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### THE LATE GALES.

BOULOGNE, Nov. 30.

At Boulogne considerable damage has been done. The top of the Colonne Napoleon had the railing blown down, which so frightened the poor old veteran and his wife who have the showing of it to curious travellers, that they left their little hut to seek refuge at a neighbour's. At Montreal, a most serious accident occurred yesterday morning, which might have proved fatal to many. The two Paris diligences had just changed horses, when, coming down that steep hill, the poor quadrupeds of one took fright at the violence of the wind; and notwithstanding all the hallooing and cracking of the postman's whip, would not go on, so that both the heavy vehicles came in contact with each other, and in the concussion the wheels of both came off, and the frightened inside and outside passengers only had a severe shaking on the stones when they got out. Among the passengers were several Englishmen, who heartily enjoyed the sight of the dismayed Frenchmen at this *contre temps*. Not a mail packet has been able to get out of the harbour since Sunday. Yesterday, a Government courier, with despatches for the Russian Ambassador in London, who had been waiting here for two days, with impatience, to cross over to Dover, hired one of the large express boats for 1,000 francs (£40), determined to run all risk, although it was blowing a hurricane, and after regaling the sailors well with *eau de vie*, they had the temerity to venture out of the harbour and bid defiance to the raging elements, at the risk of their lives. No sooner however had they passed the pier-head than the sails of the boat were shattered to pieces and three unfortunate men washed overboard two of whom sunk to rise no more, leaving families behind them. The courier, who had taken the precaution to fasten himself became so alarmed that he cried out for help but no boat could go out to their assistance, and by the greatest struggle with their oars, they fortunately were able to run the boat on the sands, so that they saved their lives, but were in the most deplorable state from horror at their narrow escape. Several ships, brigs, and schooners were seen late yesterday afternoon, trying to make this port from the N.W. and S.S.W., with their rigging blown away, which, it is hoped, have been able to reach either Ramsgate or some other port on the opposite side in safety.—There are no less than 15 trading vessels on shore between here, Boulogne, and Dunkirk; and several bodies were picked up this morning along the sands by the fishermen and coast guard, but so mutilated that it is impossible well to distinguish to what nation the unfortunate victims belong. The appearance of the Straits is most awful, and no doubt the loss of life has been very great as it was impossible for any vessel to stand against such a violent wind if near land.

BOULOGNE-SUR MER, Nov.

Yesterday we were visited by a hurricane from N.W., that defies description. At times it was awfully grand: the raging sea seemed to raise its terrific voice, as it were in conflict with the roaring wind, striving for victory in the terrific contest of thundering sounds. Houses were unroofed, and the and the fragments scattered abroad like chaff; stacks of chimneys were borne down crushing all before them; chimney pots flew in all directions, and tiles were dancing along the streets as if the very spirits of mischief were on the house tops enjoying a gala day. The damage done defies present calculation. There is not a house in the town that has not suffered—in many the whole of the windows were swept away with one crash, and the glass carried to the other side of the shops. At the end of the port, behind the Crucifix, the corrier house was almost blown down; a widow, with her infant grandchild, was obliged in the midst of the storm, to rush forth and seek safety in the town; in the flight, the child was separated from the grandmother, and you may suppose the nature of the day when a coachman refused 50 francs to go in search of the

child and nurse. Some sailors, however, had taken care of them, and both were safely restored to the almost distracted lady.—At the music shop in the Grande rue, a servant was killed by the falling of a stack of chimneys upon the roof of the kitchen. A large building at the back, I suppose 60 yards long, and running along one side of the garden belonging to Captain Saddler, was unroofed, and tiles and timbers safely lodged in the Captain's garden; fortunately no farther injury followed than the destruction of his beautiful plants and fruit-trees. Broken heads, gashed arms and legs, with a long catalogue of bruises, were the consequence of walking the streets. The Pavilion Hotel is shorn of its beauty; the long and handsome veranda is among the things that were—the large plate-glass windows are shivered to a thousand atoms, and the whole is a scene of desolation. The wrecks along shore must be numerous, as yet we know of only one, that of a foreign brig, which took place at the entrance of our harbour. Not a soul was saved. Every hour is bringing fresh news of destruction. If anything of importance or novelty should reach me, I will forward it to you to-morrow. The steamer is just starting, I must therefore conclude.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPMASTERS.—On Tuesday afternoon, Joseph Wood, John Wood, John Williams, James Price, Archibald Currie, William Williams, and William Harris, part of the crew of the ship *Chester*, which left this port last week for Quebec, were brought before James Watt, Esq., J.P., charged with a breach of the late Seamen's Act, in so far as after having gone to sea, they refused to work the ship, and endeavoured to leave it with their luggage, in consequence of which, the master, Captain M'Bride, was obliged to bring the vessel to in Lamlash Bay, where he had the disobedient portion of the crew secured and brought up to town. The summons concluded for imprisonment for thirty days in the House of Correction, and the forfeiture of their wages, clothing, &c., on board the vessel.

Mr James Dunlop, writer, agent for the defenders, objected to the prosecution, on the ground "that the agreement produced is not valid and binding on the seamen, in respect that it is not conform to schedule A. annexed to the Act of Parliament founded on; and in respect that the master did not cause it to be, by or in the presence of the party who attests the signatures of the seamen thereto, truly and distinctly read over to every seaman before he was required to sign it."

The Court having held that this objection if proved, would be fatal, Mr Dunlop called upon

Captain M'Bride, who admitted that he was present when all the defenders except W. Williams and W. Harris signed the agreement. He did not read over the articles to them. He offered to do so, but some of them said it was unnecessary as they knew them already.

James Watson, Custom House officer, who attested all the signatures except one, was then called and sworn. He declared that the articles were not read over to the men before they subscribed them. The Captain offered to do so, but the men declined it as unnecessary.

The Court held that this non-compliance on the part of the second clause in the Act, which provides for the reading over of the Articles, was fatal to the action; and Mr Watt, in dismissing the defenders, remarked that their escape would be a lesson to other shipmasters to take care that they complied rigidly with the provisions of the statute.—At the same time, he thought that unless the men had strong reasons, either from the conduct of the captain, or the state of the vessel, to act as they did, their behaviour was in the highest degree blameworthy.—They had endangered the safety of a ship and much valuable property; and though by a neglect elsewhere, they had escaped punishment for their misdeeds, they stood little chance, so long as no good reason was given to warrant their disobedience of finding further employment in Greenock.

### GOETHE'S OPINION OF LORD BYRON.

"Lord Byron," continued Goethe, is to be considered as a man, as an Englishman, and a great genius. His good qualities belong chiefly to him as a man; his bad qualities belong to him as an Englishman and a peer, and his genius is immeasurable.

"All Englishmen, as such, are, properly speaking, destitute of what we call reflection. Their continual distraction, and the spirit of political partisanship prevent their reflective powers from ever arriving at a calm development. But, as practical men, they are truly great."

"Lord Byron is, in respect to reflection, no better than his countrymen. He is great only when he writes poetry—as soon as he begins to reflect, he is a child."

"But, notwithstanding this national defect, he is a man who succeeds in every thing he undertakes; and one may truly say, that with him inspiration takes the place of reflection. He had no outlet but to poetise continually; and any thing that came from him as a man, especially if it was a feeling of the heart, was sure to be good. His beautiful poems came to him as beautiful children come to women—they know not how, and think not why."

"He is a born genius of high order; and I have nowhere found the *cis poetica*, so called, in a more perfect state than in him. He seizes the leading external character, and sees through the past with a truth not inferior to Shakspeare. But Shakspeare was a more complete and perfect man. Byron knew this well; and for this reason, he has been careful to say very little about Shakspeare, though he knows whole passages of him by heart.—He would have been glad to disown him altogether, had that been possible; for he did not understand Shakspeare's cheerfulness, and it stood not a little in his way. Pope, again, he had no occasion to disown, for from him he had nothing to fear. Accordingly we find him mentioning Pope on all occasions with the highest respect, for he knew very well that Pope is a mere *naul* compared to him."

"I have often thought that Byron's high rank, as an English peer, was very much against him; for the external world is a thorn in the side of every man of high talent, and much more so, when that man is placed in a situation of high rank and influence. A certain middle condition is most favourable for the development of talent; and it is for this reason that we find by far the greatest number of artists and poets among the middle classes of society. Byron's native propensity, to lose himself in the infinite, would, in a lower rank of life, and with more moderate means, have been much less prejudicial to him. As it was, however, he was placed in a situation where, he might hope to realise every fancy, however wild, and this entangled him in a thousand mazes. Being himself a member of the highest rank of society, there was none who could, in opposition to him, assume an attitude that might command his reverence or check his excesses. He spoke out freely whatever indignant feelings were fermenting in his proud mind, and thus brought himself into irreconcilable conflict with the world."

STATE OF TRADE IN DUNDEE.—Failures connected with the linen trade, to the alarming amount, we believe, of about £200,000, have unfortunately taken place in Dundee within the last five or six weeks, the consequences of which must, by-and-by, be seriously felt by the operatives employed at that branch of manufacture. To any intelligent business man, who was at all aware of the reckless manner in which a number of the inexperienced merchants and manufacturers have been in the habit of conducting their affairs, it will excite no wonder that matters have come to such an unhappy crisis with them; indeed, we may add that it is no more than was confidently predicted would be the upshot sooner or later. That an unusually great quantity of business has been done there for some time past, is undoubtedly true; but it is just as true that in too many instances it has been done chiefly

in sheer speculation. Spinning-mills and other buildings, one after another, has been rapidly erected by individuals whose pecuniary resources were not able to meet more than a small portion of the cost; while manufacturer after manufacturer has started up and commenced business under the same unfavourable auspices. Having little or nothing to lose, it was a matter of no great importance to them how things went, and in the space of a few months they became bankrupt. Had they themselves, however, been the only sufferers in the case, there would have been the less cause for regret; but, as already hinted, the operatives will likewise be involved in the sad catastrophe, not merely in Dundee and neighbourhood, but also in Fife, where a considerable quantity of weaving has been got done for the manufacturers.—*Fife Herald*.

The following is a statement of the number of Europeans in the French possessions in Africa, exclusive of the troops employed there:—Between the 1st January and the 1st July last, this population was increased from 11,505 to 12,963. The latter number was composed of 6,519 men, 2,633 women, and 3,821 children. At Algiers, the natives of the different nations were 3,431 French, 821 English, 2,757 Spaniards and Portuguese, 741 Italians, and 606 Germans. In the other towns the population varies—thus at Oran the Spaniards and Italians increase, and there are fewer English. At Bona, on the contrary, there are a greater number of English. In no place does the number of French amount to the aggregate of the inhabitants from other countries.

The Police of Paris, having received information that a number of young men held regular meetings at the house of M. Rivet, a *traicteur*, at Belleville, sent the evening before last a force, and arrested 18 persons, who have been placed in the hands of the *Procureur de Roi* upon a charge of holding an illicit assembly. They are almost all of the working class, and among them is Jaroin, the young man who was tried in May last for throwing garlands upon the graves of Pétion and Marry. At the lodgings of several of them Republican emblems have been found, together with some papers showing the existence of an illegal association.

### SUPERSTITIONS OF INDIA.

At a Missionary meeting held last week in Macclesfield, the following statements were made by the Rev. Mr Eteson. We take them from the Macclesfield Courier. The Rev. Mr Eteson, missionary from Chunar and Benares, North India, then rose to move a resolution approving of the object of the Church Missionary Society. He reminded the meeting that their resolutions on such occasions were of the nature of solemn promises to Almighty God. He would now endeavour to shew them how far the exertions of the society in India, where he had been living had succeeded. India is a country which ought to be particularly interesting to them, not only because their inhabitants were their fellow-subjects, but as affording to the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, the west riding of Yorkshire and North Cheshire, a great portion of the materials of their manufactures, and supplying one of their best markets. They might be deceived by the appearance of India on a common map, into the idea that it was no larger than one of the common countries of Europe; but India was as large as Spain, Portugal, France, Germany, Prussia and Austria together. The inhabitants, to the number of 77,000,000 were under the British sway, and therefore were easily accessible to missionaries; while 33,000,000 were on such terms of amity with this country, that missionaries may visit them and preach the Gospel to them without fear. In return for the temporal riches which these nations furnished this country with, it behoved us to furnish them with those spiritual treasures which were far more valuable. The population is partly Mahomedan and partly Hindoo. Nine tenths are Hindoos, the remainder Mahomedans. The Hindoos are