

THE



STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

New Series.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1834.

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

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS



NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove.

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

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

Terms as usual.
April 10

THE ST. PATRICK.

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

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

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

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

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

Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

St John's and Harbor Grace PACKET.

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

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

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

April 30.

BLANKS of every description For Sale at this Office.
July 2, 1834.

CAP. IX.

An Act to Regulate the Standard of Weights and Measures in this Colony, and to provide for the Surveying of Lumber.

[Passed 12th June, 1834.]

WHEREAS it is necessary to ascertain and establish a Standard of Weights and Measures in this Colony, in order to prevent frauds and irregularities which are otherwise likely to arise:

Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, in Parliament Assembled, that from and after the first day of January, which will be in the year of Our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-six, all Weights and Measures which shall or may be used in this Colony of Newfoundland, shall be according to the standard ascertained and established by an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty, King George the Fourth, entitled, "An Act for ascertaining and establishing the uniformity of Weights and Measures;" and the Treasurer of the Colony shall, and he is authorized and directed to order and import from England a set of Weights and Measures agreeably to the aforementioned standard. And it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of the Peace for the time being, of the District of St John's in Sessions to appoint a fit and proper person to be Assayer of Weights and Measures for the said District of St John's, and such Assayer shall be duly sworn to the faithful discharge of his duty, and in his care and custody, the aforesaid standard Weights and Measures shall be deposited; and the said Assayer so appointed as aforesaid shall immediately thereafter publish the same in the Royal Gazette newspaper stating where his office containing the said standard Weights and Measures is situated.

II.—And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Assayer of Weights and Measures, and he is hereby required to Assay and adjust all such beams Weights and Measures as shall be brought to his said office, agreeably to the Standard aforesaid, and shall stamp and mark thereon the letters W.R. or the initials of the then reigning monarch, and all such beams and Weights as cannot be stamped as aforesaid, shall be painted with red paint, and in addition to the initials of the then reigning monarch shall have those of the Assayer also marked thereon; and such Assayer shall grant a certificate of having Assayed and stamped or marked the same, for which he shall be entitled to receive from the respective owners thereof, the sum of three pence sterling, for every beam, weight and measure so stamped or marked as aforesaid.

III.—And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of the Peace of the different Districts of the Island, in Sessions, to appoint proper and efficient persons in each of the said respective Districts (other than St. John's) to be Assayers of Weights and Measures for such respective districts, and such Assayers when appointed, shall respectively be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty, and shall have the same power and authority, and be bound by and subject to the same regulations and be entitled to the same fees and emoluments as are hereinbefore given to and prescribed respecting the Assayer of Weights and Measures in St. John's.

IV.—And be it further enacted, that the Treasurer of the Colony shall, and he is hereby authorized and directed to order such number of additional sets of Weights and Measures to be made agreeably to the aforementioned Standard as shall be sufficient to furnish each of the Assayers who shall be appointed in the different Districts of the Island as aforesaid with one complete set of standard Weights and Measures.

V.—And be it further enacted, that from and after the said first day of January, One Thousand, eight hundred and thirty six, no person or persons shall use any Beam, Weight or Measure in the Sale, Barter, or exchange of any provisions or other commodity, within this Colony, without having

such Beams, Weights and Measures assayed and stamped or marked as aforesaid, nor shall he or they use any wooden Beam whatever, under a penalty of Five Pounds sterling.

VI.—And be it further enacted, that the said Assayer of Weights and Measures so appointed as aforesaid shall have full power and authority, and they are hereby respectively required, empowered and authorized to inspect all Weights and Measures; and for that purpose with a Constable or Constables to visit in the day time once in three months, or oftener if they shall see cause, the shop, storehouse, office or vessel of every person vending, exchanging or bartering any commodity by weight or Measure, and to seize all such Weights and Measures as are not marked or stamped as aforesaid, and upon proof that the said Weights and Measures, or any of them, are short of, or exceed the standard aforesaid, the person or persons having the said Weights and Measures in his or their possession shall on due conviction thereof, forfeit & pay to his Majesty his heirs or successors a sum not exceeding five pounds sterling.

VII.—And be it further enacted, that from and after the said first day of January One thousand eight hundred and thirty six, all potatoes, carrots, parsnips, roach and slack lime, and all other things and goods commonly sold by heaped measure, whether the same shall have been imported into this Island or grown and produced therein, shall on the sale and delivery thereof, be measured by the seller of the same in a measure or measures regularly assayed and stamped, or marked as aforesaid, by an Assayer of Weights and Measures within this Colony— which said measure or measures shall be made of good hardwood, well bound with iron hoops and in a cylindrical form, according to the standard of measure established by this Act. And if such articles or produce be sold by the barrel, such barrels shall contain three bushels struck measure, (which shall be stricken with a round stick or roller, straight, and of the same diameter from end to end) which shall be taken as two and a half bushels heaped measure; and when sold by the bushel or other measure such articles or produce shall be heaped to a height of three fourths of the depth of such bushel or lesser measure above the brim thereof. And the measure for all kinds of corn or grain and other produce or articles usually sold by struck measure, shall be agreeably to the standard of measure hereby established, and shall be stricken in manner aforesaid, and shall be measured by the seller thereof, in a measure regularly assayed and stamped or marked agreeably to the standard aforesaid: and if any person or persons shall measure any of the said goods articles or produce in any other than such assayed and stamped measures, or shall otherwise offend herein, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay to our Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs or successors, for each offence a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds sterling.

VIII.—And be it further enacted, that from and after the said first day of January, One thousand eight hundred and thirty six all salt vended or sold in this Island, shall be so vended or sold by weight and not by measure as heretofore used; and any person or persons who shall after the said first day of January sell or dispose of any salt otherwise than according to the Standard of Weights and Measures hereby established, shall on due conviction thereof, before any two or more Justices of the Peace, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding Five Pounds sterling; And be it further enacted, that every hogs-

head for the measurement of Coals shall contain sixty three gallons Imperial measure to be not less than thirty nine inches wide at the top, and thirty six inches at the bottom; and all coals sold in such measure as aforesaid, shall be heaped to a height of sixteen inches above the edge or brim thereof.

X.—And be it further enacted, that all Ton Lumber, Plank, Board and other Lumber which may after the passing of this Act be imported into Newfoundland for sale, or being the produce of this Colony, shall be sold, or offered for sale therein, shall previously to the delivery thereof to the purchaser or purchasers be surveyed and measured by a sworn surveyor of Lumber of this Colony; and all such Lumber as shall not be of merchantable quality, shall be marked by such surveyor with an R. for refuse: And all shingles imported into this Colony shall in like manner be surveyed by a sworn surveyor; and if the same shall not be of standard size, that is to say each shingle eighteen inches long, and each bundle of shingles twenty inches wide—twenty five tiers high—and well and closely packed, such shingles shall be marked with an R. for refuse, and sold as such; and if such shall be falsely or fraudulently packed, they shall be forfeited, and the charge and cost of surveying such Timber, Lumber and shingles shall be borne by the respective sellers thereof. And if any person or persons shall deliver, or cause to be delivered to any purchaser any such Plank Board, or Lumber, being sold by admeasure-ment or such shingles, without having the same respectively first surveyed by such sworn surveyor as aforesaid, he and they shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds sterling; and if any such Surveyor shall be unfaithful in the discharge of his duty, he shall on proof thereof, before any two or more Justices of the Peace forfeit and pay for each offence a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds sterling, and be thereafter rendered legally incapable of acting as such Surveyor of Lumber.

XI.—And be it further enacted, that all surveyors of Lumber shall hereafter be appointed by the Justices of the Peace for the respective Districts of the Island in Session and in order to be qualified under this Act, they shall respectively give good and sufficient security in the sum of two hundred pounds sterling, and be duly sworn before one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, faithfully to discharge the duties of such office, and such Justice shall thereupon grant a certificate of such oath having been duly made; and such surveyor of Lumber shall at all times thereafter be liable to attend when called on by any person requiring him to survey any quantity of Timber Lumber or shingles;—and if any such surveyor having had twelve hours notice from such person shall refuse or neglect to attend in pursuance of such notice, he shall (unless actually engaged in surveying Timber or Lumber elsewhere) forfeit and pay for each such neglect or refusal, the sum of forty shillings sterling, and any person who shall act as a surveyor of Lumber (except those already sworn and approved) until he shall first have qualified himself as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay for each offence the sum of Five Pounds sterling. And such sworn surveyors shall be entitled to demand and receive from the seller or sellers of such Timber, Board, Plank, Lumber or shingles, for surveying the same, the following rates and charges respectively, that is to say: for Timber per ton one shilling sterling—for board or plank per thousand feet superficial measure, one shilling and sixpence sterling—for shingles per thousand, two pence sterling.

XII.—And be it further enacted, that if any person selling, bartering or exchanging by weights and measures shall refuse admittance to or wilfully oppose or obstruct any Assayer of Weights and Measures appointed as aforesaid, or such Assayer shall have declared the intent of his coming to execute the duty of his office, the person or persons so refusing, obstructing or opposing shall for every such refusal, obstruction or opposition, to be ascertained by the oath of the said Assayer, forfeit and pay the sum of ten pounds sterling. And be it further enacted, that

All fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed by this Act, shall and may be sued for and recovered together with costs in a summary way before any two or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace or in any court of record in the Colony; and all such fines, penalties and forfeitures shall be paid to his Majesty, his heirs and successors to be applied in their several moieties to the person or persons who shall respectively inform and sue for the same, and their other several moieties to the public uses of this Colony.

XIV.—And be it further enacted that from, and immediately after the passing of this Act, the Justices of the Peace for the several Districts of this Island, in Sessions, shall, and they are hereby authorized and required to appoint some fit and proper person in each of the said Districts to inspect all Weights and Measures now in use in the Colony: and the said Inspectors are hereby authorized and required, under the same rules and regulations, and with the same power and authority, and entitled to the same fees as are hereinbefore given and granted to the Assayers of Weights and Measures so to be appointed as aforesaid, to examine and inspect from time to time all such Weights and Measures as aforesaid, which said Weights and Measures shall, until the said first day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, be made to conform to the Standard of Weights and Measures now deposited in the Court House at St. John's, and heretofore used in this Colony. And if any person or persons shall, until the first day of January One thousand eight hundred and thirty six, use or cause to be used any weight or measure which shall not be conformable to the standard last aforesaid, he and they shall forfeit and pay for each offence a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds sterling. And all Potatoes, Carrots, Parsnips, Rosh and Slack Lime, and all other goods and things usually sold by heap or measure, as also all Corn, grain and other articles commonly sold by struck measure, shall until the said first day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, be sold and vendid according to the Standard last aforesaid under the same rules, regulations and provisions as are contained and set forth in the seventh Section of this Act, under a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds sterling to be paid by the person or persons selling the same.

(To be continued.)

ANCIENT WAGES TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—Chamberlayne in his *Anglicæ Notitia* says, "Although the lords of parliament are to bear their own charges, because they represent their only themselves; yet all the commons both lay and clergy, that is, *Procuratores Cleri*, are to have *rationales expensis*, (as the words of the writ are) that is, such allowance as the king considering the prices of all things, shall judge meet to impose upon the people to pay. In the 17th of Edward II. it was ten groats for knights and five groats for burgesses; but not long after it was four shillings for all others, which in those, as appears by the prices of all things, was a considerable sum, above ten times more than it is now, (1688) for not only then expenses were considered, though that was great by reason of the suitable attendance that then every parliament man had, but also their pains, their loss of time, and necessary neglect of their own private affairs for the service of their country; and when the counties, cities, and boroughs, paid so dear for their expenses, they were wont to take care to chuse such men as were best able and most diligent in the speedy dispatch of affairs; by which means, with some others, more business in those times was dispatched in parliament, in a week, than is now perhaps in ten; so that the protections for parliament men and their servants from arrests were not then grievous, when scarcely any parliament or sessions lasted so long as one of the four terms at Westminster.

"The aforementioned expenses duly paid, did cause all the petty decayed boroughs of England to become humble suitors to the king, that they might not be obliged to send burgesses to parliament; whereby it came to pass, that divers were unbürgessed, as it was in particular granted to *Chipping or Market-Mariton*, upon their petition; and then the number of the *Commons House* being scarce half so many as at present, then debates and bills were sooner expedited" page 156, 21st. edit.

Halsted in his *History of Kent*, tells us, "the pay of the burgesses of Canterbury, was fixed (anno 1411) at two shillings a day for each, while such burgess was absent from his family attending his duty. In 1445 the wages were no more than twelve pence a day; two years afterwards they were increased to sixteen pence, and in 1503 had again been raised to two shillings. In Queen Mary's reign, the corporation refused to continue this payment any longer, and the wages of the members were then levied by assessment on the inhabitants at large, and continued to be so raised till these kinds of payments were altogether discontinued."

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF EPISCOPAL AND NON-EPISCOPAL CHURCHES, IN CHRISTENDOM.—It is evident unto all men, diligent-

ly reading Holy Scripture and ancient authors that from the Apostles' time there have been these three orders of Ministers in CHRIST'S Church—Bishops, Priests, and Deacons."—*Book of Common Prayer*.

The Roman Catholic Church in Europe, now comprises a population of 88,000,000; the Roman Catholic Church out of Europe, 28,000,000; the Greek Church, 70,000,000. Total, 186,000,000. All other Christian Churches, including the Protestant Episcopal and its branches, (the Ch. of England, the Prot. Episc. Ch. of Denmark, the Prot. Episc. Ch. of Sweden, the Prot. Episc. Ch. of Norway, the Prot. Episc. Ch. in the U. S. of America, the Prot. Episc. Ch. of the United Brethren, &c.) as well as the various non Episcopal denominations,—Baptists, Calvinists, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Dutch Reformed, German Reformed, Congregationalists, Quakers, Universalists, Unitarians, Swedenborgians, Shakers, Associate Presbyterians, Cumberland Presbyterians, Christians, Mennonites, and others, 42,000,000. Total excess, 144,000,000. By this computation, derived from the estimates of Malte-Brun, (in his *System of Geography*, Vol. I. B. xxiii.) Episcopacy prevails over more than four-fifths of the Christian world: Robert Adams states it at 110-175ths, that is more than three fifths; and Hassel makes 196-250ths, that is, very nearly four-fifths,—omitting all Protestant Churches.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF EPISCOPAL AND NON EPISCOPAL CHURCHES IN PROTESTANT CHRISTENDOM: Computing the total population at 60 millions. According to Malte-Brun, it is 42 millions; and Robert Adams says 65 millions. In this table 60 is adopted as a medium number.

Protestant Episcopalians in Europe.—In Sweden, Denmark, and Norway 5,500,000; Russia, 2,500,000; England, 10,500,000; Ireland, 900,000; Scotland, 100,000;—Total, 195,000,000.

Protestant Episcopalians in North America.—Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S., West Indies, and the Canadas, 790,000; Methodist, adopting Episc. government 3,700,000; United Brethren, 10,000;—Total 4,500,000.

NON-EPISCOPALIANS IN EUROPE OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.—In the German States, (including Lutherans and Reformed,) 6,000,000; Russia, 5,500,000; Austria, 3,000,000; Holland, 2,500,000; Switzerland, 1,000,000; France, 2,500,000; Great Britain and Ireland, 6,000,000; Non Episcopalians in North America, 9,500,000. Total, 36,000,000,000. Total excess 10,000,000.

These estimates drawn from approved sources, are in almost every item, sanctioned by Non-Episcopal writers,—particularly by Woodbridge and Willard, in their "Universal Geography," Sections 991, 992, and by the editor of the "Quarterly Register of the American Education Society," vol III. pp. 189—232.

Viewing all Christendom, Episcopacy comprises at least more than four-fifths of the whole: and viewing Protestant Churches, Episcopacy comprises two-fifths of Protestant Christendom. It may be briefly stated, then, that the episcopal constitution of the Christian ministry, prevails over about ELEVEN-TWELFTHS of the whole Christian world.—*Churchman's Almanack*, 1834.

SOME PASSAGES FROM THE DIARY OF THE LATE MR ST. JOHN LONG.—"Tis all one," said I laying down the newspaper on the breakfast table, after reading an erroneous representation of myself and the Marquis of Sligo:—"I am resolved to remove this stain from my character, and if hard rubbing can do it, I may hope to succeed." I had scarcely pronounced these words, when my servant entered the room to inform me that a person had arrived in breathless haste, imploring my assistance for a gentleman in a dying condition. Heedful, as I ever am to attend to the sufferings of others—I pursued in which I have found ample feclicity—I drew on my boots and followed the applicant to the house of the suffering gentleman. This was situated, in a picturesque part of the metropolis, and on knocking, the door was opened to me by a man who might be six and forty years of age—there or thereabout Guessing the purport of my visit, he said nothing, but led me up to his master's room when a spectacle of the most appalling character met my eyes. A gentleman in the prime of life, lay extended on a bed—his hair dishevelled, his dress disordered, and his complexion a midway hue between the tints of chalk and Cheshire cheese. His tongue hung out of his mouth, loaded with evidence of internal strife. I naturally believed that the present was a confirmed case of *phthisis pulmonalis*, and I accordingly had recourse to my well known, and with few-exceptions-always-successful remedy of inhaling. In this instance however, it did not answer my expectations. Instead of benefiting the *trachea*, it produced a sympathetic affection of the stomach and diaphragm and the *oesophagus* formed the medium between the patient and myself. Having taken a pinch of snuff, I was about to give my other infallible remedy a fair trial, when the patient opened his eyes. But gracious Heaven! what eyes! the visual orb was swollen, blood-shot, troubled and intolerably dull.—At the same moment some incoherent ex-

pressions fell from the unfortunate gentleman. After a reference to the kidneys, he seemed to wish for something to be found in the *coal-hole* or the *cider-cellar*; but the search of the servant below stairs was unavailing. I now began to apprehend delirium. To be sure of the state of his mind, I inquired if there were any clergyman whom he would wish to see: he exclaimed "O venerable old Offly!" but when I expressed to the servants a wish that this revered gentleman might be sent for, they assured me they had never heard of him.—The patient then uttered some inarticulate sounds, and turned on his side. This position being favourable for my original operation of rubbing, I slit up the back of his coat, waistcoat, and all other vestmental impediments, and smartly applied a solution of *tartarised antimony* along the course of the spine. The effect was instantaneous, on the alimentary canal, and a gripping in the transverse arch of the *colon* well nigh put an end to the patient's sufferings. The *ductus communis choleochus* again deluged the stomach, and with the customary consequences. The scene now became almost insupportable. An aged nurse, who had from the infancy of the patient, been his domestic, declared that she could hold out no longer. Poor creature! the tear of affection glistened in her eye; whilst her convulsed features betrayed uncontrolable sensations. It was a struggle between the heart and the stomach: the heart remained true, but the stomach turned. At this the patient commenced cursing swearing and blaspheming in a way which will be found fully detailed with all due dashes —! —! —! &c. &c. in the last number of a Northern Magazine. "Zounds!" cried he starting up on his *stunt*—"who are you?" may the fiends catch you, and cleave to you for ever! give us the hips! a small glass of brandy! ha! ha! Oh my back! D—n all doctors! Here am I stung and tortured with *gastritis*, *hepatitis*, *splenitis*, *nephritis*, *epistaxis*, *odontalgia*, *cardialgia*, *diarrhoea*, and a whole legion of devils with latin names! D—n all doctors again say I!" and with this exclamation, he hurled a curious crown of crockery at my head, which fitted on so tightly, that only by breaking it could I disengage myself from the delicate diadem. I hastily ran down stairs, and meeting the man of six and forty in the passage, I inquired of him very minutely, concerning the state of his master. He answered all my questions with perfect candour, and not without a certain archness of look and manner rather unusual among men of six and forty in his rank of life. From all I elicited, and also from certain corroborative proofs, which I do not now think it necessary to specify, I have no hesitation in declaring, for the information of the profession to which I do not belong and of the public generally, that in this case my abstruse remedies had not a fair trial, inasmuch as the patient's state was vulgarly simple. He had been drunk the night before.—*Fraser's Magazine*.

THE CAUSES OF DISEASES.—Daily observation demonstrates that the human structure, even in its most perfect formation is liable to lesions of organization and derangement of function, producing that state of the system in which its usual actions or perceptions are either interrupted, or attended with pain—this state is called disease. Every animal carries within itself the germ of its own destruction, or in other words it is formed for a limited existence. Many diseases, therefore arise spontaneously, or without any assignable external cause; but many more are produced by causes over which we have some controul, and perhaps the chief source of the physical ills to which we are liable, is the deviation we make from the simplicity of nature. The injurious influence that domestication has upon the health of the lower animals is very strikingly apparent; and in proportion as their subjugation is more complete, and their manner of life differs more widely from that which is natural to them, so are their diseases more numerous and severe. The diseases of our more valuable domestic animals are sufficiently numerous and important to employ a particular class of men; and the horse alone has professional assistance appropriated to him. Men of education and talent have devoted themselves to the investigation of this noble and useful creature. The poor little capzary birds confined in their prisons, are very liable to disease, more especially to inflammation of the bowels, asthma, epilepsy, and soreness of the bill. No animal deviates so far from the simplicity of nature in its habits, as man; none is placed under the influence of so many circumstances, calculated to act unfavourably upon the frame. His morbid affections are hence abundant and diversified, as may be seen by referring to the different nosological arrangements; these long catalogues of diseases affording strong evidence that man had not carefully followed that way of life which has been marked out for him by nature. The crowded state of the inhabitants of large cities; the injurious effects of an atmosphere loaded with impurities; sedentary occupations; various unwholesome avocations; intemperance in food; stimulating drinks; high-seasoned and indigestible viands (and these taken hastily in the short intervals allowed by the

hurry and turmoil of business); the constant inordinate activity of the great central circulation, kept up by the double impulse of luxurious habits and high mental exertions; the violent passions by which we are agitated and enervated; the various disappointments and vexations to which all are liable, reacting upon and disturbing the whole frame: the delicacy and sensibility to external influences, caused by heated rooms, too warm clothing, and other indulgencies; are all contrary to the voice of nature, and they produce those morbid conditions of the system which a more simple and uniform mode of living would prevent. Our associates of the animal kingdom do not escape the influence of such causes: the mountain shepherd and his dog are equally hardy, and form an instructive contrast between a delicate lady and her lapdog; the extreme point of degeneracy and imbecility of which each race is susceptible. In the early ages of society man enjoyed long life, his manner of living was simple, his food, habitation, and pursuits, were calculated to fortify the body, and no anxious cares disturbed his mind.—*Curtis's Essay on the Deaf and Dumb*.

CREATION OF PEERS.—Chamberlayne, in his *Anglicæ Notitia*, says, "In all Christian Monarchies, men that have been notable for courage, wisdom, wealth, &c. have been judged fit and worthy to enjoy certain privileges, titles, dignities, honours, &c., above the common people, to be placed on a high orb, and to bea screen between the king and the inferior subjects, to defend the one from insolencies, and the other from tyranny; to interpose by their counsel, courage, and grandeur, were common persons dare not; to support the king, and defend the kingdom with their lives and fortunes."

It is said the creation of peers and other titles by James I. on his accession to the throne, or shortly after, were so numerous, that an advertisement was affixed to the door of St. Paul's Cathedral, offering to teach a new art of memory, to enable the people to recollect the names of the additions to the nobility.

It is recorded as a saying of King Charles, that "if his friends could but secure him a House of Commons, he would put his whole troop of guards into the upper house, but he would have the peers."

ON THE POTATO.—Mr Knight is convinced by the evidence of experiments, "that the potato plant, under proper management, is capable of causing to be brought to market a much greater weight of vegetable food, from any given extent of ground, than any other plant which we possess." There is no crop, he says, "so certain as that of potatoes; and it has the advantage of being generally most abundant, when the crops of wheat are defective; that is, in wet seasons." The following observations are extremely interesting:—

"I think I shall be able to adduce some strong facts in support of my opinion, that by a greatly extended culture of the potato for the purpose of supplying the markets with vegetable food, a more abundant and more wholesome supply of food for the use of the labouring classes of society may be obtained, than wheat can ever afford, and, I believe, of a more palatable kind to the greater number of persons. I can just recollect the time when the potato was unknown to the peasantry of Herefordshire, whose gardens were then almost exclusively occupied by different varieties of the cabbage. Their food at that period consisted of bread and cheese with the produce of their gardens; and tea was unknown to them.—About sixty-six years ago, before the potato was introduced into their gardens, agues had been so exceedingly prevalent, that the periods in which they, or their families, had been afflicted with that disorder, were the eras to which I usually heard them refer in speaking of past events; and I recollect being cautioned by them frequently not to stand exposed to the sun in May, lest I should get an ague. The potato was then cultivated in small quantities in the gardens of gentlemen, but it was not thought to afford wholesome nutriment, and was supposed by many to possess deleterious qualities. The prejudice of all parties, however, disappear so rapidly, that within ten years the potato had almost wholly driven the cabbage from the gardens of the cottagers. Within the same period, ague, the previously prevalent disease of the country, disappeared; and no other species of disease became prevalent. I adduce this fact, as evidence only, that the introduction of the potato was not injurious to the health of the peasantry at that period; but whether its production was, or was not, instrumental in causing the disappearance of ague, I will not venture to give an opinion. I am, however, confident, that neither draining the soil (for that was not done), nor any change in the general habits of the peasantry, had taken place, to which their improved health could be attributed. Bread is well known to constitute the chief food of the French peasantry. They are a very temperate race of men; and they possess the advantages of a very fine and dry climate.—Yet the duration of life amongst them is very short, scarcely exceeding two thirds of the average duration of life in England; and in some districts much less. Doctor Hawkins, in his *Medical Statistics*, states, upon

the authority of M. Villerme that, in the department of Indre, one fourth of the children born die within the first year, and half between fifteen and twenty; and that three-fourths are dead within the space of fifty years. Having inquired of a very eminent French physiologist, M. Dutrochet, who is resident in the department of Indre, the cause of this extraordinary mortality, he stated it to be their food, which consisted chiefly of bread; and of which he calculated every adult peasant to eat two pounds a day. And he added, without having received any leading question from me, or in any degree knowing my opinion upon the subject, that if the peasantry of his country would substitute (which they could do) a small quantity of animal food, with potatoes, instead of so much bread, they would live much longer, and with much better health. I am inclined to pay much deference to M. Dutrochet's opinion; for he combines the advantages of a regular medical education with great acuteness of mind, and I believe him to be as well acquainted with the general laws of organic life as any person living; and I think his opinion deserves some support, from the well-known fact that the duration of human life has been much greater in England during the last sixty years, than in the preceding period of the same duration. Bread made of wheat, when taken in large quantities, has probably, more than any other article of food in use in this country, the effect of overloading the alimentary canal; and the general practice of the French physicians points out the prevalence of diseases thence arising amongst their patients. I do not however think, or mean to say, that potatoes alone are proper food for any human being; but I feel confident, that four ounces of meat, with as large a quantity of good potatoes as would wholly take away the sensation of hunger, would afford during twenty-four hours, more efficient nutriment than could be derived from bread in any quantity, and might be obtained at much less expense.—By T. A. Knight, Esq., F. R. S. Pres. Hort. Soc.

PARTY SPIRIT.—Fuller did not think party madness; for, he says such men as will side with neither party "hope, though the great vessel of the state be wrecked, in a private fly-boat of neutrality, to wait their own private adventure safe to the shore. But who ever saw dancers on ropes so equally poised themselves, that at last they fall not down and break their necks?"

SMOKING.—A standing order of the House of Commons, in 1693, directs "that no member of the house do presume to smoke tobacco in the gallery, or at the tables of the house sitting at committees."

In France, those who had been bankrupts, were obliged ever after to wear a green cap to prevent people from being imposed on in any future commerce. By several arrests, in 1584, 1622, 1628, and 1688, it was decreed, that if they were at any time found without their green cap, their protection should be null, and their creditors empowered to cast them into prison; but this practice is not now continued.

A WARNING TO CRITICS.—Zoilus, the critic, was called the rhetorical dog: rhetorical, as his style was elegant, and dog, from his practice of snarling.—Vitruvius tells us, that when he visited Alexandria, he recited his writings against the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* of Homer to King Ptolemy, which gave the king such offence, that he would take no notice of him; and afterwards, when urged by indignance, he solicited charity, Ptolemy repulsed him with this contemptuous reflection, that if Homer, who had been dead one thousand years, could by his works give maintenance to many thousand people, a writer so much his superior might surely maintain himself.

(From the *Liverpool Mercury*, July 11.)

THE REVENUE.—The official returns of the Revenue, published on Saturday last, show an increase of £390,236 on the year, and of £350,952 on the quarter. On the year there is an increase of £353,036 in the excise, of £148,767 in stamps, of £121,310 in miscellaneous taxes; and a decrease of £116,477 in the customs, and of £121,400 in taxes.—On the quarter, compared with the corresponding quarter last year, there is an increase of £414,205 in the customs, and a decrease of £151,076 in the excise.

MR. VANDENHOFF made his appearance some years ago—certainly under disadvantageous circumstances; and he did not meet with the support to which his talents entitled him. Mr Morris, who is a good judge of theatrical talent as any man in England, has given him another chance, and the result has been that the manager's opinion has been quite right. Mr Vandenhoff has met with a most gratifying reception. He has yet only played in a few standing characters, but in so finished a manner as, excepting, of course, Macready, shows he has no rival to fear in originality but Elton.—*Monthly Magazine*.

REGULAR SHALLOWING OF THE BALTIC SEA.—A paragraph is now passing through the newspapers, which, although it contains no information which was not long since published, may have escaped the recollection of many of our readers:—"In the Port of St. Petersburg, for the last twenty years, a

lowering of the waters surface has been observed gradually to take place—a fact which confirms the views of the ancient inhabitants of the banks of the Baltic, that the bottom of this sea is constantly on the rise; that the level, as well as the volume of the waters increase; and that the cause of this phenomenon is the increase of dry land."

PROFITS OF LONDON FILTH.—Mr Homes, civil engineer, has published a pamphlet, in which he suggests the propriety of rendering available as manure the filth which now runs from the common sewers into the Thames. He estimates that "the amount of manure now passed into the river Thames, and otherwise wasted, exceeds 12,000 tons per diem;" and that it "may almost without expense be concentrated to about 7000 tons, which will yield a profit of £400,000 per annum, after paying all expenses attending it."

THE KEMBLE.—It is understood that Mrs Butler (late Miss Fanny Kemble) has relinquished the design of returning to England, and that her father, who will shortly proceed thither, proposes to return soon, and remain permanently in this country. Miss Kemble's work on America is all printed, and will shortly be issued to the public.—*New-York Advertiser*.

FRANCE.—The result of the French elections is that the strength of the Carlists in the Chamber has increased from three or four to nearly twenty, that of the liberal opposition has diminished from about 140 to 100 and 20 or 30 votes have been gained by the Government party. Every avowed Republican has been eliminated from the Chamber; though at Niort, M. Armand Carrel, who was put up without his own consent or knowledge, lost the election only by one vote.—The success of the Government in these elections can surprise no one. The electoral body is an oligarchy of fewer than 200,000 persons; and, as has been forcibly remarked, there are in France twice as many soldiers as electors, and for every elector about four paid places in the gift of the Government. That so narrow a governing body should support, with the utmost warmth, a Government carried on for its own benefit, and the whole fruits of which are placed at its disposal, is no way surprising. But all other electoral bodies in France are animated by a very different spirit. In the very places where the Government candidates were returned to the Chambers by the most decisive majorities, the elections of municipal councils, and of the officers of the National Guard, have gone very generally in favour of avowed Republicans. The 200,000 electors stand, therefore, in direct opposition to the real voice of the country; and, by natural consequence, the "extension of the suffrage" is now the universal watchword of all French reformers.

SWITZERLAND.—The *Zurich Gazette* of the 24th ult., in a second edition, dated ten o'clock at night, states that the answer of the Directory to M. de Vignet and M. de Bombelles, was delivered in the course of the evening to those two Ministers, and that a well-founded hope was entertained that it would tend to prevent the execution of coercive measures. The *Gazette* of the 25th says—"The Grand Council of Zurich has decided that the last demands of the Powers shall be complied with."—These demands are for "the expulsion not only of those who took part in the expedition against Savoy, but also that of the individuals who notoriously concur, in a manner direct or indirect, in disturbing the tranquillity of the neighbouring States, and an assurance to be given by the confederation that measures shall be taken against every attempt similar to that of the month of Feb. last.

(From the *Greenock Intelligencer*, July 24.)

The Cabinet has been re-constructed.—Lord MELBOURNE is, as was to be anticipated, First Lord of the Treasury. Viscount Duncannon has been made Secretary of State for the Home Department, and Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Commissioner of Woods and Forests, instead of Lord Duncannon.—The other places in the Government are still to be retained by the individuals who filled them under Earl Grey.

And now that a new Administration has been organized let us hope that its acts will not be such as again to disappoint the reasonable expectations of the people. To liberality of principle, let the Melbourne Cabinet add energy and decision of character, and they may depend upon the support of the country. This is no time for trifling with the affairs of a great nation. A hesitating and cautious policy may do in a riot of calm and sunshine; but when the clouds gather dark and lowering—when the loosened winds, are lashing the ocean into fury, and the vessel of the State is in danger of being driven on the rocks,—timidity of indecision on the part of her pilot is certain destruction and a clear head, a bold heart, and a vigorous hand the only safety. The circumstances under which the late Cabinet was dissolved, seem to warrant us in anticipating the policy of the new Administration will be more liberal, and above all, more consistent than that of its predecessors. Earl Grey is an upright statesman, and to him Great Britain owes a heavy debt of gratitude for the unspeakably important boon of

Reform; but, with all his estimable qualities, he was evidently unprepared to follow up his own great measure, by those necessary ameliorations for the accomplishment of which the nation was so desirous of the Reform in the Representation.—The very fact, thereof, that Earl Grey has withdrawn from office, while his more liberal colleagues remain in the Ministry, ought, we think, to be regarded as decisive of the line of policy to be henceforth pursued.—Most ardently do we desire that it may be such as we may be enabled conscientiously to applaud. It gives us no pleasure to find fault, and we have no wish to carry on a factious opposition to any Administration.—We care not for party names; we have no individual predilections and antipathies.—Our earnest desire is the welfare of our country; and that Government which appears to us to be seeking it in a liberal and enlightened spirit, shall have our most cordial support, whoever may be its members, and by whatever name it may be called.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, August 20, 1834.

The squid bait has up to this period, been taken in every part of this Bay, in sufficient quantities for the purposes of the fishery; and although the cod has not been abundant yet very few days have passed, in which some have not been taken, and the voyage generally has been progressing regularly, although slowly towards a saving catch. Immense shoals of herring have been breaching* in this harbour during the past week, without being annoyed, and in sufficient quantities (if cured and packed in barrels fit for the eye of the *Inspectors*) for procuring for the winter supply of half the people in this town, and if a few barrels of them were caught and salted, they would be no bad companion for all the fine mealy potatoes that are preparing themselves for our mastication, and help to prove to us that we had not yet arrived at the *enviable* state of having an "abrogation of all mundane joys," as they would say in the "PATRIOT."

The "PATRIOTS" are acting in unison with their *confrarie* at home, when they chuckle, and give vent to such "brilliant bursts of jubilation" at every circumstance that they think will tend to embarrass the government. They, "dog in the manger-like," because they will not be allowed to make any "genueflections" at the feet of power, would rejoice if the executive were to be deprived of the means of patronage.—But frugality and industry go hand in hand. None so well know the value of money, as those who produce it by labour. None know so little of its value, and squander it so thoughtlessly, as those who get it for the spending. Nation's, as well as individuals, when left to their own resources, are more likely to achieve an honest independence, than if they were fostered in the lap of any step-mother. It is on this principle, that gratuitous relief, is often, very often, more an injury than a benefit. Those who have been once relieved, often sit down in indolent expectation that a repetition of the relief will come when they want it. But we think that the British government owed us more than ten thousand pounds, and owed it as a just debt. When they left us to our own unaided resources, they should at least have made our resources available to us, instead of doing so, they are giving to foreigners the best of our fisheries, and permitting our poor soil to be taxed sixpence per acre per annum.—Well, be it so, the more we have to struggle with, the more industrious we are likely to become, and the sooner we will get our independence. The British Government have enough to do, without giving their attention to our affairs, for some time to come. The Melbourne administration, will be fortunate if the *Lamb* should turn out to be a *Lion*, the *Lion-hearted* Earl Grey went out weeping, but for what is at present to us rather a mystery. The clamours of radicals, on one side, and the intimidation of agitation on the other were too much for his amiable and well-meaning disposition. The clear-headed, iron-nerved Brougham has quietly kept his seat, and contemplates unmoved, the fermentation that his diffusion of knowledge system is kicking up amongst the people. We hope he also contemplates that there are a set of men, who are not Tories in the modern acceptation of the term, but who are, notwithstanding, their not being such Tories, the bitterest the most implacable enemies to the spread of intellectual light, and liberal governments. Their power is best protected by

* A Newfoundland word, signifying a rippling on the surface of the water.

despotism, provided that despotism be their own, and they join the cry of radicalism, and discord, that they may share in the contemplated spoilage.

The Brigantine HARRIET, belonging to Messrs McKee and Doyle of this place, was burnt, at Labrador, on the first instant.—The fishery on that coast, had, in some places, been pretty successful.

We observe by the Governor's Proclamation of the 18th inst., in the GAZETTE of yesterday, that all vessels coming to this country from the ports of Lower Canada, are to be subjected to such quarantine as shall make up a period of at least thirty days from their last communication with any such port. The quarantine in every case to be not less than forty-eight hours, vessels from any of the provinces of Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Cape Breton, and Prince Edward Island, having clean Bills of Health are to perform a quarantine of twenty-four hours

By a Proclamation in the same paper, and of the same date: all Mexican, Boliviana, Peru, Chili, and Rio Plata Dollars, are declared to be of the same value as the Spanish Pillard Dollar. That such Dollars will in future be received and issued on the part of the Government Agents and Authorities, at the same rate as the old Pillard Dollars.—[We consider this to be a very useful, and very necessary regulation.—Ed. STAR.]

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.
CLEARED.
August 14.—Schooner Fly, Soper, Liverpool; 10 tons train oil, 2880 seal, skins, 18 cwt old junk, 10 lbs. caplin, 3 cow hides, 3 fathoms firewood.

CARBONEAR.
ENTERED.
August 18.—Brig Indian Lass, Stabb, Liverpool; 232 bags bread, 2900 bushels salt, 8 tons coal.

ST. JOHN'S.
ENTERED.
August 5.—Edward, Stephens, Bridgeport; coal. Brig Eliza Ann, Love, Hamburg; bread, flour. Schooner Augusta Ann, Darrell, Antigua; rum. 6.—Susan, Le Blanc, Bras d'or Lake; cattle. Brig Mary, Laird, Hamburg; bread, pork, oatmeal, barley. Schooner Maria Jean, Sacalot, Arichat; cattle. Ann, Hally, Halifax; porter, onions. 12.—Courier, Gerroir, Antigonish; cattle, sheep, and sundries. Margaret, Kelly, New-York; tobacco, flour, pitch, beef, pork. Emerald, Kirby, P. E. Island; lumber. Lady of the Lake, Donn, Sydney; coal. 14.—Ranger, Stanton, Greenock; candles, coals, wine, cordage. Nancy, Fougerson, Arichat; cattle. Nine Sons, Bannerman, Sydney; shingles, boards and sundries. Eliza, Fowler, Bristol; coal, iron. Adrianna, Pitt, Trinidad; rum, molasses. Vidonia, Knight, Newport; coal. Brig Avon, Cornish, Cape Breton; coal. Amity, Helleur, Bridgeport; coal. Schooner John Stewart, Follet, Greenock; coal. Daniel, Champion, Gibraltar and Cadiz; salt.

CLEARED.
August 11.—Schooner Edward, Stephens, Bay Verte; sundries. Albatross, Foster, Fayal; ballast. 12.—Brigantine Kate, Figgel, Barbadoes; wine fish, and sundries. 14.—Schooner Reinder, Rendell, Miramichi; ballast. Brig Micmac, Field, London; molasses, seal, whale, and cod oil.

For FREIGHT or CHARTER.

THE
Brig CURLEW,
For particulars apply to
E. HANDRAHAN.
Carbonear, July 30, 1834.
On Sale.
That handsome
HORSE,
Black Joke.
The Property of the late
W. H. SCOTT,
Is an excellent roadster, and very gentle in harness.
Price, and other particulars known, on application to
D. GAMBLE.
Carbonear, August 13, 1834.

POETRY.

A LAMENT.

FROM "LAYS OF THE DEAD," BY MRS. OPIE.

There was an eye whose partial glance
 Could ne'er my numerous failings see;
 There was an ear that heard untired
 When others spoke in praise of me;
 There was a heart time only taught
 With warmer love for me to burn—
 A heart, when'er from home I roved,
 Which fondly pined for my return;
 There was a lip which always breathed
 E'en short farewells in tones of sadness;
 There was a voice whose eager sound
 My welcome spoke with heartfelt gladness
 There was a mind whose vigorous power
 On mine its own effulgence threw,
 And call'd my humble talents forth,
 While thence its dearest joys it drew.
 There was a love for which my weal
 With anxious fears would overflow;
 Which wept, which pray'd for me, and sought
 From future ills to guard—but now!
 That eye is closed, and deaf that ear,
 That lip and voice are mute for ever,
 And cold that heart of anxious love,
 Which death alone from mine could sever.
 And lost to me that ardent mind,
 Which lov'd my varied tasks to see;
 And oh! of all the praise I gain'd,
 His was the dearest far to me!
 Now I, unloved, uncheered alone
 Life's dreary wilderness must tread,
 Till He who heals the broken heart,
 In mercy bids me join the dead.
 Oh, Thou, who from thy throne on high,
 Canst heed the mourners deep distress;
 Oh, Thou! who hearest the widow's cry,
 Thou! father of the fatherless!
 Though now I am a faded leaf
 That's sever'd from its parent tree,
 And thrown upon a stormy tide—
 Life's awful tide that leads to thee;
 Still gracious Lord! the voice of praise
 Shall spring spontaneous from my breast;
 Since, though I tread a weary way,
 I trust that He I mourn is blest.

PADDY FOOSHANE'S FRICASSE.

Paddy Fooshane kept a shebeen house at Barleymount Cross, in which he sold whisky—from which his Majesty did not derive any large portion of his revenues—ale, and provisions. One evening a number of friends, returning from a funeral—all neighbours too—stopt at his house, "because they were in grief," to drink a drop. There was Andy Agar, a stout ralling fellow, the natural son of a gentleman residing near there; Jack Shea, who was afterwards transported for running away with Biddy Lawlor; Tim Courmane, who, by reason of being on his keeping was privileged to carry a gun; Owen Connor, a march-of-intellect man, who wished to enlighten proctors by making them swallow their processes; and a number of other "good boys." The night began to "rain cats and dogs," and there was no stirring out; so the cards were called for, a roaring fire was made down, and the whisky and ale began to flow. After due observation, and several experiments, a space large enough for the big table, and free from the drop down, was discovered; here six persons including Andy Jack, Tim—with his gun between his legs—and Owen, sat to play for a pig's head, of which the living owner, in the parlour below, testified, by frequent grunts, his displeasure at this unceremonious disposal of his property.

Card-playing is very thirsty, and the boys were anxious to keep out the wet; so that long before the pig's head was decided, a messenger had been dispatched several times to Killarney, a distance of four English miles for a pint of whisky each time. The ale also went merrily round, until most of the men were quite stupid, their faces swollen, and their eyes red and heavy. The contest at length, was decided! but a quarrel about the skill of the respective parties succeeded, and threatened broken heads at one time. At last, Jack Shea swore they must have something to eat;—him but he was starved with drink, and he must get some rashers somewhere or other. Every one declared the same; and Paddy was ordered to cook some *griskins* forthwith. Paddy was completely non-plussed;—all the provisions were gone, and yet his guests were not to be trifled with.—He made a hundred excuses—"Twas late—'twas dry now—and there was nothing in the house; sure they ate and drank enough." But all in vain. The old sinner was threatened with instant death if he delayed. So Paddy called a council of war in the parlour consisting of his wife and himself.

"Agrah, Jillan, agrah, what will we do with these? Is there any meat in the tub? Where is the tongue? If it was yours Jillan we'd give them enough of it; but I mane the cow's." (aside.)

"Sure the proctors got the tongue ere yesterday and you know there an't a bit in the tub. Oh the murtherin villians! And I will engage 'twad be no good for us, after all my white bread and the whisky. That it may poison 'em!"

"Amen! Jillan; but don't curse them.—After all, where's the meat? I'm sure that Andy will kill me if I don't make it out any how;—and he has't a penny to pay for it. You could drive the mail coach, Jillan through his breeches pocket without jolting over a ha'penny. Coming, coming; d'ye hear 'em."

"Oh, they'll murther us. Sure if we had any of the tripe I sent yesterday to the gauger."

"Eh! What's that you say? I declare to God here's Andy getting up. We must do something. *Thonom an dhaoul*, I have it. Jillan run and get me the leather breeches; run woman alive; Where's the block and the hatchet? Go up and tell 'em you're putting down the pot."

Jillan pacified the uproar in the kitchen, by loud promises, and returned to Paddy. The use of the leather breeches passed her comprehension; but Paddy actually took up the leather breeches, tore away the lining with great care, chopped the leather with the hatchet on the block, and put it into the pot as tripe. Considering the situation in which Andy and his friends were, and the appetite of the Irish peasantry for meat in any shape—"a bone" being their *summum bonum*—the risk was very little. If discovered however, Paddy's safety was much worse than doubtful, as no people in the world have a greater horror of an unusual food. One of the most deadly modes of revenge they can employ is to give an enemy dog's or cat's flesh: and there have been instances where the persons who have eaten, on being informed of the fact have gone mad. But Paddy's habit of practical jokes, from which nothing could wean him, and his anger at their conduct, along with the fear he was in did not allow him to hesitate a moment. Jillan remonstrated in vain. "Hould your tongue you foolish woman. They're all as blind as the big there. They'll never find it out.—Bad luck to 'em too, my leather breeches! that I gave a pound note and a hog for in Cork. See how nothing else would satisfy 'em!" The meat at length was ready. Paddy drowned it in butter, threw out the potatoes on the table, and served it up smoking hot with the greatest javick.

"B. —," says Jack Shea, "that's fine stuff. How a man would dig a trench after that."

"I'll take a priest's oath," answered Tim Cahill, the most irritable of men, but whose temper was something softened by the rich steam:—

"Yet, Tim, what's a priest's oath? I never heard that."

"Why, sure, every one knows you didn't ever hear of anything of good."

"I say you lie, Tim, you rascal." Tim was on his legs in a few moments, and a general battle was about to begin; but the appetite was too strong, and the quarrel was settled; Tim having been appeased by being allowed to explain a priest's oath.—According to him, a priest's oath was this: He was surrounded by books, which were gradually piled up until they reached his lips. He then kissed the uppermost, and swore by all to the bottom. As soon as the admiration excited by his explanation, in those who were capable of hearing Tim, had ceased, all fell to work; and certainly if the tripe had been of ordinary texture, drunk as was the party, they would soon have disappeared. After gnawing at them for some time, "Well," says Owen Connor, "that I mightn't—but these are the quarest tripe I ever eat. It must be she was very old."

"—," says Andy, taking a piece from his mouth to which he had been paying his addresses for the last half hour, "I'd as soon be eating leather. She was a bull man I can't find the soft end at all of it."

"And that's true for you Andy," said the man of the gun; "and 'tis the greatest shame they hadn't a bull bait to make him tinder. Paddy, was it from Jack Clifford's bull you got 'em. They'd do for wadding, they're so tough."

"I'll tell you, Tim, where I got them—'twas out of Lord Shannon's great cow at Cork, the great fat cow that the Lord Mayor bought for the Lord Lieutenant—*Asda churp naur hagushek*."

"Amen, I pray God! Paddy. Out of Lord Shannon's cow? near the steeple, I srppose; the great cow that couldn't walk with tallow. By—these are fine tripe. They'll make a man very strong. Andy give me two or three *libbers* more of 'em."

"Well see that! out of Lord Shannon's cow: I wonder what they gave her, Paddy That I mightn't!—but these would eat a pit of potatoes. Any how, they're good for the teeth. Paddy, what's the reason they send all the good mate from Cork to the Blacks?"

But before Paddy could answer this question, Andy, who had been endeavouring to help Tim, uttered a loud "*Thenom an dhaoul!* what's this? Isn't this flannel?"

The fact was, he had found a piece of the lining, which Paddy in his hurry, had not removed; and all was confusion. Every eye was turned to Paddy; but with wonderful quickness he said "Tis the book tripe, *agragal* don't you see?"—and actually persuaded them to it.

"Well, any how," says Tim, it had the taste of wool."

"May this choke me," says Jack Shea,

"if I didn't think that 'twas a piece of a leather breeches when I saw Andy chawing it."

This was a shot between wind and water to Paddy. His self possession was nearly altogether lost, and he could do no more than turn it off by a faint laugh. But it jarred most unpleasantly on Andy's nerves. After looking at Paddy for some with a very ominous look he said, "*Yirroo pandhrig* of the tricks, if I thought you were going on with any work here, my soul and my guts to the devil if I would not cut you into garters By the vestment I'd make a *farhermeen* of you."

"Is it I Andy? That the hands may fall off me."

But Tom Cahill made a most reasonable diversion. "Andy, when you die, you'll be the death of one fool any how. What do you know that wasn't ever in Cork itself about tripe. I never ate such mate in my life; and 'twould be good for every poor man in the county of Kerry, if he had a tub of it."

Tim's tone of authority, and the character he had got for learning, silenced every doubt, and all laid siege to the tripe again. But after some time, Andy was observed gazing with the most astonished curiosity, into the plate before him. His eyes were rivetted on something; at last he touched it with his knife and exclaimed, "*Kirhappa dar dhia!*"—[A button by G.—]

"What's that you say?" burst from all! and every one rose in the best manner he could, to learn the meaning of the button.

"Oh, the villain of the world!" roared Andy, "I'm poisoned! where's the pike? For God's sake Jack, run for the priest, or I'm a dead man with the breeches. Where is he?—yeer bloods won't ye catch him, and I pisoned?"

The fact was, Andy had met one of the knee-buttons sewed into a piece of the tripe, and it was impossible for him to fail discovering the cheat. The rage was not however confined to Andy. As soon as it was understood what had been done, there was a universal rush for Paddy and Jillan; but Paddy was much too cunning to be caught, after the narrow escape he had of it before. The moment after the discovery of the lining, that he could do so without suspicion, he stole from the table, left the house, and hid himself. Jillan did the same; and nothing remained for the eaters, to vent their rage but breaking every thing in the cabin; which was done in the utmost fury. Andy, however, continued watching for Paddy with a gun, for a whole month after. He might be seen prowling along the ditches near the shebeen-house, waiting for a shot at him. Not that he would have scrupled to enter it, where he likely to find Paddy there; but the latter was completely on the *sukhrain*, and never visited his cabin except by stealth. It was in one of those visits that Andy hoped to catch him.

A SCHOOLMASTER "ABROAD."—Bishop Percy has observed, that it might be discerned whether or not there was a clergyman resident in a parish, by the civil or brutal manners of the people; he might have thought that there never had resided one in the Ban de la Roche, if he had seen the state of the inhabitants when M. Stouber went thither to take possession of the cure in the year 1750. He, who entered upon it with a determination of doing his duty like a conscientious and energetic man, began first by inquiring into the manner of education there; and asking for the principal school, he was conducted to a miserable hovel, where there were a number of children "crowded together without any occupation, and in so wild and noisy a state, that it was with some difficulty he could gain a reply to his inquiries for the master."

"There he is," said one of them, as soon as silence could be obtained, pointing to a withered old man, who lay on a little bed in one corner of the apartment.

"Are you the schoolmaster, my good friend?" inquired Stouber.

"Yes, sir."

"And what do you teach the children?"

"Nothing, sir."

"Nothing!—how is that?"

"Because," replied the old man, with characteristic simplicity, "I know nothing myself."

"Why, then, were you instituted schoolmaster?"

"Why, sir, I had been taking care of the Waldbach pigs for a great number of years, and when I got too old and infirm for that employment, they sent me here to take care of the children."

CHARTER.

Translation of "a Charter, originally written in Saxon, and granted by William the Conqueror to the Inhabitants of London."

"William, King, greets William Bishop, and Godfrey Portgrave" (the same in office as Lord Mayor) "and all the Borough of London, French and English friendly. And I now make known to you, that you are worthy to enjoy all those laws and privileges which you did before the decease of King Edward. And it is my will that every child be his father's heir after his father's decease. And I will not suffer any man to do you wrong. God keep you."

THE PENNANT.—The following, shows the derivaton of penant at the head of the main-mast of a man-of-war:—

When Van Trump was sweeping the seas with his men-of-war, by way of boast, he put a broom at the head of his mast, for which, when Elizabeth had notice, she desired all her men-of-war to mount a long strip of linden at the head of their masts, as much as to say she would flog them soundly if they dared to molest her.

ELECTIONEERING PIETY.—In the year 1768 the following printed notice was stuck upon the doors and walls of the churches in the city of London, on Sunday morning:— "The prayers of this congregation are earnestly desired for the restoration of liberty, depending on the election of Mr Wilkes."

SELF ILLUSTRATION.—In the Jamaica House of Assembly, a motion being made for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the frauds of Wharfingers, Mr Paul Phipps, member for St. Andrew, rose and said, "Mr Speaker, I second the motion; the Wharfingers are, to a man, a set of rogues; I know it well; I was one myself for ten years."

A Lincolnshire farmer on being told that the low countries had risen, said he "was glad to hear it, for they would not be so often injured by floods."

When the Irish Union was effected in 1801, the Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Parnell, was the reigning toast. Being one evening in a convivial party, he jocularly said that by the Union he had lost his bread and butter. "Ah, my dear sir," replied a friend, "never mind, for it is simply made up to you in toasts."

LONDON.—The word London is of Scavonic origin and signifies a town upon water. Lon, is the Scavonic for water, and Don, city: thus comes our word London.

FIGHTING BY MEASURE.—The usual place of resort for Dublin duellists is called the Fifteen Acres. An attorney of that city, in penning a challenge, thought, most likely, he was drawing a lease, and invited his antagonist to meet him at "the place called Fifteen Acres, be the same more or less."

Two friends meeting after an absence of some years, during which time the one had increased considerably in bulk, and the other still resembling only the "effigy of a man," says the stout gentleman, "Why, Dick, you look as if you had not had a dinner since I saw you last." "And you," replied the other, "look as if you had been at dinner ever since."

A certain noble lord's footman discoursing with some of his own countrymen about the depredations of those vermin, the rats, told them his master had the best receipt in the world for destroying them. "Why, how's that," said one of them. The easiest and cheapest imaginable," said he, "for he starves them."

A young lady was lately reproaching another for not having been to any watering place. "Dear me," cried the other very innocently, "I have been three miles on the Paddington canal."

A GOOD GUN.—A country farmer told a friend of his, who had come from town for a few day's shooting, that he once had so excellent a gun that it went off immediately upon a thief coming into the house, although not charged. "How the deuce is that?" said his friend. "Why," replied the farmer, "because the thief carried it off; and, what was worse, before I had time to charge him with it."

LAW OF LOVE.—A young lawyer being very assiduous in his attentions to a lady, a wit observed that he never heard of people making love by attorney. "Very true," replied the other, "but you should remember that all Copid's votaries are *solicitors*."

A loquacious blockhead after babbling some time to Sherida, said, "Sir, I fear I have been intruding on your attention."—"No, no," replied Sheridan, "I have not been listening."

"Did you not tell me this morass was hard at the bottom," said a young horseman to a countryman, when his horse had sunk up to the saddle girth. "Ees I did, but you are not half way to the bottom yet," said the fellow.

James I., in one of his capricious moods, threatened to remove the seat of royalty, the archives of the crown, &c. from the capital; when an alderman said, "*Your Majesty will, at least, be graciously pleased to leave us the River Thames.*"

A certain reverend, who is not a member of the Temperance Society, being lately asked by a dealer to purchase some fine old Jamaica, drily answered, "To tell you the truth, Mr —, I canna' say, I'm very fond o' rum; for if I tak' mair than six tum'lers, its very apt to gi'e me a had-ache."

TRUE VALOUR.—When General O'Kelly was introduced to Louis XVI., soon after the battle of Fontenoy, his Majesty observed that Clare's regiment behaved very well in that engagement. "Sire," said the general, "they behaved very well, it is true, many of them were wounded, but my regiment behaved better, for we were all killed."

An Irish footman, who got a situation at the west end of London, on entering a room where there was a vase with gold fish, exclaimed, "Well, by J—, this is the first time I ever saw red herrings alive."