



## LEGISLATURE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, WEDNESDAY, 10th March.

The General Assembly having been prorogued until this day, then to meet for the despatch of business—

And the House being met—

A Message was received from His Honor the President, by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, requiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Council Chamber.

The House attended, and being returned.  
Read A Bill to enable the Chancellor, President and Scholars of King's College, at Fredericton, in the Province of New Brunswick, to dispose of a Lot of Land in the Town of Fredericton.

Mr. Speaker then reported that His Honor had been pleased to make a Speech to both Houses, of which he had procured a Copy, and is as follows:—  
Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

While sincerely lamenting the awkward difficulty which obliged me to terminate the late Session of the Legislature, I felt it an indispensable duty to afford you again the earliest opportunity of relieving the Province from the calamitous consequences that must attend the loss of its Revenue.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I have the fullest reliance in your sound wisdom, loyalty, and accustomed liberality, to make the necessary grants for all the important public services left without provision at the close of the late Session.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council;

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I anxiously hope, that the same good feeling and harmony, so conspicuous in the late Session, may now prevail, and enable you to bring the business of the present, to a speedy and happy conclusion.

On motion of Mr. Allen—Resolved, that a Committee be appointed, to whom may be referred all matters, which may in any wise be supposed to affect the Privileges of this House.

Ordered, That Mr. Allen, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Partelow, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Hayward be the Committee for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Partelow—Resolved, that an humble Address be presented to His Honor the President, in answer to his Speech.

Ordered, That Mr. Partelow, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Johnston be a Committee to prepare the Address.

On motion of Mr. Hayward—Ordered, that one hundred Copies of His Honor the President's speech, at the opening of this Session be printed for the use of the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. Humbert—Ordered, that the Journals of this House be daily, or as soon as a Copy can be prepared by the Clerk, printed, and that one hundred Copies thereof be furnished for the use of the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. Allen—The House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, in consideration of ways and means of raising a Revenue in this Province.

Mr. Miles in the Chair of the Committee.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had passed one Resolution, which he read, and it being handed in at the Clerk's Table, was there again read, and agreed to by the House, and is as follows:—

Resolved, That it is now expedient to impose Duties upon Merchandise imported into this Province, equal in amount to the duties mentioned in a Bill which passed this House at the last Session.

Mr. Taylor moved for leave to bring in a Bill for raising a Revenue in this Province. Leave granted.

And the said Bill being brought in, was read a first and second times.

And on motion of Mr. Campbell—Ordered, that the Bill be referred to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.—Adjourned.

### THURSDAY, 11th March

Mr. Partelow from the Committee appointed to prepare an Address in answer to His Honor the President's Speech at the opening of this Session:

Reported a draft thereof, which he read, and it being handed in at the Clerk's Table, was then again read and ordered to be accepted.

And on motion of Mr. Partelow—The House in Committee of the whole, went into consideration of the Address, as reported by the Select committee.

Mr. Johnston in the Chair of the Committee.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had agreed to the Address referred to them.

And on motion of Mr. Johnston—Resolved unanimously, that the Address be engrossed, signed by the Speaker, and presented to His Honor the President by the whole House.

Ordered, That Mr. Humbert, Mr. Wyer and Mr. Dow, be a Committee to wait upon His Honor, to know when he will be pleased to receive the House with the Address.

On motion of Mr. Campbell—The House in pursuance of the order of the day, went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill for raising a Revenue in this Province.

Mr. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee.

The Chairman reported, that having gone into consideration of the Bill referred to them, they had agreed to the same, with amendments.

Ordered, that the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Humbert—"Whereas certain Orders and Resolutions, were made and passed at the Session of the General Assembly, referring to the consideration of the next Session:

And whereas in consequence of this early and unexpected meeting of the Legislature, the said Orders and Resolutions cannot be observed or enforced. Therefore resolved, that the said Orders and Resolutions stand over, and be continued until the next meeting of the Legislature."

Mr. Humbert, from the Committee to wait upon His Honor the President, to know when he would be pleased to receive the House with their Address. Reported, that His Honor was pleased to say, he would receive the Address, at 10 o'clock to-morrow, at Government House.—Adjourned.

COUNTY OF DEVON.—A curious enumeration, relating to Devonshire, is furnished by Domesday Book, which shows the actual state of that county in 1086, the 20th year of William the Conqueror. The land in the county of Devon was then in the hands of 76 chief lords.

The whole number of the several classes of men in that county, as divided into Villani, Dordarii, &c. and estimating that these men had families, and each family consisted of four persons, then the population of the county of Devon, 20 years after the Conquest, may be considered as amounting to 60,700 persons. But in 1821 the population of Devonshire was 439,040.—Taunton Courier.

## POETRY.

### (Selected.)

#### VERSES BY ROBERT BURNS.

[We extract the following verses from the "Edinburgh Literary Journal,"—which periodical has had the honour of being the first to give them publicity. They appear to have been written by Burns, on being about to leave Scotland, after the death of his much loved "Highland Mary."]

O'er the mist-enclosed cliffs of the lone mountain straying,  
Where the wild winds of winter incessantly rave,  
What woes wring my heart while intensely surveying  
The storm's gloomy path on the breast of the wave.

Ye foam-crested billows, allow me to wail,  
Ere ye toss me afar from my loved native shore;  
Where the flower which bloom'd sweetest in Colla's  
green vale,  
The pride of my bosom, my Mary's no more.

No more by the banks of the streamlet we'll wander,  
And smile at the moon's rimpl'd face in the wave,  
No more shall my arms fold with fondness around her,  
For the dew-drops of morning fall cold on her grave.

No more shall the soft thrill of love warm my breast,  
I haste with the storm to a far distant shore;  
Where, unknown, unlamented, my ashes shall rest,  
And joy shall revisit my bosom no more.

## VARIETIES.

### NAVAL TACTICS: OPERATION OF BREAKING THE ENEMY'S LINE.

Our attention has been called to this subject by a "Statement of some important facts relating to the Operation of Breaking the Enemy's Line, as practised for the first time in the celebrated Battle of the 12th of April, 1782," contained in the Preface to the new edition of Douglas's valuable Treatise on Naval Gunnery. The author of that work, it is proper to mention, is a son of the late Sir Charles Douglas, who acted as Captain of the Fleet to Admiral Rodney at the memorable battle in question; and his object, in this somewhat tardy "Statement," is to show, first, that the breaking of the enemy's line did not come within Rodney's plan of attack; secondly, that the idea of doing so "arose with the occasion," having been suggested by a favourable change of wind, and an accidental opening in the enemy's line; thirdly, that the credit of this suggestion, which secured the victory, and rendered it decisive, belongs exclusively to the Captain of the Fleet, who experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining from the Admiral a reluctant consent to its being put in practice; and, lastly, that Sir Charles Douglas did not, as is generally supposed, derive the idea of this operation from any previous communing or communication with the celebrated author of the *Essay on Naval Tactics*, but, on the contrary, discovered it for himself, having formed the conception in the heat of action, and carried it into effect almost as soon as formed. No attempt is made, for it would have been utterly hopeless, to deny to Mr. Clerk the merit of original discovery, or to dispute the fact of his having made known his ideas respecting this decisive manoeuvre prior to the time when Admiral Rodney and Sir Charles Douglas sailed for the West Indies. What our author principally contends for is, that breaking the enemy's line formed no part of the original plan of attack; that all the circumstances and probabilities of the case unite to prove that the Admiral was wholly ignorant of any such operation; that his father had never, either directly or indirectly, derived any hint or suggestion on the subject from Mr. Clerk, prior to the action of the 12th of April; and consequently, that Sir Charles is as much entitled to the merit of originality as Mr. Clerk, and would have made the discovery, and carried it into effect exactly as he did, had Mr. Clerk never existed.

This view of the matter is completely confirmed by a variety of documents published by Sir Howard Douglas, and among others by a very remarkable letter from Capt. Sir Charles Dashwood, dated Torquay, July 8, 1829, of which the following is an extract:

"Whether Sir George Rodney or Sir Charles Douglas had any conversation with Mr. Clerk previous to leaving England, relative to the practicability of breaking an enemy's line; or whether these great and gallant officers ever conversed or consulted together on such a subject, is impossible for me to say; but I think I can sufficiently prove from circumstances that eventually occurred, and which came within my own knowledge, the absolute improbability of such a conversation having occurred with Mr. Clerk, or that the Admiral and Captain of the fleet had previously consulted together on the important subject; but that the idea emanated from the mind of your excellent father, in the hour of battle. I shall simply relate facts, to which I was an eye-witness, and can vouch for their truth. Being one of the Aid-de-Camps to the Commander in Chief on that memorable day, it was my duty to attend both on him and the Captain of the fleet, as occasion might require. It so happened, that some time after the battle had commenced, and while we were warmly engaged, I was standing near Sir Charles Douglas, who was leaning on the hammocks, (which in those days were stowed across the fore part of the quarter deck,) his head resting on one hand, and his eye occasionally glancing on the enemy's line, apparently in deep meditation, as if some great event was crossing his mind; suddenly raising his head, and turning quickly round, he said, 'Dash! where's Sir George?' 'In the after-cabin, Sir,' I replied. He immediately went aft; I followed; and on meeting Sir George coming from the cabin, close to the wheel, he took off his cocked hat with his right hand, holding his long spy-glass in his left, and making a low and profound bow, said, 'Sir George, I give you joy of the victory!' 'Poh,' said the Chief, as if half angry, 'the day is not half won yet.' 'Break the line, Sir George,' said your father, 'the day is your own, and I will insure you the victory.' 'No,' said the Admiral, 'I will not break my line.' After another request and another refusal, Sir Charles desired the helm to be put a port; Sir George ordered it again to starboard—the Admiral sternly said, 'Remember Sir Charles that I am Commander-in-Chief: starboard, sir,' addressing the master, who, during this controversy, had placed the helm a mid-ships. Both the Admiral and Captain then separated: the former going aft, the latter forward. In the course of a couple of minutes or so, each turned, and again met nearly on the same spot, when Sir Charles quietly and coolly again addressed the Chief—'Only break the line, Sir George, and the day is your own.' The Admiral then said, in a quick and hurried way, 'Well, well, do as you like,' and immediately turned round and walked into the after-cabin. The words 'Port the helm,' were scarcely uttered, when Sir Charles ordered me down with directions to commence firing on the larboard side. On my return to the quarter deck, I found the *Formidable* passing between two French ships, each nearly touching us. We were followed by the *Namur*, and the rest of the ships astern; and from that moment the victory was decided in our favour."

—Sir Howard Douglas, Lieutenant Governor of New-Brunswick.

Sir Joseph Yorke completely confirms this statement in all its material points, as to the opening observed in the French line, the discussion between the Admiral and Sir Charles Douglas, the contrary orders which were given as to the ship's course, and finally, the acquiescence of Sir George Rodney, upon which the *Formidable* pushed through the line, amidst the shouts and applause of the fleet, and by this gallant manoeuvre fixed the fortune of the day." Lastly, Sir James Saumarez, Bart., Vice Admiral of Great Britain, in a letter dated Guernsey, 19th September, 1829, addressed to Sir Howard Douglas, adds the weight of his testimony to that of the distinguished officers already mentioned.

"I have no hesitation (says he) in declaring my firm conviction, that neither Sir George Rodney nor the captain of the fleet were in any manner actuated by having perused Mr. Clerk's *Essay on Naval Tactics*, in the manoeuvre of breaking through the enemy's line on the 12th of April."

The case, however, is not without its difficulties. Mr. Playfair states positively that Lord Rodney, before going out to take the command in the West Indies, said one day to Mr. Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville, "There is one Clerk, a countryman of yours, who has taught us how to fight, and appears to know more of the matter than any of us. If I ever meet the French fleet, I intend to try his way." And he also tells us that the Admiral held the same language after his return; repeatedly eulogising Mr. Clerk's book in company, and stating that he owed his success in the West Indies to the manoeuvre of breaking the line, which he had learned from that work. All this is very puzzling, and we frankly confess ourselves unable to reconcile or explain it.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

ENGLISH CO-OPERATIVES.—The last London Quarterly Review contains an article under the title of "Co-operatives," in which we have found some interesting facts and statements, respecting the situation of the laboring classes of men in England.

The condition of that very numerous body of persons, who work in manufactories, and in modern slang language are called operatives, is well known to be miserable and deplorable. Having been educated and instructed only to understand a piece of a trade, they can never be anything more than journeymen, and are necessarily dependent on others for employment, and, of course, for bread. This subjects them to hopeless poverty, and degradation; and upon every unfavorable vicissitude in business, to be turned out of employment, and to encounter all the miseries of absolute want. From this source have arisen all, or nearly all, the internal disturbances, riots, and other outrages against the peace, and the security of property, which have so often occurred in that kingdom within the last forty or fifty years.—The evils of the system have been increased and multiplied in an almost incalculable degree by the vast improvements and inventions, in labor-saving machinery. In the language of a passage quoted in the Review, "Labor is working against machinery. Those that eat, drink, and have families, are working against those that do not eat, drink, and have families. In such a contest, the eater and drinker must be worsted. He cannot be put in a garret and kept without food, till he is wanted. He cannot be laid up for the winter. The birth of new labourers cannot be deferred, like the production of new machines, till called for.—They cannot be put together one day, and pulled to pieces another day."

To remedy, or avoid, some of the evils of this system, the laboring people, in some places, have resorted to the plan of forming co-operative societies, which seem to have been attended with extraordinary success. The nature and effects of the old system are thus described in one of the publications of these new societies. "The whole secret of the business lies in this, that the workmen do not work for themselves. The workman sells his time, strength, skill and labor, all his ingenuity, all his cleverness, all his industry, all his health, to his master. If he performed a thousand times as much work as he does, he would be no better off. His Master would be the only person benefited. The greater the quantity of work done, the richer would the master and upper class become; but not a jot richer would the workmen be. Indeed the very contrary is proved to be the fact. For the working classes have now, by the aid of machinery, which they themselves invented, produced such an abundance of food, all kind of necessities, so that their labor is no longer wanted. The market, (say the wise ones) is overstocked with workmen: there are too many poor: too many of the lower orders: too much population. The workmen must be sent out of the kingdom, they are the greatest evil we have to contend against. If we could but get rid of the working classes, we should do very well. Such are the reflections which are every day made upon the present state of things; which proves completely, that if the workmen were to produce a thousand times as much as they do, they would be no better off, or rather, that the more food, clothes, and houses they produce, the fewer necessities, comforts and enjoyments they must themselves necessarily possess. But would this be the case if the working classes worked for themselves, and not for others?—Most certainly not. They already produce enough for themselves, and all the world besides. Therefore if they worked for themselves alone, they would be supplied most abundantly, not only with the necessities of life, but all its luxuries into the bargain."

The remedy for those evils, it is said, is in the hands of the laboring classes; and the mode of accomplishing it is to devise a plan by which they shall work for themselves, and not for the benefit of others only. This is to be done by raising capital; and the way to raise capital is, by establishing friendly societies, the members of which, by small weekly deposits, something in the manner of the Savings Banks, can easily accumulate the necessary amount for carrying on their business. When a sufficient sum has been collected in this way, one mode of rendering it productive has been 'to lay it out in various commodities, which are placed in common store, from which all the members purchase their common necessities; the profits forming a common capital, to be again laid out in the commodities most wanted.—thus forming two sources of accumulation—the weekly subscription, and the profit on the articles sold. Two hundred persons thus uniting, it is said, paying each 1s. a week, and purchasing at their own store, will make a gain at the rate of 'one thousand five hun-

dred and sixty pounds a year.' In addition to this, they very soon begin to find work for their own members; and as the capital accumulates still further, it will employ all the members, thus making the advantages to them much more considerable.

Various other modes of employing their capital are mentioned, some of which have proved quite profitable.

In forming the societies, great care is taken not to admit idle, intemperate persons, or whose whose morals are otherwise bad.

Several societies have been formed under the patronage of a lady, one of which, at the end of thirteen weeks from the time of its institution, had made a clear profit of seventy nine pounds five shillings and fourpence.

'There are now,' say the Reviewers, 'upwards of seventy co-operative societies in different parts of England, and they are spreading so rapidly, that the probability is, that by the time this number of our review is published, there will be nearly a hundred.'

The benefits which the co-operatives hope to derive from these associations, are, 1st. A perfect emancipation from all fear of poverty; a sure provision for themselves, not only in health and activity, but in sickness and age, and for their families after their death. 2. A sufficient supply of the comforts of life, without that hazard and incessant labour which now wears them out prematurely. 3. Leisure for innocent enjoyment, the acquisition of knowledge, and the cultivation of their minds.

The effects of these societies upon themselves, and upon the community at large, cannot yet be fully known. They are of too recent establishment, to allow any one to form a judgment of their future results. The Reviewers say the system is at present 'a cloud no bigger than a man's hand. It may dissipate in heat; or gradually spread over the land, and send down refreshing showers upon this parched and withered portion of society.' *N. Y. Daily Advertiser*.

A REMARKABLE CASE.—About sixteen years ago, Thomas Wilson, farmer, in Langholm, who is now a man of three score and twelve, felt a dimness of vision creeping over him, and was in a short time, as it is called, stone blind. To a person who had always led an active life, the affliction was heavy—the privation most severe; but still he was cheerful and resigned, and though he seldom moved far from the fire-side, his general health had suffered but little, when the sense of seeing was restored in a manner which is truly wonderful, if not miraculous. On Thursday, the 28th Nov. he was seized with a violent pain in his head and temples, accompanied with a copious discharge from his eyes; but at the end of two days the pain and running both ceased, and then the film was gradually removed, that had so long shut out the external world. While seated in his dwelling on Saturday the 28th of November, he, to his utter astonishment, perceived the cheerful light of day, and in a few moments, distinctly observed "a tall, dark man" passing the window. This individual was his own son, who, during the long and dreary black in his father's existence, had been transformed from "a white-headed calan" to a brawny and "black-a-rised man."

The feelings of the parties were pleasurable in the extreme; the father knew his son by his voice, and re-perused his features with an anxiety which beggars all description. His wife next engaged his attention, and then every member of the family, from a daughter-in-law, whose appearance he had fancied rather than known, to her healthy offspring that ran romping about, fit emblems of their father when he had seen him before. For some days the old man was actually half delirious with joy, and even yet his wife complains that it is totally impossible to keep him in the house. His great delight is to wander about the streets and lanes of Langholm, reading the signs, and threading his way without the aid of either spectacles or a guide. At other times he explores the fairy nooks of the Ewes and the Esk, laving his palms, and eye-lids in streams which he never expected to behold again, and whose murmurs are as the sweetest melody to his ear. The lapse of sixteen years produces "divers strange mutations," even in a quiet country village, and many early friends and neighbours have gone down to the grave since Thomas Wilson became unable to distinguish day from night, or even one season from another, excepting as they were intimated to him by different degrees of heat and cold. Still he meets with a few old acquaintances, and with these he takes every opportunity of comparing notes, and talking over "the days of langsyne." But, amidst all his enjoyments, a feeling of melancholy occasionally steals over him, and he finds it difficult to subdue the conviction that his latter end is near at hand, seeing that Providence has worked out for him so merciful a deliverance. Still he is abundantly thankful and resigned, and so long as memory holds her seat, will rejoice in the restoration of that faculty, which, next to reason, is the most precious gift which Heaven in its wisdom vouchsafes to man. A case so remarkable, and which we have learnt from the most undoubted authority, should not be overlooked by the faculty; and our own opinion is, that if medical treatment had been resorted to at first, the dreary blank in the old man's existence might have been greatly shortened, if not averted altogether.—*Dumfries Courier*.

ON PREJUDICE.—It is a truth awfully correct, that the human mind is naturally prone to err; original corruption is indeed too closely woven into our frame to admit of even a doubt upon the subject. The comparison of the mind, on its entrance on the stage of life, to a sheet of blank paper, is too commonly exploded to require a comment. Any one capable of observation, must perceive the force of human nature strikingly exemplified even in the tender infant, when incapable of discerning good from evil; how strongly its propensities are evidenced. These, unless guarded with a watchful eye, "grow with its growth, and strengthen with its strength;" every day frequently brings its own evil with it; and accidental occurrences discover a fresh cause for disquietude, another secret spring of corruption. But, perhaps, among the various dispositions and unholy tempers displayed, none is

of more consequence to be counteracted (and especially because usually considered of minor importance), than a tendency to prejudice, which if not altogether invincible, yet its eradication from the human mind is attended with great difficulty. If an inclination is perceived to passion, pride or falsehood, an alarm is excited, and the greatest solicitude prevails for the extermination of such principles. Why, it might be asked, is such anxiety displayed? The reply is obvious, because, by quietly allowing their growth, actual vice is nourished. On the contrary, prejudice assumes a more pleasing exterior; it may be designated firmness, resolution; and thus, by appearing in a more respectable name, its extirpation does not seem so desirable; or even necessary. But it is calculated to produce alarming consequences; by warping the passions, and by allowing a perversion of facts in unimportant circumstances, it prevents the naturally inquiring and seeking mind from searching after truth. It is an error which has the property; too frequently, of concealing its malignity.

If a person has been guilty of a fault, even by the light of a natural conscience, he may feel convinced that he has acted wrong; and see the necessity of amendment; but prejudice, springing more frequently from error in judgment, is defended upon principle. It covers like a thick veil, preventing its possessor from viewing objects but through this dense medium. Even those amiable dispositions of the mind, so desirable to be cherished, seem deprived of half their value; for when prejudice intervenes, truth is received with a suspicious eye; and if an hypothesis is advanced not perfectly consonant with our opinions, it is usually rejected as incorrect, without a supposition being admitted that our prepossessions may possibly arise from some cloudiness in the mind, or from our ignorance of those very points on which others, from knowing precisely, are enabled to form a right decision. Young people ought sedulously to guard against this innovating principle: it is indeed a plant of luxuriant growth, shooting forth so many branches. The notion of prejudice conceived simply and abstractedly, does not seem to convey an idea calculated to produce much alarm. Perhaps, in young minds, it may sometimes prove a dormant principle, seldom called into action, as generally they have few opportunities of forming strong prepossessions, or rooted aversions, being usually confined within a narrow circle.

But many of the worst qualities have few opportunities of shewing themselves during the period of childhood or even youth: and yet few who attentively consider the human character, during its earliest stages, can avoid perceiving the nature and bias of the inclinations. The sober tincture of prejudice, which is united with our habits and best affections, is in itself commendable; but then it may be considered more as a generous feeling produced by grateful sensibility, or reciprocity of sentiment. A desirable tinge is frequently given in early life, which proves afterwards an inestimable blessing.

But the principle so destructive in its effects, is that prejudice which embitters common life; it engenders suspicion, resentment, revenge; causing often poignant anguish, proceeding from wounded pride and irritation. Self-will, obstinacy, and a retaliatory spirit are indulged, as rooted prejudice leads us entirely to mistake the characters of those whom we dislike.

How lamentable is it to perceive the evils which so constantly flow from such a spirit; resulting from undue partiality for our own opinions, united with a reluctance to discover our error. How different is this to the spirit of true religion; there may indeed be a diversity of opinions, but genuine Christianity acts with the same general kindness to all, even should a difference exist. It is especially requisite for young people to possess a patient, forbearing spirit, ready to receive instruction, and with minds open to conviction. A prejudiced person must be conceited,—and conceit, or self complacency is truly dangerous. True humility proves a successful antidote to this destructive principle; it is the ground-work of the Christian profession. It enables us to subdue our will, and to bow to the authority of God.

If this submission is produced from conviction, it will inculcate the doctrine of forbearance and gentleness to others, as it will lead us to see our weakness and insufficiency; for where the spirit of Christianity resides it will not teach any one to "think of himself more highly than he ought to think;" remembering that "that every one of us shall give account of himself to God."

Longevity.—The county of Gloucester has ever been celebrated for the longevity of its inhabitants; a striking proof of which is to be found in the "History and Description of Gloucester;" a talented volume, written by G. W. Counsel, Esq. He says there are two old women (Elizabeth Yates and Sarah Bower) now residing in obscure situations in Gloucester, the first of whom is 104 years of age, and the other 103. A Mr. Jackson died a short time since in the suburbs of that city, aged 104; and Dame Smith at Longford, aged 100. The vergers of the cathedral for ages back, have lived, on an average upwards of 80 years; and Mr. Thomas Bright, of Longhope, an ancestor of Mr. Bright, the present master of the workhouse, died at the patriarchal age of 130.

QUEEN MARY AND THE CELEBRATED KNOX.—"You interpret the Scriptures one way," said Mary to Knox, "and the Pope and Cardinals another—whom shall I believe, and who shall be Judge?" "You shall believe God," replied Knox, "who plainly speaketh in his word, and farther than the word teacheth you, you shall believe neither the one nor the other. Neither the Pope nor the Reformers:—neither the Papists nor the Protestants. The word of God is plain in itself; if there is an obscurity in one place, the Holy-Ghost, who is never contrary to himself, explains it more clearly in other places, so that there can be no doubt but unto such as are obstinately ignorant."

DIGNIFIED CONDUCT OF A YOUNG LADY.

[Translated from the German.]  
Eliza Embert, a young Parisian, resolutely discarded a gentleman whom she was to have married the next day, because he ridiculed religion. Having given him a gentle reproof, he replied, "That a man of the world would not be so old-fashioned as to regard God and Religion." Eliza immediately started!—but soon recovering herself, said, "From this moment, when I discover that you do not respect religion, I cease to be yours. He who does not love God, can never love his wife constantly and sincerely."

## THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

TERMS.—16s. per Annum, exclusive of Postage. Advertisements not exceeding Twelve Lines will be inserted for Four Shillings and Sixpence the first, and one Shilling and Sixpence for each succeeding Insertion. Advertisements must be accompanied with Cash, and the Insertions will be regulated according to the amount received. Blanks, Handbills, &c. &c. can be struck off at the shortest notice.