

THE



STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

New Series,

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

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS



NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove.

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

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from Carbonear on the mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet-Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days. Terms as usual. April 10

THE ST. PATRICK.

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

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

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

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

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

St John's and Harbor Grace PACKET

THE fine fast-sailing Cutter the EXPRESS, leaves Harbor Grace, precisely at Nine o'clock every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning for Portugal Cove, and returns at 12 o'clock the following day.—This vessel has been fitted up with the utmost care, and has a comfortable Cabin for Passengers; All Packages and letters will be carefully attended to, but no accounts can be kept for passages or postages, nor will the proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other monies sent by this conveyance.

Ordinary Fares 7s. 6d.; Servants and Children 5s. each. Single Letters 6d., double ditto 1s., and Parcels in proportion to their weight.

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

April 30.

BLANKS of every description For Sale at this Office. July 2, 1824.

CAP. VII.

An Act to provide for the Maintenance of Bastard Children.

[12th June, 1834.]

Be it enacted, by the Governor, Council, and Assembly of Newfoundland, in Parliament assembled, that from and after the passing of this Act, if any Woman shall be delivered of a Bastard Child, which shall be chargeable, or likely to be chargeable to the Colony, or to any District at the time of delivery, or Place thereof, she having declared to the Midwife or other person assisting her, who the Father of such Child was; or having at some time before, declared herself to be with Child, and that such Child was likely to be born a Bastard, and to be chargeable to the Colony, or to any District or Place within the same; and shall in either of such cases, upon examination to be taken in writing, upon Oath, before a Justice of Peace near where such place shall be, charge any Person with having gotten her with Child, it shall and may be lawful for such Justice to issue out his warrant to apprehend such Person so charged as aforesaid, and to bring him before some one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, who may commit such Person to Gaol unless he give security for the supporting or maintaining such Child or Children, and shall enter into Recognizance with sufficient Security for his appearance, at the next Quarter Sessions, where he shall be continued on Recognizance till the Woman is delivered of such Child or Children: Provided, that if such Woman shall die, or be Married, before she be delivered, or miscarriage of such Child or Children, or shall appear not to have been with Child at the time of her examination, such Person shall be discharged of his Recognizance, or immediately released from custody, if committed.

II.—And be it further enacted, that any two Justices of Peace near the place where any Bastard Child shall be born, upon due examination of the case and circumstances, shall and may in their discretion, make an Order for the relief and keeping of such Bastard Child; and that the Mother or reputed Father of such Child or Children shall find sufficient security that the same shall not become chargeable to the Colony, or to any District or Place therein, or pay the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, which shall be paid into the hands of the Magistrates of the respective District for the support of such Child or Children: And if, after the said Order made by the said Justices and by them subscribed, any of the said Persons, namely either the Father or Mother, upon notice thereof, shall not for his or her part observe and perform such Order, then such party making default shall be committed to Gaol or the House of Correction for the space of Six Months, except he or they shall give sufficient Security to perform such Order, or else personally to appear at the next Quarter Sessions, and abide by such Orders as shall be made at said Sessions, in that behalf; and if no Order shall be made at the said Session, then to abide by the first Order.

III.—And be it further enacted, that in case any Woman shall accuse or charge any Man with having gotten her with Child, though the Woman be not with Child, or that the Child be not really his, but appears to be only a contrivance to defame the Person or cheat him of his Money, that in such case the said Woman shall be sent to Gaol or to the House of Correction, for a period not exceeding Six Months.

IV.—And it is hereby further enacted, that if any Person shall think himself wrongfully charged, or if the Person charging him be a Woman of ill-fame, or a common Whore; in such cases, upon giving security to abide the Judgment of the Court, he may Appeal from the Order of the Justices to the next Sessions; when the whole cause may be heard, tried or determined by such Court on the verdict of a Jury.

CAP. VIII.

An Act to afford relief to Wives and Children, Deserted by their Husbands and Parents.

[12th June, 1834.]

WHEREAS divers Persons abscond or go away from their places of abode, some leaving their Wives, a Child or Children, and some Mothers abscond or go away, leaving a Child or Children in destitution or distress, and neglecting to provide them with sufficient or reasonable means of subsistence; and whereas it is expedient to remedy such evils:

Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, in Parliament Assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall and may be lawful for one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace, upon the complaint or information on Oath of any Person, made before any such Justice or Justices of the Peace, against any Person, being such Husband, Father or Mother, and having absconded or gone away, or who may be about to abscond or go away from his or her usual place of abode, or the place where such Wife, Child or Children are left and neglected, or shall refuse to provide them, or any of them, sufficient or reasonable means of subsistence, according to the ability of such Husband, Father or Mother, to issue his or their Warrant for the apprehension of such Offender, and to cause him or her to be brought before such Justice or Justices of the Peace, and after due enquiry into the facts of the case, if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said Justice or Justices of the Peace, that such Husband, Father or Mother, hath absconded or gone away, or is about to abscond or go away from his Wife, or his Child or Children, and hath neglected or refused to provide such Wife, Child or Children, with sufficient or reasonable maintenance or support, the said Justice or Justices of the Peace, shall thereupon, and according to the ability and means of the Person so found absconding or about to abscond, make such order upon him for her for the Payment of such Weekly or Monthly sum, to be paid by him or her towards the maintenance or support of such Wife, Child or Children, as such Justice or Justices shall deem fit or just; and such Justice or Justices are hereby further empowered to require such security as he or they may in any case deem fit and reasonable, to be given by the said Father, Husband, or Mother, for the payment of such Weekly or Monthly sums as aforesaid; and also that he or she so found absconding, or about to abscond shall return forthwith, or within such period of time as such Justice or Justices of the Peace shall limit and prescribe unto such Father, Husband, or Mother, to return unto his or her Child, Children or wife; and if such Father, Husband, or Mother shall refuse to give such reasonable security for their return to such Wife, Child or Children, according to the order of such Justice or Justices of the Peace, or shall refuse or wilfully neglect to pay such Weekly or Monthly sum for the purpose aforesaid, or refuse to give such reasonable security for the payment of the same, or for his or her return to such Wife, Child or Children, according to such order as aforesaid of the said Justice or Justices of the Peace, such Father, Husband or Wife shall be deemed a Rogue and Vagabond; and the said Justice or Justices of the Peace are hereby authorized and empowered to commit the said offender to any of His Majesty's Gaols, there to be imprisoned for such time as the said Justice or Justices of the Peace shall direct, but not exceeding the period of One Calendar Month; and during which period the said Offender shall not be allowed any other food or subsistence than Bread and Water, unless it shall be directed otherwise by the said Justice or Justices of the Peace, under certificate of some well known Medical Practitioner, that such offender requires a more ample or other diet than Bread and Water to sustain him or her in health.

II.—And be it further enacted, that it shall be made to appear upon complaint made before any one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace, that any Person being a Father, Husband or Mother, and being able to work, by his or her neglect of work, or by spending his or her money in Ale Houses, Taverns, or in any other wasteful or improper manner, whereby a proper portion of the money earned by him or her shall

not be applied towards the maintenance of the Wife and family of such Husband, or the Child or Children of such Mother, and by which neglect or default such Wife and family, or Child or Children, shall become distressed and cast upon Public Charity or other precarious means of support; such Justice or Justices of the Peace are hereby authorized and empowered to require the said Offender to give reasonable assurance or security, that he or she will supply and provide unto his Wife and family, or unto her Child or Children, such sufficient or reasonable maintenance and support, as the said Offender may be of ability to procure; and on refusal of any such Offender to give such assurance or security, he or she shall be considered and deemed to be an idle and disorderly person, and the said Justice or Justices of the Peace are hereby empowered to commit the said Offender to Gaol and Hard Labour therein, or not being a female, to Labour on the Public Roads for any time not exceeding the period of Fourteen Days.

III.—And be it further enacted, that such Justice or Justices of the Peace as aforesaid, are hereby authorized and empowered, by Order or Warrant, under his or their hand, to seize and take so much of the Goods and Chattels, or Credits, of any such Husband, Father or Mother, being any such Offender as aforesaid, as such Justice or Justices may deem requisite and necessary to sell and dispose of, for the support and maintenance of the Wife and family, or of the Child or Children of such Offender, and to sell and dispose of the same; and the said Justice or Justices of the Peace, are also hereby empowered, by order under his or their hand, to seize and attach in the hands of the Master, or Employer of any such Offender, such portion of the Wages due or to grow due to him or her, by the Week, Month, or Year, as such Justice or Justices of the Peace may consider equitable and reasonable, and to assign the same to be paid by the said Master or Employer, towards the maintenance of such Wife and family, or such Child or Children, so abandoned or neglected by such Offender in any manner as aforesaid; and such portion of the said Wages shall be paid by the said Master or Employer to such Person as the said Justice or Justices of the Peace shall appoint: Provided always, that any person who may consider himself or herself aggrieved by any Order or Judgment of such Justice or Justices of the Peace, made in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, may appeal to the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace which said Courts are hereby respectively empowered to revise, disannul or confirm the Order or Judgment so made, under the provisions of this Act, by any Justice or Justices of the Peace.

IV.—And be it further enacted, that this Act shall be and continue in force for Five Years, and thence until the next Session of the Parliament of this Island, and no longer.

(To be continued.)

THE KING'S CORONATION OATH.—The sermon being concluded, the Archbishop of Canterbury approached the King, and standing before him, addressed His Majesty thus:—"Sir, are you willing to take the Oath usually taken by your predecessors?" The King answered,—"I am willing."

The Archbishop then put the following questions to the King, whose replies were made from a book which his Majesty held in his hands.

Archbishop.—Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this kingdom of Great Britain, and the dominions thereunto belonging, according to the statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the respective customs of the same?

King.—I solemnly promise so to do.

Archbishop.—Will you to the utmost of your power, cause law and justice in mercy to be executed in all your judgments?

King.—I will.

Archbishop.—Will you to the utmost of your power, maintain the laws of God, the profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion established by Law? And

And will you maintain and preserve inviolate the settlement of the Church of England, and the doctrine, worship, discipline and government thereof, as by law established within the kingdom of England and Ireland, the dominion of Wales, the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the territories thereunto belonging, before the union of the two kingdoms? And will you preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of England, and to the churches there committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall appertain unto them, or any of them?

King—All this I promise to do. His Majesty then arose out of his chair, and, attended by his supporters, went bare headed to the altar, where, kneeling upon a cushion, at the steps of the altar, and laying his hand upon the holy gospels, he said—
“The things which I have here before promised, I will perform and keep, so help me God.”

THE CONSTITUTION.

The British Constitution is a sacred thing. It was raised by the united efforts of the best wisest, and the bravest of our forefathers. It was upheld by their valour, and cemented by their blood: and therefore should neither be lightly changed, nor rashly intermeddled with.

If we trace the English constitution from its origin, we shall find it rising in the forests of Germany: in the midst of a wild, but brave and independent tribes, who finally bent the mistress of the world beneath their feet. There the first principles of English freedom were established; and upon the foundation thus raised, after ages added the peculiar modifications of them we at present enjoy.

The mode of government, thus founded, presents an anomaly in the history of man. It is neither a monarchy, nor an aristocracy, nor a democracy; but partakes of all three: each individual portion serving as a balance and a check to the power of the others. Indeed it first assumed this form from necessity. Stephen found the power of the nobles exorbitantly great, and he set himself to curb it. In the reign of the third Henry, the sovereign was a weak and vicious man, immersed in pleasure, and devoted to favourites. The nobles here stepped in, and headed by De Montfort, forced the royal authority to their obedience. To carry on his designs, he convened deputies from the chief corporations, thus forming a model of a house of Commons: and amidst all the struggles that have taken place, these three parts of the constitution have maintained their place, acquiring more stability from the very efforts made to shake them.

The King is the depository of the supreme executive power. He, as the chief magistrate of the country, possesses the right to make peace, or to declare war. He appoints ambassadors, receives envoys from foreign courts, bestows titles of honour, and can assemble, prorogue, and dissolve the Assembly of the Lords and Commons. Without his assent no law is valid. He is the temporal head of the British Church, and Chief Judge in every court. His person is sacred; and a subject for a single act of rebellion, loses both life and property.

Great however, as the power of the Monarch is, it is far from absolute. His power is so limited, that without an extensive change in the constitution, it can never rise to tyranny. From the laws he derives all his honour, authority, and privilege; and he is bound by a solemn oath to observe the magna charta, the bill of rights, and all those other laws which are looked upon as the foundations of the national freedom, as strictly as the meanest of his subjects.— Though the execution of the law lies with him, he cannot take a single penny from the most inconsiderable person in his dominions, unless the law declares it to be forfeited.— He cannot take away the liberty of the meanest, unless that individual has, by some illegal act, forfeited his right of it. He can grant pardon to a criminal; but he cannot condemn any one, until twelve men of his own rank, have pronounced him guilty of a sufficient crime: and to prevent any undue influence from being exerted over the judges they hold their salaries for life, and are in no way dependent upon the will of the sovereign.

The office of royalty is not degraded by these restraints: for the honour of a king results from the safety of his subjects; and whatever establishes that safety, must reflect honour upon him. And though such limitations might not suit the will of an ambitious and selfish despot, yet a virtuous monarch will bless the memory of those who discovered the golden mean between absolute power, and lawless anarchy: and, while they gave to the sovereign all that was necessary, deprived him of the means of infringing the rights of the people.

With regard to his domestic concerns, the King is not allowed to marry a subject.— This took its rise from the bloody wars which have been caused by disputed successions: and to avoid these, the Queen must be a foreigner; she is, however, naturalized by her marriage. She has the power to remove any suit of law, relative to herself, into any court she chooses, without the

usual forms; and if the King dies, and she marries again, the honours of her rank are still paid her, though her husband should be only a private gentleman. The heir apparent to the throne is always called the Prince of Wales; and should the King die during his minority, he is considered of age at eighteen; although he cannot assume the powers of royalty, until he is twenty-one. The eldest daughter of the King is always styled the Princess Royal; but his younger children receive no title, unless he thinks fit to bestow it.

The House of Lords, the next degree in the state, is composed of the nobility of all ranks, and the share they have in the legislature is proportioned to the interest they have in the state. Hence it is they form a body which can check the enterprise of the people; while the people on their part, can put a stop to their encroachments. The Houses of Lords and Commons, have of course, separate views and interests; but the privileges of the nobles are hereditary, while those of the commons are only for a limited period, and depend upon the people from whom they receive their power. It may be feared that the hereditary privileges of the peers, should cause them to pursue their own interests, instead of the interests of the people: and to prevent this, they cannot meddle with the pecuniary affairs of the state, the power of granting supplies resting entirely with the people.

But one peculiar privilege possessed by the nobles is, that they cannot be tried by any of the ordinary courts of law. If they are charged with any crime, they must be tried by that court of which they are members, and in deciding on the guilt or innocence of a peer, the nobles do not give their testimony on oath; but by each laying his hand on his heart, and declaring his opinion “on his honour.” Thus the nobles are invested with every outward mark of splendour, and yet are so entrenched in, as not to encroach on the meanest of the people. And though the fact of their not being amenable to the ordinary tribunals of the country, may appear at first sight an unjust distinction in their favour, but it is in reality nothing more than is possessed by the humblest of the king's subjects. It is simply the application to them of the universal principle of English justice, that every man shall be tried by his equals. The privileged by the lowest commoner of being tried by twelve men in his own rank of life, is just as great as that enjoyed by a nobleman in being accountable only to the House of Peers.

But while the king and the lords act thus, each for themselves, the liberty of every individual is secured, by his having through his representatives, a voice in the government; and without the assent of these representatives of the people, not a single law can pass. Thus the general liberties are as firmly secured, as the power of the King and the privileges of the nobles. The commons are in fact, the guardians of the public liberties; they are the deputies of the people, sent up expressly to make such laws as may best promote the interests of the nation.— They can search into the conduct of the highest noble, can impeach the minister of the King, can call the judges to account, and bring all those to justice who make an ill use of their power. They alone can grant supplies, decide on contested elections, and enquire into, and procure redress for grievances.

The counties are represented by knights of the shire, who must possess estates in freehold or copyhold property of six hundred pounds per annum. They are elected by the proprietors of freehold land in the country, of the value of forty shillings yearly, clear of every charge, except taxes and poor-rates. The cities are represented by citizens possessing a clear estate of £300 a year, and who are chosen according to the charter or custom of the city. The boroughs are represented by burgesses, elected according to the franchise of the voters, and these must also have a clear estate of £300 per annum.

From the above sketch it will be seen, that the constitution of Great Britain consists of three estates, each having separate privileges, and each being dependent upon the others, and checked by them. The first is the executive power, and has the privilege of assembling, proroguing, and dissolving the two legislative bodies; because they are supposed to have no will except when assembled, and if they possessed the power of dissolving themselves, they would never be dissolved. They would encroach on the executive power, (as they actually did, in the reign of the first Charles), and one of them, (as at that time) might destroy the other, leaving the remaining portion to tyrannise over public liberty, to swallow up the privileges of all the other orders, and at length to perish in the flame which themselves had kindled.

But as the executive power, vested in the King, may also be abused, the constitution imposes a check, by enabling the commons to withhold the supplies, the sinews of war, and the weapons of tyranny. Hence these supplies are only granted from year to year. The King indeed has the power to raise what forces he pleases, but it rests with the repre-

sentatives of the people to determine what number he shall be able to pay.

If then the persons chosen to sit in parliament have thus to watch over our liberties, to look to our trade, our property, and all that we hold most dear, what care ought every county, city, or borough to take, that the persons so sent, be every way qualified to perform the important duties of their office! That they be as far removed from prodigality as from meanness; that they are neither the tools of party, nor men of unsettled principles; that they are above accepting a bribe, and too independent to truckle for a place; and that they may have that zeal for the interests of their country which will lead them to think nothing done, while anything remains undone for its prosperity.

The office of a voter is one of the most responsible that a man can sustain. It gives him the power either to raise his native land to greatness, or sink it into misery; and he who can barter his vote for the cravings of self-interest, is unworthy of the high station in which he is placed; is unworthy of the name of a freeman, and cannot complain if he lives to see his own liberty taken away by the very corruption that he has abetted and encouraged.

We shall, (having thus sketched the constitution itself) take, in the next place a view of its advantages, as contrasted with the state of other European kingdoms, and endeavour to show the danger of making a desire of change the motive of innovation.

This exhortation is peculiarly necessary at this period, when every “unwashed artificer” thinks himself endowed with powers sufficient to govern his country. It has been well observed that the present period is an age of knowledge, but not of wisdom. Superficial information on any subject comes now so cheaply, and is rendered so level to every capacity, that almost every man woman and child in the empire can skim over the surface, and gather the general principles of a subject. But it is as true now as ever it was that

“A little learning is a dangerous thing” and that in order to render a man fit for the several duties of life, he must go a little deeper than first principles. The player at a game of hazard, who knows nothing more than the mere rules of the game, would be cheated, or at least have his money taken every time he came in contact with a scientific player, one who had deeply studied and calculated the chances of the game; and is less knowledge necessary to govern a kingdom than to play a game of *Rouge et Noire*? Surely not. If then, merely superficial knowledge will do not in the one, it certainly will not in the other. It is a just observation, that the wiser any man becomes, the more thoroughly he is convinced of his own ignorance. A bold, presumptuous dependence upon his own talents, always characterises the weakly ignorant or the slightly learned; and the arrogant assumptions of the motley multitude to the knowledge and conduct of governing an empire, at once stamps the age as superficial, and destitute of that real wisdom, whose characteristic is modesty.

The nation will never be thoroughly reformed, until the feelings and conduct of our populace undergo a complete revolution—until they learn to “Give unto all their due: to Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's;” but above all, “to God the things that are God's.” It is not the alteration of outward forms, or the abolition of outward ceremonies, nor the disfranchisement of boroughs, nor the increase of votes that can reform the nation, or free it from corruption and venality. The sources of those evils lie deep within the heart of the individual, and to destroy them the heart must be reformed; unless this is the case, it is needless to attempt a reformation, for the same feeling which under the old system led to corruption and every evil work, will still operate, and eventually produce the same effects.

Very erroneous notions are current in England with regard to the taxation of the United States. The truth is, that though America is lightly taxed in comparison with England, it is by no means to be considered so when compared to most of the continental nations. The account usually rendered of American taxation is fallacious. It is stated, that something under six millions sterling, or about 10s. per head on an average, pays the whole army, navy, civil list, and interest of debt of the United States, while we require fifty millions, or nearly £2 10s. each, for the same purpose. But the fact is, that that sum is only about half what the Americans pay in reality; for each individual state has its own civil list, and all the machinery of a government to support; and insignificant as the expenses of that government appear in detail, yet the aggregate is of very serious importance. For instance, there are five times as many judges in the state of New York alone as in Great Britain and Ireland; and though each individual of these were to receive no more than we would pay a macer of the court, yet when there comes to be two or three hundred of them, it becomes a serious matter; nor does it make any difference, in fact whether they are paid out of the exchequer of the state, or by the fees of the suitors in their courts; they are equally paid by a tax on the people

in either case. Although the necessaries of life are cheap in America, and equally cheap in Canada, the luxuries of life are higher by several hundred per cent. in the one country than the other. Thus, wine in the United States is so highly taxed, that in a tavern at New York you pay more for a bottle of Madeira than in one at London, viz. five dollars, —and fifteen shillings for port.

The Court of Exchequer have decided, that an editor is not liable to the proprietor of a newspaper or other publication for any injury which he might sustain in consequence of libel, on the ground that he partakes in the act.

A revision of the dress of the officers of the army is about to take place. By the new regulation there will be a considerable saving of expense, without materially affecting the costly appearance of the regimentals.—Lace, which has nearly the same effect as embroidery, but is by no means so expensive, will be generally substituted.

REFORM OF CRIMINAL LAW.—How noble and pure was the ambition of Sir Samuel Romilly we may learn from the following beautiful passages, where he has explained the motives by which he was actuated in his proposed reforms of the criminal law. “It was not,” said he, “from light motives—it was from no fanciful notions of benevolence, that I have ventured to suggest any alteration in the criminal law of England. It has originated in many years' reflection, and in the long-established belief that a mitigation of the severe penalties of our law will be one of the most effectual modes to preserve and advance the humanity and justice for which this country is so eminently distinguished.— Since the last session of parliament, I have repeatedly reconsidered the subject: I am more and more firmly convinced of the strength of the foundation upon which I stand; and even if I had doubted my own conclusions, I cannot forget the ability with which I was supported within these walls; nor can be insensible to the humane and enlightened philosophy by which, in contemplative life, this advancement of kindness has been recommended. I cannot, therefore, hastily abandon a duty which, from my success in life, I owe to my profession—which, as a member of this house, I owe to you and to my country—and which, as a man blessed with more than common prosperity, I owe to the misguided and unfortunate.—*Roscoe's Lives of Eminent Lawyers.*”

AN UPRIGHT JUDGE.—The character of Sir Matthew Hale as a Judge was splendidly pre-eminant. His learning was profound; his patience unconquerable; his integrity stainless. In the words of one who wrote with no friendly feeling towards him, “his voice was oracular, and his person little less than adorned.” The temper of mind with which he entered upon the duties of the bench is best exemplified in the following resolutions, which appear to be composed on his being raised to the dignity of chief baron at the restoration.

“The things necessary to be continually had in remembrance:—

- “1. That in the administration of justice I am intrusted for God, the king, and country; and therefore,
- “2. That it be done—1. uprightly; 2. deliberately; 3. resolutely.
- “3. That I rest not upon my own understanding or strength, but implore and rest upon the direction and strength of God.
- “4. That in the exertion of Justice I carefully lay aside my own passions, and not give way to them, however provoked.
- “5. That I be wholly intent upon the business I am about, remitting all other cares and thoughts as unseasonable and interruptions.
- “6. That I suffer not myself to be pre-possessed with any judgment at all, till the whole business and both parties be heard.
- “7. That I never engage myself in the beginning of any cause, but reserve myself unprejudiced till the whole be heard.
- “8. That in business capital, though my nature prompt me to pity, yet to consider there is a pity also due to the country.
- “9. That I be not too rigid in matters purely conscientious, where all the harm is diversity of judgment.
- “10. That I be not biassed with compassion to the poor, or favour to the rich, in point of justice.
- “11. That popular or court applause or distaste have no influence in any thing I do, in point of distribution of justice.
- “12. Not to be solicitous what men will say or think, so long as I keep myself exactly according to the rule of justice.
- “13. If in criminals it be a measuring-cast, to incline to mercy and acquittal.
- “14. In criminals that consist merely in words, where no more harm ensues, moderation is no injustice.
- “15. In criminals of blood, if the fact be evident, severity is justice.
- “16. To abhor all private solicitations, of what kind soever, and by whomsoever, in matters depending.
- “17. To charge my servants—1. Not to interpose in any matter whatsoever; 2. Not to take more than their known fees; 3. Not to give any undue precedence to causes 4. Not to recommend counsel.

"18. To be short and sparing at meals, that I may be fitter for business. Under the influence of resolutions like these, the conduct of Hale on the bench appears to have been almost irreproachable.—*Ibid.*

POOR LAWS.—Before the Reformation there were no Poor Rates: the charitable dole given at the Religious Houses, and church-ale in every parish did the business. In every parish there was a church house, to which belonged spits, pots, crocks, &c. for dressing provision. Here the housekeepers met and were merry, and gave their charity. The young people met there too, and had dancing and bowling, shooting at butts, &c. A. Wood says there were few or no almshouses before Henry VIII. In every church and large inn was a poor man's box.—*From Aubrey's MSS. Collections.*

It should be recollected that the present mode of assessment for the relief of the poor in England, was not adopted till every other mode had been tried. Before the dissolution of the religious houses, temp. Henry VIII., paupers were licensed to beg within certain limits (22nd. Henry VIII., chap. 12.) and magistrates were authorised to receive and support them, coming to the places of their birth, by voluntary and charitable alms, and a method was prescribed for collecting those alms. In the reign of Edward VI., laws were passed for enforcing charitable voluntary contributions (5th and 6th Edward VI., chap. 2.) Persons refusing to give according to their means were to be admonished: first by the minister, and then by the bishop. These provisions were found insufficient, and it was enacted early in the reign of Elizabeth, that if the parties were insensible to the clerical and episcopal admonitions, they should be bound over by the minister or bishop to the quarter sessions; where they were again to be admonished; and if they remained refractory, the justices and churchwardens were to assess them according to their discretion. (5th Elizabeth, chap. 3.) In the 14th year of her reign the act was passed and provision made for regular assessments, and the appointment of overseers provided for; which the subsequent acts of the 18th, 39th, and 43rd of the same reign completed, and which has still remained.

The number of Bishops having seats in the House of Lords is thirty; namely, the two English archbishops, twenty-four English bishops, and four Irish bishops; and they all sit in the house, not as churchmen, or members representing the clergy, in their various grades, (for these are all represented with the commonality in the lower House,) but as soldiers, that is, as barons holding certain land by military tenure—tenants in capite per baroniam; and therefore compelled, under the feudal system, by which they were created, to furnish their quota of knights, or men-at-arms, and do other military service to the crown.

Mr Robert Grant, the present Judge Advocate General, will shortly resign that situation, for the purpose of succeeding Lord Clare as Governor of Bombay.

It seems generally believed, that her Majesty has abandoned her intention of going to Germany this season.

The Pope has, for the first time, recognized the state of New Granada, and addressed to it a pastoral bull.

At Naples an association has been formed which is worthy of remark on account of its originality. Sixty advocates, and 80 other distinguished persons have formed a society with a view to enable widows, orphans, and wards to defend their rights against the rich and powerful. The society engages to carry on gratuitously suits of the poor until judgment be definitely pronounced, and to make all the advances for the requisite expenses.

Captain Ross found human beings living in latitude 77, just 13 degrees from the North Pole. The expedition, according to the evidence of the House of Commons, cost Mr Sheriff Booth £17,000, and Captain Ross £3000.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONNECTION IN AMERICA.—In 1832, this church comprised 6 bishops, 21 conferences, 548,593 members, 2057 travelling preachers, and 143 supernumerated preachers. Among the members enumerated, are 73,817 coloured persons, and 2412 Indians.—*See Minutes of the Annual Conferences, 1832.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN AMERICA.—In the United States there is one Archbishop; and there are 10 bishops, 10 dioceses, and 247 clergy, officiating in parishes. Under the auspices of this church, there are 8 colleges, 6 academies, and 14 convents; and the Sisters of Charity superintend an infirmary and 14 orphan asylums.

The officers appointed, under 3 and 4 William IV. c. 85, to superintend to the trade to China, are, Lord Napier, first superintendent, £6,000 a year; Mr W. H. C. Plowden second, £3,000; Mr J. F. Davis, third, £2,000; Rev. G. H. Vachell, chaplain, £1000; and Captain C. Elliott, R.N., master-attendant with £800 a year.

CHOLERA MORBUS.—Dr James Johnson, in his interesting book entitled, *Change of Air, or Pursuits of Health, &c.*, says,—

"The cholera morbus ought to be denominated the high-police of scavengers. It has cleared away more filth, in Europe and England, than all the municipal edicts that ever issued from the constituted authorities. On this and on some other accounts, it will save more lives than it has destroyed."

ALCHEMY AND PRINTING.—Antimony, once celebrated in the laboratories of the alchemists, who hoped to discover in it the philosopher's stone, is now employed in the casting of types for printing.—There is much food for reflection in this curious fact in the history of science. How has this simple substance originated dreams of spell-bound ignorance, and realities of godlike intelligence. Nay, we are almost persuaded that the hopes of the alchemists were not altogether unfounded—that antimony is indeed what they hoped to find it—that the invention of printing was the finding of the philosopher's stone; and that we are at this moment enjoying ten-fold the advantages which the alchemists anticipated from their secret.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1834.

REAL IMPROVEMENT.—In the progress of society, all great and real improvements are perpetuated; the same corn which, four thousand years ago, was raised from an improved grass by an inventor worshipped for two thousand years in the ancient world under the name of Ceres, still forms the principal food of mankind; and the potato, perhaps the greatest benefit that the old world has derived from the new world, is spreading over Europe, and will continue to nourish an extensive population, when the name of the race by whom it was first cultivated in South America is forgotten.—*From Laconics by the late Sir Humphrey Davy.*

The foregoing, together with other circumstances connected with the principal employment of the inhabitants of this country, have led us into the following reflections. Are not those persons wrong, who have insisted that the people of Newfoundland should still continue to follow, and look to the fisheries as their chief support, and that, therefore a secondary regard only, should be given to agricultural pursuits, because the country is unproductive, sterile, and unfruitful, and the seasons so short, so cold, and so uncertain in their temperature, that no dependence can be given to them by the husbandman.

We believe, we have fairly stated the position taken up by the fishery advocates; one of whom appeared a short time since as a "SUBSCRIBER" in the *Harbour Grace Mercury*. But, will their position bear the test of close enquiry, every day dearly bought experience, and candid discussion? are there not, at present too many persons exclusively engaged in the fisheries of this country? and would it not be better and safer for the mercantile interest if one half of those engaged in the fisheries were employed on the soil? many think that this is a position, the advocacy of which would operate against the trade of the country, and tend to circumscribe mercantile enterprise. We do not think so, and for these reasons, that if one half of the present number only were employed in the fisheries, nearly as much fish would be caught, as there is at present, and if only half as much were caught, it would not lessen the sales or profits of the merchant.—The man employed on the soil would, during the summer be producing food for the winter subsistence of the fisherman. The merchant would not be called upon to import food for all the people, without, in many instances being paid for more than half of it, and what is worse to any trading community, having his property placed in jeopardy by a failure of the fishery and consequent famine. Trade cannot flourish without security, and where it is placed under such peculiar circumstances as it is in this country, we must expect that it will be subject to continual fluctuation. But necessity, the mother of invention, and the pinching hand of poverty are doing more than any wordy war on this subject could possibly effect. Man, naturally a provident animal will go on to gain experience in the things that are best suited to his well-being, and will naturally direct his labours to the object that he finds by experience is most conducive to his independence and happiness. It will be objected to our opinion that for the last three years this climate would not allow of potatoes that was fit for food, being produced in this country, we answer to this, that the finest corn countries in the world are sometimes subject to blight and mildew, and that this country had not before been subject to such a change since the first potatoe was produced in it.

Man's energies rise in proportion to the difficulties he has to encounter. This has been evinced in the additional anxiety, labour, and care that have been given to the culture of the potatoe this year. Two or

three winters of suffering and hunger, told a tale that wrought conviction on the mind, more firmly, than any fancied theory of words; and urged the people on to the procuring of that, which experience taught them the want of, and a bounteous Providence has blessed their labour by changing the skyey influences and giving to their fields their usual promising appearance of ten-fold increase. We shall, at some future time, resume this subject; many practical proofs of the correctness of our position, are now floating in our mind's eye, and many, many more, will ere long, be intruding themselves, upon our unwilling observation.

We have, at least, done some good, by affording amusement to the Editors of the *Patriot*. It would have been a hopeless task to attempt giving them instruction. None receive instruction successfully, but those who first feel and acknowledge their ignorance. Those who set themselves up for the schooling of others, are generally pedantic, dogmatical, self sufficient and conceited. We say we have done some good; the Editors of the "*Patriot*" acknowledge that we have contributed to their amusement; they require it, if we may judge by their continually complaining that they are not made "Honorary Magistrates," "Governors of Banks," or otherwise distinguished by the Executive for their *soi disant* patriotism. We should feel pleased in having it in our power to afford them amusement, whilst they are suffering from repeated disappointment. If their admirers would but get up a "National annuity" for them (less than £13,516 would do,) there then would not be a necessity for the Executive to purchase their splendid abilities for the good of the "State."

They have at length produced their promised "special reporter." He is a precious addition to their establishment; and would have been a very desirable acquisition to the House of Assembly. It would not have answered so well for themselves if they had sent him there, he could not so well have been *auguis sub umbra*. He should have left his pen dipt in the gall of bitterness, as a legacy to his native country. But in that country where there are so many like himself, he could not be sufficiently distinguished, and he, patriot like, left his country for his country's good, and was imported, pen and all, to stir up the cold-blooded cod fishes to strife and contention, and enlighten them on the subject of their "local affairs," by pouring his gall, through the "common sewer," with a vain hope that it might sully the character of their constituted authorities. But we have done with the "Baron of Delvin," and he, and his clique, are so well known, that their efforts to sully the motto "*Virtute et labore*," are more than hopeless.

Dull prose cannot express how much we were gratified in the perusal of those lines on the Baccalieu wreck, published in the last "*Harbour Grace Mercury*." They glow with the emanations of true poetic genius, and carry with them a refutation of all the slanderous invidious sarcasms that have been cast by foreigners on the native talent of our humble Island. Mr CLINCH now in Nova Scotia, and the *Harbour Grace* poet present two examples worthy the imitation of our native youth. They prove that genius though cradled amidst the snows of Terre Neuve, though surrounded with privations, and deprived of scholastic or classic instruction can yet rise superior to all these, and produce coruscations of brilliant intellectual light, that will confound the calculating plodder, startle the haughty pedant, and shame the useless book-worm. We have long since heard both these countrymen of ours, "warble their wood notes wild," and have seen their more matured productions, and we can truly say, that we are proud of them. "The poet's meed is praise," we give it, it is all we have to give. But a different duty devolves on those on whom fortune has lavished with unsparing hand, wealth, power, or patronage.

By a Proclamation of his Excellency the Governor, in the *GAZETTE* of yesterday, we find that the General Assembly of this Island (which had been prorogued till the first of October,) is to meet for the despatch of business on the 26th instant.

We understand, that a vessel from CANTON with a cargo of Teas, arrived off the Port of St. John's, three or four days ago, and was ordered away, and not allowed to go in.—We think Tea to be a very good dutiable article, particularly if brought direct to this country from India. The duty would be taken from the large profit of the importer, and not be at all felt by the consumer.

Earl Grey has, at length, from the force of unexpected circumstances, felt himself compelled to resign the dignified and responsible office of first minister of the realm, and has been accompanied in his resignation by Lord Althorp and Mr Littleton.

The remote cause of this sudden breaking up of the administration is to be found in the differences which existed in the Cabinet with reference to the Irish Coercion bill, but more immediately it is to be ascribed to the overweening anxiety of Mr Littleton with respect to Mr O'Connell, and to the treachery of the arch-Agitator, himself. Nothing is known with regard to the new formation of the Cabinet, although Lord Melbourne has been spoken of as likely to be entrusted with His Majesty's commands upon that head.—*Ledger of yesterday.*

ARRIVALS.—In the Providence, from New-York, Mr James D. Gill, Merchant of that place, and Mr Wills.

DIED.—At Poole, on the 7th July, John Gosse, Esq., aged 70 years, of the firm of Gosse, Pack and Fryer of this town.

At Toronto, on the 31st ult., in the 28th year of his age, after a lingering illness of eight weeks, of a disease of the lungs resulting from inflammation, the Rev. William Boulton, B.A., one of the Classical Masters of the U. C. College. The deceased was the youngest son of the late Judge Boulton of Queen's College, Oxford—a young man of amiable disposition and manners, and of exemplary life. As a Minister of the Gospel his gratuitous services to the remote townships of the Home District were frequent, laborious, and highly appreciated. He has left a widow and four children, now on their return from England, to lament his loss.—The remains of the deceased were attended to the grave by a large concourse of private friends and connexions; and a numerous assemblage of the College Boys, including all the particular pupils of the deceased, closed the procession.—*Kingston, [U. C. Gazette, June 14.*

[The deceased was the youngest brother of the present Chief Justice of Newfoundland.]

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.

CLEARED.
August 4.—Brigantine Rupelas, Brien, Sydney; ballast.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.
August 7.—Brig Providence, Taylor, New-York; 600 bls. flour, 100 bls. pork, 90 bags bread, 20 white oak shooks, 20 pair yellow pine heads.

CLEARED.
August 4.—Schooner Sophia, Dawson, Shediac; ballast.
5.—Schooner Cornelia, Tuff, Bilbao; 1500 qtls. fish, to load at Labrador.

Brig Lady Ann, Hippelwhite, Pugtush; ballast.
11.—Brig Carbonear, Watts, Poole; 32,004 gals. seal oil, 1321 gals. cod oil, 676 gals. blubber, 4940 seal skins, 2 calf skins, 61 bls. 10 boxes caplin, 1 keg sounds, 14 bds. cod fish, 6 kegs berries, 18½ cwt. old junk, 5 fathom of firewood, for stowage.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.
August 1.—Brig Hazard, Churchward, Boston; flour, pork, cheese.
Schooner Fanny, Beausjoir, Arichat; cattle.
Britannia, G-aham, Sydney; coal.
Richard Smith, Moore, Sydney; lumber.
2.—Brigantine Kate, Figgot, Demerara; rum, sugar, molasses.
Lottery, Gilbert, Demerara; sugar, rum, molasses.
Schooner Cove, Willis, Liverpool; salt.
Leah, Hutchings, Bristol; coal, nails.
4.—Brig Mary, Bond, Cadiz; salt.
Schooner Hope, Forrest, Bay Verte; board, shingles, staves.
Greyhound, Fougerson, Bay Verte; spars.
5.—George, Coady, New-York; flour, pork, Indian meal.

CLEARED.
August 2.—Brig Atlantic, Bell, Demerara; fish.
5.—Schooner Fanny, Beausjoir, Arichat; salt.
Gentleman, Babin, Arichat; sundries.
6.—Brig Maguacha, Barron, Miramichi; ballast.

On Sale.

That handsome

HORSE,

Black Joke,

**The Property of the late
W. H. SCOTT,**

Is an excellent roadster, and very gentle in harness.
Price, and other particulars known, on application to

D. GAMBLE.

Carbonear, August 13, 1834.

For **FREIGHT** or **CHARTER.**

THE



Brig CURLEW,

For particulars apply to

E. HANDRAHAN.

Carbonear, July 30, 1834.

POETRY.

YOU DON'T EXACTLY SUIT ME.

A youth to me a wooing came,
For pity did implore me,
And hoped I ne'er could slight or blame
The lad that must adore me.
I liked him much, but hid my plan,
To see how he'd repute me,
So frowning cried, Don't tease, young man,
You don't exactly suit me.

He seem'd confounded, vex'd, he staid,
Then vow'd he'd ne'er, deceive me,
Says I, Your presence can be spared,
If you please, sir, you may leave me.
To leave you, love, I never can,
I swear by all your beauty;
Now pray, says I, don't tease, young man,
You don't exactly suit me.

He staid, sigh'd, hung down his head,
Which prov'd I'd fairly caught him,
O haste, my love, to churche he said;
You see to what I'd brought him.
Dear sir, says I, if that's my fate,
To wed a woman's duty,
Let's fly, or we shall be too late,
You now exactly suit me.

SONG.

Oh, where art thou dreaming,
On land or on sea?
In my lattice is gleaming
The watch-light for thee;
And this fond heart is glowing
To welcome thee home,
And the night is fast going,
But thou art not come:
Thou com'st not—No, thou com'st not!

'Tis the time when night flows,
Should wake from their rest,
'Tis the hour of all hours,
When the lute murmurs best,
But the flowers are half sleeping
Till thy glance they see,
And the hush'd lute is keeping
Its music for thee:
Yet thou com'st not—No, thou com'st not!

THE GARDEN OF THE MIND.

There is no hour in which the force and beauty of analogy are felt with so much power and interest as that which we spend in a garden. Few tasks are more agreeable than that of comparing what is natural with what is mental. Possessing such a disposition, a man is as much a student when handling a spade or a pruning-knife, as when using a pen or a book. It is from his own idleness, if thorns and briars spring up in the natural garden instead of flowers and fruits; and it is the same with his intellect, it being his own fault if his mind produces only what is light, trifling, and useless, instead of what is elegant, and good and useful. According to his own exertions, he will possess a garden or a wilderness. If the soil be stony ground, it will soon become a waste unless it receive his unremitting attention. Colton says, "There are as many kinds of minds as mosses," we may add too—"as of soils."—Is it not astonishing, that in spite of the most assiduous cultivation on the part of teachers, some children are found stubbornly ignorant, making no way, and bearing no blossom? And is it not as remarkable that others with perhaps less of tutoring, keep ahead of their companions in their pursuit and acquirement of knowledge, exhibiting in themselves a fondness and an aptitude for learning, and a mental fertility perfectly marvellous? How much of this may be explained, by what is termed *temperament*, and how much may be the result of an innate indolence or activity, is a question to be answered by those who have much experience in education. Much (to keep up my metaphor) may depend upon the Gardener, as well as the soil. One may be more competent to the care of a flower-garden, another of an orchard; the one for what is elegant in manners, the other for what is useful in action. If soils require the warmth of sunshine, the gentleness of showers, and the roughness of storms, so do minds, according to their different natures and conditions, need often to be rewarded by smiles, frequently to be assisted by good-nature, and at times to be shaken and awed by punishment. They are only obstinate and sullen natures, however, that want the last, as they are the more hardy and stubborn plants and trees that require to be moved by the tempest to the very roots. As some plants are so tender as to require to be guarded against the weather—one needing the sun, the other the shade, so do delicate minds call for a corresponding attention from the eye and hand of an intelligent tutor to discover each alternation of strength and weakness. Does my garden require weeding? So does my mind of its errors and prejudices, and crude notions. Does my field need to lie in fallow to recover its vigour? as also does the mind ask for recreation and rest. Do my fruit trees require pruning? so must my intellectual faculties be checked and restrained from running waste in speculative and unprofitable pursuits; they must be kept *in* more to themselves to become fruitful. I am pleased to see the blossoms of spring decorating my orchard with their young, bright trees; but if they come out too soon, I feel

rather alarmed than pleased with their forwardness. It is the being "*In season*" that pleases us with every thing around. It is so with the garden of the mind. Precocity however striking is seldom lasting. It is the sure but steady growth that gives us the promise of a rich autumn. Gardening, as an exercise, brings health to the body. Education whether it be of others or of ourselves is an exercise that gives strength to the mind. I am resolved then from time to time, to examine more attentively than I have done, the state of my mental garden. I would not have it without flowers, nor shall flowers *alone* grow there. It shall in future bring forth fruits both pleasant and wholesome.—Go then, my soul, devote thy best powers and faculties to this great culture, nor forget to turn thy "mind's eye" to that Heavenly Eden where thou needest not fear the blights of spring, or the frosts of winter; for there thy garden shall flourish in one eternal summer.

Addison says, that a dog has been the companion of man for nearly 6,000 years, and has learned of him only one of his vices; that is to worry his species when he finds them in distress. Tie a tin canister to a dog's tail, another will fall upon him; put a man in prison for debt, and another will lodge a detainer against him.

SAILOR'S CURIOUS PETITION.—"To the most Noble Lords and Gentlemen of his Majesty's (God bless him) Treasury. A bit of a petition from C. P., (seaman) a prisoner in the county gaol, Devon, commanded by Mr. Cole, Esq.

"Most Noble Gentlemen.—You will please to excuse your poor petitioner in taking the liberty of sending you this petition; but he is informed by the gentleman magistrate, Mr. Lockyere, Esq. who committed him, that it is to your lordships he must apply to be let out of prison, and let your lordships know for what he was put in there. My most noble gentleman, your petitioner is by trade, a sailor, and has served his Majesty in a man-of-war sixteen years, and lost his larboard arm in fighting for him, on board His Majesty's ship Victory. Your petitioner has been very ill of a fever, and is as thin as a rope-yarn, and cannot work as a sailor for want of his larboard fin, and not being willing to heave to, commenced to sell little books in Plymouth, where your petitioner lives, but not about my master, the King or any of your lordships. Your petitioner had not long been at this work, when he was boarded by a land shark, (a Jew) who is a constable at Plymouth, and lugged before Mr Lockyere Esq., who inquired into the business, and told your petitioner he must either pay a fine, or go to goal for three months: pay I could not, and to goal I was brought; where I am laid up in lavender, like Paddy Ward's pig, for three months; unless your lordships will please to give orders to the contrary, which please God I hope you will, and I will praise your lordships all the days of my life."

Signed C.P.

The late Prince Bishop of Wursburg in one of his hunting parties, met a boy attending some swine. The Prince among other questions, asked him what his wages were for a swineherd? "A new suit, and two pair shoes every year," was the reply. "No more," said the prince, "look at me, I am a shepherd too, but I wear better clothes and look better." "That may be, Sir," said the boy in his simplicity, "but I dare say you have more *swine* to keep than I have."

NO MISTAKE.—An Irish pig-merchant, who had more money in his pocket than his ragged appearance denoted, took an inside place in one of our stage-coaches. A dandy who was a fellow-passenger, was much annoyed at the presence of Pat; and having missed his handkerchief, taxed him with having picked his pocket, threatening to have him taken before a magistrate at the next stage. Before they arrived there, however, the exquisite found his handkerchief, which he had deposited in his hat. He made an awkward kind of an apology upon the occasion; but Pat stopped him short with this remark "Make yourself aisy, darling, there's no occasion for any bother about the matter. You took me for a thief, and I took you for a gentleman, and we are both mistaken, that's all honey."

LOUIS XI. AND THE VIRGIN MARY.—A Fool of Louis XI. to whom he did not attend, as not thinking him capable of making observations, overheard him making this pleasant proposal to our lady of Cleri, at the great altar, when nobody else was in the Church. "Ah! my dear lady, my little mistress, my best friend, my only comforter I beg you to be my advocate, and importune God to pardon me the death of my brother, whom I poisoned by the hands of that rascal the Abbot of St John. I confess this to you as to my good patroness and mistress I know it is hard, but it will be the more glorious for you if you obtain it, and I know what present I will make you beside." (See *Brantome's life of Charles VIII.*)

The fool repeated all, word for word, when the King was at dinner before the whole Court.

Fine ladies who use excess of perfumes, must think men like seals—most assailable at the nose.

Some time since, a sailor, on his ship being paid off at Portsmouth, hired a post-chaise to convey him to town, and particularly ordered the postilion to keep a look-out-a-head, and to be sure to inform him when they touched at Bagshot heath, for (to use his own expression) he had heard that the coast "was infested with pirates." Jack had provided himself with a quantity of pistols and other deadly weapons, and armed "from top to toe," he crept into the vehicle, bidding the driver "shove off." Nothing occurred till they reached the borders of the piratical province, when the postilion turned round, and informed "his honour," they were upon the Heath. "Then," quoth he, thrusting both his feet through the front glasses of the chaise, "down with the bulk-heads, and stand prepared for action!" and in this position with a pistol in each hand, to give the enemy a broadside in case of his appearance, the tar continued to the end of his journey.

MODE OF MAKING SOY.—Soy, the famous sauce for all kinds of food, is made from beans. The beans are boiled until all the water is nearly evaporated, and they begin to burn, when they are taken from the fire, and placed in large wide-mouthed jars, exposed to the sun and air; water and a certain portion of molasses or very brown sugar are added. These jars are stirred well every day, until the liquor and beans are completely mixed and fermented; the material is then strained, salted, boiled, and skimmed, until clarified; and will after this last process, become of a very deep brown colour, and keep any length of time. Many persons have thought that gravy was used in preparing this condiment; but this appears not to be the case, the composition being entirely a vegetable one, of an agreeable flavour, and said to be wholesome. There are two or three qualities of it; to make the best requires much care and attention. Japanese Soy is much estimated in China, on account of the superior manner in which it is made; perhaps they have a particular sort of bean for the purpose. Shopkeepers at Canton who sell Soy, have large platforms on the roofs of their houses, where the jars for preparing Soy are all arranged, and exposed to the sun; for the consumption of this article is enormous. Neither rich nor poor can dine, breakfast or sup without Soy: it is the sauce for all sorts of food, gives a zest to every dish, and may be said to be indispensable to a Chinese repast.—*Dobell's travels.*

WASTE OF BONES is at all times reprehensible, but more especially as they are employed as a manure for dry soils, with the very best effect. They are commonly ground and drilled in, in the form of powder, with turnip seed. Mr Huskisson estimated the real value of bones annually imported, (principally from the Netherlands and Germany) for the purpose of being used as a manure, at £100,000; and he contended that it was not too much to suppose that an advance of between £100,000 and £200,000 expended on this article occasioned 500,000 additional quarters of corn to be brought to market.—*London's Encycl. Agricul.*

GOOD FLOUR.—According to the assize acts, a sack of flour weighing 280 lbs. is supposed capable of being baked into 80 quarter loaves; one-fifth of the loaf being supposed to consist of water and salt, and four-fifths of flour. But the number of loaves that may be baked from a sack of flour, depends entirely on its goodness. Good flour requires more water than bad flour, and old flour than new flour. Sometimes 82, 83, and even 86 loaves have been baked from a sack of flour, and sometimes hardly 80.

LEGAL ADULTERATION OF BREAD.—Within the city of London, and in those places in the country where an assize is not set, it is lawful for the bakers to make and sell bread made of wheat, barley, rye, oats, buckwheat, Indian corn, peas, beans, rice or potatoes, or any of them, along with common salt, pure water, eggs, milk, barm, leaven, potatoe or other yeast, and mixed in such proportions as they shall think fit.—(3 Geo. IV. cap. 104, and 1 and 2 Geo. IV. cap. 50.)

ROASTING COFFEE.—Coffee in this country is rarely well roasted; and in this consists its chief excellence. Dr Mosely long since observed—"The roasting of the berry to a proper degree requires great nicety: the virtue and agreeableness of the drink depend on it, and both are often injured by the ordinary method. Bernier says, when he was at Cairo, where coffee is so much used, he was assured that there were only two people in that great city who understood how to prepare it in perfection. If it be underdone its virtues will not be imparted, and in use it will load and oppress the stomach; if it be overdone, it will yield a flat burnt and bitter taste, its virtues will be destroyed, and it will heat the body, and act as an astringent." The desirable colour of roasted coffee is that of cinnamon. Coffee berries readily imbibe exhalations from other bodies, and thereby acquire an adventitious and disagreeable flavour. Sugar placed near coffee will in a short time so impregnate the berries as to injure their flavour. Dr Mosley mentions, that a few bags of pepper, on board a ship from India, spoiled a whole cargo of coffee.

AN ODD STORY.—About 150 years since there was in France one Captain Coney, a gallant gentleman of ancient extraction, and Governor of Coney Castle. He fell in love with a young gentlewoman, and courted her for his wife. There was reciprocal love between them but her parents understanding it, by way of preventing it, shuffled up a forced match between her, and one Mr Fayel, who was heir to a great estate. Hereupon Captain Coney quitted France in discontent, and went to the wars in Hungary against the Turks, where he received a mortal wound near Buda. Being carried to his quarters, he languished four days, but a little before his death, he spoke to an old servant, of whose fidelity and truth he had ample experience, and told him that he had a great business to trust him with, which he conjured him to perform; that after his death he should cause his body to be opened, take out his heart, put it in an earthen pot, and bake it to a powder, then put the powder, into a handsome box, with the bracelet of hair he had long worn about his left wrist, (which was a lock of Madame Fayel's hair,) and put it amongst the powder, with a little note he had written to her with his own blood, and after he had given him the rites of burial, to make all speed to France and deliver the box to Madame Fayel. The old servant did as his master bid him, and so went to France; and coming one day to Monsieur Fayel's house, he suddenly met him with one of his servants, who knowing him to be Captain Coney's servant, examined him; and finding him timorous, and to falter in his speech, he searched him, and found the said box in his pocket, with the note which expressed what it contained; then he dismissed the bearer, with injunction that he should come there no more. Monsieur Fayel going in, sent for his cook, and delivered him the powder, charging him to make a well relished dish of it, without losing a jot. For it was a very costly thing, and enjoined to bring it in himself, after the last course at supper. The cook bringing in his dish accordingly, Monsieur Fayel commanded all to leave the room, and began a serious discourse with his wife. That ever since he had married her, he observed she was very melancholy, and he feared she was inclining to consumption, wherefore he had provided a very precious cordial, which he was well assured would cure her, and for that reason obliged her to eat up the whole dish; she afterwards much importuned him to know what it was, when he told her she had eaten Coney's heart, and drew the box out of his pocket, and showed her the note and the bracelet. After a sudden shout of joy, she with a deep-fetched sigh said, "this is a precious cordial indeed," and so licked the dish adding, "it is so precious that it is a pity to eat anything after it." She then went to bed, where in the morning she was found dead.

L—A—W.—The circumlocution and diffuseness of law papers—the apparent redundancy of terms, and multiplicity of synonyms, which may be found on all judicial proceedings, are happily hit off in the following which we copy from *Jenk's New York Evening Journal*—

"A LAWYER'S STORY.—Tom strikes Dick over the shoulders with a rattan as big as your little finger. A lawyer would tell you the story something in this way:—And that, whereas the said Thomas, at the said Providence, in the year and day aforesaid, in and upon the body of the said Richard, in the peace of God and the State, then and there being, did make a most violent assault and inflicted a great many and divers blows, kicks, cuffs, thumps, bumps, contusions, gashes, wounds, hurts, damages, and injuries in and upon the head, neck, breast, stomach, lips, knees, shins, and heels of the said Richard, with divers sticks, staves, canes, poles, clubs, logs of wood, stones, guns, dirks, swords, slagers, pistols, cutlasses, bludgeons blunderbusses, and boarding pikes, then and there held in the hands, fists, claws, and clutches of him the said Thomas."

MOTION.—"How many kinds of motion are there," said a Glaswegian professor of physics to one of his very bright pupils.—"Three, Sir," was the reply. "Three! name them."—"The Retrograde, the Progressive, and the *Stand-still motion*."

LEGAL ADULTERATION.—Several publicans being assembled at Malton in Yorkshire, in order to renew their licenses to retail beer, the worthy magistrate addressed one of them (an old woman) and said, he trusted she did not put any pernicious ingredients into the liquor; "I'll assure your worship, there's naught parricious put into our barrels, that I know of but t' exciseman's-stick."

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—A Countryman walking the streets of New York, found his progress stopped by a close barricado of wood. "What is this for," said he to a person in the street. "Oh, that's to stop the yellow fever."—"Ay, I have often heard of the Board of Health, but I never saw it before."

A Philadelphia paper announces the arrival of the Siamese twins in that city in the following manner:—*One of the Siamese Twins arrived here on Monday last, accompanied by his brother.*