

that, whenever we enter a village or town, all the fowls are immediately seized, and confined in a place of security till our departure.

CURIOUS LIVERY.—The greater part of the inhabitants of Jenna have the hair of their head and their eyebrows shaven; but the governor's Ministers and servants wear their hair in the shape of a horse-shoe, as a mark of distinction. It is confined to the crown of the head by large daubs of indigo, and none of the people presuming to imitate it, answers the purpose of a livery.

FACETIE.

CROSS QUESTIONS AND CROOKED ANSWERS.—In a case which came before our Bench a few days back, a witness was asked to describe his house, when pretty near the following dialogue ensued, which reminded us forcibly of the story of the Lord Chancellor and the big stone.—Clerk: 'Wellnow, what kind of a house was it?' Witness: 'Oh! it were a very comfortable house.'—Clerk: 'I don't doubt it, but what sort of a house was it?' Witness: 'Why, 'twas a tolerable sort of a house?'—Clerk: 'Yes, but what do you call a tolerable sort of a house?' Witness: 'Why, a house you can look at.'—Clerk: 'Well, I suppose you can look at any house?' Witness: 'Why, yes, may be as how you can.'—Clerk: 'Very well, but can't you say how large it was?' Witness: 'Oh! as for that, 'twas a monstrous commodious house.'—Clerk: 'But, my good man, can't you explain to the Magistrates the size of the house?' Witness: 'Oh, yes—why, may be it were—I don't know after all but what it warden't a very comfortable house.'—Clerk: 'Can't you give an answer, Sir? what do you mean by a comfortable house? how big was it?' Witness: 'Why, then, if I must, I must you know—why it—answered my purpose very well.'—Clerk: 'I wish I could say as much of you. Describe the house to the Magistrates; I repeat again, how big was it?' Witness: 'Why yes—I tell 'e it were a very nice house.'—Clerk: 'Well, what do you mean by a very nice house?' Witness: 'Oh, why a house with a roof to it.'—Brighton Guardian.

SOMEbody has stolen a pair of boots from the editor of the New York Standard. The editor says, 'The boots aforesaid were bought in THIRD-STREET, and we had not on Saturday a second pair. They were whole Soaled at the time of purchase, but half Soaled at the time of theft, like the half-Soaled creature who took them. He did not buy them, nor did we give them away, nor were they sold or half sold to him. They were Right and left, but now neither of them is LEFT, but we have been wronged out of them, and it was an UNRIGHTeous act that has LEFT us to make this bootless complaint.'

A Woman in Westminster, being at a loss what excuse to make about the twentieth application for rates by one of the collectors of the Chelsea Water Works, at length informed him that her 'poor husband' had recently died of the Cholera, and that she had also been seized with that dreadful disorder; 'but, (added she,) if you'll walk in, I'll see if I can make up the money.' The collector, however, shutting up his book INSTANTLY, belted out of the house much faster than he entered.

A young clergyman, who found it impossible to provide for his family with his very slender income, wrote to his friend, 'Dear Frank, I must part with my living to save my life.'

At the Garrick Club some one asked James Smith who the lady was that George Robins, the Prince of auctioneers, had just married. 'Why, Lot's wife,' he said, 'was the prompt reply.'

A carter, boasting of the sagacity and strength of his horse in company with a pedant, the latter somewhat scornfully asked if he could draw an inference. 'I don't know what that be,' replied the carter; 'but, if it does not weigh above three ton, I'll bet thee a quart that Dobbin will draw it.'

An evening paper, speaking of Mr. Croker's speech on the Admiralty regulations, says, 'Sir J. Graham replied in an unanswerable spirit, and Carried the House with him.' What replying in an unanswerable spirit means, we know not, but Carrying the House with him appears to us a feat of strength superior to any recorded of Sampson, Hercules, or Topham.

Young Paddy Maloney was last week going into an Ironmonger's shop, in Moorfields, when his Catholic Priest called after him.—'Arrah, Paddy my jewel, where are you running to so fast, in such a Perspiration?'—'I am going for to buy a halfpennyworth of nails, yer reverence's worship.'—'Ah thin, Paddy dear, what do you want a halfpennyworth of nails for?'—'For a HALF-PENNY, your honor's glory,' replied the precocious urchin.

SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

PROMPTING THE PEERS.

The conservative party, all those who, in October, 1831, voted against the second reading, must strike at those pillars of democratic ascendancy, the £10 clause and schedule A, or they do nothing. If these stand, all they may now gain is not worth contending for. It will all be rescued from them in the first session of a reformed Parliament. No danger, no threats must be permitted to stand between them and the discharge of this great duty to their descendants, their country, and the human race. No threatened creation of peers must be allowed to shake their resolution. What does it signify, if the bill is carried with these clauses, whether it is carried by a creation of five, or five hundred! There will be no peerage in existence in five years. The result will be the same, with this difference, that if they yield they will receive the lasting execrations of mankind for their pusillanimity; if they hold out, they may yet regain the day, by the admiration which their firmness will excite. Nothing could be imagined so favorable to the ultimate restoration of British freedom, as that the Reform Bill, if it is to be carried at all, should be thrust upon the country by such a violent act. That at once commits the reformers into an illegal course: it stamps usurpation and tyranny upon their colours. Let them thus go on, then, with the flag of usurpation flying; we shall see whether British feelings do not at last recoil against the loss of their

liberties; and when the day of legal and constitutional reaction comes, the creation of peers will point to the period from which the work of demolition is to commence. Every thing following on it may be swept from the statute book, and the constitution will be restored to its ancient freedom. We do not now arraign the motives of the vacillating peers, whose conversion has opened the flood-gates of the constitution to the torrent of democracy. We shall judge of them as history will do, by their actions. If they succeed in new moulding the bill in its essential parts in committee, they may yet deserve well of their country; if they do not, they will incur the infamy of having betrayed it. But let them recollect, their countrymen and their descendants will judge of them by a sterner rule than they apply to those who always supported reform. They have shown by their speeches and their conduct that they were fully aware of the dangers of passing the Rubicon; their opponents have all along been insensible to their existence. If the bill passes, history will have no mercy for the men, who, seeing the danger, would not resist; who appreciating the misery, would not avert it. It will stigmatise the reformers as rash and insane, but the waverers as weak and wicked men. It will condemn them out of their own mouths; and hold them up to the latest posterity as those who, gifted with talent, polished by rank, and enlightened by knowledge, were seduced by ambition, or intimidated by imagination; who yielded when the danger was over, who volunteered to man the breach, and fled upon the assault; who might have saved England, and by their weakness were overwhelmed in its ruins.—Blackwood's Magazine.

HOPES FOR TORIES.

And now what have we left to hope? Perhaps the Pilates who suffered the time-battered constitution of our once great and happy country to be dragged, as it were, to the foot of the scaffold, may yet relent; and when their idle expectations of "extracting the venom" from a mass of poison, by subjecting it to the alchemy of a committee, are dashed to the earth; peradventure they may, at the eleventh hour, rescue that constitution, by some unworthy stratagem, from the gripe of the executioner. Should this in the fulness of time come to pass, we shall rejoice exceedingly. To them be the same—the benefit to us! The country, however it may despise the instrument, will have good right to return its humble thanks to heaven for a deliverance from the dire evils wherewith it has been threatened. And who would have a just cause to complain? Some, perchance, whose expectations of a share in the elective franchise have been highly raised. Their murmurs, however, would be groundless; for all just claims would hereafter be assuredly conceded. But decidedly Lord Grey and his followers would have no right to complain. He who moved the insertion of the divorce clause, and they who supported it, after having strenuously opposed the second reading of the bill of pains and penalties against Queen Caroline, can never dare to murmur at any parliamentary manœuvre, however foul. They who vigorously maintained, during all the preceding stages of the bill, that the Queen was "pure innocence," and then, in the committee, carried a clause, pronouncing a punishment for her innocence greater than the bill proposed for her guilt, and that for the base purpose of preventing the right reverend bench from voting on the third reading of the measure—they most certainly can raise no cry against any attack, however insidious, however treacherous it may be. But for me I entertain no such hope. I believe that the Lord had hardened their hearts; and that like the same accursed waverer Pilate, they will permit the execution to proceed, contenting themselves with protesting that they have no share in it, and that they wash their hands of the guilt. Perhaps, however, the "waiters on Providence"—those who absented themselves from the division, to see in which way the tide of fortune set, may grow ashamed of their apostasy, and arrive, at the close of the engagement, a precious reinforcement to secure our triumph. This I cannot imagine. I cannot suppose that men who, craven-like, hung back in an encounter wherein there was a question of honor or infamy, or life or death, will not press nobly forward, when the dangers are infinitely increased, and the prospect of success proportionably diminished. I believe the bill will be read a third time, and this without a new creation. Lord Grey dares not make peers; but I believe the bill will be read a third time—and, merciful heaven! what is our prospect? The two Houses of Parliament will have virtually abdicated their high functions in favor of the rabble. Will the monarch then interpose with his prerogative to stay the demon of destruction? Will he have read the hand-writing on the wall, and see that the glory is on the eve of departure from his house and from his people? Alas! alas! we have a Richard the Second when we read an Edward the First. There is no hope—no hope save in the merciful goodness of Pro-

vidence, so often displayed in the fortune of this kingdom. But let us not utterly despair. This is not the first, albeit the worst and bitterest agony of our country's fate.—Fraser's Magazine.

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI.
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1832.

By the arrival at St. John of the ships Miramichi and Carlton, the Editor of the Observer has been put in possession of Liverpool papers to 9th May. Parliament reassembled on the 7th, after the Easter recess, and the Lords immediately proceeded, in committee, to the consideration of the Reform Bill—and on the motion of Lord Lyndhurst to postpone the subject of the boroughs to be disfranchised until the enfranchisement clause should be discussed, Ministers received a signal defeat—the majority against them being THIRTY-FIVE. Lord Grey they moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until the 10th, which, after considerable discussion, was agreed to. The cause of this delay, it was expected was merely to enable Ministers to acquire an additional force, and it was currently reported in London, that an extraordinary Gazette would be issued on the 9th, announcing the creation of Sixty Peers!

The political existence of the Grey administration is so immediately interwoven with the fate of the measure of reform, that it has now only two alternatives—either immediately to resign the reigns of Government—a course to which the Earl and his partizans have at all times shewn the greatest reluctance, in many of the 'untoward' predicaments in which they have been placed during their short, but eventful career—or resort to the unconstitutional measure of a creation of Peers, a measure, which his Lordship well knows, is a dangerous precedent, pregnant with much evil for posterity, and contrary to the spirit of the Constitution. The first arrival from Europe will solve this important state enigma: but, notwithstanding the aversion which the noble Premier has at all times manifested towards this latter course, and the 'lofty civility' with which he has treated several deputations that have waited upon him to urge its adoption, we are disposed to think it will ultimately meet with his sanction.

CROWN LANDS.—In our late introductory remarks on the affections of the magnetic needle, we endeavoured to shew how important it is to have constantly in view, the variation of its direction from the true meridian. In our present number we propose to extend our observations under this head, as regards its applicability to our own situation.

By the needle, as we said before, the country has been surveyed, and the whole real property of individuals designated. The knowledge of the amount of its declination from the meridian of the world in all parts of the Province, and the regular record and publication of the same as changes are discovered, is a duty of the highest order imposed on the Department to which is intrusted interests so vast and so general. Had that been done, it is probable that our present remarks had been spared: at all events a large share of the public distrust and gloomy forebodings would have found no room. The direction of boundary lines is at present involved in awful uncertainty, and we know no possible mode of extrication but by the application of some general rule of law, or a sweeping Legislative enactment for the past, and a greater degree of care in the proper officers for the future. In the early settlement of the country, grants were passed to individuals under the seal of Nova-Scotia, for lands described as bounded by the magnetic meridian and parallel of that time; in 1784 others were made to loyalists by the Government of New-Brunswick, contiguous, or in the neighbourhood of the former, with the same description of boundary belonging to the period; at the present time other lots in the rear, or adjoining to the first, are bounded also by the magnetic meridian of the day. Now we desire to know how these lines are to be designated; whether by the course of the first granted boundaries, or by each in succession, thus shewing a divergency from the INTENDED mode of survey? The lines of some of these grants are six miles in depth, leaving a width for the allotment of only forty poles—a proportional space of one in width to forty-eight in length. In this state of things the vast importance of a very small error in the direction in which these lines may be extended to the various contending interests at stake, is obvious. Yet it is highly probable that a difference of three, or perhaps four degrees exists between the direction or TRUE BEARING of the magnetic meridian of the date of the earliest grants in this country and that of the present day—a difference which would cut across (so to say) one of the lots extending the length above instanced, in less than half the dis-