

Gleanings from our latest British, Foreign and Colonial Papers.

THE GREAT SEA SERPENT.

The great Sea Serpent reported by the Captain of the *Daedalus*, is still engaging the attention of the learned, and exercising the wit and ingenuity of the Newspaper Scribes. All sorts of articles, serious, historical, scientific, and humorous, in prose and verse, daily issue from the English Press. The following from a late No. of *Douglas Jerrold's Newspaper*, is of the latter class, which we republish for the benefit of those who enjoy a good joke:

Many speculations are afloat as to the nature and origin of our old friend, the "Great Sea Serpent." The mechanic supposes, from the facilities with which the monster does fifteen miles an hour without apparent muscular exertion or going a-head, as most serpents do, that he must be supplied with an apparatus, similar to a screw-propeller, in some part of the four hundred feet of concealed tail. The superstitious consider him to be an original, having existed between five and six thousand years in the bowels of Vesuvius; from which, by a subterranean passage, he makes his way to the ocean for an occasional aquatic excursion, to the great relief of the short-weight baker of Wapping, whose *habitat* in the same volcano is indisputable, it having been sworn to some years ago before my Lord Mayor. It is thought he will come on shore some day in search of the Wandering Jew, with whom he will probably fraternise. The learned altogether doubt its validity, and consider it a production of *Daedalus*, a celebrated artist of antiquity, who fabricated moving statues and figures, having all the appearance of animated nature.

"Now let us sing, 'God save the Queen,'
And *Kraken*, long live he;
And should he ever come on shore,
May I be there to see!"

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.

"The tide of Emigration from Ireland," says the *Tipperary Free Press*, "is flowing rapidly on, and what was called the superabundant population of Ireland, will ere long be spoken of as among the things that have been. We are losing daily and nightly the bone and sinew of the land. Hundreds have passed through this town (Clonmel) during the past few weeks, the greater part by night, on their way to Cork and Waterford, some for Australia, but the great majority bound to the United States."

Better far to emigrate than starve. There are millions of acres in the colonies, now totally unproductive, which want hands to cultivate them. Why, then, should the emigrant hesitate to choose between the evils of poverty and misrule, and the blessings of plenty and good Government?

SIR C. NAPIER'S WAY WITH THE SOLDIERS.—With a jest he wins the soldiers' hearts, for they feel their General regards them as comrades and not as slaves. Thus, when some insolent and silly young men persisted, insubordinately, to ride violently through the camp and bazaars, causing frequent accidents, he issued the following characteristic order, bringing ridicule and fear at once to bear on the offenders:—"Gentlemen, as well as beggars, if they like, may ride to the devil when they get on horseback; but neither gentlemen nor beggars have a right to send other people to the devil, which will be the case if furious riding be allowed in the bazaar. The Major-General has placed a detachment of horse at the disposal of Captain Pope, who will arrest offenders and punish them, as far as the regulations permit. And Captain Pope is not empowered to let any one escape punishment, because, when orders have been repeated and are not obeyed it is time to enforce them: without obedience an army becomes a mob, and a cantonment a bear-garden; the enforcement of obedience is like physic, not agreeable but necessary."

MORALS OF BELLEHOOD.—The Knickerbocker thus truly and eloquently discourses:

"Here is a young lady who grows thin because she is not a belle. Has she considered what the life of beauty is? To be flattered by every body, besieged with 'blarney' and lies, mock affection, insecure friendship; to be stared at in the street, and to be conscious that beauty is preferred to worth; to feel the inferior and be superior in place; to be obliged to still every true emotion of the breast; never to love, but be married in obedience to what the fashionable world says she ought to do; finally to wear false hair, false teeth, and to be false in every thing; and dying, give directions about the grave dress as becoming or not. My dear young lady, be a milk-maid; dress your rich tresses in the glass of still water; love some honest lad who will doat upon you; become the mother of good men; die with some sense that you have not lived in vain; leave the memory of good deeds to the poor—that you were a good mother, a nice housekeeper, a frugal wife; and such a reputation is worth all the homage beauty receives a thousand times over."

REPUTATIONS FURNISHED.—The following advertisement is copied literally from 'The Times' supplement, of Saturday week:—"Literary Assistance: Strictly Confidential. A quarterly reviewer, classical

scholar, and political writer of considerable experience, whose successful productions in various departments of literature have elicited from 'The Athenæum,' 'The Times,' 'Quarterly,' and numerous other reviews and periodicals testimonials which will furnish incontestible evidence of his high standing and competence to the task, engages to enhance or to create the reputation of authors or diffident aspirants in any branch of the *belles lettres*. Poems, satires, essays, lectures, speeches, prefaces, prospectuses, leading articles, sermons, or romances of sterling value, composed and transferred for an adequate remuneration. Works prepared for the press. Manuscripts critically corrected. Inviolable secrecy." 'The Examiner' remarks on the above curious production as follows:—"This must be a wonderful genius; but strange to say, his gifts do not avail him for himself, and he can create any reputation but his own, or why this tender of services and accomplishments of a Scott, a Byron, a Junius, a Sterne, an Addison, and a Johnson! The collocation of performances is curiously happy; next to sermons being placed romances of sterling merit. The modest author dares not promise as much for his sermons. The advertisement is not properly headed; it should be 'A Crichton to Let.'"

Somebody, who edits a newspaper somewhere, not having the admonitions of leap-year, or the fear of outraged female failings before his eyes, does up the millinery of a *fashion plate*, in one of the Philadelphia magazines, in the following style, which we hope is not the 'latest fashion':

"A snipe nosed minx, wasp-waisted, wearing on her head a shovel shaped nightcap, set off by a cockade of green leaves and red roses, her slim body 'all in white,' loose sack 'arrayed,' flounced and fretted, having on in front a slatey blue apron, slit up and down in the middle, the whole giraffe seated on a bunglesome flaming red woollen baize arm chair—and looking sleepy, stupid and languishing, like a lame goose. Standing by, in the attitude and with the look of one nosing a not recently deceased fish, is another block of the fashions—tremendous bustle all round; green dress, flowered and flumneried in the most finical manner, buttoned up and down in front from neck to foot; face of the crittur silly, smirking and soporiferous, immense pair of lace whiskers, pale red bonnet, with a cockade of red roses—the whole a very affluent caricature of female dandyism."

TRADE WITH THE PROVINCES.—A glance at our weekly table of exports will give our readers some idea of the extent of the trade which within a few years past has sprung up between Boston and the British Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Of the brigs which arrived here last week from foreign ports, nineteen out of twenty-four were from the Provinces; and of the schooners which arrived here from foreign ports, twenty-seven out of twenty-eight were from the same quarter. These vessels come to this port freighted with wood, coal, potatoes, and in some instances fish, and in return take back principally flour, meal, and other articles of consumption. The quantity of flour exported to the Provinces during the past four weeks has been 9211 bbls; of meal 1880 bbls. and 200 bushels; and of corn 6728 bushels. Other articles for domestic use go to make up their cargoes, which, though generally small, in the aggregate form no small item in the business of Boston.—*Boston Journal*.

HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.—We hear that the Home Government has received with great satisfaction the report of the Surveyors who were recently engaged in exploring the route of the Railway from this city to Quebec, and also that measures for carrying the project into effect, shortly, are warmly entertained by parties in England of high influence.

The Frederickton Reporter says:—"In about ten days, the line of electric telegraph from St. Andrews to St. John will be completed and in full operation. This is the continuation—not, we hope, the completion—of a line which extends from the city of New Orleans all the way to St. John. Next spring it will be continued to Halifax, and, we trust, to Frederickton; as we know the House of Assembly will give all proper encouragement to such a laudable undertaking."

DUBLIN, Nov. 5.—A curious and very unpleasant adventure occurred to Mr. Butt, Q. C., the eminent barrister, on Thursday evening last. He was returning to his house in Leeson-street, and had to pass by the corner of Hatch-street, the lower end of which leads to some waste ground, close to which is St. Mathias' church, when he was accosted by a respectably-dressed man, who in the most earnest terms asked him to accompany him towards the church, as a person had suddenly fallen down in a fit, and would die if assistance were not rendered. Mr. Butt at once assented to the request, and proceeded with the stranger some distance, until they had passed the range of houses, when in an instant the latter rushed at him, and crying out, 'I am your brother,' endeavouring to strangle Mr. Butt. The learned gentleman, however, made a most determined resistance, being a powerful man, and, although dreadfully torn in his face and hands, succeeded in getting his assailant down. The other then tried to get the hand that was on his throat into his mouth, but failed; and at length the police came up, and with considerable difficulty made a prisoner of the unknown, who it was then ascertained was labouring under aberration of

intellect, and, as usual with persons in such a state possessed more than ordinary strength.

BERMUDA.

LIBEL SUIT.—The principal local event, since our last publication, is the trial, at the present Assizes, of Robert Ward, Printer and Publisher of the "*Bermuda Herald*," for a Libel upon the House of Assembly, contained in an anonymous article which appeared in that paper in September last. The case was laid before the Grand Jury, on Saturday, by whom a "True Bill" was found; and the trial commenced on Monday. The Attorney General and Seth Harvey, Esq., were associated together, on the part of the Prosecution; the Solicitor General and S. B. Gray, Esq., on that of the Defence. The arguments *pro* and *con*, together with the examination of witnesses, occupied the whole of Monday; and yesterday forenoon, after a charge from His Honor the Chief Justice, the Jury retired to consider their verdict. The Court shortly after adjourned until half past three in the afternoon. At its re-assembling, the Jury returned into the Court Room with a verdict of *Guilty*.—The sentence we learn will be pronounced at the adjourned Court—which is usually within a fortnight after the close of the term.

Third English Mail for November.

The Steamship *Britannia* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning last in 15½ days from Liverpool. The English Mail for the Island arrived here on Friday morning. Latest dates are to the 18th instant. We give below every item of news worth noting.

The weather in England has improved and has led to melioration of the cholera. The official returns of the Registrar General for the week ending the 11th inst. only show an excess of 11 above the average weekly returns of the preceding five years within the limits of the bills of mortality. In Edinburgh, however, little abatement has taken place. About 20 cases are reported daily, of which from 5 to 10 prove fatal. Mr. Bund, prime warden of the Goldsmith's Company of London, has fallen a victim to the disease.

The potato disease has disappeared, and the deficiency of this esculent will not be near so large as at first apprehended.

The tone of commercial affairs in England has undergone some change. Whilst confidence is being restored, transactions in produce markets are not extensive. Grain markets are dull. At Mark-lane at latest dates, Wheat had fallen 2s. per quarter, whilst the sale for that article, Flour, and Indian Corn was very limited. At Liverpool market on the following day, American Wheat brought 8s. 4d. to 8s. 5d. for white, and 7s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. for red. Flour sold at 27s. to 30s. 6d. per barrel, according to brand and quality. On the 17th the market was very languid. Monday continued abundant, and the rates of discount low.

Two emigrant ships had been wrecked on the Goodwin and Long Sands. Both vessels were from Bremen: the *Burgundy*, with 300 German emigrants for New Orleans, and the bark *Atlantic* for New York. The whole of the passengers of the former were saved, by crews of surrounding vessels. Four lives were lost on board the *Atlantic*.

The foreign news is important. At Berlin, the insurrection has been suppressed. But immediately after the triumph of the Imperialists was known at Potsdam, a Proclamation was issued, transferring the seat of the Assembly to Brandenburg. The Assembly refused obedience, and passed a decree to remove. A strong excitement ensued, and after the assembling of the Chamber, Gen. Wrangel at the head of 15,000 troops, entered the city, and sent a message to the President that he had orders to close the doors of the Assembly. The members again refused to disperse, and now has commenced a struggle between the Prussian King and the Berlin mob. The city, however, is declared in a state of siege.

The Danes insist upon a dissolution of the newly installed government, therefore the news from thence is of a most warlike character.

The Queen's troops in Spain have gained a battle in Arragon, and dispersed the insurgents. Seven republicans were executed at Huesca on the 5th ult.

France is much excited, the contest for the Presidency assuming a very serious aspect. The election will undoubtedly cause a desperate struggle.

SUICIDE FROM LOVE.—A young Clergyman of St. John's, Oxford, and for two years past Curate of St. Stephen's Leinster, committed suicide in consequence of his visits to a young lady to whom he had become much attached, having been forbidden by her parents, on account of her youth. The deceased was of good family.

IRELAND.

We regret to say that in the south of Ireland there have been some few partial indications of a renewal of the political storm. The project of a rescue of the state prisoners has been meditated by some rash persons around Clonmel. On the 8th instant, a body of about 1000 or 1500 men assembled about a mile and a half from that town and were being drilled by a student named O'Leary; it is alleged that they were about to advance on Clonmel when the police and military made