



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. &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.

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 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 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, HARBOUR GRACE
PERCHARD & ROAG,
Agents, ST. JOHN'S.
Harbour Grace, May 4 1835.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3.

THE CORPORATION REFORM BILL.

The EARL of CARNARVON said it was because he was anxious that the House should give this bill a fair, cool, and deliberate consideration, and that the country might be impressed with the sense of the justice of their Lordships, that he rose to move an amendment. He was anxious that no misconduct should take place with respect to his vote. He was not opposed to a measure of corporate reform. (Opposition Cheers.) He was persuaded that great abuses existed, and that they must be remedied; and that whatever government might be called upon to administer the affairs of the country, some measure of corporate reform must be introduced. (Loud cheers from the Opposition.) In moving this amendment, he was not in the slightest degree desirous to interpose between this bill and the country; although he thought it was not right at this period of the session to proceed with a measure of such magnitude, involving so many complicated rights and requiring such dispassionate consideration. There ought to be on such a measure a full attendance of Peers; but he put it to the House whether in the month it was practicable to obtain that attendance. Private business obliged noble Lords to be absent. But after conceding the principle of the bill, and after council had been heard on that principle so very recently, it appeared to him not compatible with any notions of justice or consistency to say that they would not hear evidence upon the bill. (Opposition cheers.) They were bound in justice to all those affected by this bill to disprove many of the allegations made against them. The bill deals with political rights, and rights of property, which in many instances were as dear to them as their titles and estates were to their Lordships. It was upon these grounds, and from a conviction that if they acted otherwise, they would forget the high character for justice, and not for the purpose of creating the least delay he now moved as an amendment, "That evidence be taken at the bar of this House in support of the allegations of the several petitions, praying to be heard against the bill, before the House be put into a committee of the whole House on the said bill."

Lord LYNTHURST said that it was not his intention to adopt the example of his learned friend (Lord Brougham) on this occasion; it was not his intention to enter into the merits of the bill of Parliamentary Reform, on which his noble and learned friend had made so eloquent harangue, further, indeed, than to remind that noble and learned Lord, that some of those valuable rights which had been secured to freemen by the Parliamentary reform bill, the corporation reform bill had attempted to deprive them of; nor was it till the last stage of the latter bill in the house of Commons that the attempt was successfully resisted. (Hear hear.) The preamble to the bill stated "that in the charters of divers corporations there appeared divers defects." Now surely this was matter of credence. (Hear hear.) It did not say that all Corporations were so defective, but that in divers of them "by reason of neglect and abuses of the privileges of such charters." &c. &c., defects had arisen. To enable the House to judge whether this was the fact, evidence must be heard.—If such were found to be the case, what should be done? Why regulations should be made to meet the case; but a number of individuals were not to be stripped of what by law they were entitled to, and of which they could not be deprived without being convicted of definite offences. Surely, however, this was not to be determined on without hearing evidence. The report of the Commissioners had been made up from the evidence taken before it; surely then it was but right that those who maintained that report to be unjust and unfounded in fact, should have an opportunity of substantiating their assertion by evidence. He could

not conceive how any person who had ever sat in a court of Justice, or was imbued with any principles of justice, could maintain that a party accused should not have the opportunity of establishing his innocence by witnesses. Even if the noble and learned lord's precedents had been unsubstantiated, he (Lord Lyndhurst) should have said, look to the principle of the thing—look to the justice of the case; but the precedents had been altogether thrown over. Besides the old charters in question were part of the prerogative granted by the Royal Bount.—Ought not the House then to have said, 'Let us look to the defects in particular cases, and apply an effective remedy.' This would have met the necessity of the case, without leading to public inconvenience or mischief and this the prudence of the legislature would have adopted; but this did not meet the views of those who prepared this bill.—Why? simply because this bill was not for the reform of Corporations, but one brought in to consolidate and strengthen a party.—(Opposition cheers.) This was a fact which no individual was so blind as not at once to perceive. The real object of bringing this bill forward at this season was with a view to the next dissolution. (Hear hear.) Was there ever a political manœuvre more base than this? He would use a stronger term—was it not a Whig measure in its principle character and construction? (Cheers.)—What was the foundation of the present measure? Say what they would upon the subject, torture it as much as they pleased, put it in every possible shape, discuss it as they chose, the foundation of the measure was the report of the Commissioners. The report of the King's speech of 1833, pointed to the report as the ground work of his measure—no step was taken or attempted until that report was upon their Lordships' table—the very preamble of the bill itself was taken out of the report; and when the bill was introduced in the other House of Parliament, the noble Lord who proposed it, entered at large into all the tittle-tattle of the report, and made it the very foundation of the measure. (Cheers.) Now let him ask their Lordships as legislators, as men sitting there judicially in their characters as Peers of the realm, if they were called upon to deprive men of their franchises, their property and their pecuniary rights, upon the foundation of a report, and upon the evidence collected by them, what it was they ought to require? Would [not their just enquiries naturally be directed to the Commissioners themselves? Would they not say, "Have we seen them in public acting in high stations, so as to enable us to form a correct judgment of their discretion, their impartiality, their fortune, or their sound judgment? Now he asked their Lordships, what individual among them knew anything of the Commissioners who had made this report, or whether there was one noble Lord in twenty who had heard the name of any one of them pronounced, until he saw the report on the table? (Hear hear.) He himself knew something of these Commissioners, and the result of his knowledge of them he would soon communicate to their Lordships. He had already said that in the appointment of Commissioners, they required that they should be free from all imputation or suspicion of partiality or party motives. If a committee were appointed in the Commons—in the olden time at least—to investigate any trifling matter, it would be matter of reproach to the party proposing it, if he did not select a mixed committee composed of both sides of the House. Now let him direct their attention to the report, and to the Commissioners themselves. (Hear hear.)—Several of these gentlemen he knew, and he begged to say that in the observations he was about to make, he meant not in the slightest degree to reflect on their private character or conduct; he alluded to them merely as party men. The first name he found on the list was Mr John Blackburne. I need not describe him (continued the noble and learned Lord) every body knows that he is a firm, a determined, uncompromising and unflinching Whig. He is at the head of the Commission, and this is his character—a very respectable man notwith-

standing. (Cheers.) The next was George Long—a very respectable man—went the same circuit as myself—but a Whig too (cheers and laughter.) Then we have Samson Augustus Rumball, a Whig and something more (cheers and laughter.) George Hutton Wilkinson, whom I am less acquainted with; but a Whig also and something more. Thomas Jefferson Hogg—my noble and learned friend I am sure will vouch for Mr Hogg as having always been considered at least a Whig (cheers and laughter.) Peregrine Bingham—Whig again my Lords and something more (laughter.) David Jardine—determined Whig. John Elliot Drinkwater—strongly Whig (renewed laughter.) Thomas Flower Ellis—A follower I believe of my noble friend: a Whig I think he will not deny; I dare not say he is more. James Booth—Whig. Henry Roscoe—I have the honour of knowing—honourable man—northern circuit—decidedly Whig (hear hear.) Charles Austin able man, but I should say rather more than a Whig: I know him well and a very respectable man he is. Edward Rushton—Whig and more (cheers and a laugh.) Alexander Edward Cockburn—a Whig, and more John Buckle—a Whig and more. Daniel Maude—very respectable man—goes the northern circuit; but as my noble and learned friend knows—strongly, strongly Whig (a laugh.) John Gambier—a gentleman, who, I believe, did not sign the report—strongly Whig. And last of all—though I must not on reflection, say least, either, for there is one other very important personage behind, Sir Francis Palgrave—not a Whig. Nineteen Commissioners who are Whigs and one who is not a Whig, but who has written on the subject of corporate reform, and is a good deal disposed against existing corporations (cheers.) Last of all, among these gentlemen comes the Secretary—a friend of my noble and learned friend's again—Mr Joseph Parkes, secretary to the Political Union (cheers), Secretary to the Birmingham Union (cheers), Secretary to this Commission and Secretary to the divided Commission, giving instructions for the others to proceed upon—Mr Joseph Parkes (cheers.) Now I ask your Lordships would you dispose of the most trifling pecuniary interest, where a question of party was concerned, on a tribunal so constituted? Upon this evidence, then, their Lordships were to rob men of their franchise without trial (Opposition cheers;) rob them of their property—not merely corporate property, but property belonging to them as individual members of the corporation. Let their Lordships mark the effect of this bill. Many freemen had rights of commons for their lives, and for their sons, grandsons and descendants for all time. It was a quasi fee; and the only qualification required was, that each in his turn should take up his freedom. Now what did this bill do? It said to the freemen, "You shall enjoy it for your life; and your son if now born, shall enjoy it after you, but it shall not go any further."—Was that an act of justice? All this was argued in the House of Commons in a most masterly manner by Sir William Follet, but it was addressed to insensible ears. They were going to reduce these corporations to mere democracies—to so many republics—instead of having them as models of the constitution of the country. "And for what purpose my Lords is this to be done? Why that they may serve as models for a change in that constitution itself. (Opposition cheers) My Lords it will come to that. If you suffer this bill to pass in its present shape, you can make no defence for the Church, no defence for your own privileges, but by one step after another all must go. (Cheers from the Opposition.) If you violate corporate rights, you must then violate the property of the Church. It is impossible for you to stop. I therefore call upon you my Lords to pause—to consider well. (Loud cheers from the Opposition.) Do not do anything like an act of injustice, and then you are safe." (Hear.) These are the features of the bill; are your Lordships prepared to pass it without evidence? Do you not see, and agree with me, that under a pretence to pass a bill to regulate Corporations, it is a

party job. (Loud opposition cheers.) It is brought forward for party purposes, to supply the deficiencies of the Reform Bill, to destroy the Conservative interest in this and the other house of Parliament, in order for a short time—and my Lords it will be but a short time—(opposition cheers)—that the Whigs may triumph over them. (Cheers.) My Lords, I agree that we ought to hear witnesses at the bar, and I shall therefore support the amendment.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said he was confident the noble lords opposite whatever their intentions might be, would by the course they were taking, if it were acted on, greatly delay, if not entirely defeat the bill. It would be extraordinary, if in the mass of evidence produced, by the commissioners, some objectionable matter was not found, but he saw nothing to justify the declaration of the noble and learned Lord; namely that it was a party measure. The noble and learned Lord had thought proper to indulge in a vein of irony towards the gentlemen who composed the commission, which was not very satisfactory. It was easy to affix a stigma to a public body of commissioners. The noble and learned Lord had attached to them the stigma of having been Whigs—He (Lord Lansdowne) thought the imputation of having been a Whig did not unfit a man for the situation of commissioner; but the noble and learned Lord had ended with a specific imputation, for he wound up the whole of his speech by stating that Mr Parkes one of the commissioners, was Secretary to the Birmingham Union. The noble and learned Lord was mistaken, Mr Parkes was not one of them. He (the noble Marquis) would oppose the hearing of witnesses.

CHINA.

MACAO, FEB. 3, 1835.

"My object in writing, is to tell you all I know of an unfortunate seizure of British subjects, which if not skillfully adjusted, may bring us again into trouble with the authorities, and for a time at least, lay an embargo on our trade. A short time ago, during a severe gale, the ship ARGYLL made the coast of China, and the Captain being ignorant of the navigation, and naturally anxious for the assistance of a native pilot, rashly sent a boat ashore with an officer, and no less than twelve men. On landing, these men were immediately seized, and after an interval, two Chinese were dispatched to the ship to announce that they were detained for having infringed the laws of the empire by landing, but that they were empowered to say, that if the captain would send on shore 500 dollars, that they should be forthwith liberated. The captain stated that he had not the money on board, and after a little fruitless altercation he seized the two Chinese and proceeded on his voyage. On the 29th ultimo he landed here, and after fully stating his case to the Superintendent, he took his ship to the usual anchorage, (Littin) where I believe she still lies. In the evening of the same day, Captain Elliot, the third Superintendent, in company with Gutzlaff, left this with the intention of settling matters. Their destination was kept perfectly secret, and though they returned this morning, it is not yet known where they have been or what they have done. It seems uncertain whether the party who seized the men were acting under the authority of the Mandarins or whether they made the seizures on their own account as pirates. It is to be hoped that every thing possible will be done to avoid paying the dollars, otherwise it will be but the commencement of a frightful system, which must sooner or later be the cause of serious disturbances. It is now said, and on good authority, that the Americans have often suffered in the same manner, and have invariably paid the sum demanded. I have just returned from making enquiries about this affair, and the result is, that the letter was presented at a fort some miles above Whampoa, called Hauguer's Folly—that Captain Elliot in his full naval uniform, offered his petition to some Mandarins, telling them he was a king's man, and that on their refusal, he would take the men by force.—They refused to acknowledge him as in the employment of the King of England, and would have nothing to do with his petition. And so the matter rests for the present, and we are now waiting to hear the resolution of the Superintendants, which is of course, kept secret.

P. E. ISLAND.—A new Wesleyan Chapel was opened at Charlotte Town, on Sunday the 19th ultimo. It is a neat building 50 by 40 feet, and calculated to accommodate 600 persons, situated about the centre of the town.

The Services were commenced by the resident minister, Mr Hetherington, who delivered a very solemn and highly interesting sermon on that holy name, which Christians adore and worship, from Luke, chap. xi. v. 2, *Hallowed be thy name.*

In the afternoon the Rev. Mr Wilson, of Bedeque, took an appropriate and extensive view of the holiness required of both ministers and people in the christian church, from Psalm xciii. v. 5, *Holiness becometh thine House O Lord, for ever,*

And in the evening the Rev. Mr Knight

of Halifax, solemnly dedicated the chapel to the worship and service of God, in a discourse which was at once calculated to inspire the best of feelings—and set forth in the clearest manner the sublime object of christian temples and christian worship, from ii Chron. chap. v. v. 18—21, *But will God in very deed dwell with men on the earth, &c.*

"The chapel was crowded at every service, and some returned in the evening unable to obtain seats.

"The collections amounted to upwards of Twenty three Pounds.

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUG. 1.

We learn that a report prevailed in London, that the committee appointed by the House of Commons to take into consideration the existing duties on Colonial and Foreign Timber, intended to recommend that the duty be *increased Five shillings* on Colonial timber, and *reduced Ten shillings* on Baltic!—We know not what degree of credit is to be attached to this rumour, but judging from the materials of which the committee is composed, we should not be at all surprised if it proved to be correct.—*N. B. Courier.*

The total exports of flour, pork and beef from Quebec and Montreal to Newfoundland ports in the British North America, and the West Indies, from the opening of the navigation this year, to the 17th July, amounted to—Flour, 28,455 barrels; Pork, 2,572 barrels; Beef, 1,331 brls. There had been shipped to England in the same period 1,430 brls. Flour.

It has been stated in the city that his Majesty's Government, with the view of affording relief to the sufferers of Dominica by the late violent hurricane, have made a free grant of £12000, and have advanced also to the colonists, by way of loan, a sum of £80,000 to be apportioned according to the losses of the sufferers.

Verbal information from Baltimore represent affairs as much worse than is set forth by the extracts from newspapers and letters which we give, and the number of deaths on Saturday night, is stated at nearly 30.—*Phil. Gaz. Aug. 13.*

INSURRECTION AT HAVANA.—The brig Carrell, Capt. Young, arrived this morning eight days from Havana, an insurrection took place among the blacks at work on the aqueduct. They refused to work, and broke into a store, arming themselves with knives, and killed three or four whites. In quelling them, sixteen were lanced by the troop of horse. About thirty were to be shot in a few days.

A pleasure trip is contemplated in a steamer from Glasgow to Iceland, the distance being from the Bute of the Lewis only 400 miles.

Upwards of Ten Thousand children are at present receiving instruction under the Lancasterian system in Persia.

The Rev. Dr. Crolly has been appointed Catholic Primate of Ireland, in the room of Dr Kelly deceased.

WEST AND EAST INDIA PRODUCE.—The leading question discussed in the House of Commons on Friday, was the difference on the duties on East and West India Produce. From what the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, not many years will elapse till the sugars of both be admitted on equal terms and a Bill is to be brought in during the present Session to put East and West India coffee on the same footing. At present the former has to pay a duty of nine pence, while the latter is admitted at sixpence per pound.

HALLEY'S COMET.—The Comet will probably be visible towards the end of the month of August, although its distance from the Earth and Sun may then be considerable. From this time it will approach rapidly to the Earth, and early in October will be very near to it. Its north declination being then very great, it will remain for some days without setting. It will afterwards remove itself from the Earth nearly with the same swiftness until it passes its perihelion which will take place on the 13th of November, at 2h. 24 m. of the morning. At the end of the same month the Comet will be lost in the rays of the sun: at length it will become visible again, and may be within observation for a long time.

Accounts from Greece state that Colotroni, the celebrated chief of the Morea who was condemned to death in 1834, and whose punishment was afterwards commuted to 20 years imprisonment has received a free pardon.

AFRICAN DISCOVERY.—The fate of Park, Laing, Clapperton, and other travellers, would appear not to have repressed the spirit of African adventure. In the list of presentations at the king's levee on Friday, we observe the following:—"Mr John Davidson on going to explore central Africa, by Lord Glenelg.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE CZAR.—The Russian news is of a still more serious character.

The *Algemeine Zeitung* asserts that a plot has been entertained, but luckily detected for taking away the life of the Emperor Nicholas. The instigators are said to be French, Polish, and Piedmontese propagandists, who have been for some time endeavouring, at every risk, to lay a train for the accomplishment of their design. At Kalisch, it would now seem that notwithstanding the plausible preparations for the review it was still doubtful whether that exhibition would take place, as vague rumours prevailed, of an intention to attack the Emperor on that occasion. These were at first treated as unsubstantial reports, but it was again said, that an insurrection had actually taken place in St. Petersburg, in which the soldiery had joined. Another report was, that the Emperor was to have been assassinated at Kalisch by gaining over the Polish troops but these latter, as well as the Russians, have repudiated any participation in such a crime with horror. The Prussian police has been put upon the track of these reckless assassins, who do not altogether exceed 58 persons, and there appears to be no doubt that they will soon be in the hands of justice.

THE METHODISTS.—On Thursday evening the Members of the Wesleyan Association held a Meeting at the Music Hall, Bold st Mr Richard Farrer in the chair, for the purpose of receiving a detail of recent transactions affecting the body, and determining on the course to be adopted, pending the existing disputes between the conference and a large body of the methodist community—After Messrs. Rowland, Barnes, and W. Johnson (delegates) had spoken, and animadverted on the tyranny of the conference, who had refused to hear them, the meeting agreed that "the conference having refused to recognise or treat with the delegates sent to Sheffield from various parts of the kingdom, and having heard the resolutions adopted by those delegates, we pledge ourselves to abide by that which recommends a full and united determination not to form any distinct or independent body, or to join any other religious community, but still to persevere by every proper and prudent means in urging upon the conference those rights which have been unjustly withheld from us, and to remain in our present position for another year."

SALE OF SHIPS OF WAR.—Last week the Brigs Hardy, Barracouta, Alacrity, Zenobia, and the Packets Rinaldo, Sygnet, and Sphinx, were sold by Dutch Auction, at the office of the Lord High Admiral, for £4,100.

The number of Orange Lodges in the county and city of Cork is 21, and the masters of 3 are clergymen.

It is said that Messrs. Rothschild and Co have obtained of the French and Belgian governments the necessary permission to make an iron rail-road from Paris to Brussels. In a few days the bank of Belgium will issue bank notes of the value of 100 florins.

The Emperor of Russia has issued, by the Prince of Warsaw, a decree for the immediate confiscation of all property belonging to the emigrants who have not claimed the benefit of the amnesty.

The Princes of George of Cumberland and Cambridge are to be elected Knights of the Garter of Windsor Castle immediately.

The King of Belgium arrived on the evening of the 5th August at Brussels from the camp of Beverloo. His Majesty dined at the palace with the Queen, who was expecting him. Their Majesties afterwards went to Lacken.

The Queen of the Belgians caused thanksgivings to be celebrated on the 6th Aug. in the church of Candenburg, for the preservation of the life of the King of the French, on the 28th of July. After Divine service, *Te Deum* was chanted. Her Majesty the Queen, the ministers and members of the two chambers were present.

The infernal machine used by Fieschi is no new invention. The ancient artillery used a weapon much more perfect, though on the same principle, and which was called *orgues*. This machine consists of many musket barrels placed in succession on the same stock. The touch-holes communicate with each other, so that the whole may be fired off at once. One of these *orgues* is to be seen in the *Musee de Marine*.

The probable sum required for the embankment at Westminster bridge, for the new Houses of Parliament is forty three thousand pounds.

A singular promotion, and one of very rare occurrence in the army, has just taken place in the carabinieri—a troop serjeant major to the rank of cornet by purchase.

We have in the last Indian papers a confirmation of the abolition of flogging in the native army, conveyed in the following general order:—"The Governor General of India, in council, is pleased to direct that the practice of punishing soldiers of the native army, by cat-o-nine-tails or rattan, be discontinued at all the presidencies, and that it shall henceforth be competent to any regi-

mental detachment on brigade court-martial to sentence a soldier of the native army to dismissal from the service, for any offence for which such soldier might now be punished by flogging, provided such sentence of dismissal shall not be carried into effect unless confirmed by the general or other officer commanding the division."

MAGNIFICENT PRESENT FROM THE KING OF OUDE TO WILLIAM IV.—On Friday week, the Duke of Argyll (East Indiaman,) which arrived a few days since in the West India Dock, completed the unloading of her cargo, among which was a variety of articles of the most costly description, from the King of Oude to his Majesty King William IV. They consist principally of articles for domestic use—viz., a bedstead of solid gold and a table of the same metal, two chairs of solid silver, two elephants, two Arabian horses, and two dwarf buffaloes.—The elephants are small of stature, being as yet only 11 years of age, and are male and female: they are accompanied by attendants natives of India, attired in the splendid costume of their country. The male elephant was removed in a caravan to Mr Cross's establishment at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, and the female to the Zoological Gardens, Regent's park in obedience to the command of his Majesty. The two Arabian horses which are very young and beautiful animals, have been conveyed to Windsor.—The dwarf buffaloes are of the size of the common pig.

SPAIN.

Lord John Hay has remonstrated with Eraso on the death of three Englishmen who were shot by order of Don Carlos. General Eraso paid every respect to Lord John as a British naval officer, but said he had only complied with the orders he had received from his master, Don Carlos, in doing what he had done, and that furthermore he should continue to act on the same principle, and shoot as dogs every Englishman or other foreigner whom he found in arms against him, until he had received contrary directions.

BRAZILS.

The Supreme Legislature has at length agreed to the demands of the British Nation for the suppression of the slave trade. A curious circumstance is noticed in the journals. A member of the chamber of Deputies of Brazil proposed that the monarchy should be declared abolished, and the dynasty of Don Pedro II. at an end. This extraordinary motion was received with feelings of universal astonishment and indignation, and the only question was, whether M. Franca (the mover) should be declared insane or a traitor.

BUENOS AYRES.

By advices from Buenos Ayres, we learn that many outrages had been committed on the Americans there, in consequence of their not wearing a red ribbon (the popular colour.) The American consul was beaten with a musket in the public square for not wearing the ribbon and that by a black soldier! The English minister had been refused entrance to the fort because he did not wear the badge, and he had threatened to quit Buenos Ayres.

The health of Quebec continues excellent. There are only eighteen patients in the marine hospital all sick of common diseases.—At the Quarantine station the hospital lists are much diminished.

UPPER CANADA.

THE CROPS.—From personal observation in this neighbourhood, and inquiries of persons connected with agricultural pursuits, we are led to believe that the approaching harvest will be most abundant. The principal drawback now to be apprehended, is unfavourable weather for securing the crops.—*Recorder.*

Our Lunenburg correspondent mentions that the Grain and Grass crops throughout the county are very promising. Potatoes appear likely to afford an average crop.

The Sir Walter Scot on her way from New Orleans on her voyage to Liverpool, was struck by lightning on the 21st of June off Charleston. The crew took to the long boat and landed at Norfolk. The ship together with her cargo, consisting of upwards of 1700 bales of cotton, was entirely consumed by the fire. The value of the cargo is estimated at about £25,000 the whole of which was insured in Liverpool.

EXTRAORDINARY ARRIVALS.—During Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the number of vessels which arrived at this port was 245:—viz., 107 from foreign ports, and 138 from foreign ports and 138 coastwise. Fifty two were timber laden from British America: 123 arrived on Wednesday; a number we believe quite unprecedented in one day.

It turns out we are glad to hear, that the death of the Rev. Mr Walsh, the catholic clergyman of Borris county Carlow, which the accounts received yesterday stated to have been gun shot wounds, was occasioned by a fall from his horse.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—The Commissioners of the Bay of Fundy Light House, have given notice that after the 10th inst. (Sept.) the Light House erected on the small rock off Quaco Head will show a revolving light, and that it will be twice completely full and dark in each minute.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1835.

Literary Criticism, has hitherto, in this Country, had little field for its display.—This, we feel assured, would not have been the case, if the native talent had met with the fostering care of public schools, and seminaries of learning to develop those sparks of genius and capabilities of improvement, so evident in the youth of this country, even to a common observer. Let us hope that a brighter day is beginning to dawn upon us, and that our Local Government will make the means of education, an object of primary importance. It is gratifying to turn aside from the noisy and rancorous wordy war of political partizanship, and the low, scurrilous, and defamatory personalities, that weekly fill up the columns of some of our Colonial Newspapers, to the perusal of the first production of a young mind, filled with the love of country, tho' an humble one; panting for fame and for usefulness, and consuming the "midnight oil" over the dull and neglected records of a country, in which civilization has for centuries, been slowly emerging from the darkness of barbarism, and from the rude and uncomfortable state, incidental to an unsettled and moveable population.

We have with much pleasure read the *Catechism of the History of Newfoundland* by W. C. ST. JOHN of "the BRIGHTON of NEWFOUNDLAND,"* and hope that the Newfoundlanders will give the Author all the encouragement that his labours so richly deserve. We may, then, expect a future edition of the work, that will, from the additional facilities, he will, in all probability, receive in the procuring of further information from the Government records, and the records of the court of Justice, Custom-House, &c., be very interesting, and eminently useful. The present work, appears to us to be perfectly free from the bias of party spirit; and although we differ materially from the Author's opinion, as to the agricultural capabilities of the country; yet we wish him every success, and hope, that future information may convince him, that the country is not "a continuation of barrens and morasses, upon which low heath and brushwood are the only vegetation."

*The Author states, that "the Town of Harbour has long been considered as the second in importance in the Island." If Trade is of any importance, Carbonear, has for some years, had twice as much trade as Harbour Grace. We think that Guy's Geography used in some of the schools in this country, states that, *Placentia* and *Bona-vista*, are the towns of greatest importance in this Island: so they might have been at one time. We will not, however, fall out with the Author about his predilection for his native Town, it is natural enough, and very deserving of forgiveness.

The annual rural *fete* was given to the children of the Wesleyan Sunday school, by their teachers and friends of the Institution on the 22d instant. About 40 boys and 60 girls walked from the Wesleyan Methodist chapel to the farm of Mr ROBERT PACK, Esq. M.C.P., where they were regaled with cakes &c., and spent the afternoon, much pleased with their amusement. A good many of the parents of the children and other gentle and ladies also visited the evening's festivities, & "Rural Retreat" was enlivened with that harmless mirth and frolic gay, which is so congenial to young minds, when under the influence of fresh air and healthy exercise.

The Rev. Messrs. Ellidge and Falconer each delivered a short but instructive address to the children when assembled together; and early in the evening they returned to town with a pleasing remembrance of the kindness of their Teachers, and a desire to deserve next year, a repetition of the gratification.—*Communicated.*

Tuesday's GAZETTE notifies that a Session of the Circuit Court, for the Central District, will be held on Monday and Tuesday, the 28th and 29th inst.;—and that the General Assembly of this Island, stands further prorogued until the 7th day of January next.

Died

On Wednesday last, at Harbour Grace, after a very protracted illness, Mr ROBERT MARTIN, planter, aged 66 years. At Tunbridge, Wells, (England) on the 15th ult., ARTHUR HOLDSWORTH BROOKING, Esq., late Collector of the Customs of this Island, aged 76 years. During a long residence in this country, Mr Brooking's amiable character in public and private in his extensive but unostentatious charities had caused him to be universally beloved: and amongst all ranks and classes may now be heard a very general and sincere expression of regret for his decease.

SHIP NEWS

HARBOUR GRACE.

ENTERED.
Sept. 23.—Brigantine Gem, Humphreys, Hamburg, 807 bags bread, 200 brls. flour 10 brls. oatmeal, 10 do. peas, 100 firkins butter, 10,500 bricks.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.
September 23.—Brig Carbonear, Watts, St. Andrews, 10 tons hardwood and timber, 6039 feet birch plank, 79,665 feet pine board and plank, 25,000 shingles, 1 mast dice, 44 spars.
Schooner Eliza and Ann, Jones, P. E. Island 30,000 feet board and plank, 20,000 shingles.

28.—Sir John Byng, Cram, Hamburg, 30 brls. beef, 50 brls. pork, 300 brls. flour, 10 brls. oatmeal, 10 peas, 200 firkins butter, 1167 bags bread.

CLEARED.

Sept. 18.—Schooner True Friends, Dawson, P. E. Island, ballast.

BAY-DE-VERD.

CLEARED.
Sept. 18.—Brigantine Britannia, M'Donald, Vienna, 3043 gallons seal oil, 1720 qdls. cod-fish.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.
Brig Goose, Grills, Oporto, wine, salt and raisins, &c.

Schooner Hibernia, Cantwell, Antigonish cattle and butter.

Schooner Wellington, Odell, Halifax, molasses, chocolate.

14.—Brigantine Goshawk, Vandine, Berbice, sugar and rum.

Schooner Joan, Berwick, Hamburg, flour bread, butter.

Brig Fortitude, Harvey, Liverpool, salt coffee, soap & candles.

Brig Blandford, Hore, Bristol, butter and sundry merchandize.

Schooner Catherine Power, M'Neil, Antigonish, cattle & sheep.

Brig Meteor, Gibbs, Greenock, pork, coffee, and sundries

Brig Leander, Wilkie, Greenock, bricks, cordage, gunpowder.

Brig Helen, Wylie, Greenock, tar coal and sugar.

Brig Hebe, Campbell, Liverpool, tea, soap, candles &c.

16.—Schooner Five Brothers, Valentine, Arichat, sheep, cattle, butter.

Brig Sarah Maria, Booth, Hamburg and Plymouth, bread, flour, oatmeal and sundries.

17.—Brig Madonna, Smith, Copenhagen, flour, bread bricks.

American Brig Cordelia, Lane, Boston, flour apples, onions, and sundries.

Brig George the IV., Wakeham, Copenhagen flour, bread & bricks.

18.—Schr. Dolphin, Boudrot, Arichat, cattle, sheep.

Improvement, Wingood, Barbadoes & Halifax, molasses.

Brig Douglastown, McKenzie, Demerara rum, sugar.

Schr. Water Witch, Carthness, Hamburg, pork, bread flour.

19.—Brig Kate, Grienson, Halifax, onions, tea, staves.

22.—Schr. Phœnix, Mortimore, Oporto, salt preserves.

Providentia, Nichols, London, butter, candles.

Powells, Muggag, Sydney, cattle, sheep, but-ter.

Elizabeth, Chapman, Bay de Verte, cattle shingles.

CLEARED.

September 11.—Schooner Diana, Le Blanc, Arichat ballast.

Brig Nautilus, English, Sydney, salt.

12.—Schooner Two Brothers, Le Blanc, Cape Breton, ballast.

Schooner Alexander, Keating, Guysborough salt.

Schooner United Brothers, Fox, Spain, fish.

Brigantine Amity, Stephens, Sydney, ballast.

Schooner Collector, Phelan, Halifax, fish.

American Brig William, Bancroft, Gibraltar, fish.

Schooner Jane, Allen, Mills, ballast.

Brig Funchal, Picken, Portugal, fish.

15.—Brig Francis, Collihole, Liverpool, oil, fish.

16.—Schooner James, Whelan, Bridgeport, ballast.

Spanish Brig San Miguel, Puig, Santander (Spain,) fish.

American Barque Saratoga, Crosby, Alicante fish.

Schooner Mary Annabella, Brockington, Liverpool, oil, skins, salmon.

Brigantine Adriana, Spencer, Grenada, fish.

17.—Schooner Elizabeth, Hicks, Vienna, oil and fish.

18. Schooner. Avon, Edmonds, Sydney, ballast.

Brig Jobez, Graham, Quebec, ballast.

Brig Ann Johnson, Corbin, Oporto, fish.

Brig Baiclutha, Milray, Brazil, flour [and fish.

Spanish Brig Havanero, Canal, [Malaga, fish.

Brig Leah, Hutchings, Cork, herrings, fish, hides,

Schooner Four Brothers, Bordon, Arichat, ballast.

American Brig Casket, Davies, Pernambuco cod-fish.

Brigantine Goose, Grills, Portugal, oil and fish.

Schr. Three Sisters' Power, New York, salmon, skins.

22.—Schr. Hibernia, Cantwell, Antigonish, salt.

Schooner Ranger, Price, Greenock, seal and cod oil.

23.—Brig Lady of the Lake, Bullen Quebec rum and sundries.]

On Sale

SLADE, ELSON & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE

The Cargo of the Brig **CARBONEAR,**

Just received from St. ANDREW'S, New Brunswick:

CONSISTING OF

- 80 M. Feet Pine BOARD and PLANK.
- 9 M. Feet Birch PLANK.
- 10 Tons Hardwood BALK.
- 25 M. SHINGLES.
- 1 Pine MAST 20 INCHES.
- 42 Spruce SPARS (various dimensions.) from 17 to 8 Inches.

All of the best Quality; and any part will be sold on reasonable terms, for Cash, Fish, or Oil Payment.

Carbonear, Sept. 30, 1835.

IT IS OF THE BEST QUALITY!

J. DUNSCOMB & Co.

HAVE Imported in the Lucy, direct from MADEIRA, a small quantity of Choice London Particular WINE of the antique and celebrated Brand I A G, contained in whole, half, quarter and eighth Pipes, offered for Sale at the low price of £65 Currency per Pipe, duty included.

St. John's, Sept. 21, 1835.

HOPE'S CARGO.

700 Barrels Fresh Superfine FLOUR 2,500 STAVES 100 BARRELS TAR Cargo of Brig HOPE, from New-York

WITH SOME

Negrohead and Leaf TOBACCO For Sale in Barter by JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co. St. John's, Sept. 21, 1835.

BY

THE SUBSCRIBER, NEWCASTLE COAL (Prime quality)

Bread, Flour, Pork, Butter Molasses, Sugar, Tea Coffee, Chocolate Oatmeal, Bran Wine, Gin, Vinegar, Leaf Tobacco Soap, Candles Hatchets, Spades, Shovels Earthenware, Glassware Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes And a General Assortment of other necessary and useful

MANUFACTURED GOODS,

For which Cash, Fish, Oil, Salmon, Mackerel, and Herring will be taken in Payment.

T. NEWELL.

Carbonear, Sep. 9, 1835.

FOOLSCAP PAPER

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE Cheap for CASH. Carbonear.

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

On Sale

JUST RECEIVED

BY **THE SUBSCRIBER,** A FRESH SUPPLY OF

States' Flour, Hamburg Bread Irish Butter Molasses in Puncheons Rum, Gin, Wine Teas, Sugars, Chocolate Mould and Dipt Candles Earthen and Glassware Coffee, Sole Leather Men's and Women's Shoes Negrohead, Roll and Leaf Tobacco Snuff in Canisters, and A General Assortment of SOFT GOODS And IRONMONGERY.

Which he offers for Sale on very moderate terms for Cash, Fish or Oil Payment.

MICHAEL HOWLEY.

Carbonear, Sept. 2, 1835.

Notices

TO B LET

ON A BUILDING LEASE,

For such a Term of Years as may be agreed on.

WATER-SIDE, well calculated for Shipping of every description. With a Plot of LAND, bounded by the Widow ANN TAYLOR'S on the South-side.

For further particulars, apply to

JONATHAN TAYLOR, Sen.

Carbonear, June 17, 1835.

SAMUEL OVERBURY HART

BEGS respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of St. JOHN'S, CONCEPTION BAY and the COUNTRY at large, that he has ready for the Press,

A SACRED DRAMA,

IN THREE ACTS.

SUBJECTS:

The Rebellion and Expulsion of the SATANIC HOST from HEAVEN,

AND

The Creation and Apostacy of MAN,

Containing about 30 pages, foolscap octavo: Price, One Shilling.

THE above little WORK has been inspected and approved of, by Gentlemen of undoubted judgment, candour and talent; and he therefore solicits such a share of Patronage and support, as will enable him to submit his Performance to the decision of the PUBLIC.

For Recommendation, the Author would introduce the following quotation, as a fair specimen of the whole:—

Behold yon cloud of vital consciousness, Whose beings' essence was their Maker's praise, Thus sunk and ruined by their faithless chief, By him, Son of the Morning once, and first In love and duty's willing sacrifice; 'Till not contented with their glorious state, And grasping at the sovereignty supreme, They listened to their subtle Counsellor, And from exalted Gods to hellish fiends Sunk: and torment vast as former pleasure reap, Their unspanned being now their bitterest curse, Yet while rebellion's wages each receives, Their chief with ampler vigour to endure Shall in himself feel all his followers feel; And on his countenance shall be impressed His characters, Destruction, Shame and Sin, His brow shall wear the diadem of Death, His rule and sceptre shall be over Hell, And millions by his cunning thither led, Their pregnant curses lighting on his head, Shall stamp his gnawing agony complete.

ACT II., SCENE 1st.

This quotation, is part of the Curse denounced by the DEITY upon LUCIFER, after his Expulsion from Heaven.

** Subscriptions will be thankfully received at the Offices of the STAR at Carbonear, of the MERCURY at Harbour Grace, of the TIMES, and by Mr. M'IVER at St. John's:—Also by Mr. M. RYAN at Brigus, and Mr. VANDENHOEF at Western Bay.

Carbonear, August 26, 1835.

Genteel 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, June 22, 1835.

POETRY

THE BRIDE.

Oh, see you yonder ladies-three?—the mid-
most is the bride,
How know you her? I know her well, from
all the world beside—
From all the *vestal* world, I mean, I know
that Hourai fair,
And a gentler or more lovely bride ne'er
blessed a partner's care.

I know her by the orange-flower, that Heymen
only braids—
I know her by the robes of lace, that is *not*
worn by maids—
I know her by the snowiness of satin shoe
and glove,
And I know her by the milk-white rose
that's in her breast of love.

I know her by the girlish smile that dim-
ples in her cheek—
I know her by the joy she shows—*she shows*
but may not speak—
I know her by that inward laugh, that archly
seems to say,
Of all the young and mirthful life *this* is my
happiest day!

I know her by that lightsome step, as if she
walked on air—
I know her by that crimson blush, which
virgins do not wear—
I know her by her merry, laughing lustre of
her eye,
And I know her by that half-suppress'd and
half-exulting sigh.

Oh long, my bud of beauty, may that airy
step be thine—
And long upon that dimple cheek may rose
and lily twine!
Full long with love may glisten still those
heart-revealing eyes,
And *never* may thy bosom heave, unless with
pleasure sighs!

ON THE DEATH OF MRS. HEMANS

Say, shall we mourn thee, HEMANS!
Thou of the mournful lyre;
And the gentle, thoughtful, woman's mind
Lit with the poet's fire.

Thou hast shed the tears of genius
O'er the dead of other days;
And won for them fond memories,
By the music of thy lays.

Strange might had that soft music,
E'en in our gladness heard;
Thy mystic fountain of sweet tears
Hidden within, it stirred.

Our daily paths it haunted,
A grace to sadness lent;
With all lovely things of earth and sky,
High thoughts and holy, blest.

Breathing strains passionate, yet pure,
Out o'er the lowliest flower;
Then spending on immortal themes
A lofty spirit's power.

But, Oh! what depths of anguish,
With thy rich music flow'd;
To a sore-stricken, weary heart,
That melody we owed.

We may mourn that long-loved music,
And yearn for its soothing tone;
But we will not weep for the weary heart,
The stricken spirit gone.

Thou art gone, sweet Hemans! with thy fame
Down to thy quiet tomb;
Numbered with England's cherished names
In many an English home.

Dearer than fame, loves waits thee
Where childhood lips its prayer,
Where youth's clear voice breaks forth in
song,
Thou art remembered there.

And woman's true and greatful breast
Shall be a living shrine
For verse, which tells her love and truth
In many a glowing line.

Her deep and much-enduring love,
Her constancy and faith,
Her duty her high fortitude
Triumphing over death.

Over her silent pathway, thou
A chastened splendour shed;
She with meet praise shall honor thee
Now thou art with the dead.

THE TWO MOTHERS.

Saumerie is a most delicious place, with
its little red and white houses, seated at the
foot of a flower-dressed hill, and divided by
the Loire, which runs sportively through it,

like a blue scarf on the neck of a beautiful
girl. But alas! this new Eden, like all other
cities, had its sad attendants on civilization
—a prison and a sub-prefect, a literary soci-
ety, and a lunatic asylum—yes, a hospital
for lunatics! Ascend the Loire by the left
bank, and when you have arrived at the out-
skirts of the city, clamber up a steep path—
you will soon arrive at the top of a pebbly
hill, in the flanks of which are placed small
cabins furnished with great bars of wood.—
It is there, while you are occupied with ad-
miring, with all the powers of your soul, the
beautiful country which stretches from Tour
to Angers, the green and fertile fields, and
the rapid and majestic current which crosses
and bathes the brilliant landscape, suddenly
the cries of rage, and the laughter of stolid-
ity, will burst forth from behind you, and
call you to contemplate the spectacle which
you have come to seek. Then you will re-
nounce with pain the happiness of the con-
templation; but you will renounce it because
it cannot be enjoyed beside such an accumu-
lation of misery.

Look at that young man who is walking
almost naked—and whose limbs are
blackened by exposure to the sun, and whose
feet are torn by rough pebbles in his path-
way. He had taken holy orders—he was
surprised by love—he went crazy—now he
is stripped of his orders and his love—poor
victim.

As I was wandering one day in the midst
of all this wreck of humanity, behind me
walked a young lady, accompanied by her
husband, leading by the hand a pretty little
girl, their child. She came, without doubt
like myself, to seek for strong and new emo-
tions. We became strangely jaded with the
tiring excitement of a city.

I arrived at the same moment with this
lady opposite a girl who had been led out of
her cell into the court, and was fastened to
the wall by an iron chain. Her large blue
eye had so much sweetness, her pale face so
many charms, and her long auburn hair fell
with so much grace over her naked should-
ers, that I looked at her with inexpressible
pain. She appeared to have been weeping
bitterly—how heavy then, appeared that
horrible iron which abraded her white deli-
cate skin.

I asked the lay sister who had acted as a
guide to me what had befallen this girl,
that she was treated so rigorously. She an-
swered, lowering her eyes and blushing, "It
is Mary, a poor girl from the city, who has
loved too deeply." The fiend who tempted,
abandoned her, and after two years the child
of her shame died. This loss deprived her
of reason—she was brought to this institu-
tion, and in consequence of sudden dangerous
excesses of derangement, she was chained!

The good sister bowed, as if ashamed of
referring to such a subject.

I stood lost in reflection upon the muta-
tion of human affairs, as I gazed at the un-
fortunate being before me; when suddenly I
saw her spring the whole length of her chain,
seize the little child which the young lady
held by the hand, pressed it closely to her
breast, and rush back with the swiftness of
an arrow to her stone bench.

The mother screamed frantically, and
sprang toward the miserable lunatic, who
drove her back with shocking brutality.

"It is my babe," cried Mary, "it is she
indeed—God has restored her to me—oh,
how good is God!" as she leaped up with
joy, and covered the child with kisses. The
father attempted to seize his child by force,
but the lay sister prevented him, and be-
sought of him to let Mary have her own
way.

"It is not your daughter," said she kindly
to Mary, "she does not resemble you in the
least."

"Not my daughter! good Heavens! look
—look sister Martha—look at her mouth,
her eyes,—it is the very image of her father.
She has come down from heaven. How
pretty, how very pretty she is! my dear,
sweet daughter!" and she pressed the child
to her bosom, and rocked it like a nurse, to
still its cries.

It was, however, heart-rending to see the
poor mother, who watched with anxiety
every movement of the lunatic, and wept or
smiled, as Mary advanced toward, or retired
from, sister Martha.

"Lend your daughter to me a moment,
Mary, that I may see her," said the good
sister.

"Lend her to you! Oh, no, indeed—the
first time the priest told me also, that I
should lend her for a little while to God,
who desired such angels, and she was gone
six months. I will not lend her again; no,
no, I would rather kill her and keep her
body," and she held up the child as if she
would dash it against the wall.

The mother, pale, and inanimate, fell help-
less upon her knees, and with bitter sobs
supplanted the maniac to give her back her
child, and not to do it harm. Mary gave
no heed to her; she was holding the infant
with her eyes bent intently upon its fea-
tures.

The father, half-distracted, had gone to
seek the director of the institution.

It would have been difficult then to say
which was the real crazy one—the mother,
who lay trembling in my arms, and calling
aloud for her child, or Mary, who with loud

laughter, was presenting to the child her
shrivelled breasts.

It was resolved not to employ force, but
to allow Mary to retire into her cell, and
when she was asleep to take the child.

Once in her cell, Mary laid the child at
the foot of the bed, pressed down the mat-
tress, and disposed the clothes into the
form of a cradle, while the real mother, with
her face dressed against the gratings of the
cell, watched in the twilight of the place
with haggard looks, and streaming eyes,
every emotion of the lunatic.

Mary carefully disposed of the child in
its new made bed, hushed it, and sung little
nursery songs, with a wild and fitful voice,
and then fell asleep beside the infant.

The kind nurse immediately entered the
cell on tip-toe, snatched up the child, and
restored it to its mother's arms, who scream-
ed with joy, and fled away with her precious
burthen. The cry of the mother awakened
Mary—she felt beside her in vain for the
child; she ran to the grating and shook it
with a powerful arm; she uttered a wild
discordant cry, and fell her whole length
upon the floor—SHE WAS DEAD—twice was
too much.

THUNDER.

We are enthusiastic lovers of thunder,
whether we listen in awe and admiration on
the mountain's green brow, or hide ourselves
in the thick foliage of the echoing forest:
there, lonely and in praise, we listen to the
mighty wonder. We were early taught to
look on this grand phenomenon as the evi-
dence of a living God,—as the voice, "trum-
pet-tongued," of his wrath, and the declared
evidence of his power. We remember how
difficult it was to keep us within doors on
the day thus hallowed by the voice of the
cloud. Torrents of rain were as nothing us,
so that alone, and by ourselves, we could
fully enjoy the magnificence of the scene,
and humbly endeavour to unravel the fear-
ful mystery, or con the declarations of the
hidden voice.

Awfully fearful and pleasing is it to listen
to the prolonged echo from the hills, when
cloud speaks to cloud, throned in the misty
west, and heaven's attic opens and shuts,
emitting the "live lightning;" when the
locks (we love the northern name) quiver
and gleam, and the streams reflect the light-
ning in yellow lines along the valley; when
the earth seems to rock, and the cliffs to
shout back to the voice from the wilderness;
when the tall forests tremble, their dark
hoods bending beneath the big drops, and
the swarms of their small feathered inhabi-
tants chirp and hop among the leaves to
shield their little bosoms from the dreadful
storm.

Behold! along the mead, in troops the
cattle gather, murmuring their instinct ter-
rors, and the fiery steed, shaking his mane
on the breeze, madly rushes to the covert.—
The poultry are grouped under the shed,
and, in drooping plumage, complain, in sup-
pressed notes, man and beast are stricken
in the presence of the declared God. How we
hate the city at such a season! It is true,
the domes and towers and long-drawn streets
echo to the dense clouds over head, but
there is the eternal rattle of wheels, and
clatter of hoofs, and mingling of thin voices,
all breaking in on the "solemn pauses," and
subtracting from the grandeur of the scene,
lowering the elevated mind by a sense of
earth and its vulgar turmoils and cares.—
No! the silence of the desert accords best
with the mind delivered up to the contem-
plation inspired by the thunder's deep note.

THE DISAPPOINTED LOVER.—It was on a
summer evening, of that peculiar kind of
beauty to be met with only in the mountain
districts of Scotland; when the varied hues
of wood, heather, and mountain-shrub, give
a deep, rich, and purple tinge to the evening
and sky, and a delicious flavour to the even-
ing air,—when nature, in fact, attracted by
the warmth, unusual to the climate, seems
to come forth from all her hiding holes, in
order to bask and rejoice in the genial and
delicious calm of the hour and scene. A
blue-eyed, flaxen-haired daughter of the soil
was leaning on one arm. She had, I have
been told—for I never discover a lady's
failings—a fair allowance of the faults ascrib-
ed to her first ancestress, and was, besides,
not averse to a moderate degree of flirtation;
but light was her footstep in the dance, light
was her heart, and elastic her disposition;
and her stature, though rather below the
middle size, was of exquisite form and fig-
ure. Her image had haunted my waking
dreams (I tolerate no sleeping dreams) so
long, that I had come to the full resolution
of making an absolute and downright decla-
ration. It is at the best an awkward sort of
determination, which no very sensible man
should perhaps make till certain of the re-
sult. But as women sometimes carry co-
quetry beyond the fair line of demarcation,
as men are often vain, and never absolutely
rational on such points, it would only be a
waste of wisdom to give good advice on the
subject. The farther my partner and I got
separated from the rest of the company dur-
ing the walk, the more my heart began to
beat: and the tremulous sensation I then
experienced far exceeded any thing I felt

while waiting under the walls of St. Sebas-
tian for the signal of assault. Some mischief-
ous children were marshaling the way to
a moss-house on the banks of the streamlet,
just below the cliff on which the castle was
situated. The scene was, in truth, strikingly
romantic, and too well adapted for my pur-
pose; but the children kept close to us, and
they have, besides, such marvellously sharp
ears. At last they fairly locked us into the
moss-house, and ran away laughing. The
relief made my very pulse throb again, and
I could willingly have kissed the urchins all
round; but my heart beat so that I was not
immediately able to profit by their absence,
and was obliged to continue the common-
place conversation on which we had been
engaged. She, the lady of that bower, had
one of those melodious and silvered-toned
voices that sink at once into the very depth
of the bosom, making every nerve and fibre
thrill at the "concord of sweet sounds." I
was, nonsensically, making her repeat lines
and verses in illustration of some foolish
question about the harmony of sound and
sense which we had been discussing; while
I had not one particle of sense about me,
and thought of no other sounds, in heaven
or earth, but those of her most musical voice.
I was recovering fast, however, and was just
dictating the lines of Tasso, that were to
serve as a text to a more interesting subject,
when in popped a fair, laughing, giggling
little face at every window. It would have
been in vain to think of driving the urchins
away: we were forced to return to the draw-
ing-room, where we found one of those
"charming little parties" assembled in which
all eyes are fixed upon you. Such parties
are always hateful. A woman, like fortune,
once missed, is missed for ever. So, recol-
lecting that I had an engagement in town,
and that the mail was going to pass, I took
my hat and made my bow. Whether there
was any tremor at the points of her fingers,
all that she handed me to shake at parting,
or whether the magic touch alone made my
heartstrings vibrate again, is still an unde-
sided but too dangerous a question to be
reflected upon.

DEATH OF ONE OF LOUIS XVI'S JUDGES.

—M. Louis Martineau, Deputy of La Tienne
during the Convention, in which he voted for
the death of Louis XVI. resided lately
at Chatelerault. He adopted this place of
residence after his return from Switzerland,
whither he had been exiled in 1816. Hav-
ing fallen dangerously ill, he solicited the
aid of the Church, and gave into the hands
of M. Miller, the Archpriest and curate of
St. Jacques of Chatelerault, the following
declaration. He died on the 23d of May,
having received the last sacraments of the
Church, at the age of 84 years, and was bur-
ied the following day. This declaration is
dated a month before his death:—"I Louis
Martineau, the undersigned, confess before
God, that the part which I took in the trial
of the king, Louis XVI., was the effect of
the excitement of which I have ever since
repented, and for which I ask pardon of God
and man; and I pray to God to pardon me
also for the bad example and cause for ani-
madversion which I have occasioned, in
not practising the religion in which I desire
to end my days, which is the Catholic, Aposto-
lic, and Roman Religion.

Chatelerault, April 25, 1835.
(Signed) Martineau.

The amount of the differences in the late
foreign settlement at the Stock Exchange is
said to have exceeded ten millions; of which
one banking house alone paid, in cheques of
its customers, upwards of two millions.

Tippoo Saib's son visits England to seek
an augmentation of the pension settled on
him after the death of his father. He is go-
ing to London to seek interviews with the
King and the Duke of Wellington, the latter
of whom served in the Mysore, as Colonel
Wellesly under Lord Harris.

STEAM PACKETS.—It is in contemplation
at New-York to establish four steam packets
between London and that city. The pros-
pectus has been published—headed "Union
line of Steam Packets from London to New
York"—the capital to be raised is five hun-
dred thousand dollars, divided into shares
of twenty-five dollars each.—It is proposed
to have the vessels ready by the first of
April next.

FRENCH WOMEN.—It is usual for many to
descant on the superior graces of French
women; to sneer, or, "without sneering,
others teach to sneer," at the comparative
gaucherie of our English ladies; and to ri-
dicule the latter, as domestic automatons,
totally unskilled in the art of conversation.
A French woman has her *monde*, her circle,
her set, but no home; she lives in public,
and to the public; while home is the peculi-
ar and privileged sphere of an English female.
Of one fault laid to the charge of our British
ladies it is impossible to accuse the French,
namely, of "chilling reserve;" which chill-
ing reserve, however, is seldom more than
a due self-respect, and becoming avoidance
of that familiarity which encourages imper-
tinance, if not something worse.