

CHARLES COZENS! Who is Charles Cozens? was a question we asked ourselves, after reading a letter, addressed to us, in the Harbor Grace Mercury of Friday last. We certainly have heard of a Mr. Charles Cozens, we have seen and, we believe, *once* spoken to him; but, as the writer of the letter declares we were so intimate with him, as to have been one of his toad-eaters, we began to doubt whether the letter was not a joke played off by some wag on the honorable member. We really considered, that the Mr. Cozens we had spoken to, was a man possessed of more common, however he might have been devoid of political, honesty than to sign such a string of unfounded assertions and mis-statements. But, as the signature of the honorable member is affixed to the effusion, we cannot refuse to recognise him as its writer, although he appear in so questionable a shape as that of an author.

We should not have considered it necessary to answer the production of our worthy representative but for the attack on our character, supported as it is by falsehood. But as falsehood uncontradicted would pass as truth we hope our readers will bear with us while we prove the letter signed Charles Cozens, to be as we above declared it "a string of unfounded assertions and mis-statements."

Assertion 1st. "Being selected by you for frequent attack and misrepresentation, whilst the palpable delinquencies of others are passed over without observation," &c. We beg, in answer to this assertion, to refer our readers to our Nos. 3 and 31.

Assertion 2d. (contained in the following passage)—"Why did you not inform the public of them" (his delinquencies) "and the secret channel from whence you gleaned them?" We refer Mr. Cozens to our Nos. 6 and 29 in answer to the first part of the question; and to *gratify* him, by answering the latter part, we can inform him that we neither required nor received *private* information, his political delinquency having been the principal topic of conversation, in public, amongst his constituents, before we wrote a word on the subject.

Assertion 3d. "Upon your mere assertion (who are known to be a mere tool)," &c.—We return the expression to him who made it. We appeal to all who know us, whether we ever assumed the chameleon's hues, to pander to the whims of any man. We wonder not that *tool* should be familiar to a man who has been so long used as one; neither do we wonder that he should wish to have companions in so despicable a state. Now we care not what Mr. Cozens may think of us; but unqualifiedly declare the assertion made by him to be a malignant falsehood; and appeal to our previous numbers to bear us out in the expression.

On arriving at the crude remarks concerning Old Sarum and its Scions, we were certainly moved to risibility at the supreme ignorance displayed by the *learned* member for Conception Bay. Does he know where and how situated Old Sarum is? Does he know that there is a *New Sarum*? and does he know that that *New Sarum*, which we are not ashamed to call our native town, has returned to the Reformed House of Commons—not the mean and fawning hypocrite, nor the declarer of principles he never intended to follow; but the Proprietor and Editor of a Public Journal? If he do not know this, we now tell him for his information; and he will perceive by it, that the man who pursues an *honorable* and upright course through life, though he be only the Editor of a Paper, will rise to an eminence—the *free* representative of a free people—which such as Mr. Cozens can never attain. Mr. Cozens is not, and he cannot, be free, surrounded as he is by those who, if they pleased, could crush him.

Further down the letter we observe that the member for Conception Bay, to create *pity* in the minds of the readers of the *Mercury*, talks of ingratitude, desertion by friends, &c. &c., all very fine, had he been asking charity; but very despicable, when speaking of himself as a member of the Colonial Parliament. Now, in this instance, we would fain let Mr. Cozens receive all the advantage he may derive from the *pity* and commiseration of the public; indeed, it is almost too bad to refer to it; but duty to ourselves compels us to expose the meanness of the subterfuge. The member, in the narrowness of his views, ascribes to us a motive, in exposing his political errors, similar to that which might, for aught we know, have been used by himself to those who were so unfortunate as to fall into his clutches. We can assure him, however, that no motive but that of performing our duty to the public, (and, be that duty ever so opposed to our pity for the misfortunes of a fellow-creature, we are bound resolutely to perform it) ever actuated us in censuring those who are the servants of the public. If the misfortunes of a man impede him in fulfilling a duty he has promised to perform, he should retire from public life into that privacy, where none but the slanderer, from whom no man can escape, would molest him. As a public man, he is amenable to the public for all his acts; and, he may be assured, that, so long as he continues to hold the responsible situation of a representative, his conduct will be scrutinized severely, but justly.

Assertion 4th.—"It is my poverty that offends you; whilst I was supposed to be in affluence, you, in your FLATTERY, and in your offers of service, were as SERVILE as any HIRELING could possibly be!!!"—Now we ask the man whose name is affixed to the letter in which this falsehood is embodied, if he really would know us if we were to meet him in the street? If he really ever spoke twenty words to us, or we to him, during our lives? His answers to the questions must be in the negative. No mercantile man in Conception Bay we know less of than we do of Mr. Charles Cozens, and this he knows, although he has made an assertion so immediately opposed to the truth. Mr. Cozens we have always *heard* was a man of a more moral character than to publish to the world what he knew was a falsehood; but it appears that his moral qualities are as lax as his political ones, and bend and twist themselves as circumstances may require. We do not call upon him to correct his misstatement—Mr. Cozens is reduced too low in the estimation of the public for his words to have weight; our simple contradiction, we doubt not, will be a sufficient cure for the slanderous venom.

We thought of Mr. Cozens as a merchant, just as we think of him now; and whatever sycophants he might have had in his presumed prosperity, we can positively declare we were not one of them. We are lost in amazement when we reflect on the daring falsehood. We certainly were partly instrumental in placing Mr. Cozens in the House of Assembly; we were misled, like many others, by his profession of principles, which we thought good. Mr. Cozens also, was supposed to be possessed of a large property, which gave him almost a right to be one of our representatives when combined with good principles; but it is not because we supported Mr. Cozens, when he was possessed of these qualifications, that we should support him after having lost the one and abandoned the other. If Mr. Cozens expects us to do so, he mistakes his man. If Mr. Cozens ever possessed a dishonest servant would he not have discharged him on discovering his dishonesty, why does he himself then expect to be more leniently dealt with? Immediately, Mr. Cozens, (for whose talents as a legislator we have the utmost contempt) lost that stake in the district for which he was a member, he immediately lost the principal cause of his being sent to represent it. In losing that he became a shackled man—he became disqualified to sit in the Assembly—he was in fact nobody. In a day's walk we could venture to say, we should meet a hundred men, either of which, in point of mental acquirements, would be more fitted to become a representative of the people than Mr. Cozens.

In the next paragraph Mr. Cozens excuses his desertion of the interests of his constituents, by abusing another of our representatives. His insinuations concerning this individual are, to say the least of them, unfair, but coming from such a source, and being founded on incorrect assumptions, they will rebound with redoubled force on their utterer. Let Mr. Cozens ask himself whether the member alluded to ought to receive such treatment at his hands? Assertion 5th.—"It is not the public good that actuates you or your INSTIGATOR;" but it is because a certain M.D., a political quack," &c. &c. "now seeks, through the influence of his friend in Carbonear to create a vacancy within this Bay." Mr. Cozens, in this assertion, evidently imagines he has discovered a mare's nest. What he means by political quack—certain M.D.—vacancy in the Bay (does he mean to make it?)—Election of St. John's, and other curious items, we know not. We are acquainted with no political quack in a state of *insolvency* if he is. We are at a loss to smoke the wit of the word. Perhaps if the gentleman trusts out again, he may explain it to us. In reference to our alliance with the "PATRIOT," the assertion is as void of truth as the previous ones are. We are allied with the Patriot so far as it endeavours to keep public idlers to their duty and exposes their malpractices, and so we shall continue to be allied whether Mr. Charles Cozens be pleased or otherwise.

Postscript.

We have just been handed the *Globe* of the 29th July, two days later than our previous dates, received by the Eggardon Castle, 18 days from Poole. The *Globe* doubts the accuracy of the following, as the Government had received no despatches previously to that paper going to press.

THE CAPTURE OF LISBON—WAR WITH SPAIN!

Cornubian-Office, Saturday Morning.

Intelligence has been received by Captain King, communicated by an officer of his Majesty's ship *Forte*, lying in Plymouth Sound, that the *Stay* frigate passed up channel yesterday, and communicated to the *Forte* by telegraph the following most important intelligence, viz.—That Lisbon had been captured by Admiral Napier's squadron, after immense slaughter on both sides, and that a Spanish army of 40,000 men had entered Portugal, and was in full march to maintain the sovereignty of Don Miguel. As the *African* is hourly expected we shall probably be enabled to confirm this in a third edition this evening.

TO CHARLES COZENS, ESQ. M. C. A.

SIR,—You have addressed me, in the "Conception Bay Mercury," of the 16th instant, in which you call upon me to contradict a mis-statement which you say originated in the "Patriot."

If contradicting reports of your conduct in your public capacity, find their way into the public papers, I should think that your own statement, (if you have any influence left with your constituents) would be more available in contradicting mis-statements, than the bare assertion of an anonymous writer, whose

statements receive credit, only in proportion to their truth.

I do not believe that any of your constituents, know more of the real intention, and scope of your road-making measure than I do; but in the present state of the Colonial finances, and when those finances are too slender to afford to your constituents, that, which should be the first object of a Legislature—protection for life and property, your bill for road-making, when not called for by petition, was, to say the least of it, ill-timed, and visionary. How satisfactory it would be to any whose property had been taken away from them by the designing speculator, or stolen from them by the thief; to tell the unfortunate sufferers, that their lost property had been applied, to the making of roads, and the building of palaces. How gratifying it would be to the parent, whose whole household, had, by the midnight murderer, been swept into eternity, and whose whole patrimony had, by the incendiary, been given to the flames; to assert that taxation would produce more blessings, when laid on for the purpose of road-making, than for the protection of life and property. I state again, that the strongest motive we can possibly have, for giving up a part of our personal liberty, and of the fruit of our labour to the establishment of a civil government, is, that the government may enact such laws, as will cause our persons to be held sacred, and our property secure.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

DEMOCRATES.

Carbonear, August 19, 1833.

MARRIED.

Yesterday, at St. James's Church, in this town, by the Revd. C. Shreve, Mr. Edward Seager, of Poole, to Olivia Ann, second daughter of Robert Pack, Esq., M. C. P. of this place.

ARRIVALS.—In the Apollo, from Leghorn, Mr. W. Elson.—In the Eggardon Castle, from Poole, Mr. J. Bennett.

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.

ENTERED.
August 14.—Brig Curlew, Hanrahan, Liverpool; 1600 bushels salt, 10 tons slates, 71 kegs paint, 6 bls. tar, 1 bl. linseed oil, 1 bl. spirits turpentine, 5 cwt. sheet lead, 2 boxes, 1 case, 30 cwt. wrought iron, 10 pieces window stone, 100 bls. flour, 2 chain cables, 4 hawse pipes, 2 wheel barrows, 20 puns. lime, 2 puns. whiting, 10 tons coals, &c.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.
August 14.—Brig Apollo, Ford, Leghorn; 1300 bags bread, 4 cases marble, 2 qr. casks wine, 3 cwt. bed feathers, 1 case straw hats, 1 case alabaster works. Schooner Enterprise, McChesney, Antigonish; 31 head loomed cattle, 20 sheep, 1 horse, 20 firkins butter.
19.—Brig Julia, Stanworth, Poole; 300 bls. flour, 935 bags bread, 85 bls. pork.
Brig Eggardon Castle, Warland, Poole.
CLEARED.
August 14.—Brig Elizabeth, Brown, Quebec; ballast.
15.—Schooner Enterprise, McChesney, Antigonish; ballast.
16.—Schooner Adelaide, Tough, Liverpool; 60 tons, 2 hds., 49 gals. seal oil, 1 hhd. cod oil, 2 boxes caplin, 69 qtls. cod fish.
19.—Schooner Favorite, Galton, Labrador; to load 2500 qtls. cod fish, for a market.
20.—Brig Perceval, Forrest, Bathurst, N. B.; ballast.

At Waterford, the Margaret, from Newfoundland, July 13.

At Poole, the John & Isaac, from Bay Roberts, July 14.

At Liverpool, the Elizabeth, from Newfoundland, July 17.

Arrived the Pandora, Coleman, from Liverpool, leaky, bound to Newfoundland.—*Witchaven, July 17.*

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.
August 10.—Schooner Hope, Roach, Arichat; cattle, sheep.
12.—Schooner Jabez, Tuzo, Trinidad; sugar, molasses.
Brigantine Aurora, Renour, Jersey; vinegar, butter, bread, &c.
Brig Clondolin, Roche, Bristol; coals, butter, pork, merchandise, &c.
Brig Civilian, Lawson, Liverpool; salt.
Schooner Lady, Le Blanc, Arichat; butter.
13.—Brig Sir John Thomas Duckworth, Williams, Trinidad; sugar, coffee, &c.
Brig Bell, Campbell, Liverpool; coals, salt, &c.
Schooner Charles, Boudrot, Margaree; cattle, butter, sheep.
Brig Admiral Lake, Rood, London; candles, brandy, soap, &c.
Schooner Five Brothers, Cousins, Bristol; butter, nails, coal, &c.
Schooner Intrepid, Butt, Oporto; ballast.
14.—Schooner Richard Smith, l'Anglois, Arichat; cattle, potatoes, &c.
CLEARED.
August 10.—Schooner Rosebell, Lock, Cadiz; fish.
12.—Schooner Kaitow, Funniss, Cork; oil.
13.—Schooner Argyle, Walker, Sydney; ballast.
Schooner St. Ann, Smelair, Demerara; fish.
Schooner Hope, Terrio, Arichat; rum white lead, &c.

ON SALE.

SLADE, ELSON & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the Brig Julia, from Poole,

300 Barrels Danzig FLOUR
800 Bags Danzig BREAD.

Which they will dispose of on reasonable Terms, for CASH, OIL, or MERCHANTABLE SHORE FISH.

Carbonear, August 21, 1833.

FOR CHARTER.

To any Port in the United Kingdom.

OR THERE,

Until the last day of NOVEMBER next,
The first-class, and fast sailing Schooner

GREYHOUND,

Burthen 47 Register 104 Tons.

For particulars apply to

CHARLES MCCARTHY, Jr.

Carbonear, August 14, 1833.

ON SALE.

BY

THE SUBSCRIBER,

1 Elegant 8 Day Clock and Case
1 ditto ditto Time-Piece, without Case,
1 Lady's Gold Patent Lever Watch
4 Gentlemen's Silver ditto ditto

ALSO

Herring Nets, and Long Shore Lines
25 Barrels Rosin Pitch, a very superior article, used for the preservation of shingles,

GEORGE EDWARD JAKUES.

Carbonear, July 10, 1833.

At the Office of this Paper,

A quantity of Pinnock's Catechisms, viz.:
History of Greece, History of Rome
History of England, Chemistry
Astronomy, Latin Grammar
Navigation
Modern History and Ancient History.

Also,

The Charter House Latin Grammar
School Prize Books (handsomely bound)
Sturm's Reflections on the Works of God,
2 vols. (plates)
Sequel to Murray's English Reader
Pinnock's Histories of Greece, Rome, and
England
And sundry other School Books.

Carbonear, July 3, 1833.

NOTICES.

RICHARD MATHON,

Tailor and Clothier,

BEGS leave most respectfully to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced business, in the House lately occupied by Mr. DAVID COXSON; and having received his Certificate from the London Board of Fashions, he trusts, by care and assiduity in the above professions, to merit a share of public patronage. From his arrangements lately made in London, the Gentlemen of Carbonear and its Vicinity, can be supplied with the newest and most improved fashions on very moderate terms.

R. M. has, also, on hand a Fashionable assortment of CLOTHS

CONSISTING OF
BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, and OLIVE
Broad Cloths,

TOGETHER WITH

A neat Assortment of Kerseymer and Fancy WAISTCOATING.

Carbonear, July 31, 1833.

THE SUBSCRIBER having appointed NEWMAN W. HOYLES, Esq., of St. John's, Agent for Lloyd's, to be his Attorney and Agent, in the case of the SALVAGE of the Schooner SYLPH and CARGO.—All Persons having Claims for assistance rendered to me, are requested to furnish the same to my said Attorney.

JAMES DOYLE.

Carbonear, June 26, 1833.

CARBONEAR ACADEMY.

MR. and Mrs. GILMOUR, respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that the above ACADEMY for a limited number of young GENTLEMEN and LADIES, opened, after the Summer Vacation, on MONDAY the 15th instant.

Terms may be known, on application at the School.

Carbonear, July 3, 1833.

FOR SALE at the Office of this Journal the CUSTOM-HOUSE PAPERS necessary for the Entry and Clearance of Vessels, under the New Regulations.