nugent; "but I am very much obliged to you, and I accept your invitation with pleasure."

Colonel Nelmore who had a mare was told some fifty years. He had known misfortune in his day, and he had seen a great deal of the harsh realities of life. But he had not suffered nor lived in vain. He was no theorist, and did not affect the philosopher; but he was contented with a small fortune, popular with retired habits, observant with a love for study, and, above all, he did a great deal of general good, exactly because he embraced no particular system.

"Yes," said Nugent, as they sat together after dinner, and the younger man had unbosomed to the elder, who had been his father's most intimate friend, all that seemed to him the most unexampled of misfortunes—after he had repeated the perfidies of Balfour, the faithlessness of Charlotte, and the rascalities of Gilpin—"yes," said he, "I now see my error; I no longer place reliance in the love, friendship, sincerity, or virtue of the world; I will no longer trust myself open hearted in this vast community of knaves; I will not fly mankind, but I will despise them."

The Colonel smiled. "You shall put on your hat, my young friend, and pay a little visit with me:—nay, no excuse; it is only an old lady, who has given me permission to drink tea with her." Nugent demurred, but consented. The two gentlemen walked to a small house in the Regent's Park. They were admitted to a drawing-room, where they found a blind old lady, of a cheerful countenance, and prepossessing manners.

"And how does your son do?" asked the colonel, after the first salutations were over; "have you seen him lately?"

"Seen him lately! why, you know he rarely lets a day pass without calling on, or writing to me. Since the affliction which visited me with blindness, though he has nothing to hope from me, and though from my jointure I must necessarily be a burden to one of his limited income, and mixing so much with the world as he does; yet had I been the richest mother in England, and every thing at my disposal, he could not have been more attentive, more kind to me. He will cheerfully give up the gayest party to come and read to me, if I am the least unwell, or the least out of spirits; and he sold his horse to pay Miss Blandy, since I could not afford from my own income to pay the salary so accomplished a musician asked to become my companion. Music, you know, is my chief luxury. Oh, he is a paragon of sons—the world thinks him dissipated and heartless; but if they could see how tender he is to me!" exclaimed the mother clasping her hands, as the tears gushed from her eyes. Nugent was charmed—the colonel encouraged the lady to proceed; and Nugent thought he had never passed a more agreeable hour than listening to her maternal praises of her affectionate son.

"Ah, colonel!" said he as they left the house, "how much wiser have you been than myself; you have selected your friends with discretion. What would I give to possess such a friend as that good son must be! but you never told me the lady's name."

"Patience," said the colonel, taking snuff "I have another visit to pay."

Nelmore turned down a little alley, and knocked at a small cottage. A woman with a child at her breast opened the door; and Nugent stood in one of those scenes of cheerful poverty which it so satisfies the complacency of the rich to behold.

"Aha!" said Nelmore, looking round, "you seem comfortable enough now; your benefactor has not done his work by halves."

"Blessings on his heart, no! Oh, sir, when I think how distressed he is himself, how often he has been put to it for money, how calamitated he is by the world, I cannot express how grateful I am—how grateful I ought to be. He has robbed himself to feed us, and merely because he knew my husband in youth."

The colonel permitted the woman to run on. Nugent wiped his eyes, and left his purse behind him. "Who is this admirable, this self-denying man?" cried he, when they were once more in the street. "He is a distress himself—would I could relieve

him! Ah, you already reconcile me to the world. I acknowledge your motive, in sending me hither; there are good men as well as bad. All are not Balfours and Gilpins! But the name—the name of these poor people's benefactor?"

"Stay," said the colonel, as they now entered Oxford-street; "this is lucky indeed—I see a good lady whom I wish to accost."

"Well, Mrs Johnson," addressing a stout comely, middle-aged woman of respectable appearance, who, with a basket on her arm, was coming out of an oil-shop; so you have been labouring in your vocation, I see—making household purchases. And how is your young lady?"

"Very well, sir, I am happy to say," replied the old woman, curtseying. "And you are well, too I hope sir?"

"Yes," considering the dissipation of the long season, pretty well, thank you. But I suppose your young mistress is as gay and heartless as ever—a mere fashionable wife, —eh?"

"Sir!" said the woman bridling up, "there is not a better lady in the world, than my young lady: I have known her since she was that high!"

"What, she's good-tempered, I suppose?" said the colonel, sneering.

"Good-tempered—I believe it is impossible for her to say a harsh word to any one. There never was so mild, so even like a temper."

"What, and not heartless, eh! this is too good!"

"Heartless!" she nursed me herself when I broke my leg coming up stairs; and every night before she went to any party, she would come to my room with her sweet smile, and see if he wanted anything."

"And you fancy, Mrs Johnson, that she'll make a good wife: why, she was not much in love when she married."

"I don't know as to that, sir, whether she was or not; but I'm sure she is always studying my lord's wishes, and I heard him myself say this very morning to his brother Arthur, if you knew what a treasure I possess!"

"You are very right," said the colonel, resuming his natural manner—"and I only spoke for the pleasure of seeing how well and how justly you could defend your young mistress; she is truly an excellent lady—good evening to you."

"I have seen that woman before," said Nugent, "but I can't think where; she has the appearance of being a housekeeper in some family."

"She is so," said the colonel, "and her excellence in the great world," continued Nugent, sighing; "it was evident to see the honest servant was sincere in her praise—Happy husband, whoever he may be!"

They were now at the colonel's house—"Just let me read this passage," said Nelmore, opening the pages of a French philosopher, "and as I do not pronounce French like a native, I will translate 'as I proceed.'"

"In order to love mankind—expect but little from them; in order to view their faults without bitterness, we must accustom ourselves to forgive them, and to perceive that indulgence is a justice which trail humanity has a right to demand from wisdom. Now, nothing tends to dispose us to indulgence, to close our hearts against hatred, to open them to the principles of a humane and soft morality, than a profound knowledge of the human heart. Accordingly, the wisest men have always been the most indulgent."

And now prepare to be surprised. That good son whom you admired so much—whom you wished you could obtain as a friend—is Captain Balfour. That generous, self-denying man, whom you desired yourself so nobly to relieve, is Mr Gilpin; that young lady, who, in the flush of health, beauty, dissipation, and conquest, could attend the sick chamber of her servant, and whom her servant discovers to be a treasure is Charlotte Lennox."

"Good heavens!" cried Nugent, "what then am I to believe? has some juggling been practised on my understanding, and are Balfour, Gilpin, and Miss Lennox, after all, patterns of perfection?"

"No, indeed, very far from it—Balfour is a dissipated, reckless man—of loose morality, and a low standard of honour; he saw you were destined to purchase experience—he saw you were destined to be plundered by some one—he thought he might as well be a candidate for the profit. He laughed afterward at your expense, not because he despised you—on the contrary, I believe he liked you very much in his way—but because in the world he lives in, every man enjoys a laugh at his acquaintance. Charlotte Lennox saw in you a desirable match; nay, I believe she had a positive regard for you; but she had been taught all her life, to think equipage, wealth, and station better than love. She could not resist the temptation of being Marchionness of Austerly—not one girl in twenty could; yet she is not on that account the less good tempered, good natured, nor the less likely to be a good mistress and a tolerable wife. Gilpin is the worst instance of the three. Gilpin is an evident scoundrel; but he is in evident distress. He was, in all probability, very sor-

ry to attack you, who had benefited him so largely; but, perhaps, as he is a dull dog, the only thing the magazines would buy of him was abuse. You must not think he maligned you out of malice, out of ingratitude, out of wantonness; he maligned you for ten guineas. Yet Gilpin is a man who having swindled his father out of ten guineas, would in the joy of the moment give five to a beggar. In the present case he was actuated by a better feeling—he was serving the friend of his childhood—few men forget those youthful ties, however they break through others. Your mistake was not the single mistake of supposing the worst people the best; it was the double mistake of supposing commonplace people—now the best—now the worst; in making what might have been a pleasant acquaintance an intimate friend: in believing a man in distress must necessarily be a man of merit—in thinking a goodtempered, pretty girl was an exalted specimen of human nature. You were then about to fall into the opposite extreme—and to be as indiscriminating in suspicion as you were in credulity. Would that I could flatter myself that I had saved you from that the more dangerous error of the two!"

"You have, my dear Nelmore; and now lend me your Philosopher!"

"With pleasure; but one short maxim is as good as all Philosophers can teach you, for Philosophers can only enlarge on it—it is simple—it is this—TAKE THE WORLD AS IT IS!"

DESPOTISM IN EGYPT.—The following is an extract of a letter written to a friend in London by an English gentleman of undoubted respectability and unbiassed veracity, who has been residing at Thebes and other parts of Egypt for some time. It was written from Cairo:—"The Pasha is trying to introduce an important reform in the state. No less than by a Government order to reduce the value of the Spanish dollar from 20½ piastres to 15, and the penalty incurred by any one receiving or passing it for more or less, is having his nose cut off, and being made to eat it. Many noseless individuals are seen about the streets; and one poor man, after his nose was chopped off and he had eaten it, had both his hands cut off, and the stumps put into boiling oil; his hands were then suspended from his neck, and he was promenaded about the town by some of the police. This occurred about three years ago. All the Pasha's improvements have been military; and the people are in the most abject and impoverished state; they are hunted about the country like a flock of sheep by the Pasha's soldiers."

A blacksmith brought up his son to his own trade, to whom he was very severe.—The urchin was a most audacious dog. One day the old gentleman was attempting to harden a cold chisel which he had made of foreign steel, but he could not succeed.—"Horsewhip it, father," exclaimed the young one; "if that will not harden it, I don't know what will."

CAUTION TO TOBACCO SMOKERS.—We find the following remarks in the chapter on Medical Poisons, in *Ryan's Medical Jurisprudence*, a valuable publication of its class:—"Though this plant is almost universally employed as a luxury, either by smoking or snuff taking, it is a very potent poison when too freely employed. Young smokers are affected with nausea, giddiness, sudden fainting, or disorder of the intellectual faculties, with quivering pulse. These effects are generally transient; but examples are recorded in which these symptoms were followed by stupor, somnolency, and death. The usual symptoms may continue for 24 hours, and then gradually disappear. Death has been produced by a clyster composed of two ounces of tobacco leaves infused in eight ounces of water. The bad effects may be induced by the application of a leaf to an abraded surface. I have observed this fact in a case of ulcer of the leg, and in cases of excoriated nipples, to which an ointment of the leaves was applied. It appears, however, adds Dr. Ryan, from reports made by several physicians in France, that the men employed in the manufacturing of snuff are in good health and unaffected in their occupation."

Reddish, the actor, the second husband of Mrs Canning, died insane. Strange to say, his aberration of mind was brought on by the simple incident of having his wig knocked off during the fencing scene in *Hamlet*, the ridicule attached to which totally upset his whole nervous system, and irrevocably.

A PRETTY BOY.—One of the march of intellect boys, who are now so rife at early age in our public schools, was showing off, as usual, by asking instead of answering questions. The lesson was geography; and he nonplussed his tutor by inquiring in the most simpering manner of modesty, "Pray, sir, are there not some savage nations who wear ear-rings in their noses?"

If you wish to see poverty, go where wealth is produced. If you wish to see wealth, go where poverty is produced.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKET
St John's and Harbor Grace Packet

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

FARES.

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

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

ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE
PERCHARD & ROAG,
Agents, ST. JOHN'S.
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835.

NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and

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.

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from Carbonear on the morning 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 9 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the ove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.

TERMS.

Ladies & Gentlemen 7s. 6d.
Other Persons, from 5s. to 3 6d.
Single Letters 6d.
Double do. 1 0
And Packages in proportion.

N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold and PACKAGES given him.
Carbonear, June, 1835.

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 cabin 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 Mornings 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 7s. 6d.
Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single 6d.
Double, Do. 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., &c. received at his House in Carbonear, and in St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kielty's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Cruet's.
Carbonear, June 4, 1835.

TORBE LET

On a Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

A PIECE of GROUND, situated on the North side of the Street, bounded on the EAST by the House of the late Captain STARR, and on the east by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYLOR,
Widow

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1835.

BLANKS of various kinds for Sale at this Office.
Harbour Grac.