



## AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

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### 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 Kiely's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Crute's.

Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

#### St. John's and Harbor Grace Packet

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

#### FARES.

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

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

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

Harbour Grace,  
May 20, 1835.

*An Act to prevent the unnecessary discharging of Guns, and other Fire Arms in the Towns of Saint John's, Harbor Grace, Carbonear, Port-de-Grace and Brigus, and the Suburbs thereof.*

WHEREAS many accidents have occurred and much inconvenience arisen from the custom of unnecessarily discharging Guns and other Fire Arms in the Towns of St. John's, Harbor Grace, Carbonear Port-de-Grace, and Brigus, and in the Suburbs thereof, during the season of Christmas and on the occasion of other Festivities.

And whereas to prevent further injuries arising therefrom it has become expedient to repress the same.

Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this Act, no Person or Persons whatsoever shall within the said Towns, or within the Suburbs thereof respectively, discharge or fire off any Gun, Pistol, or other Fire Arms for the purpose of creating a noise or disturbance, or without some necessary or reasonable cause or excuse for so doing: And every Person so offending, shall for every offence, upon the conviction thereof, on the Oath of one or more credible Witness or Witnesses, before any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, or on the view of any such Justice, forfeit and pay to our Sovereign Lord the King, His Heirs and Successors, the sum of Ten Shillings to be levied by Warrant of Distress from such Justice on the Offender's Goods and Chattels, and for want of sufficient Goods and Chattels, such Offender shall be committed to Goal for the space of twenty four hours; one half of the said Fine to be paid to the Informer, and the other half towards the support of the poor of the said Towns respectively: *Provided always*, that no prosecution for a breach of this Act shall be admitted, unless complaint be made thereof within fortyeight hours after the offence committed: *Provided also*, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent or in any manner to obstruct His Majesty's Troops, or other Persons acting under lawful authority, from and in the discharge of their respective duties.

*An Act for raising a further Sum of Money for completing the erection of a Light House on Cape Spear.*

WHEREAS in and by an Act of the Parliament of this Colony, passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty entitled "An Act for the establishment of Light Houses," the Treasurer of the Island was authorized to raise by Loan a sum not exceeding in the whole One Thousand Pounds Sterling, for the purpose of the erection of a Light House on Cape Spear. *And whereas* the said sum has been found insufficient for the erection and completion of the said Light House, and the purchase of the apparatus necessary for lighting the same: and it is deemed expedient to raise by Loan a further Sum of Money for that purpose.

Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor Council, and Assembly of Newfoundland in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the Treasurer of the Island shall be and he is hereby authorised to raise by Loan from such Person or Persons or Body Corporate or Politic, as will lend and advance the same, a further sum of Money, not exceeding in the whole five hundred pounds sterling, chargeable upon and to be paid out of the public funds of this Colony together with interest, at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum thereon in annual instalments of not more than one hundred pounds, in the way and manner in and by the said Act provided.

2nd.—*And be it further enacted*, by the authority aforesaid, that the said Treasurer shall be and he is hereby authorised and empowered to grant and issue to the respective Persons or Body Corporate who shall so lend and advance Money for the purpose aforesaid, one or more Debenture or Debentures, in the form set forth in the said recited Act, which Debentures shall be issued

for sums of not less than one hundred pounds sterling, to be signed by the said Treasurer and countersigned by the Colonial Secretary, and shall be assignable and transferable by endorsement of the parties to whom they shall respectively be issued.

3rd.—*And be it further enacted*, that the interest on the said Debentures shall be payable half yearly, on the last days of June and December in each year, at the Office of the said Treasurer, and the said Treasurer shall not be required to commence the payment of the instalments hereinbefore mentioned until after two years from the said Debentures respectively.

*An Act to limit the durations of the Parliaments of this Colony.*

WHEREAS frequent and new Parliaments tend very much to the happy union and good government of the King and the people; and whereas it is expedient to limit the duration of the present and all future Parliaments of this Colony: *Be it therefore enacted*, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same that this present Parliament of the Colony of Newfoundland shall cease and determine on the last day of the first Session thereof which shall be held in the year of our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and thirty six unless it shall be legally dissolved before that period.

2nd.—*And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that from henceforth each and every Parliament or general Assembly which shall at any time or times hereafter be convened, called, summoned, or held within this Island of Newfoundland, shall notwithstanding the demise of the Crown, have continuance for the term or period of four years, to be computed from the day on which by any Proclamations or Proclamations of His Majesty such Parliament shall first be duly appointed to meet: and no longer. *Provided always*, that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, from dissolving such assembly, should he or they deem it expedient so to do.

3rd.—*And be it further enacted*, that this Act shall not be of any force or effect until His Most Gracious Majesty's pleasure thereon shall have been first duly signified.

*An Act to amend an Act of the Parliament of this Colony entitled "An Act for the establishment and regulation of Fire Companies in the Town of St. John's."*

WHEREAS a certain Act was passed in the Parliament of this Colony in the Third year of the Reign of His present Majesty entitled "An Act for the establishment and regulation of Fire Companies in the Town of St. John's;" and whereas it is deemed necessary to authorise the Captains and Wardens of the Fire Companies established under the said Act, to pay out of the rates and assessments levied under the same a reasonable sum or sums of Money to the Engine-men, and such others of the said Fire Companies, as the said Wardens and Captains of such Fire Companies may direct.

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 the Wardens and Captains of Fire Companies in the said Town of St. John's, established under the said Act, from and out of the rates and assessments which are now levied, or which may hereafter be levied and collected under the said Act, from time to time to pay and disburse to the Engine men and such other members of the said Fire Companies as the said Wardens and Captains, or a majority of them may deem necessary such sums of money in compensation for attendances as the said Fire Wardens and Captains may deem proper: *Provided* that such compensation or payment shall not exceed the sum of two shillings and sixpence per man for each attendance

of such Engine men or other members of the said Fire Companies.

*An Act to amend an Act passed in the second Session of the Parliament of this Colony, entitled "An Act to regulate the making and repairing of Roads and Highways in this Island."*

WHEREAS it is expedient to alter and amend an Act passed in the second session of the present Parliament of this Island entitled "an Act to regulate the making and repairing of Roads and Highways in this Island:

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same, that the first, second, eighth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, twenty first, twenty fifth, and twenty eighth sections of the said Act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

2nd.—*And be it further enacted*, that every person not being a hired Servant or common Labourer, who shall occupy a Dwelling House within any District of Newfoundland as Owner or Tenant thereof, and not keeping any Horse or Team as hereinafter mentioned, shall be liable to work on the Roads, Streets or Lanes in this Island six days: and every person who shall keep any Carriage, Cart, Truck, Team, Horse or Oxen shall be liable in like manner to work on the said Roads Streets or Lanes four days with one Cart Team or Truck, to be drawn by two Horses, or Oxen and one able bodied man, if such person keep one or more than one Horse or Ox, and if but one then by one Horse and by one able man; and every Inhabitant between the age of sixteen and fifty not being the Owner or Occupier of a Dwelling House as aforesaid, or not keeping any Horse or Team, shall be liable to work in like manner for two days, within the district where he shall reside; *Provided always*, that no person shall be compellable to work more than eight hours in each day.

3d.—*And be it further enacted* that any person liable to perform statute labour on the Highways as aforesaid may compound for such labour at the rate of two shillings and sixpence sterling per diem, for manual labour, and eight shillings sterling per diem for a two horse cart or carriage, and six shillings sterling per diem for any other Cart or Carriage; and that every person who shall neglect to attend and perform the labour required of him by this Act at the time and place of which he shall be notified by the Road Surveyor shall be taken to have made his election compound for the whole of his Road duty then remaining unperformed for that year and shall be liable to pay the amount of such composition upon demand by the Road Surveyor of his Division, or any person appointed by him to collect the same: and if the same or any part thereof shall remain behind and unpaid for the space of ten days after demand shall have been made as aforesaid, the said Road Surveyor shall levy the same by distress and sale of the Goods and Chattels of the party and shall make return thereof to the Commissioners of Roads by whom he shall have been appointed, who shall have power to direct in what manner the same shall be expended in furtherance of the objects of this Act.

4th.—*And be it further enacted*, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor or other person administering the Government for the time being by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council, to nominate and appoint by an Instrument under the Great Seal during His Majesty's pleasure Five Commissioners of Roads, any three of whom shall be a quorum who shall constitute and form a Board of Commissioners for the Central District: and as occasion shall require, in like manner to nominate and appoint others to fill such vacancies as shall from time to time occur by the death, resignation or removal of any one or more of the said Commissioners; and that in the other Districts of this Colony any two or more Justices of the Peace, residing within twenty miles of

any settlement where statute labour is hereby required to be performed upon public notice being given of their intention so to do may meet and form a Board of Commissioners of Roads for the Settlements which may fall within their jurisdiction as aforesaid, and which Board shall thereafter consist of all such Justices as shall be resident within the jurisdiction aforesaid, and two of whom shall constitute a quorum; which Boards shall respectively keep a detailed record of all their orders, appointments, removals, and other proceedings, with the names of the Members present upon each occasion of their meeting.

5th.—*And be it further enacted*, that the said Boards of Commissioners respectively, shall during the first week in the month of June in each year, nominate and appoint such and so many persons as they shall deem necessary, for Road Surveyors, for such Divisions, Settlements, or places, as they shall prescribe, within their Divisions, and shall from time to time give them such directions as they shall think proper, touching the time and place and manner of performing any part of their duty, and laying out the labor to be performed under their superintendance which directions the said Surveyors are hereby required to obey.

6th.—*And be it therefore enacted*, that each Road Surveyor so appointed, shall, within the time assigned to him for that purpose by the Board of Commissioners by whom he shall have been appointed return to them a accurate list of all persons within his Division who shall be liable to do Statute Labour, and of the number of days' labour which such persons shall be liable to perform according to the provisions of this Act; and if he shall knowingly omit any name therefrom, which ought to be inserted therein, or after notice of such omission, shall neglect to return and add such name thereto, such Surveyor shall be liable to pay the composition for such labour which the person or persons whose names shall have been omitted would have been required to pay, should he or they neglected to have performed his or their labour as hereinbefore mentioned: *Provided always*, that any such Road Surveyor shall be liable to perform Statute Labour within his Division, to assist him in taking such list, and whose time so necessarily occupied shall be deducted from the number of days' work, which he may be liable to perform, and that no Road Surveyor shall be liable to perform Statute Labour, in addition to his fulfilling the duties of such Surveyor.

7th.—*And be it further enacted*, that every person who shall be careless or negligent in the performance of his duty, as such Road Surveyor, shall be dismissed from his Office of Road Surveyor, by the Board who appointed him, if they shall deem it proper so to do, whereupon he shall pay a fine of forty shillings sterling, and another person shall be forthwith appointed in his place, who shall levy such fine by distress and sale of his Goods and Chattels, unless the same be paid within ten days after notice of his dismissal.

8th.—*And be it further enacted*, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners for the Central District, to appoint annually one Road Surveyor, for the Town of St. John's, at a yearly salary of not more than seventy five pounds sterling, to be paid out of the fines and composition money levied and collected within the said Town which Road Surveyor shall have the like power and authority, and be subject to the same provisions and penalties as any other Surveyor appointed under this Act.

9th.—*And be it further enacted*, that the several Boards of Commissioners shall have full power and authority to make such orders as they shall from time to time deem expedient, for altering, widening, or shutting up any old Road or Lane, or for opening any new one so as such alteration shall not occasion the removal of any Dwelling House or other Building which cannot be conveniently removed without destroying the same, and which shall be valued at a sum over ten pounds sterling; and shall also have power to order any part of the Statute Labor for the Division where such alteration shall be directed to be made, to be employed in removing any House or Building which may be lawfully removed, and in rebuilding the same in such other adjacent situation on the Land of the owner or occupier thereof, as the said Commissioners shall think proper, and as the occupier of such House or Building shall designate and approve of.

10.—*And be it further enacted*, that if any person shall conceive himself or herself to be injured or prejudiced by any such alteration as aforesaid, the Commissioners who shall have ordered the same to be made, shall appoint one arbitrator, and the person complaining shall appoint another, who with the Road Surveyor, shall hear and determine the matter and award such damages to the party complaining, as having due regard to the benefit accruing to the complainant from such alteration, shall be equitable and just; which damages shall be assessed, in manner directed by the said in part recited Act.

(To be continued.)

There is in the Turkish official paper of the 28th of February, a very long and very curious article on the financial systems of Europe and Turkey. In this essay the writer discusses the system of taxation as adopted in England and France, as compared with that of Turkey, and to the decided advantage of the latter. In the European States, taxation is founded upon theories, in Turkey upon experience. It particularly condemns monopolies, and concludes in these terms:—"We have deemed it useful not only to the interests of Turkey, but also to those of two friendly nations, to show that here fiscal theories are the reverse of those which yet dominate with them; that the interests of the Treasury are never separated from the interests of the consumers, and from the principles of entire liberty.—Political economy is not a science, a distinct creation properly speaking; it is but a correction of errors sought in the numberless faults into which modern Governments have fallen." After which condemnation, and by a Turk too, poor political economy, which, like special pleading amongst the lawyers, is most deprecated by those who do not understand it, we apprehend "the science" will never again be able to raise its head. It is however, not a little of a curiosity to see in a Turkish newspaper, an essay upon the principles of taxation.

MAHOMETAN REGIMENT IN THE SERVICE OF RUSSIA.—WARSAW.—The Mussulman regiment of cavalry (as it is called) arrived here a few days since. It consist of inhabitants of the provinces on the other side of the Caucasus, and chiefly of Poords. The regiment was inspected by the Prince Field-Marshal, and afterwards defiled before him in full gallop. On seeing his Highness the troops expressed their joy in loud acclamations. This regiment consists entirely of Mahometans, but of different sects. It is admirably armed with Janissary muskets and sabres. All the arms are inlaid with silver. A part of the men have bows and arrows.—In a few months it has come nearly 1,800 miles, from the vicinity of Mount Ararat without appearing to be much fatigued.—The people have a brown complexion, and very marked features. The old men have long beards. They wear a Persian or Tartarian costume. All of them have fine horses. Many of them have not only marks of distinction, which they gained in the war against the Turks, but also wear round their necks gold and silver medals with the effigy of the Emperor.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the end of January have arrived to day. The war with the Caffres had not terminated, and the Caffres appeared as numerous and as widely dispersed as ever, showing themselves in small bodies, but in every direction from the Keiskamma to the Sunday River, and from the sea coast to the Stormbergen. They have been attacked wherever met with, and their loss exceeds 400 killed. In the Zouberg a considerable body gave battle to a detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Somerset, who defeated them with the loss of 40 men on their side. Twelve posts are occupied on the lines of the enemy's communication with Caffreland. A force of 400 men quitted Graham's Town under Major Cox. Enos's Kraal was attacked and destroyed on the 12th January. This column joined by another under Major Burney from Fort Beaufort, was in full march on Tyali's and Macomo's Kraals, and was expected to be destroyed.

It is stated that in consequence of the measures taken by the government, the colony will be effectually cleared of the barbarous enemy, but the colonists have suffered a lamentable loss in lives, and an enormous loss in property.

LOWER CANADA.—By the last received Canada papers it appears that Lord Aylmer the Governor, had on the 23d February approved of Mr Papineau as Speaker of the House of Assembly, but omitted the usual compliments. This was to have been expected, after the vituperation with which the hon. gentleman had assailed his lordship.—On the same day a bill was introduced, read a first and second time, and committed, for the appointment of an agent in this country. This precipitancy, so contrary to parliamentary practice, was opposed, but without effect. On the next day the bill was discussed in committee, and on the following reported and passed—the agent named being Mr Roebuck, with a salary of £900, and £500 for contingencies. This is no bad return for the zeal lately displayed by the hon. member. It is impossible, however, that the bill can pass the Legislative Council with Mr Roebuck's name in it as agent, because that gentleman has, both in writing and in his place in parliament, declared his hostility to that branch of the Legislature, and advocated its abrogation.

It is with great satisfaction we learn that the wishes of the British merchants concerned in the Turkish trade have been complied with by government, and that the services of the able and experienced Consul General Mr Cartwright, are to be continued.

The *Carlsruhe Gazette*, of the 31st March contains the speech of the Grand Duke of Baden on opening the session of the "States" (Chambers) of his Duchy, in which his Highness expresses his hopes for a long duration of peace—praises the proposed erection of a tribunal of arbitration for the Germanic States in general—anticipates an amicable arrangement of the misunderstanding that had occurred with Switzerland and concludes by exposing our credulity in believing that it was out of friendship for England that he had hesitated, or postponed rather, his resolve to enter into the anti-British custom duties, or Prussian system—"an institution" which he calls "truly national!"

(From the *Liverpool Courier*, April 22.)

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The latest intelligence from Lisbon, which is up to the 8th instant, contains nothing important. There has been a trifling disturbance, and a personal attack on the Duke of Palmella, on Sunday the 29th March, in consequence of some absurd calumnies which had been spread against him, and some of the ministerial members were assaulted; but the arrival of the military restored tranquillity, and the funeral of Prince Augustus, on Tuesday the 31st, passed off quietly. On the 2nd instant a secret session of the Cortes was held to consider the succession, and other urgent topics. It is said that Prince Augustus requested the Queen on his death-bed to marry his younger brother, Prince Maximilian, who is nearly 17. The Queen has somewhat recovered from the shock caused by the death of her consort. Both the capital and province are perfectly tranquil.

The French Journals contain letters from Constantinople to the 26th March. It is stated in these letters that the Porte continues to augment the fleet, which is now nearly in a condition to sail.

We have received the whole of the Paris papers of Saturday, which announce the triumph of Ministers on M. Bignon's amendment Bill. This amendment which restricted the grant to twelve millions of francs to enable the Government to re-commence negotiations with the United States, was, notwithstanding the powerful speech of M. Berryer in its favour, negatived by a majority of one hundred and fourteen votes. This division may be regarded as decisive of the fate of the bill, which will certainly be carried, although not without an article requiring that no part of the debt be paid before America has offered an apology to France for some passages contained in the President's message.—*Sun*.

SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid state, that General Valdez had proceeded to the North of Spain, with the view of aiding and assisting General Mina, whose health still continued bad, in expelling the Carlists. The advices speak in favourable terms on the subjects of the movements of the constitutional forces, and a confident feeling was entertained that during the present campaign the Carlists would be completely driven out of the country. The power of the government was increasing in the provinces. It is repeated in some of the accounts, that steps were in progress for the acknowledgment of the independence of the South American States.

According to accounts very lately received from our meritorious countryman, Gutzlaff, a steam-boat was building in China, for the purpose of undertaking an expedition into the interior of the empire, by ascending one of the great rivers, and also exploring the most considerable of its tributary streams. It is highly probable that Gutzlaff is by this time in the heart of the empire. He has commenced the publication of a journal in the Chinese language, three numbers of which have been received here. One of them contains a very interesting report on the map of China. This journal is very well received by the natives, and measures have been taken to circulate it all over the country.—*Berlin*, March 23.

The only pensions granted by Sir Robert Peel during his administration, excepting one of £100 per annum to the widow of Mr Temple, late Governor of Sierra Leone, are the following: Professor Airey, £300, Mr Southey, £300, Mrs. Somerville £200, James Montgomery £150, Sharon Turner £200. This we presume is proof of Conservative profligacy in the administration of patronage—of Sir Robert Peel's disregard of literary merit, and of his desire to repress literary exertion. But stop; the pensioners are all Tories? No: *the majority are Whigs*. We should like to see what Sir Robert's predecessors for four years can set off against these pensions.—*London Standard*.

WHITEHALL, APRIL 11.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing the Right hon. William Lowther (commonly called Viscount Lowther) the Most Hon. the Marquis of Bute, Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bart., G.C.B., George

Richard Robinson, Esq., Aaron Chapman, Esq., Captain Francis Beaufort, and Octavius Wigram, Esq., his Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the existing laws regulations, and practice under which the pilots are appointed, governed, and paid in the British Channel, and the several approaches to the port of London, and also in the navigation connected with other principal ports in the United Kingdom; and to report how far the system of pilotage, as now established in those several ports, appears to be well adapted to the mercantile interests of the country, and whether any and what improvements may be introduced therein, with a view to the utmost possible reduction of the charge for such pilotage that may be consistent with the prompt and efficient performance of the duties thereof, and with the paramount object of affording the best security to the shipping of these realms.

NEW COINAGE FOR THE WEST INDIA COLONIES.—The following communication has been made from the Colonial Department to the West India body:

"Colonial Office, April 14, 1835.  
"Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to request that you would apprise the Committee of West India planters and merchants, that in consequence of representations made to His Majesty's Government, to the effect that an issue of silver coins to pass current in the West Indies at 3s. and 1s. 6d., as well as of shillings and sixpences, would promote the success of the apprenticeship system, it has been determined that those coins shall be supplied by the officers of the Mint to such masters of apprenticed labourers in the West Indies, or such of their agents, as shall make application for them.

"I have the honour to be Sir,  
Your Obedt. Svt.,  
W. E. GLADSTONE.

"George Saintsbury, Esq., &c."  
The city of Mocha was carried at the point of the bayonet on the 20th of January, by the Egyptian forces under Achmet Pacha.—The whole of Arabia now obeys the authority of Mehemet Ali.

EGYPT.—Captain Acerboni, who left Alexandria on the 2nd of March, states, that the greatest consternation prevailed in that city on account of the continually increasing ravages of the Plague. The victims were so numerous, that it was impossible to ascertain the daily mortality. The sanitary cordon, having become useless, had been raised, and the infected persons who left the houses fell down dead in the streets, which were obstructed by their corpses. In the Sefina, the Arabs employed in arranging the cotton, perished on the spot. The disease had penetrated into the quarter of the Franks; and two Egyptian ships of war, No. 6 and 7, were infected, as well as some of the merchant vessels; among them two English, one French, and several Greeks and Egyptians. Captain Soprauch confirms this declaration, and estimates the victims of the plague at one hundred per day. Commercial affairs were at a stand in Alexandria.

SIR R. PEEL AND MR. J. MONTGOMERY.—We record with no ordinary feelings of pleasure that our excellent townsman and poet, Montgomery, has been honoured with the grant of a pension. Those who are best acquainted with Mr. Montgomery know full well that he would be the last man in existence to ask at any hands a favour of the kind, and it will easily be believed that he had not the most distant notion of the honour being conferred upon him, and that he owes it alone to merit and to the discrimination and friendly feeling of Sir Robert Peel, whose last official act was the completing the instrument for the grant of this pension. The letter is dated on the 10th instant, and was directed to Sheffield, in the absence of Mr. Montgomery, who was at the time sojourning at Newcastle.

The official list of the Dutch Navy has just been published, from which it appears it consists of 2 ships of 84 guns; 6 ships of 74 guns; 1 ship of 64 guns; 3 ships of 60 guns; 16 ships of 44 guns; 6 ships of 32 guns; 12 ships of 28 guns; 4 ships of 20 guns; 9 ships of 18 guns; 4 ships of 14 guns; 1 ship of 12 guns; 3 ships of 8 guns; 4 steam-boats, and 4 transports.—Total 75.

There are at this moment as many as eight ex-Chancellors of the Exchequer, living:—Lord Sidmouth, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Lord Bexley (who held that office eleven years), Earl of Ripon, Mr. Herriee, Mr. Goulburn, Earl Spencer, and Sir Robert Peel. The number of persons living who have held the office of Premier, or First Lord of the Treasury, is six:—Lord Sidmouth, the Earl of Ripon, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Grey, Lord Melbourne, and Sir Robert Peel.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—The most active exertions are in progress at the Thames Tunnel to recommence the work of carrying across the bed of the river this great structure. Upwards of one hundred workmen, are engaged in a portion of the Tunnel in

preparing for the reception of the new shield and other operations connected with the work. The visitors' arch, however, is still kept in the most clean and dry state.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

We regret to find that this fine Island is likely to add one more to the list of Colonies whose public affairs are deranged, and their "two houses" at loggerheads. The following account of the causes which have produced this state of things is taken from the Charlotte Town Gazette:—

"The Legislature of this Colony was prorogued on the 10th inst., after a session of sixty five days continuance, exclusive of Sundays. A great portion of the labours of this unusually protracted session were rendered nugatory in consequence of a difference of opinion between the Council and Assembly relative to the bills for improving the administration of justice in criminal cases which went to substitute an entirely new system of criminal jurisprudence, in place of that which now exists, as contained in the Act relating to Treasons and Felonies—the Bill for consolidating and amending the Election Laws—and that for the future management and regulation of the Post Office. On all these subjects, as well as on several others of minor importance, such was the difference of opinion that existed between the two branches, that notwithstanding the length of the session and the variety of subjects that were brought under consideration, very few Acts have passed. The loss of the bill, which not went to continue the duties imposed under the expiring Revenue Acts, but greatly to increase the revenue, is an event in the present state of the finances of this country truly deplorable.—It was sent up to the Council for concurrence on Wednesday last, and on Friday the last day of the session, they demanded a conference, the purport of which was to acquaint the House that they had an insuperable objection to the bill, in the shape in which it had been sent to them for concurrence, inasmuch as it embodied the provisions of the three Revenue Acts of last Session with a clause annexed, directing how the proceeds were to be applied. But in order that the country might not suffer from the rejection of the bill, they suggested to the House the propriety of separating the Revenue enactments into three different bills and that the appropriation should form a distinct and separate enactment, agreeable to the mode pursued for several previous sessions. The House, it will be seen, for reasons which will be found stated at large in our Legislative Report, refused to accede to the suggestions of the Council; when the latter, upon this decision being communicated to them, rather than receive the revenue clogged as it was with the appropriations threw the whole out together.

This unhappy collision between the two branches of the Legislature, unless timely averted, must unavoidably lead to much individual suffering, to a total cessation of all public improvements, and to difficulties and privations which will not be confined to this year. Speculators will naturally avail themselves of the low duties to lay in such a stock as may materially affect the revenues of succeeding years. It is no doubt with a view to avert, if possible, these impending calamities, that his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has already issued a proclamation, for again convoking the Legislature on the 29th of this month—thus affording an interval for reflection, which all parties may perhaps benefit by.

Extract of a letter from William Fleming Esq., New Mills, Chaleur Bay, 28th of March:—

There was never any place in America in greater distress for hay for the cattle than we are in at present. We have nearly thirty head of cattle, and have not over one hundred weight of hay or straw in the barn. I have one ton to get from Mr Ferguson at the distance of 30 miles but cannot get it on account of the bad road, every other day there being a snow storm.

I have only used about two tons of hay since the 14th of February. Our cattle have been chiefly supported upon cedar tops boiled and mixed up with oil cake, or bean meal, and sometimes a few potatoes. It occupies four men's time all day to collect and boil them. The oldest inhabitant in the country never saw such a scarcity; there is no such thing as hay to be got for money, though small quantities are offered at the enormous rate of £10 a ton. There is now an average from five to six feet of snow in the clearings.

I heard by private letters from Miramichi that the dearth of hay is so great there, that it cannot be procured for less than £10 per ton. Truly this is a deplorable state of things. Verily the Lord hath a controversy with his people, and when one judgment is escaped, another is measured out. When the judgments of the Lord are on the earth, the inhabitants should learn righteousness—fear the Lord, and him that hath appointed it and turn unto the Lord from whom they have revolted.

MEETING AT MIRAMICHI.

A numerous and highly respectable meet-

ing was held at Chatham, Miramichi, on the 24th ult., at which various subjects affecting the general welfare, were discussed and a committee appointed to bring by petition the sense of the meeting under the notice of the government. A large share of attention was given to the new system of granting Lumber Licenses, which was unanimously condemned. In reference to the loss of the appropriations, the meeting censure both Council and Assembly—the former for refusing to pass the pay votes, the latter for endangering the appropriations, by attaching these to the general Bill. They deeply deplore the determination of His Majesty's government to collect the Quit Rents, at a time when the revenue is more than sufficient to pay the expenses of the government; but regret that some measure was not adopted by the Legislature to commute, at least for a given period, and thereby save the country from the distress which the collection must produce. An early recall of the House is strongly recommended.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1835.

Western Bay, May 30.

Mr. BURTON,

SIR,—As the following has occurred I present you an account of it for insertion if you think proper. A craft was perceived from this place early in the day, apparently drifting about at the mercy of the winds and waves, about two leagues off the land in the stream of the Cape. Mr. NOAH PENNY of this place, with eight men went out in a decked boat which happened to be lying at anchor in the harbour belonging to him, and on nearing her perceived one man on board who eagerly implored assistance, he said the Sloop was the HERMES of Brigus, belonging to Mr. BROWN of that place, that he had been left on board of the Cutter alone at anchor in Portugal Cove; weary with watching he had turned in, and the wind blowing very hard, found by her motion that she had gone adrift, he ran upon deck; could not get in the chain and anchor, and she was some distance off the Cove. In this state he did his best to keep her clear of the islands of Ice which were about in the Bay, and was eventually boarded by Mr. PENNY and brought into this Bay, where she now lies until Mr. BROWN sends for her. PENNY expects a handsome remuneration and I think he is entitled to it, at this busy season of the year, it was a great delay to him and his men.

Your's, &c.  
G. VANDENHOFF.

On Thursday last, Mr. Robert Parsons, Printer of the PATRIOT Newspaper, was cited to appear before the Central Circuit Court, to shew cause why attachment should not be issued against him for a contempt of the said Court alleged to be contained in the following article, published in the above paper of the 11th instant:—

"Stick a pin here!"

"BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF HANGING ILLUSTRATED.—We understand that a lecture was delivered in the Court House yesterday to the Grand and Petit Juries, on the opening of the Central Circuit Court, by the President of the Council in his capacity of Chief Judge, on the very great benefits which hanging the people confers on society, arising, no doubt, from its sedative effects upon the human system, which, to the uninitiated, are truly astonishing. The same excellent plan is to be followed up, in order to quell the fiery spirits which at this moment keep up a truly wholesome ripple on the surface of society, which it would appear fearfully disturbs the repose of the honorable lecturer, and all other despots who shall dare to subvert the Charters of the land, and plant in their stead the unalloyed principles of arbitrary sway! Go it, ye Cripples!"

Mr. Parsons filed an affidavit in Court, denying the authorship of the article, but, on his examination by interrogatory, admitted that he was the printer of the paper in which it was contained, at the same time, refusing to acknowledge who the author was.—He was finally brought before the Court on Tuesday last, when he read a very lengthy defence, and protested in strong terms against the whole proceedings which he characterized as unconstitutional and illegal. Chief Justice Boulton, previous to delivering the judgment of the Court, said that Mr. Parsons having refused to acknowledge the real author of the article in question, assumed himself all the responsibility which attached to it. His Lordship quoted a great number of cases and opinions of the highest legal authorities in support of the course he was pursuing, and concluded by sentencing Mr. P. to three months confinement in the Common Gaol of this Town, to pay a fine of Fifty Pounds to the King, to remain in confinement until the same was paid, and, at the expiration of his confinement, to find security for his good behaviour for twelve months.—*Newfoundlander, May 28.*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to nominate and appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Commissioners (for the Northern District) for the construction of Roads and Bridges, of the Money appropriated by an Act passed in the last Session of the Colonial Legislature, intituled "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain Monies for defraying the expenses of the civil Establishment of this Colony during the year 1835 and for other purposes." Road from CONCEPTION BAY to TRINITY BAY.

William Stirling, Josiah Parkin, Thomas Chancey, Thomas Ridley, Robert Ollerhead, Butler Aldridge, and James Wiseman, Esquires.

Road from the Head of CONCEPTION BAY to the Head of TRINITY BAY.

Robert John Pinsent, Joshua Green, Charles Newhook, and Andrew Hacket, Esquires.

—Gazette of yesterday.

HIS EXCELLENCY has also been pleased to nominate and appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Commissioners under the Act of the last Session of the Colonial Legislature, intituled "An Act for the establishment of a Light House on Harbour Grace Island."

Viz.  
William Sterling }  
James Baily }  
Thomas Chancey }  
Thomas Ridley }  
and }  
William Puntton }  
—Ibid.

£100 damages, and Costs, were awarded in the Central Circuit Court, on Saturday last, in an action at the Suit of B. G. Garrett, Esq. against the Proprietors and Printer of the PATRIOT Newspaper, for libel.—We understand that the Defendant has entered an appeal to the Supreme Court.—*Ibid.*

SHIP NEWS.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.

May 27.—Barque Everetta, Skinner, Liverpool, 325 tons salt, 30 tons coal, 6 bags rice, 17 boxes candles, &c.

Brig Cumbrian, Rope, Liverpool, 15 tons coals, 200 tons salt, 66 bags nails, 50 firks butter.

June 1.—Brig Thomas and William, Reed, Liverpool, 260 tons salt, 20 tons coals, 60 boxes pipes, 12 boxes candles, tar, varnish, paint, leather, shoes, cloths, and sundries.

CLEARED.

May 20.—Schooner Daniel, Champion, Portugal, 1872 qtls. fish.

26.—Brig Hazard, Churchward, London, 23,495 gails. seal oil.

30.—Brig Hope, Shaddock, Lisbon, 2934 qtls. fish.

ST. JOHNS.

ENTERED.

May 23.—Brig Herald, Blay, Demerara, rum, molasses.

Schooner Thomas Seon, Pitts, St. Lucia, sugar.

Brig Sally, Ditchburn, Liverpool, coals and salt.

Brigantine Fame, Webb, Grenada, rum, molasses, and sundries.

Barque Orion, Card, Liverpool, salt, coals, gunpowder.

Schooner John and Thomas Moore, Trapani, salt.

Brig Transfer, Wakeham, Liverpool, salt, and sundries.

CLEARED.

May 27.—Schooner Pearl, Mudge, Figueira, ballast.

Schooner Joseph, Kelly, Bay Verte, flour & sundries.

Brig Pictou, Morris, Miramichi, herrings.

NOTICES

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the POST OFFICE, which cannot be forwarded without the Postage.

Mrs. Margaret Cahill, (care of Jas. Veary)

Catherine Connors, (care of E. Pike)

Dennis Fitzgerald, (care of John Fewton)

John Day, South Side

Wm. Connor, South Side

Edward Welsh, Cooper

Philip Smith, (care of Wm. Rogers)

Mrs. Jane Morea

Daniel McCarthy

Wm. Harding, Cooper

George Osard, Cooper.

S. SOLOMON,

Post Master.

St. John's, May 25, 1835.

BLANKS of every description For Sale at the Office of this Paper.

Carbonear.

Notices

Harbour Grace, }  
Northern District. }

NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE undersigned three of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the said District and Island, by virtue of the Authority assigned in an Act, to amend an Act passed in the Second Session of the Parliament of this Colony, intituled "An Act to regulate the Making and Repairing of Roads and Highways in this Island," hereby give PUBLIC NOTICE, that a Meeting of the Justices for the said District will be held at the COURT HOUSE, at HARBOUR-GRACE, on SATURDAY the 6th Instant, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, for the purpose of forming a Board of Commissioners of Roads, and for the appointment of Road Surveyors, for the Settlements as fall within their jurisdiction as aforesaid.

THOMAS DANSON, J. P.  
J. BUCKINGHAM, J. P.  
W. STIRLING, J. P.

Magistrates Office,  
Harbour Grace, 1st June, 1835. }

HARBOUR GRACE, }  
NORTHERN DISTRICT. }

In General Sessions.

IN pursuance of a Colonial Act passed the 31st day of May, 1833, in the Third Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, King William the Fourth, authorising the Justices in Sessions to make Rules and Regulations respecting Entire HORSES going at large or astray, DOGS and GOATS, being at large, without being properly Legged and Yoked.

Ordered that throughout CONCEPTION BAY, in the said Northern District, No ENTIRE HORSES shall be allowed to go at large.

No DOGS shall go at large without a Leg twelve inches long, and three inches square, or without Collars round their necks, with the Owners names thereon.

No GOATS shall go at large without Yokes, the bar of which, to be two feet and an half long.

All Constables residing in the said District are required and strictly enjoined to carry the said Orders and Regulations into effect as the Law directs. And all Persons concerned are desired to govern themselves accordingly.

By Order,

MATTHEW STEVENSON,  
Clerk Peace.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing in this Town, under the Firm of COLLINGS & LEGG, is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent. All DEBTS owing to and from the same Concern, will be received and paid by the undersigned WILLIAM COLLINGS. Witness our hands at Carbonear this Sixteenth day of May, 1835

(Signed)

WILLIAM COLLINGS,  
JOHN LEGG.

Gentee Board and Lodgings.

MRS CATHERINE MARA (Widow of the late Mr. THOMAS MARA) begs permission to acquaint her Out Harbour Friends, she is prepared to accommodate GENTLEMEN or LADIES, from any of the Out Ports, coming to St. John's, with comfortable BOARD AND LODGING; at her House near the Old London Tavern—where every attention will be paid them, and on the most reasonable terms.

St. John's, May 1, 1835.

WE intend to Publish about the First of MAY next, Price One Shilling each, or six copies for Five Shillings,

THE DYING CHRISTIAN,

A SERMON

From the 2nd Tim., 4th chap. 7th & 8th vs.

Preached in the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, at Port-de-Grace, on the 15th Feb., and at Bay Roberts, on the 22d Feb. 1835.

BY THE

REV. G. ELLIDGE,

Wesleyan Methodist Missionary,

ON THE DEATH OF

MR. GEORGE VEY,

Formerly of Port-de-Grace.

"The chamber where the good man meets his fate is privileged beyond the common walk Of virtuous life, quite in the verge of Heaven."

Young's Night Thoughts

The above Work, after Publication, can be procured at any of the residences of the METHODIST MISSIONARIES, or at the "STAR" Office.

Carbonear, April 8, 1835.

POETRY.

WALK HER OUT.

(FROM THE LITERARY GAZETTE.)

Why don't he walk me out, mamma?  
 Why don't he walk me out?  
 It's strange he should defer so long  
 To bring the thing about!  
 I'm sure it's not my fault, mamma—  
 Of that no soul can doubt;  
 For what I've so long aimed at is  
 To make him walk me out.

Indeed I've done my best, mamma:  
 And always have I shown  
 Most tender and most kind to him  
 When we've been most alone  
 At times I've talked of rural walks,  
 And views conversed about—  
 And sometimes gone almost as far  
 As—"Pray do walk me out!"

To this, he says, he's "fond of walks,"  
 And walks—about the room;  
 "Of views"—he takes my albums up—  
 "Delights in looking through 'em!"  
 That he's in love, and will propose,  
 I have no kind of doubt;  
 But, la! I would'nt give a fig,  
 Unless he'd walk me out.

I long to breathe a "little air,"  
 And "through the fields to roam:"  
 At this he'll reach down my guitar—  
 He's fond of "Home, sweet Home!"  
 And yet he's only seen my smiles,  
 But now I'll sulk and pout,  
 And practice other artful wiles,  
 To make him walk me out.

I'll meet him, as the serpent met  
 Poor Mrs. Eve one day;  
 Where'er he goes, I'll plant myself  
 Directly in his way.  
 Some girls, I know, prefer a ball,  
 A concert, or a rout—  
 There's nothing better, after all,  
 Than making men walk out.

If we are serpents, men are eels,  
 And difficult to hold;  
 Love's his'try but too well reveals  
 How oft young maids are sold—  
 My net is true, success is sure—  
 He may flounder like a trout;  
 He's safe enough, his fate is sealed,  
 When once he's walked me out.

There's Sarah Spry has look'd of late  
 As vain as mortal can;  
 Priscilla Prim (the girl I hate!)  
 Goes by with her young man;  
 And Miss Fig, the grocer's niece,  
 A gawky, awkward loat!—  
 They all (except poor I) possess  
 The joys of walking out.

They say love has no greater charms  
 Than what this pastime yields;  
 It seems the sovereign & patent for  
 All pains the lover feels:  
 They say its mystic powers are such  
 As leave no room for doubt,  
 That you are his, and he is yours,  
 When once he's walked you out.

But mine, I fear's a hopeless case,  
 Scarce talk'd about at all;  
 The neighbours hardly know his face,  
 Or if he's short or tall;  
 I'm quite distressed, and can't think what  
 The man can be about—  
 I'll turn him off, I vow I will  
 Unless he walk me out!

EVALINE.

A TALE.

The pernicious effects of too much indulgence to children are in general obvious to all but the overfond parent. The neglect of a little salutary discipline, during the period of youth, proves indeed very frequently the bane of happiness throughout every after stage of life. It is, however, an evil which proceeds not from corrupt dispositions, but is rather what might be called an amiable weakness. Yet it ought to be carefully guarded against, even for the sake of the objects so dearly beloved.

We seldom fail to find a child losing the regard of every one else, just in proportion as he receives improper indulgence from his parents. He of course becomes untoward, haughty, and petulant, and is in danger of growing up, like Esau, with a hand raised against every one, and every one's hand raised against him. Accustomed to the gratification of all his desires, he can ill brook controul or disappointment, and is apt to become impetuous upon every occasion of restraint and provocation, either real or imaginary.

The lasting influence of these intemperate early habits too often mars the happiness of social connections. From them proceed the

turbulent and overbearing husband, and the self-willed and undutiful wife. It is, therefore, the duty of the guardians of youth, as they love them and prize their future prosperity, to guard against this fatal error.—They ought also to watch over and study the different dispositions of their minds, and to endeavour accordingly, to arrange their mode of individual treatment.

Evaline was the only daughter of respectable parents. Engagements in an extensive business kept her father much from home, and her mother was of a weakly and delicate constitution. Evaline was their ail, and their affections had no bounds. She was, therefore, brought up with every indulgence which this excess of fondness could draw forth. She early contracted an intimate friendship with Agnes, the daughter of a widow lady, who had been left with a numerous family, and lived in the immediate neighbourhood. Agnes was educated with ideas very different from those of her young friend, having been, of necessity, and from principle, taught the profitable lesson of industry and frugal economy, and to consider health and intellectual powers as given for higher purposes than the amusement of the possessor. The mis-spending of time, and the mis-application of these precious endowments, was impressed upon her mind as being a source of never failing unhappiness and calamity to the infatrated abusers of such inestimable blessings. As she learned from experience that useful employment constitutes pleasure, and is pregnant with advantage, it prevented time from appearing tedious, and ennui was only known to her by name.

The two friends were nearly of an age, and happened to be married much about the same time. Agnes was united to a deserving young man, whose dispositions exactly coincided with her own. They had not wealth, but enjoyed a competency, and were contented and happy. Evaline became the wife of a worthy man, possessed of an ample fortune. He was enamoured of her beauty, which in a great measure blinded him to her foibles. Although these were but too obvious to others. Her conduct after marriage, however proved so glaring, that his eyes, though reluctantly, were at last opened.—Dress, equipage, and visiting, engrossed all her thoughts and attention. Her disappointed husband fondly cherished the expectation that time and reflection might bring round a reform: but in this he found himself greatly mistaken. In due time she brought him a son. He now hoped that the career of folly would be at an end, and flattered himself that her attention would naturally be turned to an object so interesting. But no change in the lady's conduct took place. She soon informed him that a nurse must be provided for the child, because she would undergo neither the fatigue nor the confinement which the discharge of that duty required. He ventured to expostulate, but was upbraided with an unfeeling disregard of her happiness.

She next became the parent of a beautiful daughter, without being diverted from her injurious propensities by a concern for her tender charge. Matters daily growing worse and although she saw her husband unhappy, she did not wish herself the cause. As she could not endure the want of company, she became less select in her choice, and more extravagant in her follies, until the tongue of censure at length began to exaggerate them into enormous crimes. Her husband could no longer remain silent; and as she did not choose to be admonished a very unpleasant altercation took place. In the course of this, she branded him with the want of affection, and questioned his ever having entertained for her the regard which he professed. She supposed his motives from the beginning were mercenary; and that now, having obtained her fortune, he now began to discover his dislike for her person. She had, however, been always accustomed to gratify and follow her own inclinations, and had never, even when a child, met with either check or remonstrance from those who had a much better title to apply them, had they thought such interference necessary. She concluded with adding, that he might spare himself the pain and trouble of expressing them, as she was not disposed either to listen to his dictates, or attend to his admonitions. To the last part of her speech he made no reply, but throughout the remainder of the day appeared thoughtful and reserved; and when he addressed her, it was with a studied civility, which she could not help feeling. Next morning he ordered his horse; and having put a paper into her hand, and told her he would not return until the following day, he mounted and rode off. She hastily broke the seal, and read the following letter:—

"My dear Evaline—for such you still are in despite of your errors and my sufferings I do not yet consider you wicked, although I much fear you are on the high road to ruin and intamy. As I therefore feel myself unequal to the task of combating the evil effects of your early habits, I have now resolved to restore you to the charge of those under whose auspices they were formed. I shall give you these three reasons, by which I have been influenced in forming this resolution. The first is, that your ruin may not

be accomplished while under my protection the second a dread of the evil consequences your giddy example may have upon our little ones; and the third a desire of mutual peace. Alas! how soon have my high fortified hopes of conjugal felicity passed away like a morning cloud, and left me forlorn and wretched! My house has become a scene of riot, and the beloved of my bosom cannot spare an hours attention to a fond husband and his helpless children.

"I shall however, satisfy you that my motives in forming the connexion have been every thing but mercenary. You shall carry back the full sum I received as your dowry; and as you set a much higher value on it than I do, to this shall be added another not unworthy of your acceptance.—Although your improvidence and profusion might soon have put it out of my power. I have still enough for my own wants, and wherewith to educate my children in the way I approve. With these wrecks of my blasted prospects, I shall retire to some peaceful seclusion, where by devoting my whole attention to the formation of their youthful minds, I shall endeavour to guard against those habits by the effects of which I am now overwhelmed with distress. The plan of your departure I expect will be arranged before my return; and may you ever be happier than is your sorrowful though affectionate husband."

Evaline was thunderstruck. She had no idea of matters being brought to such a crisis; while she could not suppress a sensation of conscious shame, she at the same time knew not how to act, as it would be so humiliating to make the matter known to any of her fashionable acquaintance. She now thought of Agnes, who since her marriage had been by her forgotten and neglected. She instantly set out to call upon her early friend, and found her busily engaged in the management of her family, with a lovely child in her arms and another at her knee. Agnes received her with unaffected kindness, and after repeated efforts learned from her the object of her visit, and was permitted to read the letter. This being done, she remained silent until her friend having urged her to speak her mind freely, begged her council and advice. "My dear Evaline," said Agnes, hesitatingly, "then I must say I think you are to be blamed, very much to be blamed." "Well then, replied Evaline, in faltering accents, 'allowing that to be the case, what would you advise me to do?' "Just," answered Agnes 'the only thing you can do to re-establish yourself in the regard of your husband, and in the esteem of the world and to secure your own happiness and honour, you ought to receive your husband on his return with every mark of penitence and submission. You ought to make a thousand concessions, though he did not require them. For you must first firmly resolve within yourself, that your future life shall be devoted to make atonement to him for the errors of the past.' "But do you think," replied Evaline, with tears streaming from her eyes, 'that he can receive me with forgiveness or love as formerly?' "Yes," said Agnes, 'I think he will. His affection seems still to be within your reach; but one step farther might put it for ever out of your power. Do but read that letter dispassionately, and see what an affectionate husband you have rendered unhappy."

Evaline was silent, and appeared much humbled. She took an affectionate leave of Agnes, and returned home, secluded herself to ponder of the past, and to prepare her mind for future conduct. Upon a serious retrospection, she felt extremely dissatisfied. The longer she considered her own imprudences, an increasing respect for her husband gradually rose in her mind, and she now anxiously longed for an opportunity of making those concessions to which she at first felt so much reluctance. Her husband returned, and before the repentant Evaline had completed an acknowledgment of her errors she was enclosed in an embrace of forgiveness and love. She has now become as remarkable for conjugal affection, maternal solicitude and every social virtue, as she had been for levity and extravagance. Agnes is her confidante and counsellor. She is a tender mother and a dutiful wife. "Her husband is known in the gates, her children arise up and call her blessed; her husband also and he praiseth her; and in the words of the elegant Thompson—  
 They flourish now in mutual bliss, and rear  
 A numerous offspring, lovely as themselves  
 And good, the grace of all the country round

Docs.—The Australian dog never barks; indeed it is remarked by Mr Gardiner, in a work entitled "the music of Nature," that "dogs in a state of nature never bark; they simply whine, howl, and growl: this explosive noise is only found among those which are domesticated." Sonnini speaks of the shepherds dogs in the wilds of Egypt as not having this faculty, and Columbus found the dogs which he had previously carried to America to have lost their propensity to barking. The barking of a dog is an acquired faculty—an effort to speak, which he derives from associating with man.

HORRORS OF SLAVERY.—A gentleman having charge of an extensive forwarding establishment, relates the following:—A fine looking intelligent negro, who had been employed on board a canal boat during the summer, not liking to be idle, set his wits at work to contrive some way of turning an honest penny during the winter, at last hit upon the following expedient. Taking with him a stage driver of his acquaintance, they journeyed lovingly together to Richmond, Va., near which city the negro formally lived. Here he was soled as a slave by his friend the stage driver, for eight hundred dollars. The stage driver immediately decamped, and the negro forthwith took measures to prove, and obtain his freedom. In this, by the aid of friends, and papers in his possession, he succeeded—was liberated and returned home; where, much to his satisfaction, he found that his partner, agreeable to promise, had deposited four hundred dollars, the half of his purchase money, to his credit in the Savings' Bank.

RATHER TART.—A lady who presumed to make some observation, while a physician was recommending her husband to a better world, was told by the doctor, that if some women were to be admitted there, their tongues would make paradise a purgatory; and if some physicians replied the lady, were to be admitted there, they would make it a desert.

How to Cure a Cough.—"Well, Mrs. Langan, did you put the blister on your chest, as you promised, and did it rise?" "Why, then, mistress dear, the niver a chest I had to put it on, but surs and I have a little bit of a box and I put it on that, but sorry a rise it rose; and if you don't believe me come and see, for its sticking there still I'm thinking."

THE MARCH OF POLITICS.—Some days since, at a certain school in this place, where among other exercises, that of requiring each scholar to name HISTORICAL FACTS, is practised, a boy who had caught the spirit of the politics of the times, and whose father belonged to the Jackson party, on being called upon for a historical fact, stated as such, 'that Daniel Webster had been bribed by the United States Bank.' The preceptor remarked to him that this was not a matter of history, but of improbable rumour only. The next lad called upon was of the opposite school of politics, and having his 'dander somewhat up' as Major Downing says, at this imputation on the great Webster, answered, 'General Jackson's nose was pulled by Lieutenant Randolph.'

A gentleman sat down to write a deed, and began, 'Know one woman by these presents, 'You are wrong,' said a bystander, 'it ought to be, Know all men.' 'Very well,' answered the other, 'if one woman knows it, all men will, of course.'

The remarkably fat Stephen Kemble was one day mentioning in company, something he had done for which he was likely to be hailed over the coals—'Then,' said Ralph Hewitzer, 'all the fat will be in the fire.'

ANECDOTE OF SERGEANT DAVY.—The sergeant having abused a witness, as Sergeants will abuse witnesses, was on the following morning, while in bed, informed that a gentleman wished to speak to him; the Sergeant concluding that it was a client, desired that he might be shown up; the visitor stating his name, reminded the Sergeant of the abuse which he had heaped on him the preceding day, protesting that he could not put up with the imputations, and must have immediate satisfaction, or he should resort to personal chastisement. On this the Sergeant raising himself up said, 'but you won't attack me surely while I'm in bed, will you?' 'Certainly not,' said the aggrieved party; 'I should never think of attacking a man in bed.' 'Then I'll be d—d' said the Sergeant as he laid himself down, wrapping the clothes around him, 'if I get out of bed while you are in this town.'

Joseph Clark of Rhode Island, being asked if he would consent to be nominated for Governor of that state, returned this answer:—"As I have enjoyed a good character among my fellow citizens all my life as is proved by their choosing me Treasurer more than forty years, I have no notion of losing it now, in my old age by being set up for Governor."

SHE GOATS.—I believe the best method of rearing children, when their mothers cannot nurse them, is by allowing them to suck a domesticated animal. I know a fine healthy young lady, now about seventeen years of age who was thus reared. A goat is the best animal for this purpose being easily domesticated, very docile, and disposed to an attachment for its fostered child; the animal lies down, and the child soon knows it well and when able, makes great efforts to creep away to it and suck. Abroad the goat is much used for this purpose; the inhabitants of some villages take in children to nurse; the goats when called trot away to the house and each one goes to its child who sucks with eagerness, and the children thrive amazingly.

John Barrow, Esq., second secretary of the Admiralty is about to be created a baronet.