

*Printed & Published
by
J. Dunsmuir & Co.
St. John's*

Newfoundlander

No. 539

THURSDAY, November 23, 1837

Sixpence

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.

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 9 o'clock, in order that the boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock, on each of those days.

TERMS.

Ladies and Gentlemen.....7s. 6d.
Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6d.
Single Letters.....0s. 6d.
Double ditto.....1s. 0d.
And Packages in proportion.

N. B.—**JAMES DOYLE** will hold himself accountable for all Letters and Packages given him **Carbonear**, April 20, 1837.

EDMUND 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 that splendid Packet-boat

ST. PATRICK,

to ply between *Carbonear and Portugal Cove* having two cabins, (part of the after cabin adapted for Ladies) with two sleeping berths, which will he trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of the respectable community; and he assures them it shall be his utmost endeavour to give them general satisfaction.

The **ST. PATRICK** will leave **Carbonear** for the Cove, on *Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday* mornings at 9 o'clock, and the Cove at 12 o'clock, on *Monday, Wednesday and Friday*; the Packet man will leave **St. John's** at 8 o'clock on these mornings.

TERMS

After Cabin Passengers.....7s. 6d.
Fore Cabin Ditto.....5s. 0d.
Single Letters.....0s. 6d.
Double Ditto.....1s. 0d.

Parcels in proportion to their size or weight The owner will not be accountable for any money put on board.

N. B.—Letters for **St. John's**, &c. received at **Mr. Edmund Phelan's**, **Carbonear**, and in **St. John's** for **Carbonear**, &c. at **Mr. Patrick Kieley's**, (*Newfoundland Tavern*), and at **Mr. John Crutes**, **Carbonear**, April 20, 1837.

St. John's and Harbour-Grace PACKET.

THE fine fast-sailing Cutter, the *Express*, leaves **Harbour-Grace**, precisely at 9 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,
Harbour-Grace.

May 11.

On Sale

'Nonpareil,' from London

RICHARD HOWLEY

IS NOW LANDING

From the above Vessel.

15 Hhds. old fine-flavoured COGNAC,
(**MARTELL'S Brand**) warranted prime,
10 Ditto Pale Skidam GENEVA
16 Pipes and Qr.-casks Spanish PORT WINE
10 Bls. PASTE BLACKING, in small Pots

ALSO, ON HAND,
Of previous importations,

35 Hhds. Brandy and Geneva, (in Bond)
30 Ditto Prime Sherry Wine, in bottle
A few Cases and Qr.-casks prime Old Port
350 Boxes London Candles, molds and dips
10 Dozen Waxed Kip and Calf Skins
20 Hides Rounded Leather,
30 Casks Paste and Liquid Blacking
50 Ditto bottled Ale and Porter—3 doz. each
Pork, Flour, Butter, Bread,
Cordage, Nails, Lines, Twines,
Lance Bunts, and

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Manufactured Goods.

N. B.—Customers not wishing to purchase Spirits by wholesale, will be supplied as heretofore in small lots.—Warranted **GENUINE**.
July 13.

BY

EWEN STABB,

500 Bags BREAD
300 Firkins BUTTER
300 Barrels FLOUR
250 HAMS

Pine and Spruce LUMBER.
LEATHER, CORDAGE
RAISINS, BRANDY
Madeira WINE, BROWN STOUT, &c.

COALS,

Now landing at 7s. 6d. Hogshead.
July 20.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM LONDON,
AND FOR SALE

BY

Lawrence O'Brien,

4 Cases best white Sparkling CHAMPAIGN, of 3 dozen each
2 Ditto Pink CHAMPAIGN, of 3 dozen each
2 Ditto fine Sparkling BURGUNDY, of 3 dozen each
3 Ditto finest Chateau Lafitte CLARET (of 1825) 3 dozen each

August 3.

BY

NICHOLAS GILL,

50 PUNS. strong proof fine flavoured Demerara RUM

20 Puns. Retailing MOLASSES
25 Hhds. and 10 bls. first quality SUGAR
And a few Barrels American TAR.

July 27.

AT THE STORES

OF
J. Dunsmuir & Co.

A few doz. real French
CHAMPAIGN,

AND

A few dozen very old fine
MADEIRA.

August 17.

On Sale

BY

JAMES FERGUS & CO.

100 Puns. Choice Retailing MOLASSES
40 Hogsheads SUGAR
Ex LOTTERY from Porto Rico.
Negrohead TOBACCO, first quality, a very superior article
1 Case Fishing BOOTS
Ex **SIR THOMAS DUCKWORTH** from Bermuda:
High Proof Demerary RUM
Fine ditto SUGAR
Excellent ditto MOLASSES
Ex **BETHEA** from Demerary.
ALSO, IN STORE,
Prime Mess BEEF, PORK, RICE.

July.

BY

Lawrence O'Brien,

The Cargo of the Brig KINGALOECH from *Hamburgh,*

800 Bags fine & common BREAD.
200 Barrels FLOUR
170 Firkins BUTTER
20 Ditto ditto (best Holstein for private use)
50 Barrels PORK
100 Ditto OATMEAL
50 Ditto GRITTS
A few Casks assorted BOOTS & SHOES
A few Cases GLASSWARE
Westphalia HAMS
6000 BRICK.

September 7.

Now Landing

From the Brigantine MARGARET, Capt. W. Grey
AND FOR SALE

BY

THE SUBSCRIBER,

AT HIS

New Building, opposite the Premises of Messrs,
Rennie, Stuart, & Co.

10 Hogheads Superior Brandy, (direct from London)

5 Ditto best Hollands
10 Ditto English Ale
10 Ditto ditto Cider
20 Ditto Irish Porter
35 Qr.-Chests Assorted Teas
1 Pun. Old Whiskey, 3 years in the Island
8 Hhds. & 4 Qr.-Casks Teneriffe Wine
6 Qr.-casks first quality Port ditto
10 Hhds. Moist Sugar
10 Boxes Havana ditto, 4 cwt. each
7 Cwt. English and Irish Hams
3 Cwt. Pine Apple Cheese
50 Boxes best Muscatel Raisins
200 Pair Men's and Women's Shoes
20 Firkins Butter
2 Hhds. & 10 bales Prime Leaf Tobacco.

JAMES CULLIN.

August 31.

BRIGUS PACKET.

The New fast-sailing, Coppered Cutter

ARIEL

Is now plying between **Brigus** and **Portugal Cove**, leaving **Brigus** at 9 o'clock on the mornings of *Monday, Wednesday and Friday*, and **Portugal Cove** at 12 o'clock on the intermediate days.

FARES,

After Cabin Passengers.....7s. 6d.
Fore Cabin Ditto.....5s. 0d.
Children over 3 years, half price
Single Letters.....0s. 7d.
Double Ditto.....1s. 2d.
Fish Market Letters.....0s. 3d.
Packages in proportion.

The Proprietors will not be accountable for money or property put on board.

Letter Box at the Shop of **Mr. ALEXANDER M'IVER**, Stationer, Water Street, **St. John's**.

JOHN LEAMON,
Agent.

May 18.

On Sale

THE SCHOONER

MARYANN,

Of the burthen of 73 Tons per Register; will carry about 1400 qtls. fish in bulk; built at **Quebec** in August last, full-timbered, and well adapted for the trade of this country.—Apply to

HUNTERS & Co.

October 5.

Now Landing

From the **GAZELLE** and **MAZEPPA** from *Copenhagen,*
AND FOR SALE

BY

John Cusack,

200 Firkins Butter, first quality
350 Bags Bread.

Fish or Cash taken in Payment.

October 12.

PROVISIONS!

Richard Howley

IS NOW LANDING.

The Cargo of the MARCH from *Hamburgh,*

Viz.

100 Barrels } Prime Mess PORK
100 Half-barrels }
100 Firkins Holstein *Neo* BUTTER
300 Bls. Superfine FLOUR
50 Ditto fresh, coarse-ground, OATMEAL
20 Ditto fine boiling PEASE
600 Bags superfine, fine and middling BISCUIT,
&c. &c. &c.

N. B.—The half-bls. Pork are strongly recommended to the attention of families, being warranted fully equal to the best Irish.

September 14.

BY

SAINB, JOHNSTON & CO.

Ex *GOSHAWK* from *Berbice,*

62 Puns. RUM
24 Hhds. ditto
96 Puns. MOLASSES
12 Hhds. ditto
9 Tierces SUGAR.

ALSO,

Ex *EUPHEMIA*, and *CLYDESDALE* from *Copenhagen,*

1800 Bls. FLOUR
500 Bags BREAD
5 M. BRICK.

September 7.

West India Produce.

WE ARE NOW LANDING,

From the Brig *Sir John Thomas Duckworth,*

A few Hogsheads of
Sugars & Molasses,

Offered in barter at our usual reduced prices for Fish

Also,

Rum & Molasses

On board the *PALMETTO* for Transhipment.
J. DUNSCOMB & Co.

October 12.

A SECOND-HAND

FIRE ENGINE.

Apply at the *Newfoundlander* Office.

August 3.

THE CHURCH IN IRELAND.

(From the Examiner.)

"Who in widowed weeds appears Laden with unbonoured years. Noosing with care a bursting purse, Baited with many a deadly curse."—Burns.

The Church in Ireland has so completely disavowed the once closely-related ideas of shepherd and flock, that the warmest advocates of the institution, in their most elaborate apologies for it, never hazard the slightest allusion to the flock. In the primitive sense of the word "church" the notion of a congregation was essential and uppermost. In the sense which the monstrous institution that exists in Ireland under the title of a Church has established, that notion has been lost altogether.

Let us illustrate this by a passage from the speech of Mr. Henry Pownall, delivered a few days ago at some Conservative dinner at Uxbridge:

"He would commence his comparisons from a period antecedent to the Union, a period on which the other party laid great stress, in order to show the Christian benefit which the people of Ireland derived from the branch of the Established Church planted by us in their country. Let them look at the church of Ireland in the year 1730. Then all the churches of the establishment in that country did not exceed 400. At the time of the Union they were not more than 670; but in the year 1833 their number was above 1300. In 1730 the Protestant Clergy throughout the whole of Ireland was under 800; at the time of the Union they were not 1000; but in 1833 they were more than 2100. (Cheers.) At the time of the Union the glebe houses were not more than 280; now they were upwards of 600." (Cheers.)

Here we are told that there has been increase of churches, increase of parsons, and increase of glebes; but not a word is ventured of the increase of the laity. *Hic calcus urget.* The thing to be proved is that the laity has increased, and if this be not demonstrated, all evidence to show increase of parsons and endowments is only additional proof of the grievance of the system.

The truth is, that the increase of churches and parsons, churches not wanting, and parsons equally useless, has been one of the causes which, by disgracing Protestantism, has necessarily dwarfed its growth. As Dryden says—

"More vacant pulpits would more converts make."

The facts stated by Mr. Pownall are the last that a friend of the Irish Church ought to allude to. The worst feature of that Establishment is its adequacy to the wants of a congregation vastly exceeding the numbers actually in communion with it. In truth, if every man in Ireland were tomorrow to give in his adhesion to the Thirty-nine Articles, there would be no occasion for a single new church or additional clergyman.

Discreet friends of the Church in England (of whom Mr. Pownall is not one,) would connect it as little as possible with the Church in Ireland. The best points about the former establishment are those in which it differs totally from its ill-favoured Irish relation. The church in England, for example, has a congregation as well as a Clergy,—people to go to Church as well as Churches for the people to go to. The church in Ireland has plenty of parsons, and plenty of churches, but when you ask where are the parishioners to hear the one, and to fill the other, you discover at once the difference between the two islands—

"Where is the flock? And echo answers where?"

It is as great a puzzle to discover how a Protestant Church found its way into Ireland as to tell how a reel gets into a bottle, or flies get into amber.

The Protestant congregation in Ireland resembles the famous Donegal regiment. "Where is the Donegal light troop?"—inquired an officer, who had been appointed to the colonelcy.—"Here I am, your honour," replied a solitary drummer, all that remained of the corps.

We met lately in a Dublin journal no bad illustration of the flourishing state of Protestantism in a parish which was stated to be in the immediate neighbourhood of the capital. The rector possibly for a jest, had requested a brother clergyman, unacquainted with the district, to officiate for him on a certain Sunday. When the latter reached the Church at the hour for divine service, he found nobody but the clerk, who manifested considerable distaste and shame at the non-arrival of the congregation. His reverence made enquiries about that respectable body, and having been led to conclude that in a few minutes he would have an auditory, he occupied the time in pacing the aisle in his canonicals, ready for duty. Presently he heard the clerk, who had for some time been straining his eyes in a particular direction, raise a shout of exultation. The parson asked what was the matter. "The congregation's coming, Sir," replied Roger; and the holy man, looking where the clerk pointed, observed an old woman appearing over the brow of a neighbouring hill, making the best of her way to the Church of which, beside the rector and the clerk, she was in reality the whole congregation left.

The difference between the Church in England and the Church in Ireland is much like the difference noted by Sydney Smyth between a rector's horse and a curate's. The former has the advantage in beauty, but the latter is the more picturesque. Thus a good church filling congregation, such as is commonly to be met with in England, may be very beautiful, but if you want a picturesque Church, go to Ireland, where you may see the whole protestantism of a parish in a single bonnet and cloak. Mother Church in England is a figure of speech, and the word mother is a collective which employs a family. Mother Church in Ire-

land is a literal old lady who has the whole Church to herself.

The speaker already quoted used the following equally absurd and profane expressions:—

"Both churches had the same Mediator. They had equally for their throne the basis of Mount Cavalry, and they were equally illumined by the Transfiguration Mount."

The basis of the Irish Church (if we must seek a scriptural appellation for it) is Acedama, the field of blood, bought with the reward of that enormous treason which false apostles, in continual succession from Iscariot, commit daily. It is surprising that Mr. Pownall, in his search for a scriptural foundation for the Establishment in Ireland, did not hit upon the mount of Olives, the olive being the emblem of peace.

LONDON AND PARISIAN FASHIONS.

The white and printed muslin dresses, which have enjoyed such general favour during the summer are not yet entirely laid aside; they still shew themselves on every warm day, tho' robes of thicker texture are beginning to be numerous. Foulard and pou de soie of various patterns, mairé, mousseline de laine, &c., are in the majority. With these dresses are worn large cashmere shawls, for the reign of mantalets is at an end, at least, until they re-appear wadded with fur. For walking dresses flounces are decidedly fashionable, but they are not adapted to evening or ball dresses, for which various other kinds of trimming are employed. The skirts continue exceedingly long and wide; and we are happy to observe that the ungraceful fashion, introduced some time since, of wearing the dresses longer in front than behind is quite exploded. Sleeves quite tight, without any kind of trimming or ornament, have now disappeared. The most elegant form of sleeve is that termed the manche batelière. But the suppression of tight sleeves does not extend to short ones, especially those of ball dresses, which are frequently quite tight to the arm, with no trimming, except very full and deep ruffles of blonde. In general, however, only the foundation of the sleeve is made tight, and is profusely trimmed with frills, ruches, or bows of ribbon.

Bonnets of crape organti tulle, or gauze, are now banished. Gros de Naples is more fashionable than ever. The indispensable ruche is still worn round the edge, and not unfrequently at the top of the crown. On bonnets of gros de Naples, and pou de sie we have remarked bows en choux, formed of figured ribbons. At the edge of the ribbon is sewed a narrow blonde, which gives a very light and pretty effect to the bow itself, and adds grace to the flowing ends which hang so low as nearly to reach the shoulder. It is quite certain that silk bonnets of every description will be worn much smaller than they have been during the past summer. Plush or velvet, either plain or figured, promise to be the most favourite materials for winter bonnets.

The following is among the most elegant morning costumes which have recently come under our observation. A peignoir of plain white muslin, edged all round with a trimming formed of plaid muslin. The two corners in front of the peignoir were rounded off, so as to display the under jupon, likewise of muslin, but trimmed with a flounce. The sleeves wide, the corsage en chale, with a very wide waist ribbon of pale lilac. Slippers of lilac pou de-soie, embroidered with white silk. White lace mittens.

There is much change in the style of dressing the hair. The back hair, whether arranged in plaits, twists, or curls, is confined so low at the back part of the head, the flowers, bows of ribbon &c., with which it is ornamented, almost descend on the neck. The front hair, whether arranged in clorildes or curls, is worn very much off the forehead, consequently the crowns of hats and bonnets are necessarily reduced to very small dimensions, in order to show the front hair.

The fashion introduced last year of trimming straw and Leghorn hats with velvets has been again partially revived. We have seen one or two Leghorn hats very elegantly trimmed with green and lilac velvet, and on one side a bunch of climatus or dahlias.

A variety of elegant little ornaments are worn suspended round the neck; small crosses attached to narrow velvet ribbons, and chains fastened by padlocks, are much in vogue. Brooches too are indispensable for the completion of the toilette. The most fashionable are of engraved cornelian, which has quite superseded mosaics and cameos.

DREADFUL MURDER.

BRISTOL—CLIFTON, SEPT. 29.—A circumstance occurred yesterday which has thrown our beautiful village into a state of the utmost agitation and excitement. It may not generally be known, that at nearly the summit of a cliff rising 300 feet above the surface of the river Avon, and which is commonly styled St. Vincent's rock, there is a hole or nearly circular aperture extending 20 or 30 yards inward, and to which an underground passage has lately been excavated by the proprietor of the Clifton Observatory.—About noon yesterday an elderly gentleman, accompanied by a young and lovely female, appeared at the door of the Observatory, and requested to be admitted to the 'Giants Hole,' as this cave is generally called. While one of the attendants went for a torch, which was to light them through the passage, the doorkeeper observed that the gentleman seemed in a state of great excitement, muttering to himself in a low tone of voice, asked if he were not

unwell, hinting that it might be better he should rest himself ere he venture into the close air of the cavern. This intimation was either not heard or not heeded—but the lady said, 'I am much obliged to you for your attention, but my husband is subject to these fits of absence.' The torch bearer having performed his office, left them leaning over the balustrade at the outer entrance of the cave, enjoying the view of the picturesque landscape on each side of them, and of the river rolling at their feet. What remains of this catastrophe can only be told by the people who were walking under the rocks at the time; they state that they saw a lady and gentleman leaning over the balustrade; the gentleman turned round, and could distinctly be perceived by using violent gestures to the lady, who, terrified, sank to the ground, clinging to the railing; they then saw him attempt to lift her up by the waist, which she resisted, still holding fast to the iron rails and uttering the most piercing screams. He at last succeeded in lifting her up to the top of the railing; the people at the observatory, hearing the cries, hastened to the scene, but not in time to save the victim; he no sooner heard their approaching footsteps than, with a jerk, he hurled her into the depths below; for a moment he stedfastly regarded the body of the unfortunate lady as it whirled round in the air and fell upon the ground a disfigured mass, and then with a spring, and a demonical laugh at those who were on the point of seizing him, he cleared the barrier betwixt him and eternity; but a just Providence ordained that he should suffer acutely for his double crime; he fell upon a pointed pinnacle of rock, and there impaled with writhing, the wretched man hung for nearly a minute; gradually his hold relaxed, his joints stiffened, and he fell heavily about ten yards from the body of his wife. Those that ran to the lady when she fell only heard her repeat these words "My God, I am innocent." On inquiry it has been ascertained that they arrived at the Gloster Hotel the night before, from London; but all attempts to discover the name or address of the parties has proved abortive.

The Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) November 23, 1837.

Since our last we have received papers by the *Hebe* from Cork to the 17th ult., but they are all of them unusually barren of information. On political matters nothing was occurring possessing the least interest, and though Parliament was to meet in November, it was not expected that any subject of moment would be brought under discussion, until after the commencement of the new year.

On the subject of Spanish affairs the same indefinite accounts continue to be received; the termination of the civil war in that unhappy country, seems yet to be as problematical as ever.

We had thought from the result of a late *rencontre* with the *Times*, that the self-styled Editor of that Journal would not be anxious to fling himself into the arena of strife, even though tempted by the *felicitous pleasure* of affixing odium upon us, by falsehood and calumny of so glaring a character, as scarcely to need refutation within the range of the circulation of both Journals.

But the *Times* of yesterday has shown us the fallacy of our opinion—we there find "the creature at his dirty work again," for in a laboured article—which as a political production is totally undeserving of notice—in defiance of all truth, and in violation even of common principle, he has put forth the following paragraph in reference to the Colonial House of Assembly:—

"Two printing establishments, worked by utter tools of their own, which have given wings to their one-sided assertions, have had most exorbitant sums of the public money voted them, for such services, 'out of the pockets of the colonists, &c.'"

This the *Times* knew to be utterly and maliciously false, for one of the first acts of the present House of Assembly was to deprive the *Newfoundlander* of the printing of the House, which until then it had enjoyed; and to bestow it upon the *Patriot*—leaving the printing of the Journals only to the *Newfoundlander*, paying for the work which should actually be done; and requiring of the printer of the *Newfoundlander* to insert in this Journal, as much of the proceedings of the Assembly as might be practicable or convenient—*gratis*. Now we boldly challenge the most thoroughgoing hireling calumniator, to discover in our columns from that hour to the present, any of those "one-sided assertions" with which the *Times* has charged us; on the contrary, it has ever been our study to give both sides of the question, whenever anything of interest to the public was going forward in the two branches of the Legislature; and as regards the proceedings of the Assembly generally, it so happened, that on some half-dozen occasions only, could we procure the reports, and therefore had no opportunity of practising that species of political dishonesty, which the *Times* has so unblushingly placed at our account.

We shall for the present content ourselves with thus proving the unfounded calumny of the *Times*—nor should we bestow a thought upon that Journal or its Editor, but for the unprovoked and wanton attack which we have now refuted, by a plain unvarnished statement of truths, already laid before the public, in the published proceedings of the House of Assembly.

PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Session of the Local Legislature has at length been brought to a close without the granting of the usual supplies for the carrying on of the

Civil Government of the Colony, &c. On Saturday last, at 2 o'clock, His Excellency the Governor, attended by the usual Suite, arrived at the Court-House, in front of which a Guard of Honor of the Royal Veteran Companies was drawn up to receive him. His Excellency proceeded to the Council Chamber, and having taken his seat on the Throne, directed the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the attendance of the House of Assembly; and Mr. Speaker and the other Members having accordingly went to the Council Chamber, His Excellency gave his assent to several Bills, and then delivered the following

SPEECH:

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Council—
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly—

I find myself at length compelled to close a Session the results of which are any thing but satisfactory.

I have reason to regret that some matters of an important character, recommended at its commencement to your consideration, remain in their former state—but of infinitely greater moment is the general distress which must be consequent upon the absence of an Appropriation Act.

Before you are again assembled we shall probably have the opinion of Her Majesty's Government upon the subject in dispute between the different branches of the Legislature; and as I am informed by the House of Assembly that some of its members are delegated for the purpose of making a representation of the state of the Colony, I have to express my conviction that all alleged grievances which shall be substantiated by proof will be redressed, and my hope that such as may not be so sustained will no longer be suffered to agitate the public mind.

It is in vain to look back upon the events of this Session—I trust that our future proceedings may be of a happier description; and that the sanguine expectations, once so generally and reasonably entertained here, of the advantages to be derived from the establishment of a Local Legislature, may not be ultimately disappointed.

His Honor the President of the Council then stated that it was His Excellency's pleasure that the Legislature be Prorogued until Monday the 5th February next.

The Bills to which his Excellency gave his assent are as follow:—

- Revenue Bill
- Quarter's Salaries' Bill (to 30th June)
- Road Bill
- Harbor Grace Light House Provision Bill
- Pickled Fish Amendment Bill
- Merchant Seamen's Regulation Bill
- Quarantine Act Continuation Bill
- Criminal Law of England Bill
- Registration of Deeds Bill
- Pilotage Act (St. John's) Continuation Bill.

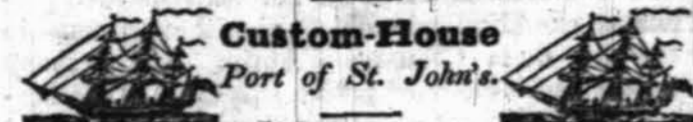
The following is the Table of Colonial Duties payable for one year upon all Wines, Spirits, Goods, Wares and Merchandize, imported into Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

| WINE.—Videlicet— | £ s. d. |
|--|---------|
| Champagne, Burgundy, Claret, Hock; and all Wines not otherwise enumerated, described or charged with Duty, the value of which in this Market (exclusive of the Duty hereby imposed thereon) shall exceed the sum of Eight Shillings Sterling per Gallon..... | 0 1 6 |
| Port, Madeira, Sherry, and all other Wines the value of which as aforesaid shall exceed the Sum of Five Shillings Sterling per Gallon..... | 0 1 0 |
| Fayal Madeira, Bronte Madeira, Marsala, Malaga Sherry, Figueira Port, Teneriffe, and all other Wines the value of which as aforesaid shall exceed the Sum of Two Shillings and Sixpence Sterling per Gallon..... | 0 0 0 |
| Catalonia, Benecarlo, Common Fayal, Cargo, Claret, and all other Wines the value of which as aforesaid shall not exceed the Sum of Two Shillings and Sixpence Sterling per Gallon..... | 0 0 6 |
| SPIRITS.—Videlicet— | |
| Brandy, Rum, Gin, and all other Spirituous Liquors, the Manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of Her Majesty's Colonies or possessions..... | 0 0 6 |
| Beef and Pork (Salted) the Cwt..... | 0 0 9 |
| Flour, the Barrel, not exceeding in weight 196 pounds..... | 0 0 9 |
| Oatmeal, the Barrel, not exceeding in weight 200 pounds..... | 0 0 6 |
| Bread or Biscuit, the Cwt..... | 0 0 3 |
| Butter, the Cwt..... | 0 1 6 |
| Molasses..... | Free. |
| Salt..... | Free. |
| Implements and Materials fit and necessary for the Fisheries—Videlicet, Lines, Twines, Hooks, Nets and Seines..... | Free. |
| Coin and Bullion..... | Free. |
| Horses, Mares and Geldings..... | Free. |
| Neat Cattle and Calves..... | Free. |
| Sheep..... | Free. |
| Hogs..... | Free. |
| Potatoes, and all other fresh Vegetables..... | Free. |
| Printed Books..... | Free. |
| Apples, the Barrel..... | 0 0 6 |
| Coals, the Ton..... | 0 0 6 |

Lumber, one inch thick, the thousand feet..... 0 1 0
 Ton Timber and Balk of all kinds, including Scantling, the Ton..... 0 0 6
 Shingles, the thousand..... 0 0 4
 Tea, the pound..... 0 0 1
 Goods, Wares and Merchandizes not otherwise enumerated, described, or charged with duty in this Act, and not herein declared to be duty free, for every £100 of the true value thereof 2 10 0

ARRIVAL.—In the *Sarah*, from Hamburg, Mr. J. Ryan,
 DEPARTURE.—In the *Aurora*, for London, Mr. Haly.

Shipping Intelligence.



VESSLS (ENTERED.)
 November 16.—John Fulton, O'Neil, Boston—155 bls. fruit, 700 cabbages, and sundry merchandize.
 22.—Herald, Mutch, P. E. Island—45 M. lumber, 200 bushels oats
 Elizabeth, Dingwell, P. E. Island—1200 bushels potatoes.
 Agenoria, Dingwell, P. E. Island—400 bushels potatoes, and sundries.
 Endeavour, M'Donald, Cape Breton—47 head cattle, 9 sheep, 1 horse.
 Nimrod, Barron, New Brunswick—50 M. lumber, &c.

VESSLS (LOADING.)
 November 22.—John Fulton, O'Neil, Boston.

VESSLS (CLEARED.)
 November 22.—Ann Petley, Champion, Madeira—1600 qtls. fish.
 Carteretta, Warren, Liverpool—28000 galls. seal and cod oil and blubber.
 Albion, Whiteway, Plymouth and Teignmouth—1100 qtls. fish, 2000 galls. cod oil and blubber.
 Alexander, Keating, Bridgeport 14 bls. flour.

Sale by Auction.

THIS DAY,
 (Thursday) At 11 o'clock,
 ON THE WHARF OF

W. & H. Thomas & Co.
 45 Bls. prime Winter Apples
 60 Bls. Cider
 50 Cheeses.

November 23.

For WATERFORD.

To sail about the last of November, inst., the Brig



PICTOU,
 JOHN KNOX, Master.

For FREIGHT or PASSAGE apply to
 J. & J. KENT.

November 9.

THE FINE SCHOONER

Three Sisters,

MICHAEL BURKE, Master; now daily expected from Miramichi, and is intended to leave this port for Waterford about the middle of November—is an excellent conveyance for Passengers, and will have room for a few tons of goods on Freight.

BLAND & TOBIN.

October 26.

For BRIDPORT, to call at PLYMOUTH.

Will Sail in all this Month,

THE BRIGANTINE

HOPE,
 ARTHUR PALK, Master;

Stows 1800 qtls. Fish, 1000 of which is engaged Seamen, or Fishermen who are returning home will find this a very comfortable Vessel. She is one year old, is very strong, and sails fast.—For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply to

DANIEL FOWLER.

November 2.

To be Sold or Let.

THE WHOLE, OR IN LOTS, AS FOLLOW:—

- No. 1.—A STORE, and WHARF attached thereto.
- 2.—A DWELLING-HOUSE, with a COOPERAGE adjoining
- 3.—A HOUSE in two Tenements (let, but may be sold).
- 4.—A well established RETAIL SHOP with the necessary apartments.

All further particulars made known on application to

PATRICK KELLY.

October 26.

Notices.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a powerful FIXED LIGHT will be exhibited from Sunset to Sunrise on and after TUESDAY Evening next, the 21st inst., on *Harbour Grace Island*, in Conception Bay, extending Eastwardly, or Seaward, in a direction by compass from North to South-west.

W. STIRLING,
 JAMES BAYLY,
 THOMAS RIDLEY,
 WILLIAM PUNTEN,
 THOMAS CHANCEY, } Commissioners.

Harbour Grace, 13th November, 1837.

TREASURY BILLS.

THE Assitant Commissary General will receive SEALED TENDERS, until 2 o'clock on Friday the 24th November, for a supply of Spanish or Mexican DOLLARS to the extent of £3000 Sterling, required for the Public Service, to be raised by bills at 30 days sight, on the Rt. Hon. the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The rate of exchange in pence per dollar, and the amount Tendered, also in Sterling, must be expressed in words at length.

Answers will be given at this Office at 10 o'clock on Saturday, the 25th instant.

Commissariat, Newfoundland,
 St. John's, 15th November, 1837.

THE PASSENGERS by the Brigs *Rose Macroom* from Ross, and *George Barclay* and Brigantine *Sarah* from Waterford, are requested to pay the amount of their Passages to the Subscribers, otherwise their notes will be sent home to recover from their Sureties.

J. & J. KENT.

November 9.

THE Subscribers having made extensive arrangements in Waterford for the conveyance of Emigrants to this Country the ensuing Spring, respectfully solicit those who may be about sending for their friends, to apply at their Office, where orders for their passages may be obtained.

JOHN & JAMES KENT.

November 9.

EVENING SCHOOL.

MR. SIMMS respectfully begs to inform his Friends and the public, that he will open an EVENING SCHOOL, on NEXT MONDAY, for a limited number of Pupils.

Hours of attendance from 6 till 9 each evening.
 November 2.

TO BE LET.

And immediate possession given—

A Neat and comfortable HOUSE in *Gower Street*, lately in the occupancy of Mr. Daniel P. Marrett.—For further particulars, apply to

MARY PRENDERGAST.

November 16.

For one or more years, as may be agreed on.

PART of that commodious Dwelling House lately occupied by Judge Lilly, and fit for the residence of a genteel family. Also, a newly-erected Dwelling House in the rear of that occupied by the Subscriber.—Apply to

WILLIAM BUCKLEY,
 King's Road.

October 26.

On Sale

By Private Contract,

THE interest for the term of 11 years of Four DWELLING HOUSES, in Water-Street, yielding £61 4s. per annum, free of any Ground Rent.—This being a profitable means of investing Money, will be well worth the attention of Speculators. For particulars apply to

WM. FIRTH.

November 16.

John & James Kent

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Brig *PICTOU*, from *Miramichi*,
 VIZ:—

82 M. Prime Merchantable BOARD,
 20 M. Superior SHINGLES

ALSO,

Per *AMY* from London, and of former Importations,

50 Qr.-Chests Twankey }
 50 Ditto Congo }
 50 Ditto Bohea }

TEAS,

ALSO,

A quantity of very Superior Westphalia

HAMS.

November 9.

On Sale

MOLASSES.

100 Puncheons Retailing

MOLASSES,

Of the very best quality,

FOR SALE BY

W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

November 9.

Just Received

Per *ELIZA* from London,

AND FOR SALE

BY

R. HOWLEY,

A few cases Sparkling CHAMPAGNE, in pints and quarts

A few dozen Cherry BRANDY and Raspberry BRANDY.

November 9.

JUST RECEIVED

Per *ELIZA* from London,

100 Bolts No. 1 to 8 CANVAS
 GREEN HEMP in 2 oz. balls
 HERRING NETS 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, and 80 Raps.

And previously on hand,

5000 Lbs. Prime Rounded BUTTS
 1000 Pair BOOTS and SHOES
 20 Cases Skiedam GIN
 5 Puns. Jamaica RUM.
 10 Hhds. moist SUGAR
 SOAP and CANDLES;

And,

2 COD SEINES 56 & 80 and 60 & 90, which would be sold very low for prompt payment

DANIEL FOWLER.

November 2.

BY

Michael Scanlan,

1800 Jars GIN
 400 Bags BREAD
 150 Firkins BUTTER
 100 Half ditto ditto
 150 Barrels OATMEAL
 50 Half ditto ditto
 80 Barrels PORK
 50 Packages TEA
 5 Hogsheads Brown SUGAR
 26 Barrels ditto
 9 Cases GLASSWARE.
 1 Case LOOKING-GLASSES
 150 Boxes SOAP
 50 Half ditto
 700 Pair BOOTS and SHOES
 37 Puncheons Superior MOLASSES.

ALSO,

GIN, WINE, BRANDY
 RUM, CIDER, PORTER
 MOLASSES, COFFEE, PEPPER
 BASKET SALT, and sundry other Articles.

October 19.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

160 BARRELS prime PORK,
 184 Firkins Randers' BUTTER,
 50 Casks 1st quality Holstein Ditto, which can be highly recommended
 200 Barrels Superfine Flour
 250 Bags Bread, 1st and 2nd quality
 60 Barrels Oatmeal
 60 Ditto Grits
 40 Barrels boiling Pease
 10 Ditto Pot Barley
 18 Cases assorted Glassware
 20 Packages prime Smoked Bacon
 70 Westphalia Hams;

ALSO,

Per the *Emily*, from London,

100 Qr.-chests assorted TEAS, direct from the Hon. East India Company's Ware-house
 8 Pieces first-quality Cognac Brandy
 4 Hhds. Skiedam Gin
 5 Ditto double-refined Sugar
 100 Boxes London Mould and Dipt Candles
 100 Boxes and 12 Cases Soap
 1 Doz. Rosewood Chairs, 1st quality; 2 Arm-Chairs to match.

WILLIAM & THOMAS PARKER.

October 19.

On Sale

IMMENSE REDUCTION ON
 Manufactured
 GOODS!!!

R. O'DWYER & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED

Per *Falcon*, from LIVERPOOL, *Ann*, from BRISTOLS and *Amy*, from LONDON,

AN EXTENSIVE & USEFUL SUPPLY OF

WINTER GOODS,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD OFF AT EXTRA-ORDINARILY LOW PRICES!!

AND,

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

Whitney Blankets, West of England Cloths, Water-proof Pilot Cloths and Petershams, Christy's Hats, Canadian Fur Caps, Gentlemen's Ladies' and Children's best English Cloth and Flushing

BOOTS.

And, of former Importation—

Wicklow HAMS, from 5 to 6 lbs, Tipped & Plain PIPES, SOAP, &c. &c.

November 2.

4w.

BY

EWEN STABB,

Ex *Messenger*, *Rosalind*, *Egyptian*, *Hiram*, &c.

1000 Bls. Superfine & Extra Superfine FLOUR
 1000 Bags BREAD

100 Barrels OATMEAL and PEASE
 250 Ditto PORK
 600 Firkins BUTTER
 200 HAMS.

BARLEY OATS and BEANS
 MOLASSES
 Hide and Shoulder LEATHER
 BOOTS and SHOES in casks.
 BRICKS, LUMBER
 Hardwood PLANK, SCANTLING, &c.

November 2.

4w.

Provisions, Dry Goods, &c.

BULLEY, JOB & CO.

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

Per *Mazeppa* from Copenhagen, *Neptune*, an *Falcon*, from Liverpool,

Copenhagen FLOUR and BUTTER
 Hamburg BREAD and Konigsberg PORK
 CORDAGE, NAILS, and CHAINS
 SOAP, CANDLES, GUNPOWDER

And a General Assortment of

Store GOODS.

ALSO,

A Large Stock of

Manufactured GOODS,

At unprecedented low Prices, which are now ready for Inspection;

And

An additional supply of Ladies and Gentlemen's Cloth & Flushing

Winter BOOTS,

All of English Make.

October 12.

By Private Contract,

The fine fast-sailing Brigantine



Harriet,

Of the burthen of 73 Tons (new measurement), with all her materials as she came from Sea. She is a very desirable little Vessel for the trade of this Country, and being well fitted and found in all materials, may be sent on any voyage at a small expense.—For view of Inventory and other particulars apply to

PERCHARD & BOAG.

October 12.



Poets Corner.

"SONGS FROM SCRIPTURE."

Such is the title Mr. Moore has properly chosen for a short series (six in number) of sacred melodies just published, in which the selection of topics has been made as judiciously as the ideas themselves are conveyed in suitable and beautiful language. At all times poets have drunk deeply at the source of divine inspiration, and there found their most congenial themes. The graceful and elegant muse of Moore, deeply imbued as she is with the perception of the beautiful in nature and art, is equally at home in the more sublime conceptions of the Scripture. We have room only for one specimen; it is the fifth of the series, and entitled

"SONG OF THE DOVE."

"Sweet dove, that homeward winging
O'er endless waves thy lonely way,
Now hither bend'st thee, bringing
The long sought olive spray:
Thou tell'st us Love still reigns above—
That God doth not his own forget—
That Mercy's dawn, upspringing,
Will light the lost world yet.
And see, in heaven ascending,
The radiant bow of peace unfurled,
Like Love's bright arms, extending
To clasp a weeping world.
Hail! Union bright of mist and light,
True type of sinners' hopes and fears,
When light celestial, blending,
Draws glory out of tears."

It would be injustice to Mr. Moore and his publishers to take more of their property than this beautiful specimen. The musical parts are by John Goss, and do him credit.—*Cork Southern Reporter.*

THE GUITAR.

(From the Monthly Magazine.)

How sweet, at twilight's peaceful hour,
When night flowers greet each rising star,
Alone, in some secluded bow'r,
To touch the silver-toned Guitar.
Companion of the exiled brave,
Beloved alike in peace and war!
The peasant wakes thee, and the slave
Weeps fondly o'er his mute Guitar.
Dream of the long forgotten dead,
Whose notes remind of scenes afar,
The scattered leaves of roses shed
Thy numbers breathe, my lone Guitar.
When'er the festive song I wake,
Forgetting that e'en mirth may mar,
It's own enjoyment, should I break
One feeling string, my own Guitar,—
I'll take the moral to my breast,
Nor ever strain a chord so far,
As would a heart which, rudely prest,
Would break like thine, my lov'd Guitar!

Selections.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE CONDUCT OF JURYMEN.—In criminal cases the number of the Jury is fifteen, chosen by ballot from those summoned, five being special jurymen; the fine for absence is 100 marks Scots (£5, 11s. 1½d). The jury elect a chancellor or foreman by a majority, who returns their verdict, unless the court direct a written verdict to be returned. They may give their verdict without retiring, or may retire and deliberate; and if they are not unanimous, the chancellor should return the verdict as that of the majority. Jurymen may put questions to the witnesses; but after being sworn, they must avoid holding communication with any other individual, except publicly through the medium of the court. In returning the verdict they must take care that it be consistent with the libel: thus, where a man is charged with robbery, they cannot find him guilty of theft; but in the particular case of a charge of murder, the jury can return a verdict of culpable homicide. Circumstances of alleviation, which may alter the nature of the crime, should not be stated in the verdict; thus, in a verdict of "murder," it should not be said that the murder was committed "without malice," or, in one of theft that the theft was committed "without a design to profit," as murder infers malice, and theft a design to profit unfairly. It should be no ground of alleviation, or of a recommendation to mercy, that there is any defect in the evidence, because if the evidence is really felt defective, a verdict of "not proven" should be returned. When the crime is capital, and the libel is not restricted by the prosecutor, or where the prosecution is on a statute which fixes a punishment (and which will be read in the indictment), the court have no power to mitigate the punishment, so that any recommendation of the jury should be "to the mercy of the Crown." Where alternate crimes are libelled, such as "assault or robbery," "theft, or breach of trust," it is the duty of the jury to decide, from the nature of the evidence, which of the two is committed, and return a verdict embracing only one. When there are several charges in one indictment, or where there are aggravations to a charge, such as "aggravated by housebreaking,"

"previous conviction," &c., the jury will observe whether any part of the charge is deserted or not proved, confining their verdict to what remains, as the aggravations often materially increase the punishment. Juries should carefully avoid letting their minds be influenced by proof of previous convictions, or the prisoner being by habit and repute a thief, in deciding on the particular act under their consideration.—*Oliver and Boyd's new Edinburgh Almanac for 1837.*

DEDUCTIONS FROM THE MALTHUSIAN THEORY.—Mr. Malthus's "gospel is preached to the poor." He lectures them on economy, on morality, the regulation of their passions, (which, he says, at other times, are amenable to no restraint) and on the ungracious topic, that "the laws of nature, which are the laws of God, have doomed them and their families to starve for want of a right to the smallest portion of food beyond what their labour will supply, or some charitable hand may hold out in compassion." This is illiberal, and it is not philosophical. The laws of nature or of God, to which the author appeals, are no other than a limited fertility and a limited earth. Within those bounds, the rest is regulated by the laws of man. The division of the produce of the soil, the price of labour, the relief afforded to the poor, are matters of human arrangement; while any charitable hand can extend relief, it is a proof that the means of subsistence are not exhausted in themselves, that "the tables are not full!" Mr. Malthus says that the laws of nature, which are the laws of God, have rendered that relief physically impossible; and yet he would abrogate the poor-laws by an act of the legislature, in order to take away that impossible relief, which the laws of God deny, and which the laws of man actually afford. We cannot think that this view of his subject, which is prominent and dwelt on at great length and with much pertinacity, is dictated either by a rigid logic or melting charity! A labouring man is not allowed to knock down a hare or a partridge that spoils his garden; a country squire keeps a pack of hounds; a lady of quality rides out with a footman behind her, on two sleek, well-fed horses. We have not a word to say against this as exemplifying the spirit of the English Constitution, as a part of the law of the land, or as an artful distribution of light and shade in the social picture; but if any one insists at the same time that "the laws of nature which are the laws of God, have doomed the poor and their families to starve," because the principle of population has encroached upon and swallowed up the means of subsistence; that not a mouthful of food is left by the grinding law of necessity for the poor, we beg leave to deny both fact and inference—and we put it to Mr. Malthus whether we are not in strictness justified in doing so?—*Hazlitt cited in Tail's Magazine.*

MILITARY EXECUTION.—A military execution took place at La Rochelle, in France, on the 30th December, the only event of the kind at that place for six years; the sufferer was a soldier condemned to labour at Bellecroix for some breach of military discipline, and disliking the restraint of the place, he thought to better his condition by getting himself transferred to the gallees. He, therefore, kicked one of his officers, in the hope of being sentenced by a court-martial to wear the bullet at the Bagno; but instead of this punishment he was sentenced to death, and, by way of showing an example, he was shot. The person who describes the execution, observes that the smoke of the volley which ended the life of the poor wretch had scarcely cleared away before the laughter and light talk of the soldiery present at the affair afforded another and a striking proof of the futility of shedding human blood in the vain hope of extinguishing crime.—*French Paper.*

THE WEDDING-DAY MORNING.—Mr. Pickwick was awakened early in the morning by a hum of voices and pattering of feet, sufficient to rouse even the fat boy from his heavy slumbers. He sat up in bed and listened. The female servants and female visitors were running constantly to and fro; and there were such multitudinous demands for warm water, and such repeated outcries for needles and thread, and so many half-suppressed entreaties of "Oh, do come and tie me, there's a dear," that Mr. Pickwick in his innocence, began to imagine that something dreadful must have occurred, when he grew awake and remembered the wedding. The occasion being an important one, he dressed himself with care, and descended to the breakfast-room. There were all the female servants in a bran new uniform of pink muslin gowns with white bows in their caps, running about the house in a state of excitement and agitation, which it would be impossible to describe. The old lady was dressed out, in a brocaded gown, which had not seen the light for twenty years, saving and excepting such truant rays as had stolen through the chinks of the box in which it had been laid by, during the whole time. Mr. Trundle was in high feather and spirits, but a little nervous withal. The hearty old landlord was trying to look very cheerful and unconcerned, but failing signally in the attempt. All the girls were in tears and white muslin, except a select two or three who were being honoured with a private view of the bride and bridesmaids, up stairs. All the Pickwickians were in most blooming array; and there was such a terrific roaring on the grass in front of the house, occasioned by all the men, boys, and hobbledoys attached to the farm, each of whom had got a white bow in his button hole, and all of whom were cheering with might and main; being incited thereto, and stimulated therein, by the precept and example of Mr. Samuel Weller, who had managed to become mighty popular already, and was as

much at home as if he had been born on the land.—*Pickwick Papers.*

SINGULAR MARRIAGE CEREMONIES.—Marriage ceremonies vary in different countries. In Bahren, when a maiden marries, they pierce a pearl upon the wedding day. In France, there is no question of a pearl to *enfler*; but they pierce a hoghead of wine on the *jour des nocces*. When the Countess Marianne von R— married the cavalry Captain (Rittmeister) von Z—, the friends of both parties were invited to a dance, in the midst of which a Major of Curassiers, remarkable for his corpulence, rushed into the room, disguised as a cook-maid, to reproach the bridegroom with having been guilty of seduction and abandonment of her. The charge was supported by a most unequivocal declaration in words, and an indication of the personal development, which she sobbed out, could not last more than three or four days longer. The character (a caricature of M. de Ponreagnac's "Languedocienne") was admirably sustained during half an hour, at the end of which time the forsaken one declared that as she had resolved to drown herself and her little indiscretion in the dripping-pan that night, she should have no occasion for some beautiful baby linen, which she therefore presented to the bride, with the hope that the captain would be for ever true to his spouse, seeing the fatal effects of his inconstancy to the devoted Dolly.—*Frazer.*

A LADY LARKER.—A blooming, fresh-coloured, plump, young damsel, 19 years of age, but low in stature, dressed in a blue jacket, drab trowsers, valentia waistcoat, a green checked stock, white stockings, a dark green cap, with a pair of small feet enveloped in satin slippers, the black hair of her head nicely braided and pinned up, as were also the ringlets on each side of her head, was brought up for assaulting Martha Squires, at Hallway's show, and tearing her bonnet off her head. It appeared, the young lady, who was inclined for a lark or a bit of fun as she called it, had dressed herself in her brother's clothes, and was paying her addresses to Miss Squires, who not fancying the importunities of Master —, turned round upon him and smacked his face, upon which the gallant's ire was raised to that pitch, which he could not brook, and, ungentleman-like, retaliated most furiously on the bonnet of Miss S., which he speedily demolished, and for which misfortunate affair he was hurried to the Police-office, by one of those "peace officers" who are ever on the alert for either naughty boys or girls. On expressing deep contrition for what she had done, she was discharged, on the payment of 2s.—*Nottingham Review.*

THE FIRST TWENTY YEARS OF LIFE.—It is a saying of Dr. Southey's "that live as long as you may, the first twenty years are the longest half of your life." They appear so while they are passing—they seem to have been so when we look back to them, and they take up more room in our memory than all the years that succeed them. But in how strong a light has this been placed by the American teacher, Jacob Abbott, whose writings have obtained, so wide a circulation in England! "Life," he says, "if you understand by it the season of preparation for eternity, is more than half gone; life, so far as it presents opportunities and facilities for penitence and pardon—so far as it bears on the formation of character, and is to be considered as a period of probation—is unquestionably more than half gone, to those who are between fifteen and twenty. In a vast number of cases it is more than half gone, even in duration; and if we consider the thousand influences which crowd around the years of childhood and youth, winning us to religion, and making a surrender of ourselves to Jehovah easy and pleasant; and, on the other hand, look forward beyond the years of maturity, and see these influences losing all their power, and the heart becoming harder and harder under the deadening effects of continuance in sin, we shall not doubt a moment, that the years of immaturity make a far more important part of our time of probation than all those that follow." That pious man, who, while he lived, was the Honourable Charles How, and might properly now be called the honoured, says, that "twenty years might be deducted for education from the threescore and ten, which are the allotted sum of human life; this portion," he observes, "is a time of discipline and restraint, and young people are never easy till they are got over it." There is, indeed, during those years, much of restraint, of wearisomeness, of hope and of impatience, all which feelings lengthen the apparent duration of time. Suffering I have not included here, but with a large portion of the human race, in all Christian countries (to our shame be it spoken,) it makes a large item in the account; there is no other stage of life in which so much gratuitous suffering is endured—so much that might have been spared, so much that is a mere wanton, wicked addition to the sum of human misery, arising solely and directly from want of feeling in others, their obduracy, their caprice, their stupidity, their malignity, their cupidity, and their cruelty.—*The Doctor.*

TRAGEDY IN REAL LIFE.—The *Journal des Tribunaux* of Thursday gives the details of a horrible crime recently committed in the upper sphere of Parisian society, which revives the exclusive iniquity of the too celebrated Marchioness de Brignolliers, in the 17th century. The initials of the names of the parties are alone given, in order to spare the feelings of a distinguished family. A young, accomplished, beautiful, and wealthy heiress, Mlle. X., was in 1830 married to a young and rich proprietor, M. de N. The match was equal and auspicious—the lady was fondly loved by her husband, to whom she bore two children. But, neglecting these sources of domestic hap-

piness, she had meanwhile cherished a guilty passion for M. A. de C., who himself trembling for the consequences of its undisguisable violence, fled from the embraces of his paramour to the Brazils, whence he wrote her a letter avowing and justifying the reasons of his flight. The criminal passion of Madame de N. was inflamed rather than quelled by this event; thenceforward her husband appeared to her the only obstacle to his criminal indulgence. What passed in her mind cannot be inferred; but from that time she resorted to the ruthless expedient of imparting slow poison to her husband in small and successive doses, so as gradually to consume him, without leaving indications of the means. Her husband removed, she next successively destroyed the two children which she bore him in the same manner; and then, in the character of a rich and unencumbered widow, and with a view to re-open advantageously her suspended communications with her self-banished paramour, she hired splendid furnished apartments in the Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin. But so many deaths had awakened public suspicion.—She herself learnt that proofs of her murders were sought and collected. At length they were complete; and last week, at six in the morning, a police inspector, with several officers of the body, went with a warrant to her lodgings. After knocking for some time to no purpose, they broke open the door, and found the infatuated woman lifeless on a couch, still beautiful in death, and clenching in her hand a phial, which retained some drops of the prussic acid which had caused her death.

THE WANT OF A PENNY.

For want of a penny in one's pocket it is impossible to conceive the vexations to which one may be exposed in all places, but certainly nowhere more than in Paris. Nothing can plead more forcibly in favour of economy than the following narrative, which we extract from a French journal, for the benefit of those who visit Paris...

"Anxious to find the minister from whom I was about to solicit a favour for my best friend, I left home in a great hurry, and forgot my purse. The keeper of the bridge, the Pont-des-Arts, however, soon reminded me of my neglect; and as mere civility is not accounted good payment there, more than elsewhere, I turned back, in order to pass over the Pont-Neuf. One of those artists who take their station on the booth-path, proposed to brush the dust off my boots for a penny. I passed on, and pretended not to hear him. On reaching his excellency's house, I learnt that he had set out for his country seat about five minutes before... namely just while I was going round by the Pont-Neuf. My friend was anxiously waiting his appointment! Vexed by this unlucky accident I mechanically sought for something to divert my spirits. I drew out my snuff-box, but, to my mortification, it was empty, and I am not in the habit of running in debt at the tobacconist's.

I walked slowly on, and a miserable picture soon attracted my notice. A wretched family, stretched on the street, in a state of starvation, implored me to give them a single penny. Alas! I was even poorer than they. Raising my eyes to heaven, I discovered a slight degree of darkness. I was about to enquire the cause, when a little boy begged me to look at the eclipse through his smoked glass, for a penny. In spite of my curiosity, I walked on, and postponed for twenty-seven years the pleasure which I might have enjoyed at the present moment.

Plunged in melancholy reflections, my attention was soon attracted by a man running, out of breath, and roaring *voila la liste!* I recollected that I had ventured to purchase a ticket in the lottery; but unluckily I could not at that moment conveniently ascertain whether or not fortune had ceased to persecute me. I continued to walk on, but was soon stopped by a real Carbonare, who was sweeping the streets; *payez, payez*, he exclaimed. Being totally unable to fulfill the second condition, I was resolved to evade the first, and I escaped with a hearty splashing.

Meanwhile an uproar in the street announced the publication of the new ordinance relative to sub-prefects, in which one of my old college companions was deeply interested. I was all anxiety to learn the particulars; but what was my mortification when the fellow who was selling the ordinance roared out, with Stentorian lungs, that its price was *only one penny!* Vexed beyond all endurance at these disappointments, I entered a church, where I hoped to enjoy a little rest, while I fulfilled a pious duty; but I had not been there more than five minutes, when I recollected that there was to be a collection for the benefit of the poor. I immediately left the church. The museum was at hand; I proceeded thither, but was informed it was necessary to leave my stick at the door. It may naturally be supposed that, when determined to postpone my pleasure till to-morrow, my passion for the fine arts easily accommodated itself to the ill fortune I had experienced throughout the day. Three ladies of my acquaintance arrived at the door in a coach.

I now hastened home; and taking the necessary sum, flew to the *shaving-box* (equivalent to our excellent saving-banks), where I deposited the little capital which will secure to me a revenue of 5 centimes per day, being by sad experience too well convinced of the inconveniences that may arise from the *want of a penny.*—*From a French Journal.*

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