

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTH HAMPTON, (Massachusetts) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.
Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1893. [NUMB. 359.]

BELFAST, April 22.
Extrait of a letter from Carrieffergus.
"Last Saturday evening, as two or three young tradesmen had just left our work, they went to take a walk along the shore, and as they walked, one of them, I do not recollect a name, and being attended by a couple of dragoons, was suddenly seized by them, they shook over their heads, and then started with being cut to pieces if they should attempt to resist—thus forced to comply, they were dragged before a magistrate and charged with the audacious crime of playing Volunteer music, and attempting to march—to the honor of the magistrate be the young men at liberty, after chivving them never to transgress the law in like manner. Next morning, (Sunday) one of the Volunteer company, dressed himself in his uniform coat, for the purpose of going to church, and without any other part of his military dress; so soon as noticed, he was attacked by the Troopers, who paraded him into a friend's house, drew their swords, and desired him to strip.—The Volunteer modestly refused, "Why have I a friend here to witness, where is the blunder a man to wear his own clothes." "Sirrah, fly; one of the Troopers," "what tell you is law—strip in one moment." The poor innocent man in danger of his life, was forced to strip off his coat, and go home through the street in his shirt."

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Windsor, June 5th 1893.
ORDERS FOR THE MILITIA OF THE 4th DIVISION.
THE Major General is happy in every opportunity that occurs, to testify to the Officers and Soldiers of the several Regiments and Independent Corps of his Divisions, his full and entire approbation for their obedient conduct, in the late formations, and their uniform excellence for the execution of orders of their several and accoutrements—for their decent and soldierlike behavior when on the parade—for the rapid improvements they have made in the different evolutions which they perform, to the great satisfaction of numerous spectators and above all for their attention and obedience to orders, which is the very basis of all military discipline.
The much improved and extensive orders not only redound to their honor as Citizen Soldiers, by making themselves formidable to tyrants, and convincing the world that they are a nation of brave men, but also at the same time highly flattering to the Major-General, for the honor they confer on him.
The Officers and Soldiers of the different corps may assure themselves of his warm acknowledgments, and hearty satisfaction.
The Major General is convinced that Reviews and Inspections have become not only necessary, but useful, as they tend not only to improve the soldier, but add liberality to the mind, and a social intercourse among citizens.—He therefore orders to place this year in the following order, viz: Col. Thomas Wright will parade his Regiment on the 10th day of September, at 9 o'clock, A. M.
Col. Lyon on the 11th.
Col. Henry Dwight on the 12th.
Col. Wm. Lyman on the 13th.
Late Col. James Lyman on the 17th.
Col. Stebbins on the 18th.
Col. White on the 19th.
Col. Bradford on the 20th.
Col. Sloop on the 23rd.
Col. Taylor, on the 24th.
The Cadet Company will parade on the Friday with Col. Thomas Dwight's Regiment.
The Cavalry and Artillery will march as usual, with the regiments most convenient for them.
Brigadier General Murray, will bring the Officers of the late Col. James Lyman's Regiment, to the choice of their Field Officers, agreeably to the Militia Law, as soon as possible.
The Captain's commanding companies will have their inspection rolls filled up, in the most accurate manner, agreeably to the form formerly given them, to be handed to the Inspection Officer on the parade.
As it is expected that the Adjutant General will attend the inspection of the Militia this year, the General requests it upon the officers of all detachments to see that their men are equipped with arms and accoutrements, agreeable to the Militia Act—that they have them in the very best order, and that they appear punctually on the parade at the hour appointed, viz: at 9 o'clock in the morning, in order for further improvements in the different evolutions.
As nothing appears more disorderly & disgraceful than for soldiers to be bringing their pieces, on and about the parade, and it is often times attended with fatal consequences, the Major General, in the most

positive manner, forbids any guns to be fired, unless under the direction and order of a commissioned officer.
By order of the Major General,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, D. A. G.
Federal Hill, Springfield, June 18, 1893.

A FINE CHANCE FOR AMERICAN YOUTH.
THE recruiting Officer commanding at this Post, hereby addresses himself to all ambitious, bold, and steady young men, who are desirous of entering into the service of their country, to protect the lives and property of their hapless frontier countrymen, against the attacks of a savage enemy.
The Captain is authorized to recruit a company of men without delay; with which it is his expectation to enter the western territories. Sensible that the respectability of a military corps essentially depends on the good conduct of the soldiers who compose it, he is determined to admit none into his present arrangement, but such (as may to him appear) will do honor to their stations, and render their command an agreeable task. Under this particular consideration, the Captain conceives there is an essential inducement for like young heroes to engage.—To whom he hereby gives an invitation to repair to this agreeable rendezvous, where they will be put in handsome uniform, immediate pay, fine quarters, receive wholesome food, kind treatment, a generous bounty, and every thing necessary for the welfare of good soldiers.
From the reliable *Humble Servant*,
CORNELIUS LYMAN,
Captain of United States Sab-Les.

R. BRECK, and SON,
INFORM their customers and the public, they have just received a large and general assortment of
English, India and Hard-Ware GOODS,
Suitable for all seasons, which their customers and others may obtain on the most reasonable terms possible. Likewise, W. India Rum, N. England, do. Molasses, Gin, Brandy, Leaf and Brown Sugars, Cotton Wool, all kinds of Spices, Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Snuff, Bohemian and Scotch Glass, of the first quality, & cheap as usual. Razors and Sweets Iron, German Steel & Cutlery, 6d. 7, 8, 9, by 9 Windsor Nails, 10d., 8d. and 10c. wrought Nails, Cornsaws and Bolting Cloth, Iron Shovels, Fryng Pans, Madgery, by the barrel or less. All kinds of Groceries, always for sale; Painted Canvas, Table Cloths, Horseshoe's Hanger Blades, Rum and Pot Stillars.
A large and general assortment of Glass and Queens Ware, very low. A general assortment of American & French Paper Hangings, suitable for papering Rooms. Likewise an assortment of elegant Gilt Frame Looking Glasses, of all Sizes and Prices.—Most kinds of produce taken in payment as usual. Constant attendance given, and every favour acknowledged with gratitude, by the public's Humble Servant,
R. BRECK, and SON.
N. B. They want to purchase a quantity of BEES-WAX, for which they will pay the highest price in cash.
Northampton, May 21, 1893.

JOHN & CLARK CHANDLER,
WILL sell for CASH, FOUR HUNDRED Bushels of GOOD
W H E A T
Calmar, June 24, 1893.

THE Subscribers appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate of Wills, &c. for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors to the Estate of PHINEAS LYMAN, late of Hadley, deceased: (represented involuntarily) hereby give notice, that a further notice of Four Months is allowed by the Judge for the above purpose, and that we will attend said service at the house of EUSIE COOK, innholder in Hadley, on the 14th day of AUGUST and OCTOBER next, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M. on each of said days.
OLIVER SMITH, ESQ. NAHU, & Comm'rs.
JONAH E. PORTER, ESQ.
HADLEY, June 16, 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given to the several notice proprietors of land in the district of Southampton, County of Hampshire, who have not paid their taxes to the Subscribers for the year 1892, that unless they are paid on or before the 10th of July next, the direction of the law will be attended to, in order to effect a collection of the same.
ELIZABETH CLARK,
Esq. 18, 1893.
CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

Stage from Worcester to Northampton.
THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that they have erected a new line of Stages, to run twice a week—to start from Worcester every Monday morning, and arrive at Northampton on Wednesday evening; leave Northampton on Wednesday morning, and arrive at Worcester the same evening.—Also, to return to Northampton on Thursday, and from Northampton to Worcester on Saturday.—Fares at 2d per mile each passenger is allowed 28lb. baggage gratis; and 200lb. baggage rates equal to a passenger. Ladies and Gentlemen, travelling, may depend on the greatest attention and dispatch.
The Public's Humble Servants,
NATHAN PATCH, SIMEON DRAPER.
N. B. The same line extends to Bolton—the fare from Worcester to Bolton is 2d. farthing per mile.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A COURSE OF LECTURES,
On the Prophecies that remain to be fulfilled. Delivered in the Borough of Southampton, London, in the Year 1789.

BY ELHANAN WINCHESTER.
Blessed is he that reads it, and they that bear the words of this Prophecy; and keep these things which are written therein: for the time is at hand. Rev. I. 3.
CONDITIONS.
I. THEY will be printed with large new Types, and on good paper.
II. This work will be published in monthly numbers, each number to contain one Lecture.
III. The price of each number, (which will contain about 80 large octavo pages) will be One Shilling stitched in blue paper. The money to be paid on delivery of each number.
IV. Those who subscribe for twelve copies, will receive a thirteenth gratis.
V. The whole of the Lectures will be comprised in twenty-one numbers, for 21 shillings, although the London Edition is sold for eight dollars.
VI. The work will be committed to the press as soon as a sufficient number of books are subscribed for, barely to defray the expense of the undertaking.
Subscriptions are received in Norwich, by John Trenchard, the intended publisher—and by the Printer hereof.

W. and Simeon Butler,
Have for sale, at the Printing-Office, Northampton, a small collection of BOOKS, among which are:
THOMAS'S Large Folio and Quarto Bible; Davies', Blair's & Price's Sermons; Blair's Lectures, Young's Night Thoughts, Harvey's Meditations, Newton on the Prophecies, Watt's Lyric Poems, Pope's Works, Citizen's of the world, Smellie's Philology, Gutbur's Grammar, Goldsmith's England, Goldsmith's Rome, abridged; Carver's Travels, Knowledge, Spectator, Female Spectator, Elegant Extracts, Gay's Fables, Knox's History, Bostwick's History, Blair's Sermons, Johnson's Letters, Elop's Fables, Brydson's Tour through Sicily and Malta—an account of the Pelew Islands, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Interesting Memoirs, Delome on the English Constitution, Colmen's First Lines, Hamilton on Female Complaints and Management of Children—Bochan's Domestic Medicine, Hozellham on Venery, Bell on Ulcers, Brown's Elements of Medicine, Cullen's Materia Medica, Quincey's Dispensary, do. Lexicon, Chelwell's Anatomy, Brook's Practice of Physick—Moore's Travels, Moore's Zero, Rights of Women, Pictorial, Arithmetick, Friend to Youth, Children's Friend, Children's Bible, Morocco Leather, Greek Testaments, all parts of Webster's Institute and Perry's Spelling Book, wholesale and retail as cheap as can be purchased in Bolton or Hartford.—Blank Books of all kinds. The above books with many others will be sold on very reasonable terms. They still continue the business of BOOK-BINDING.
June 12, 1893.

James Ingols,
INFORMS his friends and the Public, that he continues to carry on his business at his shop nearly opposite the Court House. He flatters himself that he shall be able to gratify the gentlemen and ladies, in the vicinity, with the newest and newest fashioned WIGS, TYES; COMMODES, &c.—CASH and the highest price given for long HUMAN HAIR, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.
N. B. WANTED, a lively young J.A.D. about fourteen years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.
Northampton, May 15, 1893.

Joseph Lazell,
RESPECTFULLY informs by advertisement, that he has just received, a complete and general assortment of English and West India GOODS, and many other articles in the most first quality. He also has on hand a great variety of goods, for sale on the most reasonable terms. He still continues the business of BOOK-BINDING.
June 12, 1893.

Ethan Billings,
INFORMS his friends and customers, that he has just received a fine assortment of GOODS, and many other articles in the most first quality. He also has on hand a great variety of goods, for sale on the most reasonable terms. He still continues the business of BOOK-BINDING.
June 12, 1893.

Hezekiah Hutchens,
INFORMS his friends and customers, that he has just received a fine assortment of GOODS, and many other articles in the most first quality. He also has on hand a great variety of goods, for sale on the most reasonable terms. He still continues the business of BOOK-BINDING.
June 12, 1893.

Saddle-Horse
About 6 or 8 years old—black or bay—well preferred—goods at each price—warranted paid.
A quantity of Snuff by the Barrel or less quality. Wheat, Rye, Corn, Flax, Peas, Beans, Oats, Butter, Tallow Candles, Wax, and many other Articles of Produce, always on hand.—Constant attendance given, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.
Northampton, July 5, 1893.
I will received and for sale, by
Sylvester Woodbridge,
A general assortment of English Tools and Hard Ware.

Wanted
A few tons of good HAY, for Cows, and a few tons of Horse Hay, clover & lucerne grass, well cared for.
Also, a Saddle-Horse
About 6 or 8 years old—black or bay—well preferred—goods at each price—warranted paid.
A quantity of Snuff by the Barrel or less quality. Wheat, Rye, Corn, Flax, Peas, Beans, Oats, Butter, Tallow Candles, Wax, and many other Articles of Produce, always on hand.—Constant attendance given, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.
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ON THE EDUCATION OF YOUTH IN AMERICA.
From Noah Webster's Essays.
No colleges and universities, students tread those of the ancient poets and orators; but the historians, which are perhaps more valuable, are generally neglected. The student just begins to read Latin and Greek to advantage, & acquires the rudiments of these languages, & then he reads Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Polybius, Dionysius Halicarnassensis, Livy, Velleius Paterculus, and Tacitus? How superficial must be that learning, which is acquired in four years! Some experience has taught me the errors and defects of what is called a liberal education. I could not read the best Greek and Roman authors, while in college, without neglecting the established school books; and after I left college, I found it necessary to dip into books, that were familiar to the master of art; & circumstances that often fill me with the liveliest regret. "Quis enim ignorat ac deponebat et ceteras deservit, sed usque veteris gloria, non isopos bonum, sed usque juvenentis, ac scilicet parentum, inscientia precipitantur, ac oblivione contrahunt? Nec in ancipiti cognoscant, nec in evolvens antiquitate, nec in jovis verum, sed hominum, vel temporum fasti operam infamantur."—Tacitus, de Orat. Dial. 28, 29.

There is one very necessary use of the Latin language, which will always prevent a young man from neglecting it, which is, that it serves as a common interpreter among the learned of all nations and ages. Epigrams, inscriptions on monuments and medals, treaties, &c. designed for perpetuity, and written in Latin, which is every where to be learned, and being a dead language is liable to no change. In the high estimation in which the learned languages have been held, has distinguished themselves able, without much labor, and this has been led to think that of no utility. This opinion has prevailed, and it is very common, to neglect the study of the language, even among men of the most information and accuracy; & this diversity has produced another opinion, both false and injurious to the language, that there are no rules or principles by which the pronunciation and construction can be fettered.

This people is so general, that there is scarcely an institution to be found in the world, where the English tongue is not regularly, from its elements to its highest degree, and in the most elegant and refined manner, taught in the schools, boys are brought to the study of the parts of speech, and the various uses of which they do not understand, and which the teacher seldom takes pains to explain; this is called learning by rote. This practice of learning by rote, without acquiring ideas, has given rise to a common error, that grammar is a dry study; and in every other study, which is prosecuted without improving the head or the heart, the study of geography is equally deficient. When the subject is not understood, how can grammar be taught by the help of figures, when children perceive different differences of words arise from different uses of things, which they learn at a very early period of life. The study of grammar, as well as improving the mind, when a study of any kind is pursued, it is a presumptive opinion, that the more it is studied, the more it will increase our knowledge, and that is almost always the case of the instructor.

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quire ideas, it is certainly easier to obtain them in a language which they understand, than in a foreign tongue. The distinctions between the principal parts of speech are founded in nature, and are within the capacity of a school-boy.—These distinctions should be explained in English, and when well understood, will facilitate the acquisition of other languages. Without some preparation of this kind, boys will often find a foreign language extremely difficult, and sometimes he has learned. We often see young persons of both sexes, puzzling their heads with French, when they can hardly write two fragments of good English. They plod on for some months with much fatigue, little improvement, & less pleasure, and then relinquish their study.

The principles of any science afford pleasure to the student.—Comprehending them. In order to render the study of language agreeable, the distinctions between words should be illustrated by the differences in visible objects, which are the objects of all our knowledge. That nouns and names of things, and that adjectives express their qualities, are abstract definitions, which a boy may be made to comprehend, without comprehending the meaning. But that table is the name of an article, and hard or square its property, is a distinction obvious to the senses, and consequently within a child's capacity. There is one general practice in schools, which I condemn with diffidence, not because I doubt the propriety of the exercise, but because it is applied to deep roared exercises; this practice is the use of the table as a school book. There are two reasons why this practice, being generally prevailed; the first is, that the English country are not generally supplied with any other book: the second, an opinion that the reading of the scriptures will improve the minds of youth, the important truths of religion and morality. The first may be easily removed; and the purpose of the last is counteracted by the practice itself.

If people design the doctrines of the bible as a system of religion, ought they to appropriate the book to purposes foreign to this design? Will not a familiarity contracted by careless, and superficial reading of the sacred volumes, weaken the influence of its precepts upon the heart? Let us attend to the effects of familiarity in other things. The rigid puritans, who first settled the New-England States often chose their burying ground in the centre of their settlements. Convenience might have been a motive for the choice; but it is probable that a stronger reason was, the influence which they supposed the frequent burials would have upon the living. The choice, however, for the latter purpose, was extremely injudicious; for it may be said—As a general rule, that those who live in a constant view of death will become hardened to its terrors.

No person has less sensibility than the surgeon, who has been accustomed to the amputation of limbs. No person thinks less of death, than the soldier, who has frequently walked over the carcases of his slain comrades: or the sexton, who lives amidst the tombs.

which are calculated to strike terror to the mind, will not only be less, but will frequently be brought into view.—The familiarity with the history of the great morality of the bible, which passages of which may be read in schools to great advantage. In some countries, the common people are not permitted to read the bible at all in order, it is as common as a newspaper; and in schools, it is read with nearly the same degree of respect. Both these practices appear to be extremes. My wish is, not to see the bible excluded from schools, but to see it used as a system of religion and morality.

These remarks suggest another error, which is often committed in our inferior schools; I mean that of putting boys into exercises to perform, which are too young to execute their reason upon abstract subjects. For example; boys are often put to the study of mathematics, at the age of 8 or 10 years; and before they can either read or write. In order to show the impropriety of such a practice, it is necessary to repeat what was just now observed, that our senseless the avenues of knowledge. This fact proves, that the most natural course of education is that which employs the senses or powers of the body, or those faculties of the mind which first acquire strength; which depend on the power of writing is mechanical and imitative; this may therefore employ boys, as soon as their fingers have strength sufficient to command a pen. A knowledge of letters requires the exercise of a mental power, memory; but this is cerebral almost with the first operations of the human mind; and with respect to objects of sense, it is almost perfect even in childhood. Children may be taught reading, as soon as the organs of speech have acquired strength sufficient to articulate the sounds of words.

But those sciences, knowledge of which is acquired principally by the reasoning faculties, should be postponed to a more advanced period of life. In the course of an English education, mathematics should be perhaps the last study of youth in schools. Years of valuable time are sometimes thrown away, in a fruitless application to the sciences, the principles of which are above the comprehension of the students.

There is no particular age, at which every body is qualified to enter upon mathematics to advantage. The proper time may be determined by the instructions, which are acquired with the different capacities of their pupils. Another error which is frequent in America, is, that masters undertake to teach many different branches in the same school. In new settlements, where people are poor, and live in scattered situations, the practice is often unavoidable; but in populous towns, it must be considered as a defective plan of education. For to suppose the teacher to be equally master of all the branches which he attempts to teach, which seldom happens, yet his attention must be divided by a multiplicity of objects, and consequently unable to attend to the pupils. Add to this the continual interruptions which the students of one branch suffer from those of another, which must retard the progress of the whole school. It is a much more eligible plan to appropriate an apartment to each branch of education, with a teacher who makes that branch his sole employment. The principal academies in Europe and America are on this plan, which both reason & experience prove to be the most useful. (*To be continued*.)

how necessarily produce in their situation, how much more cautious would it make them in forming their choice of a companion for life? Alas! what avail the graces of the finest figure, the most captivating address, the assemblage of all that is endeared, if the heart is depraved, or the conduct imprudent? The greatest associate of the convivial hour may be the deadliest, the most unskillful companion for the domestic circle; and he, who is never satisfied but in a crowd, or when engaged in a continued round of pleasure, is very unlikely to make a tender & prudent husband. Should sickness or distress draw near, depend upon it he will fly from their approach. If beauty alone excited his passion, it will cease to exist when you are deprived of those attractions on which it was founded. If fortune was his inducement, that will likewise lose its value in his fondness; and the man who is brought to him the wealth for which he is desired, will be considered as the grand obstacle to his enjoyment. Too often is this unpleasant picture to be seen in many dissipated families, which a little serious reflection might have prevented their foundation. Never be prevailed upon to yield your heart to any one, however he may flatter in the gay circle of the world, if you are convinced that he has no relish for the enjoyments of a retired life. The man who likes every house better than his own, will scarcely take the trouble of making home agreeable to you, which is his duty; and he will give way to his discontent and ill humour. Such a person forever drags to the dear delusion of the social state, and all the real comforts of a well regulated family. He that is indifferently at home is never at home, and he feels himself a stranger or a visitor amidst his closest connections.

MAXIMS for the LADIES.
Young women, who are handsome, look well, smooth in all they do, they are, however, the least agreeable to those who are to be frequented, and who are particularly attractive. But how difficult does that man appear, who, with eyes devoid of lustre; a wrinkled forehead, and a fallow complexion; and a faded dress, like a girl in her teens, and assumes all the fantastic airs of a finished coquette!
A woman who expects to make her fortune by her beauty, would do well to reflect on its transitory nature, and endeavor to accumulate those charms which will not only last in the spring, but retain their bloom even in the winter of life. It will be wisdom in her to take care, that the man who shall marry her merit, for personal attractions, will, when they shall be injured by disease or time, behold her with indifference, if not with disgust.

**LONDON, May 9.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.
THURSDAY, May 2.**
PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.
Mr. Dancome presented a petition from Sheriff, with eight thousand signatures, for a reform of Parliament. He requested that notice of the petition, were a greivable to his constituents, but in compliance with the wishes of his constituents he presented it, and moved, that the petition be brought up.
Mr. Grey seconded the motion.
Mr. Whitbread spoke in favour of receiving the petition, after which the House divided, when there appeared, Against bringing up the petition, 108—For it, 29.
—Majority 79.

FRIDAY, May 5.
Mr. Sheridan said, he had the honor of moving for leave to bring up a petition from the Hon. and Merchants Manufacturers of the City of Glasgow, and his constituents, the prayer of which was for a

THOUGHTS ON MARRIAGE.
By Mrs. BOWEN.
Dying poor considerably consider the important change which marriage