

THE



STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

New Series.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1834.

Vol. I.—No. XIX.

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

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS



NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove.

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

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

April 10

THE ST. PATRICK.

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

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

TERMS

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

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

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

Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

St. John's and Harbor Grace PACKET

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

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

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

April 30.

BLANKS of every description for Sale at the Office of this Paper. Carbonear, Oct 29, 1834.

WORSE THAN DEATH.—In the prison of the Fort du Ha, at Bordeaux, there is confined a man of the name of Jacques Dubuisan, who was sentenced in the year 1818 to twenty years' imprisonment for the murder, without premeditation, of his father. At the time this man was tried for the offence, he was only fourteen years of age, but was always of violent passions and temperament, and it was after a violent quarrel with his father that he stabbed him, and inflicted a mortal wound; but the Court taking into consideration his tender age, sentenced him to twenty years of solitary imprisonment in the gloomy prison of the Fort du Ha, instead of inflicting the capital punishment.—This man was of good family. At his entrance into the prison he was a stout active youth, but in the course of the first twelve months' imprisonment he dwindled away almost to a shadow. He for some time after bore his situation with calmness, and it was apparently not until he had been in prison for some considerable period of time that the horror of his sentence broke upon him. His conduct then became so outrageous that it was found necessary to confine him, and for several weeks he wore a strait waistcoat, and was attended by a keeper. When he recovered from his paroxysm he became quite an altered being. His eyes were continually fixed in vacancy, and although he obtained a remission of his sentence so far as to be allowed occasionally to have intercourse with his fellow-prisoners, yet he took no advantage of it, and seldom or never uttered a word, but kept walking about the prison yard with every appearance of a maniac.—After he had been imprisoned ten years, his hair was partly turned grey, and he had all the appearance of an idiot. He has ever since become more and more emaciated, and he has now undergone eighteen years of his sentence; and although only thirty-two years of age, he appears like a man of fifty, and is quite childish. At the expiration of the term of his sentence, he will, in all probability, be placed in some receptacle for idiots, as he has lost all sense and recollection of the world and every thing connected with it, and is quite incapable of taking any care of himself. He does not appear to have the least conception of anything beyond the prison walls, or any desire to be at liberty.—Gaz. des Tribunaux.

THE JEW OF WILNA.—In the advance of France against Russia, a Colonel strolling the suburbs of Wilna, heard cries of distress from a house, and entering to ascertain the cause, he found four soldiers engaged in ill-treating an aged Jew and a young girl. The marauders not being inclined to relinquish their prey, proceeded to blows, but the Colonel who was an excellent swordsman, laid two of his assailants dead on the spot, and drove the other two from the house severely wounded; he himself received slight wounds and a ball grazed his cheek. On the return of the remnant of the French army, oppressed with fatigue want, and disease, the worn out soldier in rags, sought the dwelling of the Jew, and with difficulty was recognized, so completely was his appearance changed. The Jew completely furnished his wardrobe, and contrived to send him through the hostile armies to France. At the peace the Colonel was obliged to retire on a miserable pittance, which an aged mother and a sister shared.—He had forgotten the Jew of Wilna, when one evening in the spring of 1816, a man called at his humble abode in the suburbs of Paris, and having satisfied himself as to his identity, placed in his hands a packet and vanished. On opening it, the Colonel found bills on a banker in Paris, to the amount of £5000, with the following note:—"He whose daughter you preserved from a brutal ravisher, whose life you saved, and whose house you protected from plunder at the risk of your own existence, sends you an offering of his gratitude; the only return he requires is, if ever you hear the Jew contemned, you will say that one of that race knew how to be grateful." The old Jew died at Vienna; his daughter the heiress of his immense wealth, the largest portion of which was in the French funds, vis-

ited Paris; it was natural she should seek the brave man who had preserved her from the worst of fates, and with no common emotions he found the young girl he had protected, now a beautiful woman, and grateful as she was engaging. He became a lover and she consented to be a wife. With her hand he received more than £100,000.

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE IN BELGIUM.—The Belgian brig Flora being on the point of sailing for a third voyage round the world, the Government has appointed M. Joseph Partes, who belongs to the section of manufactures and commerce in the Department of the Interior, to go as agent for the Government on board that vessel; which will visit the principal ports of Bolivia, Chili, and Peru, then proceed to the Sandwich Islands, Manilla, and China, and take in the produce of the two countries. The agent is to attend to all commercial transactions in all the ports visited by the ship, to examine what advantages Belgium may derive from commerce with them, and in what manner; in short, to make a general report on the state of commerce in those countries. He is also to collect seeds of all kinds of trees and plants that may be introduced with advantage into the kingdom, and also to obtain anything that may enrich the museums of natural history. A similar expedition is preparing for Singapore. The cargo of the Flora is valued at 250,000 francs.

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR IN FRANCE.—In the Journal of Transactions, published by the French Society of Universal Statistics, we read the following extract from a discourse held by the Secretary General to the Society in the last General Meeting:—"We have been furnished by M. Cesar Moreau with statistical researches on the consumption of Sugar in France, by which it appears, that under Henry IV., sugar was so scarce in that country, that it was sold by the ounce in apothecaries' shops, in the same manner as bark is at present. In 1700, the total consumption in France did not exceed 893 tons; the relish for this article increased to such a degree in the 18th century, that in 1789 the consumption was 20,539 tons. The revolutionary wars and the exorbitant duties laid by Napoleon on foreign sugars, reduced the consumption in 1812; for the whole of the French Empire, which consisted at that time of 44,000,000 of inhabitants, to 6,251 tons. After the peace in 1813, the consumption had already risen to 14,288 tons; and successively to the year 1822, rose to 49,115 tons. In 1823, the war with Spain having raised the price of sugars, the consumption was for a time reduced to 35,720 tons; but it soon got up to 54,478 tons; and in 1831 it rose to 71,440 tons; France having then 32,500,000 inhabitants, having about five pounds avoirdupois weight for each person. Notwithstanding this rapid progress, we are far from consuming as much as the United States, whose consumption amounts to ten pounds weight for each person; England, that consumes fourteen pounds each person; and the Island of Cuba, where, as reported by M. Humboldt, those who have not seen what enormous quantities of sugar are consumed in South America, will be surprised to learn that the whole of France requires, for her own necessities, only three or four times as much sugar as the island of Cuba, the population of which does not exceed 340,000 inhabitants.

GREAT PROJECTED RAILWAYS.—Meetings have been held in London and Norwich, for the purpose of carrying into effect a plan for a great north and north-east railway from London to Norwich, and for another northern line from London to Cambridge. It is to this extent that it is intended to apply for an Act of Parliament in the first instance; but the plan has much more extensive ulterior objects. The projected rail-road is ultimately intended to unite the metropolis of England with Edinburgh and Glasgow, running through the heart of the country, and forming a perfect line of communication throughout a large portion of Great Britain. It is intended to divide this great work into sections at practicable distances. The first section will comprehend the lines already

mentioned, to Cambridge and Norwich, which may include a branch line to Colchester and Ipswich. The second section will extend in a straight line from Cambridge to York, passing through many important towns, and communicating with all the great manufacturing towns in the north of England. The third section will extend from York to Carlisle, and the fourth from Carlisle to Edinburgh and Glasgow.

From the prospectus of this undertaking, which we have perused, it appears that it is calculated to accomplish great national objects. If successfully carried into effect, it must give increased facility to many branches of commerce: to the silk and woollen manufactures of Norwich, the stocking manufacture of Leicester, the cotton and lace manufactures of Nottingham and Derbyshire, the cutleries of Sheffield, the woollen manufactures of the West Riding of Yorkshire, the collieries of the North, the various staple commodities of Scotland, and the agricultural produce throughout the whole line. It likewise promises great advantages to the traveller, as it is calculated that a journey will be accomplished to Norwich in four hours, to Cambridge in two hours and a quarter, to York in eight hours, to Carlisle in fifteen hours. The plan also appears to be attended with this important advantage, that it will not interfere with existing interests, but will, on the contrary, benefit the canals and railroads already formed, by ultimately becoming the grand duct of these several commercial veins of the kingdom.—There is something splendid and magnificent in the design, and its completion would produce immense effects on our internal commerce and on the state of society all over the kingdom.—Sun.

VIENNA.—The Prince of Bavaria arrived at Schonbrun yesterday. The report of the marriage of his Royal Highness with the Arch-Duchess Maria Theresa, is generally received. The Emperor will not see him at the camp in Moravia till the 29th. The address of the French Chamber of Deputies has caused a general surprise here. We do not expect to see the New Chamber would so plainly express itself against a system to which France is chiefly indebted for the return of tranquillity and peace. The Chamber must have forgotten that in the course of four years all shades of opinion have been extinguished, and that nothing remained for the government to assert its authority but energetic measures. The sudden prostration of the Chamber is a proof of the mistake it has committed, and of the intention of the government to leave it time to reflect and to repair its error. The address had a bad effect on the funds, and had not the Chamber been prorogued a more considerable decline would have taken place, as in the excitement that exists it was to be feared that in the course of the discussion the parties would have become more irritable, and would have shown a more decided opposition to the Government, and perhaps have led to a dissolution of the present Ministry. This would probably be very prejudicial to France especially in its foreign relations, for though it cannot be said that the present Ministers have fulfilled all just expectations, or been able to acquire perfect confidence, they were not exclusively imbued with July ideas, and managed pretty well to combine the interest of their own country with that of all Europe. It would be very uncertain whether their probable successors would be willing or able to act with the same prudence, and their fear is plainly manifested by many capitalists whose property is involved in the funds.

The predatory incursions on the Bosnian frontiers have recommenced: a band of plunderers from Bosnia is said again to have threatened an Austrian frontier town, it will at length be absolutely necessary to put down all this disorder by energetic measures, and to pursue the robbers into their fastnesses. A report having been spread in Czolow, in Gallacia, that the plague had broken out at Cholim, in Podolia, near the Gallesian frontier, the military and civil authorities of the Castle of Zolozek resolved to put in force, till more positive news should be re-

ceived, the measures presented in the regulations respecting the plague with regard to the intercourse with Russian Poland.

(From London Papers, Sept. 25-30.)

The *Augsburg Gazette*, of the 21st September, has the following from Rome, of the 10th:—"The announcement, by the *Gazette*, of Don Miguel's arrival in this city under the title of his Majesty Don Miguel I., has given rise to remarks in the higher circles, more especially as the visit to the Pope has not been returned, according to the custom to crowned heads. This omission is explained by the unwillingness of the Holy See to make a public and formal recognition of Don Miguel as King of Portugal; but the real ground may be, that the Pope has been confined to his chamber by indisposition for several days past. How long the ex-King will remain here is uncertain; persons of his suite continue to arrive, and some of high rank are still expected. He has received accounts from Lisbon, which announce that he will be deprived of the allowance due to him as an Infante of Portugal, in consequence of his protest. This privation, however, he takes little to heart, as he has large sums of money deposited in England. It is currently reported here that a well known person of princely rank has been ordered to quit the city at the request of a friendly power.

We have just learned that Don Miguel very suddenly and unexpectedly arrived in Genoa from Rome on Monday last. We have heard of no reason assigned for this sudden departure from the papal city.—*Globe*, Sep. 27.

We have just received, by express from Falmouth, accounts from Lisbon by the *Confiance* steamer, which sailed on the 21st September. Don Pedro was not expected to live throughout the day. The Cortes of Portugal had consequently declared the young Queen of age, thus obviating any difficulty which might otherwise arise from the Emperor's demise. The Duke of Palmella had been charged by the Queen to form a new administration, and to fill at the same time the functions of Foreign Secretary. M. Carvalho was to retain his present appointment of Minister of Finance, and M. Freire, the present Minister of War, was to be removed to the Ministry of Marine. The Dukes of Terceira and Valencia, and the Count de Villa Real, were also, it is said, to form part of the new Cabinet, the formation of which was hailed with the greatest satisfaction by the inhabitants of Lisbon. The Emperor had showed the greatest fortitude and resignation, and regarded his approaching death with the greatest calmness. He perfectly retained his faculties, and conversed freely on the affairs of the state. He had also summoned all the Colonels and one Private from every regiment in the garrison, and desired them to transmit to their comrades the gratitude he felt for their services, and took through them an affectionate leave of the army.—*Times*.

(From the Supplement to the Official Government Gazette, of Sep. 18.)

Senhores, Deputies of the Portuguese Nation.—Always frank and faithful to my oaths, and obeying the voice of my conscience, I inform you that having yesterday fulfilled the duties of a son of the Catholic church and the father of a family, I deem it also to be my conscientious duty to communicate to you, that the same state of indisposition which dictated to me yesterday those resolutions, prevents me from taking cognisance of public affairs; in which circumstances I request you to be pleased to provide a remedy. I offered up my most ardent vows to Heaven for the public happiness.

D. PEDRO, Regent.

Palace of Queluz, Sep. 18, 1834.

A telegraphic despatch was received yesterday (Sep. 26.) by the government to the following purport:—"A person named Ramagosa has been arrested at Celma. He was in possession of 300,000 frs. and was commissioned to raise an insurrection in Catalonia. An affair of a more serious nature than was at first believed has taken place at Pan-corbo, in which Aretio was killed. The insurgents of Alava have been surprised by Gen. Manso. Five officers and a great number of men have been killed or taken. This affair is the more important because the insurgents entertained great hopes from the diversion to be made by Villareal, who commanded them, in Castille."—*French paper*.

It seems certain that Gen. Sebastiani will shortly go as ambassador to Naples, but it is believed that his stay will not be long.—His mission is said to have two important objects—the marriage of one of the French princesses with the brother of the King of Naples, and the acknowledgment of the young Queen of Spain by the Neapolitan court.—*Constitutionnel*.

The *Leipsic Gazette* has the following from Munich of the 12th Sept.:—"It is asserted in the higher circles that the French government has consented to the marriage of the Queen of Portugal with the Duke de Leuchtenberg, and that negotiations have already taken place upon the subject. The

Duke at present resides with his mother in a country seat, three leagues from this place.

Letters from Frankfort state that the late conspiracy, which set all the Austrian troops on foot, was a plot to assassinate the King of Bavaria, who was residing at his Palace of Aschaffenburg, on the Maine, not far from Frankfort. The hoaxers of the German police made the King of Bavaria the eternal object of their tricks.

GLASGOW, Sept. 24.—Within the last two days cholera has broken out with virulence in Paisley. Several fatal cases have occurred in various quarters of the town, both in the centre and suburbs. This forenoon the disease was rather on the increase.—*Chronicle*.

Private letters from Bilbao, dated the 16th of Sept., state that the cholera had broken out in that town on the 13th in an alarming manner, but that it had rapidly decreased. From the evening of the 13th to that of the 14th, one hundred cases were reported, of which number seventy nine died. On the 15th, there were only thirty-five cases, and on the 16th, between fifteen and twenty.—The weather, however, continued extremely hot.

VALUE OF LAND IN IRELAND.—A mountain tract of land in the county of Limerick, called Chonleharde, which was purchased in the year 1761 by the late Archbishop of Tuam from the Earl of Duraven's ancestor for £4,500 has been lately sold by the Archbishop's son, Lord Decies, to Stephen Dickson, Esq., for £25,000. This is a rise in price more than sixfold in 70 years, taking the change of currency into account. What will the repealers say to this?

CAPTAIN ROSS.—During the recent visit of Captain Ross to the northern capitals he was received with marked distinction by the learned and scientific societies of Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Petersburg, and enrolled as a member of the most celebrated.—The sovereigns seemed to have vied with their subjects in heaping honors upon our gallant countryman. The King of Sweden invested him with the Commandership of the Sword: he is the only officer with the rank of Captain who has ever obtained that class of the order. The Emperor of Russia conferred on him the Order of St. Anne, set in diamonds. It is not true that the gallant navigator meditates another Polar expedition, or that his recent journey had reference to such intention. He visited the capitals of the north at the special invitation of some scientific bodies interested in his discoveries.—*Naval and Military Gaz.*

The Fair Rosamond, Lieutenant Rose, has captured off the Old Calabar River, the slave schooner *La Pontica*, with 317 slaves on board. Forty of this cargo of our fellow-creatures died on the passage up Sierra Leone.

This day (Sept. 25.) at two o'clock Parliament was further prorogued by commission *pro forma*, to the 23d October; the peers named in the commission were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Auckland. The House of Commons were summoned in the usual manner, and the clerk having attended at the bar of the house accompanied by the Deputy Black Rod, he was informed of the period to which parliament stood prorogued, and retired.

NEW CUSTOMS ACT.

[Past in the last session of the Imperial Parliament.]

ANNO QUARTO ET QUINTO GULIELMI IV. REGIS.

CAP. LXXXIX.

"An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Colonies.

[15th August, 1834]

XXVII.—And whereas an Act passed in the Second and Third Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intitled *An Act to continue certain Acts relating to the Island of NEWFOUNDLAND, and to provide for the Appropriation of all Duties which may hereafter be raised within the said Island*, Provision was made for the Appropriation of the net Produce of all Duties levied within the said Colony by any Act of Parliament then or thereafter to be in force there, and for the Deduction from and out of such net Proceed in each and every Year of a sum not exceeding Six Thousand Five Hundred and Fifty Pounds, to be applied in the Manner, for the Purposes, and under the Authority therein mentioned; And whereas Doubts may arise whether the Provisions aforesaid, or some of them, were not repealed or abrogated by some or one of the Acts so passed as aforesaid in the last Session of Parliament; be it therefore, for the Removal of such Doubts, declared and enacted, That nothing in any Act passed in the last Session of Parliament contained, did or doth repeal, abrogate, annul, or alter the said recited Act passed as aforesaid in the Second and Third Year of His Majesty's Reign, or any Part thereof, or any of the Provisions therein contained, but that from and out of the net Proceeds of all Duties levied from Year to Year within the said Colony of NEWFOUNDLAND, by an Act passed in the last Session of

Parliament, or any Act thereafter passed or to be passed, such Deduction shall be annually made as in the said Act passed in the Second and Third Year of His Majesty's Reign is mentioned, and that the Sum of Money so from Year to Year to be deducted shall be applied from Time to Time in such Manner and for such Purposes and under such Authority as in the said Act so passed in the Second and Third Year of His Majesty's Reign is particularly mentioned and set forth.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1834.

By a Proclamation dated the 21st of October, the General Assembly is further prorogued until Thursday, the 4th day of December next.

The Supreme Court is to open on Wednesday the 19th day of November, and continue thence until Saturday, the 6th day of December following.

We feel assured, that our readers will experience much pleasure in perusing the speech delivered by His Excellency the Governor at the dinner given to him in St. John's by the Commercial Society of that Town. The speech is candid, manly, and gentlemanly, and gives a good deal of information on subjects in which the people were deeply interested.

We stated last week, that we were sorry the President of the Carbonar Commercial Society could not make it convenient to accept the invitation given to him to attend the public dinner given to the Governor.—But we do not now regret the circumstance, because he has since that time been employed in as good a purpose in being chiefly instrumental in the getting of an address from the people of this place to the Governor previous to his departure from the Colony. We shall be pleased in publishing such an address, as it will give an additional proof of the peoples good opinion of his Excellency's administration, and as will also be an additional contradiction of the false statements that have been published respecting his Excellency's public conduct.

The King has been pleased to appoint HENRY PRESCOTT, Esquire, Captain Royal Navy and a Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies. We understand that his Excellency arrived at St. John's on Saturday last in the *CHAMPION*, 18, Capt. the hon. Arthur Duncombe.

The King has been pleased to appoint JOHN STARK, Esq. the chief Clerk of the Northern Circuit Court of Newfoundland.

DINNER TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR THOMAS COCHRANE.

When the toast of "His Excellency the Governor, our distinguished Guest" was given, his Excellency rose and delivered the following speech:—

In rising to return you my best thanks for the honour you have just done me, as well as for the kindness which has led to my presence among you, I feel very unequal to the task of conveying to you in adequate terms the feelings which press upon me on the occasion; indeed I should either be void of all feeling, or should possess a control over my feelings which would confer on me little honour, could I contemplate the approaching rupture of those ties which for above one-fifth part of my life have united us, and during which period, whatever difference of opinion may or may not have existed on any particular occasion, the most perfect harmony and good will have prevailed between us.

Gentlemen, were the proceedings of this evening to be confined within these walls, there would be little necessity for my detaining you longer than to express the high sense I entertain of the invitation you have favoured me with, and which alone is sufficient evidence of your opinion that during the period of my Government your various relations and interests have not been neglected—but the proceedings of so large a portion of the most respectable and influential of the community cannot pass without publicity, and I feel called upon to detain you a few minutes longer than I otherwise would have done.

Gentlemen, it seldom happens that a Governor is afforded an opportunity of explaining his motives or conduct to a large majority of the people committed to his care; he is placed in a worse situation than any other member of the community—he is liable to have his intentions misrepresented, and his conduct arraigned—yet he is with-

out the power to resort to the usual means to which private individuals can have recourse to set themselves right with the public. It is only on such an occasion as the present, that one filling the important situation held by me can depart from that restraint which propriety at other times places on him, and I am sure I shall stand excused while I tax your patience by a short detail of some events that have occurred while I have had the happiness to be among you.

When his Majesty was graciously pleased to appoint me to this government, I had passed my public life in the naval service of my country, and I had never filled a civil situation. I came to this country under peculiar disadvantages. Had I been appointed to any other command I should have found a regular course of proceeding marked out for me, and in all probability have found all those officers on the spot, through whom the details of Government usually proceed; I had but to pursue the beaten track prepared for me to avoid the frisks of censure if not to entitle me to the reward of approbation; far otherwise was the case with me. I may say that in proceeding to this Government, I had no predecessor, for the previous governor had been two years absent, and no one had been administering the government in his absence.

I came without instructions, and found not a single rule for my guidance, nor one single responsible officer to appeal to; yet did I bring with me a new system of government to carry into operation.

Under such a complication of difficulties it would not have been surprising had I failed in giving due force to the intentions of Government, and laid myself open to censure, rather than have received the reward of approbation; but, gentlemen, although I neither brought with me experience nor instructions, nor found any rule for my guidance yet I brought with me that which stood by me as the best of friends, and has been my guiding star; to the present day. I brought with me an anxious desire to do my duty—a fervent wish to promote your welfare and prosperity by every means in my power; and however I may have failed in my object, the intention remains pure and unalloyed to the last. I have every reason to hope and believe that such of the community as are capable of judging on public affairs are sensible of my good inclinations towards them, and give me credit for at least a few acts for their welfare and advantage; yet I am sensible there are those who have tried to mislead the public mind, and who have painted me in colours I would feign hope I do not deserve, and that no act of mine can justify. To the enlightened part of the community who are able to judge for themselves no explanation from me is necessary; but there are a vast number as you must be well aware, who are easily misled and it is a matter of deep regret to think how often they have been so.

Gentlemen, it has been publicly charged against me that my government has been productive of no sort of advantage to the community—that I have been indifferent to your comforts in improving your means of communication. Gentlemen, on my arrival among you, there was nothing more than the trace of a road one hundred yards from Town—where the *King's Bridge* now stands, but a beam lay across by which passengers tremblingly passed to the other side; on visiting *Portugal Cove* I was under the necessity of leaving my English horses at *Windsor Lake* and of proceeding the remainder of the way upon a country horse, the road to that place is now in quality and beauty, almost equal to any in England, with two stages upon it every day—yet I am charged with indifference to your ways.

Gentlemen I am also reproached as an enemy to improvement in agriculture, and that difficulties are thrown in the way of the poor man obtaining Grants of land. When I arrived here, cultivation extended scarcely a mile from the town—look now at fields which extend nearly as far as the eye can reach. Who was it that on his own responsibility reduced the rents on land to comparatively a nominal sum? To the west a farm called *Nevil's* was I believe the extremity of cultivation in that direction. Who opened roads through the wilderness to enable you to carry on cultivation at this moment three times the original distance from the town? Who was that enabled a gentleman whom I now see at your table, to reclaim a waste, and at this moment to be receiving from his tenant £200 per annum for his farm—is this a proof of enmity to agriculture; yet gentlemen I am accused as an enemy to agricultural pursuits.

Think not by this statement that I mean to boast of what I have done—if in the period of time I have been among you, with adequate means at my command, I had done no more, I should be ashamed of my inactivity—but when it is known that the only funds at my disposal arose from the small amount collected from Spirit Licenses in this town, you will not be surprised when I tell you that but for my personal attendance and the gratuitous assistance of some of the officers of His Majesty's service in undertaking the duties of Surveyors, Superintendants and other duties of subordina-

officers, the little that has been done could not have been accomplished.

Gentlemen, I am charged as caring little for the prosperity of your town and the improvement of your streets—yet look around at the villas and neat houses which have sprung up since my arrival, and as an encouragement to the erection, I have taken upon myself to give upon the easiest terms, land which was at my disposal—look at a street in the course of completion, which in point of plan and execution, is equal to any in Britain, and observe the splendid promenade at the head of it for the convenience of your families—and let me call to your recollection that for years I have made a large sacrifice from the funds at my disposal to afford you the benefit and convenience of a Market-place. Is this indifference to your comforts? Yet I am charged with a disregard to your municipal interests.

Gentlemen, it has been still more seriously charged against me, that I am not the poor man's friend, that the poor fisherman finds no sympathy.—Gentlemen, with the exception of one, who I believe visited the Labrador, none of my predecessors was even fifty miles from St. John's, few of them even left the harbour. I have done what no other individual has done—I have visited every part of this extensive Island—there is not one settlement which I have not minutely inspected—there is not a settlement in which I have not personally visited one or more of its inhabitants, in which I have not seated myself in their dwellings, and encouraged them to detail their situations, and obtained from them their hopes or their fears. Unfortunately however powerful I may be supposed, I could neither secure them prosperous fisheries, nor productive crops—yet I have used my best endeavours to persuade them to place themselves beyond the evils of a failure in the one or the other. I have impressed on them the advantages of economy in the conduct of the fishery, of the misery they entail upon themselves by the expensive habits they indulge in; and where their cultivation has been (and which too often has been the case) originally conducted on a bad system, I have imparted to them the little knowledge I possess on agricultural subjects. Is this an evidence of indifference to the poor man's comforts? yet am I accused of not being the poor man's friend.

Gentlemen I have many apologies to make for having so long trespassed on your time yet I must beg your indulgence for a few minutes longer while I make a few observations on another subject.

When I first arrived among you, but two public Journals were in existence, I had been here but a few days, when I directed my Secretary—a gentleman now filling a high Judicial situation, with equal honour to himself and advantage to the public—to send for the Editors or proprietors of those papers, and to acquaint them that I was an advocate for a free and independent press; that I conceived a person filling my situation might reap great benefit from it, when fairly conducted; that the most diligent surveillance might not be able to detect many abuses of power in subordinate Agents; that desirable truths might not reach my ear, and that most unintentionally acts might be sanctioned which would bear severely upon individuals, and which could not come to my knowledge through any other channel; that I begged they would comment upon any or every act of my Government; that I had but one object—the happiness of the people—and that so long as they commented dispassionately, without attributing improper motives, their observations should receive every consideration and respect, even should I not deem it advisable to adopt them. Five other Journals have since sprung up, from the whole of which, saving one the conduct of Government however viewed, has been uniformly discussed with temper and respect; and I will afford them the satisfaction of knowing that upon more than one occasion I have profited by their remarks. Why the exception to which I have alluded has departed from the wise and useful course adopted by the others I cannot say: it has not arisen from any provocation on the part of the Government, yet have the whole of the charges to which I have already alluded sprung from that source. Ungenerous as such attacks were, they are trifling in comparison to others that followed them; the framer of them might possibly in some instances shelter himself under the plea of error or misinformation, but in most cases and particularly in the one I shall now bring before you no such excuse can be pleaded. To raise against me a hostile feeling in the hearts of my Roman Catholic fellow countrymen it was published that I, who never yet knew distinctions in religion—who I believe never once asked what a man's persuasion was, was so illiberal in my feeling towards them, that I would not admit any one of that persuasion into my household. On being informed of this cruel aspersion, I for the first time reckoned their different persuasions, and found that more than one half were Roman Catholics, and with one exception the whole of them hired in this country; yet not only had the publishers of this libel the means of ascertaining the truth of their assertion, but positively knew it to be false—trusting to

the boldness of their assertion would carry conviction to the untutored minds of those who could not believe it would be hazarded without being true.

Good God! could it have been previously imagined that any human being existed who could be so vindictive as to attempt to tamper with the feelings and excite the passions of the lower orders of the community who are essentially Roman Catholic, by leading them to believe that the man whom their Sovereign had selected as their guardian and protector was so hostile to them that he would not admit them within his doors! I envy not those men their feelings, I blush to think that humanity can be so depraved.

allow me now gentlemen to turn to a more agreeable theme—allow me to return you my unfeigned thanks for this manifestation of your sentiments towards me. I have been too long among you for you not to be conscious that I am one of the last to court popularity in the common acceptance of that word. While I am delighted when my measures are such as to merit your approbation, yet no inducement would lead me to seek it at the expense of my duty. I will not abuse your ear with a mawkish sensibility in the use of those terms too often resorted to upon public occasions of a feeling of unworthiness, of the honour you have done—no gentlemen if the most upright intentions and the deepest anxiety for your prosperity can render me worthy of your regard, I can fairly and justly lay claim to it. But gentlemen it is no more than the truth when I assure you that this prompt and unanimous expression of nine-tenths of the wealth and intelligence of this community is most grateful to my feelings; the approbation of his fellow countrymen at the termination of his political career, when they have nothing to hope from his smiles, nor to fear from his frowns, ought to be a sufficient reward to an honest man for all his labours in his behalf—as such I accept your kindness of this day and assure you that your welfare and happiness will never cease to be an object of solicitude to the individual who now addresses you.

The average Temperature of last month, was 48.22. The highest observed point was 68 at noon on the 10th. The lowest 31 on the morning of the 27th. The average Temperature of last year for the corresponding month was 47.25.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—At sea in a gale of wind on the 29th Sept. last, fell from the yard arm of the Brig Comet, Cole Master, on his voyage from Liverpool, bound to Brigus, Mr William Bradbury aged 26 years second son of Mr William Garland Bradbury, of this town.—*Mercury*, Oct. 31.

MARRIED.—At St. John's on the 25th ult by the Rev. F. H. Carrington, Mr Phillip Dodd, of Sydney, C.B. to Susanna Weston, second daughter of the late Mr Alexander Haire of that town.

DIED.—At St. John's on the 21st ult, after a very short illness, which was borne with remarkable christian fortitude and resignation, Mr William Ziegler Saunders, a fine promising young lad, aged 16 years and 8 months—eldest son of Lieutenant Saunders, R.V.C.

Shipping Intelligence.

CARBONEAR.

Nov. 3.—Brig Perseverance, Ford, Poole, 604 bags bread, 250 bls. flour, 150 bls. pork, 1 bl. barley, 20 bls. beef, 130 fks. butter, 20 puns. oats, 1 bl. peas, 8 kegs honey, 3 casks wrot. leather, 1 crate hats.

ST. JOHN'S.

Oct. 10.—Spanish Brig General La Hiera, du Babsarda, Havannah, segars.
Brig Royal William, Coysh, New York, pork, flour.
James, Worth, New York, pork, beef, bread, tobacco.
James, Pronde, Quebec, pork, potatoes, and sundries.
Caroline, Hellyer, Figueira, salt.
11.—Schooner Avon, Cornish, New Brunswick, cattle.
Shallop Two Brothers, Tuzier, Cape Breton, cattle.
Schooner Queen Adelaide, Martel, Arichat, cattle, plank.
13.—William IV, Murphy, Barbadoes, molasses, rum.
Brig Leander, Wilkie, Greenock, butter, bread, coal.
Aurora, Ward, London, butter, beef, pork, and sundries.
Velocity, Darrell, London, ballast.
Schooner Industry, Johnson, Philadelphia, flour, pork.
Brig Norval, Carmichael, Demerara, molasses, rum.
15.—Fortitude, Harvey, Liverpool, salt, coal, wine.
Julia, Stanworth, London, flour, bread.

Sarah Ann, Prowse, Newport, coal.
18.—Schooner Kate, Figget, Barbadoes, rum, molasses.
Brig Apollo, Wilson, Pernambuco, ballast.
Schooner Royal Adelaide, McGrath, Nova-scotia, board.
Lady of the Lake, Dunn, Sydney, coal.
St. Patrick, Dooley, Sydney, coal.
24.—Brig Tantivy, Kemp, Hamburg, bread, flour, pork.
Schooner Three Sisters, Matherson, Arichat, sheep, oats, plank.
Spanish Brig General Longa, d'Aguirre, St. Lucas, ballast.
Schooner Royalist, Veale, Hamburg, flour, butter.
27.—Spanish Brig Ann, de Sarria, Bilbao, ballast.
American Brig William, Bancroft, Philadelphia, flour, pork.
Brig Water Witch, Kelso, Copenhagen and Greenock, coal, flour, pork.
CLEARED.
Oct. 14.—Schooner Selina, Bond, Oporto, fish.
Brig Hannah, Underhill, Lisbon, fish.
18.—Spanish Brig Piedad, Artela, Bilbao, fish.
Sloop Helen & Margaret, Cremer, Barbadoes, fish.
20.—Schooner Queen Adelaide, Martell, Arichat, ballast.
Rosabel, Lock, Bristol, molasses, herrings, oil, blubber.
Snowbird, Pearce, Shelburne, flour.
Brig George, Thomas, Poole or London, oil, seal skins.
Schooner Charles, Boudrot, Port Hood, salt, and sundries.
21.—Eagle, Hamilton, Greenock, oil, fish.
Dolphin, Boudrot, Arichat, ballast.
22.—Margaret, Martel, Cape Breton, sundries.
Kate, Figget, Demerara, fish.
25.—Industry, Johnson, Halifax, salmon, sugar.
27.—Watchman, Hunt, Barbadoes, pork, fish.

For Sale

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

TO-MORROW,

(THURSDAY) At 11 o'clock,

At the Store of the SUBSCRIBER,

BREAD, FLOUR
PORK, BUTTER
2 1-4 Chests TEA
1 1-4 Cask Sicilian Red WINE
A lot of Ready made CLOTHES
And a variety of SHOP GOODS.

The above being to Close Sales, will be Sold very low for Cash, Fish, or Oil.

S. J. DANIEL.

Carbonear, Nov. 5, 1835.

On Sale

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL JEWELLERY.

G. P. JILLARD

MOST respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has received EX EMILY from Bristol, and LOUISA and FREDERICK from Liverpool, his Fall Supply.

CONSISTING OF

A Splendid Assortment of JEWELLERY

CLOCKS, WATCHES &c.
With a great variety of CUTLERY and IRONMONGERY;

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Wellington BOOTS
Lady's BOOTS
Men's, Women's and Childrens SHOES
HOSIERY, DRAPERY
HABERDASHERY, WOOLLENS &c.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF WATCH MATERIALS,
With which he will continue his Mechanical Business as heretofore.
Harbour Grace, Oct. 14, 1834.

THAT DESIRABLE PIECE OF MEADOW GROUND, ON CARBONEAR ISLAND,

In a high state of Cultivation, known as PYNNS PLANTATION, lately the Property of Mrs. CHARLOTTE SAINT JOHN, and occupied by Mr BROWNE.

For particulars, apply to
PETER BROWN,
Harbour Grace.
Or
ROBERT R. WAKEHAM,
Saint John's.

October 29, 1834.

For Sale

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON THE SPOT,
ON WEDNESDAY,

The 12th of November next.

AT NOON.

ALL those convenient WATERED PREMISES, late in the possession of Mr WILLIAM BEVVEY, in the Town, for the unexpired term of 21 Years, from the First of January 1836, subject to an Annual Ground Rent of £300, viz.—

One good OIL STORE and LOFT 80 ft long 26 wide.
Two SALT and PROVISION STORES 40 feet long 18 wide,
One RETAIL STORE,

Two DWELLING-HOUSES and GARDEN, one of which is Let for £15 currency per annum.

Two good SEAL VATS, that will contain from 7000 to 8000 Seals, with an excellent STAGE attached;

ALSO,

A large BOILER and FURNACE complete, with capacious WHARF room. The whole PREMISES being well suited for an extensive Mercantile establishment.

The PREMISES may be viewed at any time.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. BULLY, JOB & Co. St. John's, or to Mr. THOMAS CHANCEY, Carbonear.

Carbonear, October 15, 1834.

Notices

CARBONEAR ACADEMY.

As Mr. GILMOUR intends on the 31st day of October next to receive into his School, and to instruct Children at the low rate of

40 SHILLINGS per annum

he takes the liberty of soliciting the support of the Inhabitants of this Town. He has been in CARBONEAR too long to need any recommendation beyond that which the rapid progress Children have made under his tuition, furnishes him with.

On his late visit to England he lost no opportunity of becoming acquainted with the most approved modes of Education pursued in that Country; among them, that which requires not corporal punishment to effect its end, is the system which Mr GILMOUR found most successful, and which he intends to adopt.

TERMS:—

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and English Grammar	£2 0 0
The above, with Book Keeping, the higher branches of Arithmetic, and Geography	4 0 0
The whole of the above, with History, Composition, Euclid's Elements, Use of the Globes, &c. &c.	6 0 0
Firing, or a proportionate quantity of Wood	0 5 0
Pens and Ink, unless brought by the Pupil	0 5 0

Reading Books and Arithmetics will be kept in the School, for the use of the Children, for which no charge will be made.

Carbonear, October 29, 1834.

The Subscribers have at different times being put to a great deal of inconvenience, by Persons LANDING and SHIPPING Goods and Articles at their WHARF. Therefore, this is to give Notice, that they will NOT allow the like to be practised in future, unless the Owner or Owners of the Goods so Landing or Shipping, will PAY THEM WHARFAGE.

JOHN MCCARTHY & Co.

Carbonear, Oct. 29, 1834.

WE, the undersigned, TRUSTEES to the Insolvent Estate of Mr WILLIAM BENNETT, do hereby appoint the said WILLIAM BENNETT, to collect and receive all the DEBTS due to his Insolvent Estate, and NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons so indebted, to make immediate payment as above, or in default thereof legal process will be taken against them.

THOMAS BUCKLEY,
ROBERT KENNAN,
Trustees
By their Attorney
CHARLES SIMMS,
J. ELSON,
Trustee.

Carbonear, September 3, 1834.

POETRY.

THE LILY OF THE VALLEY.

BY F. M. K.

Sweet emblem of innocence! come to my brow,
I've sought thee in sorrow—I pine for thee now;
Fair and spotless thou art as the dawn of the Spring—
Come cheer the "rest heart of a sorrowing thing,
Like thee, my sweet Lily! I hang my poor head,
Which shall soon rest in peace on my cold narrow bed:
seek thee, thou lone one, e'en now in this hour,
Come sleep in my tomb, Oh, thou beautiful Flower.

There are ROSES beside thee, more GAUDY and GAY,
But soon will they fade and be wither'd away;
There are others around thee as lovely and bright,
But they cannot give joy to my wandering sight,
Come, pale drooping Lily, unconscious of pride
Be press'd to the lips of a heart-broken Bride,
Take shelter ere comes the rude pitiless shower
And sleep in my tomb, Oh, thou beautiful Flower!

No storms shall assail thee in that silent rest,
Though thy beauty may perish beside my cool breast:
We shall slumber together—Oh, how sweet will it be
To sleep were no tempests or sorrows may be!
'Tis thinks that repose Earth's rude blasts would repay
'E'en the griefs that have blasted my earliest day.
Oh, yes! be it so! 'tis a calm happy hour—
Come sleep in my tomb, Oh, thou beautiful Flower!

THE NEGRO IS FREE.

Imitated from Moore's melody, "Sound the loud tim-
brel o'er Egypt's dark sea."

(FROM THE BOW IN THE CLOUDS.)

Blow ye the trumpet abroad o'er the sea,
Britannia hath triumphed, the Negro is free;
Sing, for the pride of the tyrant is broken,
His scourges and fetters, all clotted with blood,
Are wrenched from his grasp;—for the word was but
spoken,
And fetters and scourges were sunk in the flood:
Blow ye the trumpet abroad o'er the sea,
Britannia hath triumphed, the Negro is free.
Hail to Britannia, fair Liberty's isle!
Her frown quailed the tyrant, the slave caught her
smile;
Fly on the winds to tell Africa the story;
Say to the Mother of Mourners, "Rejoice!"
Britannia went forth in her beauty, her glory,
And slaves sprang to men at the sound of her voice
Praise to the God of our fathers;—'twas He,
Jehovah, that triumphed, my country, by thee.

J. MONTGOMERY.

MERCANTILE INDIGESTION.

With the Prescriptions of Dr. Gregory of
Edinburgh.Scene.—Dr. Gregory's Study. Enter Mr. -----, a
dour-looking Glasgow Merchant.

PATIENT.—Good morning Dr. Gregory; I'm
just come into Edinburgh about some
law business, and I thought when I was
here at one rate I might just as well take
your advice Sir anent my trouble.

Doctor.—And pray what may your trouble
be, my good Sir?

Pa.—Dear Doctor, I'm no very sure;
but I'm thinking it's a kind of weakness
that mak's me dizzy at times, and a kind of
pinkling about my stomach—I'm just no
right.

Dr.—You're from the west country I
should suppose Sir?

Pa.—Yes, Sir, from Glasgow.

Dr.—Aye. Pray Sir, are you a gourmand
—a glutton?

Pa.—God forbid, Sir, I'm one of the
plainest men living in all the west country.

Dr.—Then perhaps you're a drunkard?

Pa.—No, Dr. Gregory; thank God no one
can accuse me of that; I'm of the Dissent-
ing persuasion, Doctor and an elder, so ye
may suppose I'm nae drunkard.

Dr.—Aside—(I'll suppose no such thing
till you tell me your mode of life.) I'm so
much puzzled with your symptoms Sir, that
I should wish to hear in detail what you do
eat and drink. When do you breakfast,
and what do you take to it?

Pa.—I breakfast at nine o'clock. I take
a cup of coffee; and one or two cups of tea;
a couple of eggs, and a bit of ham or kip-
per'd salmon, or may be both if they're
good, and two or three rolls and butter.

Dr.—Do you eat no honey, or jelly, or
jam to breakfast?

Pa.—O yes Sir; but I don't count that
as anything.

Dr.—Come, this is a very moderate break-
fast. What kind of dinner do you make?

Pa.—O Sir I eat a very plain dinner in-
deed. Some soup, and some fish, and a lit-
tle plain roast or boiled; for I dinna care
for made dishes; I think some way they
never satisfy the appetite.

Dr.—You take a little pudding then, and
afterwards some cheese?

Pa.—O Yes! though I don't care much
about them.

Dr.—You take a glass of ale or porter
with your cheese?

Pa.—Yes one or the other, but seldom
both.

Dr.—You west country people generally
take a glass of Highland whisky after dinner.

Pa.—Yes we do; it's good for digestion.

Dr.—Do you take any wine during dinner?

Pa.—Yes, a glass or two of sherry; but
I'm indifferent as to wine during dinner. I
drink a good deal of beer.

Dr.—What quantity of port do you drink?
Pa.—Oh, very little; not above half a
dozen glasses or so.

Dr.—In the west country it is impossible
I hear, to dine without punch?

Pa.—Yes Sir; indeed 'tis punch we drink
chiefly; but for myself unless I happen to
have a friend with me, I never tak more
than a couple of tumblers or so, and that's
moderate.

Dr.—Oh, exceedingly moderate indeed!
you then, after this slight repast, take some
tea and bread and butter?

Pa.—Yes, before I go to the counting-
house to read the evening letters.

Dr.—And on your return, you tak supper
I suppose?

Pa.—No Sir, I canna be said to tak sup-
per; just something before going to bed:
a rizzer d haddock, or a bit of toasted cheese
or half a hundred of oysters, or the like o'
that; and, may be two-thirds of a bottle of
ale; but I tak no regular supper.

Dr.—But you take a little more punch
after that?

Pa.—No Sir, punch does not agree with
me at night time. I tak a tumbler of warm
whisky toddy at night; it's lighter to sleep
on.

Dr.—So it must no doubt. This you say
is your every day life; but upon great occa-
sions you perhaps exceed a little?

Pa.—No Sir except when a friend or two
dine with me, or I dine out, which as I am
a sober family man, does not often happen.

Dr.—Not above twice a-week?

Pa.—No; not oftener.

Dr.—Of course you sleep well, and have
a good appetite?

Pa.—Yes Sir—thank God I have—indeed
any wee harl o' health that I hae is about
meal time.

Dr.—(Assuming a severe look, knitting
his brows and lowering his eye-brows)—
Now Sir you are a very pretty fellow indeed
you come here and tell me that you are a
moderate man, and I might have believed
you did I not know the nature of the people
in your part of the country; but upon exam-
ination I find by your own showing, that
you are a most voracious glutton; you
breakfast in the morning in a style that
would serve a moderate man for dinner;
and from five o'clock in the afternoon you
undergo one almost uninterrupted loading
of your stomach till you go to bed. This
is your moderation! You told me too an-
other falsehood—you said you were a sober
man, yet by your own showing you are a
beer swiller, a dram-drinker, a wine-bobber,
and a guzzler of Glasgow punch; a liquor
the name of which is associated in my mind
only with the idea of low company, and
beastly intoxication. You tell me you eat
indigestible suppers, and will toddy to
force sleep—I see that you chew tobacco.
Now Sir what human stomach can stand this
—Go home Sir, and leave off your present
course of riotous living—take some dry
toast and tea to your breakfast—some plain
meat and soup for dinner, without adding to
it any thing to spur on your flagging ap-
petite; you may take a cup of tea in the evening,
but never let me hear of haddocks and
toasted cheese, and oysters, with their ac-
companiments of ale and toddy at night;
give up chewing that vile—narcotic—nause-
ous abomination and there are some hopes
that your stomach may recover its tone, and
you be in good health like your neighbours.

Pa.—I'm sure Doctor I'm very much
obliged to you—(taking out a bunch of
Bank notes)—I shall endeavour to—

Dr.—Sir, you are not obliged to me—put
up your money Sir—Do you think I'll take
a fee from you for telling you what you knew
as well as myself? Though you're no phy-
sician Sir, you are not altogether a fool
You have read your Bible, and must know
that both drunkenness and gluttony are
both sinful and dangerous, and whatever
you may think, you have this day confessed
to me that you are a notorious glutton and
drunkard. Go home Sir, and reform, or
take my word for it your life is not worth
half a year's purchase

(Exit Patient dum-founded and looking
blue.)

Dr.—(Solut.) Sober and temperate!--
Dr Watt tried to live in Glasgow, and make
his patients live moderately, and purged and
bled them when they were sick; but it
would not do. Let the Glasgow doctors
prescribe beef steaks and rum punch, and
their fortune is made.

THE YELDOW DOMINO.

In the latter part of the reign of Louis
XV. of France, masquerades were an enter-
tainment in high estimation, and public
ones were often given, at an immense cost,
on court days, and such occasions of rejoic-
ing. As persons of all ranks might gain
admission to these last spectacles, provided
they could afford the purchase of the ticket
very strange recourses frequently took place
at them, and exhibitions almost as curious,
in the way of disguise or assumption of char-
acter. But perhaps the most whimsical
among the genuine surprises recorded at any
of these spectacles was that which occurred
in Paris the 12th of October, on the da-

when the Dauphin (son of Louis XV.) at-
tained the age of one and twenty.

At this fete which was of a peculiarly
glittering character—so much so that the
details of it are given at great length by the
historians of the day—the strange demean-
our of a man in yellow domino, early in
the evening, excited attention. This mask,
who showed nothing remarkable as to figure
—though tall rather, and of robust propor-
tion—seemed to be gifted with an appetite,
not merely past human conception, but pass-
ing the fancies even of romance.

The dragon of old, who churches ate
(He used to come on a Sunday)
Whole congregations were to him
But a dish of salmangundi.

he was but a nibbler—a mere diddler—to
this stranger of the yellow domino. He
passed from chamber to chamber—from table
to table of refreshments—not tasting
but devouring—devastating—all before him.
At one board he despatched a fowl, two-
thirds of a ham, and half a dozen of cham-
pagne; and the very next moment he was
found seated in another apartment, perform-
ing the same feat, with a stomach better than
at first. This strange course went on until
the company (who at first had been amused
by it) became alarmed and tumultuous.

"Is it the same mask—or are there several
dressed alike?" demanded an officer of
guards, as the yellow domino rose from a
seat opposite to him and quitted the apart-
ment.

"I have seen but one—and by Heaven,
here he is again," exclaimed the party to
whom the query was addressed.

The yellow domino spoke not a word but
proceeded straight to the vacant seat which
he had just left, and again commenced sup-
ping, as though he had fasted for the half of
a campaign.

At length the confusion which this pro-
ceeding creates, becomes universal; and the
cause reaches the ear of the Dauphin.

"He is the very devil, your Highness!"
exclaimed an old nobleman—(saving your
Highness's presence)—"or wants but a tail
to be so!"

"Say rather, he should be some famished
poet, by his appetite," replied the Prince
laughing. "But there must be some jugg-
ling; he spills all his wine, and hides the
provisions under his robe."

Even while they speak, the yellow domino
enters the room in which they are talking;
and as usual proceeds to the table of refresh-
ments.

"See here my lord!" cried one—"I have
seen him do this thrice!"

"I twice!"—"I five times!"—"and I
fifteen."

This becomes too much. The master of
the ceremonies is questioned. He knows
nothing—and the yellow domino is inter-
rupted as he is carrying a bumper of claret
to his lips.

"The Prince's desire is, that Monsieur
who wears the yellow domino should un-
mask."—The stranger hesitated.

"The command with which his Highness
honours Monsieur is perfectly absolute."

Against that which is absolute there is no
contending.—

The yellow man throws off his mask and
domino; and it is a private trooper of the
Irish dragoons!

"And in the name of gluttony my good
friend (not to ask how you gained admision,
how have you contrived," said the
Prince, "to sup to-night so many times?"

"Sire I was but beginning to sup—with
reverence be it said—when your royal mes-
sage interrupted me."

"Beginning!" said the Dauphin in amazement—"then what is it that I have seen
and heard? Where are the herds of oxen that
have disappeared, and the hampers of Burgundy.
I insist upon knowing how this is!"

"It is Sire," returned the soldier—"may
it please your Grace—that the troop to which
I belong, is to-day on guard. We have pur-
chased one ticket among us, and provided a
yellow domino, which fits us all. By which
means the whole of the front rank—myself
being the last man—have supped if the truth
must be told at discretion; and the leader
of the rear rank—saving your Highness's
commands—is now waiting outside the door
to take his turn."

THE AMERICANS' LOVE OF LIBERTY.—
With respect to the love of liberty, which
passion the Americans suppose themselves
to possess in an extraordinary degree, and
on which they most value themselves, an
equivocal character only can be given, since
they are less anxious to have liberty univer-
sal, than would be the case were that passion
properly grounded in them. They are cer-
tainly the friends of free governments, that
is of governments under popular controul;
and they take a lively interest in the strug-
gles of other countries to obtain their just
rights; but then, so regardless are they of
the injustice of slavery at home, that their
policy is directed to extend and perpetuate
it. This I give as the character of the ma-
jority.—The people of the northern and
middle States have indeed not only abolished
slavery, but they testify their abhorrence of
it, and lament that a vestige of it should
continue in the country, considering it as

their greatest disgrace; yet they are so in-
consistent with their professional principles
as to refuse to give true and rational liberty
to those amongst them whose skins are a
tinge darker than their own. They will not
allow a man of negro origin to be a magis-
trate, a legislator, or even a jurymen. They
are willing to grant liberty and equality,
where neither their imaginary interest nor
their prejudice interferes to prevent it; but
let either of these present itself, and they
are reluctant to make any concession; in
which they are on a level with the tyrants of
antiquity, and the self-styled Holy Allies of
our own time.

In the northern and midland States
where slavery has ceased, that the prejudice
should be so strong as it is, may excite both
wonder and regret. If a white person were
to walk arm in arm with a black in Broad-
way, or any other of the leading streets of
New York, he would probably be hooted
and pelted by the populace. I was once
conversing in one of the streets of Paris
with a New York citizen, when two gentle-
ly dressed persons, the one a whiteth other a
black, walked by us in the way I have name'd.
My acquaintance instantly calling my at-
tention to them, expressed his astonishment
and abhorrence at a white man's so degrad-
ing himself. His surprise then, may be easi-
ly guessed, when I informed him that
there was not the slightest degradation in it,
in the estimation of Europeans. Soon after
I fell into company with another gentleman
from New York, to whom I mentioned this
circumstance, when he told me, that as he
was travelling in France by the stage, a
black woman was one of the passengers:
but rather than sit at the same table with
her as the other passengers did, he chose to
go without his dinner. A gentleman at Phil-
adelphia told me that he had lost his credit
for veracity by mentioning to a company of
fellow-citizens that he had seen a black man
in London sitting on a sofa, with some young
white ladies, and conversing familiarly with
them. And another person told me, that as
he was walking in Edinburgh with some
American women, they were quite shocked
at the sight of a mulatto gentleman with
white ladies walking with him on each
arm. The Americans hardly knew how to
repress their indignant feelings. I will now
mention an instance to show the blackship
which is sometimes felt by the blacks in
consequence of this ridiculous prejudice.—
A black woman applied for a passage by
the same ship which conveyed me to New
York, but the captain objecting, she offered
to take her meals at a separate table. This
concession however, was unavailing, for he
refused to take her on any terms. On his
mentioning this circumstance during the
voyage, he was much applauded by the
American passengers, particularly the fe-
males who so far from sympathizing with
one of their own sex, under such a difficul-
ty, rejoiced heartily at the captain's decision
and said that they would sound his praises
in New York for it.—*Summary view of
America by an Englishman.*

ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES.

If you have blue eyes, you need not lan-
guish.

If black ones, you need not leer.

If you have pretty feet, there is no neces-
sity to wear short petticoats.

If you are doubtful as to that point, there
can be no harm in letting them be long.

If you have good teeth, do not laugh for
the purpose of showing them.

If you have bad ones, do not laugh more
than the occasion may justify.

If you have pretty hands and arms, there
can be no objection to your playing on the
harp, if you play well.

If they are disposed to be clumsy, work
tapestry.

If you have a bad voice, rather speak in a
low tone.

If you have the finest voice in the world,
never speak in a high tone.

If you dance well, dance but seldom.

If you dance ill, never dance at all.

If you sing well, make no previous ex-
cuses.

If you sing indifferently, hesitate not a mo-
ment when you are asked, for few people are
judges of singing, but every one sensible of
a desire to please.

If you would preserve beauty, rise early.

If you would preserve esteem, be gentle.

If you would obtain power, be condescend-
ing.

If you would live happy, endeavour to
promote the happiness of others.

PERSONAL SECURITY.—"Will you do me
a favour?" says young George Brooks to
his wealthy friend, Simon Hanson. "What
is it George?" says Hanson. "I wish you
to lend me a hundred pounds Sir," replies
George. "Call at my counting house," re-
joined Hanson. George was not long in
paying his respects. "What security can
you give me, young gentleman?" "My own
personal security Sir." "Very well; get in
here," says Hanson lifting up the lid of a
large iron chest. "Get in there!" exclaim-
ed George in astonishment; "what for?"
"Why that is the place where I always keep
my securities."