on either the, hears the confession of the penitent. In this church I was much struck by a display of enthusiastic devotion in the lower orders: for Christianity is the poor man's solace, it reconciles him to his painful and laborious portion in this world, by showing him a futurity, wherein by the just dispensation of Providence, all conditions are equalised to their comparative scale of virtue.

scale of virtue.
You enter one of the side-chapels by a lit-You enter one of the side-chapels by a little door, where there is an altar placed within a recess of the wall: a figure, representing our Saviour after the crucifixion, lies extended in front; the crown of thorns encircles the head; the holes pierced by the nails, and the blood issuing from them, appear upon the hands and feet. Several flowers were scattered over the body. Around it stand figures, the size of life, carved in wood, representing the Virgin, Mary Magdalen, and the Disciples. These Gothic painted figures are the work of the commencement of the sixteenth century. commencement of the sixteenth century.
Before the Christ were burning forty or fitty tapers, cach offered with the prayers of some devotee, and corresponding in number with the benefits solicited by the individual.

some devotee, and corresponding in number with the benefits solicited by the individual. Before the image of Christ, several clean and neatly-dressed poor women were fervently praying on their knees. Their prayers ended, they arose, kissed the figure of Christ, and left the altar. Many other women were praying in different parts of the church, with an earnest and serious appearance of devotion. If this strict observance of their religion affects and influences their morals, and their lives, it is well; and the lower order of the French may be better than the higher, who have for the greater part, abandoned such superstitions.

The second church we visited is extremely large, but composed of a confused intermixture of all styles of architecture, from the twelfth down to the middle of the sixteenth century. The columns of the interior are massy, and chiefly circular; the diameter of the base of each appears immense; but the building is altogether heavy, and ruinous in several parts.

The shops in the streets of Dieppe, with the exception of a few, have no fronts at all; they are quite open: the goods exposed for sale are placed on counters, and

the exception of a few, have no fronts at all; they are quite open: the goods exposed for sale are placed on counters, and suspended around the interior. On landing in a foreign country, we naturally compare its maritime towns with those on our own coast; and, if we except the picturesque appearance of the buildings, ours are far beyond the French. The best shops here are shabby, compared with many of the poorest in England; and I am convinced that any Frenchman, landing in our country, must be more struck with the wealthy display and highly finished manufacture of the goods exposed for sale in our ports, than we can be surprised by what is curious in their buildings; for that seems the chief interest this place affords.

The people of Dieppe do not bear that characteristic appearance which we errone-

The people of Dieppe do not bear that characteristic appearance which we erroneously attach to the French countenance, as they are mostly fresh-coloured and welllooking; and I hear they are the same throughout Normandy. The women wear very high caps, flying out on each side, towards the back of the head, and something resembling in form the tail of a peacock when it is spread: these caps are white, and neatly plaited. Their petticoats are so short that they reach scarcely below the knee. Blue stockings, with a red skirt or jacket, seems their favourite dress. The lower orders of the French wear an appearance of extreme poverty; for one cannot walk through the town without being struck with the evident penury and neediness of their condition. Here there is scarcely a single person to be met of the order we term gentry in England; whilst in our maritime towns we see continually persons of that class. When walking through the streats gentry in England; whilst in our maritime towns we see continually persons of that class. When walking through the streets, and the thronged market, I attentively observed the people, and at first imagined that longovity in the women was as common in France as it appeared extraordinary. Many females looked so wretchedly old and withered, their faces so covered with deep and innumerable wrinkles, that I supposed some of them were at least ninety years old. Curiosity induced me to enquire of several their ages, when I found the eldest old. Curiosity induced me to enquire of several their ages, when I found the eldest to whom I had spoken had not reached her seventieth year. I nover saw such very miserable decrepit-looking women in any

part of England.

After rambling about the town, we returned to dine at the table d'hote: had I leisure, I would give you a more particular account of the company, for they were strange enough to deserve record. My next neighbour, at dinner, was a French gentleman, of a most monstrous size, whose naturally herce look was considerably augmented by a large pair of well-curled mustachios; he seemed a mixture of all kinds, and yet was neither decidedly, bear, monkey, or man. He wore, suspended by a little red ribband, an ornamented cross; a kind of order as common in France as the little red ribband, an ornamented cross; a kind of order as common in France as the title of esquire on the back of a letter in England, and often applied with as little just pretension. On the opposite side, sat an old beau of sixty, dressed in a sky-blue coat; his hands were scented, and his fingers covered with French-paste rings Next to him, a pretty lively woman, who conversed so familiarly with all the gentlement that I was greatly surprised when I found she was an entire stranger at the board. Conversation seemed as much the

part of England.

found she was an entire stranger at the board. Conversation seemed as much the object of attention as their repast; the whole party spoke together, and made a most unceasing voluble noise.

We go to-morrow morning to Eu, in the diligence, and feel no fear of accidents in our road; for I should as soon expect to be upset in a broad-wheeled waggon as in some of the diligences I have seen at the door of our hotel. Imagine a large clumsome of the diligences I have seen at the door of our hotel. Imagine a large clumsy conveyance, like a moving house; the horses having a high heavy collar, stuffed with hay, upon their necks; the harness composed of ropes, and the whole bearing a very shabby appearance. The postilion rides with his legs thrust into a pair of jack-boots, bound round with iron hoops; each boot weighs fifty pounds,—an additional incumbrance for the horse.

I am inclined to think that, in expedi-

I am inclined to think that, in the ents of useful and ingenious construction, the English are much beyond the French; whilst, in light fanciful baubles, they exwhilst, in light fanciful baubles, they exhibit. wanst, in ign fanciul baubles, they ex-celus. Indeed, were it o give my thoughts of the two nations an allegorical dress, I would attire them thus:—England should be a plain steady gentleman, who wore a good lasting cloth for his coat; and France a light gay lady, with much powder, tin-sel, and tawdry about her, who shakes off some of it as fast as she moves along. For assuredly, the English character, (from its assuredly, the English character, (from its sobriety less dazzling than the French,) derives its value from solidity, and gains upon our esteem by a long and intimate acquaintance; while the French, by a brilliant display, dazzles at first sight, and leads us to expect more than we find realised, and loses something every time we attempt a closer examination.

VARIETIES.

THE MASTIFF:

Your deep observers of mankind,
Assure us constantly they find
A strong propensity of nature,
Rooted in every human creature,
To do what otherwise they would not.
When once forbid, because they should not.
This inclinations per the stare.
Your rakes, with floods of elocution,
Charge it on chance, or constitution:
And out-of-fashion folks believe
It sprung from Adam and from Ere.
But the yoar wits dispute about it,
The fact itself was never doubted.
This truth 'illustrate, I have chosen
One common story from a thousand.
Let critics at the fable quarrel,
There's no exception to the moral.
In days of yore (no need to shew
How many hundred years ago)
A pair there liourish'd, free from strife,
Who liv'd, indeed, like man and wife:
Her temper mild and sweet, abhord'd
When in a fault her op her board,
She rarely, yery rarely, frown'd.
In short, she gave him no occasion
For half the frouble and vexation,
Which many a hen-peck'd-keeping variet
Endures most meekly from his harlot.
Next door a captain chanc'd to shine,
Whose clothes and equipage were fine:
A young and well-accomplish'd heir,
Of gentle blood, and fortune fair;
For ever at the ladies call,
To deal the cards, or lead the ball;
To squire them to the church or plays
And sense or nonsense sing or say
It nour too ham have a short of the start of th

To shun the Captain till you came, Doubtless the case had been the say

EPIGRAM Though 'tis a fate that's pretty sure, If born a Poet to be poor; I'd rather be a Bard by birth, Than live the richest dunce on earth

STRANGE EFFECT OF JEALOUSY. Justina was the fairest and most beauti-ful lady of her time that was to be found in the whole city of Rome; she was married to a rich man but heir-brained and furious; and he suspected her to have small care of her he suspected her to have small care of her honor, upon no other ground than that he beheld her so excellent and so perfectly beautiful. One day as she stooped down to pull of her shoe, the cruel wretch, seized with a furious fit of jealousy, and discovering her wonderful white neck all open, suddenly drew his sword, and at one blow severed it from her shoulders,

We frequently miss the road to fortune, not so much from the want of knowing the route, as from an unwillingness to enter in-

the King's death, confirms him in his posts as minister.

The German papers confirmed to declare.

The German papers confirmed to the saturation of the title of Engency of Austria is to assume the title of Engency of Austria is to assume the title of Engency of Germany, and is to have an interview with the German Prince at Lintz or Vienna, and that a Congress of Ministers is to be held in the Austrian Espital, as was stated in our former advices the capital, as was stated in our former advices the country of the their or before the country of the their or before the cown, with the assistance of a Counthalton to Durkheim in Bavaria, on the 28th of September.

On the arrival of the Emperor of Russia the Modin, adeputation from Warsaw with the inhabitants had re-established themselves in his good opinion.

The conting of interest from France.

The conting of interest from France.

My Lord, — enclose to your Excellency, the official part of the builder which was forwarded to meet by the physicians of the King as Household, announcing to me the test of the Expert of the King and Country of the Excellency the Lieut.

My Lord, — enclose to your Excellency the Physicians of the King and Poisson of the King and September of the Expert of

"My Lord—At the moment we announced, yesterday, to your Fxcellency, the situation of the King our Master, no material alteration was observed, but his state of debility continued. This morning we found his Majesty's right hand paralysed; and although that symptom appeared to be confined to the arm, we nevertheless, remarked a fatal obstruction in the lungs.—We then applied bilisters to his breast, and two others to his lower extremities, in addition to those which had been for several days previously applied to those parts, and lays previously applied to those parts, and the kitchen Cable.

The Kitchen Cable parts and advocates of

to the back of his neck. We remained for some time by his Majesty's bedside, and saw him eat as on the preceding days. We left him in the company of her Majesty, the Queen, in order to allow him to take a little rest, according to his habit; but within a quarter to three o'clock his Majesty experienced an attack of apoplexy, which, in less than five minutes terminated so precious an existence.—God may keep you, acc. "Peddo Castello, "Mancel Damian Perss, "Sepastian a so Trayieso." "Sept. 29."

**Mancel Damian Perss, "Sepastian a so Trayieso." "Boyla Decrees."

ROYAL DECREES.

**Within a quarter to three, on this day, it hath pleased God to call to him the soul of our dear and beloved husband, King Ferdid and, who now enjoys celestial bliss; and a Queen Regent (Gobernadora) during the latter city, and a deputation had come out in order that the necessary measures, under the first of the distribution of the tits being taken by storm. Such a result is by no means improbable, although contrary, we are as devoted friends of free-dom as the strongest Radical of them all.—Attachment to liberty is enwreathed with our earliest recollections, has grown with our our carried to grow a select on the 12th of occuping in telligence that a general engagement had taken place between St. Anna and the rebel troops in which the essence of our thinking being. We have a vivid remem. We see the standard the rebel troops in which t

last hour of sailing, are always to be received with some degree of distrust.

The correctness of the foregoing account lower, is greatly sustained by the following extracts from Mexican papers, reaching to our latest declared dates of the state of the lowest papers, reaching to our latest declared dates of the lowest papers, reaching the lowest papers and the latest papers and the latest

To the Duke President of the Royal house, was about to erect his sign, and requested his neighbour's advice what inscription to put on it. The man replied, it and the state may not suffer from the state may not suffe

FOREIGN.

TWO DAYS LATER REOM ENGLAND.
By the arrival at Bodon of the shaip Grafton, Captain Crowell, from Liverpool, we have a fare from London of the evening of the consequence of the consequence of the shaip of the consequence of the cons

that ing pres der and and (wh of the adm in the com ver-N

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But betty never Youser rid,
Nor heard of any one that did.
Vex'd at her asking such a ninny,
She sends her down to call up Jenny;
But slier Jane could tell no more
Than simple Betty did before;
But star'd with all the eyes she had,
And thought her mistress drunk or mad,
Who begg'd, and storm'd, and begg'd again,
yet prayers and threatenings were in vain;
She might as easily have sought
To sound the bottom of a plot;
Or, tho' a woman, ta'en occasion
T'enquire the secret of Free-Mason,
And how, as mystic lodge supposes,
Duke Wharton can succeed to Moses.
No diligence there wanting was,
Yet so deplorable her case,
Through servants obstinate denial,
Nothing was left her but a trial.
Who should the secret fact betray?
One word herself she would not any;
What no one saw who should reveal?
For sure the mastiff could not tell.
Resolv'd at length, she call'd him to her,
And shutting earchilly the door,
She clapp'd his head, and strok'd his side,
Twas now no more than up and ride?
Tast by his neck she held, and thus
Nounted her strange Bueephalus
Now found it difficult to get,
Without a stirrup, to her seat.
Touser unus'd to be bestrode,
Groan'd sorely at the wicked load,
And strove all ways to disencumber,
His burden'd shoulders of their lumber;
Rear'd, and curvetted, and in fume.
Trotted and galloy'd round the roomaBut she, who now or never thought
To find her husband's meaning out,
Firm, though without a saddle, sat,
And clung as closely as a cat.
But fortune often spoils the course,
Whether we ride on dog or horse;
Under a table erept her steed.
Threw her, and broke her addle head.
Earag'd and surly, up she got,
Rear'd, and thunker often spoils the course,
Whether we ride on dog or horse;
Under a table erept her steed.
Threw her, and broke her addle bead.
Earag'd and surly, up she got,
Rear'd, and any with she head, and thus,
Sirrah it her husband turn'd the blame.
To take it in poetic strain:
At length the cloud that low'ring hung,
Burst into thunder of fier tongue;
Like lightning's flash her eye appears,
And rain