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AND NEW BRUNSWICK GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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COLONIAL.

Montreal, Oct. 15.

We find by the Toronto papers, that in
consequence of a requisition, very numer-
ously and respectfully signed, to the Sheriff
of the Home District of Upper Canada, a
meeting was to have been held yesterday in
the Grand Jury Room of Toronto, for the
purpose of forming a central emigration Com-
mittee in that city, to correspond and co-
operate with the British North American
Colonial Committee, established in London;
in order that, by constant communication
and mutual arrangements, every facility may
be afforded to emigrants on their arrival, as
to their location, settlement and employment;
—namely, by keeping registrations of farms
to sell, lands to locate, and labour required;
to ascertain from the various landed prop-
rietors, what portions of their lands they may
feel disposed to surrender, for the encou-
agement of actual settlement and location;
and to correspond with similar societies in
the other districts, to obtain such information
as may be necessary for emigrants intend-
ing to locate therein.

On Monday next, the 19th instant, there
will be a grand review on the Old Race
Course, of all the troops in garrison, in hon-
or of the day on which His Excellency the
Governor General arrived in Canada. The
corps present on the occasion, will consist
of the Royal Artillery, the 7th Hussars, the
23rd Fusiliers, and the 66th, 73d and 85th
Regts. The troops will be on the ground
at a quarter before eleven o'clock; and, in
order to prevent confusion and accidents,
it is expected that carriages will take their
position before that time.

(From the Montreal Gazette, October 17.)

The country has at last been put in possession
of the Gallows' Hill Manifesto. It is published
in the Quebec Gazette, of Wednesday last; and
though somewhat inane, is altogether an extra-
ordinary document. It was submitted to a meet-
ing of electors, "who disapproved of the Act
passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom
to unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Can-
ada." Of this meeting, John Neilson, Esq.
was Chairman. We do not, however, conceive
that the manifesto is entitled to more respect or
attention on that account; for it is a mere con-
densation of almost all the articles that have ap-
peared in the Quebec Gazette, ever since the
question of the Union was mooted in Parliament
—which lugubrious articles have again and a-
gain been refuted in this, as well as in several
other Provincial journals. But however absurd
and frivolous the declamation of this Manifesto
may be, the real design and object of the meet-
ing in question cannot be mistaken for a single
instant. That object and design are to form a
conspiracy in this, and, if possible, in the sister
Province, against the Union, and to organize a
party or, more properly speaking, a faction that
will spare no means—that will use every con-
ceivable effort to render the Union Act null and
void in law. As to the ultimate success of such
a conspiracy, no loyal subject need be in the
least degree alarmed. And yet it is necessary
to be on our guard, with respect to it, and that
both as regards its origin and progress. It has
been set on foot by the rump of a party, that
have been the bane and curse of the country
ever since the conquest, and will continue to be
so, until they have been crushed and annihilated
by the Union, and its moral and political con-
sequences. This they are well aware of, and
this is the reason why, on the present occasion,
they have again, and we trust, finally endeav-
oured to kindle the torch of discord, in the
hope that, if they do not succeed in their ends,
they will at least be able to embarrass the Im-
perial Government, in its laudable and patriotic
endeavours to lay the foundation of the peace
and happiness of the country in the Union Act.

The late proceedings of the Gallows' Hill meet-
ing, besides being the production of as weak
and prejudiced petitioners as ever disturbed the
peace of civil society, are a mere rehearsal of a
thousand similar meetings that have, from time
to time, been held in the Province, since it be-
came subject to British sway. What measure,
emanating from British Counsels, however well
calculated to promote the true interests of the
country, which has not experienced the oppo-
sition of the party in question? Is it any won-
der then, that our progress towards social hap-
piness and freedom has been so very slow, see-
ing that no measures taken for promoting our
public welfare, as a branch of the great national
community, which has not been resisted even
to the knife? We ask, whether it is not time
that such opposition should be put down and for-
ever destroyed? To do so, is as much the duty
of the great majority of the French Canadians,
as it is of any other portion of the community.
They ought now to be aware, that they consti-
tute but a small portion of the British family in
America; and therefore, that nothing could be
more desperate, than an attempt to compel the
Metropolitan State to abandon the march of gen-
eral improvement, and in as far as Lower Can-
ada is concerned, to retrograde upon the dark
ages and tyrannical economy of feudalism.
Such is neither the theory nor the practice of
British institutions. They have far different
ends; and he is the wisest British subject who
will duly consider such ends, and so endeavour
to follow the current of general improvement
and prosperity. As to the heroes of the Gal-
lows Hill, that is evidently not their object, but
to involve the country in greater and more last-
ing troubles than ever. We would therefore
strongly urge upon every honest French Cana-
dian, the primary incumbent duty of distrusting
all clubs, meetings and associations which have
not obedience to the laws as their fundamental
object; which, instead of facilitating the opera-
tion of those laws, do all in their power to frus-
trate and disobey them; and whose only aim,
by flattering the prejudices and rousing the pas-
sions of an uneducated population—confiding in
the counsel of others, better informed than
themselves—is to involve the Province in great-
er misery and wretchedness than ever. Of such
men—such clubs and associations—we repeat,
let all honest and loyal Canadians beware.
They have on more occasions than one, been
deceived and misled by the enemies of their
country; and they would do well not again to
confide their interests, public or domestic, to the
keeping of restless and designing demagogues.

The following speech was delivered by
Dr. ROLPH, at a dinner recently given to
him by the inhabitants of Upper Canada.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GORE DISTRICT,
I rejoice to be with you here this day; with
desire have I looked forward to this moment,
when in compliance with your kind invitation,
I should stand forth to address so many well
remembered faces in this well remembered
town: all is natural to me here; all is familiar;
every scene around me is fraught with happy
recollections; and but for the restraint I have
imposed upon myself, I could scarce refrain
from speaking of some bygone events which
have left an ineffaceable impression on my mind
as on your own. But, I forbear; I thank you
deeply, sincerely for this overflowing tribute
of your regard, and shall endeavour to execute
the task, your kindness has imposed upon me,
by directing your attention to the late depresi-
on, under which we laboured, and the present
bright dawning of hope which now opens to our
view. (Cheers.) I come to display before you
the temper of your fellow subjects in the
United Kingdom—the awakened interest they
have manifested in your welfare—the present
position of the great question of emigration in
Great Britain—to suggest to you the means I
think best calculated to meet the wishes of your
friends there; and direct your attention to the
high duties, which you as a portion, and always
enterprising portion of this Province, are called
upon to perform in the present posture of affairs to fulfil.

At the period I left this Province, with my
late dear friend Bishop McDonnell, emigration
from the British Isles was altogether directed
either to the United States, or the remote por-
tions of the British Empire. Every one wit-
nessed and lamented it—the House of Assembly
even in its last session addressed the Queen on
the subject, but no one seemed willing to make
an effort to avert the evil, and bring back again
to this country the very bone and sinew of its
wealth, the superabundant population of the
Parent State.—(Cheers.)

For years the defection had been increasing,
enterprize was arrested, confidence diminished
until the whole country became involved in one
widespread, all pervading confusion, amount-
ing nearly to despair. The population, strictly
and properly an agricultural one, were called
from their agricultural pursuits, to lay by their
ploughshares for the musket and their sickles for
the sword—the sail of commerce was furl-
ed—the wheel of the manufacturer stopped—the
blight of a depreciated value fell upon the pro-
duct of our agriculture, holding back the arm
of labour from its gainful stroke, and carrying
into every quarter a deep and dreadful gloom.
Scarcely had the Province returned to its for-
mer state of peace and rest—commerce seeking
her counting house and her merchandise—agri-
culture returning to her ploughshare and sickle,
and husbanding her stores, than at the earnest
behest of my late venerable and venerated
friend, I resolved to make an effort to bring
back to the country the stream of emigration
from the British Isles, which had been diverted
to other shores, and with it also the superabun-
dant, unemployed capital of the Parent State.
And here, Gentlemen, I must confess my un-
qualified concurrence in the sentiments of the
Hon. Mr. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia on Emi-
gration. That gentleman expatiating on its ad-
vantages to the States, said—"Every full made
man from Europe, who can and will work, is a
man from Europe, who should encourage the im-
portation of much more than any other descrip-
tion of manufacture. The attempt to interfere with
the emigration of the poor, honest, hardwork-
ing people of Great Britain, is one of those cruel
absurdities at which any man of sense would be
shocked. I have no hesitation in declaring that
an able bodied Irishman, Englishman or Scotch-
man, is entitled to our best welcome, as being
the best and most certain addition to the wealth
of a country." Any man who substitutes a
bushel of corn for a tree, is a benefactor to the
country, and a creator of capital in it. The Can-
ada Company, perfectly regardless of expense,
have recently been collecting the most diffuse
and correct information of the prospects of the
different townships, from the levelling of the
first tree to the present time.

Shall we be afraid of receiving such pauper
emigrants? Shame on those paupers in spirit,
who would attempt to raise such a degrading
howl. Then turn to Ireland whose condition
must excite a deep interest, wherever the hu-
man heart beats with an impulse of sympathy
for the sufferings of a wretched people. Never
was there a nation, possessing so many noble
and generous qualities, that has drunk so deeply
of the cup of bitterness, or been so cruelly af-
flicted as the Irish. Brave, confident, benevo-
lent, witty and vivacious, they deserved to be
the inheritors of all that intellect or courage
could command, but their doom has been that
of misery and want, and their sufferings have
almost surprised human conception. Canada
will not be the only British Colony that would
refuse them a hearty welcome. And then Eng-
land, "my own, my native land."—I can assure
my brethren there, as I have already proudly
assured them, as this kind reception of an Eng-
lishman will enable me more confidently to as-
sure them—that Canada will always hail raptur-
ously and cordially welcome a portion of that
genuine heart of oak which made England's
name glorious and her history bright; and it is
with great delight I inform you that many large
and small capitalists from that country purpose
settling in this; numbers propose visiting it
from curiosity, pleasure and information, and
many from a desire to form an intimate ac-
quaintance with a people, who have manifested
such devotion for an enduring connection with
the British realm, and to survey with a Briton's
nearly pride, that majestic chain of lakes and
rivers falling into the St. Lawrence, the pos-
session of which enables us still to sing—

"Rule Britannia! Britannia rules the waves,
For Britons never, never will be slaves."

(Loud and vehement cheering.)—Here also,
Gentlemen, I may be permitted to observe, that
great apprehensions were felt, and many ill-
timed and ill-natured observations were made
as to the impropriety and impolicy of inducing
Emigrants to come out to the country, without
any provision being made for their reception
here. But, Gentlemen, such never was my
object, nor my desire; but my determination
to force on the attention of the British Govern-
ment, the British nation, the Provincial Govern-
ment and the Canadian people, the folly, the
impossibility of neglecting any longer, a measure
of Colonization, which every Governor of these
Colonies had pronounced necessary for the hap-
piness and safety of the country, and which every
day's delay rendered more difficult of ac-
complishment. What success attended my ex-
ertions time will shew (Loud and continued
cheers.)

After he had concluded his speech, the
Chairman called upon Dr. Rolph for a toast,
when he gave, The Duke of Wellington. In
doing so, he said—

That he was present in the House of Lords,
when that unrivalled warrior, unequalled
statesman, and most distinguished character,
spoke of the Canadian Militia, and that such
was his emotion that he exclaimed in a burst
of enthusiastic admiration, when speaking of their
earnest devotion to their Queen, "When I call
to mind the exertion this gallant body have
made to uphold Her Majesty's power and au-
thority in Canada, I am proud to say I love that
body." The toast was received with rapturous
and prolonged applause. Band—"Of a noble
race was Shenkin."

AFFAIRS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

We have for some time regarded with a
considerable degree of interest the public af-
fairs of Nova Scotia; not from any undue at-
tachment to that Province, but because an
attempt was being made to overturn those
prejudices and abolish those abuses, that
wherever they prevail, must depress the en-
ergies and retard the advancement of any
colony, in which they are permitted to exist.
The struggle while it was carried on by the
Legislature and people of Nova Scotia with a
proper determination, was not degraded by
any thing like personal attacks with re-
ference to Sir COLIN CAMPBELL; and while
the demonstrations of respect towards His
Excellency were numerous and marked;
they would have been more decisive, but
for the fear that the motives of a large body
of the people would have been misunder-
stood.

The success of the Assembly cannot now
be doubted; and we feel much pleasure in
selecting a part of Mr. Howe's address to his
late constituents; and the Reply of Lord
FALKLAND to an address from the inhabitants
of Halifax, the former completely removing
the charge of improper conduct in accepting
a seat in the Executive Council, which may
have been made against that gentleman, and
the latter exhibiting the liberal and patriotic
principles, upon which the nobleman who
had been selected by Her Majesty to act as
her Representative, means to conduct the
government of the country.

Having been elevated by Her Majesty's com-
mand to a seat in the Executive Council, a brief
explanation may be necessary on this subject—
and I make it the more readily because I have
no secrets to conceal. When the charge of per-
sonal ambition has been reiterated, by those
who assert their claims to fill every post in the
country, by applying in shoals, whenever one
happens to be vacant, I have often smiled at
their modesty, and at their ignorance of facts.
Had I sought my own advancement and not the
general good, I might have accepted a seat in
Council in 1837 and held it for life, independent
of the people. Again, in 1839, had I abandon-
ed my principles, I might have obtained the
vacancy occasioned by the demise of the Hon.
Joseph Allison—but to have gone into the old
Council, upon the old principles, would have
been to deserve the epithets which have some-
times been as freely as ignorantly applied.—
When however Her Majesty's Government, by
the withdrawal of Sir Colin Campbell—by the
retirement of a large section of the old Council
and by the adoption of the sound principles for
which the popular party had contended, made
such a demonstration as I conceived entitled
them to the confidence of the country, it seem-
ed to be clearly my duty to accept the seat then
offered by the new Government, and to give him
the best assistance in my power. You may,
perhaps feel that some gentlemen are retained
with whom it may be difficult to act, and that
others are left out whose services it might be
desirable to secure—but the question I had to
decide was, whether at the moment His Lord-

ship could do more, and whether you would ac-
quit me of blame if I did less.

I was well aware that I ran some risk in
changing my position, and attempting to work
out new principles, amidst the feelings and
prejudices of the past; but my reliance was
upon your good feeling and good sense—upon
the enlightened views and firmness of Lord
Falkland, than whom I do not believe there is
a man in the Province, more sincerely desirous
that the Government should be administered
"in accordance with the well understood wish-
es and interests of the people." In claiming
your suffrages then, as a servant of the govern-
ment, let it be distinctly understood that I mean
to give it a cordial and generous support, so
long as I believe it is so administered. To press
organic changes further—to cherish feelings
which past conflicts have aroused—to contend
for more than can, or than ought to be yielded,
until experience has demonstrated its absolute
necessity, would seem to be the duty neither
of a good man nor of a good subject. That you
will approve of the course I have taken—that
you will rally round and sustain the Govern-
ment of Lord Falkland, until it forfeits your con-
fidence, I cannot doubt. My belief is, that my
countrymen will, by their conduct at this period
prove to their Sovereign that they appreciate
and are worthy of the boons she has conferred;
and that it will be their pride to show to their
brethren at home, and to the surrounding Colo-
nies, that they understand their duties as well
as their rights.

ANSWER:

Gentlemen,

I beg to thank you for the Address with
which you have so kindly greeted my return
from an excursion, in the course of which I
have been strongly impressed by the beauty of
the country I have visited, and by its capabil-
ity of improvement; while I have been every-
where deeply gratified by the respectable de-
meanour, orderly and industrious habits, and
apparently easy condition of the people.

It is most satisfactory to me, on assuming the
Government of Nova Scotia, to receive from all
quarters the assurance, that even amidst those
differences which naturally spring up during pe-
riods of excitement, arising out of the conflict
of political opinions, a feeling of devoted loyal-
ty, and affection to the Queen's person and au-
thority, conjoined with a strong desire for the
perpetuation of the union with Great Britain,
has ever pervaded the community.

These sentiments I have it in command from
my Sovereign to do my utmost to foster, and
encourage, and I know not a more direct means
of fulfilling Her Majesty's beneficent will, than
by endeavouring (while zealously guarding that
prerogative, the exercise of which has been en-
trusted to me) to act in harmony with the wish-
es and feelings of the people, whenever such a
course shall be compatible with their real inter-
ests, and the relative positions of the Mother
Country and her Colonial offspring.

The warm admiration you express for the
constitution of England, proves that the inhabi-
tants of Halifax know how to appreciate, and
are worthy of, the blessings to be derived from
a similar form of Government.

I am anxiously desirous that the municipal
rights and privileges, enjoyed by the natives of
Great Britain, should no longer be unshared by
their fellow subjects in this country, who will
ever find me ready to aid in modifying or re-
modelling their institutions, when changes are
really required, and may be safely effected;
and I trust that a firm and fixed determination
on my part, to consider talent, industry, and
character, as qualifications establishing the
most valid claim to distinction and preferment,
will secure to the public the services of those
best fitted to bring about such ameliorations as
may be found practicable.

The success of my endeavours to carry out
such improvements and alterations, as may be
necessary, must, in a great degree, depend on
the assistance and support afforded me by the
people of Nova Scotia: living under a repre-
sentative Government, the inhabitants of this
Province are masters of the means by which
British institutions have been attained and na-
tured, under circumstances of difficulty and
danger, that this country can ever have to en-
counter or overcome. And the acquisition of
all that the Novascotians can reasonably desire,
will naturally follow from the wise and judi-
cious use of the privileges of which they are al-
ready possessed.

The result of my efforts must be gravely in-
fluenced by the instructions given by the hold-
ers of the elective franchise, to those to whom
they confide their dearest interests, and in whose
favour they exert the most valuable political
rights. The tenor of their language to their re-
presentatives will determine, whether the in-
troduction of the principle of self-government in
local matters, by the establishment of munici-
pal corporations, as well as those improvements
that appear to me to be absolutely requisite in
various departments of the Government, shall,
or shall not, take place.

If, time, that might be usefully employed in
the advancement of the most momentous inter-
ests, and in the attainment of objects of the
most vital importance, be consumed in party
contests, or in the unprofitable discussion of
mere theoretical points of government, it is in
vain to hope, whatever may be the gracious
intentions of the Sovereign, or the liberal views
of the government at Home, that those bene-
fits can accrue, which ought to proceed from
the constitution granted to this Province, in
the anticipation that the privileges accorded by
it would be dearly prized and beneficially exer-
cised.

If, on the contrary, the provincial constitu-
ency, properly alive to their own interest, and
justly estimating their own constitutional im-
portance, observe with a wholesome vigilance the
conduct of those honored by their suffrages ab-
solutely requiring them to bury in oblivion past
party feuds, and turn their attention to the seri-
ous interests of the country, jeopardized by de-
lay; while they give to the Queen's Represen-
tative, and those who are responsible to him, a
fair support in their endeavours: first to intro-
duce such changes as the condition of the vari-
ous interests of the colony demands, and next
to take care that the public money is not honest-
ly, but wisely expended, enjoining them at the
same time a due degree of watchfulness in guard-
ing their popular privileges from encroachment,
the individual charged with the administration
of the affairs of the Province may then indulge
every hope of being able to do his duty, alike
by his sovereign, and the people he is called on
to govern, by effecting those improvements now
so much needed—while the Nova Scotians may

look forward to daily increasing prosperity, and
general harmony and contentment.

On the wisdom of the people, then, and on
their attachment to Great Britain, I confidently
rely for support and assistance, feeling assured
that they will strengthen my hands on all prop-
er occasions, by sending to Parliament those
who will honestly and fearlessly help me to re-
form, not only any abuses that may exist in the
management of their affairs by the executive
officers of the crown, but likewise any erro-
neous system of administration hitherto tolerated
by the Legislature itself.

On the part of Lady Falkland, I beg to thank
you for your hearty good wishes, and to assure
you that she is deeply interested in all that re-
gards the prosperity of the Colony, feeling how
much both my public character and private
happiness are linked with the welfare of its in-
habitants.

FALKLAND.

The above document says the Nova Scotian,
requires no comment—it speaks for itself to the
good sense and better feelings of the population.

Warnings of and Arguments against a Revolu- tion.

We admit fully the poverty and distress
pervading a large part of our fellow-subjects
in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and we
shall proceed in successive numbers of this
journal to show how the pressure of taxation
on the labouring poor may be lightened, the
enormous debt diminished, and the industry
of the people remunerated. But to attain
these salutary advantages far different mea-
sures are necessary than political expedients
—universal suffrage, vote by ballot, or an-
nual parliaments. The adoption of these in-
sane propositions would be the certain pre-
lude to an agrarian war and civil discord,
the bare contemplation of which is frightful.
We want social, not political reform. What
benefit have the poor gained by the destruc-
tion of the influence of property in the legis-
lature under Lord Grey's bill? On the con-
trary, they have been positively injured;
their taxes have been augmented, while the
prices of the necessities of life have been in-
creased in a far greater ratio than their earn-
ings. It is idle to tell the poor man that the
tax on French wines or silks is reduced; that
he gets his newspaper or letter cheaper than
before; unless he has an abundance of whole-
some food, warm clothing, and a comforta-
ble however humble home, all else is but a
stimulus to madden his feelings and drive
him to desperation.

We know that there is a deep under-cur-
rent of political feeling among the great mass
of the labouring classes in this country,
which it is worse than folly to overlook. But
let even the poorest or humblest workman
remember that we have nothing to gain, and
everything to lose by revolution—in which
physical force would prostrate the empire of
reason—our lands would be untitled—our
workshops silent—our manufacturers beg-
gared—our peasants starved!—fire and famine
would desolate the country—anarchy us-
urp the place of order—revenge, of justice
—despotism, of liberty; the green fields
would be crimson with the blood of the in-
nocent—our lovely rivers empurpled with
the gory victims of popular fury—and a brief
and sanguinary period would be succeeded
by an age of mental slavery!—Colonial Ma-
gazine.

Mysterious Affair.—The New Orleans Bul-
letin of the 23d ult. contains the follow-
ing extract from a letter dated Nassau (N. P.)
27th Aug., 1840, received, at N. O. via Hav-
ana:

"A singular circumstance occurred a few
days ago. A large French ship from Ham-
burg bound to Havana, was picked up by
one of our little wreckers about a fortnight
ago, quite deserted. She was afloat with no
sails set but a jib—not the least injured—hav-
ing a very valuable cargo of wines, silks,
fruits, &c. and all in good order, and her
papers and every thing on board in their
proper places. When sounded three feet
water was found in her hold, which was im-
mediately pumped out; and it was discovered
that she had no leak. A few poultry and a
cat, were only found alive. There were a num-
ber of cages, with Canary birds, apparently
starved to death in them. I have seen one
of the persons who first went on board, (our
wrecking acquaintance, B.) and he says that
the cabin and state rooms were beautifully
furnished, and had all the appearance of pas-
sengers having just stepped out of them
one in particular had a lady's toilet, combs,
brushes, &c. and on a settee lay a bonnet,
shawl, work box, needles, thimble, &c. as if
that moment laid down. No one can con-
jecture why she was so abandoned. There are
many cases on board addressed to different
merchants in Havana, and the vessel by
which I am now writing is despatched to gain
some information on the subject. She is a
large new ship, built this year, and is named
the Rosalie."

The Biter Bit.—A short time ago a High-
landman went to Perth with a quantity of
whiskey, and offered it for sale to an inn-
keeper; but not being able to agree about
the price, the publican, rather maliciously,
directed poor Donald to an exciseman, say-
ing he would buy it at any price. Donald
went, accordingly, without suspicion; and
knocking up the exciseman, told him he had
brought him a drop of choice whiskey. The
exciseman, rather surprised, asked him by
whom he was sent; which the other having
told, he advised Donald to go back to the
innkeeper, and give him the whiskey at any
price rather than run risks. Donald accord-
ingly went, and concluded a bargain with the
innkeeper on his own terms; which he had
scarcely done, and got the money snug in his
pocket, when the exciseman appeared and
seized the whiskey, to the no small mortifica-
tion of the innkeeper who fell into the snare
he had laid for poor Donald.

The Great Western steam ship, sailed from
New York for Bristol on the 10th inst. with
97 passengers, and about \$81,500 in specie.