



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

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BY AUTHORITY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased in pursuance of the powers vested in him by Divers Acts passed during the last Session of the Colonial Legislature, to make the following appointments in the several Districts of the Island.

- VIZ.
- BOARDS OF EDUCATION.
- St. John's.
- Rev. Frederick H. Carrington
 - Edward Troy
 - Daniel S. Ward
 - John Smithies
 - William Carson, Esquire, M. D.
 - Patrick Kough, Esquire
 - Mark Willoughby, Esquire
 - Henry P. Thomas, Esquire
 - Patrick Morris, Esquire
 - Robert Job, Esquire
 - Bavan Robinson, Esquire
 - William B. Row, Esquire
 - William Richards, Esquire
- CONCEPTION BAY.
- Rev. John Bart
 - Charles Blackman
 - Denis Lakin
 - Charles Dalton
 - John Pickett
 - John Haigh
 - Robert Pack, Esquire
 - Peter Brown, Esquire
 - Robert Prowse, Esquire
 - John Stark, Esquire
 - Thomas Ridley, Esquire
 - William Stirling, Esquire
 - Robert J. Pincet, Esquire
- TRINITY BAY.
- Rev. William Bullock
 - William Ellis
 - George Skelton, Esquire
 - William Kelson, Esquire
 - Thomas Drawbridge, Esquire
 - Robert Bayly, Esquire
 - John Thompson, Esquire
 - Alexander Bremner, Esquire
 - James Wiseman, Esquire
 - Mr. Archibald Graham
 - Mr. Samuel A. Cent
 - Mr. William Stoneman
 - Mr. Richard Ash, Jun.
- BONAVIDA BAY.
- Rev. Henry Fitzgerald
 - Nicholas Devereux
 - Adam Nightingale
 - Samson Mifflin, Esquire
 - John Skelton, Esquire
 - William Brown, Esquire
 - Edward J. Mulowney, Esquire
 - Rev. Nathaniel A. Coster
 - George Frampton, Esquire
 - Mr. Edward Mullally
 - Mr. Joseph Shears
 - Mr. Alexander Arnott
 - Mr. Thomas Gaylor
- TWILLINGATE and FOSO.
- Rev. J. Chapman
 - Martin J. Berrigan
 - Andrew Pearce, Esquire
 - Robert Tremlett, Esquire
 - Stephen Lawier, Esquire
 - John Peyton, Esquire
 - Thomas Lyte, Esquire
 - James Bell, Esquire
 - Mr. Henry Knight
 - James Ludlow
 - James Preston
 - Joseph Barge
 - Joseph Colburne

- FERRYLAND.
- Rev. Timothy Brown
 - Robert Carter, Esquire, R. N.
 - Robert Carter, Esquire, (Customs)
 - Benjamin Sweetland, Esquire
 - Thomas Wright, Esquire
 - George Simms, Esquire
 - Thomas Congdon, Esquire
 - Peter Windsor, Esquire
 - James Carter, Esquire
 - Mr. Matthew Morry
 - John William Saunders
 - Edward Power
 - Allen Goodridge
- PLACENTIA and SAINT MARY'S.
- Rev. Pelagius Nowlan
 - Roger F. Sweetman, Esquire
 - John Wills Martin, Esquire
 - Francis L. Bradshaw, Esquire
 - William G. Bradshaw, Esquire
 - Joseph Tucker, Esquire
 - Isiah Blackburn, Esquire
 - William Sweetland, Esquire
 - John Cozens, Esquire
 - Mr. Thomas Walsh
 - John Rielly
 - William Murphy
 - Nicholas Hayes
- BURIN.
- Rev. Michael Birnie
 - William Hennigar
 - William Hooper, Esquire
 - Clement Bennett, Esquire
 - William Evans, Esquire
 - William Harrison, Esquire
 - George King, Esquire
 - Frederick Page, Esquire
 - Elias Falle, Esquire
 - John Thorne, Esquire
 - Mr. Thomas Darby
 - George Lake
 - John Forsey
- FORTUNE BAY.
- Reverend Thomas M. Wood
 - William Satchell
 - Thomas E. Gaden, Esquire
 - Joshua Nicolle, Esquire
 - Mr. Andrew Ellis
 - William Gallop
 - Lee
 - John Cluit
 - Robert White
 - John Wakely
 - John Grandy
 - Thomas Anderson
 - Thomas Read
- TO BE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR.
- Peter Weston Carter, Esquire
 - James Blaikie, Esquire
 - Aaron Hogsett, Esquire
- TO BE COMMISSIONERS FOR MAKING AND REPAIRING ROADS, BRIDGES, &c.
- CENTRAL BOARD.—DISTRICT OF SAINT JOHN'S.
- (Saint John's to Bay Bulls, Holy Road and Placentia.)
 - Joseph Noad, Esquire
 - Charles Fox Bennett, Esquire
 - Henry P. Thomas, Esquire
 - Robert Job, Esquire
 - William Richards, Esquire
- DISTRICT OF CONCEPTION BAY (Holy Road to Carbonear)
- William Surling, Esquire
 - Thomas Ridley, Esquire
 - John Stark, Esquire

Thomas Chancey, Esquire
John Eison, Esquire
(Carbonear to Heart's Content)
Robert Pack, Esquire
Thomas Chancey, Esquire
John Eison, Esquire
Robert Ollerhead, Esquire
James Wiseman, Esquire

DISTRICT OF TRINITY BAY (Trinity to Catalina and Bonivista)
George Skelton, Esquire
William Kelson, Esquire
Thomas Drawbridge, Esquire
Revd. William Bullock
Samson Mifflin, Esquire
John Skelton, Esquire
Alexander Bremner, Esquire

DISTRICT OF FERRYLAND (Bay Bulls to Renewse)
Robert Carter, Esquire (R. N.)
John L. McKie, Esquire (HM's Cos.)
Thomas Wright, Esquire
Thomas Congdon, Esquire
Mr. Matthew Morrey, Junior
and
Mr. Michael Coady

TO BE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE DIRECTION OF A COLONIAL HOUSE, &c., IN THE TOWN OF ST JOHN'S.

- The Honourable James Crowley
 - James Morton Spearman
 - Thomas Bennett, Esquire
 - Newman W. Hoyle, Esquire
 - William Carson, Esquire
 - William B. Row, Esquire
 - Henry P. Thomas, Esquire
 - Patrick Morris, Esquire
 - and
 - Robert Job, Esquire
- To ascertain the CENSUS and other Statistical Information in the several Districts of the colony.
- St. John's
- Mr. William Goff
 - CONCEPTION BAY
 - Mr. Michael Hayes
 - TRINITY BAY
 - James Wiseman, Esquire
 - BONAVIDA BAY
 - John Skelton, Esquire
 - FOSO
 - John Peyton, Esquire
 - FERRYLAND
 - Mr. Luke Brown
 - PLACENTIA & ST MARY'S
 - Mr. John Stephenson
 - BURIN
 - Mr. Frederick Page
 - FORTUNE BAY
 - Mr. George Lake.
- By His Excellency's command
JOSEPH TEMPEEMAN,
Acting Secretary.
- Secretary's Office, }
16th May, 1836. }

STEAM NAVIGATION OF THE ATLANTIC.

We have at length succeeded in obtaining particulars of the project, so long entertained and so often adverted to in the English papers, of establishing a line of steam packets between the North American continent and Great Britain. The company is formed by the appointment of patrons and directors—the number of the first being eleven and of the latter nineteen, with power to increase, year 1814.

The capital is two millions of pounds sterling in shares of fifty pounds each. The first patron is Lord Mulgrave, Lord Lieut. of Ireland, and the Marquis of Lansdowne is another. The other nine are noblemen. The bankers are the Bank of Ireland, the Provincial Bank of Ireland, Ladbroke & Co., of London, the northern and Central Bank of England, and Messrs. Atwood of Birmingham. A charter has been obtained from the Lord Lieut. of Ireland, and has been transmitted to London for his Majesty's sign manual, which will be affixed as soon as the subscription shall have been to a reasonable extent, filled up.

The most eligible port on the west coast of Ireland has been selected for a steam-packet station viz.: Biturbuy Bay, in the county of Galway, from whence it is proposed to carry a railroad in a direct line through Athlone to Dublin. The distance is only 110 miles and the line of country presents unusual facilities for the formation of a railroad, the country being level and containing abundance of materials necessary for the construction of the work.—The average inclination throughout the whole line, is 1 in 672, and is obtained without great embankments or deep cuttings, and will be entirely free from tunnels and viaducts.

The directors announce that they have an offer of as much land as will suffice for twenty miles of the rail-road, the ground requisite for wharves, docks and stores, 100 acres building ground on the margin of Biturbuy Bay, for ever, at a pepper-corn rent, and likewise the unanimous approval of the land owners along the line.

Proprietors of five shares will be entitled to a free passage in the company's vessels between Dublin and Liverpool, proprietors of fifteen shares to a free passage on the rail-road, proprietors of thirty shares to a free passage between America and Biturbuy, and proprietors of ten shares will be entitled to a reduction of ten per cent. on the current freights by the steam vessels, and the charge for the carriage of goods by the rail-road.

Ten thousand shares have been reserved by special agreement for America. Subscribers will not be liable for more than a deposit of £1 per share, which must be paid on the allocation of the shares, until the Act of Parliament for constructing the railroad is obtained; nor will they afterwards be responsible for more than the amount of their respective shares, which will be called for by instalments, not exceeding £5 per share at any one time, and at intervals of not less than two months between each call.

Prospectuses of the plans of the undertaking may be obtained of John Davis, No. 2. Bunford Place, Liverpool, by whom also, application for shares will be received, under seal, and endorsed 'British and American Intercourse Company'—Commercial.

DEATH OF THE MOTHER OF NAPOLEON.—Madame Marie Leontine Bonaparte died at Rome on the 22d of February. She was born on the 24th of August 1750, at Ajaccio, of the Bonaparte family and had lived at Rome ever since the latter nineteen, with power to increase, year 1814.

MISS VANDENHOFF—appeared for the first time on the London boards, in the part of Juliet, on Monday night last. She is pronounced by the Metropolitan critics as an unquestionably clever girl; and their opinion is that, when the natural timidity which almost invariably seizes the young debutant shall have subsided, she will be unquestionably a clever actress.

The Pacha of Egypt has announced his intention to abolish the monopoly of silk which he had established in Syria in July last, and generally to facilitate, in every respect, the commercial transactions of British subjects in his dominions.

The Prince of Capua (Prince Charles of Naples) with his bride (late Miss Smyth) and suite, arrived at Mivart's Hotel on Sunday.

We are informed that the active and wealthy interests connecting Liverpool with the West Indies, have determined upon immediately establishing a branch bank at Kingston, Jamaica, either through the Commercial or Royal Bank of Liverpool, and also of establishing a steam communication between those places; and that vessels of superior construction and power are in contemplation of being laid down at two of the principal yards on the river Mersey.

DON MIGUEL'S GALLOUTRY.—The *Bons Sens* has the following:—"As the public are almost entirely occupied with the rumoured passage of Don Miguel through Paris, it is a *propos* to relate a recent anecdote, which is said to have precipitated the departure of the ex-king from Rome. He was lately present at one of those religious ceremonies in which all the pomp of the Vatican is displayed, and was placed in an enclosed seat reserved for the Roman Nobility, and next to the beautiful Princess Aldebridi Borghese, late Miss Talbot. Here forgetting the sacred place in which he was, his gallantry led him to pay attentions to his fair neighbour of a description which induced the prince, her husband the next day to send the Pretender a challenge. He however refused to accept it, as he would not expose his adversary to the sin of committing sacrilege on a crown'd head! This excuse however, was not admitted, and nothing less than the interference of the Pope himself was sufficient to save the adventurous monarch from the vengeance of the husband."

BALLOONING.—Dr. Ayme, in a recent essay which he read at the Institute, endeavours to prove, that it is possible to obtain such a hold on the upper atmosphere as to be able to direct a balloon with all the steadiness and certainty of a boat moving on the waters. This he proposes to accomplish by means of oars or levers to be attached to the car, and which are to be made of oiled skin, or cloth, capable of containing an adequate quantity of hydrogen gas, the specific gravity of which being lighter than the air, would obtain a hold on the natural fluid, as they would meet with the same resistance as the balloon does itself.—*French Paper.*

FRONTIERS OF GUIPUZCOA, APRIL 19.
I will give an extract from the speech of Brigadier Burrio Ayuso, an officer of some merit, and an honest conscientious Liberal—it will go far to balance my account up to the present day, and give me an additional claim to the confidence of the public.
The Hon. Member thus speaks of the state of the country:—"I have been as a civic authority nearly two years in Pampeluna and Vittoria. I have traced the misfortunes of my country to their source, and I am bound to state they are very serious."
In noticing the flaming reports of the supporters of the Ministers he says—
"Let them go into Navarre—I went into that kingdom full of enthusiasm—I have returned careless and cold! The conduct of the Government is like the man who, beautifies his home with fine pictures and flowers, whilst at the same time its destruction is menaced at each corner."
Alluding to Navarre he continues—
"Every day fresh misfortunes—the most brave fall—and, ere long, social order will be in peril. No one knows the state of the inefficiency of the army; been yet obtained that can lead to the

ties and take up a musket. We have had sent amongst us a Litany of Generals—each bringing his plan, but no one doing anything.

In speaking of the civil war he says—
"The position of other provinces is highly critical, and if we neglect them as we did Navarre, we shall give the enemy the time to become imposing."

The Hon. Procurator thus speaks of the Carlists:—

"It is said that the *facciosos* of Navarre ought to be despised. Despised forsooth! Their opinions ought to be despised, but in the field they are imposing, and frequently bewilder us and drive us mad."

He then complains of the want of unanimity among the Liberals in the following terms:—

"I do not find in Madrid three persons of the same opinion."

His description of the resources of the opposing armies is well drawn:—

"The Carlists, on a plot of ground which might be covered by a finger, have from 20,000 to 30,000 men, well provisioned, well clad, and possessing arms; whilst our army, with nearly the whole of Spain as a reserve, endures great privations."

The Quadruple Alliance is thus alluded to:—

"It is more urgent that assistance should be held from the Carlists and given to us. It is not from foreign nations that the Carlists receive succour, but from the smugglers of that infernal city Bayonne. There the Liberals, for gain, furnish the Carlists with every thing they want."

The following sentence, in a few words, gives the real position and the state of the country, and ought to be read by Lord Palmerston with the most serious attention:—

"The revolution at its commencement might have been extinguished with a glass of water; now it will require all the waters of the Thames and Seine."

The Honourable Member thus concludes:—
"No one is more proud of being a Spaniard than myself, but if the waters rise to the chin, and we are afraid of sinking, not only would I receive succour from our ally the French, but from the Bedouins—the Cosacks—the devil himself!" (Great cheers.)

The patriotism of a Spanish Liberal and his notions of national honor may be now estimated at their true value!

The following extraordinary extract of a speech stated to have been delivered by the Emperor Nicholas, has been published in the *Journal de Commerce*, on the authority of a letter from St. Petersburg:—"England will not intervene in Spain. We shall imitate it by (if not) intervening in Turkey. If it (England) attacks on principles we attack its commerce. It could not remain in the Peninsula; as for us, if we once entered Constantinople we should remain there." This language is rather explicit. There is nothing about it of the obscurity and no-meaning of a Palmerston protocol.—It confirms all that we have ever written of the designs of Russia in the East, and, thanks to the incapacity of our Foreign Minister, she is prepared, whenever she pleases, to annihilate our commerce as she has already done our influence. The French journal adds the following note:—"If England does intervene, however, we shall see what will follow." What will the Autocrat say as to the 700 British marines that are about to be smuggled into Spain to support the principle of "non-intervention."

IRELAND.
DUBLIN.—Colonel Webber Smith, of the Artillery, Sergeant Innerdale, of the Engineers, Mr. Kertland, the chemist, and some other individuals, were this day examined by the Magistrates of College-street Police Office respecting the means used in destroying the statue of King William, in College-green. They have all arrived at the conclusion that gunpowder was not employed in the affair; and Mr. Kertland is of opinion that the fulminating silver discovered by Dr. Fordyce, or Howard's fulminating mercury, was the medium used to effect the explosion. No positive information has as yet been obtained that can lead to the discovery of the persons concerned in the

outrage. Several proposals have been made to the Corporation for replacing it, but many think it would be better to substitute a figure of bronze, and to place it on a much higher pedestal than that on which the horse now stands.

It is satisfactory to state that the resolutions of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland for dissolving their institution have been complied with by a great majority of the members. There are still, however, several dissentients, some of whom belong to the Dublin district, and others to districts in various parts of Munster.

Lord Melbourne's declaration in the discussion on the Irish Constabulary Bill that no efficient officers at present in being would be removed, has given very general satisfaction to all classes, except the place-hunting adherents of O'Connell, who, for the last two months, have been boasting that there would be a clean sweep out of all the present officers, whose places were to be supplied by the aforesaid worshippers of Dan.

A supplemental tribute to defray the expenses of Mr. O'Connell in defending his seat is spoken of; but the proposers have met with rather a cool reception from many of the persons whom they addressed on the subject. Mr. West deserves immortal honor for the immense sacrifices he has made in following up the petition; and I trust the Conservative body at large will adopt some means to reimburse him for his great losses.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT, MANCHESTER.—

Upsetting of a whole train of Carriages with Passengers.—Last night (Sunday) as a train of carriages, the first class train, was approaching Manchester from Liverpool (at a quick speed, supposed to be at the rate of 20 miles an hour,) when on the high embankment between Winton and Chat-moss, an axis of the first carriage suddenly snapped asunder. From the great speed the carriages were moving at, and the collision produced by the breaking of the axis, the consequence was that the engine carriage, as well as all the other carriages, with the exception of two, were capsized and thrown down the embankment, which is about 20 feet high. It is very fortunate that no one was severely injured, except one lady, who was much lacerated. The alarm was beyond description; the passengers were necessarily turned topsyturvy and thrown one upon another, and without the least chance for some time of any being extricated from the vehicles. Numbers were slightly cut, and otherwise slightly injured, in attempting prematurely to get out. There were about 120 passengers. Perhaps the directors will now seriously set about doing that which is especially such as are in the habit of travelling much on this line, have long wished to see done, a strong earthen mound raised, some six feet high, along this and other equally dangerous embankments on the line; the public safety requires it.

POLICY OF RUSSIA.—Mr. P. Stewart's motion for to-day is as follows:—"That an humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased to order a diplomatic agent to be forthwith sent to the free and independent state of Cracow; and that His Majesty will also be graciously pleased to take such steps as to His Majesty may seem best adapted to protect and extend the commercial interests of Great Britain in Turkey and the Euxine."

BRAZIL.
We have intelligence from Rio Grande, by which we learn that the differences there had been arranged, and that the new President had been recognised by the Republican party, and that all differences had ceased, for the present at least. An address to the National Guards had been made by their Commander, Colonel Bento Garilazo de Silva, in which he states that he was perfectly satisfied with the intentions of the new President, and those of the Imperial Government, and as he was one of the chief of the malcontents: this had had great influence. The Premier Legislative Assembly had also expressed similar sentiments.

Commodore Taylor, the Commander of the Imperial force off Para, had been suspended, and his successor had left Rio Janeiro to take the command.

The following was yesterday received at Lloyd's:—

"GENOA, April 11.

"Having read in the Official Gazette of this city, dated the 9th instant, that as in the United Kingdom of Great Britain, cotton wool is immediately admitted to free pratique, proceeding from the United States of America, although, at the time of its departure, the yellow fever was raging there, the Board of Health here has determined that all derivations from the said Kingdom, which may have cotton wool on board, originally proceeding from the said United States, shall be subject to a quarantine, and obliged to land the said article into the lazaretto, in order to be purged, unless it is proved by authentic certificates that the said cottons, on their arrival in England, underwent the aforesaid purgation, or arrived there on board ships with a clean bill of health."—Signed by the Agents.

The Queen of Madagascar has, by an edict, suppressed the profession of Christianity among her subjects, and strictly prohibited, on the head of religion, any departure from the customs of her ancestors.

Since the order for increasing the navy, there is a deficiency in obtaining a cargo for merchant vessels. The Hon. Comptroler's ships Thames and Inghis have been detained at Gravesend for several days for want of hands.

DON MIGUEL.—Letters of the 10th instant from Rome, state that Don Miguel has lately received despatches from London, including a letter of credit for 25,000 Roman crowns from an eminent banking house. It was one of the Mignolite agents at London that took charge of this correspondence, and proceeded to Rome by Genoa and Florence.

A letter from Rome of the 5th instant states that the festival at Easter was celebrated with great solemnity. The King of Naples was expected but did not come. Don Miguel went to a convent, and with his own hands washed the feet of the pilgrims; he also distributed orders and titles to the friends surrounding him.

The Wirtemberg papers occupy themselves much about experiments made with a percussion gun, of the invention of Duke Henry, by means of which an able soldier can fire eight or ten shots in a minute.

The Russian Government has established at St. Petersburg, courses of lectures for teaching the Sanscrit.

THE STAR.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1838.

A horrible act of barbarity was perpetrated at Harbour Grace, on the night of Friday last. It appears, that WALSH, Master of the Brig *Manly*, lying in that Port, had been spending the evening at the house of Mr. J. P. JILLARD—that, in the course of the evening, some disagreement had taken place between him and Mr. JILLARD, and that WALSH having become rather violent and threatening in his manner, Mr. JILLARD had left WALSH at his (Jillard's) house, and had gone to get one of his neighbours to come with him, for the purpose of persuading WALSH to go on board his vessel. Mr. JILLARD had succeeded in getting some person to return home with him for that purpose, and had reached as far as his own shop door, when, (horrible to relate,) he was met by a blow in the face which brought him to the floor, apparently lifeless. The blow had been inflicted by means of one of the long handled frying pans, which Mr. Jillard has for sale in his shop. The person who inflicted the blow must have held it by the handle, and directed the sharp edge of the pan at the head of Mr. JILLARD, and, if it had been directed one inch more forward, would have ended his life and his sufferings on the spot.—It fell short of his skull; but cut off his nose and part of his cheek down to his mouth. His sufferings have been excessive, and his life is considered in danger.—WALSH, Master of the Brig *Manly*, has been committed to prison. The crime committed on Mr. JILLARD, is, by "the 22nd and 23d, Car. 2, cap. 1, (commonly called the Coventry Act,) being feloniously without benefit of Clergy; being occasioned by an assault on SIR JOHN COVENTRY in the street, and striking his nose, in revenge (as was supposed) for some obnoxious words uttered by him in Parliament. The bare intent to murder

is no felony; but to disfigure is made so by this statute. The words "malice aforethought," in this statute, do not require a malice directed against any particular person, or the individual who suffers by it. If the blow be intended to maim A, and by accident maim B, the party is equally within its reach. With regard to the words "lying in wait," it is not necessary that the party should have planted himself in ambush, and effected the mischief by rushing from it; it is enough, if there be a formed intention to maim, and a convenient opportunity sought and deliberately taken of doing the injury."

We observe by the "LEDGER," of the 27th ultimo, that the Editor of that paper had been informed, that there was some reason to doubt the accuracy of the Report of the Harbour Grace meeting, as published in the "MERCURY," of the previous Friday. We have to assure the Editor of the "LEDGER," that the report was substantially correct, as far as it related to the Resolutions passed at that meeting, and the names of the parties who proposed these Resolutions.

As to JIM'S speech, why it was subsequently written, as we suppose, for insertion in the "MERCURY," what is "usually pretty correct in its statements." But the real speech that JIM delivered, was quite another affair. He did not see the necessity of such a law as the Hospital Bill; he did not see what business the Legislature had to pass such a law, without having previously received petitions for it from the people. He said, we will take care who we send into the House, at the next election. (but the rabble that followed JIM to the meeting, did not say, we will send in you JIM.) Then followed a long winded account of the state of affairs in Ireland; (JIM is a promising native of his country.) But the best part of the speech is to come,—it is that part on which hinges the secret of the business—that part of it which will furnish the Editor of the "LEDGER," with the key to the whole affair—that will explain why, certain respectable individuals in Harbour Grace, lent themselves to the dictation of such a person as JIM, and forgot, for a time their respectability in society, in their anxiety to ward off a dreaded evil. The Owners and Masters of Carbonear Vessels, acting in unison and concord; seeing their true interests, and knowing their duties as good members of society, attended the meeting to a man—formed a large majority—and, had a fair chance of procuring their due proportion of the benefits to be derived from the establishment of Hospitals, &c. This, in the opinion of JIM, was a crime, and his speech was directed at the evil of such a mischievous precedent. He said the Carbonear men came there to carry all before them: they had already provided materials for building a splendid Hospital; had appointed all the officers, and assumed to themselves all the patronage; and, as to the character of the Carbonear people, he would refer [the meeting] to the treatment that had been given to the man who died of the small pox on board the Schooner Ambrose. Indeed, he tried to make the meeting believe, that the Owners and Masters of Vessels at Carbonear were a mere mob; but the only mob at the meeting, was the one that pushed down the Constables for JIM to enter, and that followed at his heels.

We hope the people of Carbonear will not lend themselves to the support of such a glaring and manifest act of arbitrary injustice, as we understand contemplated by certain individuals, for the expulsion from Carbonear, of a pious, zealous, honest and useful member of society, and his amiable wife and family.—Indeed, if the views of those individuals were carried into operation, they would in all probability, deprive the person to whom we allude, altogether of the means of getting a livelihood; our interference in such a subject, may be called impertinent; but the Press is the guardian of the weak, the foe of the oppressor, and the defender of the innocent. We hope this hint will be taken; our meaning can be known only to those who are interested. But let the busy plotters beware—or, the "STAR" shall "throw a light upon the subject."

Married
On the 22d inst., by the Rev. Geo. Ellidge, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. Joseph Taylor, to Miss Mary Ann Parsons. At Cork, on the 21st April, by the Very Rev. Archdeacon O'Keef, John Shea, Esq., of St. John's, to Mary Agnes, daughter of Daniel Corbett, Esq., of South Mall, in the former city.

SHIP NEWS

Custom-House, Port of Carbonear.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.

- May 23—Brig Albion, Green Poole, 60 tons salt, 487 coils cordage, 26 bales slops, 21 casks linens, cottons, &c., 25 casks fishing tackle and sundry merchandize.
- 25—Brig Ceres, Adey, Hamburg, 210 barrels flour, 130 brls. pork, 936 bags bread, 160' brls. butter, 10 brls. oatmeal, 88 coils cordage, 10 cwt. oakum, 6 pieces canvas.
- 26—Brig Rose, Graves, Liverpool 89 tons salt, 133 coils cordage, 33 chests tea, 12 boxes window glass, 74 boxes soap, 22 bales haberdashery, 65 brls. tar, 60 kegs paint, 15 crates hardware, and sundries.
- Barque Orontes, Garrioch, Liverpool, 12,000 bushels salt, 20 tons coals.
- Brig Diana, Miller, Liverpool, 180 tons salt, 41 tons coal, 119 brls. pitch, tar, and varnish, 25 chests tea, 8 crates earthenware, 74 boxes soap, 13 chain cables, 25 anchors, 1 windlass apparatus, 18 kegs paint, 7 cwt. lead, 60 bushels potatoes, and sundry merchandize.
- 28—Brig Resolution, Ligworth, Hamburg, 150 brls. pork, 200 brls. flour, 1,158 bags bread, 200 firkins butter.
- Brig Thomas & William, Reed, Liverpool, 9,720 bushels salt, 20 tons coal, 1 tierce rice, 13 boxes soap, 29 packages painter's colours, 2 trusses cottons, 2 crates earthenware, 1 truss woollens, 4 boxes pipes, 10 brls. tar, 9 boxes candles.
- 30—Brig Heber, Dodd, Copenhagen, 350 brls. pork, 700 brls. flour, 1,555 bags bread, 360 firkins butter, 2 brls. hams, 38 coils cordage.

CLEARED.

- May 20—Schooner Dolphin, Davis, Lisbon, 2,114 quintals fish.

Custom-House, Port of Harbor Grace.

HARBOR GRACE.

ENTERED.

- June 25.—Schooner Jane, Rendall, Liverpool, 9400 bushels salt, 15 tons coal.
- Brig Manly, Walsh, Liverpool, 5800 bushels salt, 1 bl., 4 kegs, 1 box paints, 15 tons coal, 2 tierces rice, 1 cask hardware, 15 boxes candles, 3 bales unwrot. leather, 4 boxes glass, 37 bags nails, 12 bales, 3 cases, 1 crate slops, 60 cwt cast & wrot. iron, 40 boxes soap, 1 tierce loaf sugar, 4 bales fishing tackle, 2 crates earthenware, &c.
- 26.—Brig St. Patrick, Brine, Cork, 20 tons coal, 3 bales manufactured leatherware, 2 boxes shoes, 72 passengers.
- 27.—Schooner Reform, Leader, Hamburg & Plymouth, 451 bags bread, 70 brls. pork, 77 firkins butter, 9 bls. oatmeal, 9 bls peas, & merchandize.
- Brig Camilla, Hamilton, Liverpool, 220 tons salt, 1 trunk worsted stuffs, 2 puns. slops, 2 bales woollens, 2 trunks cotton.

CLEARED.

- May 12.—Brig Mary Jane, Follett, Lisbon, salt.
- Schr. Three Sisters, Power, Waterford, pork, beef.
- Water Witch, Clarke, Nova Scotia, molasses.
- 16.—Actual, Bambrery, Teignmouth, potatoes, cordage.
- 17.—Brig Eamont, Storey, Newcastle, coal.
- Dingwell, Price, Sydney; coal.
- 18—Brig Frances, Smith, Newcastle, coal.
- 20—Daniel, Lock, Altona, pork, butter, flour, bread.
- Schooner Gratitude, Hicks, Nova Scotia, porter, rum & sundries.
- George IVth, Wakeham, Copenhagen, flour, butter, bread.
- Sir John Newport, Nicholes, Waterford,

Custom-House, Port of Harbor Grace.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.

- May 12.—Brig Mary Jane, Follett, Lisbon, salt.
- Schr. Three Sisters, Power, Waterford, pork, beef.
- Water Witch, Clarke, Nova Scotia, molasses.
- 16.—Actual, Bambrery, Teignmouth, potatoes, cordage.
- 17.—Brig Eamont, Storey, Newcastle, coal.
- Dingwell, Price, Sydney; coal.
- 18—Brig Frances, Smith, Newcastle, coal.
- 20—Daniel, Lock, Altona, pork, butter, flour, bread.
- Schooner Gratitude, Hicks, Nova Scotia, porter, rum & sundries.
- George IVth, Wakeham, Copenhagen, flour, butter, bread.
- Sir John Newport, Nicholes, Waterford,

- candles, porter, & sundries.
- Brig Ann Johnston, Corbin, Hamburg, bread, bricks, butter, &c.
- James, Hutchings, Copenhagen and Plymouth, flour, beef, pork & sundries
- Schooner Mary, Mermaid, Bay Verten, oxen, staves.
- Brigantine Native, Coysn, Cadiz, salt.
- 21—Brig Gipsy, Sinclair, Hamburg, pork, bread, flour, butter, & sundries.
- William & Mary, Cremer, Bristol, salt & sundries.
- Adonal, Harris, Sydney, coals.
- 23—Barque Sapphire, Hall, Newcastle, coal, paint, & sundries.
- Thornly, Cuthbertson, Hamburg, bread, pork, butter & sundry merchandize.
- Ruby, Hutchinson, Hamburg, bread, pork, butter & sundries.
- Meteor, Gibbs, Liverpool, salt, coal.

CLEARED.

- May 12—Schooner Betsy, Stephens, Buctush, flour.
- Schooner Mary, Walker, Halifax, bread, salmon.
- 13—Schooner Industrious, Welsford, Shediac, flour & sundries.
- 14—Ben, Forest, Boston, seal skins.
- 17—Lady, Bond, Sydney, flour, &c.
- Brigantine Eliza, Boig, Gibraltar, fish staves.
- 18—Brigantine Britannia, M'Donald, Miramichi, ballast.
- Schooner Thomas Seon, Pitts, Barbadoes cod fish.
- 19—Brig Norval, Carmichael, Demerara, wine, fish, & sundries.
- Terra Nova, Colden, Demerara, fish, flour, and wine.
- Schooner Mary, Comer, Sydney, ballast.
- 20—Schooner Water Witch, Clark, Nova Scotia, fish.

Notices

IN compliance with the provisions of an Act passed in the present Session of the Colonial Legislature, chap. 1., for the Relief and Benefit of SICK, INFIRM, and DISABLED SEAMEN, FISHERMEN and other Persons engaged in the Navigation and Fisheries of this Colony and its Dependencies, and for the endowment and support of Hospitals therein. We, His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in the District of Conception Bay, do hereby give

PUBLIC NOTICE

to all the Lawful Owners, and Masters of Vessels, owned in the Electoral District of Conception Bay, to meet and assemble at the COURT-HOUSE, at HARBOR GRACE, on MONDAY, the Sixth day of JUNE, next ensuing, at Twelve o'Clock of the same day; then and there to Elect from among themselves, being lawfully present, and voting at such meeting, FIFTEEN DIRECTORS, for the purpose contemplated by the above in part recited statute.

- Given under our hands, at Harbor Grace, 18th May, 1836.
- THOMAS DANSON, J. P.
- J. BUCKINGHAM, J. P.
- PETER BROWN, J. P.
- JAMES POWER, J. P.
- THOS. RIDLEY, J. P.
- JOHN STARK, J. P.
- THOMAS CHANCEY, J. P.
- ROBERT PACK, J. P.
- JOHN ELSON, J. P.
- JAMES BAYLY, J. P.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to acquaint those FRIENDS who have favoured him with their SUBSCRIPTIONS to his little WORK, and the PUBLIC at large, that it is now in the Press, and is now ready for Delivery. Price One Shilling.

SAMUEL O. HART.
Carbonear, June 1, 1835.

WANTED, A Steady APPRENTICE for the TAILORING Business. For PARTICULARS apply to JOHN CLIFFORD, Tailor.
Carbonear, May 18, 1836.

The Lords of the Admiralty have chartered the Lady Kenaway to convey 300 male convicts to New South Wales, and the Henry Porcher to convey out 260 male convicts to Van Diemen's Land. Don Carlos, on the 15th April, was at Ellorio.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKET

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. 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.

Ladies & Gentlemen	7s. 6d
Other Persons	from 5s. to 3 6
Single Letters	6
Double do.	1 0

And PACKAGES in proportion. N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES given him.

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 expense, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET, BOAT; having two Cabins, (part of the after cabin 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 be 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 very 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	7s. 6d.
Fore ditto	ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single	6d
Double, Do.	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 Passengers7s. 6d.
Servants & Children5s.
Single Letters 6d.
Double Do. 1s.

And Packages in proportion.

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

ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOR GRACE
PERCHARD & ROAG,
Agents, ST. JOHN'S.
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835.

TO BE LET

On a Building Lease, for a Term of Years, A Piece of GROUND, situated on the North side of the Street, bounded on East by the House of the late Captain STARR and on the West by the Subscriber's Land.
MARY TAYLOR
Carbonear, Feb. 29, 1835.

POETRY

From the Cabinet of Modern Art and Literary Souvenir.

THE TREATY.

BY CAROLINE BOWLES.

Never tell me of loving by measure and weight,
As one's merits may lack or abound;
As if love could be carried to market like skate,
And cheapened for so much a pound.

If it can—if your's can—let them have it who care—
You and I, friend, shall never agree;
Pack up, and to market—be off with your ware,
It's a great deal too common for me.

Do ye linger?—Dy'e laugh?—I'm in earnest I swear,
But belike ever hasty of thought;
If it suits ye to close with my terms as they are,
Well and good—but I won't bate a jot.

You must love me—we'll note the chief articles now,
To preclude all mistakes in our pact,
And I'll pledge ye unasked and before-hand my vow,
To give double for all I exact.

You must love—not only through "evil report,"
When its falsehood you know or divine,
But when upon earth, I can only resort
To your heart as a voucher for mine.

You must love me—not my faults, but in spite of them, fine,
For the very caprices that vex ye—
Nay, the more should ye chance, as it's likely, to see
'Tis my special delight to perplex ye.

You must love me—albeit the whole world I offend
With my follies, my failings, conceits,
While assured (if you are not, all treaty must end)
That I never can stoop to deceit.

While assured (as you must be, or there too, we part)
That were all the world leagued against you,
To loosen one hair of your hold on my heart
Would be more than "life's labours" could do.

You must love me—how'er I may take things amiss,
Whereof, you in all conscience stand clear,
And although you'd fain make it up with a kiss,
Your reward be a box on the ear.

You must love—not only when smiling and gay,
Complying, sweet-tempered and civil,
But when mooping, and frowning, and forward—or say
The thing plain out—as cross as the devil.

You must love me in all moods—in seriousness—sport,
Under all change of circumstance, too;
Apart, or together, in crowds, or—in short
You must love me, because I love you.

JUNGUIS vs. HART.
SINGULAR CASE.

This was an action to recover from the defendant, a Jew, named Hart, residing in Manchester, the sum of £45, alleged to be due to the plaintiff, Mr Junguis, a bookseller and stationer, at Norwich, for board and lodging furnished to the defendant at Norwich. Mr. Brandt appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Alexander for the defendant. The defendant put on the set off of £48 10s. against the claim. Mr. Alexander, for the defendant's set off, stated, that the plaintiff and defendant had several dealings together, and in 1834 the defendant supplied the plaintiff with various articles, amounting altogether to the sum of £48 10s.

oned in the set-off, including £18 lent money.

Mr. Wrightman called John Pike, who said that he knew Mr. Hart, who was a jeweller and dealer in miscellaneous articles, residing in Manchester. I travel for him occasionally. In 1834, January 24, I saw the plaintiff Junguis, who lives at Norwich, at Yarmouth, in a public house. Plaintiff and defendant's brother were there. Hart delivered to Mr. Junguis a musical snuff-box value £5, a diamond ring value £5 10s. and a pearl bracelet value £3 10s. Mr. Junguis at the time requested the loan of £18, which Mr. Hart gave him. Mr. Junguis ordered four gross of steel pens, at 6s. per dozen: I do not know whether they were delivered or not. I saw Mr. Junguis in August last, and made application to him from Mr. Hart, and he said it was not quite convenient for him to pay it at that time, but he would go and see if he could borrow it. I stayed a short time, and he came back and said he had not succeeded in obtaining the money, but he should be shortly through Manchester, and he could call on Mr. Hart. I delivered the account, but did not mention the sum.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brandt.—Pray, Mr. Pike, do you know Mr. Junguis? He says he never saw you.

Witness—I do.

Judge—Is Mr. Junguis in Court?

Mr. Brandt—He is.

Judge—Let the witness point him out. (The witness here pointed out Mr. Junguis.)

Mr. Brandt—Did you not this morning ask a person to point you out the plaintiff, for that you never saw him?

Mr. Brandt—Pray how do you travel? Do you carry your goods in a pack?

Witness—No; sometimes by coach.

When the £18 was given to Mr. Junguis, it was not in consequence of Mr. Junguis asking him for what he owed him. I do not know that Mr. Hart made a purchase from Junguis.

Mr. Alexander called Henry Hart, who stated that he was brother of the defendant residing in Liverpool. Was at Yarmouth at the time the articles spoken to by last witness were delivered, and saw the money lent. Recollects the order being given for pens and pencils. Applied to the plaintiff a second time for the £48 10s.

Mr. Brandt, for the plaintiff, said that he should be able to prove, that the story of Mr. Junguis purchasing articles from Mr. Hart, at Yarmouth, was all a fabrication. It was admitted that £45 was due to the plaintiff, and it was not likely that, under such circumstances, he would borrow £18 from the defendant. The 24th January, 1834, was the date fixed on by the witnesses for the defendant as the day on which the goods were furnished, and two witnesses were ready to prove, that Mr. Hart, instead of keeping at Yarmouth, was at Norwich at that very period, taking possession of the plaintiff's lodgings.—He then called

Mr. Henry Abbott, who said that he recollects the date that Mr. Hart took his lodgings at Norwich, because he met the defendant on the morning of the 24th of January, in Norwich, and dined with him. We dined at two, at a house in Green-lane, and after dinner I helped to pack up his things, and went with him to the house of Mr. Junguis. I recollect the date well, for I went to the theatre to see Mr. Vining, a star from London. The same day I saw Mr. Hart with a £5 note, and he said that he had borrowed it from Mr. Junguis.

By Mr. Alexander.—I have taken the benefit of the insolvent act, since which time I have been in the employ of Mr. P. U., of Norwich, as a landscape painter. I never borrowed money from Mr. Hart, but have received money from him in way of business. I have applied for loans of money from him but was refused.

Richard Bidwell was then called by Mr. Brandt.—I am an engraver and copper-plate printer in Norwich. I saw the witness Pike with Mr. Hart's brother and some others going up the steps, and observed Hart point out Mr. Junguis to Pike. I knew Hart in Norwich, and a little before the time he went to live at Mr. Junguis's. A friend of mine lent him £6.

Hart recalled.—By the Judge.—When was it the money was owing from your

brother to the plaintiff?

Witness—I do not know. I do not believe that any money whatever is owing, and that the claim of the plaintiff is all pretence.

Mr. Alexander, for the defendant, contended that the set off had been proved, the defendant having produced in evidence the only persons who had an opportunity of knowing the transactions.—With respect to the witness who had stated that the plaintiff Junguis had been pointed out that day to the witness Pike, it was natural at an assize to say, "that is the witness against us—that is the man I bought the horse from," and so on; but was ridiculous to suppose that the defendant, if he intended to do wrong, would leave the identity of the plaintiff to mere chance. After a few other general comments,

The learned Judge summed up the evidence. If they believed the evidence of Pike, the defendant was entitled to a verdict. It was singular to hear the brother, who must have known the defendant's business, (he, according to his own admission, attended to his shop,) state that he did not believe that any sum of money was owing at any time to the plaintiff, when the defendant had admitted the debt on the record.

The Jury consulted for a short time, and then returned a verdict for the defendant.

At last week's fair an old farmer from the neighbourhood of Kershall Moore, having disposed of a fine cow for £14, was preparing to depart home, when a decent looking man came up and accosted him: "Are you not from near Kershall Moore?" "Aye," said the old man. "I am." "Do you know Mr. Moore?" "Aye, I do, very well." "Well, I am glad of that," said the stranger.—"I bought a beast from him this morning and I find I have paid him nineteen shillings short. Will you take it to him, for I should not like to wrong any man's farthing?" "Aye, I will," said the farmer, "and I'm main glad to meet so honest a man." "Well then, here is a sovereign—nay, I wanna take the shilling—you must take that for your trouble—the old man; " but we'll take a glass together, for I'm rare well pleased to find so honest a fellow." The pair accordingly adjourned to a public house, where the stranger decanted on the rascality of the world, and after telling the farmer that there were many bad sovereigns in circulation, he said that he had taken care to look that all he had received were good. The old man pulled out the fifteen sovereigns in some alarm, but was soon relieved by the assurance of his friend that they were all right good uns. (Yorkshire) was lately illustrating that "But why do you carry them loose in your pocket? let me tie them up for you St Paul writes, "I am as one born out of the kind stranger tied them carefully of due time," he gravely observed, and deposited them in the farmer's fob, who pleased with his day's work, and with the acquaintance he had made, plodded his way homeward. Next morning he went to pay an account, and while opening his well wrapped parcel, began to tell what an honest fellow he had met, but was suddenly cut short when he discovered that instead of fifteen sovereigns it contained only eleven farthings.

NATURAL CRITICISM.—I always listen with much pleasure to the remarks made by country people on the habits of animals. A countryman was shown Gainsborough's celebrated picture of the pigs.—"To be sure," said he, "they be deadly like pigs; but there is one fault—no body ever saw three pigs feeding together but what one on 'um had a foot in the trough."

It is said that the Minister of marine is making preparations for undertaking a fresh expedition in search of the Lilloise. We expected no less from the Government, and France will gladly pay an expense which may result from the expedition. The conviction which Captain Ross expressed, while in Paris, of the existence of the Lilloise, has awakened the hope anew which had been entertained of saving our countrymen. May it please Heaven to see it realized this year! We shall not be the last to urge the equipment of vessels on a discovery

of so praiseworthy a character.—*French Paper.*

WASTE AND SUPPLY.—Dr Wood found a healthy hand and wrist perspire in an hour, 2,833 grains of fluid. On this average the whole body yields, or throws off in perspiration, every twenty four hours nearly four pounds weight. How important then is the regular supply of wholesome and nutritive food to compensate for this constant waste! and what emphasis and interest does this fact give to the petition in the Lord's Prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread!"

The *New York Gazette* lately gave an account of a newly patented stove, exhibited in that city, which not only warms rooms, but does the cooking without the consumption of any fuel whatever, at comparatively no expense. The editor of the *Gazette* saw a beef stake cooked, and bread baked, of both which he partook, and might have washed them down with a dish of tea, made from water which was boiled at the same time; and the whole was done by the slacking of *two cent's worth of lime*; and the time was worth as much after it was slacked, for the purpose to which it is ordinarily applied as before.

THE CORK TREE.—This useful production is known in Spain by the name of "alcornoque." Though of a very different appearance from our oak, it furnishes a wood of the same grain, and produces acorns which are not so bitter as ours, and which as an article of food, the poorer classes do not always abandon to the hogs. The cork tree grows to the height of our apple tree and spreads its branches much in the same manner; but the trunk is of much greater dimensions.—"Aye, I do, very well." "Well, I am glad of that," said the stranger.—"I bought a beast from him this morning and I find I have paid him nineteen shillings short. Will you take it to him, for I should not like to wrong any man's farthing?" "Aye, I will," said the farmer, "and I'm main glad to meet so honest a man." "Well then, here is a sovereign—nay, I wanna take the shilling—you must take that for your trouble—the old man; " but we'll take a glass together, for I'm rare well pleased to find so honest a fellow." The pair accordingly adjourned to a public house, where the stranger decanted on the rascality of the world, and after telling the farmer that there were many bad sovereigns in circulation, he said that he had taken care to look that all he had received were good. The old man pulled out the fifteen sovereigns in some alarm, but was soon relieved by the assurance of his friend that they were all right good uns. (Yorkshire) was lately illustrating that "But why do you carry them loose in your pocket? let me tie them up for you St Paul writes, "I am as one born out of the kind stranger tied them carefully of due time," he gravely observed, and deposited them in the farmer's fob, who pleased with his day's work, and with the acquaintance he had made, plodded his way homeward. Next morning he went to pay an account, and while opening his well wrapped parcel, began to tell what an honest fellow he had met, but was suddenly cut short when he discovered that instead of fifteen sovereigns it contained only eleven farthings.

Lord Stanley has his tail, Mr O'Connell has his tail, and Mr Joseph Hume has his tail, so that any minister supported by the three leaders might be fairly called a *bashaw with three tails*. As a preacher connected with one of the fanatical sects which are at present so rife in the neighbourhood of Bradford (Yorkshire) was lately illustrating that "I am as one born out of the kind stranger tied them carefully of due time," he gravely observed, and deposited them in the farmer's fob, who pleased with his day's work, and with the acquaintance he had made, plodded his way homeward. Next morning he went to pay an account, and while opening his well wrapped parcel, began to tell what an honest fellow he had met, but was suddenly cut short when he discovered that instead of fifteen sovereigns it contained only eleven farthings.

Among the ladies who patronize the Association to prevent omnibus drivers from flogging their horses is a Mrs Catherine *Wollop*. From returns of affidavits of debts it appears in two years and a half, 70,000 persons have been arrested in and about London, the law expenses of which amount to no less a sum than half a million.

How oft do we find in this changeable world
Where so many afflictions oppress,
That the tokens of love, which descend from above
Are reserved for the day of distress,
Instructions are given in trial and in want,
That are never imparted to wealth,
And the knowledge we gain midst sorrow and pain,
Is unknown in the season of health.
For God though in cleansing his creatures from sin,
He appears to consume as a fire,
Is more prompt in our woe, to see, hear and bestow,
Than we are to ask or desire.