

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

VOL. I. NEW SERIES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1834.

NO. 13.

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

**On Sale.**

*At the Office of this Paper,*  
A quantity of Pinnock's Catechisms, viz.:  
History of Greece, History of Rome  
History of England, Chemistry  
Astronomy, Latin Grammar  
Navigation  
Modern History and Ancient History.

*Also,*  
The Charter House Latin Grammar  
School Prize Books (handsomely bound)  
Sturm's Reflections on the Works of God  
2 vols. (plates)

Sequel to Murray's English Reader  
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And sundry other School Books.  
Sealing Wax India Rubber

WRITING PARCHMENT of a very superior quality, and large size

**Notices.**

**CARBONEAR ACADEMY,**  
*For the Education of Young Gentlemen.*

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

**Terms**

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

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

☞ No Entrance Fee.

Carbonear, Jan. 14.

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

Carbonear, Jan. 14, 1834.

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

**On Sale.**

A FEW

**HORSE COLLARS**

**FOR SALE,**

**At FIVE Shillings each,**

*By the Subscribers,*

T. CHANCEY & Co.

Carbonear, Jan. 22, 1834.

**F**OR SALE at the Office of this Journal the CUSTOM-HOUSE PAPERS necessary for the ENTRY and CLEARANCE of Vessels under the New Regulations.

Carbonear, Jan. 1.

**JUST RECEIVED**

AND

**FOR SALE,**

*At the Office of this Paper.*

A VARIETY OF

**SCHOOL BOOKS,** viz.:

Murray's Grammar  
Gay's Orthographical Exercises  
Geography  
Entick's Dictionary  
Carpenter's Spelling  
Ruled Copy Books, &c. &c.

Carbonear, Dec. 25.

**Notices.**

THE Creditors upon the Insolvent Estate of CHARLES COZENS, who have proved their DEBTS, may receive a DIVIDEND of ONE SHILLING in the Pound, on application to the Trustees.

*By Order of the Court,*

W. J. HERVEY, } Trustees to the  
C. F. BENNETT, } Insolvent Estate  
R. R. WAKEHAM, } of C. Cozens.

St. John's, Feb. 4.

THE NORA CREINA having ceased running for the season, DOYLE begs to inform the Public, that he employs a POSTMAN WEEKLY, to convey letters, &c. round the Bay, (weather permitting.)

Carbonear, Feb. 5, 1834.

**THE BENEFIT OF LIFE ASSURANCE.**

*To the Editor of the Dublin Penny Journal.*

SIR.—My mind having been, of late, strongly directed towards the subject of Life Assurance, I take the liberty of addressing myself to you, in the hope that through your Penny Journal I might draw the attention of a certain class to the advantages to be derived from the system. I assure you, my good Sir, that I have no personal interest in the matter—the sudden death of a friend in the prime of life, who has left behind him an amiable family, has led me to insure my own life, and to urge others now to do the same. My friend's income, though respectable, died with himself: but having prudently allocated a portion of it every year towards the payment of a life assurance, his family are thus rescued from a double calamity, which his loss otherwise would have been to them.

I cannot expect that the working classes either could or would avail themselves of the advantages of life assurance. The Savings' Banks are the proper places for their little accumulations, because when any reverse of circumstances occurs, they can have recourse to this fund to help them in their distress. But those who move in a somewhat better circle, whose incomes, whether derived from salary or business, enable them to maintain their families respectably, would do well to consider the propriety of setting aside an annual sum as a sinking fund for the future wants of their families. How painful it is to see a worthy lady, suddenly deprived of her guide and protector, struggling with a numerous family, who up to the period of the father's death were maintained in comfort. And even supposing that the insurer of his life lives to a good old age, why, he has a little fortune in store for perhaps an unmarried daughter, or favourite grandchild, who might be enabled to rise above the frowns of fortune, in consequence of the prudence and foresight of the "dear old man." But lest you should think that I myself am a doating old fellow, I will close this note, by recommending to the attentive perusal of your readers the following remarks, extracted with little alteration from the British Almanack.

"Life Assurance Companies may be placed amongst the most useful institutions of modern time, and their increase shews that their value is becoming duly appreciated.—"



Still the nature of them is very imperfectly understood by the generality of that class, whose peculiar interest it is to have a correct knowledge on the subject. It is of consequence to those of moderate income, that every facility should be afforded them for acquiring information, by which they may readily ascertain how the advantages which this system offers may be obtained in the best and cheapest manner.

“Previously to these institutions being so general, the man who could save a very small portion of a very limited income, despaired of ever accumulating sufficient for any pitance for his children, and he became reckless of attaining so apparently hopeless an object; the trouble and difficulty of investing very small sums yearly, and of obtaining accumulated interest, were almost sufficient preventives to defer even a man anxiously desirous for the future welfare of his family, from the endeavour of acquiring, by small savings, any thing which he could reasonably hope would, though fostered through length of years, swell into a patrimony for his children. But not more than probability, the certainty is

“The system of life assurance invites all to obedience to the moral obligation of exercising foresight and prudence; since through its means these virtues may be successfully practised, and their ultimate reward secured,—if a man's income be sufficient to allow of his setting apart somewhat considerable for an accumulating fund, it is still no slight advantage, if we consider the constitution of human nature, that he can put it out of his power to encroach on the accumulations. By laying out an annual sum in assuring his life, he cannot, without difficulty and considerable loss, apply to his present uses his past savings, while there is little fear that he will be so improvident as to forfeit his testamentary claim to them by neglecting to make his periodical payments.

“It may not, perhaps, be useless, briefly to exhibit the comparative effects of putting by annual savings, and allowing them to accumulate, or of expending them in a life assurance.

“A man with a moderate income may feel, that, in a few years, he shall have sufficient to leave a competence for his family;—but he feels likewise, that at any moment of time he may be snatched from them, ere the proposed sum is amassed;—he therefore has recourse to an assurance on his life, “and renders that certain, which nature has made uncertain.” If at the age of twenty-five, he could save from his income £24 per annum, it would be twenty-six years before his saving, laid out at 3½ per cent. interest, would amount to £1000. But if he employed this annual saving in assuring his life, at any one of those offices which demand the highest premiums, the hoard is already his to leave in reversion, and the twenty-six years of the best period of his life are not on this account wasted in anxiety and care. The anticipation of future evil no longer robs him of present enjoyment; by an annual fixed payment, he is secure of leaving a fixed sum at his death; and he does not feel it his harassing and comfort-destroying duty to save to the utmost from his present income. All that is required of him is care-

fully and punctually to supply the annual tribute which secures to him so invaluable a blessing. Should he live beyond the period at which his savings would have accumulated to the sum assured, he will not be disposed to repine at a bargain the improvidence of which is caused by his continuation of life, and if he take into the account the exemption from corroding solicitude through so many years, he will think it is cheaply purchased.

“In all tables which have been constructed to exhibit the probabilities of human life, the calculations have been made on a certain number of beings taken indiscriminately from all classes of the community. It is evident that, in such tables, the average duration of life must be shortened, by including the working poor;—some prematurely worn out by labour, others wasting life in unhealthy occupations, many dying from neglected disease and scanty nourishment.—These, of necessity, form no part of those whose deaths affect the Assurance Offices.—Those who assure their lives, are generally the healthiest of the most healthy class, the greatest proportion of whom are under the most favourable circumstances for longevity. If any labour under disease, they are rejected, or must seek by a much higher payment to obtain equal advantages. Those who have not had the small pox, nor have been vaccinated, and those who have had the gout, are alike obliged to purchase, by an enhanced premium, immunity from this negative and this positive evil.

“It is found from observation extended through many years, that the decrement of life, varies very little, for however uncertain the duration of individual life may be, this uncertainty does not extend to an aggregate multitude of individuals. The uniformity in the number of deaths in a community is remarkable; the excess or diminution, in any one year, rarely exceeds above or below the average number a small fractional part of the whole—not more than one thirteenth or one fifteenth part. If from this community are excluded the aged, the infants, and that portion of a population which is most exposed to the casual effects of disease and want, the variations from the mean number of deaths will be still less; and it is always found that the variation is on the side of longevity, it being a fact, that for the last fifty years, the rate of mortality has been very gradually, but progressively lessening.”

Insurance from fire, we may remark, is now so general, that when the calamity happens, and the sufferers are found to be uninsured, (unless really indigent), they become rather objects of blame than of pity.—Perhaps the time is not far distant when the usual inquiry—“Are they Insured?” will as naturally occur when a family sustains the loss of its chief support, a calamity more frequent and irretrievable.—*Dublin Penny Magazine.*

#### THE IRISH UNION.

To recite the various acts of simple metallic corruption which were practised without any reserve, during the summer of 1799 are too numerous for this volume. It will be sufficient to describe the proceedings with-

out particularizing the individuals. Many of the Peers, and several of the Commoners had the patronage of boroughs, the controul of which was essential to the success of the Minister's project. These patrons Lord Castlereagh assailed by every means which his power and situation afforded. Lord Cornwallis was the remote, Lord Castlereagh the intermediate, and Mr Secretary Cooke the immediate agents on many of these bargains, Lord Shannon, the Marquis of Ely, and several other Peers commanding votes, after much coquetry, had been secured during the first session; but the defeat of government rendered their future support uncertain. The Parliamentary patrons had breathing time after the preceding session, and began to tremble for their patronage and importance; and some desperate step became necessary to government to insure a continuance of these personages. This object gave rise to a measure which the British nation will scarcely believe possible; its enormity is without paralel.

Lord Castlereagh's first object was to introduce into the house, by means of the place bill, a sufficient number of dependents to balance all opposition. He then boldly announced his intention to turn the scale, by bribes, to all who would accept them, under the name of compensation for the loss of patronage and interest. He publicly declared, first, that every nobleman who returned members to Parliament should be paid, in cash, £15,000 for every member so returned; secondly, that every member who had purchased a seat in Parliament should have his purchase money repaid to him by the treasury of Ireland; thirdly, that all members of Parliament, or others, who were losers by a Union, should be fully recompensed for their losses, and that £1,500,000 should be devoted to this service—in other terms, all who supported his measure were, under some pretence or other, to share in this bank of corruption.

A declaration so flagitious and treasonable was never publicly made in any country; but it had a powerful effect in his favour; and, before the meeting of Parliament, he had secured a small majority (as heretofore mentioned) of eight above a moiety of members, and he courageously persisted.

After the debate of the Union in 1800, he performed his promise, and brought in a bill to raise one million and a half of money upon the Irish people, nominally to compensate but really to bribe their representatives, for betraying their honour, and selling their country. This bill was but feebly resisted; the divisions of January and February (1800) had reduced the success of the government to a certainty, and all further opposition was abandoned. It was unimportant to Lord Castlereagh, who received the plunder of the nation; the taxes were levied and a vicious partiality was effected in the partition.

When the compensation statute had received the royal assent, the Viceroy appointed four commissioners to carry its provisions into execution. There were members of Parliament, whose salaries, of £1,200 a year each (with probable advantages) were a tolerable consideration for their former services. The Hon. Mr Annesly, Secretary Hamilton,



and Dr Duigenan, were the commissioners to a particular section of the aristocracy, of that extraordinary distribution.

It is, however, to be lamented, that the records of the proceedings have unaccountably been disposed of. A voluminous copy of claims, accepted and rejected, was published and partially circulated, but the great and important grants, the private pensions, and occult compensations, have never been made public, further than by those who received them. It is known that

Lord Shannon received for his patronage in the Commons .....	£45,000 0 0
The Marquis of Ely .....	45,000 0 0
Lord Clanmorris, besides a Peerage .....	25,000 0 0
Lord Belvidere, besides his <i>douceur</i> .....	15,000 0 0
Sir Hercules Langrishe .....	15,000 0 0

—Jonah Barrington on the Union.

CHARACTER OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR AND MR STANLEY.  
BY MR ROEBUCK, M.P. FOR BATH.

(From *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine*)

The Lord Chancellor, endowed indeed with far greater powers than any of his present colleagues, has attained a vast renown upon a very slender foundation. Undoubtedly possessing certain powers of debate, having an extensive command of expression, a sarcastic and biting manner, with a smattering of various sciences, he has led the world to believe that he possesses a sort of universal knowledge. There are many who, like Goldsmith's gaping rustics, do wonder

"How one small head could carry all he knew." But these arts of debate, this power of vituperation or happy sarcasm, do not give to any one the capacity of legislating; and never, consequently, have there occurred more signal failures than when some flourishing debater has unwarily assumed the difficult task of lawmaker. Witness, for example, Mr Stanley's memorable West India scheme, and all and every one of the Lord Chancellor's plans of amelioration. We do, indeed feel some compunction at thus joining these two persons in one sentence. For however, much we may be inclined to criticise the acts of the Chancellor, we are not blind to his mental superiority. The whole class and tone of his mental character (though over-rated) is immeasurably superior to that of the Right Honourable Secretary for the Colonies. This last, indeed, is a mere House of Commons debater, a sort of official prize-fighter, who stands ever ready to knock down any hardy wight who dares to throw his hat into the ministerial ring.—Of any power beyond this, he is wholly deficient. The sum of his knowledge is made up of official routine; his topics are all commonplace. Powers of original thought he has none; exalted conceptions are beyond the sphere of his cognizance; he is superficial, supercilious, flippant, troubled with a hasty temper—having few enlarged ideas, and no generous notions. He was born almost a century too late. The character of the Lord Chancellor is not of this stamp. He is below himself. There is in him materials for a high character, one fitted for a high destiny; but he has, fatally for himself, and we must say, for his country, linked himself

to a particular section of the aristocracy, and  
"To party given up what was meant for mankind." His failures—and they have been manifold—have arisen from two causes: he has pretended to too much, and he wants moral courage. By attempting everything, he is unable to deal with any subject effectually. He knows nothing to the bottom; and now, from the habit of years, of rambling from one subject to another, he is incapable of steady, consecutive, and long applied thought. His incessant activity as it is called surprises the fools, but has ruined his own mind. Thought requires quiet. An intriguing statesman may have much upon his mind; he may be, and is, continually thinking; but this is not that systematic meditation, that following out of a train of ideas, which constitutes useful thought. This last is the difficult task, however; this habit distinguishes the philosopher from all other men; and this the Lord Chancellor never acquired. Thus, with great capabilities, he has done little, and never acquired, either the knowledge or the state of mind requisite for a legislator. But, in addition to all this, he has so long been trammelled with his party, has so long been accustomed to suit his endeavours to their shifting policy, and attempted to reconcile things that are irreconcilable—viz. truth, and the doctrines of the Whig expediency—that now he shrinks and quails from the steady application of a principle. In the early part of his life, prejudice and sinister interest ruled this country with an iron despotism: he was obliged, if he wished to occupy the station he held with his party, to bow down before this prejudice, and pend his purposes at the dictates of a sinister interest; and now, in his maturity, when no such necessity exists, he still adheres to the habits of his youth. Witness his miserable truckling to the clergy of the Established Church; his fawning on the Bishops; and his incense and sacrifice to the Lords' House. There is one other peculiarity of his mind, that renders him especially the creature of circumstance: present approbation is the very breath of his nostrils. To obtain this approbation he will sacrifice anything, and everything. As an advocate, this passion seriously injured his advancement; for in order to win the approving smiles of the jury, he would often turn round on his client, and make a speech against, in place of for him. Place him in a democratic assembly, and the ready orator revels in popular topics; place him in an aristocratic one, and he assumes at once the tone and character of his surrounding audience. He is full of reverence for the *optimate*. Cicero in the Senate was not more different from Cicero before the *Plebs*, than Lord Brougham before the Lords from Lord Brougham in a public meeting. Witness the late display at York. In that assembly he well knew he should find no sympathy for the West India interests. What was the consequence? His habitual passion for applause led him into sarcasm against the ministerial measure. So, on the subject of education, for the same reason, he indulged in a sneer at the Reformed House of Commons. This passion now, has a fatal influence on him. Placed amid the aristocratic

body, having to make every effort within their house, and craving for support and applause as he goes along; he bends to their influence, and cringes to their prejudices.—He has not courage to face their frowns, or to despise their scorn. He has no hardihood of spirit; nor that exalted morality, which teaches a man to depend on his own conscience for approval and support; to wait for his reward; to leave his name to distant time for judgment, and be satisfied with the expectation of a due return. This is true courage; this patience is the true patriot's virtue; and this, alas! Lord Brougham does not possess.

European Intelligence

TRADE TO CHINA.—The *Gazette* of Friday last contain three Orders in Council making certain regulations for the conduct of the subjects of this country trading to China, under the Act of Parliament passed last sessions. The first order directs that the powers hitherto vested in the super-cargoes of vessels belonging to the East India Company shall, after the 21st of April, 1834, be vested in the Superintendents appointed under the act; the second, that a Court of justice, with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, shall be holden by the Superintendent for the trial of offences committed by his Majesty's subjects within the dominion of the Emperor of China, and the ports and havens thereof, and on the high seas within one hundred miles of the coast of China; and the third directs that, for the purpose of defraying the charges of superintendence of the courts, &c. there shall be levied on all British ships trading to Canton a duty of 2s. per ton on the tonnage and on goods imported and exported of 7s. for every £100 of value.

It is said that Paganini's services in England have been rewarded by a sum of £30,000, being at something like £200 per hour.

Arrangements for a final separation between Mr Long Wellesley and his wife (the celebrated Mrs Bligh) have been made.—The lady has agreed to accept an annuity of £700 payable quarterly, and properly secured.

ADMIRAL NAPIER AT LISBON.—Admiral Napier, appears by the latest accounts from Lisbon, to be rather dissatisfied with the present government in Portugal. He is, nevertheless, a great favourite with the Emperor, with whom he passes much of his time. Like a true British seaman, he never hesitates to speak his mind openly, and on more than one occasion has been heard remonstrating with Don Pedro as familiarly as though there had been no distinction of rank between them. The arrival of Lady Napier in Lisbon, after suffering in a storm which compelled the vessel to put into Corunna, had afforded the Regent, a new opportunity of showing attentions to his Admiral. Don Pedro did not wait for Lady Napier to call at the palace, but visited her immediately after her landing, and invited her to take up her residence for some time at the palace. It is a singular fact, that arrangements had been made for Lady Napier's going to Lisbon on board the *City of Waterford* steamer, which was lost. A cabin



had been fitted up for her in that vessel, in the handsomest style possible; but on going aboard she expressed her dislike of the accommodation, and of the vessel, and declared that she would not remain. She then removed to the Superb, by which, although she did not avoid the inconvenience of a storm, she avoided shipwreck. Admiral Napier talks of paying a visit to his native country, as soon as affairs shall have become settled in Portugal.—*Correspondent of the Court Journal.*

### Newfoundland Legislature.

#### COUNCIL CHAMBER.

St. JOHN'S, MARCH 10 to 13 inclusive.

**BILLS READ A THIRD-TIME AND PASSED:**—Harbour Grace Gunpowder Bill with some amendments, which were concurred in by the Assembly.

**BILLS READ A THIRD-TIME:**—And sent down to the Assembly:—A Bill for declaring all Landed Property in Newfoundland to be real goods and chattels (Hon. Mr Garland). A Bill for removing doubts respecting the introduction of the Law of England into Newfoundland (The Speaker).

**BILL READ A FIRST-TIME:**—A Bill to establish the rate of interest in the Island.

**MONDAY, MARCH 10.**—Message from his Excellency the Governor:

Thomas Cochrane,

The Governor acquaints the Legislative Council that His Majesty's Attorney-General of this Island being of opinion that during the continuance of the Colonial Act of 4th Wm. IV., cap. 1, the duties on wine and other spirits imposed by Imperial Acts subsequent to the 18th Geo. III., cannot be collected; and the principle source from whence the reserved fund created by the 2d and 3d Wm. IV., cap. 78, is thus cut off; and as it is quite evident that this occurrence has arisen from inadvertence in framing the 3d and 4th Wm. IV., cap. 59, his Excellency has no doubt the Legislative Council will see the propriety of anticipating His Majesty's Government by providing for the deficiency thus occasioned in the reserved fund, in any Act which it may think proper to pass for the purpose of levying those duties which would otherwise be lost under the operation of the last-mentioned act.

Government-House, 10th March, 1834.

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MARCH 13 to 15, inclusive:

**BILLS READ A SECOND-TIME:**—A Bill for ascertaining the rate of damages on protested Bills of Exchange (Mr Row). A Bill to incorporate the Mechanic's Society of St. John's.

**BILLS READ A FIRST-TIME:**—A Bill for removing doubts respecting the introduction of the Law of England into Newfoundland. A Bill for declaring all Landed Property in Newfoundland to be real goods and chattels (Hon. Mr Garland); sent down from the Council.

A Bill to declare the time of the commencement of the Acts of the Parliament of this Island, and for the speedy publication of the same (Mr Carter).

**NOTICES OF BILLS:**—For the relief of Insolvent Debtors in custody on final process. To regulate the curing of Pickled Fish. For Registering the names of persons qualified to vote at the election of members to serve in the General Assembly of the Island.

**FRIDAY, MARCH 14.**—Hon. Mr Crowdy delivered the following message from his Excellency:

Thomas Cochrane,

The Governor transmits to the House of Assembly the copy of a letter from the President of the Benevolent Irish Society, which he recommends to the early consideration of the House.

The copy of the letter accompanying the said Message was read, and sets forth two resolutions of the said Society, placing the sum of One Hundred Pounds at the disposal of the Committee of Charity for the relief of the poor, and prays his Excellency will advance on the part of Government, a sum equal to that voted by the Society.

Conference between the Assembly and Council on the Revenue Bill, in which the Council wished to make some amendments, but being a money bill could not, without the consent of the Assembly. The amendments to be taken into consideration on Monday.

**SATURDAY.**—A Committee of the Assembly, on mo-

tion of Mr Row was instructed to take into consideration the Judicature Act, as also, the Act relating to the Fisheries.

### THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1834.

#### Notice.

**THE Trustees to the Insolvent Estate of Mr CHARLES COZENS, hereby notify all whom it may concern that they have appointed**

#### MR JOHN LEAMON

their Agent for the collection of the DEBTS due to the said Estate; and those parties who are indebted thereto, are requested forthwith to pay the amounts they respectively owe, to Mr LEAMON; or to come forward with such offers of equitable compromise, as their circumstances will enable them to tender; otherwise legal proceedings will be commenced against them.

WM. J. HERVEY, } Trustees to the  
C. F. BENNETT, } Insolvent Estate  
R. R. WAKEHAM, } of C. Cozens.

St. John's, 15th March.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A Northshoremans and Truth in our next.

The affairs of Turkey we perceive, by English dates to the 19th January, are not, at present, likely to occasion a rupture in Europe; Russia having stopt in her career of aggrandizement.—Lord Howick has been appointed Under-Secretary for the Home Department; this so displeased Lord Melbourne, the present Secretary, that he was expected to resign.—Reform in the Church, to a great extent, was confidently spoken of.

#### FESTIVAL OF ST. PATRICK.

ON Tuesday the 18th inst., the members of the BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY of CONCEPTION BAY and their guests (in all about 48 gentlemen) sat down to an excellent dinner, provided for the occasion by Mr KEEF, at the Harbor Grace Hotel, to do honor to IRELAND'S PATRON SAINT. We do not remember ever to have passed an evening with greater pleasure.—The splendid appearance of the room, the every-thing-to-be-desired in the dinner, the *suaviter in modo* combined with the *fortiter in re* of the President, (W. STERLING, Esq.), the humour of the Vice, (Mr W. INNOTT), the politeness of the Stewards, (Messrs T. POWER and J. L. PRENDERGAST), the high glee and eloquent addresses (of which we below give a mere outline) of the company, the spirit-stirring harmony of the music, and the excellence of wines, left us nothing to regret, but that we should be obliged, at last, to cry—"hold, enough!" A few choice spirits remained long after chanticler had proclaimed the dawn; but even they were at length compelled to exclaim—"It must be so," and depart to court the god, in whose arms the world and its belongings were soon forgotten.

During the evening the following toasts were drunk.

The King.

Immortal Memory of St. Patrick. *Patrick's Day.*  
The Queen and Royal Family. *Brunswick Waltz.*  
The Governor, "view him as you like him."

His Majesty's Council of this Island, and may they foster and support the interests of the people,

The Members of the House of Assembly, and may their efforts tend to the happiness and prosperity of this Island.

The Bishop of Nova Scotia and his Clergy in this Island.

The Rev. Mr BURT rose and expressed his respect and gratitude for the cordial manner in which the toast from the chair had been drunk. He considered it unnecessary to enlarge on the character which the honored head of the Protestant Church of Nova Scotia and this Island possessed for benevolence and christian fellowship for all mankind, but he felt it necessary to advert particularly to the paternal regard which he had ever entertained for this small portion of his Diocese, and for which he must ever merit the warmest affection of his flock and the gratitude of his subordinate Clergy. As respects the honour done to the Clergy of this Island more particularly by the toast, he felt himself scarcely adequate to return sufficient thanks—his desire to do so however, he trusted would be acknowledged; and he was certain that the congregations of his church would feel, equally with himself, grateful for the respect paid to their pastors. The Rev. gentleman continued—It were well after saying thus much to sit down—had the occasion been one of casual conviviality he should do so, but on such an occasion as the present, speaking as he now did, under the banner of the Benevolent Irish Society, he would encroach somewhat longer before he concluded. The genius of the Institution is perfectly divine

"It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes." Its effects are good. It embraces within its wide-spreading arms, the indigent widow, the deserted orphan, the imbecile, and the unfortunate. Christians, however, differing on some subjects, all concur in their admiration of charity; among all is it paramount, all unite for its purposes in mutual fellowship, as an earnest of a heavenly communion, where those whose hearts are under its influence will enjoy the bliss produced by it for ever and ever.

The Bishop of Carpasian and his Clergy.

The Very rev. Mr DALTON. In rising to return thanks for the toast just given from the chair, I have to express myself highly pleased with the manner in which that toast was received. For our beloved bishop, I can say no man deserves the honor more.—His labours for the spiritual welfare of his flock are, I doubt not, indelibly written on the hearts of all those for whom he braved the chilling blasts of the winter winds—for whom he incessantly laboured to provide religious as well as temporal instruction, and which at length he happily effected, by bringing to the island six fresh missionaries and four nuns, the latter of whom are at this moment employed in the hallowed work of teaching the female infant poor to hush the name of their Maker in accents of devotion, and in lowliness of spirit. And these things he accomplished at a vast expense and personal sacrifice, so great indeed, that he (the rev. gentleman) believed he was, from his zeal for the welfare of his flock, at present one of the poorest men in the Island. It was enough for him, without entering into particulars, to say thus much to convince every one of the debt of gratitude which was



due to the revered head of the Catholic Church in this Island. His Lordship was, himself unwearied in his exertions to render each and all of his flock worthy and honorable members of society, and he took particular care that his clergy should follow in his footsteps. The Rev. gentleman said, for himself, and the clergy generally, he felt proud to tender their thanks to those who paid them so marked an example of respect; he assured them that it gave him infinite pleasure to observe the cordiality with which men of all professions and creeds, and countries were now joined to do honor to that heaven-born virtue charity,

"Which raises the weak head and stays the parting sigh  
Or with new life relieves the swimming eye."

Shewing in themselves by their union an example which redounds equally to the honor of all. The Rev. gentleman spoke for some time longer, and in such a strain of benevolence, that we are sorry not to be enabled to give his remarks more at length.

The Memory of the Very Rev. Mr Ewer.

The Rev. Mr BURT took the opportunity to speak of the many virtues of the deceased.

Our worthy Guests. *Welcome here again.*

Mr CHANCEY returned thanks in his usual happy manner.

The Memory of Mr Joseph Innott, former President of the Society.

Mr FITZGERALD in a feeling and impressive manner, passed a high eulogium on the deceased.

The Sons of St. George. *Waltz.*

Mr PROUSE briefly returned thanks in a neat speech, in which he remarked that he trusted the sons of St. George would, in a short time have the pleasure of meeting the sons of St. Patrick on an occasion similar to the present, the anniversary of England's tutelar Saint.

The Irish Society of Conception Bay,

Dr STERLING in returning thanks at some length, stated that the Society had since its formation, given to the poor, as we understood him, no less a sum than £2,170.

The Sons of St. Andrew. *Scots wha hae.*

Mr STARK briefly returned thanks, and concluded by proposing the health of

The Very Rev. Mr Dalton.

The Very Rev. gentleman returned thanks. The Gentlemen who acted as collectors on St. Patrick's Day, to assist our funds, that are not members of this Society. *There's nae luck.*

Mr BAILEY being called on said, that the honor paid him, by so pointedly referring to a circumstance which he considered no more than a duty, was extremely gratifying to his feelings, as it must also be to those of his coadjutors in the work. Though not a member of the Society, yet he felt it his duty to co-operate with it for the relief of the sufferer from poverty.

"In points of faith the world may disagree  
But all mankind's concern is charity."

The Treasurer of the Society.

Mr FOLEY returned thanks.

The Sons of Terra Nova. *Off she goes.*

Mr NEWELL having been called on rose. He adverted to its being the first time that his country had been so honored, and remarked that the sons of Terra Nova had now indeed acquired, what they had long sought for, honor for their own country; and he trusted, when they had the opportunity, they would make it still further honored by their acts. The chains which bound Terra Nova have mouldered into

dust; and her sons now see in the vista the brightness of a happy destiny. After a speech of considerable length, the worthy speaker concluded by thanking the company in the name of his countrymen, for the distinguished honor they had paid them.

The Vice President, Mr William Innott.

Mr INNOTT returned thanks.

The fair Daughters of Terra Nova.

The Liberator of Ireland, Daniel O'Connell.

*Paddy's the boy for the ladies.*

The Liberty of the Press. *The downfall of Paris.*

Mr GILMOUR returned thanks.

The Stewards.

Mr PRENDERGAST being called on said, I rise in behalf of myself and fellow steward, to offer our grateful acknowledgments for the distinguished compliment just paid to us. The handsome manner in which it was proposed, and the enthusiasm with which it was received, prove to us that our endeavours have been successful--that our time has not been spent in vain "Oh who can cloy the hungry edge of appetite  
By bare imagination of a feast."

We do not wish, however, to take all the merit to ourselves, a great portion of it being due to Mrs Keef, who has been indefatigable in her exertions, and has spared no expense, to give the satisfaction which was just now so generally elicited. We cannot but regret amidst all our gratification, that an order for champagne could not be executed in time for the dinner, but we trust that the excellence of Keef's London Particular has compensated for the lack of it. 'Tis pleasing to me Mr President and gentlemen, to have this opportunity of adverting to the circumstance of a Benevolent Irish Society being about to be formed in Carbonear. It will I doubt not, reflect honor on its founders, and cause their names to live for ever in the remembrance of the children of sorrow. From the depression of trade, in consequence of the failure of the fisheries, the poor have doubly felt, during the winter, the pinchings of want and misery. The present as well as future exertions of every one in the work of charity, is therefore loudly called for; and in the performance of which, there is a sweetness that warms the soul, and lights up a fire, which even the chilly fingers of avarice cannot extinguish. I say to you, the child of sorrow--the victim of poverty, is your brother, his wants are your debts of honor! Who can behold the cheerless helplessness of hoary age, or the struggle of honest poverty, without sympathy and emotion? Who can behold the parents heart bleeding as he looks on his helpless, starving offspring, without letting fall the tear of pity? There are those too whose hearts would break ere they could beg;—their honest independence is sacred--should you not then make some provision for them? Many now, perhaps, who are very respectable, and in affluent circumstances; and who have helped the needy, and cheered the heavy heart; may be by the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, reduced to so low a state as to be compelled to call on the funds which they are now about to raise. Go on, proceed in the good work which you have laid down, persevere in it, and I am sure that the purses of every good man, in that respectable town, will be opened to assist you. The worthy steward concluded by proposing the health of

The Gentlemen who are engaged in forming a Carbonear Benevolent Irish Society. *Poor Mary Ann.*

Mr S. J. DANIEL being called on to return thanks, rose, and said:—That he believed it was the intention of certain individuals in CARBONEAR to establish a BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY in that Town. He also stated, that he had had the honor, of being a member of the BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY of HARBOR GRACE for some time past; and, that in seceding from it, he was actuated by no other feeling than a desire to see the principles of so invaluable an Institution extended, by the formation of a similar one in CARBONEAR:—that in his own neighbourhood the blessings which would flow from it, may be dispensed to the poor and the comfortless. He was satisfied, that when a Society was once formed in CARBONEAR, a number of persons, who would not be disposed to ally themselves to a Society elsewhere, would have no hesitati-

on in becoming members of it; thereby the means of Charity would be increased, in the same ratio as the number of members would be multiplied.—He concluded by hoping, that the Society, contemplated to be established, would prove as useful in alleviating the miseries of the destitute, and in extending the hand of Benevolence to the widow and the orphan, as that praiseworthy Institution of Harbor Grace, and like it become a boast to its town and a blessing to its community.

The Trade and Fisheries of Conception Bay.

Mr CHANCEY returned thanks.

Mr Bethel Henderson.

The Chief Judge and members of the Supreme Court of this Island. *Balance a straw.*

The Benevolent Irish Society of St. John's.

Mr MARKS, after repeated calls, rose and said: He regretted that some member of the Benevolent Irish Society of St John's were not present, or that some more competent person had not been called on, to do honour the toast. All Irishmen, in whatever country, he doubted not, were that night assembled to celebrate the anniversary of their tutelar Saint; and among the rest, at that moment, were the members of the Benevolent Irish Society of St John's, doing as they the Conception Bay Irish Society were then—deriving happiness from the pleasure of endeavouring to make their guests joyous. In the name of that respectable body he begged to tender his most grateful thanks; not so much to the members of the Society of which he was one, but to their respected guests, for the enthusiastic manner in which they had received the toast. The principles of the Society which had been so handsomely complimented were too well known to require any exemplification from him, he should not therefore attempt it; he would, however, before concluding, express a hope that the Benevolent Societies of St. John's and Conception Bay may ever continue to go hand in hand in the great cause in which they were embarked—that of universal charity.

The Magistrates of Harbour Grace.

The following Vessels, belonging to the undermentioned places, have cleared for the Seal Fishery, from the Custom-Houses at Harbor-Grace and Port-de-Grave:—

Increase of Vessels, as compared with the spring of 1833, 4; --- of Tons 1239; --- of Men 143.

HEART'S DELIGHT.

	Tons.	Men.
Frederick, Wm. Hiscock,	92	23
NEW PERLICAN.		
Faith, J. Hopkins,	106	27
LOWER ISLAND COVE.		
Elizabeth, Jno. Shawno,	89	25
NORTHERN BAY.		
Fanny, T. Glavine,	88	22
CARBONEAR.		
Sir Howard Douglas,		
E. Dwyer,	124	32
Curlew, E. Hanrahan,	105	25
William IV., S. Taylor,	122	31
Joseph, Robt. Taylor,	80	23
Lavinia, W. Udell,	91	30
Ethiopian, R. Parsons,	87	27
Hero, E. Barrett,	83	27
Benjamin, Fras. Howell,	95	26
Philanthropy, J. Nicholl,	92	27
Dewsbury, N. Nicholl,	107	29

(For remainder see last page.)



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

THE VISIONARY.

The dear, the long, the dreaming hours  
That I have past with thee,  
When thou hadst not a single thought  
Of how thou wert with me---

I heard thy voice--I spoke again--  
I gazed upon thy face,  
And never scene of breathing life  
Could leave a deeper trace,

Than all that fancy conjured up,  
And made thee look and say,  
Till I have loathed reality,  
That chased such dream away.

Now, out upon this foolishness,  
Thy heart it is not mine!  
And, knowing this, how can I waste  
My very soul on thine?

Alas! I have no power to choose---  
Love is not at my will;  
I say I must be careless, cold,  
But find I love thee still.

I think upon my wasted life,  
And on my wasted heart,  
And turn, ashamed and sorrowful,  
From what will not depart.

Thy hunting influence, how it mocks  
My efforts to forget!  
The stamp love only seals but once,  
Upon my life is set.

I hear from others gentle words,  
I scarcely heed the while;  
Listened to, but with weariness,  
Forgotten with a smile.

But thine, though chance and usual words,  
Are treasured, as we keep  
Things lovely, precious, and beloved,  
O'er which we watch and weep.

I scarcely wish to see them now,  
It is too dear a joy;  
It is such perfect happiness,  
It must have some alloy.

I dream of no return from thee---  
Enough for me to love;  
I brood above my silent heart,  
As o'er its nest the dove.

But speak not, look not, mock me not,  
With light and careless words;  
It wounds me to the heart---it jars  
My spirit's finest chords.

I'll not forget thee;--let me dream  
About thee as before;  
But farewell, dearest! yes, farewell!  
For we must meet no more!

Varieties.

REPORTING IN DR JOHNSON'S TIME.—It was about this time that the celebrated Dr Johnson was taken into pay by Cave as a contributor to his Magazine. He was employed in preparing the "Debates of the Senate of Lilliput." The plan followed at first seems to have been for Guthrie, who had a good memory, to bring home as much as he could recollect of the debate from the house, mending his draft by whatever assistance he could command; after which the matter thus collected was submitted to John-

son, who gave the several speeches their finishing touch. After some time, Guthrie obtained other engagements, and Johnson was left to manufacture the reports from very scanty notes obtained in various irregular ways. "Sometimes, however," says Boswell, "as he himself told me, he had nothing more communicated to him than the names of the several speakers, and the part which they had taken in the debate." The reports of November, 1740, to the 23d of February, 1743, inclusive, are considered to have been entirely prepared by Johnson.—If we are to take his own account, as retailed by various authorities, they were in all respects the produce of his own brain. It would appear, if we may trust some of the statements, that they were not intended to be taken as anything more than fictions; at least we are called upon to believe that the writer himself, in his simplicity, produced them under no other notion. "Johnson told me," says Boswell, "that as soon as he found that the speeches were thought genuine, he determined that he would write no more of them; for he would not be accessory to the propagation of falsehood!" And such was the tenderness of his conscience, that, a short time before his death, he expressed his regret for his having been the author of fictions which had passed for realities. In his account of Johnson's last days, also, this writer gives us the following statement on the authority of Mr John Nicholls: "He said that the Parliamentary debates were the only part of his writings which then gave him any compunction; but that at the time he wrote them he had no conception that he was imposing on the world, though they were frequently written from very slender materials, and often from none at all—the mere coinage of his own imagination. He never wrote any part of his works with equal velocity. The three columns of the Magazine in an hour was no uncommon effort, which was faster than most persons could have transcribed that quantity." But notwithstanding all this, we cannot believe either that Johnson conceived himself to be merely writing a series of romances in preparing these monthly reports or that the public read them with the impression that they were really but "Debates in the Senate of Lilliput." There must be some mistake or great exaggeration in the story. That they were often written from very imperfect notes, however, is probable enough. Sir John Hawkins tells us that when Johnson heard that Smollet was writing his History of England, he cautioned him not to rely on the debates as given in the magazine, for that they were not authentic, but, except, as to their general import, the work of his own imagination. Mr Murphy, too, in his Essay on the Life of Johnson, relates an interesting anecdote which goes to confirm the same supposition, respecting the famous speech attributed to the first Mr Pitt in the debate of the 10th of March, 1741, when he rose to reply to Horace Walpole (the brother of Sir Robert,) who had sneered at him on the score of his youth and inexperience. Some years after, Johnson, Mr Wedderburn, (afterwards Earl of Roslyn) Francis, the translator of Horace Murphy himself, and some other gentlemen were dining with Mr Foote, when the con-

versation turned upon that speech, which several gentlemen declared to be the most masterly piece of oratory they had ever heard. "During the ardour of conversation," says Murphy, "Johnson remained silent. As soon as the warmth of praise had subsided, he opened with these words, "that speech I wrote in a garret in Exeter Street." The company was struck with astonishment. After staring at each other in silent amaze, Dr Francis asked him how that speech could be written by him? "Sir," said Johnson, "I wrote it in Exeter Street. I never had been in the gallery of the House of Commons but once. Cave had interest with the doorkeepers. He and the persons employed under him gained admittance; they brought away the subject of discussion, (the names of the speakers, the sides they took, and the order in which they rose, together with notes of the arguments advanced in the course of the debate. The whole was afterwards communicated to me, and I composed the speeches in the form which they now have in the parliamentary Debates." It was observed that he dealt out reason and eloquence with an equal hand to both parties. "That is not quite true," said Johnson; "I saved appearances tolerably well, but I took care that the Whig dogs should not have the best of it."

MODERN ARISTOCRATIC EDUCATION.—It is lamentable to reflect on the education of the young gentlemen of England. They are generally sent to a public school, say Eton, which is unquestionably the worst school in England; there, for five years, they learn a few fragments of the Greek and Latin authors, done up in selections, and which might by a scholar, be easily read in a fortnight.—They make a great many Latin verses, which an Eton boy soon acquires a habit of constructing with slovenly rapidity; and they learn by heart much Greek and Latin verse. Nothing useful in any way is taught them; they know nothing of history, nothing of science, nothing of the great questions which are agitated in this age. A more ignorant creature could hardly be found than a first-rate Eton boy. From this bad and immoral school they go to Cambridge, still worse and ten-fold more immoral and there they bring into play the smatterings of Greek and Latin which they had acquired at Eton, read a few more Greek tragedies or comedies, make some elegant epigrams, and being fully initiated into the fashionable "cram" of the University, obtain the prizes, and finally, perhaps, if the church be their destiny, the fellowships and livings of the colleges. After which, they grow large, read the Quarterly Review and the Standard newspaper, and die at last of the fat rot. These are the clerical gentlemen; the lay gentlemen transmigrate into the genius *booby*, become country squires, magistrates, and members of Parliament, whose ignorance and darkness are too notorious to require comment. The system of aristocratical education is surely the most whimsical ever heard of. It amounts to this,—that gentlemen ought to be instructed in those things which have no connexion with their own views in that station of life to which they may be afterwards called. We are assured that mathematics are the best preparation for a judge, that Latin verse is the most ex-



cellent foundation for a member of Parliament, that a future bishop should be complete master of Greek tragedies and comedies, that a knowledge of the amours of the gods and goddesses, and of the impurity of the classical writers, is the best ground work for a parson, and that a country magistrate should read the four first books of Euclid. If it is suggested that a judge should have studied law in all its branches, a parson theology, and a member of Parliament, history and jurisprudence, they cry out against such a system as full of mischief. Why, then, should not a future farmer be taught weaving, a weaver instructed in the care of cows, a linen-draper learn how to thrash corn, a Newmarket jockey mature his skill at a tailor's board, and a tailor finish his education at Newmarket! If such a system would be ridiculous amongst plebeians, what can make it more ridiculous amongst aristocrats? The fact is, *the system is established*: it is the interest of a swarm of useless men to keep it so, who would be ruined if it were altered; and, therefore to prove that what is, is right, they have recourse to sophistry and to arguments which no rational person would listen to. As long as the Mass was profitable at Cambridge, thousands of volumes were written to prove it the perfection of divine and human wisdom: but, setting aside all the logic, used to persuade us of the virtue of things as they are, we should do well always to consider the *argumentum ad crumenam*, or the purse-argument, which will be found to be the clue of this blessed labyrinth.

**TAXATION.**—The obnoxious light in which direct taxes to the Government are viewed, not only in this province, but throughout North America, is almost incomprehensible to one accustomed to the financial systems of Europe. A mail-carrier, a personage equivalent to the mail-coachman of England, expressed to me, pithily, the ideas of the many on this subject. "Sixteen years ago, I came from the old country to Upper Canada: I soon thought I could do better, and tried all the great towns of the States, as far as Philadelphia. They may talk of their liberty, but I found none there; it was as bad as in England; for I was taxed for every thing.—Well, I thought I'd make trial of this country, and here I'm suited; we have no taxes to pay, and no man can shake a finger at us."—"Friend," said I, "how much did you pay for that respectable Benjamin I see thrown over the seat?"—He named the sum.—"I gave just half that price for mine in England:—do you see now how you pay taxes?" He could not comprehend.—"Well, we don't hear any thing of them," was his conclusion; and a happy conclusion it is, which leaves a provincial population of 140,000 perfectly satisfied, in the conviction that they enjoy the unalloyed sweets of political freedom.—*Moorson's Letters upon Nova Scotia.*

**FISHERIES.**—The fisheries are undoubtedly the branch of industry that produces the staple exports of Nova Scotia. Viewing their importance in a purely national light, namely, as the means of affording an abundant supply of hardy seamen for the defence of the country, I cannot say that this appears to me so great as is usually imagined. I ad-

mit that they contribute indirectly to the supply, inasmuch as every additional vessel freighted by the Halifax merchant for a foreign port, is a proportional increase to the maritime strength of Britain; but the fishermen themselves, being generally possessed of small farms, will not voluntarily be induced to enter the sea-service; and, being more scattered along an unfrequented coast, and not under the same obligations of resorting to the great ports as those of the same calling at home, they are far less accessible to the odious powers of compulsion. Moreover, their fishing is conducted in boats and small vessels, which are but ill-adapted to render them efficient seamen. The fisheries are, however, a most important source of national wealth, and are every year rising into more efficient operation. In 1743 the fisheries of the Island of Cape Breton alone, then in possession of the French, produced nearly a million sterling. This fact is sufficient to prove what immense returns might and will be drawn from this source. Equally with the resources of Nova Scotia, the development of these has been retarded by many adventitious circumstances: those engaged in the pursuit were persons of the poorest description, who, commencing without any thing, in fact, but the power of bodily labour, had to procure credit in the first instance, and then fight up-hill under an accumulation of debt for their fit-out, their annual equipment, and their winter-stores, which keeps the greater part of them at this moment in arrear on the books of the merchant.

Again, it must be confessed, there appears a want of energy, of spirit, and of activity, which is probably the more apparent from its contrast exhibited in the enterprise of the American fishermen from the New England shores. Before the shallops of Nova Scotia are yet afloat in their harbours, the small craft from Marble Head and Cape Cod are off the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and on the Great Banks, ready to take advantage of the very first moment that the ice will permit for commencing the season. Many frivolous reasons are alleged, such as the want of encouragement, low price of the markets, and so forth; but I fear the cause must rather be sought, first, in that natural indolence which induces a man to rest satisfied if he can "make out," without being at the trouble of bettering his condition; and secondly, in these people having arrived at, and remaining in, that state which, in ignorance of the great principle of the division of labour, makes a man depend partly on land, partly on water, for his subsistence, instead of attending wholly to the one, while his neighbour looks wholly to the other.—This state of things however will improve with the general improvement of the country: as the means of each party become less shackled, we shall see greater liberality on the one side, and more spirited exertion on the other. Much attention has been latterly paid to the subject by the Colonial Legislature, and a more regular system introduced: premiums have also been allotted; but as these are in the shape of a direct bonus upon the quintal, I doubt whether they will not benefit the merchant who does not want it, rather than the fisherman who does. The local advantages are all on our side, compar-

ed with those possessed by any other people; and unless these advantages are rendered nugatory by ignorance, we shall still keep them in every foreign market.—*Ibid.*

Lieutenant Farewell, of the Navy, was induced, for the sake of carrying on a trade with the natives, to fix himself at the bay of Natal, on the coast of Natal, on the coast of Africa, under the sovereignty of a chief named Chaka, one of the most inhuman and monstrous characters that ever existed.—The account of him by the Lieutenant appears scarcely credible. He puts to death men, women, and children who oppose him; he keeps twelve hundred concubines, and those of whom he becomes tired, he distributes among his officers. He suffers no one to see him eat or drink; his chiefs approach him in a crawling attitude; and if any one should laugh, or smile, or cough or sneeze, he is put to death. One ugly person having disturbed the serenity of his features, he called out, "Take that man away and slay him, he makes me laugh."

#### Facetiæ &c.

A wealthy parent, whose education had been sadly neglected, was advised by a friend to pay particular attention to the education of his eldest son, a lad apparently of considerable promise. The father acted upon this, at least in his opinion; for, shortly before his son left college, he called upon the friendly counsellor, and, showing him a letter, said, "There Mr—, look at that! You know I've spent oceans of money—a whole fortune on the lad; he's now two-and-twenty. This is a letter from him, and what do you think? S' help me G—, if he doesn't spell SHUGAR *without* the H!"

A wag, on being told that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had taken off half of the duty on soap, observed, that, though he did not like a reforming government doing things by halves, yet still it was one step towards improving the people; and we should no longer hear the phrase "*unwashed* artificers" applied to the "lower order," they would, in future, be termed "*half-washed* artificers."

**LIVING WITHOUT BRAINS.**—As the late Professor H— was walking near Edinburgh, he met one of those beings usually called fools. "Pray," said the Professor, on accosting him, "how long can a person live without brains?" "I dinna ken," replied the fellow, scratching his head; "how long have you lived yoursel sir?"

"What did Mr — die of?" asked a simple neighbour. "Of a complication of disorders—two physicians, an apothecary and a surgeon," replied his friend.

**COMING TO THE POINT.**—A young lady, while walking with a gentleman, stumbled, and when her companion, to prevent her fall, grasped her hand somewhat tightly, "Oh, sir," she simpered, "if it comes to that, you may ask my papa."

A Cheshire farmer was lately asked by the minister how it was that when he preached the farmer always fell asleep, but when a stranger preached he was all attention. The farmer replied, "Why, sir, when ye preaches I know aw's right, but when a stranger comes I canna trust him, and so I keeps a good look out."



Greyhound, C. McCarthy,	104	27	Herald, W. Gordon,	104	26	Justin, Whelan,	66	17
Ranger, Terce. Kennedy,	65	18	Jubilee, W. Simmons,	86	25	Dolphin, Whelan	56	17
Ambrose, Geo. Soper,	59	18	Friends, J. Simmons,	73	18	Victory, Norman,	49	13
Trial, E. Pike,	60	16	HARBOR GRACE.			Betsy, Saunders,	49	14
Margaret, D. Lacey,	105	31	St. Patrick, P. Hunt,	131	31	Alligator, Brien,	52	16
Matilda, S. Parsons,	54	18	Trefoil, M. Pike,	78	19	Susannah Ford, Carew,	46	16
Hunter, E. Whelan,	68	23	Wm. and Mary, H. Davis	71	23	Five Brothers, Antle,	98	26
Lark, Jas. Pearce,	98	29	Bustler, W. Curtis	74	23	Elizabeth & Maria, Le Droë,	87	18
Fanny, W. Hn. Taylor,	98	27	Lord McDonald, L. Keefe,	82	27	Hit or Miss, Roberts,	93	18
Alice, J. Bransfield,	97	24	James, C. Hamilton,	92	27	John Alexander, Bartlett,	96	21
Providence, Fras. Taylor,	112	30	Lavinia, W. Andrews,	69	20	Blanche, Curtis,	43	13
Fox, Jas. Howell,	74	22	Jane and Mary, W. Parsons,	88	22	Joseph, Mead,	34	12
Elizabeth, Wm. Butt,	100	26	Thos. and Hugh, R. Parsons,	75	18	Three Brothers, Burke,	81	21
13 Brothers and Sisters,			Jané, W. Parsons,	81	23	COLLIERS.		
T. Oats,	96	23	Duncan and Margaret, J.			Nanny, Cole,	84	24
Dart, G. Penny,	109	28	Bradbury,	122	30	Tyro, Cole,	73	22
Clinker, E. Nicholl,	98	29	Elizabeth, S. Johnson,	92	24	Nimrod, Cole,	97	23
Harriet, P. Scanlon,	77	26	Sarah, M. Keef,	119	30	BACON COVE.		
Frederick, Jno. Kiely,	62	21	William, D. Power,	57	18	L' Avengeur, Gushue,	82	19
Corfe Mullen, T. Finn,	91	25	Edmund, J. Alcock,	56	19	PORT-DE-GRAVE AND BARENEED.		
Venus, Wm. Yetman,	46	16	William, John Murphy,	73	21	Rowena, Delany,	107	31
Susan, Wm. Burke,	55	18	Nancy, P. Kelly,	75	21	Favorite, Richards,	69	22
Active, Ed. Guiney,	57	20	Nancy, James Crocker,	94	24	Elizabeth Ann, Andrews,	87	25
Rambler, S. Clarke,	63	18	William, D. Green,	123	29	Glenfalloch, Dawe,	101	25
John, J. Penny,	70	16	Wellington, W. Ryan,	61	19	Lady Ann, Richards,	115	30
Rainbow, R. Taylor,	61	20	Edward Piers, N. Davis,	86	23	Good Intent, Richards,	76	24
Fair Cambrian, F. McCarthy,	90	24	Mary Frances, T. Dwyre,	90	29	Ranger, Mugford,	88	20
Eliza, Jno. Long,	83	22	Isabella & Margaret, P. Hearn,	93	27	Trial, Newell,	31	12
Britannia, Wm. Howell,	93	25	Sylvanus, H. Webber,	70	22	Henrietta, Andrews,	75	16
Jane, Jno. Squires,	150	35	Relief, M. Connors,	94	28	Lord Nelson, Spracklin,	36	12
Elizabeth, R. Ash,	108	28	John, Moses Butt,	64	16	Good Intent, Dawe,	66	20
Jane and Margaret,			Dart, John Parsons,	64	15	John and William, Strange	71	18
J. Osmond,	72	22	Hibernia, R. Hanrahan,	79	18	Agenoria, Morgan,	82	20
Beginning, Jos. Taylor,	52	14	Maria, W. Ash,	91	27	Good Intent, Andrews,	59	13
Mary, Thos. Luther,	85	24	Christopher, P. Fitzgerald,	46	16	Rover, Merser,	57	19
Elizabeth, E. Bemister,	71	21	Emily, M. Dwyer,	98	34	Success, Snow,	55	18
Mary, R. Bransfield,	107	27	Julia, W. Nichols,	34	12	Active, Bussey,	62	14
Catherine and Margaret,			Elizabeth, R. Glavine,	48	16	Sir Thos. Cochrane, King,	63	17
Cal. McCarthy,	74	23	Louisa and Frederick,			Henry, Hennerberry,	48	16
Success, Jno. Howell,	60	17	J. Stevenson,	132	31	Liberty, Butler,	68	14
Minerva, G. Joyce,	67	21	Ann, Jas. Penny,	122	31	Swift, Butler	94	14
Amelia, J. Pelly,	64	18	Repulse, N. Howell,	70	21	HARBOR MAIN.		
Pandora, R. Horwood,	75	22	Harriet, Chas. Butt,	46	15	John, Keating,	63	18
Morning Star, W. Burden,	100	26	SPANIARD'S BAY.			Oneas, Hickey,	79	19
Alpha, Jas. Newman,	105	28	Elizabeth, E. Russel,	71	20	CUPIDS.		
Maria, Wm. Nofel,	58	18	Orestes, Israel Gosse,	78	20	Nelson, Peyton,	69	21
Tyro, Thos. Pike,	63	19	BRIGUS.			Isabella, Whelan,	95	22
Agenoria, Jno. Hudson,	91	26	Margaret, Munden,	126	23	Dove, Sheppard,	70	21
Sneet Home, Wm. Moors,	84	26	Mary, Wells,	101	24	Venus, Smith,	71	20
Adelaide, M. Hudson,	105	26	Water Witch, Willcocks	92	28	Alert, Moore,	69	16
Hope, Jas. Roche,	54	16	Emily, Brockington,	112	32	Indian Lass, Etchingham,	44	14
Little Belt, Wm. Thistle,	62	19	Eagle, Bryan,	96	30	Squirrel, Le Droë,	63	15
Codfish, E. Cole,	63	19	Alexander, Norman,	90	26	Revenge, Spracklin,	71	18
St. Anne, J. McCarthy,	93	28	Margaret, McGrath,	90	20	Sarah, Sheppard,	85	23
Sally, Jas. Forward,	92	26	Naomi & Susannah, Munden,	117	26	CHAPEL COVE.		
Caroline, N. Ash,	86	25	Four Brothers, Munden,	101	25	Sally, Woodford,	78	22
Traveller, Wm. Brown,	96	24	Highlander, Munden,	125	26	BAY ROBERTS.		
Shannon, F. Pike,	124	30	Bickley, Norman,	94	25	Nonpareil, Merser,	124	32
Melissa, W. Hamilton,	42	16	Nymph, Norman,	88	24	Ebenezer, Snow,	45	14
Neptune, J. Hanrahan,	62	18	Success, Shehan,	50	16	Montezuma, Russell,	91	23
Fortitude, G. Pike,	87	27	Hunter, Byrne,	38	16	William, Snow,	73	22
Ferryland Packet, J. Lynch,	54	16	Surprise, Bussey,	61	23	Active, Merser,	58	18
Ann, P. Meaney,	94	28	Isabella, Noel,	57	18	Samuel, Giles,	110	33
Julia Ann, Jno. Kennedy,	83	23	John and Maria, Burke,	74	18	Experiment, Davis,	121	35
Nimrod, Jas. Howell,	61	18	Prosperity, Wells,	109	28	Ann, Davis,	94	29
George, D. Oats,	87	21	Ann, Roberts,	90	23	Dispatch, Gooseney,	100	29
Wanderer, R. Marshall,	51	14	Terra Nova, Percey,	119	30	Margaret, Cave,	104	23
Cornelia, Thos. Parsons,	90	27	St. John's Percey,	149	30	Caroline, Merser,	68	19
George Lewis, J. Snook,	86	24	Abeona, Percey,	94	25			
Industry, W. Squires,	61	18	Jubilee, Percey,	90	24			
Waterloo, H. Ash,	80	25	John, Bartlett,	85	20			
Eagle, C. McCarthy,	67	18	Hebe, Rabbitts,	106	26			
MUSQUITTO.			Dandy, Roberts,	70	18			
Lady Ann, L. Pike,	108	24	Comet, Cole,	126	30			
Eunice, E. Pike,	83	23	Arabian, Percy,	104	19			
Mary, Jas. Simmonds,	59	18	True Blue, Whelan,	109	25			
						Deduct two Ves- belonging to Tri- nity Bay. }		
						218 17,873 4873		
						2 198 50		
						<u>Total 216 17,675 4823</u>		