

THE DEVIL AND THE DOCTORS.

The devil he sat on his garden gate, A picking his teeth with the point of his tail; And because he'd been so much worked of late, He grew sick, and his appetite often would fail.

"Oh, oh!" says the Doctor, "your Majesty's ill! You must eat and drink and morning a draught and a pill!" But the devil took 'neath his hoof quicky jam'd 'em, And said, "I take your stuff; if I do I'll be dam'd!"

The Doctor he came, looking surly and sage, One hand in his pocket, one stick in his waist, Said he, "Read my book;" and he mentioned the page: "Take blue pill every night. Where's my fee? I'm in haste."

TO A LADY'S PORTRAIT.

The limpid features of my lady love— How beautiful how bright! The dark blue eyes Shine like twin stars of sapphirine, on the verge Of a whorled cloud—the herald of Aurora;

SCENE—"NIGHT HAS CHARMS FOR ME."

Tell me not of morning's breathing From the chambers of the deep; Or the world to beauty waking From the arms of slumber's sleep.

STANZAS.

If I had thought that could have died, I might not weep for thee, But I forgot, when by thy side, That thou couldst mortal be;

And still upon that face I look, And think "twould smile as mine, And still the thought I will not brook, That I should look in vain;

I do not think, where'er thou art, Thou hast forgotten me, And I, perhaps may soothe this heart, In thinking of thee;

For there was found such a dawn Of light and cheer and gladness, As fancy never could have drawn, And never can restore!

SLAVERY.—Ist. A slave employed in the boiling-house. He was a very stout negro, and uncommonly well dressed for a slave. He was laid down on the ground, held by two men and flogged on the naked breech in the mode I have described, receiving 39 lashes.

2d & 3rd. Two young women. This punishment took place one evening on the barbecue, where pimento is dried. Mr. McLean, the overseer, and I were sitting in the window-seat of his hall; and I was just remarking to him that I observed the drivers took great pride in being able to crack their whips loud and well.

4th & 5th. On another occasion I saw two girls from 10 to 13 years of age, flogged by order of the overseer. They belonged to the second gang, employed in cane-weeding, and were accused of having been idle that morning. Two other girls of the same age were brought up to hold them down.—They got each 39.

6th & 7th. After this I saw two young men flogged (very severely) in the coopers' yard. I did not learn their offences.

8th. On another occasion, a man in the road leading from New Ground to Garden Spring. We met this man while riding out, and for some offence which I did not learn (but by that time I had found my inquiries on this point had become offensive), the overseer called a driver from the field, and ordered him 39 on the spot.

9th & 10th. Two young men before breakfast, for having slept too long. They were mule-drivers; and it being then crop-time, they had been two days and a night previously at work without sleep. As the overseer and I were going out at day-break (the sun was not yet up), we found them only putting the harness on their mules. They ought, according

to the regulations then prescribed on the plantation, to have been out half an hour sooner; and for this offence they received a very severe flogging.

11th. A girl who had been missing for some days having absconded from the plantation for fear of punishment. I shall mention only another case which particularly excited my sympathy: for after a few weeks, although my moral abhorrence of slavery continued to increase, my sensibility to the sight of physical suffering was so greatly abated, that a common flogging no longer affected me to the very painful degree that I at first experienced.

12th. The case was that of a married woman, the mother of several children. She was brought up to the overseer's door one morning; and one of the drivers who came with her accused her of having stolen a fowl. Some feathers, said to have been found in her hut, were exhibited as evidence of her guilt. The overseer asked her if she would pay for the fowl. She said something in reply which I did not clearly understand. The question was repeated, and a similar reply again given. The overseer then said, "Put her down." On this the woman set up a shriek, and rent the air with her cries of terror. Her countenance grew quite ghastly, and her lips became pale and livid. I was close to her, and particularly noticed her remarkable aspect and expression of countenance. The overseer swore fearfully, and repeated his order—"Put her down!"

The woman then craved permission to tie some covering round her, which she was allowed to do.—She was then extended on the ground, and held down by two negroes. Her gown and shift were literally torn from her back, and thus brutally exposed, she was subjected to the cart-whip. The punishment inflicted on this poor creature was inhumanly severe. She was a woman somewhat plump in her person; and the whip being wielded with great vigor, every stroke cut deep into the flesh. She wrined and twisted her body violently under the infliction—moaning loudly, but uttering no exclamation in words, except once when she cried out, entreating that she might not be indecently exposed,—appearing to suffer, from matronly modesty, even more acutely on account of her indecent exposure than the cruel laceration of her body. But the overseer only noticed her appeal by a brutal reply (too gross to be repeated) & the flogging continued. Disgraced as I was, I witnessed the whole to a close. I numbered the lashes, stroke by stroke, & counted fifty.—thus exceeding by eleven the number allowed by the colonial law to be inflicted at the arbitrary will of the master or manager. This was the only occasion on which I saw the legal number of 39 lashes exceeded; but I never knew the overseer or head book-keeper give less than 39. This poor victim was shockingly lacerated. When permitted to rise, she again shrieked violently. The overseer swore roughly, and threatened, if she was not quiet to put her down again. He then ordered her to be taken to the hot-house, or hospital, and put in the stocks. She was to be confined in the stocks for several nights, while she worked in the yard during the day at light work. She was too severely mangled to be able to go to the field for some days.

In this way I think myself free from all unrighteousness in enslaving a fellow man. In this way, thousands, who hate slavery, could free men from slavery. And in this way, a nominal slaveholder may be no oppressor of a brother in the human family. Most heartily do I wish that our land had never known slavery; but since it exists here, let us mitigate its evils until it can be wholly abolished.

Horrors of the Cholera at Toulon.—The following letter from Toulon is dated the 8th instant: "The cholera continues to rage with a violence almost unexampled in our temperate climate. Although the population has been diminished nearly one half, from the terror which has induced the inhabitants to fly, there have been 11 deaths in forty-eight hours, that is, one in 400 persons every day. The town, lately so populous and animated, has become a melancholy desert. All classes are panic struck. More than two-thirds of the shops and warehouses are shut up, the workmen away in crowds; and apprehensions are entertained that we shall be in want of bread, from the desertion of the bakers and the men. We have been obliged to have recourse to the military for coffins, and there are scarcely men enough left to remove the dead. The Municipality is reduced to the mayor, and at most six councillors, who are almost constantly sitting at the Mayor's, where not a single clerk is left. At the close of the day, the streets and squares are covered with large fires, into which are thrown quantities of spices and aromatic herbs, and during a part of the night gunpowder is let off from muskets, petards, &c. in the hope of purifying the air. The magistrates, in order to satisfy the people, who expect great effects from the explosion, have consented to have cannon fired. All this contributes to render the appearance of the town so much the more sombre. The most frightful picture of all is, that the authorities have ascertained that a species of society has been formed of upwards of two hundred wretches, who have organized a system for plundering the houses of such of the inhabitants as have taken their departure. Severe measures have been adopted, and orders have been given to inflict summary punishment upon all who may be caught in the act. The President of the Civil Tribunal went yesterday to the Court and there, overcome by his terrors, turned a brace of pistols against his own head. His jaw was horribly fractured, and his brains flew up to the very ceiling. He was only lately married to a rich heiress. The surrounding villages were overcharged with the mass of people who had hoped to find safety by removing, but who will probably, ere long, pay dear for the false confidence, because if attacked by the disease, they will be without medical aid and without the protection of the Magistracy. Already several of the villages have been invaded by the disease, and no doubt its ravages will be rapid and terrible. Persons who have weighed the consequences of the rapidity with which the population of Toulon has increased during the last ten years, have anticipated that which has now come to pass. In fact, within the confined space of the town, 40,000 persons have been crowded one upon the other, without the conveniences or even the necessities of life, in houses without any courtyards or drains, to an enormous height, from the impossibility of increasing their number, so that it is inconceivable how they have not been devoured by infectious complaints during the intense heats of summer. The necessity of enlarging the town of building suburbs, has long been felt, but the engineers have opposed it. We trust, however, that the present melancholy warning will open the eyes of the Government, and that it will take measures to remedy evils so numerous and so desultory."

ANDALUSIAN VENGEANCE.—Two sworn inseparable friends went together, as on all former occasions, to enjoy bull-baiting at the *corrida* of a relation. In the course of the sport, some dispute took place as to which of the two had done best: blows were given and received; the advantage, however, remaining in favour of Manuel. Vicente received the *abrazo* and regrets of his friend with a good grace, but swore in his heart that he would be revenged.

Some days after, Vicente invited Manuel to accompany him to the *corrida* of his uncle, and see a fine herd of young bulls just turned in from the summer pastures. After dinner, they went out together, and inspected the stable animals. "You must come a little further," said Vicente, "to this small lock-up. I wish to show you a beautiful bull, kept for sale; he is the most furious in the whole *vega*—the cowherds themselves are afraid of him." The door was opened with caution; the low arched vault was almost dark. "We can advance somewhat nearer to him without danger, Manuel," Manuel did so; but the moment his body was clear of the door, the traitor closed it violently, turned the key outside, and threw it to a distance, to prevent a prompt discovery of the crime. Manuel had but little time to adopt a resolution. The bull, startled at the noise, sprung upon his legs, pawed the ground, and fixed his two glaring balls upon his victim, who had not even his cloak to give him a chance of tying the animal and gaining a respite. The roof was supported by a heavy stone pillar. The bull already drew himself together for his rush; Manuel places his back against the pillar, shouts defiance, and provokes his enemy with feet and hands. The charge is made—the quick eye of the Andalusian watched the favorable moment; he slipped from the pillar as the horns grazed his person, and saw the bull fall dead at his feet, his brains beat out by the shock against the column. But a sterner account was now to be settled. Manuel's cries brought assistance and release: the story divulged itself; Vicente had gone home. Manuel mounted his horse, loaded his *trabuco*, and rode hard to overtake his murderer. "Vicente," he shouted as he descried him afar off, "espérate—wait, I owe you *la uelata*—the change." Vicente spurred hard for his life; Manuel was better mounted. The former screamed hard for mercy as his pursuer gained upon him, and a shot was heard immediately afterwards. Vicente was buried without inquiry; for his family dreaded the publicity of his treachery. Manuel left his home and went to sea—to America it is believed. His friends blamed his flight, for they all looked upon the act as one of "Justifiable homicide."

MOST HORRIBLE CATASTROPHE.—It is seldom that we are called upon to record a more horrible or shocking occurrence than that described in the annexed extract from a letter dated Boleville, Miss. August 13th, 1835.

"A most singular and tragical incident took place in this village, that has cast a gloom over the spirits of all the citizens, and clothed one of our most respectable families in mourning. Preparations had been for some time making to erect a large four-story mill and manufactory, in the East part of the village, and Tuesday last was appointed for the raising. As it was a matter in which the public had taken a great interest, the whole population of the surrounding country assembled, arrangements were made for a large dinner party, and a bough house was erected for the females. With a view of surprising the women some young men had the night previous secreted in a thick grove of bushes, about two hundred yards from the bough house, a 9 pound field piece, heavily loaded, intending to discharge it when the party were seated at the table. Unfortunately it was pointed directly at the west opening of the bough house.

Some wretch in the mean time had taken a cat, confined its legs, and placed it in the gun. When

the party were seated at the table the cannon was fired. Mrs. Blakeston, the wife of the chief magistrate of the village, who was at the head of the table, had that instant risen for some purpose, when she struck her head just below the shoulders, and passed through her body; she uttered a single scream and fell lifeless into the arms of a lady who was next to her—she was a highly accomplished and interesting lady; and the mother of 7 children, the eldest being but six years old.

The cat passed over the whole length of the table, upsetting several decanters and pitchers, and its head was driven through an inch board at the east end of the bough house where it lodged; and what is most extraordinary, although stunned and apparently dead, it has recovered and is now alive and well.

The authorities have offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the conviction of the miscreant who was the author of this diabolical piece of mischief.—*Western Herald*.

THE PRINTER'S COMMANDMENTS.—Thou shalt subscribe for the newspaper printed in thine own vicinity. Thou shalt not take a newspaper without paying the subscription money punctually. Thou shalt not steal another's articles and publish them as thine own. Thou shalt not perpetrate maniac prose, or insane rhyme, and except thine vile effusions to be published as the outpouring of youthful genius.

Remember the advertisements and keep the printer blessed with the fullness thereof. Thou shalt not borrow thy neighbor's newspaper, but go to him that hath to sell and buy for thyself. Thou shalt not fly into a passion when thy milk-and-water communication and thy complication of stolen thoughts are rejected by the editor.

Honor thy contemporaries of the type and quill and always show a good example before thy brother's eyes. Remember the ladies—and when thou seest thy brethren taking unto themselves helpmeets from among the fair daughters of the land, thou shalt go and do likewise, for by this means it is that the printer's subscription list increases.

Beware of meddlers and gossips, and double faced politicians, and sea-serpents and common scolds.—*Somebody*.

On Monday, two men James Williams and John Smith, were charged with causing a great mob by hallooing forth an harrigue, entitled "The Political Form of Matrimony between the Whigs and the People." A police sergeant said that an immense mob assembled round the defendants on Saturday night, in consequence of their acting as above stated. They refused to go away, and he took them to the station-house. The following is a portion of the contents of the paper alluded to:—"Now, there was a man in the House of Incurables, whose name was Melbourne, and that man was perfect and upright. There was a day when the Reformers came to present themselves before the King, and Bobby came also among them, and Billy said unto Bobby, 'hence comest thou?' And Bobby answered, 'From going to and fro from St. Stephen's.'—And Billy said, 'My servant Melbourne is perfect and upright, and one that feareth the King and supporteth the rights of the people.'—And Bobby said, 'Do they serve the people for naught? Put forth thine hand and touch his office, and he will mock the people to their face, place for place, pension for pension—yea, all that the Whigs have, will they give for pensions.'—And Billy then said to Bobby 'His office is in thy power,' and a messenger came unto Melbourne and said, 'Thy Ministry is dissolved, and Bobby is chosen in thy stead, and I alone am left to tell thee.' Then Melbourne arose and rent his wig, and shaved his head, and fasted three days in sackcloth and ashes. Pensions came I unto you, and pensions shall I go out. Billy saith: and Billy hath taken away, and blessed be the name of Billy." The defendants were ordered to find bail.—*London Paper*.

John Humphries, broker, in the Clapham-road, was brought before Mr. Jeremy, charged with throwing a Mr. Clarke out of a window. It appeared that on the preceding afternoon Mr. Clarke heard a female in distress calling out "Murder!" and beseeching assistance, standing at a window in rear of the defendant's house. Upon hearing the shrieks he immediately hastened forward to render his assistance; but finding the door of the house closed, the female alluded to pointed out a place by which he ultimately effected an entrance into the house through one of the windows. He then went up stairs to where the cries proceeded from, and a respectable-looking woman came forward, said that she was the party, and was about entering into the cause of her having given the alarm, when the defendant rushed up from below stairs. Without waiting a single moment for an explanation, he at once seized on Mr. Clarke by the collar, asked him how he dared enter his house, which was his castle, and said that he should speedily leave it much quicker than he had entered it, and by the same way.—Mr. Clarke assured the defendant that his only motive for getting into the house was to render assistance to a female whose cries would indicate that she was in distress, and that he had done no more than any Englishman was bound to do under such circumstances. This explanation had no effect upon the defendant, who struck Mr. Clarke on the back of the head as he was proceeding towards the window through which he had previously obtained access into the house, and the defendant, being a powerful man, afterwards threw that gentleman out of the window. Fortunately the latter did not sustain any very severe injury, but a fact was stated which tended to aggravate the case, namely, that the defendant endeavored to throw Mr. Clarke from a height which, if the attempt had succeeded, the latter must have been killed. The defendant said that the female who made the alarm was his lodger, that he merely went into her apartments to remonstrate with her for abusing his wife during his absence at Epsom Races. The moment, however, he spoke to her on the subject, she began to scream out "murder," although he did not lay a finger upon her, and he then withdrew from the room. He subsequently heard Mr. Clarke up stairs, and knowing that he had no business in his house, he certainly put him out of the window, ignorant at the time as to what business he had there. Mr. Jeremy said that it was out of benevolent motives, and to prevent mischief, that Mr. Clarke went into the house, and that treatment he experienced for his kindness could not have been worse. Mr. Clarke said that he did not bring the charge forward from any vindictive feeling—he should be satisfied if the defendant made a public and consented to pay something to a charity. The Magistrates said that if the defendant did not consent to this suggestion they would inflict a heavy fine upon him for an assault of so aggravated a nature. The defendant then made an apology to Mr. Clarke, and paid £13s. to a charity.—*ib*.

Henry IV. of France finding that all his edicts against luxury were fruitless, at length issued one in which, after expressly forbidding all his subjects to adorn their clothes with gold or silver, he added, "except, nevertheless, women of the town and pick-pockets, in whom we do not take sufficient interest to induce us to do them the honor of taking notice of their conduct."

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GREAT BRITAIN.

The new bill proposed by lord Melbourne for the preservation of peace in Ireland, was rejected by the lords on the 26th of August, by a vote of 51 to 39. By this rejection, the power of the police is left in the hands of the magistrates, instead of being taken under the immediate direction of the government. It will no doubt cause great dissatisfaction. The object of the peers is to force a resignation of the Melbourne ministry and a dissolution of parliament, in the hope that a new election will increase the conservative strength in the lower house.

The house of commons had passed a resolution, inviting the duke of Cumberland to appear before them and give explanations touching his conduct in the affair of the Orange lodges.

The duke de Nemours (second son of the king of France) is travelling in England. The municipal reform bill, as amended by the peers, was read in the house of commons on the 23th. The Standard gives the following account of its reception:—

The municipal corporation bill was last night sent down to the house of commons, and received by that decent assembly in its usual temper, and with its usual good manners. The chancellor of the exchequer, alarmed at the inarticulate growl of his adherents, did his best to put them into good humor. The only articulate howling proceeded from Messrs. Hume and O'Connell, who talked dreadful things about "stopping the supplies," and a new organic change, namely, the cashiering of the house of lords, etc. etc. This is mighty well from persons who have against them four to one of the peerage, a great majority of the English representatives, and a still greater majority of the English electors, as proved at the last election.

It is very well for men to talk of "stopping the supplies," who have against them threefourths of the aristocracy, a majority of the representatives of England and the electors of England, and very nearly half the house of commons. The blustering tone of the ministerial papers is kept up, but it becomes more evident that their courage "feels, as it were, oozing out at their fingers' ends."

"That 'ministers will be firm,' that 'the House of Commons will be resolute,' we are again and again assured; but, between whiles, we meet with an admission here & there, that some of the lords' amendments may, 'for the sake of peace,' be acceded to. Others, however, we are told, must be given up by the peers; in such and such points the house of lords 'must restore the bill to its original form,' or else—"

London, 22nd August, 1835. Last week I sent you the substance of the most important of the Resolutions passed by the "Timber Duties Committee," on the 14th inst. I have since received the vote paper containing the whole and I shall send it by this packet. To obviate the chance of disappointment, however, I copy the entries:—

"VENERIS, 14th DIE Augusti, 1835. 1. TIMBER DUTIES COMMITTEE.—Power to report opinion together with minutes of evidence. 2. TIMBER DUTIES COMMITTEE.—Report brought up and read; Resolutions read as follows:—

1. Resolved.—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the present mode of taking the Duties on deals is susceptible of improvement, and that this Committee would recommend that a mode be adopted which should approach more nearly to a payment according to the contents of the deals. 2. Resolved.—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the difference of duty of 45s., now imposed by law upon Timber the produce of Europe, as compared with Timber the produce of our North American Colonies, is too great, and may be reduced.

3. Resolved.—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that having a due regard to the interests which have been created in the British North American Colonies by the system hitherto pursued, and to the representations of the shipping interests, a reduction of the protective duty, not exceeding 15s. per load, appears to them to be a fair arrangement. 4. Resolved.—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that such reduction be made so far as may be consistent with the interests of the revenue, without any augmentation of the duty on Colonial Timber.

5. Resolved.—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that, in any alteration made, such alterations should not affect the shipments made in the year. 6. Resolved.—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that there should be a uniform mode of taking the duty on Deals throughout the United Kingdom.

Report to lie on the table—and to be printed. 3. WOOD DUTIES BILL.—Report and re-committed for Monday next.

We think we can rival all Canada in the choice and excellency of our public officers. Our clerks of the Crown and Peace taken together, exhibit a sample of integrity, uprightness, ability and quickness. Our gaoler and chief constable, of sagacious prudence, punctuality and care, coupled with quickness and decision. We know of no man who in the difficult offices he has filled has so well secured the public welfare, and with so little public offence. The comprehensive, capacious rationality of our Street Surveyor makes him a walking oracle! Shew us from Quebec to Sandwich such streets as he has produced. Our Sheriff is too well known to require any eulogium from so humble an individual as ourselves: but his Deputies shew his discrimination and being of more recent introduction to office it is our duty to notice them. Mr. Watt, to whom the towns duty pertains, excels in every prerequisite necessary to his office. His head and his hand, his intelligence punctuality and exactness merit our full eulogium. Mr. Barton Phillips on whom (we believe) the country duties of the District principally, if not wholly, devolve, joins the sagacity and hardihood, bearings, perseverance of a native of the Forest, to the untiring scent of that most intelligent and most qualified of the canine species. Woe to the fleeing culprit if he once gets on his trail!

A Forgery of £40 was committed on the Commercial Bank in February, 1834 (as we are informed) by one Oliver Osburn, who obtained the money and fled to the States. On Tuesday last, he having returned from the States landed at Culbertson's Wharf in the Indian woods and went back into Camden. Information was received by Mr. Deputy Sheriff Barton Phillips who started on the scent from Kingston on Friday morning last 9th inst, at 11 o'clock—arrested him in Camden, brought him to Kingston, and landed him in Jail, at 3 o'clock on Saturday (the following) morning. Thus our enterprising and indefatigable townsmen has added another proof of his fitness for his office, having accomplished the pursuit, capture and committal, and travelled 64 miles without sleeping.

Oliver Osburn was brought before the sitting Magistrates on Saturday: when he was charged with forging a promissory note for £40, in name of Mr. Reuben Shorey and an indorsement as Miles Shorey, which was discounted at the Commercial Bank. He was remanded for further examination. R.

QUARTER SESSIONS. Yesterday, the Court of General Quarter Sessions was held in this town, before John Macaulay, Esq. and a Bench of Magistrates. To judge from present appearances, there is a more than ordinary quantity of business to transact. The indictment against R. Richardson, Esq. one of the District Magistrates, and several respectable land owners, for forcibly entering the Methodist Chapel at Waterloo, (built by their own