

The Weekly Observer

Published in 1834.
Under the title of "The Star." Whole No. 859.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1834.

Vol. VII. No. 16.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

Published by the Proprietor,
DONALD A. CAMERON.
Office—In Mr. HARRISON'S brick building, west side
of the Market-Square, St. John, N. B.
Terms—City Subscribers, ... 15s. per annum;
Country do. (by mail) ... 17s. 6d. ditto;
Country do. (not by mail) ... 15s. ditto;
(half to be paid in advance.)
Printing, in its various branches, executed with neat-
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Weekly Almanack.

October—1834.	SUN	MOON	FULL	
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	SEA.
22 WEDNESDAY	6 45	5 15	8 4	1 26
23 THURSDAY	6 46	5 14	8 53	2 7
24 FRIDAY	6 47	5 13	9 51	2 55
25 SATURDAY	6 47	5 11	10 57	3 54
26 SUNDAY	6 50	5 10	11 53	5 14
27 MONDAY	6 52	5 8	0 9	6 38
28 TUESDAY	6 53	5 7	1 25	7 54

Last Quarter 25 day, 11h. 49m. morning.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Committee for October:
R. M. JARVIS, G. T. RAY, M. H. FERLEY.
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The Garland.

FEMALE PORTRAITS.

By F. W. CROSBIE.

(From the White Rose of York, a Midsummer Annual.)

THE LITTLE MAID.

Mother of many sons, thy gentle breast,
Still cherish'd fond, meek wishes for a daughter:
Nor were thine orisons in vain address'd
When thou didst pray for me, my little maid,
Thy prayer was answered, and I came to thee,
Thy arms around me, and thy voice so sweet,
Thy lips that smiled, and thy eyes that shone,
Thy tears that fell, and thy heart that beat,
Thy love that was my life, my joy, my rest,
Thy prayers that were my shield, my strength, my aid,
Thy prayers that were my life, my joy, my rest,
Thy prayers that were my shield, my strength, my aid,
Thy prayers that were my life, my joy, my rest,

THE FIRST TEEN.

The little bosom has begun to bud,
The little maid has glimmering of the dawn
Of some new being. So, not understood,
The chrysalis that soon shall rove the lawn,
Feel yet for falling, and the shadows so
Faintly dimly o'er the magic glass,
As little maidens fancies come and go,
And little maiden consciousness pass,
But these disturb her gentle heart the while,
With sudden thought, or wild vivacity,
And quick replies to her wonted ways—
Her father wonders what her fancy is,
And blesses her—her mother does but smile,
Not yet forgetful of her own young days.

THE LAST TEEN.

The crowning trophy of triumphant Power
Is perfected: the rose of beauty blows—
And sheds her light and fragrance, as the dower
Triumphant Gaiety, in her creation flows.
Man—oh, how lovely!—for her heavenly flower
Was gifted thus, and thus her gifts bestows.
And thou must wait to deck thine earthly lower,
By love and faith, 'ere this celestial rose—

THE BRIDE.

So fondly wish'd, so coyly still delay'd,
The hour is come. The holy days receive her.
All fear and faith, on glides the gentle maid—
Her vestal uncle's gaze, loath to leave her,
As though her bridal veil might yet revive her,
Floating in virgin glory all around,
From her dark tresses far above the ground,
On to the altar moves the sweet believer,
Like the young moon in under clouds impair'd,
Seen but more brightly through her fairy shrine—
And she has kneel'd, and pledg'd her heavenly vow—
Wouldst he, the best one! knows not if the world
Or paradise is opening round him—How
Can mortal trust such bliss, and say—This heaven
Is mine?

THE YOUNG MOTHER.

'Tis not her infant's birth alone, Anon—
As newly-born existence marks the day;
The playful maiden is become a mother—
And all is changed. The laughing bloom of May
Is now a pallid rose on her pure cheek;
The frolic hours have wing'd their far away;
And she—the young, the bright, the ever gay—
Sits all alone, with holy thoughts and meek
On her fair forehead—O, not all alone!
For she with sweet companionship is blest,
In the dear babe she treasures to her breast,
And in her helpless being all her own
Is sunk—her every thought a blessing, or a prayer—
What love can match a mother's love?—What care a
mother's care?

Miscellanea.

DISCOVERIES IN ASIA MINOR.

Two volumes of great interest, giving an account of travels in Asia Minor, by the Rev. F. V. Arundell, British chaplain at Smyrna, have just been published by Bentley, and will be gladly received by the classical and religious scholar. The scene of the Rev. Author's wanderings was that part of Asia Minor lying immediately behind and about Smyrna, and comprised within the thirty-sixth and fortieth parallels of latitude, a portion of the earth's surface which has undergone unequal vicissitudes. In some countries, as in Persia, the whims of despots have caused cities to rise and fall with a rapidity which gave them an existence scarce longer than that of a generation of man, but as the new replaced the old, the general condition of the empire to which they belonged continued the same. In others, as in Rome, prosperity departed and glory was extinguished; but yet both the people and the land retained much to indicate their future fortune—to link them with its greatness. But in Asia Minor, as in Greece, splendid cities were ruined never to be replaced—every sign of grandeur and refinement, almost of civilization, was trodden down into destruction—the very inhabitants of the land were barbarised, and so intermingled with the progeny of strangers, that every notion of the condition of their ancestors seems to have been obliterated from their meagre traditions and re-

ords. The ancient provinces of Lydia, Caria, Phrygia, Pamphilia, and Lycia, constituted one of the brightest portions of the Roman dominions, both in the days of the Republic, and the Empire, and it had previously its day of independent prosperity and honour. Its inhabitants were refined—its land fruitful—its cities numerous, and in several instances, of renowned beauty and opulence. But to the Christian these regions have still higher interest of having been early connected with the Gospel—of being the scene of the mission of Paul and Barnabas, and of their consequent sufferings, and, finally, of their fervid devotion to the faith which they preached. But, alas! in place of its secular greatness, wretched Turkish villages and small towns have grown up, while the relics of its noble cities lie in the midst of desolation, unvisited by those to whom their names and history are familiar, and uncares-for by the descendants of their former inhabitants. The religion of Paul, and John, and Barnabas, divided reign is shared between the Turkish mollah, and dervish, and the Greek priest, some of which latter had the redeeming modesty to confess themselves to Mr. Arundell to be but "blind asses." To travel in such a region is, indeed, to tread upon an empire's grave. We will let our traveller speak for himself as to the object and success of his excursion—

"The objects proposed were, to search for ruins in several directions, of which the writer had received information; and first and chiefest, to determine the site of Antioch of Pisidia, that place so important to the Christian geographer, as embosomed by the discourses and persecutions of St. Paul, and the discovery of which, says Col. Leake, would greatly assist the comparative geography of all the adjacent country. The writer also indulged the hope of finding the remains of Lystra and Derbe. He proposed to avoid as much as possible (as in his first journey) all the routes hitherto published, and thereby to contribute his mite towards the central geography of Asia Minor. He was accompanied by a very intelligent friend, Mr. Dethier, probably at present the Consul for the Belgian Government at Smyrna. They succeeded in the objects which had been proposed, even beyond their best expectations. After passing over a very interesting portion of the Catacavae, and exploring the districts of many extinct volcanoes, they found in the ruins which were the first object of their search, the important remains of an ancient town, which will call *Clauddia*, but which, from the numerous tombs excavated in the calcareous rock, might be named *Necropolis*. Proceeding through the countries lying between the Hermus and Meander, they found the probable vestiges of the town of *Europis*. The sites of *Hermus* and *Apamea* were, by the discovery of inscriptions, decidedly fixed, beyond further doubt, at *Ishelki* and *Deaneae*.

"Precisely at the distance from *Apamea* fixed by the tables—25 miles—they sought for and discovered the magnificent remains of the town of *Antiochia*. Not the least interesting part of this discovery was their meeting with a colony of Greeks, who had lived here from the earliest ages of Christianity, and who, though under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Pisidia, have no intercourse whatever with any other Christian community from without, intermarrying always among themselves. "The discovery of *Antiochia* at once assured the discovery of the greater object of the journey—that of *Antioch of Pisidia*—and that precisely at the distance from *Antiochia* fixed by the tables, viz. 45 miles, a superb remains of the metropolis of *Pisidia* appeared in view. This remains consist chiefly of prostrate temples, churches, and between 20 and 30 arches of the most magnificently constructed aqueduct the writer ever beheld.

"From hence, having coasted nearly three sides of the lake of *Egeria*, which is in circuit at least 100 miles, the travellers went by *Isburna* to *Sagalassus*, collecting some further notices on the magnificent ruins of that city, so celebrated for the size of its temples. Thence they went in pursuit of the ruins of *Alexander*; and if the ruins which they found are not those of that important city, certainly they belong to a city of very considerable importance. It is the wish of the travellers to have gone in pursuit of *Perge*, *Lystra*, and *Derbe*; but the entrance of the Egyptian army under Ibrahim Pacha into Ionia, and the passing of troops all over the country, made it imprudent to seek for antiquities at the risk of personal safety. They therefore returned by the route of *Chonos*, where, by the examination of the river called the *Lycus*, they decidedly fixed the proper situation of *Colossae* at *Chonos*.

"Though the journey occupied but six weeks, yet the distance travelled over in that time could not be much less than one thousand miles, (and including the writer's former journey) the new ground, hitherto unknown to the European traveller, or at least unpublished, will not be much less than six hundred miles.

THE WEST INDIAN SEAS.

The voyager, coming from the northeast, experiences a delicious change of climate when he enters the sphere of the trade-winds. The air has no longer any harshness or asperity; it feels soft and bland to the skin, and respiration is particularly slow and easy; mists and fogs are unknown; the sea is but slightly agitated; and the mind partakes of the tranquillity of nature and becomes reconciled to the imprisonment of a ship. Columbus appears to have enjoyed all this in his first voyage, for we find the following remarks in his journal soon after he had got within the influence of the trade-wind. "The air was mild and delightful, and we wanted nothing but the song of the nightingale; and the sea was as smooth as a river." In another place he says, "The sea was like the river Seville, thank God! the temperature was also as moderate as all this is in the middle of April, and the air was so fragrant that it was a pleasure to breathe." In no part of the ocean are voyages attended with so much enjoyment as in the West Indian seas between November and May. The temperature of the air is then always regular and moderate; the sea-breeze blows steadily during the day, and the land-wind succeeds it at night. No sooner does the vessel lose sight of one island than she comes in view of another; and she often finds herself in the midst of three or four of them; while hour after hour new scenes of beauty unfold themselves to the eye: here the rich and cultivated *Saragamo* is seen extending back from the shore; there forests, inaccessible by the sun, cover the plains and hills; or, in native cliffs rise precipitately from the smooth beach, and the masses of mountains appear far inland, their ridges sloping gradually to the edge of the sea, where the verdant mangroves conceal the strand, and are washed by the white surf of the advancing tide. * * * Nowhere does the soil afford a greater variety of productions,

whether useful or luxurious. The forests abound with valuable timber, the mountains supply exhaustless streams of excellent water, and the plains and valleys are, during the greater part of the year, covered with rich pastures. The cultivated crops produce the maize, or Indian corn, and calumnes, besides yams, potatoes of different kinds, cassava, and all the best European vegetables. Plantations of sugar-cane extend over a large part of the country; and groves of coffee, cocoa, and cotton trees flourish wherever they happen to be planted and nursed by the hand of man. The gardens contain an assemblage of the finest fruits in the world. From them the pine-apple, the mango, the orange, the avocado, the shaddock, the fig, and the pomegranate attract the attention, and equally delight the eye and gratify the taste. The cattle and other domestic animals of Europe, as may be supposed, thrive in such a country, and afford abundant supplies of food, in addition to the small game which is more or less plentiful in all the cultivated districts.—*Houston's European Colonies.*

SKETCHES OF CONTINENTAL CITIES.

FROM MR. JARVIS'S SKETCHES ARRIVED.

NUREMBERG.—with its long, narrow, winding, involved streets its precipitous ascents and descents, its completely public physiognomy—is by far the strangest city I ever beheld; it has retained in every part the dress of the middle-ages. No two houses resemble each other, yet differing in form, in colour, in embellishments, and in the materials of which they are built, and with peaked and carved gables, and projecting central balconies, and painted fronts, stand up in a row, like so many tall, gaunt, stately old maids, with the tapers and stomachers of the last century. In the upper part of the town, we find here and there a new tower built, or rebuilt, in a more modern fashion, and an un-finished modern church; but these instead of being the objects of admiration, look ill-favoured and mean, like patches of new cloth on a rich old broad-cloth. Age is here, but it does not suggest the idea of dilapidation or decay, rather of something which has been put under a glass-case, and preserved with care. From all extraneous influences, the buildings are so anciently protected with veneration for themselves, and their city, that in few days that I spent there, I began to feel quite old—my mind was wrinkled up, as it were, with reverence for the past. I wondered that people could be so ready to talk of any event more recent than the thirty years' war, and the defence of Gustavus Adolphus; were forgotten in the fame of Albert Durer, Hans Sachs, and Peter Vischer; the trio of worthies, however, still live with the freshness of a yesterday's remembrance, and leave no room for the heroes of to-day.

Nuremberg was the gothic Athens; it was never the seat of independent and self-governed, and took the lead in arts and letters. Here it was the clocks and watches, maps and musical instruments, were manufactured for all Germany; here, in that truly German spirit of industry and simplicity, were many celebrated poets, and at once honoured as scientists, cultivated as handicrafts, each having its guild, or corporation, duly chartered, like the other ranks of this flourishing city, and requiring by the institution of the that, on the first discovery of printing, a literary press in his own hands; (Hans Folz) set up a printing-press in his own house; and it was but the natural consequence of all this industry, mental activity and social cultivation, that Nuremberg should have been one of the first cities which declared for the reformation.

But what is most curious and striking in this old city, is to see it stationary, while time and change are working such miracles and transformations every where else. The house where Martin Baltham four centuries ago, invented the sphere and drew the first geographical chart, is still the house of a map-seller. In the house where cards were first manufactured, cards were first seen, you may still buy cards and watches. The same families have inhabited the same mansions from one generation to another for four or five centuries. The great manufactures of these days commonly called Dutch toys, are at Nuremberg. I saw the wholesale depot of *Pesmay*, and it is true that it is not a poor figure compared to some of our great British show-rooms; but the number of waggons loaded and ship-loads of these trifles and gimcracks which find their way to every part of the known world, even to America and China, must interest a thinking mind. Nothing gave me a more comprehensive idea of the value of the whole than a complaint which I had heard from a Nuremberger, (and which, though seriously made, sounded a little like the falling off in the trade of London and Paris) had taken to paper-pill-boxes, the millions of wood or chip boxes which used to be annually sent from Nuremberg to all parts of Europe were no longer required; and he computed the consequent falling off of the profits at many thousand florins.

In the church of St. Sebald, now the chief Protestant church, I was surprised to find that most of the Roman Catholic symbols and relics remain undisturbed. The large crucifix, the old pictures of the perpetual light which has been reverently preserved, tapers ago by one of the Luther family, was still burning; and the crucifix, which had been quenched by successive generations, and all revolutions of politics and religion, maintained and fed by the pious honesty of the descendants, it still shone on.

Like the bright lamp that by in *Nithard's* holy face, and burned through long ages of darkness and storm? In this Protestant church, even the shrine of St. Sebald has kept its place, if not to the honour and glory of the saint, at least to the honour and glory of the city of Nuremberg. It is considered as the chief treasure of Peter Vischer, a famous sculptor and caster in bronze, contemporary with Albert Durer. It was begun in 1506, and finished in 1519, and is adorned with ninety-six figures, among which the twelve apostles, all varying in character and attitude, are really miracles of grace, power, and expression; the base of the shrine rests upon six gigantic snails, and the whole is cast in bronze, and finished with exquisite skill and fancy. At one end of this extraordinary composition the artificer has placed his own figure, not obtrusively, but retired, in a sort of niche; he is represented in his working dress, with his cap, leather apron, and for his work by the pound weight, twenty golden (or silver) for every hundred weight of metal; and the whole weighs one hundred and twenty centners, one hundred weight.

The man who showed us this shrine, was descended from Peter Vischer, lived in the same house, which he and his sons had formerly inhabited, and carried on the same trade, that of a snail and brass-founder.

DRESDEN.

Beautiful, stately Dresden! not the queen, the fine lady of the German cities! Surrounded with what is most enchanting in nature, and adorned with what is most enchanting in art, she sits by the Elbe like a fair one in romance, wreathing her towery diadems—so often scathed by war—with the vine and the myrtle, and looking on her own beauty imagined in the river flood, which, after rolling an impetuous torrent through the mountain gorges, here seems to pause and spread itself into a lucid mirror to catch the reflection of her own magnificence. No doubt misery and evil dwell in Dresden, as in all the congregative societies of men, but no where are they less obtrusive. The city has all the advantages, and none of the disadvantages, of a capital; the treasures of art and science—the mild government, the delightful climate, the beauty of the environs, and the cheerful and simplicity of social intercourse, have rendered it a favorite residence for artists and literary characters; and to foreigners one of the most captivating places in the world.

That it is not only the natural beauties of the scene which strike a stranger; the city itself has this peculiarity in common with Florence, which it has been so often compared, that instead of being an accident in the landscape, a dim, smoky, care-buried spot upon the all-lovely face of nature—a discord in the soothing harmony of that quiet enchanting scene which steals like music over the fancy; it is rather a—*an ornament—a crowning splendour—elegance and nobility—a general air of cheerfulness combined with a certain dignity and tranquillity, the shape, the well-dressed women, and the lively looks and good-humoured alertness of the people, who, like the Florentines, are more remarkable for their tact and acuteness than for their personal attractions; in these advantages Dresden, though certainly the smallest, and by no means one of the richest capitals in Europe, is one of the most delightful residences of the men; for in Bavaria the intonation is broad and harsh, and the people, though frank and honest, and good-natured, are rather slow, and not particularly polished in their demeanour.*

It is the general aspect of Dresden which charms us; it is not distinguished by any vast or striking architectural decorations, if we except the Italian church which, with all its thousand faults of style, pleases from its beautiful situation and its exceeding richness. This is the only Roman Catholic church in Dresden; for it is a curious enough, that while the national religion is Protestant, the court religion is Catholic; the royal family having been for several generations of that persuasion; but this has caused neither intolerance on one hand, nor jealousy on the other. The Saxons, the first who hailed and embraced the doctrines of Luther, seem quite content to allow their unappointed king to teach his own way; and though the king and his court are, of course, mindful to keep up their own influence, there is no spirit of proselytism; and I believe the most perfect equality of regard to religious matters prevails here. The Catholic church is almost always half-full of Protestants attracted by the delicious music, for the choir of *St. Elizabeth's* is high music begins about the time that the sermon is over in the other churches, and you see the Protestants hurrying from their own service crowding in at the portals of the Catholic church, and taking their place, with looks of infinite gravity and devotion; the King being always present, it would here be a breach of etiquette to be absent; I have often seen the English behave in the Catholic church—precisely as if in a theatre. But if the good old monarch imagines that his heretic subjects are to be converted by Cæsar's divine voice, he is wonderfully mistaken.

NEW PICTURES AT THE AMERICAN ACADEMY.

An exhibition was opened last week at the academy in Barclay-street, which combines a high degree of merit, and more than common interest. It consists of five paintings. The first is a panoramic view of London, from a point east of the London docks, presenting at once, the whole expanse covered by that immense metropolis, with the river winding through its centre, apparently, but really dividing it from the extensive and populous suburb on the Surrey side. The resemblance is most faithful, and so minute in its details, that every narrow street, and court, and alley, and even single buildings may be recognised. We have never met with any representation or description of the great city, which gave so just and striking a perception of its amazing magnitude. In the same room with this picture are two others, one representing the burning of the Kent East-India man, and the other, from a design by West, the destruction of the city and the temple of Jerusalem, by the Romans. In another apartment is a large and splendid specimen of architectural perspective; it is a view of the interior of Trinity Chapel in the cathedral at Canterbury; a wonderful display of the skill and power with which the eye can be deceived by the devices of the scenic art. It is almost impossible to convince yourself, as you stand, that the flat surface of painted canvas, so perfect is the effect of distance and projection. You feel tempted to walk forward and gain a nearer view of the rich carvings and the splendid colored windows. The remaining picture, however, is perhaps the most interesting of them all; it represents an interview between Captain Ross with two of his companions, and a tribe of Esquimaux, who had never before seen a white man; and the scene is a faithful representation of the winter quarters of the expedition in 1830. It was painted under the inspection of the gallant navigator, and besides its merit as a work of art, which is very great, it possesses an additional interest from the accuracy of the portraits. The pleasure of the visitor is much enhanced by the presence of four large figures, of the size of life, which stand like sentinels upon the staircase, arrayed in complete and splendid suits of ancient armour.

If men did but know what felicity dwells in the cottage of a virtuous man—how sound he sleeps, how quiet his breast, how composed his mind, how free from care, how easy his provision, how healthy his morning, how sober his night, how most his mouth, how joyful his heart—they would never admire the noises, the diseases, the throng of passions, and the violence of unnatural appetites, that fill the houses of the luxurious, and the hearts of the ambitious.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

A CHINESE PHILOSOPHER'S DEFENCE OF WOMEN.

A Chinese writer, speaking of the ignorance of Chinese females, and consequent unamiableness of wives, exhorts husbands not to desist from teaching their wives, for even "monkeys may be taught to play on the lute, dogs may be taught to tread a mill, rats may be taught to write verses, and parrots may be taught to imitate human voices; much more so may we expect that even birds and beasts may be taught to understand human affairs, how much more so may we expect that even human beings, who are more than beasts, may be taught to understand human beings." This is a Chinese philosopher's defence of women.

HINTS TO ORATORS.

The speeches of Mr. Hill at public meetings were not less original than the imagery of his sermons described in the last chapter. His addresses on these occasions were invariably short, and not infrequently contained an innocent philippic against those long harangues by which the patience of hearers is so often exhausted. He used to tell the following story of what he said on one occasion. "His Royal Highness the Duke of—was in the chair, and kindly desired me to sit next him. A man absolutely had the bad taste to spin out his dull tiresome oratory for more than an hour. Some of the people, tired to death, as well they might, went away. His royal highness whispered to me, 'Really, Mr. Hill, I do not think I can sit to hear such another speech as this; I wish you would give one of your good-natured hints about it.' It was my turn next; so I said, 'May it please your royal highness, ladies, and gentlemen, I am not going to make either a long or a moving speech. The first is a rudeness; and the second is not required to-day, after the very moving one you have just heard—so *nothing*, that several of the company have been moved by it out of the room—may, I even fear such another would do more to his royal highness himself, than he would be able to accomplish. As he said, and would to the great regret of the meeting, be obliged to move off.' This tickled his royal highness and the assembly, and we had no more long speeches that day." As he grew older, Mr. Rowland Hill's impatience of the length to which some people venture to speak did not at all diminish.—*Sidney's Life of the Rev. Rowland Hill.*

CURIOS COINCIDENCES.

When the Kent East India man was on fire in the Bay of Biscay, the second in command, the present Lieutenant Colonel M'Gregor, when all hope of relief had expired, wrote a letter describing his situation, which he enclosed in a bottle, and committed to the deep. Soon after his providential escape, and return to England, he was appointed to the command of the 93d Highlanders, then stationed at Barbadoes, to which place he proceeded immediately. Before his arrival, or soon after it, the identical bottle was picked up by one of the men of the 93d on the coast of the island, and its contents brought to the very man who had written them.

SNUFFING A CANDLE WITH A BALL.

The snuffing of a candle with a ball I first had an opportunity of seeing near the banks of Green River not far from a large pigeon roost, to which I had previously made a visit. I heard many reports of guns during a dark night and knowing them to be those of rifles, I went towards the spot to ascertain the cause. On reaching the place, I was welcomed by a dozen tall, stout men, who told me they were exercising for the purpose of enabling them to shoot under night at the reflected light from the eyes of a deer or wolf, by torchlight, of which I shall give you an account somewhere else. A fire was blazing near, the smoke of which rose curling among the thick foliage of the trees. At a distance, which rendered it scarcely distinguishable, stood a burning candle, as intended for an offering to the goddess of night, but which in reality was only fifty yards from the spot on which we all stood. One man was within a few yards of it, to watch the effects of the snuff, as well as to light the candle; while others gradually snuffed the candle without putting it out, and were recompensed for their dexterity by numerous hurrahs. One of them, who was particularly expert, was very fortunate, and generally snuffed the candle, whilst all the other shots either put out the candle, or cut it immediately under the light.—*Adcock, the Ornithologist.*

FACTS.

Law and Law Officers.—At the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Wakefield, on Tuesday week, some merit was excited by the familiar examination of Mr. James Lister, a respectable sheriff's officer, by Mr. Maule, sen. The officer was speaking of the arrest of one of the insolvents, and had adverted incidentally to the circumstances, when the following colloquy ensued:—*Commodore*—"You seldom read matters where you go, James, do you?" *Officer*—"Something like you for that, Sir." *Officer*—"Mr. Maule—I dare say you are pretty nearly right. I am sure you are; law is a bad salva for my soul, and no yoke when rubbed on with the rough hand of a sheriff's officer!"

Anecdote of Rowland Hill.—One morning the footman ushered in a most romantic-looking lady. She advanced with measured steps, and with an air that caused Mr. Hill to retreat towards the fire-place. She began—"Divine shepherd,"—"Pon my word, Ma'am!" "I hear you have great influence with the royal family." "Well, Ma'am, and did you hear any thing else?" "Now, seriously, Sir—my son has the most powerful poetic powers. Sir, his poetry is of a sublime order—noble, original, fine." "Well, I wonder what will come next," muttered Mr. Hill, in a low tone. "Yes, Sir, pardon the liberty; and, therefore, I called to ask you to get him made poet laureate." "Ma'am, you might as well ask me to get him made archbishop of Canterbury!"

Turn About.—Some little time ago, a pair of *silken*, seemingly anxious to become united in the *silken* bands of wedlock, made their appearance before one of the city elegants in Glasgow, who, finding the requisite certificates all right, proceeded with the ceremony till he came to that part of it where the question is put to the bridegroom if he is "willing to take this woman to be his wife?" To this necessary query the man, after a considerable hesitation, answered "No!" "No!" said the minister, with a look of surprise, "for what reason?" "Just," said the poor embarrassed simpleton, looking round for a door, "because I've ta'en a scunner (disgust) at her." On this the ceremony, to the evident mortification of the fair one, was broken off, and the parties retired. A few days after, however, they again presented themselves before his Reverence; and the fastidious bridegroom having declared that he had got over his objection, the ceremony was again commenced, and proceeded without interruption till a question similar to the above was put to the bride, when she in her turn replied by a negative. "What is the meaning of all this?" said the elegants, evidently displeased at the foolish trifling of the parties. "O, nothing, Ma'am," said the blushing damsel, tossing her head with an air of resentment, "only I have just ta'en a scunner at him!" The two again retired to their lonely pillow, and lonely it would seem they had found them, for the following morning, met the foolish couple once more on their way to solicit his services. "It's a' made up now," said the smiling, fair one, "O yes," said he, interposed, "it's a' settled now, we want you to marry us as soon as possible." "I will do no such thing," was the grave and strolling reply to the impatient question. "What for?" cried the fickle pair, speaking together in a tone of mingled surprise and disappointment. "O, nothing, Ma'am," said his Reverence, passing on his way, "but just I've ta'en a scunner at ye both!"—*Kilnrock Joke.*

BRITISH NEWS.

Trade of Liverpool.—During the present month (August) not less than 900 vessels have arrived at this port, 200 of which are from foreign ports, the remainder from Ireland and the coast. The docks are consequently crowded. This trade of the port continues rapidly to increase. As connected with the increase of trade we may mention that the number of subscribers to the Exchange News-Books, who are all engaged in commerce, was never greater than it is at the present moment.—Liverpool Advertiser.

Import of Cotton.—The number of bags of cotton imported into this country from America, from the 1st of January to the 23rd of August, 1834, was 668,257. The total number imported in the whole of 1833, was 525,222, being an increase of 143,035 bags, imported in the first eight months of 1834, over the same imports of 1833.

The Wool Trade.—Some sensation was produced among the mercantile interests in the city on Thursday, by the announcement of an extensive failure in the wool trade. The firm is that of Hicks & Brokers, near St. Paul, and the firm has been established upwards of forty years. A meeting of the creditors in London was held on the same afternoon in the city, at which arrangements were made for an investigation of the concerns of the parties. The total liabilities are stated at about £280,000 to £300,000.

The number of bricklayers, together with the laborers who attend on them, out of employment in consequence of their having struck, is computed to be about 15,000; and supposing that they earn when employed, on an average, 20s. a week each, which is under the mark, the sum which they and their families have lost during the last fortnight amounts to £50,000.

Mr. Stanley.—Mr. Stanley has written a letter to the editor of the Preston Publicist, in which he states that the correspondence published in many of the newspapers as having taken place between himself and Lord Grey, is a forgery from beginning to end; and that if correspondence in question has not, either in expression or substance, the slightest resemblance to any communications which have at any time passed between him and the noble lord.

Notice is given of an application to Parliament, next Session, for a bill authorizing the formation of a railway to London from York, which will be from 330 to 400 miles in length.

Lord William Bentinck, Governor General, is expected home by the next arrival from the East Indies. The state of his health renders his return to Europe necessary.

It is reported that Sir J. C. Hobhouse will shortly resign the office he at present holds, for the purpose of accepting that of Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Considerable anxiety is felt in consequence of the scarcity of gold, occasioned by the recent extensive exportations to the Continent and the United States.—The premium has risen to a per cent.

A serious riot occurred at Clatham, August 21st, among the privates of the 88th (Irish) regiment. About 20 were wounded. On the following day an affray occurred between a party of the same regiment and some sailors, in which several of the latter were severely wounded.

His Majesty's steam vessel the Lightning, left Woolwich on Saturday last, with Prince Lieven, family and suite, who had been 22 years the highly esteemed Russian Ambassador in this country.

Mr. Telford, Civil Engineer.—We announce with feelings of regret the death of this eminent and excellent individual, which took place on Tuesday at his house in Abingdon-street. Mr. Telford was in the 79th year of his age—a native of Langholm, in Dumfriesshire, which he left at an early age. His gradual rise from the stonemasons' and builders' yard to the top of his profession in his own country, or we believe we may say, in the world, is to be ascribed not more to his genius, his consummate ability, and persevering industry, than to his plain, honest, straightforward dealing, and the integrity and candour which marked his character throughout life. Mr. Telford had been for some time past by degrees retiring from professional business, and of late chiefly employed his time in writing a detailed account of the principal works he planned and lived to see executed; and there is hardly a county in England, Wales, or Scotland, in which his works may not be pointed out. The Menai and Conway bridges, the Caledonia canal, the St. Katherine's docks, the Holyhead roads and bridges, the Highland roads and bridges, the Clirke and Pontney aqueducts, the roads in Salop, and great works in that county of which he was surveyor for more than half a century, will immortalize the name of Telford.

Weights and Measures.—By an act of Parliament passed last session, a system of heaped measures is abolished from the 1st January next; and all largans, saies, and contracts made by the heaped measures after that time are to be null and void. After that time also no weight made of lead or of pewter is to be used. In the same act there is a clause enacting that from the 1st of January the weight denominated a stone shall in all cases consist of 14 pounds avoirdupois, and that the weight denominated an hundredweight shall consist of eight of such stones, and a ton of 20 such hundredweights; and all contracts made by any other stone, hundredweight or ton, shall from the 1st of January be null and void. This is important to most people in trade, as it prevents them from making contracts by customary weights, declaring them void altogether. The magistrates in quarter sessions are to provide imperial standards, and to appoint inspectors. All articles, except gold, silver, platinum, diamonds, and drugs, by retail, are to be sold by avoirdupois weight.

The Wesleyan Methodists have bought the theatre at Hastings, and are busily employed in converting it into a place of worship. In 1825 the theatre cost £2,200. It is a very substantial stone building, and was purchased at £700.

Admiral Palmer, (who died a few days ago), is the sixth son of a nobleman who has expired since the last promotion of 1834.

At the great annual sheep-fair at Britford, near Salisbury, upwards of 80,000 sheep and lambs were exhibited.—Wethers sold for 3s. 6s. weathers 35s.

The crops throughout Great Britain and Ireland are represented to have come in well.

Abolition.—It is estimated that there are, at least, one hundred and sixty thousand persons abroad drawing their means of subsistence from this country, and spending it among foreigners.

The news from Lisbon is of a highly satisfactory nature. Don Pedro has been chosen, unanimously, sole Regent during the minority of the Queen, and business was exceedingly brisk at Lisbon. Every thing denotes the restoration of confidence in the people.

The latest advices from Gottsburg state that the cholera infection was going away to typical and untroubling fevers. On the 15th August 140 persons died, and hundreds were remaining unburied for want of graves. The number of deaths from cholera alone amounted to 1255.

By a recent Act of Parliament, the disgusting sight of hanging, the bodies of murderers in chains has been abolished.

Donna Francisca, the wife of Don Carlos and sister of Don Miguel, died on Thursday afternoon, at 2 versos, Caspary. Her body will be conveyed to St. Peter, and her remains will be deposited in the same place as has been obtained from the French government for these countries to pass through Spain.

A severe shock of an earthquake occurred at Cephalonia on the 6th June. A great many houses were cracked from top to bottom, and some fell down altogether.—No lives were lost.

Lord Charles Wellesley, the second son of the Duke of Wellington, has taken the command of the depot of the 5th Foot at present stationed at Templemore, Ireland. His Lordship holds the rank of Major, but is the minor of the regiment, being the eldest in stature of any in the corps.

Sandgate, Aug. 27.—A dreadful accident occurred off Dover at a quarter past six this morning. The Caswell, a very large revenue cutter, was lying to about half a mile from the shore, when the Caswell frigate, coming from the Downs to Portsmouth, ran her down, with 20 men below, every one of whom were dazed or killed. Perhaps a more extraordinary accident never occurred. It was broad daylight. The frigate must have had the cutter in full light for several miles, and she bore straight upon her, under her full sail, going with a spanking northerly breeze, from 12 to 14 knots an hour, took the cutter full midships, and drove her to the bottom in an instant, with scarcely a shock to herself. Three hands on the deck of the cutter leaped overboard and were saved. An express was sent off to the Admiralty in the Downs, who came to Dover post, and took the commander of the frigate into custody, where he must remain till a court-martial is held. As you may imagine, it has caused a great sensation here. Most of the men in the cutter were asleep in their berths, having just come off night duty.

Three Falmouth men were drowned last night coming from the Dover regatta, making a loss of 32 lives within 12 hours.

Plymouth, Sept. 3.—The Castor, 36, Captain Lord John Hay, arrived here from the Downs on Saturday.—A court-martial is ordered to try the captain, officers, and ship's company of the Castor, for running down the Conception revenue cutter, on the morning of the 27th August, which is expected to take place on Friday, if the four survivors from the cutter arrive in time—they are coming here in H. M. S. Columbiad.

FALMOUTH, SEPT. 6. REVENUE OF THE CHURCH. The commissioners appointed to inquire into the Ecclesiastical Revenues of England and Wales have made their report. The result of their inquiries is as follows:—

Net revenue of 27 Archbishops and Bishops, £160,111.—This gives an average of £5,930.

Net revenue of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, £272,828.

Income of 10,701 Benefices, £3,038,248.—(Averaging an average of about £285.)

Stipends of 5,384 Curates engaged by resident and non-resident incumbents, £432,556.—(Giving an average of about £81 each.)

The benefices are divided in the following classes:—

Table with 2 columns: Benefice Category and Number. Categories include Under £30 per annum, £30 and under £100, £100 and under £150, £150 and under £200, £200 and under £250, £250 and under £300, £300 and under £350, £350 and under £400, £400 and under £450, £450 and under £500, £500 and upwards.

Here it is shown that, taking the revenues from benefices together, the average income of the clergy is £285, and nearly one half the benefices yield an income below £200, and out of them there are about two thousand which give below £100. At the Duke of Norfolk's visitation to the clergy of his diocese at Chelmsford, his lordship observed, that a conclusive argument in proof of the disinterestedness of the clergy was to be found in the fact that they entered on their sacred office without obtaining more than a scanty pittance, inferior to that which they might have gained if they had gone into the Dissenting Church; and that if a question were to arise between the abandonment of church principles and the sacrifice of its endowments, it would be found that the choice of the clergy had been made long before.

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mountains. As far as our own judgment on the imperfect and inconsistent details given in the French papers, it would seem that his prospects were of a gloomy character.

Conspiracies in the Spanish capital are still spoken of. Attempts at insurrection had been made in various parts of Spain, but thus far appear to have been immediately suppressed.

PORTUGAL.—Opening of the Cortes.—The session of the Extraordinary Cortes was opened on the 14th of August, by a Speech from the Throne, which occupies more than two volumes of the London papers. The speech concludes by praying out to the Assembly the principal objects which now called for their attention, namely:—

1st. Whether the Regency ought or ought not to be continued during the remainder of the Queen's minority? 2dly. To take the proper steps that her Majesty may marry some foreign Prince, 3dly. To fix the amount of the force by sea and land conformably to Art. 15. of the Constitutional Charter, having respect to the internal state of the country, and the peculiar situation in which the neighboring and allied nations may be placed, where a Prince pretending to the throne, is come again to revive the almost extinguished flames of civil war.

The Cortes elected Don Pedro Regent during the remainder of the Queen's minority, with scarcely a dissenting voice. It was expected that the Queen's marriage would be the next subject for discussion. The question of making a special appeal to a general assembly of the people, in order to give a legal sanction to the Chamber of Peers on the 23th, by a unanimous vote.

Turkey.—Reports are again prevalent of new disorders in the East. In consequence of the numerous complaints made by the people of Syria to the Sultan, of the tyranny of Ibrahim Pacha, it is affirmed that the Turkish government had determined on a renewal of hostilities with the Pacha of Egypt, in which it will be supported by Russia. These reports rest on too slender a basis to be the subject of any particular comment at this time.

The Duke of Norfolk and the King.—The Duke of Norfolk, the new Knight of the Garter, is the only subject admitted to the order professing the Roman Catholic persuasion. His Grace is also the first individual in whose favour his present Majesty exercised his Royal prerogative. On the day of the King's accession to the throne, he was informed that the Duke of Norfolk was in waiting to tender his homage.

"Let him come in,—let him come in,"—said his Majesty, with whom his Grace had long enjoyed the privileges of private friendship. But the Privy Council was in the act of assembling, and it was necessary to represent that the Duke of Norfolk, not being a privy councillor, had not the entrance. "Not a Privy Councillor?" exclaimed the liberal monarch,—forgetting or indifferent to the disabilities under which his Grace had so long laboured. "The Duke of Norfolk is not a privy councillor?" Swear him in directly."

LOSS OF THE SARAH.—The Light on Moose Pecca, which was considered to be a revolving one, it now appears, from the statements of several masters of vessels who are in the habit of passing it almost weekly, does not always revolve; and to this circumstance, we fear, the loss of the ill-fated Sarah is in some measure to be attributed. Though the keeper of this light is spoken of as being faithful and attentive to his duty in lighting, &c.; yet if such an essential operation of the machinery, be not constant, it is at least necessary that the fact should be generally known, in order that the unwary mariner might be able to judge of the actual situation of his vessel, when navigating so dangerous a coast.—Courier.

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12 P.

13 P.

14 P.

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16 P.

17 P.

18 P.

19 P.

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22 P.

23 P.

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