



AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

New Series.

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Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS



NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours in future, having purchased the above new and commodious Packet-Boat to ply between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove, and, at considerable expense, fitting up her Cabin in superior style, with Four Sleeping-berths, &c.

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice start from Carbonear on the mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet-Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.

Terms as usual.
April 10

THE ST. PATRICK.

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat, which, at a considerable expense, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two Cabins, (part of the after one adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping-berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen, with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts, give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them shall be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

The ST. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR for the Cove, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock in the Morning and the Cove at 12 o'clock, on Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet Man leaving St. John's at 8 o'clock on those Mornings.

TERMS
After Cabin Passengers, 10s. each.
Fore ditto ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single or Double, 1s.
Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., will be received at his House, in Carbonear, and in St. John's, for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Crute's.

Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

St. John's and Harbor Grace PACKET

THE fine fast-sailing Cutter the EXPRESS, leaves Harbor Grace, precisely at Nine o'clock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning for Portugal Cove, and returns at 12 o'clock the following day.—this vessel has been fitted up with the utmost care, and has a comfortable Cabin for passengers; All Packages and letters will be carefully attended to, but no accounts can be kept for passages or postages, nor will the proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other monies sent by this conveyance.

Ordinary Fares 7s. 6d.; Servants and Children 5s. each. Single Letters 6d., double ditto 1s., and Parcels in proportion to their weight.

PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, St. JOHN'S.
ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOR GRACE.

April 30.

BLANKS of every description For Sale at the Office of this Paper.
Carbonear.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Did you ever see a bear bait, a badger-hunt, or a Spanish bull fight? Any one of these is a fit illustration of the unfortunate leader of the House of Commons. Take a very ordinary case as an example.

A motion is made, that the Speaker do leave the chair, whereupon up start some twenty persons having questions to put to the leader of the house. (Every member may then put a question, though he cannot discuss it, except on a motion to go into a Committee of Supply. That is indeed the grand holiday for the house.) "Seeing the noble lord in his place," says, perhaps some member for the city, "I wish to put a question to him respecting the duty of outwages." When the important matter of the outwages has been duly answered, there immediately rises some agricultural member who is in an agony respecting taxed carts or the corn laws; and not being able to contain himself, wishes to put another question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

That being over, some pompous person, of more extensive views, wishes to know whether anything definite be known by our Government as to the negotiations now supposed to be pending between the various northern powers? Lord Palmerston now rises, and with a flourish of his hands, legs in a round about phrase, "to assure the honourable member that in the present condition of the various difficult and intricate considerations involved in the nature of the inquiry, the Government intend to preserve that caution which the great interests at stake necessarily demand." The House, or rather the ministerial benches, cry "Hear, hear!" and the question is silenced.

The next person rises with solemn gravity, and is really very sorry to detain the house, but the very important and pressing urgency of the matter must be his excuse; he desires to know "whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer has learned that a little black boy, who was supposed to have been landed some weeks since by a vessel from some infected port in America, has been attacked by cholera, had turned particularly blue—and, it was said, died very suddenly. Of the latter part of the statement, the hon. member was not quite certain; but he really should be much obliged to the noble lord, if he could give the house any information respecting this distressing occurrence.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having answered, some person, as pertentious as Cobden himself, gives notice, that on such and such a day, he intends to move the following resolutions:—he thereupon commences reading amidst a din totally indescribable. At length there is a hope of going to business, when some angry member chooses to be heard upon a breach of privilege. Everybody is immediately silent; then it usually turns out that an impudent newspaper has called the honourable gentleman a fool. The member having no newspaper of his own, answers the writer from the floor of the house.

Every person now begins to be seriously impatient—the poor minister has been badgered for half an hour, and the Speaker has made sundry attempts to put the question that "I do now leave the chair;" the shouts are becoming intense, everybody very hot and out of humour. An Irish member usually selects this identical moment for the detail of some abominable grievance. He also wishes to put a question to the Secretary for Ireland. He will not be put down.—He knows that English members are unwilling to listen to Irish grievances; who then do they not let them take care of their own affairs? He is ready to prove that they are perfectly competent to the task. "Question question!" now resounds from every quarter of the house. The member, undismayed and fancying himself a martyr for the cause of Ireland, assumes a dignified attitude.—He folds his arms, gets exceedingly red in the face, and looks with affected unconcern at the chandelier, as if to prove that he intended to stand till the House shall be silent.

Hereupon the Speaker cries, with a sonorous voice, "Order, order!" and rises to address the member, having first, with great grace and dignity, blown his nose, and put his white handkerchief leisurely into his pocket. "The hon member must be aware that his privilege at present extends to putting a question; and the house must perceive that such questions cannot be put if order be not preserved. On the one hand, the privilege of the member must not be lost sight of, nor, on the other, the convenience and wishes of the house entirely disregarded—and he feels assured that the hon. member will so exercise his discretion, and the house their powers, that the dignity of the house and decorum of its proceedings be preserved inviolate." Cheers from all sides, and the Speaker sinks with great dignity into his chair.

The Irish member "is ever ready to bow to the decision of the chair, and act upon his suggestion," and he meekly agrees to forget and forgive the interruption and proceeds to state his grievance:—"Has the right honourable Secretary for Ireland become acquainted with a case of horrid atrocity, stated in all the Irish papers to have occurred in —, (some unpronounceable place is always mentioned,) a mother and ten children murdered in cold blood by the police—their throats being cut from ear to ear, their bodies stripped and thrown carelessly upon the dunghill before the door, and there partly devoured by the pigs, trailing about the neighbourhood?" The Secretary rises, and declares "that he has some inquiries respecting the fact, and that he has indisputable evidence that no such person as the woman lives, or did live, at the place mentioned; that the whole story is a pure fiction, and got up for the purpose of throwing odium on the police." While on his legs, he would also take this opportunity of answering a question put to him last night, by the hon. member for —, respecting the murder of an Orange family by a party of Catholics. He begs to assure that honourable gentleman and the house, that no such occurrence ever did take place. A fight did indeed occur, and two Catholics were wounded in the head, and afterwards sent to prison by an Orange magistrate; the originators of the affray having been a body of drunken Orangemen, who had been drinking to the "Glorious Memory."

All this being said with the peculiar sneer of the right honourable gentleman, every Orangeman in the House is on his feet in an instant. In vain the Speaker cries "Order!" and the house "Order!" and "Question!" The confusion of Babel must have been nothing to it. All chance of quietness for ever gone, and the sensible men of business give themselves up to despair. However the worst tempest must end; and so with these bursts of confusion. They end at length; and all parties being heartily tired, the actual business of the day commences.

From the description of such a scene as this, the reader may easily learn how a petulant and quick tempered patron would be made to lose all command over himself and the house; and also be well thus see the importance of having some person in whom all parties confide, and to whom they are willing to be obedient.

SPECIMEN OF THE LITERATURE OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

Let us take as an example, a portion of the catechism compiled by our countryman Aleium, for the use of Popin, the second son of Charlemagne, in the form of a dialogue between himself and his pupil.

P.—What is Writing?
A.—The guardian of history.
P.—What is language?
A.—The interpreter of the soul.
P.—What is life?
A.—Enjoyment to the happy, misery to the wretched, expiration of death.
P.—What is man?
A.—The slave of death, a hurried traveller, a guest in an inn.
P.—What is the earth?
A.—The mother of all that grows, the

nurse of all things that exist, the gulf that will swallow all living.

P.—What is the sea?
A.—The road of the brave, the boundary of nations, the receptacle of rivers, the source of rain.

P.—What is hope?
A.—A waking dream.

P.—What are leguminous plants?
A.—The friends of physicians, the glory of cooks.

P.—What is faith?
A.—The certainty of unknown and marvellous things.

We need not quote farther from this whimsical composition, in which physics, morality, anatomy, and natural history are crammed together with all the disorders of childhood; where a moral sentence is given as a scientific definition, and an ingenious turn of thought as a serious explanation. Still we think that in it may be perceived great ingenuity of thought and precision of style, the answers seem generally calculated to give the pupil materials for the exercise of his faculties, rather than knowledge with which he should rest contented. It is a work of progress—such also was the character of the age in which it was produced.

THE PRESS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

With a heart swelling with gratitude to the Giver of all Good, and a tumult of feelings that nothing but the excitement of the last two days could have aroused, and which we should in vain attempt to describe, we announce to our numerous readers in the interior and in the neighbouring Provinces, that the PRESS OF NOVA SCOTIA IS FREE. Its independence has been established, by the firmness and intelligence of twelve impartial men, on those rational and indisputable principles of reason and English law, that our ancestors tried, and determined; and which, while they are amply sufficient to guard society against abuse, are essential to the protection of this invaluable institution. We copy from the Times of yesterday, the following notice of the trial, to which the letter of the Honorable Attorney General, that we published a few nights since, had reference. "Copies of the having been taken by a gentleman, who is an excellent Stenographer, we shall endeavour to furnish next week a full report of the proceedings. Meanwhile we return our sincere and cordial thanks to the community, by whose sympathies we have been sustained through this struggle, and to those individuals in particular, by whom we were so promptly supplied with whatever they conceived might strengthen our defence."

SUPREME COURT, March 2.—The *L. v. Joseph Howe*—This was an action for libel, brought at the suit of the Magistrate of Halifax, on the part of the Crown, against the Printer and Editor of the Nova-Scotian, and contained in that paper of the 1st January. Considerable excitement on the subject has been manifested, and such anxiety displayed both by the Magistrates, who considered their character as a body, assailed by the imputations against some of their number; and also by the public, who from repeated instances of mismanagement, had good reason to be dissatisfied with the manner in which the fiscal affairs of this community have been conducted.

Mr Gray having been deputed by the Attorney General to open the case on the part of the Crown, very ably explained the nature of the libel, and the bearing of the law on the case, and read the prominent passage in the communication, which more immediately formed the basis of prosecution. He then endeavoured to impress on the minds of the Jury, that if the law protected individuals from the malicious intentions of their enemies, promulgated through the Press, of how much more consequence it was, that such a body as the Magistracy—so intimately connected with the character of the Town, should be preserved from imputations which fell not on individuals, but imputed all.

The Prothonotary having read the article containing the supposed libel,

Mr Howe replied in a speech which occupied the Court till nearly six o'clock in the evening. In his defence, which was impressive, eloquent, and caustic, enlivened often by witty sallies, which proved at times too exciting for even the gravity of the bench he detailed the preceding circumstances—the presentation of the Grand Jury, the Message of His Excellency, the Report of the Council, his own knowledge, and the general extension on the subject—which carried conviction to his mind that the allegations contained in the article complained of, were well founded, and operated on him to cause its insertion; he would have deserved the severest reprobation had he withheld from the public what it was so evidently his duty to publish. To the proceedings by indictment, he repeatedly alluded, as a method their Workings had taken by which to dispute him from calling witnesses to prove the truth of the assertions he made, which if allowed could be substantiated by oath, and he referred to the resolution which was passed unanimously by the Board of Magistrates, requesting the Chief Justice to allow him (Mr Howe) every opportunity of defending himself, as an act which they knew his Lordship would not allow, in accordance with the principles of the British Law. He considered the wording of the indictment too, as very singular. There he was held up as a disseminator of sedition, and dangerous to the peace of society; which was contradicted not only from his writings, but by the general tenor of his life. In allusion to a statement in the article complained of, he showed that the peninsula of H. was in fact assessed, and that the several parts of the District of Adifex—Mangobah, Cuzemok, and Margat—had been assessed, though the tax and population of the County rates had not been collected and not accounted for, which showed a gross neglect or gross corruption, and fully proved the bad system which had hitherto been pursued in making the assessments.

While Mr Howe fearlessly exposed the malpractices of individuals in the Magisterial body, he did not implicate the whole, though even as a whole they had not acted with the sternness, which they should have exercised as men jealous of their purity and integrity. Many of them were honest and independent, above the petty peculations which influenced the conduct of others, of whose proceedings they had no knowledge. He however blamed them for a want of manliness, which suffered rather than wished these proceedings instituted against him, as a means of doing that to which their own inclinations were averse. The duty had devolved upon him, and he would not shrink from it, however painful, and he would indeed be mistaken if before he had done with them, he did not give them cause to regret having thus dragged him before the bar of justice, for performing from the purest of motives a public duty.

The attention of the Court and Jury was then called by the defendant to the management of the Bridgwell, as well as at a former period as now—in which instances were related which caused a general expression of horror throughout the crowded Court—and the conduct of Commissioners was commented on, in no very measured terms—the doings of the Commissioners Court and at the Police Establishment, were also laid open with an unsparing hand.

In conclusion, after quoting the opinions of celebrated lawyers, on the law of libel, and the liberty of the Press, he desired the Jury to consider the intention of the publication for which it had been thought necessary to persecute him; and not for an act which was intended for the benefit of the public, to inflict on him an undeserved punishment. He entreated them, to preserve to Nova Scotia the liberty of the Press—the cause of the Press was in their hands, and he looked with confidence to their verdict, to preserve that liberty as established by the British law, and preserved by the firmness of our ancestors.

It being late, immediately after Mr Howe had concluded, the Court adjourned till tomorrow, Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday morning.—The above was written last evening. The Jury this morning have nobly done their duty, by pronouncing an almost immediate verdict of acquittal.—This is what we expected from them. On leaving the Court, Mr Howe was triumphantly borne by the assembled multitude to his own home, amid deafening cheers and acclamations. — *Liverpool Royal Gazette, April 13.*

(From English Papers.)

ROMPEU.

The excavations in Pompeii have again produced very important discoveries. In the house called that of Ariadne a magnificent sarcophagus has been found. The nich for the image of the tutelary divinity is at the back. On the side are paintings of a Leda and her mistress, who is in the act of offering a sacrifice, assisted by a girl, who has the sacred utensils in her hands. Some ornaments in a very elegant and delicate style, of a yellow colour on a red ground,

are introduced as borders in the intervals of these representations.

In the house called that of Dædalus, the walls of a garden have been discovered.—They are covered with magnificent landscapes. The first gives the prospect of a temple—which is extremely interesting on account of its details, and which seems to be dedicated to Apollo, whose statue stands near the entrance. On one side is a pond in which many wild ducks are swimming; and on the other a river, in which are seen some cows. The second landscape is a delicious marine view in Sicily. Polyphemus is on the shore. Galatea, seated on a dolphin in the midst of the waves, seems to be listening to the singing of the Cyclops.

A combat of wild beasts in an amphitheatre is painted in large dimensions. A majestic bull is running from a lion which pursues him; but a tiger more swift has already seized him under the belly. Meanwhile a courageous bestiarius strikes with his lance, a wild boar upon the snout, from which the blood spurts up. A little further off, a second huntsman has laid at his feet, a bear, in whose body a spear remains, while another bear flies in terror. Two stags are standing still, as if contemplating the destruction of their enemies. The compartments between the landscapes and the hunting piece are filled with figures of helmets, drums, and two small palms. The top of the wall is finished with some cornices of stucco, of elegant workmanship, and painted with various colours, which produces a wonderful effect.

The dinner in honour of Lord John Russell, took place as will be seen by our report at the Freemason's Tavern on Saturday. It was said of a celebrated writer of the last century that his text was only a peg to hang his notes upon; and on this occasion Lord John Russell's name appears only to have been used as the text from which a certain number of set speeches were to emanate, all having one sole object—the restoration of the Whigs to office. Never was *Hanlet's* advice to the players more strikingly exemplified and, with one exception (that of Mr O'Connell,) religiously adhered to on that occasion; and, indeed, lest any one of the numerous assembly should be induced to intrude himself upon the meeting who had not a part assigned him in the drama, or lest those who should say more than was down for them, the noble Chairman, Lord Morpeth, took especial care, in the outset, to remind the company that the "notice paper being very crowded, he must request they would confine themselves to the toasts set down in the order of the day." And under this admirable regulation the whole performance appears to have gone off as private theatricals generally do, to the entire satisfaction both of the audience and performers. After the healths of the Royal Family had been given and toasted with due honour, the noble Chairman gave "The People—for whose benefit Government was instituted and ought to be exercised," a truism which no one can be inclined to dispute, but which has been strangely illustrated in Whig practice by that singular "boon" the Malthusian Poor Law Bill. In apparent echo of this toast, Lord John Russell described the meeting as "an assembly for the great and solemn purpose of recording those political sentiments which will tend to the welfare, the improvement, and happiness of the country." These are noble objects—objects at the mention of which every patriot's bosom must glow with animation; but what proofs did this meeting afford, or what proofs have four years of Whig rule afforded, that there is any prospect of these objects being effected by the return of that party to office, than by the continuance of the present ministers in power? To all but the mere slaves of party it must be a matter of great indifference from what hand "the welfare, the improvement, and the happiness of the country" comes; and therefore unless Lord John Russell is able to offer us something which Sir Robert Peel withholds, we know of no fair ground of preference which the former possesses.—Meetings of this kind are often as fairly tested by what they omit as by what they say. And though a great deal, in the way of generalizing, was said as to the state of England and Ireland, we ask any dispassionate man whether the two great evils under which "the people" of these two countries are labouring, were so much as touched upon by any of the performers in the parts assigned them upon the occasion?—In one country, the state of the currency; in the other, the absence of all suitable means for the relief of the poor, the decrepitude, and the aged. These objects are severally of infinitely more consequence to these two countries than whether the Whigs shall return to office; but who would create the strongest grounds for that return, by adopting objects with which the "welfare, the improvement and happiness" of "the people" are so inseparably connected? One word in relation to another omission at this meeting, and we have done with it for the present. Where was the once celebrated Whig Toast, "The Liberty of the Press—the air we breathe; without which we die!" How came this toast omitted from the crowd-

ed "Notice Paper," from the well regulated "Order of the Day?" Must we say that it was because the inconsistency between the sentiment and the practice would have been too glaring even for Whig gullibility to swallow? For it must have been given in the presence of, and drank by the very Whig Attorney General who had prosecuted the Press for only repeating what a Whig Lord and a Whig Commoner had said with impunity. It must have been given in the presence of, and drank by the very leader of the party in whose honour the company were assembled, and who had himself, within eight and forty hours of their meeting, meditated an attack upon the Press, which prudence, not inclination, had compelled him to abandon.—*Morning Herald, March 31.*

The Message of the President of the United States of America to Congress on the 25th ult., which was published on Thursday last, appears to have produced less alarm even in Paris than in London. The reason for this difference may be traced to the generally prevailing impression in the French metropolis that, although it may be accompanied by some vapouring, the money for the indemnity to the United States will be voted by the Chamber of Deputies, the report of the Committee on the Bill was presented on Saturday, and it recommended that it be adopted.—*Ibid.*

TURKEY AND EGYPT.—Our letters from Constantinople reach to the 4th instant and are very important, Mehemet Ali has at last sent the tribute so long expected, and so long in arrears, to the Sultan. The sum thus transmitted amounts to £140,000 sterling, and was brought by an Egyptian frigate which anchored in the Bosphorus on the 4th. Many reasons are assigned for this sudden submission of the Egyptian Pacha. Some say that the money was sent at the special instance of Ibrahim, his son, who feels that he cannot maintain his ground in Syria; others, that the old Pacha has been alarmed by the late preparations of the Porte. Whatever the motives, the offering appears to have been too long delayed, and perhaps too ungraciously yielded at last to propitiate the Sultan. His cabinet is for war, with the exception of the Seraskier.—The despatch of troops to Asia had not slackened, nor had the bustle ceased in the dock-yards. There is not a word in these letters of the alarm which the *Augsburg Gazette* asserted to say was produced at Constantinople by the advent of the British Fleet. This latter, had it been thought, received orders to return to Malta. Great activity was still observable in the navy yard, and it was confidently asserted that the entire Ottoman fleet would soon proceed to the Dardanelles, whence the squadron ordered for Tripoli would sail for its destination. The British merchants had held a general meeting on the 27th Feb., and drawn up a memorial to our Ambassador respecting the new Customs regulations.

(From the London Morning Herald, April 8.)

Extract of a letter from Toulon, dated the 1st inst. — "The *Caster* steam packet arrived last night with the mail from Algiers.—She left that port on the 29th ult., when the town and environs were in a state of great commotion. In consequence of the assassination of several Frenchmen, the Governor had sent a small body of troops towards Bouffarick; but as the Arabs appeared in numbers at different points at once, he was, on the 27th, compelled to direct the whole of his force to march to the support of their comrades in the field, leaving the posts of the town to the charge of the veterans and a few artillerymen. It is said that near Torre Chica a large body of Bedouins are so completely surrounded by the French that their only means of escaping from them is by throwing themselves into the sea. Despatches were arriving every hour, and the inhabitants of the country were flying for refuge to the town. It appeared that the Arabs had approached near the town; for, during the night of the 27th and on the 28th, reports of cannon and musketry were distinctly heard at Algiers. The probability is that a sanguinary conflict has taken place between the *Maison Carée* and the village of Mustapha, as it was rumoured that the Arabs had declared their resolution to attack Mustapha and the camp at Douera, and that they were then storming the Camp d'Erlon.—These accounts are, however, no doubt exaggerated. Several convoys of ammunition and provisions have been sent towards the points occupied by the French troops. The packet was to have sailed on the 28th, but it was detained by the Governor till the 29th; but it was believed that when she sailed no accurate details had reached the city. It was said that the gendarme who was killed a few days before, was struck by a French ball, and that a Bedouin, who was taken, had about him several French cartridges. These incidents show that the natives are commanded by Frenchmen. At all events they flatter themselves they will shortly regain Algiers, and expect to reach Fort Empereur without opposition. The *Caster* has brought over the American Consul, who is on his return to his own country."

His Honour, Judge BRENTON, on Friday last, in his address to the Grand Jury, complimented the people of this Bay on the present absence of crime, and on the present term of the Court in HARBOUR GRACE being what the Lawyers call a MAIDEN TERM. This, he said he principally attributed to the prompt and efficient administration of Justice, and the proper and necessary enforcement of the Laws.

He alluded to the many and salutary Laws, that had been passed by the Colonial Assembly, for the better administration of Justice, the protection of the Fisheries, and the improvement of the Country; and particularly referred to the Bill for Statute Labour, and the Bill to prevent the taking of Caplin for manure.

He said it was much to be regretted, that the former had not yet been carried into operation, and pointed out how much its operation would improve the comforts of the people, the means of agriculture, and the facility of intercourse. As it regarded the latter, he knew that there existed a great diversity of opinion with respect to the necessity of such a Law; but he thought that at least it ought to have a fair trial; and that the importance of the Fisheries, and the welfare of the Commercial interest demanded that it should at least be tried as an experiment.

He noticed the present very bad state of the Road leading from CARBONAR to HARBOUR GRACE, and expatiated on the discomfort and toll to which Juries and other persons were subjected, who had to travel from the former to the latter place; this, those of the Grand Jury who belonged to CARBONAR, had that morning experienced. But we doubt whether such a Road, leading from one Harbour to another, should be considered of that description of Roads which were contemplated to be made by statute labour. We think it ought to come into the great line of Road that must at some future time, connect the Harbour in this Bay with St. JOHN'S, and that it should therefore be made by means of a grant from the general funds of the Colony.

We have since writing the foregoing, been favoured with the Address, and refer our readers to it with much pleasure.

We love to give our praise to those who deserve it particularly to those whose actions are an example by the imitation of which, hundreds and thousands of their fellow creatures may be benefited.

It is to be regretted, that in many instances, too little perseverance is used in the prosecution of the Seal Fishery; and that for many instances, the Masters of Sealing Vessels when they do not meet with success in the early part of the Spring, give up the voyage as hopeless, and proceed to their respective homes with very few seals, when, in all probability, by a little more perseverance, they may get a saving voyage. WILLIAM DAVIS SENR., of the brig EXETERMENT, is an example of what we state. He arrived from the Ice on Sunday last, with what may be considered a very good trip, having taken two thousand old seals within a very short period of his leaving the Ice. It is supposed that his trip may altogether amount to a thousand or twelve hundred pounds; this he would not have had, if he had given up the voyage as many others did, who were placed in similar circumstances.

The following Address was delivered on Friday last, by the Hon. Judge BRENTON:—

Mr. Foreman, and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

At no former period when I have been called upon to address you from this seat, have I experienced the high degree of satisfaction I feel at this moment, in having it in my power to offer to you my congratulations upon the complete freedom from crime which at present characterizes this part of the Northern District.

There is not a criminal confined in your Goal, nor am I aware of anything in the shape of crime which it is intended to bring before you for investigation during this session of the Circuit Court, this singular feature in your community of a "Maiden Term" affords the most convincing proof that the Laws are duly and impartially administered, and that to a firm and vigorous enforcement of them you are mainly indebted for that peace and tranquillity which now so happily prevail amongst you. Under these circumstances I should not have thought it necessary to call you from your ordinary and what are probably at present your pressing avocations, had I not been desirous of affording to you an opportunity of exercising one important part of your public duties, that of presenting to this Court, any matter which may come to your knowledge injurious to the interests of the District, which you may desire to see redressed; or, any object for its advantage or comfort, which this Court may be enabled to promote—the labours of our Colonial Legislature having during their former and late Sessions produced many useful Laws which the well-being of the Colony require to be carried into execution. I trust you will use all the means in your power in order that they may be duly enforced and obeyed.

It not unfrequently happens that Laws which are made for the general good, interfere and conflict with the interest of individuals; in such cases, you must endeavour to

impress upon the minds of the parties complaining, that whatever produces a common benefit, must eventually conduce to the happiness of each; and that it is their duty, and will ultimately prove their interest peaceably to submit to any temporary privation which is calculated to promote the benefit of the whole community.

I have been led to make these observations principally in deference to a Law which I believe is now in progress through the Legislature, for preventing the destruction of Caplin by using them as manure. I am aware that there is much diversity of opinion upon this subject in this, and in other parts of the Island; but, viewing the measure as one of experiment, calculated to set at rest the question as to the injurious effects of the present system of taking Caplin; I should hope if it passed into a Law, that a fair trial will be granted to it; in order that it may be clearly and satisfactorily ascertained, whether those beneficial results which the Legislature have contemplated, will follow from the due observance of its provisions. Should this prove to be the case, those who may now think they have reason to complain of the Law, more especially the poorer classes, will eventually find their advantage in a more successful fishery, and consequently in that increase to their comforts, which will more than compensate for any loss they may think they have sustained from the want of the article as manure. Whilst I am upon the subject of our Colonial Laws, I cannot avoid expressing my regret, that the one passed during the last year for the regulating the making and repairing of Roads and Highways in this Island; a Law so eminently calculated to advance the welfare of the Province, should have been here and elsewhere so imperfectly acted upon and so little regarded. A safe and easy communication between different parts of the same district, must it is to be supposed, be an object of earnest desire to all persons who are inhabitants of them; and yet, the state of the Roads in this part of the Northern District, but too clearly shew, either, that this desire does not exist in the community, or that it is conceived the object may be effected by other means than by the provisions of the Road Act. If this were not the case, surely the communication between two such populous places as HARBOUR GRACE and CARBONAR, would not have remained for the last year in the state in which it now is, when such ample means were at a disposal, and might with ease have been procured, for making it a safe, commodious, and pleasant road, as well for foot passengers as for horses and carriages. A change for the better, which could not fail greatly to increase the intercourse between these places, and materially to contribute to the convenience and comfort of their inhabitants. I have understood that an opinion has been entertained by some, the error of which, can not be too soon corrected: that, from the taxes paid by the people, sums have been voted by the Legislature or roads; persons are not therefore liable, and ought not to be called upon, to contribute for a similar purpose under the road act. But those, and they must be very few, who hold this opinion, must be made to understand, that the sums voted by the Legislature for roads are principally for those which connect District with District, and different and distant parts of the Island with each: they are, therefore, roads for the general benefit; and the expense of making them, necessarily falls upon the general funds of the Island. But the road act was passed in order to compel every person to contribute towards the making and repairing the road opposite to his own door, and adjoining his own property, as well as to enable him to communicate more easily with his neighbours. This contribution, either in labour by himself, his horses, carts, and servants, or by his money, every one using the road and consequently wearing it away, is bound to make not only by Law, but in reason and common sense. And if all would cheerfully and heartily yield that obedience to this Law, which every good subject will pay to all Laws; they would soon find their account in it by receiving that benefit which an improved communication and intercourse between one place of abode and another, could not fail to produce. The Legislature in passing this Law, must have done so under the conviction that the Roads and Highways of the Island required repairs. For such repairs, they have by the Act provided certain means, which so far from being hard or oppressive; are in my opinion, extremely light upon those who are called upon to furnish them. Can it then be allowed that this Act should remain a dead letter upon our Book of Laws, without an attempt to carry it into effect? Surely not. It is a Law made for the benefit of every one; all therefore are interested in its execution, and consequently all are obligated to comply with its provisions; and should they fail in doing so, they then will have no right to complain when those provisions are enforced against them. I trust however there will not be any occasion to resort to the penalties of the Act in order to procure a ready compliance with it. After what I have said upon this subject, I look to the good sense of the community not to suffer a Law so evidently meant for their benefit to be neglected; and

I confidently anticipate the period, when under its operation, I shall see the Streets and Roads in Harbour Grace and Carbonar and their neighbourhood, equally distinguished for their safety, convenience and cleanliness; and when the consequence necessarily resulting from such a state of things, will be the increased comfort and welfare of all its inhabitants.

I have trespassed upon your time gentlemen much longer than I had at first intended, but the importance of the Laws to which I have endeavoured to direct your attention had rendered the observations I have made upon them, indispensable; and I trust they will lead you to use your best endeavours to see that their enactments are carried into full effect. For this purpose, as well as for every other object connected with your official duties, you will find me at all times ready cheerfully to assist you.

(From the Public Ledger, May 8.)

We were obliged last evening with Liverpool papers of the 17th ultimo. The latest London intelligence is dated on the evening of the 15th, down to which period the utmost difficulties are stated to have prevailed as to the formation of a new ministry. The recall of Sir Robert Peel, and the dissolution of Parliament was spoken of.

The Bill which passed the House of Assembly a few days since, granting to His Majesty a certain sum for the payment of the outport members of the House, was yesterday read a second time and committed to the Legislative Council.

The President, (the hon. Chief Justice Baulton) rose to move that that the preamble of the said Bill be expunged. He was opposed to the principle of paying the members of the House at all, but if they were to be paid, the expense ought to be borne by their respective constituencies, instead of their voting themselves such sums of money out of the public purse, as they may think proper to take. More particularly was he opposed to the principle in such a Colony as this, where almost all the whole population was divided into two classes—the merchants and gentry, and the labouring classes. There were only two parties from which the representatives could be elected, and although he felt every respect for planters and others immediately about them, yet, from their situation in life and the general want of an education among them, it was impossible to say they were exactly fitted to discharge the duties of legislators. The effect of the bill, it was to be apprehended would be to change the representation of the colony, and in that case he thought it would be the duty of the Council to reject it. It might be said that it would be unpopular to do so; but they were there not to consider what was popular or otherwise, but to enact sound and wholesome laws. This was not a question which merely concerned the House of Assembly, it concerned the Legislative Council, and it concerned the whole country. It was to be remembered that the working classes in the colony were by far the most numerous, and that there was scarcely any qualification required either for the electors or the elected, —an evil which could only be obviated by the circumstance of the representatives performing the duties without being paid. Looking at the nature of the population of this country, would it not be admitted that the electors might sometimes from motives of benevolence, or perhaps of compassion, be induced to return representatives who instead of earning £42 as the remuneration of their services in the House of Assembly, would scarcely earn the sum of £10 in their ordinary avocations, and could it be imagined that persons in such a condition of life could act independently? If individuals in the higher ranks of life felt a difficulty in acting so as to carry out their own principles how was it possible that the lower orders of men in dependent circumstances, could be expected to act with the freedom and independence necessary to the character of a representative. If they parted with men who were competent to sustain their own pecuniary resources, it was probable that the House would be made up of persons not qualified to serve the interests of the Colony. He did not think that after gentlemen had gone cap in hand to solicit votes and had been returned at the expense of some hundreds of pounds to themselves—he did not think that it looked well for them to put their hands into the Public purse for the purpose of enriching their own pockets. He did not speak in the language of complaint as to the manner in which gentlemen had exerted themselves to be returned—it arose, perhaps, from honourable ambition—but it did not look well for hon. gentlemen to come forward and look for a remuneration for services which they had voluntarily undertaken to perform. If the constituencies wished their representatives to be paid, by all means let it be so, but he wished the people to have an opportunity of saying so, and the representatives an opportunity of saying whether they were desirous of serving for their hire or from higher and more honourable motives. To accomplish this, let it be declared at the Poll by the candidates that they

would demand the sum of twenty shillings per day for their services during the sessions in Parliament, and that would give the electors an opportunity of declaring themselves as to the value which they set upon the proffered services. If the object of the candidate was to serve the country he would not regard the paltry sum of £30 or £40 as an indemnification to him; but if he meant to serve himself, he would use his utmost efforts to get the people to vote for his return. But why was the claim made for £12? Why not for £40 as a round number; or perhaps as a more convenient sum for £50. If hon. members were entitled to any sum per day, they were entitled to it for every day they served, and then they would sit out the 42 days comfortably enough; otherwise there might be sufficient inducements for them to expedite the public business and go home. But if anything at all were paid, it should be a reasonable sum, and ten shillings a day was an ample allowance for members at the best hotel here. If a man were coerced to serve, it might be well enough to pay him, but that was not likely to be the case. Let it be entered upon the poll book, at the time he offered his services, that he could not serve without being paid, and then the electors would have an opportunity to decide. In the province of Upper Canada some of the county members were allowed ten shillings per day, but there were other parts of the country where they were not paid and where the representatives were of a much higher description of persons. In Lower Canada so the House of Assembly had fallen off in respectability in consequence of pay to members having been granted, and there were some members among them who really could not write their names. But in all these cases an assessment upon land in the different counties, had been made to meet the expense. The hon. gentleman concluded by pressing his amendment.

The Attorney General concurred in a great measure in the principle contended for by the hon. the President, but a further, that if a small sum had been asked for—say ten shillings per day for a period of 32 days he might have been induced to give his consent. He regretted that the Bill had not been brought up at an earlier period in order that greater consideration might have been given to the subject.

Mr. Spearman contended that unless the constituencies of the respective members were made to bear the contemplated expense—if the charge was to be one upon the public funds, the whole burthen would fall upon the town of St. John's; and he sustained his position by a reference to the Custom-House returns, by which it appeared that the revenues of the Customs in the different outports, with one or two exceptions, did not meet the salaries of the public officers.

After a few observations from other hon. gentlemen the amendment was carried; and upon motion the committee rose without reporting progress.

- His Excellency gave his assent in the usual form to the following Bills, viz:— Law of Attachment Amendment Bill. Road Act Amendment Bill. Cape Spear Light House (additional provision) Bill. Harbour Grace Island Light House Bill. St. John's Fire Companies Act Amendment Bill. Unnecessary discharge of Fire Arms prohibition Bill. Taking of Caplin for Manure prohibition Bill. Duration of Parliaments limitation Bill. Officers of Clerk of Supreme and Central Courts amalgamation Bill. Game preservation Bill. Carbonar Street Regulation Bill. Two Appropriation Bills. —Gazette of yesterday.

DIED.—At Poole, on the 10th ult., JOHN HARRISON, Esq., of the Firm of HARRISON, SLADE & Co., of that Town, and of SLADE, ELSON, & Co., of this place. He was a man of superior abilities and attainments, and sustained a character of unvarying rectitude as a Merchant, while in the general intercourse of society he manifested great benevolence of heart, and the most engaging manners. His death, in the midst of his days and of his usefulness, is consequently a subject of the keenest regret in a wide circle of friends and connections.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE SPOT, THE 27th INSTANT.

ALL those eligible FREE HOLD PREMISES, situate in the Town of CARBONAR, near the Road leading to the Catholic Chapel, comprising upwards of one acre of highly cultivated LAND (under fence) on which are erected a STONE STABLE, and the ends of a STONE DWELLING-HOUSE, 36 feet in length, and 30 feet wide, with fire places and chimneys: AND ALSO

BY PRIVATE SALE, That well known Racer MAURICE.

An excellent MILCH COW, and a quantity of Stable Manure—the property of P. E. MOLEJOY. —LORENZO MOORE, Aucr. Carbonar, May 6, 1835.

On Sale

THE SUBSCRIBER Offers For Sale, On Reasonable Terms, FOR CASH,

On the Premises lately occupied by Mr. WILLIAM BEVETT,

- BREAD, Superfine FLOUR First quality Irish BUTTER, PORK SUGAR, MOLASSES, TOBACCO CANDLES, SOAP, LEATHER VINEGAR, Red WINE, TEA TAR, ROSIN, NAILS WINDOW GLASS, SPARROWBILLS HATCHETS, LINES, TWINES HOOKS, SPADES, SHOVELS Men's, Women's and Boys SHOES GIN, BRAN Assorted EARTHENWARE.

And a General Assortment of SHOP GOODS.

THOMAS NEWELL. Carbonar, April 29, 1835.

Notices

THE SALE of the BOOKS belonging to the CARBONAR BOOK SOCIETY, will take place

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On TUESDAY next, The 19th Instant, At 11 o'Clock in the forenoon, At Messrs. SLADE, ELSON & Co's. Carbonar, May 13, 1835.

Gentle Board and Lodgings.

MRS CATHERINE MARA (Widow of the late Mr. THOMAS MARA) begs permission to acquaint her Out Harbour Friends, she is prepared to accommodate GENTLEMEN or LADIES, from any of the Out Ports, coming to St. John's, with comfortable BOARD AND LODGING, at her House near the Old London Tavern—where every attention will be paid them, and on the most reasonable terms. St. John's, May 1, 1835.

WE intend to Publish about the First of MAY next, Price One Shilling each, or six copies for Five Shillings.

THE DYING CHRISTIAN,

A SERMON

From the 2nd Tim. 4th chap. 7th & 8th vs.

Preached in the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, at Port-de-Grave, on the 15th Feb., and at Bay Roberts, on the 22d Feb. 1835.

BY THE

REV. G. ELLIDGE,

Wesleyan Methodist Missionary,

ON THE DEATH OF

MR. GEORGE VEY,

Formerly of Port-de-Grave.

The church where the good man meets his fate

Is privileged beyond the common walk

Of virtuous life, quite in the verge of Heaven."

Young's Night Thoughts

The above Work, after Publication, can

be procured at any of the residences of the

METHODIST MISSIONARIES, or at the "STAR" Office.

Carbonar, April 8, 1835.

KELLYGREWS PACKET.

JAMES HODGE

OF KELLYGREWS, informs

BEGETS most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has a most safe and commodious Four-mill BOAT, capable of conveying a number of PASSENGERS, and which he intends running the Winter, as long as the weather will permit, between KELLYGREWS, and BRIGUS and PORT-DE-GRAVE.—The owner of the PACKET will call every TUESDAY morning at Messrs. BLUNNETT, MORGAN & Co's. for Letters and Packages, and then proceed across the Bay, as soon as wind and weather will allow; and in case of there being no possibility of proceeding by water, the Letters will be forwarded by land by a careful person, and the utmost punctuality observed.

JAMES HODGE begs to state, also, he has good and comfortable LODGINGS, and every necessary that may be wanted, and on the most reasonable terms.

Terms of Passage:—

One Person, or Four, to pay Twenty Shillings Passage, and above that number Five Shillings each.

Not accountable for Cash, or any other valuable Property put on board.

Letters will be received at Bennett, Morgan & Co's. at St. John's.

Kellygrews,

May 14, 1835.

POETRY.

SONG OF THE SEAMAN'S WIFE.

Wake, wake not the wrath of the slumbering deep,
Ye faithless winds with your ruthless sweep,
For my husband's bark is many a mile
From the sandy shores of his native isle.
Oh! raise not the "whited flakes of foam
Till his footstep is placed on the hearth of home,
Where his children are waiting to climb the knee,
And list to his tales of the deep green sea.
His life hath been still one of peril and pain,
For its spring time hath passed on the billowy main;
And oft when it raves in its fury, I fear
That at last he will float on a watery bier.
But grant me my prayer, and fill the sails
Of his bounding boat ye favouring gales,
Wafting him on ere the fitful boom
Of the darkly death fraught tempest come
And thou my God, whom the waves obey,
Protect him still on his lonely way:
For none, if he fail to come, can be,
So kind or so dear unto us as he.

THE SOLDIER'S GRAVE.

There's a white stone placed upon yonder tomb,
Beneath it a soldier lying;
The death wound came amid sword and pike,
When banner and ball were flying.
Yet now he sleeps, the turf on his breast,
By wet wild flowers surrounded;
The church shadow falls o'er his place of rest,
Where the steps of his childhood bounded.
There were tears that fell from manly eyes,
There was woman's gentler weeping,
And the wailing of age and infant cries,
O'er the grave where he lies sleeping.
He had left his home in his spirit's pride,
With his father's sword and blessing;
He stood with the valiant side by side,
His country's wrongs redressing.
He came again in the light of his fame,
When the red campaign was over;
One heart that in secret had kept his name,
Was claimed by the soldier lover.
But the cloud of strife came upon his sky,
He left his sweet home for battle;
And his young child's lip for the loud war-cry,
And the cannon's long death rattle.
He came again—but an altered man—
The path of the grave was before him,
And the smile that he won was cold and wan,
And the shadow of death hung o'er him.
He spoke of victory—spoke of cheer—
These are words that are vainly spoken
To the childless mother or orphan's ear,
Or the widow whose heart is broken.
A helmet and sword are engraved on the stone,
Half hidden by yonder willow;
There he sleeps, whose death in battle was won,
But who died on his own home pillow.

THE SOLDIER'S LEGACY.

DURING the eventful year of 1815, when the genius of Wellington rescued Europe from the splendid ambition of Buonaparte, I occupied a house in the High Street of Crevel, near the Rhine. My husband, an army contractor, was engaged in such large concerns with the Prussian government, that he was continually from home, so that all domestic cares fell entirely upon me. I was sitting one morning quietly at work, when the sound of the drum, and immediately afterwards, military music, called my attention to the street; the fine — regiment, which subsequently so distinguished itself, and was literally cut to pieces at the battle of Waterloo, had just arrived, and was passing under my window. After admiring the noble, imposing appearance they I again took up my work, congratulating myself that as the soldiers we had had in quarters were but just gone, none of these could fall to my share. We miscalculate, however, occasionally. About an hour afterwards, my eldest boy capered into my room. A long residence abroad had by no means divested me of my English notions. "Good heavens!" exclaimed I, glancing at the well known lillet in his hand, "how vexatious it is to have one's house thus eternally metamorphosed into a barrack!" "Well

how many have they favoured me with this time."

"Only one mamma, such a fine soldier; he let me carry his knapsack,—says I'm a fine little fellow,—and has promised that the king will make me his generalissimo one of these days."

"May his words be propetic," said I, "but I wish nevertheless, that he were at the top of the monument, or any where but here."

It was customary with us, when a regiment was likely to become stationary for any length of time, to take one private, and keep him during their stay, in preference to being free for a week or two, and then having three or four at once. One of the two who had just left us was a singular animal; he had performed sundry menial offices, for which, as he appeared rather "out of suits with fortune," I allowed him a small sum weekly, with which he manfully enveloped himself in clouds of smoke while the money lasted. After he had been with us about a month, it so fell out that in consideration of his industry, I upon his birth-day, saint's day, or some such grand occasion, enriched him with a crown piece; besides which, some other friends, knowing him to be an orderly young man, had likewise opened their hearts and their purses. The following morning he refused to work. I ordered him to be called. "They tell me," said I, "that you decline assisting as usual: have you taken offence at any one, or is it merely a whim?"

"Neither one, nor the other," answered he, standing like a statue, and staring me stupidly in the face, "my pocket is full of money, and I never condescend to work unless obliged to do it; I'm above that sort of thing: that's all."

The work stopped: the smoking went on flourishingly for nearly a fortnight; when my friend again presented himself upright as pike at the parlour-door.

"I will now resume my occupations if you please," said he.

"Certainly, but may I ask why you now condescend to make the request?"

"I spent my last centime this morning; pride is my delight only I love tobacco better."

"Your feelings are wonderfully accommodating," said I with difficulty suppressing my risibility at the broad unmeaning caricature of a physiognomy before me, as well as the invincible *sans froid* of his manner.

"Very," he replied, without discomposing a muscle.

"I comprehend this case," said I, with all the gravity I could muster; but as you have made me your debtor for this useful lesson of practical philosophy, go and fill your tobacco box from that jar yonder; a trifle like this will, I presume, make no alteration in your present intentions?"

"None at all," replied he, as greeting me *a la militaire* he wheeled right about and disappeared.

The fellow had just departed, when the new arrival was announced. In Germany every respectable house has one or more apartments appropriated exclusively to the military, quartered from time to time upon the inhabitants. Our soldiers' room was on the side of a court-yard at the back of my house: passing through it in the evening I was much struck by perceiving a remarkably fine youth at the door; his figure was tall and graceful, his appearance uncommonly interesting, and his countenance overshadowed by the deepest melancholy.

"I perceive by your lillet my friend," said I, "that you are likely to be the inmate of that room for some time, and shall make a point of giving orders for your comfort and convenience, for which I must request two favours in return: first that you will keep regular hours; and secondly that you prohibit the visits of your comrades: this last I must particularly insist on, because as the master of the house is absent, any irregularity would be particularly distressing."

"You shall have no cause for complaint, madam," replied the young soldier, respectfully placing his hand upon his forehead; your commands shall be punctually obeyed.

This private remained in our house during the stay of the regiment; he seldom quitted his apartment excepting on duty, and appeared to be one of the best young men I ever saw, his only recreations were reading or playing with the children. I frequently saw him with the youngest on his knee, and others standing round, at which times I would now and then stop and speak to him, when his answers evinced good sense and education; so that like a true daughter of Eve, my curiosity was not a little roused to discover what could have plunged so interesting a being into such hopeless despondency; for in that he never varied; every one in the house became charmed with his gentle disposition and obliging manners; but every effort to dispel his gloom proved ineffectual.

"Well Frederick," said I one day, stopping at his door, before which he was standing, "the order for marching is I understand issued, and we are to lose you; it is no fat-

terly to say you will be much regretted here especially by the children."

"You are kindness itself, madam," replied he: "I have experienced nothing else since my entrance into this house, where I have been as happy as one under my circumstances could be."

"It is true," observed I, "that a soldier's life is attended with many and great deprivations; but it is at the present moment rather *mal a propos* for reflections of this nature, when your services will shortly be in request?"

"I did not allude to personal inconvenience," replied he; nothing on that subject could possibly have occurred to me here: my meaning was, that I am too unfortunate ever to experience happiness."

"May I ask the cause of your affliction?"

"You are good in interesting yourself so far, but my trouble although heavy for me to bear, has little in it worthy of your attention."

"Let me judge of that," I replied, "I only wish it were in my power to be of any service to you."

"You cannot madam: hear, and convince yourself. When a boy at school, I formed the closest friendship with a youth of my own age; we grew up together, and were as brothers. About four years ago it was that we first became acquainted with Annette L—; and from the first moment I saw I loved her: judge then, what must have been my feelings, when my friend confided to me his passion for the same object, and finished by declaring he should never marry her happy unless she became his wife. My attachment was then in its infancy: known to no one but myself. I resolved to make every effort to conquer it, and from that hour absented myself—

After some time she yielded to the entreaties of both families, and gave her promise to marry Carl at the expiration of three months. Then it was that my regarding her as the betrothed wife of my friend, and considering myself therefore safe, I imprudently ventured to enjoy her society again. The consequence was that my love smothered but not extinguished, revived with redoubled force, and every effort I made to subdue so hopeless a passion, served but to add fuel to the flame!"

"At this crisis the conscription for the expedition to Russia was put in force: Carl drew one of those fatal numbers which forced him from his home, his happiness and love! How shall I tell you madam, that he shared the disastrous fate of so many other victims of the usurper's boundless ambition and perished on the frozen plains of Russia! To describe my despair at his loss would be impossible; you will have some idea of it, when I tell you that even the passion which had so long consumed me seemed hushed, and every feeling but that of sorrow, buried with my friend in his untimely grave. I left home for some time. Change of scene obliterated the edge of grief: I returned, and found Annette in all the pride of youth and beauty. Her undisguised joy at our meeting, as well as many other circumstances, bade me hope I should not address her in vain, yet still I was restrained by scruples of conscience relative to my departed friend; her charms overcame them all, and but a short time since she had only received me as her destined husband, but confessed that it was me she loved from the first, but partly from pique at my sudden coldness, and partly in compliance with the earnest wishes of her friends, she had consented to marry Carl.— Judge of my transport! we were shortly to have been united: but vain hope! it would have been too much bliss for mortal man: I am called upon to fight for my country.— She can never now be mine."

"Do not say so, do not think so Frederick," replied I: "rouse yourself now, and do your duty: you will doubtless meet again and under happier auspices."

"I shall have no more occasion for these," said he, without noticing my last remark, further than by snaking his head mournfully and pointing to a trunk inside his room, containing part of his wardrobe, "I shall assuredly never want them, so I had better give them away."

"No, do not do that, they shall be taken care of: you will be glad of this addition on your return."

A tear that had long trembled in his eye, dropped on his manly cheek.

"I shall never return," said he; "a sad and sure foreboding tells me I have seen that beloved girl for the last time; and gracious God! who shall break the news to my widowed mother!"

"Banish these gloomy thoughts," replied I; "look at your comrades; every one has doubtless bidden adieu to some one most dear to them; yet they're all in life and spirits, burning with impatience to encounter the enemy: a pretty figure we should cut here," continued I, endeavouring to divert his thoughts, "if all our champions were to give way to despair: you know what Crevel has to expect should the French return."

"I hope I shall not disgrace my regiment," said he colouring highly. "No! if the remembrance of my poor mother, and adored love, unnerves me for the moment, the sight of the enemy will strengthen my arm, and

the recollection of my departed friend, make it fall like thunder upon the foe."

His eyes flashed fire as he spoke: and as he raised his arm "to suit the action to the word," I thought I had never beheld so fine a figure, nor any thing comparable to his attitude.

"To night, Frederick," said I, "farewell I shall take care of your clothes: mind you apply to me as soon as possible, for we shall be very anxious about you."

"I am most grateful," replied he; "my road homeward lies direct through here: if I live without fail you will see me; but if after the battle you do not, conclude I am no more: have the goodness then, to give those things to any one in want of them; and do my memory the justice to be convinced I have done my duty. Heaven bless you madam: farewell!"

I turned from him to conceal my emotion and retired to my apartment, pondering over the complicated miseries of war. Two hours afterwards, the — regiment, in all the pride of military glory, beating of drums and waving of banners, marched out of Crevel in high spirits, eagerly looking forward to the wished for moment that should bring them in sight of the enemy.

At length we heard that the battle was raging with violence, and had been eagerly expecting news the whole day. Carriages and caravans were in readiness for the immediate conveyance of the women and children to the banks of the Rhine, and the flying bridge (the great ferry boat so called at Dusseldorf,) and boats waiting to convey us over, in case the French should prove victorious, who too well knew would, in that case, lose no time in taking summary revenge. Towards evening, our feelings, our terror, became almost insupportable; yet midnight approached, and still we were in the most dreadful uncertainty. The streets were thronged: old and young, rich and poor, were all assembled, and eagerly looking that way from whence our doom was to arrive. Just after twelve o'clock, the gallop of a horse was heard in the distance: instantaneously all was silent and breathless expectation—it approached—the courier, covered with dust, came in sight, spurring his foaming horse through the gates, thrown wide open for his reception, and darting with the swiftness of an arrow towards the Town Hall, he glanced at the dense multitude awaiting his arrival, threw his cap into the air, and loudly shouted "Wellington! and Victory!"

Oh! magical, electrical sounds! Even now, at this distant period, the High street of Crevel rises clearly as then, to my view the crowd, the fearful agitation, the momentary silence, the breathless concert, and (*Abus ushered in*) the name of Wellington, impressed on my mind for ever.

What pen could do justice to the tumultuous scene that followed: all ranks were levelled, as nothing was seen or heard but mutual congratulations and demonstrations of joy. No one at that moment thought of the many and dear relatives in the scene of action; or, if they did, flattered themselves their friend, their brother, their son might have escaped. All private feeling seemed absorbed in patriotic zeal; and no one without the blush of shame, could have confessed, or even felt himself an egotist in such a cause.

The first burst of joy had subsided: security had taken place of terror, and anxiety advanced with fearful steps towards the abodes of those whose hopes and pride lay stretched upon the field of Waterloo! Notice was given to all who lived in High street that a long train of carts with the wounded, would pass through in a day or two; and we were requested to provide brethren their refreshment, linen for their dressings &c.: the surgeons round the neighbourhood being in requisition to attend. Besides which, the humane inhabitants of Crevel had strewn the town from one end to the other thick with straw, to mitigate, by every attention, the pain of the unhappy sufferers, five or six of whom were brought into my house. In vain my good old doctor, who had attended us for six years, endeavoured to prevail upon me to leave the window; in vain did he represent the bad effect such sights must have on nerves like mine. I watched every cart, searched every pale deathlike countenance, and had even the sick list brought for my inspection. Poor Frederick! he was not amongst them, nor ever after did we hear his name mentioned. He was one of the many thousands who dropped into oblivion on that eventful decisive day: whose humble history no pen (save this feeble sketch) shall commemorate—whose sacrifice no historian shall record.

Some months afterwards, when every hope had vanished, I opened Frederick's trunk, and delivered up to an object of charity, the SOLDIER'S LEGACY.

ON HOPE.

Reflected on the lake I love
To see the stars of evening glow,
So tranquil in the heaven above,
So restless in the wave below.
Thus heavenly hope is all serene;
But earthly hope how bright so'er,
Still flutters o'er this changing scene,
As false as floating sea's fair.

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