



### Notices

#### CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS



#### NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove.

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

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

Terms as usual.  
April 10

#### THE ST. PATRICK.

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

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

#### TERMS

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

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

**N.B.**—Letters for **St. John's**, &c., will be received at his House, in Carbonear, and in **St. John's**, for Carbonear, &c. at **Mr Patrick Kielty's (Newfoundland Tavern)** and at **Mr John Crute's**.  
Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

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

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

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

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

April 30.

**BLANKS** of every description for **SALE** at the Office of this Paper.  
Carbonear.

**WARLIKE DISPOSITION OF MAN.**—Carthage, for the conquest of Sicily, 408 years before our Savior, made preparations for three years. The army consisted of 300,000 the fleet of 2000 men-of-war, and 3000 transports. By the interposition of Gelon, the tyrant of Syracuse, at the investment of the city of Hymera, every man was either killed or taken prisoner, and only eight ships made their escape. The first Punic war lasted 24 years, the second 17, and the third little more than 4, when the renowned city of Carthage, containing the immense population of 700,000 human beings, was so completely burned that not a single house remained. Being fired at all points, the conflagration was terrible, and burned with prodigious fury for seventeen days. The plunder carried away by the Roman soldiers, in precious metal, amounted to 4,470,000 lbs. of silver. Julius Caesar in Germany, is said to have slaughtered 400,000 men in battle.—When Attila, King of the Huns, was defeated at Chalons, 300,003 men perished. But the most memorable devastation of human life on record, which was melancholy beyond all precedent, was the memorable army of Xerxes, marching into Greece, it consisted of 5,282,220, according to all ancient authorities. Nearly the whole of the mammoth collection of soldiers were entirely destroyed. It was equal to the entire male population of the United States.

#### BOSTON, DEC. 3.

**EXECUTION IN DEMERARA.**—We have received the *Royal Gazette* of Georgetown, Demerara, which, however, contains no news of importance. We copy from that paper, the following account of the execution of a negro condemned for sedition.

Yesterday, at noon, the negro **Damon**, a leader in the riots at Essequibo, expiated his offences by an ignominious death upon the scaffold erected for the occasion in front of the New Public Buildings.

With the exception of considerable nervous excitement which was occasionally visible, his demeanour on the day of execution was calm and firm, and he walked from the Jail to the New Buildings with a steady step, which, however, vacillated a little when the scaffold met his eye. He soon recovered, and on reaching the steps ascended them rapidly.

After the indictment on which he was convicted, and the sentence of the Court had been read, the unfortunate culprit requested of the High Sheriff permission to address a few words to the surrounding multitude, which his Honour granted, he spoke to the following effect:—

"Gentlemen and ladies, and every body, what I bin do every body bin do, and we bin do it out of respect to the Governor.—What we bin do, we bin do for good; and I no see where de badder. But suppose it right, or suppose it wrong, or suppose me guilty, or me no guilty, it is no matter now. I condemn to die, and I satisfy. I forgive every body, and I hope God so forgive me too. I put my trust in Jesus Christ. Good bye, every body, good bye, every body."

The usual prayers were then read by the officiating Clergyman, and the culprit was turned off, having preserved to the last, a degree of firmness which would have done honour to a better cause.

The struggles of the unfortunate man were neither violent nor of long duration, and when they ceased, the thirty two prisoners who had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment or flogging, for the share they had in the Essequibo riots, (and who had, up to that time, been purposely kept in ignorance of their being pardoned,) were addressed by the High Sheriff, and informed that mercy had been extended to them, and that they were free to depart to their respective estates. His Honour cautioned them not to neglect the warning they had received in witnessing the execution of their Captain and Leader in insubordination, assuring them that if any of them should a second time be found guilty of the like offences, from which they were in the present instance mercifully absolved, there could be no hope for them of escaping the severity which had

been exercised upon **Damon**, then hanging before them.—*Halifax Journal.*

**PIRATES.**—The trial of the twelve men under charge of Piracy, sent out to the United States by the British Government, some time since, terminated at Boston on the 26th November, when the Jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*, against seven, one of whom was the Captain of the Piratical vessel (**Pedro Gilbert**).

The sympathies of the jury were strongly moved on behalf of **Benardo de Sota**, on account of his generous, noble, and self-sacrificing conduct in saving the lives of more than seventy human beings, constituting the passengers and crew of the ship **MINEERVE**; and they desire that his case should be presented to the merciful consideration of the Government.

The trial occupied fifteen days. We make the following extract from Judge Story's charge to the Jury—"There has been a great effort made to produce a very strong doubt in your minds of the correctness of the conduct of the British Government with respect to the captain and crew of the **Panda**. What are the facts? They had a right to retain the prisoners in England, and try them there for this very piracy—the tribunals of England had jurisdiction and a perfect right, by the law of nations to proceed against them, but instead of so doing, the Lords of Admiralty had ordered them here, where the vessel robbed is owned and the evidence of it at hand, and where their guilt or innocence can best be made manifest; and in not retaining jurisdiction for this offence, the British Government can hardly receive too much thanks from every American citizen. We should open our hearts for the exercise of authority, which puts within our reach all the means of evidence of decide upon a cause so deeply affecting the interests of our own citizens."—*Ibid.*

**DISTURBANCES IN MONTREAL.**—Montreal has seen the scene of riot and contempt of all civil authority for several successive nights preceding the latest dates. They originated, as appears from accounts in the Montreal Papers of the 17th Nov., (the organ of the 'liberals' or 'reformers') with certain members of the 'conservative' or loyal and Church and State party, and were confined entirely to the liberals; and it is to the forbearance of the Church party, under circumstances of the greatest excitement and provocation, that the consequences were not more serious.

On Saturday week, the mob had complete control of the city. A body of about 1000 men paraded the streets, with clubs and firearms, drums and banners, yelling, groaning, and shaking their clubs before the houses of prominent individuals of the liberal party. At night it was deemed unsafe to send out the watch, and the rioters proceeded undisturbed, attacking the dwelling houses, breaking windows, &c. One of the papers says, such a scene of disorder and desecration was never before known. "The most sacred laws contemned, properties violated and destroyed, citizens basely attacked and massacred in the middle of the streets; the city resounding night and day with cries of hatred and of fury; the fathers and mothers of families trembling for their children, and wives for their husbands; many flying from their own dwellings to seek repose afar off."

ST. JOHN, NEWBRUNSWICK, NOV. 15.

**THE CHOLERA.**—This disease, after being prevalent in this city and its suburbs since the 25th September, and carrying off about fifty victims, or nearly one half of the entire number attacked, may now be considered to have entirely ceased its ravages. While the thanks of the public are, we think, justly due to the Members of the Board of Health, —to the Gentlemen composing the different Committees delegated by the Board, and to the Medical Gentlemen and the Clergy, and for their valuable and unceasing labours in behalf of the sick, and in adopting means to arrest the progress of the malady, or render

comfortable those who were suffering from its direful effects; devout and humble praise and thanksgiving ought above all to be rendered to Divine Providence, for his mercy in so soon staving the destructive pestilence.—The following is the report made by the Board of Health this morning:—

November 15.

The Board of Health have to congratulate the public on the disappearance of Asiatic Cholera from this City and County, no new cases having been reported to them since Wednesday morning.

In consequence of being enabled to make this highly gratifying announcement, the Board have recommended to the Collector of His Majesty's Customs the propriety of granting clean Bills of Health.

**M. Papineau** is now likely very soon to see the consummation of his own wishes, if we may judge from the following remarks.—That country, indeed must be in a state of great ferment where such an association as that proposed is considered necessary.

QUEBEC, Nov. 19.

It is now seriously intended to form a **LOYAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION** of all those determined to support the legal and constitutional connexion between these provinces and Great Britain and Ireland.

This measure is now become NECESSARY, by the majority of the electors of "French origin" have chosen at the late elections persons pledged against the established Constitution, and to seek a remedy "ELSEWHERE" than in the supreme authority of the British Government and Parliament.

The natural obligation of every British subject as well as the oath of allegiance, repeated in the Constitutional Act, 31, Geo. III., cap. 31, binds every one to "be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty as lawful Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and of those provinces, dependent on, and belonging to the said Kingdom."

His Majesty's lawful sovereignty is exercised here under the Constitutional Act, which is avowedly threatened to be fundamentally subverted, even against the will of the authority under which it is established.

Shall British subjects, being faithful, and bearing true allegiance to His Majesty, remain any longer indifferent and inactive? If the nobler feeling of King and Country were extinct in their bosoms, still they would be compelled by the necessity of self-defence, to associate for the common security of their persons and property, which are now openly attempted to be placed at the mercy of tumultuous assemblies, constantly excited to revolutionary projects, and stirred up to hostile feelings against those of His Majesty's subjects who are not of French origin, or who remain true to their allegiance and the established Constitution.

We trust the Association will be supported with energy, and extended over all the Province and into the neighbouring loyal Colonies, who are all interested in maintaining the connexion which subsists between them and the Mother Country and the rest of the British Empire.

We have trusted too long to others. Let us trust to ourselves, and rally under the banners of British Constitution, and our mottoes be those of the Empire to which we belong and of the British Isles:—"Dieu et mon droit!" "Erin go bragh!" and "No me impune lacessit!"—*Nova Scotia Royal Gazette.*

MONTREAL, Nov. 3.

Saturday being the day appointed by proclamation for a general Thanksgiving, the City presented the appearance of a Sabbath, and every respect that religion was calculated to inspire into the services of the respective congregations was duly evinced. Collections were made in all the Churches of the City for purposes of Charity, resulting from the effects of the late visitation; and, in the absence of any authenticated statement, we have the pleasure to credit the general report, that the liberality of our fellow-citizens has seldom been more fully illustrated than upon that occasion.



(From the New York Journal of Commerce, Dec. 23.)

**LIVERPOOL.**—We give the following report of the conversation between the King and Lord Melbourne as that which is now circulating in the highest political circles in London; adding that from the source whence we received it, we have no doubt that it conveys a very accurate sketch of what occurred at that important interview.

Assuming the accuracy of the report, it shows that the King, having previously made up his mind to dismiss his Ministers, affected to suppose that the Premier had come to announce his own resignation, and the resignations of his colleagues. His Majesty it will be seen, would "take no denial" and the pertinacity with which he sticks to his first supposition is, to say the least of it, highly ludicrous.

*Lord Melbourne.*—Please your Majesty, I am anxious to lay before you the decision—

*The King.*—Aye, aye, you're right, you're right. I see you have decided on resigning. I know the difficulties you have to manage, but I think your decision right—quite right.

*Lord Melbourne.*—Please your Majesty I was going to explain how—

*The King.*—You need't, you need't. You have done quite right—quite right. I think your decision was right—quite right.

*Lord Melbourne.*—For myself please your Majesty, I have—

*The King.*—Aye, aye, I know it. You could do nothing else—quite right—quite right. But my dear Melbourne, you and I are good friends. I have always had a high regard for you. I am sorry for it, but I know you could not help it. So there is no use your putting yourself out of the way. You could not help it my dear Melbourne. It's late now. Stop and dine with me; and you can take a note from me, to the Duke of Wellington to-morrow.

We need scarcely add, that to use a nautical phrase, Lord Melbourne was "taken all a-back" by the King's dogged pertinacity in affecting to believe that his Lordship had come to announce the resignation of his Cabinet. Something like the following thoughts darted across his mind:

*Lord Melbourne.* (solus.)—What can all this mean? The King is in a strange temper. Shall I stay to dinner? It's late now. I cannot reach town to-night. I may as well accept the King's invitation, and proceed to town in the morning.

Accordingly, Lord Melbourne stayed to dinner at the Pavilion. The royal party were in high spirits. Neither the King nor his Prime Minister gave the least hint of the extraordinary interview which had taken place between them in the royal closet.—Lord Melbourne could not of course, as may naturally be supposed, help pondering in his mind, nor refrain from reflecting on the course which he and his colleagues ought to follow under the circumstances in which the King's resolve had placed the Ministry.

Whether any, and what conversation took place between the King and Lord Melbourne subsequently we know not. Suffice it to say that his Lordship left the Pavilion on Friday forenoon, bringing with him a letter from the King to the Duke of Wellington, which his Majesty forced on him, and which he as a good subject, obliged the King by despatching to its destination.

Arrived at his residence in town, which he did not reach till between seven and eight o'clock at night, Lord Melbourne threw himself into his chair, placed his legs on the fender, and again meditated what to do. It was too late to consult the whole of his colleagues that night; so he contented himself with despatching summonses for a Cabinet Council to be held the next day. Meanwhile several of his colleagues visited their chief, who communicated to them the news of his and their dismissal from office. But singular enough, some of them received, to them, important event through the morning papers!

The preceding, we have reason to believe is a pretty correct account of the mode in which our most gracious King dismissed his Ministers. It explains a variety of circumstances connected with that event, which without such a key, are wholly inexplicable.

(From the Nova Scotia Royal Gazette, Dec. 17.)

The Congress of the United States assembled in Washington on the 1st inst. The President's Message is an interesting Document—and in reference to France, must be considered a very important one. After presenting a gratifying view of the Foreign Relations of the Union with the other Powers of the conduct of France in delaying to satisfy conceded claims of a fellow citizen.—Those claims originated in aggressions upon the American Trade by authority of the existing Government of France between the years 1800 and 1817, and it is stated were admitted to be just by most of the administrations which have since governed that Kingdom. A Treaty for the settlement of them, was entered into at Paris, on the 4th July, 1821, and ratified at Washington,

on the 2d February, 1832—by which treaty France agreed to pay twenty-five millions of francs in six annual instalments—the first to be paid at the expiration of one year after the ratifications of the Treaty were exchanged and interest to be allowed upon the remaining instalments.—Those engagements the French Government have not performed. A Bill for the first instalment was drawn upon the Minister of Finance and dishonored, and in the month of April, 1834, nearly three years after the signature of the Treaty the final action of the French Chambers upon the Bill to carry the Treaty into effect was obtained, and resulted in a refusal of the necessary appropriation. With the information of this refusal, were received the regrets of the King of France, and a declaration that a National Vessel should be forthwith sent out with instructions to the French Minister to give the most ample explanations of the past, and the strongest assurances for the future.—The promised despatch Vessel arrived; pledges were given by the French Minister, that "as soon after the new election of the new members as the Charter would permit, the Legislative Chambers of France should be called together, and the proposition for and appropriation laid before them."—That all the constitutional powers of the King and his Cabinet should be exerted to accomplish the object, and that the result should be made known early enough to be communicated to Congress at the commencement of the present Session." The President complains that those promises have not been fulfilled—that the new Chamber assembled on the 31st July—that attempt was made by the King or his Cabinet to procure the required appropriation, and that the Legislature was prorogued to the 20th December instant—a period so late, that their decision can scarcely be made known to the present Congress prior to its dissolution."—After giving a variety of reasons in favour of the measure the President recommends that a Law be passed authorizing reprisals upon French Property, in case provision shall not be made for the payment of the debt at the approaching Session of the French Chambers. Whether or not the Congress of the United States will adopt the plan recommended by President Jackson, we cannot determine, but that France will consider it tantamount to a Declaration of War against her, we think not improbable.

**ECLIPSES, &c. FOR 1835.**—There will be two eclipses of the sun in this year, and one of the moon; neither of the solar eclipses will be visible in England, and the lunar eclipses will be but partially visible.

May 27.—At thirty-two minutes past ten in the morning, an annual eclipse of the sun will occur, in longitude 59 deg. 3 min. W. and lat 24 deg. 20 min. S. which will be visible throughout all South America, the South Atlantic Ocean, Africa, part of Spain, and the Mediterranean, and terminate in long. 21 deg. 50 min. E. and lat. 5 deg. 8 min. N. at 37 minutes past four in the afternoon.

June 10.—There will be an eclipse of the moon visible at Greenwich, commencing 32 minutes past 8 in the evening; the middle, 35 minutes past 10; the end, 30 minutes past 12. The digot obscured will be 0. 7 deg. on the northern limb.

November 20.—The sun will be totally eclipsed. This eclipse will be visible in the South of Ireland, and in a slight degree at the Land's End, and will be a very great eclipse to nearly the whole of the Southern Hemisphere, extending throughout the South of Africa, the Indian Ocean, and approximating upon New Holland. It will commence at 54 minutes past 7, in long. 20 deg. 13 min. W. and lat. 23 deg. 7 min. N.; and ending in long. 73 deg. 31 min. E. and lat. 10 deg. 50 min. S. at eight minutes past one in the afternoon. The greatest obscuration will take place at 25 minutes past 10.

**STEAM-SUPPLEMENT IN NAVIGATION.**—We have just seen the model of a vessel, constructed on the principle of a steam-packet, propelled by paddles; but from its peculiar mechanism, it completely supercedes the necessity of steam. The given power is communicated by four revolving sails (gigot shape) placed over the centre of the boat, which are acted upon by the wind from any point whatever, without in the least interrupting the progress of the vessel. The serious consequences often arising from the effect of sudden squalls are hereby completely obviated, from the accelerated horizontal action which the sails acquire, one counteracting the weight of the other in a direct ratio. This invention will also be of infinite utility in the construction of mills used in every description of manufacture. In fact, we deem it one of the most important discoveries of modern times. The inventor intends taking out a patent for the discovery.—*Wexford Independent.*

**INGENIOUS INVENTION.**—We walked to Pitts court, this morning, to see the Patent Saving Machine, invented by Hamilton, formerly of the Exchange Coffee-house. It is curious in its operations and simple in its construction. We saw it applied to the fashioning of a cart wheel, and what a very expert mechanic could hardly perform in a day's work of ten hours, was accomplished

in nearly twenty minutes. The seven pieces of which the fellow is formed, were sawed from the plank with a precision and accuracy truly astonishing, and when placed together, formed as perfect a circle as could be drawn with a compass. The machine makes them of all sizes, with equal facility, being graduated with mechanical nicety. It can be, and is applied to various other uses, such as sawing from the solid plank the circular pieces for the backs of mahogany chairs, &c. Indeed it may be used by almost all cabinet makers and carpenters to advantage, in some branch of their business.—*Boston Transcript.*

**NAVIGATION OF THE RED SEA.—RAILROAD ACROSS THE Isthmus OF SUZ.**—It has been mentioned that a sum of money had been voted by the British Parliament for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of opening communication with India, by means of steam navigation through the Euphrates and the Persian Gulf. It is now announced that whatever may be the result of the survey, steam will be called into operation in effecting the passage to India by at least one channel, viz: that by the Red Sea. Mehemet Ali, the Pasha of Egypt, desirous of profiting by the determination of the British Government, has decided on the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus of Suez. It is supposed that a ship may be transported on the railroad and thus the necessity be avoided of loading and re-loading the cargo. Two years are judged to be sufficient for the proposed work; meanwhile passengers can cross from the Nile to the Red Sea without difficulty or danger; so that when the plan is brought into operation and it is intended that it should without delay—a voyage from London to Bombay may be performed in about two months. As numbers of persons in England, are desirous of emigrating to Hindostan, they will be likely to avail themselves of this course, rather than the circuitous one, by the Cape of Good Hope.

**COMPRESSION.**—No one who has not attempted the task can fully appreciate the difficulty of compressing within prescribed limits the remarks suggested by a subject affording superabundant materials of interest and excitement. When some one asked Sir Walter Scott, why he did not write his Life of Napoleon in three volumes, his answer was, "I had not time." A reply which will by no means appear paradoxical to any who have had the least literary experience; as it is a truism among all such, that it is much easier to amplify than to condense; to be verbose on the most barren, than to be concise on the most fertile theme.

**TEA.**—This article, which has now become of such commercial importance, as to employ upwards of fifty thousand tons of shipping in its transportation from China, was, it is said scarcely known in Europe, previous to the middle of the seventeenth century. In 1634, the English East India Company imported two pounds and two ounces, as a present to the king. In 1800 the annual consumption in England was about twenty million pounds, or about one pound thirteen and a half ounces for each individual. The annual consumption in the United States is estimated to vary from six to eight millions.

A splendid new Custom House at Liverpool now finished, has been erected without the use of a single scaffolding pole—the bricks, stone and mortar all being conveyed up through the agency of steam. This introduction of machinery was caused by the workmen having, at the commencement of the work, struck for wages.

Government have resolved to discontinue the practice of giving presents to Foreign Ministers, and no longer to permit British Ministers to receive presents from the Foreign Governments to which they may be accredited.

The Lords of the Admiralty have directed that Lieutenants of the Navy shall be eligible for the coast guard service if at the time of their appointment they are under the age of 45 instead of 40 as heretofore.

**GASPER HAUSER.**—The History of the unfortunate Gasper Hauser has given rise to so many absurd inventions, that the Bavarian Government has thought proper to order the seizure of every pamphlet which contains any thing respecting him.

A number of shopkeepers in Southwark have lately been fined to the amount of £700 for using defective weights and measures.

The Foundling Hospital in St. James's street, Dublin, capable of accommodating 5000 persons, is to be converted into an artillery barrack.

Government have determined to permit a limited number (the exact amount is not yet settled) of captains to retire with the rank of rear-admiral, and the half-pay of 17s. 6d. per day.

Officers in the Army and Navy, who have retired in consequence of wounds received in the service, and are allowed a pension for-

such, are exempt from the duty of keeping a man servant.

**NEW OPENING FOR ENGLISH LABOURERS.**—In consequence of the negroes in some parts of Jamaica proving refractory, since the Emancipation Bill came into operation, some of the planters have actually resolved upon obtaining labourers from England. The experiment has already been partially, and as we are told with success. Agents are now in this country, arranging for the departure of a considerable number of labourers to the West Indies, under an arrangement, which will after a period of servitude make them small proprietors.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1835.

An Editor of a newspaper exercises one of the most trying and toilsome of professions. The story of the old man and his ass, falls very short in depicting the Editor's fruitless attempts to please every body. If he mingle with the world, and pick up the odds and ends of what is generally termed news, ten chances to one, but his report of them, may from the want of correct information, be coloured with party spleen or party spirit. If he seclude himself from "the busy hum of men" and in his seclusion concoct schemes for the benefit of his country, or the happiness of his species, their schemes, will by the world be termed the ravings of a madman, or the visions of an idiot; because such schemes are too general in their application, and savour not of the spirit of party. If he dare think for himself, and assume to himself the liberty that every free man should exercise in the formation of his own opinions, as it regards either Religion or Politics, and express such opinions to the world, he is, by all but those who think as he does, branded with the name of bigot, the stirrer up of strife, and the enemy of peace and good order. If he, as the old man in the fable, strive to please every body he is sure to please nobody, and necessity drives him into the alternative of suiting his opinions to the views of a party. He then becomes a party man, and the paper in which he expresses his opinions, becomes the vehicle of every thing that suits the views and wishes of the party by whom it is chiefly supported. If the Editor should be fortunate enough to get the support of a party, whose general sentiments agree with his own, his task is less onerous. But if dire necessity should force him to play the hypocrite, disguise his real sentiments, and bend his opinions to suit the views of a party who think and act differently from himself; his profession then becomes in reality, the worst kind of mental slavery.

An editor can be neutral only by being silent, because it would require a high degree of intellectual talent to express opinions in such a manner as not to offend the religious or political creed of any man, or any set of men. If the Editor be silent his paper conducted with industry and taste, may become a useful and interesting miscellany; but will lose all the usefulness that a newspaper should exercise, in guiding and governing the current of public opinion, in holding up to the sight of mankind, and to the censorship of public opinion, the evil or immoral actions of individuals in fostering and encouraging the growth of a public spirit that would operate in binding mankind together in a bond of social union, and make individual exertions combine together for the improvement and amelioration of social order and moral rectitude. We are the friends of order. We regret that so much of man's precious time should be spent in noisy nothingness. It has been found in all ages of the world that deliberative assemblies for the government of mankind must be limited in the number of members of which they were composed. It has been found impracticable for general assemblies of the people to make laws for their own government.—Noise, and tumult, and anarchy, have been the produce of such general assemblies, instead of well concerted and judicious laws. The interests of society are too varied in their character, for it to be possible; that all the individual views should converge to any given focus.—So it is, that mankind have always been governed by a few.

By a late arrival from New York, we have been supplied with a copy of the American President's Speech, to both houses of Congress—always an important document to the people of the United States from the details into which it enters upon every vital question affecting the interests of the Union, and



at the same time greatly interesting to the inhabitants of those countries with whom the United States are either commercially or politically related.

But the Speech is chiefly remarkable for the tone of hostility which it breathes against the Government of France for its non-fulfilment of the Treaty of Paris dated in 1831.

Whether the Congress will empower the American President to follow up his own views of the matter or not, may be regarded as entirely a speculative question; but as it is much less uncertain that France is in no manner to make good her voluntary engagement in ALL the particulars which the Treaty involves, there is a strong probability that the American claims will be enforced by immediate reprisals, which will of course be considered as a declaration of war.

The following is an extract bearing more immediately upon the topic to which we have adverted.

It is my conviction, that the United States ought to insist upon a prompt execution of the treaty, and in case it be refused, for longer delayed, take redress into their own hands. After the delay on the part of France of a quarter of a century in acknowledging these claims by treaty it is not to be tolerated that another quarter of a century is to be wasted in negotiating about the payment.

The laws of nations provide a remedy for such occasions. It is a well settled principle of the international code, that where one nation owes another a liquidated debt, without giving just cause of war. This remedy has been repeatedly resorted to, and remedied by France towards Portugal, under circumstances less unquestionable.

The time at which redress should be had to this, or any other mode of redress is a point to be decided by Congress. If an appropriation shall not be made by the French Chambers at their next session, it may justly be concluded that the Government of France has finally determined to disregard its own solemn undertaking, and to refuse to pay an acknowledged debt.

Since France, in violation of the pledges given through her minister here, has delayed her final action so long that her decision will not probably be known in time to be communicated to this Congress, I recommend that a law be passed, authorising reprisals upon French property, in case provisions shall not be made for the payment of the debt, at the approaching session of the French Chambers. Such a measure ought not to be considered by France as a menace—her pride and power are too well known to expect anything from her fears, and preclude the necessity of a declaration that nothing partaking of the character of intimidation is meant from us.

Collision with France is the more to be regretted, on account of the position she occupies in Europe in relation to liberal institutions. But in maintaining our national rights and honour, all Governments are alike to us. If by a collision with France, in a case where she is clearly in the wrong, the march of liberal principles shall be impeded, the responsibility of that result, as well as every other, will rest on her own head.

Having submitted these considerations, it belongs to Congress to decide, whether, after what has taken place, it will still await the further action of the French Chambers, or now adopt such provisional measures as it may deem necessary and best adapted to protect the rights and maintain the honour of the country. Whatever that decision may

be, it will be faithfully enforced by the Executive, as far as he is authorised so to do.—Ledger, Jan. 16.

MARRIED.—At Freshwater, on Friday evening last, by the Rev. J. G. Hennigar, Wesleyan Missionary, Capt. John Stabb, to Miss Trypene, youngest daughter of the late Mr Joseph Parsons of Freshwater.

RULES OF THE MUTUAL INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CONCESSION BAY.

Adopted at a meeting of the Ship-owners, held at the Carbonear Hotel, Carbonear, on Monday, the 2d Feb. 1835.

PRESENT.

Messrs. Edward Pike, Francis Taylor, Edward Hanrahan, Edward Dwyer, John Nicholl, Charles McCarthy, Felix McCarthy, James Howell, (son of Peter), Francis Pike Junr., James Legg Senr., Daniel Leacy, John Meany, George Peun, Nicholas McKee, Charles Hamilton, John McCarthy, Richard Brausfield, John Howell, (son of William), Nicholas Nicholl, William Brown, John Lynch, Felix McCarthy, (son of Florence), Thomas Butt, William Burke, Richard Brausfield, Nicholas Ash, Thomas Oates, Robert Ayles, Edmund Guiney, Felix McCarthy, (son of Charles).

I.—This Scheme of Insurance shall be Mutual.

II.—It shall consist of the Owners or legal Representatives of such decked Vessels as may be approved by the Surveyors hereafter appointed.

III.—It shall insure Vessels fitted out for the Sealing and Coasting voyages from 12 o'clock at Night on the 4th day of March, until 12 o'clock at Night on the last day of May. But any Vessel sailing on a Sealing voyage after the 10th day of May, will be at the risk of the Owner or Owners after 12 o'clock at Night on the last day of May.—Payment of all losses shall be made by the 10th of June, and such payments are to be in Cash (Spanish Dollars at Five Shillings each.)

IV.—It shall remunerate the Owner for a total loss occasioned by the Winds, Seas, Rivers, Rocks, Ice, Lightning, Fire, (in port and at Sea), Enemies, Pirates Thieves, or by any means whatsoever, provided the Owner, Master, and Mariners shall not be able to prevent it.—It shall not make good any loss arising from Barretty of the Master or Mariners.—Neither shall it pay for losses occasioned by smuggling, or any kind of illicit trade.

V.—It shall also pay the Owner for such partial average losses as shall (with the incidental charges) amount to fifteen per cent on the sum insured, if the Vessel be stranded at the time of sustaining such partial loss but not otherwise, except that the Committee shall be invested with a discretionary power to allow average losses in certain cases where they may consider it in justice due to the claimant, and they shall also have a discretionary power to reward the crew of any Vessel with a certain proportion of any wreck saved by such Crew, as may appear to them, the Committee just and reasonable. The parties claiming, are not to be present at the meeting of the Committee, during the discussion respecting their claim; and in all claims on this society, a regular protest shall be noted and extended, so that it may be produced to the Committee previous to their decision.

VI.—It shall insure Vessels while engaged in occupations within the limits of this Government and its Dependencies (including the Coast of Labrador), or when laid up in Harbour; but they shall be insured at all times, during the before-mentioned terms, as well in Port as at Sea.

VII.—All Vessels must be surveyed before they proceed on the Sealing voyage, as well as all that may experience damage and consequent repairs; but there shall be no charge for any survey but the first.

VIII.—The following Surveyors are nominated viz:—For Carbonear, Messrs. William Taylor, sen. Felix McCarthy, sen. and John Nichol, sen. for Bay Roberts, Port-de-Grave, and Spaniard's Bay, Samuel Mercer, Patrick Delaney, William Andrews, Ship Cove, John Richards, Bare Need, Robert Gosse, sen. for Brigus, William Percy, S. S. James Norman, sen. John Gushue.—Which Surveyors are to value (if approved) such Vessels as they may be directed to survey by a notice from the Secretary.

IX.—Two of the foregoing Surveyors shall be requisite to inspect each Vessel; and no one of them shall be a party in the surveying or appraisal of his own, or of any in which he shall have share or interest. It shall be their duty to see that the Vessels are well founa in anchors, cables, sails, and every other requisite for the Voyage, and particularly to ascertain that the hull is tight, staunch, strong, and in all respects fit to encounter the difficulties it may be liable too in the proposed voyage. It shall also be incumbent on them to see that a proper place is provided for the gunpowder in each, and that it is actually stowed away in such

place previous to the vessels sailing for the Seal Fishery. It shall also be their duty to judge of the qualifications, and to approve or disapprove (as may be,) any Master that may be proposed, who has not been a Master of a Vessel in the scheme before. The Surveyors are not to examine any Vessel before they receive from the Secretary a written notice that the Owners have signed the Rules of the society, as well as the Power of Attorney to the Secretary.

X.—The Surveyors shall give the Secretary the certificate, stating their approval of the Vessel, and the value at which they have rated her, in which the Master's name shall be inserted as a proof that they are satisfied with him; which certificate after being recorded by the Secretary shall be handed to the Owner or Broker, as a security for the Insurance of the Vessel; but should the Owner or Agent wish the Vessel to be entered for a less sum than is expressed in such certificate, he shall exchange it with the Secretary for another, containing the actual amount at which she is enrolled, which last shall then form the ground-work of the policy; and a note shall be made in the records of this Society to show that he is content to risk the difference on his own account, but in case the Owner should take any part of the risk on his own account, then he is to receive his proportion of any wreck that may be saved.

XI.—The Surveyors are to observe that a spare Rudder with two pintles fitted, is carried in every Vessel that goes on a Sealing voyage, and only one Boat is to be valued with the Vessel.

XII.—Every Insurer shall underwrite on each Vessel the Surveyors may admit, agreeably to the Rules; according to the value of his Vessel relative to the whole amount of property in the Scheme, and to the Vessel so to be insured.

XIII.—Messrs. Robert Pack, John Elson, George Forward, and William Bennister, are elected joint Treasures to this Society, who agree to make no charge for any trouble the office may give them. They are to be accountable for what Monies they may from time to time receive belonging to the members of this Society.

XIV.—Mr. John Mackey is appointed Secretary; he is to provide policies, and all the stationery; give to each insurer a copy of these Rules; attend the meeting of the Committee; settle and collect the amount of losses—but all expenses incurred in Printing are to be paid by the scheme.

XV.—The Secretary shall fill up and deliver a policy to every person sustaining a loss within these rules, in ten days after having been called on for the same, signed by him, in behalf of each insurer, consonant to a Power-of-Attorney, to be given him for that purpose; in default of which, he shall forfeit a fourth part of his Fees for the season.

XVI.—The under-mentioned seventeen Persons are nominated to represent every individual member of the Society in a Committee, viz:—Messrs. Francis Taylor, Felix McCarthy, sen. Nicholas Ash, Edward Hanrahan, James Howell, (of Peter) Richard Brausfield, sen. Edward Dwyer, Ed Pike (of Francis) John Nichol, jun. William Brown, Edward Guiney, Robert Ayles, Charles McCarthy, jun. William Burke, Daniel Lacey, John Brausfield, sen. and Felix McCarthy, (of Florence); by whose judgment, or that of the majority of any eleven of them, when regularly convened, and when given in writing, to the Treasurers, we engage ourselves to abide, each person for himself, his heirs, and assigns, as regards the particular share of any individual insurer. It is, nevertheless, to be understood, that although such power is vested in the Committee, they are to govern themselves by these Rules.

XVII.—No member of the Committee shall be competent to vote, at a meeting to consider of a loss, in which he may be interested, either as Owner or Representative of the Owner.

XVIII.—If any underwriter shall refuse to pay his proportion of any loss, so allowed by the Committee, to the Secretary, on demand, after it has become due, the Secretary shall sue for the same at law, in behalf of the sufferer.

XIX.—In the event of a total or average loss, the master shall note protest, call in two or three special Surveyors, if need be, and if wreck be saved, employ an Auctioneer to sell it by public vendue, for the benefit of the underwriters; or, if it shall appear to be for their interest, he shall freight it for Carbonear or St. John's, preferring Carbonear, where it shall in like manner, be disposed of; if in Carbonear, by order of the Treasurers, and at some time previous to the close of the season. The net proceeds, Auctioneer's account of charges, &c., shall be sent to the Treasurers, within a month at latest. The net proceeds of such sales shall be divided amongst all the members of the Society, according to the value of their property in the scheme. The expense of surveying, noting, and extending process, &c., shall be borne by the Owners of the Vessel requiring such documents.

XX.—Should a Vessel, deserted by her crew, in consequence of being in imminent

danger of perishing among Ice, or rocks, &c., be afterwards recovered, and found to have sustained damage, to the value of fifty per cent on the original certificate, on a just appraisal, the Owner may abandon to the scheme; but if he do thus abandon, it must be declared within three days after arrival, and after it comes to his knowledge. No Vessel shall be allowed to be abandoned but by regular survey, and unless it be proved that it will require at least forty per cent on the sum insured on such Vessels to complete the repairs.

XXI.—No Vessel shall be sold or transferred from the persons in whose name she is entered in the scheme, without security being given for the payment of all demands the society may have on any such Vessel.

XXII.—Two Shillings shall be paid for each Vessel to the proprietors of the CARBONEAR HOTEL for the use of their room to hold the meeting in.

XXIII.—The Treasurers and Committee shall have access to the Record book, and other documents in the hands of the Secretary, whenever they desire it.

XXIV.—In case a Vessel be lost, and any of the wreck or materials saved, the Master shall furnish the Secretary with an inventory thereof immediately on his arrival at home.

XXV.—The Owners of all Vessels to be insured, shall sign the Rules, and the Power of Attorney to the Secretary, on or before the fifth day of March; and give to the Secretary at the time of signing, the names of the Vessels to be entered in the scheme; thereby binding themselves to the scheme, that such Vessels shall be entered and liable to pay for the loss of any Vessel on the Seal Fishery.

XXVI.—There shall be a fine of Five Shillings upon each Member of the Committee who without offering a reasonable excuse shall omit to attend at the proper time appointed to settle matters.

XXVII.—This scheme shall not insure more than ONE THOUSAND POUNDS Currency, on any one Vessel.

XXVIII.—Every Vessel insured in this scheme must carry a Flag of three yards long and two yards deep, a white ground and the letter C in the centre.

XXIX.—The Secretary shall be paid Ten Shillings by each Vessel for his fee, and the Surveyors Three Shillings each for every Vessel they survey.

J. MACKAY, SECRETARY

Notices

Notice to Creditors.

SUCH Creditors as have proved their Claims on the Estate of GEORGE EDWARD JAMES, of Carbonear, Merchant, Insolvent, may receive THREE SHILLINGS Currency, in the Pound, on the amount of their respective demands, on application to

JOHN ELSON, Carbonear. JAMES LOW, By his Attorney. JAMES HIPPLEY, At Harbor Grace. Carbonear, Jan. 21, 1835.

KELLYGREWS PACKET.

JAMES HODGE OF KELLYGREWS,

BEGS most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has a most safe and commodious Four-sail BOAT, capable of conveying a number of PASSENGERS, and which he intends running the Winter, as long as the weather will permit, between KELLYGREWS, and BRIGUS and PORT-DE-GRAVE.—The owner of the PACKET will call every TUESDAY morning at Messrs. BENNETT, MORGAN & Co's. for Letters and Packages, and then proceed across the Bay, as soon as wind and weather will allow; and in case of there being no possibility of proceeding by water, the Letters will be forwarded by land by a careful person, and the utmost punctuality observed.

JAMES HODGE begs to state, also, he has good and comfortable LODGINGS, and every necessary that may be wanted, and on the most reasonable terms.

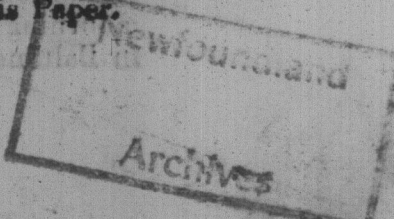
Terms of Passage.—

One Person, or Four, to pay Twenty Shillings Passage, and above that number Five Shillings each.

Not accountable for Cash, or any other valuable Property put on board.

Letters will be received at Bennett, Morgan & Co's: at St John's. January 14, 1835.

BLANKS of every description for SALE at the Office of this Paper. Carbonear.





POETRY.

THE ARAB'S FAREWELL TO HIS HORSE.

My beautiful, my beautiful, that standest meekly by  
With thy proudly arched and glossy neck and dark and fiery eye;  
Fret not to roam the desert now, with all thy winged speed—  
I may not mount on thee again—thou'rt sold my Arab steed.  
Fret not with that impatient hoof—snuff not the breezy wind—  
The further that thou fliest now, so far am I behind:  
The stranger hath thy bridle rein—thy master hath his gold—  
Fleet-limbed and beautiful, farewell, thou'rt sold, my steed—thou'rt sold.  
Farewell, these free untir'd limbs full many a mile must roam,  
To reach the chill and wintry sky which clouds the stranger's home:  
Some other hand less fond, must now thy corn and bed prepare:  
Thy silky main I braided once, must be another's care.  
The morning sun shall dawn again, but never more with thee  
Shall I gallop through the desert paths where we were wont to be.  
Evening shall darken on the earth; and o'er the sandy plain  
Some other steed, with slower step, shall bear me home again.  
Yes thou must go, the wild free breeze the brilliant sun and sky,  
Thy master's home—from all of these, my exiled one must fly.  
Thy proud dark eye will grow less proud, thy step become less fleet,  
And vainly shalt thou arch thy neck, thy master's hand to meet  
Only in sleep shall I behold that dark eye glancing bright,  
Only in sleep shall bear again that step so firm and light:  
And when I raise my dreaming arm to check or cheer thy speed,  
Then must I starting wake to feel—thou'rt sold my Arab steed.  
Ah, rudely then, unseen by me, some cruel hand may chide,  
Till foam wreaths lie, like crested waves, along thy panting side:  
And the rich blood that is in thee swells, in thy indignant pain,  
Till careless eyes that rest on thee may count each started vein.  
Will they ill use thee—if I thought—but no it cannot be—  
Thou art so swift, yet easy curbed; so gentle, yet so free.  
And yet if haply when thou'rt gone, my lonely heart should yearn—  
Can the heart which casts thee from it now command thee to return?  
Return!—alas, my Arab steed, what shall thy master do?  
When thou who wert his all of joy, hast vanished from his view?  
When the dim distance cheats mine eye, and through the gath'ring tears  
Thy bright form for a moment, like the false mirage appears.  
Slow and unmounted will I roam, with weary foot alone.  
Where with fleet step, and joyous bound, thou oft hast borne me on;  
And sitting down by that green well, I'll pause and sadly think,  
It was here he bowed his glossy, when last I saw him drink.  
When last I saw thee drink! away the fever'd dream is o'er—  
I could not live a day, and that we should meet no more.  
They tempted me my beautiful for hunger's power is strong—  
They tempted me my beautiful, but I have loved too long.  
Who said that I had given thee up? who said that thou wert sold?  
'Tis false, 'tis false, my Arab steed. I fling them back their gold?  
Thus, thus, I leap upon thy back, and scour the distant plains;  
Away who overtakes us now shall claim thee for his pains."

FASHIONABLE WATERING PLACES.

BY A VILLAGE BEAU.

Miss Simper appeared at Saratoga in an elegant suit of sable. She was said to be in mourning for her father, an opulent broker in Baltimore, recently deceased. Grief had

wasted her health, and weeping had washed away her roses, and she was come to recover her appetite, and animate her blushes. Miss Simper, of course, was an heiress, and attracted great attention. The gentlemen called her a beauty, and talked a good deal about her real estate, bank stock, and securities. Some of the ladies thought her complexion too sallow, and some objected to the style of her dress. Mrs. Highflyer said she had the air of a woman of fashion while Capt. Halliard pronounced her a suspicious sail, and declared his belief that she was a privateer in disguise. The fair stranger walked daily to the fountain, modestly cast down her eyes when gazed at, and seemed unconscious of all but her own horrors. About this time, Major Fitzconnell appeared upon the busy scene. He was announced as an officer in his Britannic Majesty's service, and brother to Earl Somebody in England. It was reported that he had large landed possessions in the west.—He did not appear to seek society, but was too well bred to repel any civilities which offered him. The gentlemen were well pleased with his good sense, his knowledge of the world, and the suavity of his manners, but as he seemed to avoid the ladies they had little opportunity of estimating his qualities.

Major Fitzconnell and Miss Simper met by accident at the fountain. The officer who had just filled his glass at her approach presented it to the lady, who in sipping the transparent element, dropped her handkerchief. The gentleman very gallantly picked up the cambric, and restored it to the owner; but the blushing damsel, abashed by the easy attentions of an elegant stranger, in her confusion lost her reticule which the soldier gracefully replaced upon her wrist, with a most respectful bow.

A courtesy on the one side, and another bow on the other, terminated the civilities of this meeting. The gentleman pursued his walk, and the lady returned to her chamber. That Miss Simper felt duly sensible of the honor of having elicited three graceful congees from the brother of an English earl cannot be doubted; nor can we suppose, without injustice to that gentleman's taste, that he saw with indifference the mantling blushes which those attentions had drawn forth; certain it is however, that neither of them, was seen to cast "one longing, lingering look behind."

As I had not the privilege of intruding into either of their chambers, I cannot say what fairy forms might have fitted around the magic pillow, nor whether the fair one dreaming of coronets, coats of arms, arms, and epaulettes. In short I am not able to inform the inquisitive reader, whether the parties thought of each other at all; but from the extreme difficulty of again bringing two such different persons in contact, I am inclined to think that the adventure would have ended here, had not chance, which oft decide the fate of monarchs, decided theirs.

Miss Simper's health required her attendance at the fountain on the following morning at an unusual early hour; and the Major while others were sleeping, had sallied forth to enjoy the invigorating freshness of the early breeze. They met again by accident at the propitious well, and as the attendant who is usually posted there to fill the glasses of the invalids, had not taken his station, the Major had not only the happiness of performing that office, but of replenishing the exhausted vessel, until the lady had quaffed the full measure which was prescribed by the medical dictator of this little community. I am not able to say how often they pledged each other in the salubrious beverage; but when the reader the quantum prescribed to a delicate female varies from four to eight glasses, according to the nature of her complaint, and that a lady cannot decorously sip more than one mouthful without drawing breath, it will be seen that ample time was afforded on this occasion for a *te-te-a-te-te*. The ice being thus broken, and the water duly quaffed, the gentleman proposed a promenade, to which the lady after some little hesitation acceded; and when the great bell summoned them to breakfast, they repaired to the table with excellent appetites, and cheeks glowing with healthful hues produced by the exercise of the morning. At ten o'clock, the lady issued forth from her chamber, adorned with new charms by the recent labours of the toilet, and strolling pensively book in hand to the farthest corner of the great piazza commenced her studies. It happened at the same moment, that the Major fresh from his valet's hands tied himself to the same cool retreat, and to breathe forth the melangs of the soul upon his flute. Seeing the lady he hesitated, begged pardon for his intrusion, and was about to retire. But the lady assured him it was no intrusion at all, and laid aside her book. The gentleman was soon seated beside her. He begged to know the subject of her researches, and was delighted with the taste displayed in the choice of her author; she earnestly solicited a display of his musical talents, and was enraptured with every note; and when the same impertinent bell which had curtailed their morning walk again sounded in their ears, they were surprised to find how swiftly the time had flown

and chagrined that the common place operation of eating was so often allowed to interrupt the feast of reason and the flow of wit.

At four o'clock the military stranger handed Miss Simper into an elegant gig, and drove to the neighbouring village; where rumour soon proclaimed that this interesting pair were united in the holy bands of matrimony. For once the many tongues of fame spoke truth—and when the happy Major returned with his blushing bride, all could see that the embarrassment of the lover, was exchanged for the triumphant smile of the delighted bridegroom. It is hardly necessary to add, that such was the salutary effect of this pleasing event, that the young couple found themselves instantaneously in perfect health: and on the following morning they bade adieu to Saratoga Springs.

"This is a very ungentle affair!" said Mrs. Highflyer. "I never heard the beat of it in my born days!" said a fatshopkeeper's lady. "How funny!" cried one young lady. "How shocking!" exclaimed another.—"Egad that's a keen smart girl!" said one gentleman. "She's a tickler I warrant her!" said a second. "She's a pirate, by thunder!" roared Captain Halliard.

In the meanwhile the new married pair were pursuing their journey by easy stages towards the city of New York. We all know how the blest charms of nature improve when we see them reflected, and so on and we can readily imagine how happily the days of Thalaba past by on this occasion.—Uninterrupted by ceremonious visits, unrestrained by the presence of third parties, surrounded by all the blandishments which give enchantment to the rural scene, it is not surprising that our lovers should often digress from the beaten road, and as often linger at a romantic spot or a secluded cottage.

Several days had now elapsed and neither party had made any disclosure to the other upon the important subject of finance. As they were drawing near the end of their journey, the Major thought it advisable to broach this delicate matter to his bride. It was upon a fine summer evening, as they sat by a window, at an inn, enjoying the beauties of an extensive landscape, that this memorable conversation occurred.—They had been amusing themselves with that kind of small talk which new married folks find so vastly pleasant; as how much they love one another, and how happy they intend to be, and what a fine thing it is to for two fond hearts to be dissolved and melted down into one, &c. Many examples of love and murder were related—the lady told of several distressed swains who had incontinently hanged themselves for their mistresses, and the gentleman as often asserted that not one of those martyred lovers adored the object of his passion with half the fervour which he felt for his own dear, sweet, precious, little Anne! At last throwing his arm over his wife's chair, he said carelessly, "Who has the management of your property my dear?"

"You have my darling" replied she. "I shall have, when I get it" said the husband—"I meant to inquire in whose possession it was at present?"

"It is all in your possession," said the lady.

"Do not trifle with me," said the gentleman patting her cheek—"you have made me the happy master of your person and it is time to give me the disposal of your fortune."

"My face is my fortune, kind sir," said she, laying her head on his shoulder.

"To be plain with you madam," said the impassioned bridegroom, "I have need of money immediately—the hired gig in which we came into this place is returned, and I have not the means to procure another conveyance."

"To be equally candid with you sir," replied the happy bride, "I have nothing in the world but what you see."

"Have you no real estate?" said the Major starting off his feet.

"Not an acre."

"No bank stock?"

"None."

"No securities, no jewels, no money?"

"Nothing of the kind."

"Are you not the daughter and heiress of a rich broker?"

"Not I, indeed."

"Who the devil are you then?"

"I am your wife sir, and the daughter of a very honest blacksmith."

"Bless me!" exclaimed the Major starting back with astonishment—then covered his face with both his hands, he remained for a moment absorbed in thought. Resuming his serenity, he said in a sneering tone, "I congratulate you madam on being the wife of a beggar like yourself. I am a ruined man, and know not whence to supply my immediate wants."

"Can you not draw upon the Earl, your brother?" said the lady.

"I have not the honor of being allied to the nobility."

"Perhaps you can have recourse to the paymaster of your regiment?"

"I do not happen to belong to any regiment."

"And have you no lands in Arkansas?"

"Not an acre."

"Pray then sir may I take the liberty of asking who you are?"

"I am your husband, madam, at your service, and only son of a famous gambler, who left me heir to his principles and profession."

"My father gave me a good education," said the lady.

"So did mine," said the gentleman, "but it has not prevented me from trumping the wroth trick this time."

So saying, Major Fitzconnell bounced out of the chamber, hastened to the bar, and called the landlord. His interesting bride followed on tiptoe, and listened unobserved.

The Major enquired "at what hour the mail stage would pass for New York?"

"About midnight," was the reply. "Please to secure me a seat," said the major, "and let me be waked at the proper hour."

"Only one seat" inquired the host. "One seat only" was the reply. The landlord remarked that it was customary for gentlemen who set off in the night, to pay their fare in advance upon which the Major paid for the seat.

The Major and his bride retired to separate chambers, the former was soon locked in the arms of sleep, but the latter repelled the drowsy from her eyelids. When she heard the stage drive up to the door of the inn, she hastily rose and having previously made up her bundle, without which a lady never steals a march, hastened down stairs.

Upon the way she met the landlord, who inquired if her husband was awake.

"He is not," said the lady, and need not be disturbed."

"The seat was taken for you then?" inquired the inn-keeper.

"Certainly."

"Oh, very well—we'll not disturb the gentleman—the stage is ready madam—jump in."

Mrs Fitzconnell jumped in accordingly, and was soon on her way to New York, leaving the gallant and ingenious Major to provide another conveyance and a new wife at leisure.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—Always wear your wedding ring, for therein lies more virtue than is usually imagined. If you are suffled unawares, assaulted with improper thoughts, or tempted in any kind against your duty, cast your eyes upon it, and call to mind who gave it to you, where it was received, and what passed at the solemn time.

Over the door of a vendor of varieties in a country village is—"Licentious dealer in Backy and Snuff."

A Country paper announces that a calico printer—"one day last week fell down dead and instantly expired."

THE SIAMESE YOUTHS.—A Lady, who had lately visited the Siamese brothers, being asked by a gentleman if they seemed fond of each other, replied—"Really, sir, I never saw so strong an attachment."

BRANDY.—It is reported by a French author, that a poor savage being asked his opinion of brandy, to the use of which he was so much devoted, answered, in the florid style of his country, "It is made of tongues and hearts; for when I have drunk it I fear nothing, and talk like an angel."

A Lady conversing with a friend on the late extreme severity of the weather, with great naivete, said, she "supposed the North Pole had come to return Captain Parry's visit."

George Colman tells a story of a lad, who had news brought that his father had suddenly expired; which so shocked him, that he stood for some time, pale and silent; at last he burst out into a flood of tears, and exclaimed in an agony of grief, "I had rather have given half a guinea!"

"Living always in the world," says Horace Walpole, "makes one as unfit for living out of it, as always living out of it does for living in it."

The county gaol of the city of H— is to be re-built out of the materials of the old one: and the prisoners are to be confined in the old one, till the new gaol is built.

Sir Boyle Roche, the blunderer, rose one day in the Irish House of Commons, and said, with a more serious and grave air than usual, "Mr. Speaker, the profligacy of the times is such, Mr. Speaker, that little children, who can neither walk or talk, may be seen running about the streets cursing their maker."

Nothing so enrages persons on whom one depends, as any expressed determination of seeking independence.

A man may reasonably boast of losing his senses, since it is only the minority who have them to lose.

You have no idea how a scolding wife sublimates and rarifies one's intellect. Thunder clears the air you know.

A DARK MORNING.—

As dark as if all the negroes of Africa had been stewed down into air.