

Church of the vessel threw him upon the Catholic, and in a moment, the shock being communicated to the clergyman, I saw the Jew, the Catholic, and the priest huddled into the walled corner. The noise increased the fears of the Presbyterians, and their terror was expressed by the heightened pitch of their voices. The Jew shrieked out a Hebrew ejaculation, as if all was lost. For a moment, each expected death, but as the vessel righted, hope resumed her empire.—The Jew commenced most humbly begging the *shentlemen's* pardons, but his humility recalled all the earthly feelings of the bigot and the priest. He sued for pardon at Christian hands for his unlucky accident, but it was granted in a manner which made me to pity the one, and to respect the other.

The wind changed, and before day break we had weathered the Point; the spell was broken, and the morning broke upon us clear and unclouded. We ran for Portland Roads to refit, and after a delay of a few days, we once more embarked: we made a fair start, and with as much confidence and spirits as a caravan troop, well armed, enters upon the wide desert of the East. Forgetting our past perils, we steered into the wide waters of the Atlantic.

CAPITAL OF THE MALTA OF THE INDIAN OCEAN.—Colombo is situated on the S.W. Coast, lat. 6 deg. 57 min. N. long. 8 deg. E. defended by a strong fort (built on a peninsula projecting into the ocean), measuring one mile and a quarter in circumference, having seven principal bastions of different sizes, connected by intervening curtains, and defended by three hundred pieces of cannon. The fortress is nearly insulated, two thirds of the works being almost laved by the sea, and with the exception of two very narrow and strongly guarded causeways, the remainder protected by a fresh water lake, and a broad and deep ditch, with a fine glacis.—Four strong bastions are seaward, and three face the lake and command the narrow approach from the Pettah, or native town outside the walls. The sea itself is additional strength for the fortress, for on the extensive southern side, the surf runs so high on a rocky shore that any attempt at landing troops would be attended with certain destruction, and on the west side, where the sea is smoother, the approach is completely commanded by the batteries; and a projecting rock, on which two compact batteries are placed, entirely protect the roadstead.—In fact, the fortress of Colombo, properly defended, may be deemed impregnable against any force likely to be brought against it.—*Martin's history of the British Colonies.*

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

The liberty of the press is like the air we breathe—if we have it not, we die. The whigs have long laid exclusive claim to the privilege of vindicating that noble sentiment—and how often on festal anniversaries and commemorations have wide walls and lofty roofs re-echoed the cheers that drowned the closing peroration of some speech worthy of a modern Cicero or Demosthenes, "his arm extending like immortal Jove, when guilt brings down the thunder!" We Tories—slaves, forsooth, as we are, as well as tyrants—dared not suffer such a sentiment to escape our lips; nay, we denied it access to our hearts, that would have been all too narrow for its reception; and sought to fortify our usurped power over opinion, by imposing fetters on its greatest instrument, which if left free, would have dashed us to the ground, and destroyed our empire for ever. Such has long been the language made use of against us by our enemies; sometimes perhaps not altogether without truth—but generally with entire and conscious falsehood. The conservatives are not now at least seeking to shackle the press; they are not showing any symptoms of fear or hatred of that magnificent engine: they are neither themselves abusing, nor wishing others to abuse it.

But all liberty is not liberty of the press. There must first be liberty of thought, which is impossible in hearts tyrannized over by the passions. Perfect liberty of life may well be in a land, where that which alone is called by foolish people, the liberty of the press is unknown, for there may be thousands of the best books there, and there they may be daily perused by the people: while in countries where it is known and thought to flourish, the worst kind of ignorance may be prevalent—that half glimmer and half gloom through which nothing is seen distinctly, and all objects seem either increased far beyond, or diminished far below their real magnitude—so that men's minds have no true and steadfast knowledge and keep perpetually on a sea of troubles. So moved, the national will lose all its power and all its grandeur; and its disturbed and uncertain movements, obeying no moral and intellectual laws, cannot be for good.

But to seek to controul it by external force—by menace or infliction—is a vain thought at all times and in all places—especially so, now and here—for knowledge henceforth must be the stability of the state

Some protecting enactments there must be against popular fury; but the war of words is like the war of waves and winds, that will soon destroy ill constructed and injudiciously placed embankments, but waste their wildness along even, low and level shores, with "gentle places, bosoms, nooks, and bays," provided by gracious nature, while science and art assist her working for peace and build up defences that the tides themselves obey, mounds that time strengthens as their feet beat back the ocean's foamy surge.

True liberty is by nature calm. She is not at all times like loud throated war. Agitate! Agitate! Agitate! that may be indeed a good war cry—but society cannot be in a sure state when all men are *battling*—even as they may think, for the right—for that is not the temper of intellect—which while it can ride on the whirlwind and direct the storm, knows that its best region, is a region of peace. Worst of all when intellect comes to enjoy the tumult and turmoil which it has itself created, and lives rather to be a destroyer and a puller down, than a guardian and a builder up; when it scorns its natural and happy office of restoration and renovation, and keeps open the wounds it has torn open, rather than deal gently with them and with a hand of healing.

The conduct of any government that punishes people for the publication of political opinions, can be justified or condemned but on a right understanding of the danger of the times—and of the share which that government may have had in creating it. The Tory governments, that prosecuted what they thought sedition or treason at the commencement of the revolutionary war, believed that the existence of the monarchy was threatened; whether right or wrong in the measures they pursued to quell the danger, they were sincere; nor are they accused by any but a few stray idiots, of having purposely caused the danger, and instigated to crime the wretches whom they sought afterwards to punish. They were not revolutionists turning round on revolutionists, and dooming their followers to imprisonment, expiration, or death. The whigs in those days were all for the liberty of the press; and every man who suffered by the law for his political sins, whether they were in words or in acts, was a "great patriot hero,—ill-requited chief,—for the truth a martyr. With many of the sentiments of the few noble and high minded men of that party, we never were, nor are we now, unable or unwilling to sympathise; we abhor the suppression by mere power of the law, even of the pernicious exercise of evil thought; and would far rather wither wickedness by the lightnings launched against it by intellect—the prime minister of patriotism,—than confine it by the lock and key of the jailer, or cut it down by the axe, or strangle it by the cord of the executioner.

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE.

The sword of Justice is raised on high, It reflects the light on the darkest deeds; The wretched criminal sees it nigh, Onwards through doubt and darkness speeds.

But who can escape the eye of him, Whose Omniscience scans the thoughts of man; Or who can bury his deadly sin, Beneath the veil of a human plan.

A thousand links of unerring light Connect their rays to dissolve the doubt; Converge in a focus brilliant and bright, Dart on the Cailiff and point him out.

The secret thoughts of ten thousand men, Give birth to rumours that float on the gale; But the truth is told in some secret glen, And nature re-echoes the horrible tale.

PERU.

The Valparaiso papers state that after the revolt of the garrison of Callao, tranquillity was restored at Lima, but we have been favoured with the following letter from that city, which is probably of a later date, and from which it appears that new disturbances had since taken place:—

LIMA, March 5, 1835.

We regret to inform you that we are again in a state of revolution. On the 24th ult., General Salaverry who commanded the garrison of Callao instigated the troops to declare against the government at Lima, and on the following day took possession of the city, declaring himself supreme chief of the Republic. The acting President with about 200 troops under command of General Nicock, retired a few hours before, towards Pasco. The measures adopted by Salaverry are very arbitrary. Large sums have been raised by forced loans—and delinquents are imprisoned until their quotas are paid.—Many of the citizens are secreted, and many fled from the city. We have never seen more alarm caused by any of the numerous revolutions to which we have been exposed. Men and cattle are daily impressed into the service of the new government, and business is entirely suspended: many of the stores being closed—until it be known what assistance may be afforded to Salaverry by the troops in the interior, we can form no opi-

on of the result of his movements; but it seems to be generally supposed that he will soon have to retire again to the castle of Callao. In the mean time we shall recommend to our friends at Valparaiso, to send us no vessels or goods until further notice. Since the revolution we have not sold, nor have we heard of the sale of a single package of dry goods. Plain cottons have been of very dull sale. English German and French goods are very abundant. Quicksilver is declining—and was our intercourse open with the interior, it would not sell at 70 dollars—now there are no offers for it. We know of no article that would not sell were we in a quiet state. In the present situation of the country, sales cannot be made any place. Several vessels are re loading the goods which had been landed and others leaving without landing a package.

ALLIANCE BETWEEN SIR ROBERT PEEL AND LORD STANLEY.

(From a Correspondent of the London Times.)

I believe the friends of the constitution and of good government may congratulate themselves on the alliance of the two most powerful and influential men in the country. The report is current, and in my opinion well-founded, that Sir Robert Peel and Lord Stanley have joined their forces, before which the ill-assorted occupants of the government seats must be scattered like chaff before the wind. It needs no ghost to tell us now that the seeds of dissolution are in the cabinet. Lord Brougham might have spared his cutting remark, which is now going the round of the clubs—"That this is the first cabinet in his knowledge ever collected without including at least one man of some talent. Their hours are numbered; and so conscious of this are they, that I verily believe there is not a Lord of the Treasury hardy enough to order his official dress.—You have, of course, heard that there is "a hitch" respecting Lord Brougham, and of his novel request to have an interview with the Cabinet, which was most respectfully declined, and one of the members, by no means the least in official rank, being deputed to wait upon him. The bill separating the political and judicial functions of the Chancellor is already in draught and in a sufficient state of forwardness to excite the most angry discussions as to the re-appointment of his eccentric lordship, who, by the recent arrangement respecting the Speakership, is apparently shelved for the present. Poor Lord Melbourne! he has discovered that it is almost as difficult to protect himself from his enemies as from his friends. The frank and amiable Viscount is sharp-sighted enough to see the signs of the times, and that he is already the object of the political pity of his opponents—a point which I take to be very near zero in the ministerial thermometer.—As you observe, in your admirable article to-day, his position is false, and the sooner he abandons it the better for the country and his own personal reputation.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

The conduct of the Chief Justice of Bermuda in bringing before his Court and subsequently emancipating a number of slaves found on board of an American brig, lying in the port of Hamilton, is exciting much keen discussion in the States. One part of the press maintains that he was perfectly justified in acting as he did, and another that he committed a highly culpable breach of the law of nations.

The circumstances connected with the liberation of the slaves have been already inserted in this paper; and we need not repeat them as they are probably fresh in the recollection of our readers.

An intelligent American Editor, after noticing the circumstances, complains in bitter terms of the violation afforded to the law of nations, and the insult to his country by the "Chief Justice of a petty English islet."—He overlooks altogether that the trade in which the brig *Enterprise* was engaged, has, for many years past, been accounted piracy by Great Britain, that a number of her ships of war are incessantly on the look out for *slavers*, no matter under what flag they sail—when captured, the crews are severely punished, their vessels confiscated, and the unfortunate captives found on board immediately freed. Besides this, it ought to have been borne in mind, that in consequence of the abolition of slavery throughout the British Empire, no one can now be held in bondage against his inclination by any person whatever. If, for instance, a jolly Charlestonian crosses the *St. Lawrence* at Niagara, attended by a retinue of niggers to minister to his wants, it is very unlikely that he will succeed in taking any of them back again, and though he pities the ignorance of the "Britishers," in permitting a set of black fellows whom he has repeatedly welched with his own hand, to enjoy equal privileges, and grumbles with his loss of "help," he knows too well that there is no recourse. He never dreams of complaining of an infraction having been made of the law of nations, or of magnifying the refusal to aid him in re-

covering his property into an insult offered to the States.

We conceive that the Chief Justice of Bermuda acted strictly according to law, and that both he, the Attorney-General, and the Benevolent Society, who obtained a writ of Habeas Corpus, are deserving of the thanks, not only of their fellow-citizens, but of every friend of humanity throughout the whole world.

An Act to regulate the Streets of the Town of Carbonear.

[8th May, 1835.]

WHEREAS in order to guard against the destructive ravages so frequently committed by Fire in this Island of Newfoundland, it is deemed expedient, for the preservation of the Town of Carbonear, in the said Island, to regulate the width of the Streets thereof, and to make provision for the opening of Fire Breaks in the said Town.

Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, in Parliament assembled, that the Main Street of Carbonear, extending round the Harbour thereof, from the House of John Buckingham, Esquire, on the South Side, and round the Western side of a certain Pond on the West end of the said Harbour, and thence Eastward to Crocker's Cove Beach, shall not be less than Fifty Feet in width in every part thereof, and shall be made to conform to such line, and plan, and metes, and bounds, as shall be fixed, settled or laid down, concerning the same, by such Commissioners and Appraisers as shall, under and by virtue of this Act, be hereafter for that purpose appointed: and that all and every Houses, Stores, Buildings and erections whatsoever, which shall at any time or times hereafter be erected or built in the said Street, whether the same be erected on any vacant spot of Ground or upon the site of any former Building, shall be made to conform to the width of the said Street as the same is hereby established and directed.—Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend to require the removal of any House or Store which hath been built or erected previously to the passing of this Act, and provided likewise that the Water-Side or Road shall remain undisturbed.

2nd.—And be it further enacted, that for the making and regulating of Fire Breaks in the said Town of Carbonear, as well as for laying down the line and plan of the said Main Street of Carbonear, and for remunerating Persons who may sustain loss of Land or Property, by reason of the formation of the said Fire Break, it shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, on the requisition or application in writing of Twelve or more Householdors of the said Town, to convene, after Six Days' public notice thereof, at the last, a public meeting of the Householdors of the said Town, and of the Proprietors of Houses and Lands therein, or their lawful Agents or Attorneys, to assemble at such time and place as the said Justice of Peace may for such purpose publicly notify and appoint, and then and there to choose Eight Persons, Four of whom are to be chosen by the Proprietors, or the majority of the Proprietors, of such portions of Ground as may be necessary for the purposes of making and widening the said Fire Breaks and Main Street, or either of them, and the remaining four by the Proprietors of Houses, Tenements and Ground situate at Carbonear, within two hundred and fifty yards distance from the waters of the harbour thereof, and the Householdors or Tenants residing within the said limits, or the majority of them the said Proprietors and Householdors who shall be present at the said intended meeting,—and which Eight Persons so chosen and elected at the said intended meeting shall have power to elect a Ninth Person as Umpire; and such Nine Persons shall thereupon, after being duly sworn in such behalf before a Justice of Peace, be Commissioners of Roads, and Appraisers, for the purpose of this Act; and such Commissioners and Appraisers, or a majority of them, are hereby authorised to mark out and make or form Three Cross Streets or open Spaces, to serve as Fire Breaks; and such Cross Streets shall be at least sixty feet wide, and shall intersect the said Main Street as nearly as may be at right angles, and shall extend from the Sea Two Hundred and Fifty Yards thence towards the interior of the Country; and the said Commissioners and Appraisers, or a majority of them, are hereby authorised to take and appropriate all such Ground as may be required to form the said Fire Breaks, and also to grant to the Owner or Owners of the Ground so to be taken and appropriated, such reasonable compensation for the same as they shall deem proper, under the terms and limitations herein prescribed; and in case of the death, absence or resignation of any of such Commissioners and Appraisers, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor or Acting Governor for the time being, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, to nominate and appoint a Commissioner or Appraiser, or Commissioners and Appraisers, in his or their stead, who shall have the like power and authority conferred