

# THE



# STAR,

## AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

New Series

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1835.

Vol. I.—No. XLVII.

Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN T. BURTON, at his Office, CARBONEAR

### 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 it 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.

An Act for granting to His Majesty certain Monies for defraying the expense of the Civil Establishment of this Colony during the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty Five, and for other purposes.

[8th May, 1835.]

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of His Majesty's Island of Newfoundland, in Parliament assembled, having freely and voluntarily resolved to give and grant to His Majesty a supply to defray certain charges for the Administration of Justice,—the support of the Civil Government of this Island,—and the internal improvement thereof,—do humbly beseech Your Excellency that it may be enacted,—and

Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and out of such Monies as from time shall be and remain in the hands of the Treasurers of this Island, and unappropriated, there shall be granted to His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, the sum of ten thousand one hundred and twelve pounds, three shillings and three pence sterling, which said sum shall be applied in payment of the following charges for the year commencing on the first day of April, one Thousand, eight hundred and thirty Five, and ending on the thirty first day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty six inclusive.—that is to say:

The salary of the Clerk of the Council, two hundred pounds.

The salary of two Clerks in the Secretary's Office, four hundred pounds.

The salaries of an Office Keeper and of a Messenger in the Secretary's Office, one hundred and five pounds.

The salary of the Clerk of the Northern Circuit Court, two hundred pounds.

The salary of the Clerk of the Southern Circuit Court, one hundred pounds.

The salary of the Cryer and Tipstaff of the Supreme Court, sixty pounds.

The salary of the Gaoler of the Gaol of St. John's, thirty six pounds.

The Salaries of two Police Magistrates at St. John's, five hundred pounds.

The salaries of six Police Constables at St. John's, two hundred pounds.

The salary of a Constable to reside in Torbay, ten pounds.

The salaries of Police Magistrates, Constables, and Gaolers in the Outports, eight hundred and forty pounds:—according to the following detail, that is to say,—

One Police Magistrate at Harbour Grace, one hundred and twenty pounds.

One Police Magistrate, to reside on the North side of the Harbor of Carbonear ninety pounds.

One Police Magistrate to reside at Brigus or Port de Grave, ninety pounds.

The Clerk of the Peace in and for Conception Bay, and to compensate him for conducting Civil and Criminal prosecutions there, fifty pounds.

The Gaolers at Harbour Grace, thirty pounds.

The Chief Constable in and for Conception Bay, thirty pounds.

Two Constables at Harbour Grace, forty pounds.

Two Constables at Carbonear, forty pounds.

Two Constables at Brigus and Port de Grave, thirty six pounds.

One Constable at Western Bay twelve pounds.

One Constable at Harbour Main, twelve pounds.

One Constable on the South shore of Conception Bay, ten pounds.

One Constable at Cat's Cove, in Conception Bay, ten pounds.

The Gaoler at Burin, twenty pounds

One Constable at Burin, ten pounds.

One Constable at Lamaline, ten pounds.

The Gaoler at Placentia, twenty pounds.

One Constable at Placentia, ten pounds.

The Gaoler at Ferryland, twenty pounds.

One Constable at Ferryland, ten pounds.

One Constable at Bay Bulls, ten pounds.

The Gaoler at Trinity, twenty pounds.

Two Constables at Trinity, twenty five pounds.

Two Constables at Bonavista, twenty five pounds.

One Constable at Greenspond, fifteen pounds.

Three Constables at Twillingate and Fogo, thirty five pounds.

Two Constables at Trepassey and St. Mary's, twenty pounds; and,

Two Constables at Fortune Bay, twenty pounds.

The salary of the Colonial Treasurer, three hundred and thirty pounds

The fees of His Majesty's Attorney General two hundred and fifty pounds.

The pension of William Armstrong, late Marshal of the Supreme Court, fifty pounds

Towards defraying the expense of Civil and Judicial Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Binding, and Contingents, three hundred pounds.

Towards defraying the expense of Civil and Criminal prosecutions, five hundred pounds.

Towards defraying the expenses of His Majesty's Gaols throughout the Island, five hundred and fifty pounds.

Towards defraying the expenses of Coroners throughout the Island, one hundred pounds.

Towards defraying the expenses of Fuel and Light for Public Buildings (exclusive of the Surveyor General's Office) two hundred pounds.

Towards defraying the expense of the postages of the various departments, and other incidentals, eighty pounds.

Towards defraying the expense of repairs to Government House and the buildings appurtenant, two hundred and fifty pounds.

Towards defraying the expense of repairs of the Court House and Gaols at Saint John's and Harbour Graee, one hundred pounds.

Towards defraying the expense of the conveyance of the Judges on the Circuit two hundred and thirty pounds.

Towards remunerating the Constables for superintending Convicts at hard labour during the past year, six pounds six shillings.

—And the further sum of sixty two pounds and ten shillings towards defraying the expense of superintending Convicts at hard labour from the first day of January last past, until the thirty first day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty six inclusive.

Towards defraying the expense of certain repairs and alterations in the Gaol at St. John's, made during the past year, and unprovided for, one hundred and seventy four pounds, thirteen shillings, and five pence.

Towards defraying the expense of employing three competent persons, with such assistance as may be necessary, to lay out the best lines of main Roads leading from St. John's towards Holyrood,—Saint Mary's,—Placentia,—Trepassey,—down the North shore of Conception Bay,—and from thence to Trinity Bay;—from the head of Conception Bay to New Harbour in Trinity Bay,—and thence down the South shore of Trinity Bay,—four hundred and fifty pounds.

Towards opening, making and repairing Roads and Bridges in the several Districts of the Island, the sum of one thousand, six hundred and forty pounds, as follows:—

One hundred pounds towards improving and repairing the Road between St. John's and Topsail.

One hundred pounds towards improving the Road from St. John's and Petty Harbour.

One hundred pounds towards opening and improving the Road from Conception Bay to Trinity Bay.

One hundred pounds towards opening a Road from the head of Conception Bay to the head of Trinity Bay.

One hundred pounds towards opening a Road from St. John's towards Bay Bulls.

One hundred pounds towards improving the Road from St. John's to Torbay and thence northward to Cape St. Francis.

Two hundred and fifty pounds towards defraying the expense of the erection and completion of a Stone Bridge across the King's River, in the neighbourhood of St. John's.

One hundred pounds towards opening a Road from the north side of Trinity Bay to Bonavista Bay.

One hundred pounds towards opening a Road from St. John's to Holyrood.

One hundred pounds towards building and repairing Bridges across the Spaniard's Bay River, and across the northern and southern Guts of Port de Grave and Salmon Cove.

One hundred pounds towards repairing Bridges in the District of Ferryland.

Twenty pounds towards repairing the Road from Saint John's to Portugal Cove.

One hundred pounds towards opening a Road from Garnish to Grand Bank and Fortune.

One hundred pounds towards opening a Road from Burin to Lamaline.

Twenty pounds towards building two Bridges between Burin and Mortier; and

Fifty pounds towards building bridges across the streams between Great Placentia and Salmon inclusive.

Towards remitting to James Brine Wood certain Colonial Duties paid by him on the importation of a quantity of Madeira wine, thirty seven pounds and two shillings.

Towards compensating Thomas Williams, Inspector of Weights and Measures for the Central District, for his services during the past year and for sundry expenses incurred by him as such Inspector of Weights and Measures thirty five pounds eleven shillings and two pence.

Towards defraying the expenses of importing the Standard Weights and Measures as required by the Act 4th Wm. 4th Cap 9, one hundred pounds.

Towards defraying the expense of the employment of such additional officers and other persons as may be necessary for the efficient collection of the Colonial Revenue, six hundred pounds.

Towards compensating James Bialkie, Esq. for the loss of income by the amalgamation of the office of Clerk of Central Circuit Court, with that of Clerk of the Supreme Court, one hundred pounds.

Towards defraying the expense of the relief of the poor of this Island, to be expended under the superintendance of Commissioners to be appointed for that purpose by His Excellency the Governor, five hundred pounds.

Towards defraying certain expences in relieving the poor during the last year, and unprovided for, one hundred and eighty pounds.

Towards defraying the expense of providing Law Books for the use of the Courts of Session in the following outports, that is to say, Harbour Grace, Trinity, Bonavista, Twillingate, Ferryland, Placentia, St. Mary's Burin and Harbour Britain, one hundred pounds.

Towards aiding Joseph Templeman, Esq. in printing his Index and digest of the Acts of the Colonial Legislature twenty five pounds.

And a further sum of five hundred pounds towards defraying any casual and extraordinary expences (not otherwise provided for) which may arise during the present year to be applied under the direction of His Excellency the Governor.

2nd.—And be it further enacted, that the

One hundred pounds towards opening and improving the Road from Conception Bay to Trinity Bay.

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sums of money hereby granted shall be paid by the Treasurer of the Colony in discharge of such Warrant or Warrants as shall be issued by the Governor or Person administering the Government of the Colony, for the time being, in favour of any Person or Persons, to be applied to the purposes of this Act: And that it shall not be lawful for the said Treasurer to pay any sum or sums of Money out of the Treasury of the Colony other than such as are expressed and directed in this or some other Act or Acts of the Legislature of this Colony.

And be it further enacted, that the third and fourth sections of the Act made and passed in the Fourth Year of His Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for Appropriating the supplies granted to His Majesty during the present Session of the Colonial Parliament," shall be revived and be and continue in full force and virtue, until the thirty first day of March which will be in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight hundred and Thirty six, in as full and ample a manner as if the same sections were herein again contained and re-enacted.

(From the London Morning Herald, April 9.)

It is not very flattering to our national sagacity that our keen-sighted neighbours, the French, should perceive the dangers of our present political position so much more readily than it as yet seems to have worked conviction at home. The fact, however, may, perhaps, be accounted for on the well-known principle that "lookers on see most of the game." The opinion announced by the *Gazette de France*, on the result of the late divisions in our House of Commons, that "the revolution of England is accomplished," if not calculated to excite alarm, is, at all events, of a character to beget caution and a greater degree of self-examination among the well-meaning men of all parties, than the heat of political excitement will generally permit. It is a singular feature of our present position that the votes of the House of Commons, which are thus viewed in France as pregnant with destruction to the civil and religious institutions of this country, are not the votes of a majority of English Representatives, but have been, in fact, carried by the interference of Members of the Legislature who are under the obligation of an oath not to have voted at all upon the occasion. We confess that the proportion of English Destructives (destructives, most of them at least, rather from error than design) is much larger than we could ever have expected to see; but still, when we see 300 Members of the House of Commons decidedly opposing themselves to any measure even of apparent spoliation (for if Lord John Russell's motion means no more than it professes, it must in effect become a mere dead letter), and these backed by what we firmly believe to be a great majority of the property and intelligence of the country, though there may be, and, undoubtedly is, ground for caution, if not of alarm, we trust that the French writer is somewhat premature in his judgment, and that there will still be found a sufficient fund of right judgment in this country to avert the fearful consequences which must follow upon any thing like public convulsion. At the same time, taken as a warning, the sentiments thus conveyed to us from the opposite shore need not be without its value. The *fas est ab hoste doceri* is a maxim which none but the most arrogant and bigotted would affect to despise; and though we would feign hope that in the amicable spirit which now animates the two countries towards each other, the wish is not in this case father to the thought, it is the part of true wisdom not to neglect such a warning, reflecting that those who are "fore-warned," are truly said to be "fore-armed."

THE KING'S LEVEE.

The King held a Levee yesterday afternoon, (April 8) at St. James's. Earl Amherst was presented to His Majesty by the Earl of Aberdeen, on his appointment as His Majesty's High Commissioner in the Province of Lower Canada.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G. C. B., was presented to the King by the Duke of Wellington, upon being appointed His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to congratulate the Emperor of Austria, and to take leave.

The following presented addresses to the King:—

Mr. Joseph Carter Wood (Chairman), Lord Francis Egerton, (proposer), General Gascoigne (second), and Sir Thomas Cochrane, from a numerous body of the inhabitants of the city and liberties of Westminster, expressive of their alarm at the attempts now made to augment the power and influence of the Roman Catholic Church, at the expense of the Established Religion; and assuring His Majesty of their zealous support in such measures as His Majesty may deem best calculated to avert so imminent a danger.

Lord Ernest Bruce, M. P., from the Mayor, Burgesses, Clergy, and Inhabitants of Marl-

borough, Wilts, in favour of the present Ministry.

Earl of Sandwich, from the Gentry, Clergy, and yeomen of the County of Huntingdon, in favour of His Majesty's Ministers, and the preservation of the Church of England and Ireland.

Lieutenant Colonel Chaplain, M. P., from the Inhabitants of the borough of Stamford and St. Martin's praying His Majesty to maintain inviolate the privileges and property of the Church of the United Kingdom, and expressing their conviction that these objects will be most effectually obtained by continuing His Majesty's present Ministers in office.

MONMOUTH, APRIL 2.

REX V. IVANS.

This was a case perhaps without precedent in the annals of criminal proceedings, but establishing the point that inn-keepers, who exercise their own pleasure in the reception of guests, are indictable at common law.

The Council for the prosecution stated, that by the common law of England, as laid down by Sergeant Hawkins, an inn-keeper who, without just cause, refused a traveller admittance, was guilty of an indictable offence.

It being suggested by Mr. Gordon that a previous tender of expenses was necessary to sustain this indictment at law.

Mr. Justice Coleridge observed, that an actual tender was not required.

S. P. Williams examined by Mr. Whitmore—Sunday night, the 18th of April, 1834, I arrived at Chepstow about twelve. I went to the Bell Inn kept by the prisoner. I saw a light in one of the upper windows. I struck the window with my stick to make them hear. Defendant's wife opened the window, and said the house was full. I then went to the Beaufort Arms, which was shut up. I returned to the Bell, and was again answered by the defendant's wife. I said it was useless to tell me the inn was full, as I knew there was very extensive accommodations—that I was entitled to admittance.

By the Judge—I think she had risen from bed. She asked me my name. I said, "What difference can that make?" She said she would not let me in unless I told her where I came from. Defendant then said no one should come into his house that night.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godson—I was not drunk; I did not swear at the woman; I was so far from home on a Sunday evening, because I had pressing business next day.

Mr. Justice Coleridge, in summing up, told the Jury that an inn-keeper was a public servant, on whom the law casts certain obligations, and imposes certain duties; every inn is an open house of entertainment, to which every man is entitled to access. The question here was, had there been any impropriety on the part of the prosecutor which deprived him of this right? As to Sunday being the day, it was in some cases impossible to avoid travelling on the Lord's day; it was not illegal to do so, therefore it could not affect the rights of parties. The only point admitting a doubt was the lateness of the hour, but they must remember that one great purpose of inns was the reception of guests at night. As to the non-tender by the prosecutor, it would have had some weight if the defendant had made any request of tender.

The Jury found the prisoner GUILTY. He was sentenced to pay a fine of £1 to the King.

PORTSMOUTH, APRIL 6.

Orders have been received at this port to put into commission forthwith His Majesty's ships Tweed, 20, and Sapphire, 23, destined for a foreign station. Commander Maitland will have the command of the former, and Captain R. Rowley the latter. The four line-of-battle ships (which have been prepared for any sudden emergency) are also expected daily to hoist the pendant, owing, it is rumoured, to an augmentation of our naval strength in the Mediterranean being found indispensable to cope with the combined Russian and Turkish fleets. The is-to-day inundated with reports of a squadron of five seventy-fours and five frigates being ordered to be dispatched without delay to the Mediterranean, to reinforce Sir J. Rowley's fleet, in consequence of the reported action between the Canopus, 84, Captain the Hon. J. Percy, and three Russian line-of-battle ships, off the mouth of the Dardanelles. We can assure our readers no such orders have been received by the Port Admiral; though every preparation is being made for such a contingency.—*Globe*.

The spirit of emulation and competition has already performed wonders in Lisbon, and proceeds with accelerated pace.

At the Convent of St. Francisco a library of 300,000 volumes is forming from the spoils of all the abolished and suppressed convents in the interior. A gentleman has been sent out by the British Museum and Government, to collect rare manuscripts to exchange duplicates, or procure rare editions

wanting in London, as well as a supply of ancient documents and black lettered lore, requisite for filling up certain chasms in British history. Your Government has already presented to this a valuable collection, of books and is receiving an eligible *quid pro quo* in return for the same. By some mistake in the transmission of the bills of lading, the delivery had been unaccountably retarded. The literary treasures hidden in the monasteries are incalculable; amongst them is a manuscript of the last King of the Goths, far more ancient than any in the possession of the British Museum.

THE NEW BILL FOR ABOLISHING IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Last Session, when the Bill was introduced into Parliament, a great many persons, whose schedules would not bear strict examination, and who were consequently fearful of appearing before the Insolvent Debtors' Court, delayed petitioning the Court in the hope that the bill would pass into a law, when they would be enabled immediately to walk out of prison. The very same thing has occurred since Sir John Campbell presented the bill to Parliament this Session, and there are not so many cases for hearing, in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, as formerly.

As arrest and imprisonment for debt will be abolished, and there will be no further use for the King's Bench, the Fleet, White-cross-street, and the Marshalsea prisons, it is supposed that a new Gaol much smaller than either of the before mentioned establishments will be erected for the reception of prisoners in custody for contempt of Court, and for judgments awarded against them by the superior Courts.

Some idea of the business that is placed in the hands of the Sheriffs' Officers may be formed from the fact that nearly 30,000 warrants for arrest and execution are issued in the course of the year by the Sheriffs of London, Middlesex, and Surrey. The number of persons committed to the King's Bench, the Fleet, White cross street, the Marshalsea, and Horsemonger lane, including the prisoners committed to White-cross street and Horsemonger-lane upon processes out of the Court of Request, amounts to between 6,000 and 7,000 in the year. The Bench and the Fleet have been so full of prisoners, that five and six and sometimes seven men have lived and slept in one small room. Between 500 and 600 prisoners have very often been confined in White-cross street, and when the prison is very full the small space that is allowed between each iron bedstead in the bedward is filled up with planks, placed from bedstead to bedstead, on which some of the prisoners are obliged to sleep during the time they are in gaol. The Sheriffs' Officers are likely to be great sufferers by the bill as they will lose their employment.

An iron railway has been contracted for by the Greek Government with the banker Feraldi to run from Athens to the Piræus. Shades of Themistocles, look down.

A brig is to start at the end of April from France to explore the coasts of Iceland and Greenland. [Dr Gainard, who is already known as a learned traveller is to accompany the present enterprise.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1835.

(From the Newfoundland, May 14.)

The Central Circuit Court was opened on Monday last, for the despatch of business, by the Hon. Chief Justice BOUTTON, who addressed the Grand Jury, (of which THOMAS BENNETT, Esq., was chosen Foreman) in the following charge:—

Mr. Foreman, and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

I am again called upon, in the periodical discharge of my duty, to address you upon those topics, which for the good of society, the laws of our country have confided to, the investigation of the criminal tribunals, and in the efficient performance of which arduous and important service so large and responsible a share, has by our glorious constitution been cast upon you.

In drawing your attention to the small number of cases, which the calendar presents to our notice, I feel great satisfaction at being enabled still to see the language of congratulation, which it afforded me such sincere pleasure to address to the last grand inquest assembled in this place, when I am enabled to acquaint you that in this large seaport, containing a very mixed and transient population, and during the winter months, when employment is more difficult to be procured, than in the busier seasons of the year, only four persons have been committed for trial by the civil magistrate on charges of Felony, and these unaccompanied with any attempt at personal violence in their accomplishment, we have every reason to hope that the moral condition of the people is advancing in a manner calculated to produce a more wholesome state

of society than the criminal calendar has indicated for some years past.

The improved system of prison discipline which the Legislature during the past year enabled the Supreme Court to adopt in conjunction with the salutary modes of punishment which the several criminal tribunals were at the same time authorized to inflict, may fairly be presumed under Divine Providence to have been instrumental in bringing about a change so beneficial to all classes of our fellow subjects, and to none more so, than to these persons, who from a fear of adequate punishment, if from no higher motive, have been deterred from pursuing a course of vicious habits, which sooner or later must have ended in their destruction.

An additional proof of the salutary effects which have resulted from these changes may be drawn from the fact, that while the Gaol expenses for the quarter ending 31st December, 1833, and 31st March 1834, were for the former £178 10s. 10d. and for the latter period £206 2s. 2d., the like charges for the corresponding quarters of the ensuing twelve months, after the new arrangement had begun to take effect, have amounted to no more than £82 15s. 2d., for the quarter ending 31st December last, and to the still smaller sum of £75 16s. for that ending 31st March last, and even these might, in my opinion, with a proper economy, be considerably diminished.

The cases of Felony to which I have alluded, are for offences, involving no question requiring any particular remarks from me, with the exception, perhaps, of that of Forsyth and his son, both of whom I find charged as principals in stealing the property identified by the prosecutor, and found in the house of the father. It appears to me, however, more probable from the circumstances of this case, as detailed in the depositions taken before the committing magistrate, that the father if inculpated at all, was the receiver of the property knowing it to have been stolen, and in that case, should be so charged,—you, however, will be the better judges after hearing the evidence from the witnesses, and of course you will be governed by your own impressions and not by my suggestion, which has been thrown out simply for your consideration.

While congratulating you upon the rapid diminution of the more flagrant and common offences, which are perpetrated by the lowest and meanest of mankind, it is not a subject of the deepest regret that any cause should exist in this once united community, for engendering the suspicion that persons of a higher order have engaged in designs of a criminal nature, which, if not of so deep a die in their individual malignity as those to which I have already drawn your attention, are scarcely less injurious to the whole frame of society in their oppressive and disorganizing influence upon the civil relations of those, who are engaged in the active employments of life.

In this Colony all the King's subjects stand upon an equal footing—the law makes no invidious distinction between one person and another, and therefore how prone to evil must that man be, who to bring about any particular result at which he aims would decoy the ignorant, or inflame the passions of the wayward, to combine together for the purpose of injuring either the character, the trade, or prospects in life of those who venture to think for themselves, and to regulate their conduct in a manner different to that which they would illegally prescribe to them.

All combinations and confederacies wrongfully to prejudice another are misdemeanours at common law, whether the intention be to injure him in his trade or business, or in his character or person.

No doubt every individual has a right to select the tradesman, or other man in business with whom he will deal; to reject one and encourage another, but he has no right to instigate others to refrain from dealing or holding intercourse with any particular individual for the purpose of injuring his character, trade or condition in life.

Any merchant may place what price he thinks proper upon any article he has for sale, but he would not be justified in combining with others to raise the price of a commodity.

A mechanic has also a right to fix his price for his own labour; but not only are those who engage in such illegal combination obnoxious to the criminal Law, but all those who incite or instigate them to enter into such conspiracies are liable to punishment; and, in some respects, are much more culpable than the misguided instruments of their mischievous projects.

If a combination be formed for any illegal purpose, the first promoter of the design, although he shall take no part in its immediate execution will be dealt with as a principal, and may be indicted as one of the conspirators, there being no accessories either before or after the fact, in offences below the degree of Felony; but if no one acts upon his advice, and the combination be not formed, the inciter is nevertheless guilty of a misdemeanour; for he that incites others to commit a crime, although they refuse to listen to his pernicious council is himself guilty at least of a misde-

From that it conce one ce alone, entere to the ces be The spirac peopl federa pres of con red fr ed. emple ther fr be pr have unde draw agree a con It kind in th ed by are to terpr their emba a tea jects forw. In ace eoms ever to u know cond of s its fi learn into have so la tant, mos Ch a su tinn affor applica bably touc you In your for t each joint or n man tion In char time coop who fault sons for H on the rive take of A Exc I I from beyo T will I mod obst of S pres cons othe heal M I econ Se plac Cou have of th the Port mear H Th from lieve will extio Th



From the nature of the crime it is obvious that it requires more than one person to be concerned in every conspiracy, although any one conspirator may be indicted and tried alone, charging the conspiracy to have been entered into by the party indicted and others to the Jurors unknown should his accomplices be discovered.

The evidence to support a charge of conspiracy is generally circumstantial, as few people will be bold enough to meet and confederate together for an illegal object in the presence of witness, and therefore the fact of conspiracy may be and usually is inferred from the conduct of the parties charged. If a large number of workmen in the employ of a manufacturer, all strike together for an increase of wages, it may fairly be presumed that such unanimity would not have occurred without previous concert, and under such circumstances a Jury would draw the conclusion that they had mutually agreed to act together for the attainment of a common object.

It frequently happens in cases of the kind to which I have alluded, that persons in the humbler walks of life are intimidated by the numbers of the confederates, and are compelled by others to join in such enterprises, when if left to the free exercise of their own judgment they would not have embarked in undertakings of so pernicious a tendency. Those even who are the objects of attack are sometimes afraid to come forward and seek redress.

It therefore becomes the duty of all who are engaged in the administration of the criminal law; not only to afford the injured every protection and countenance, but even to urge them to make their complaints known in order to obtain redress, and that conduct so deeply affecting the best interests of society may be effectually checked upon its first appearance—that the turbulent may learn from better experience that the silence into which they may awe those whom they have injured, will not ensure their impunity so long as the eye of public justice is vigilant, and scrutinizing in its search after the most secret delinquency.

Common fame and general notoriety are a sufficient ground to warrant you in instituting an inquiry into any matter of a criminal character: and you have ample means afforded you of investigating the most complicated charges, all persons being compellable to appear before you and give evidence touching any subject within the scope of your inquisitorial authority.

In fulfilling the important functions of your station, you cannot have a better rule for the guidance of your conduct than the oath you have just taken; which, as it enjoins you to present no man for envy, hatred or malice, so it forbids you to leave any man unrepresented for fear, favour, or affection, or hope of reward.

In the diligent and uncompromising discharge of this sacred duty, I shall be at all times ready to afford you my most cordial cooperation. You are blessed with good and wholesome laws, and it will be your own fault if you suffer wrong for want of a reasonable exertion of the powers they confer for your protection.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

His Excellency the Governor proceeded on Friday last to the Council Chamber for the purpose of closing the Session. He arrived there about two o'clock, and having taken his seat on the throne, and the House of Assembly having come to the Bar, his Excellency delivered the following Speech:

Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen,

I have great satisfaction in relieving you from the labours of a Session protracted far beyond my original expectation.

The Acts to which I have given my assent will, I trust, be beneficial to the Island.

I observe, with particular pleasure, the mode adopted for enforcing the removal of obstructions and impurities from the streets of St. John's. It is to be desired that the present regulation may be followed by the construction of common sewers, and by other measures conducive to cleanliness, health, and comfort.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I thank you for the supplies; in the application of which I shall observe all due economy.

Some alteration must of necessity take place in the arrangement of the Circuit Courts, in consequence of the reduction you have made in the Estimate for that branch of the service. I will endeavour to render the administration of justice in the Out-Ports as effective as the present limited means will permit.

Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen;

The probability of an improving Revenue from pre-existing sources, induces me to believe that the additional duties now imposed will be found sufficient to effect a gradual extinction of the Treasury Notes.

The light tax laid upon imports will prove

I feel assured, in no degree oppressive; and I entertain sanguine hopes that in succeeding Sessions, after providing for all Departments of the Public Service, you may find a surplus to be devoted to further internal improvements.

In taking leave of you, under the idea of not meeting you again in your collective capacity for several months, I cannot recommend any thing more earnestly to your attention than the promotion of concord and friendly feeling throughout the Colony; nor can I too strongly express my opinion that the influence which you naturally derive from your position as Members of the Legislature, will be best and most laudably exerted in allaying party-spirit, wherever it may unhappily exist.

After which the President of the Council, by his Excellency's command, declared the Parliament prorogued until the 31st day of October next.

—Gazette, May 12.

Married

At Harbor Grace, on Thursday last, by the Rev. J. Burt, and afterwards by the Rev. C. Dalton, Capt. Edward Williams, of the Brig Experiment, to Miss Catherine Molloy, Sister to Doctor Molloy of this town.—The lovely bride was given away by James Bayly, Esq., of H. M. Customs; after the ceremony the happy pair attended by a party of their friends, returned to this place.

She looked down to blush, and she looked up to sigh.  
With a smile on her lip, and a tear in her eye.

Died

At Harbor Grace, on Wednesday last after 18 years of suffering in the most deplorable state of lunacy, Mr. Edward Frederick Pike, aged 37, son of the late Captain Thomas Pike, of this town; and grandson to the late Surrogate Garland of Harbor Grace.

SHIP NEWS.

HARBOR GRACE.

ENTERED.

May 13.—Brig Nile, Ferguson, Liverpool, general cargo.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.

May 8.—Barque Mohawk, Wilson, Liverpool, 26 3/4 tons salt, 15 doz. mats &c.  
12.—Schooner Isabella, Hatchard, Poole, 573 coils cordage, 20 bis. tar, 14 casks lime, 60 cwt. potatoes, 12 casks, 4 bales fishing tackle, 3 boxes stationery, 10 anchors, 30 grapnels, 90 pieces sail cloth, 11 bales woollens, besides sundry merchandise for Carbonear and St. John's.  
18.—Brig Sir John Byng, Cram, Hamburg, 240 firkins butter, 200 bis. pork, 300 bis. flour, 950 bags bread.  
Brig Perseverance, Ford, Cadiz, salt.

ST. JOHNS.

ENTERED.

May 7.—Brig Irish Lass, Grandy, Waterford, porter, leather.  
Sarah Maria, Booth, Waterford, porter, potatoes, butter.  
Messenger, Stabb, Torquay; potatoes, cordage.  
9.—Mary, Laird, Liverpool, salt, butter.  
Schooner Dolphin, Boudroit, Guysborough, potatoes, cattle.  
Brigantine Paget, Petty, St. Vincent, rum, molasses.  
Schooner Three Sisters, Power, Waterford, porter, pork.  
11.—Brig Adriana, Spencer, Trinidad, rum, molasses.  
Avalon, Sinclair, Greenock and New York, flour, pork, butter.  
Maria, Meagher, Waterford and Cork, butter, pork.  
Eliza, Fowler, Bristol, coal, potatoes, butter, and sundries.  
Trinidad, Beverage, Yarmouth, flour, lumber, potatoes.  
Schooner Phoenix, Mortimer, Teignmouth, potatoes, merchandise.  
12.—Barque Voyager, Simm, Newcastle, coal.  
Brig Vigilant, Spence, Newcastle, coal.  
Wansbeck, Young, Hamburg, pork, butter, bread.  
Selina, Bond, Hamburg, pork, bread, flour, butter.  
14.—Sarah, Rosenic, Bristol, soap, bricks, butter, paint.

CLEARED.

May 5.—Brig Shaver, Edir, Buctush, flour, merchandise.  
Brigantine Margaret Helen, Bambury, Spain, ballast.  
Sophia, M'Naughton, New-York, salted seal skins.  
Brig James, Phippard, Quebec, ballast.  
6.—Velocity, Blackstone, Sydney, ballast.  
7.—Schooner Mary, Boig, Buctush, sundry merchandise.  
8.—Maria, Girrior, Sydney, ballast.  
9.—Lady of the Lake, Bullen, Miramichi, ballast.

Ocean, Hartery, Boston, coals, seal skins.  
Mary, M'Donald, Halifax, wine.  
Adventure, Smith, Boston, coals, seal skins, salmon.

Anne, Hally, Philadelphia, seal skins, salmon.

Brig Rover, Ingham, Jamaica, fish and sundries.

Schooner James, Whelan, Bridgport, ballast.

Elizabeth, Martill, Halifax, fish.

12.—Betsey, Churley, Cadiz, fish.

Brig Hugh Johnston, M'Nab, New-York, seal skins.

Schooner Tay, Wilkie, Halifax, fish.

Brig Dolphin, Rendell, Figueira, ballast.

Brig Sapphire, Hall, Brthurst, ballast.]  
Schooner Elizabeth, Hicks, Figueira, fish.

Brig Terra Nova, Gordon, Miramichi, salt.

Brig Norval, Carmichael, Demerara, fish.

Brig O'Connell, Warren, Cadiz, ballast.

Brig Apollo, Wilson, Lisbon, fish.

Schooner Royal William, Davies, New York seal skins, sundries.

Sale by Auction.

FOR SALE

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'Clock in the forenoon,

ON THE SPOT

ALL those eligible FREE-HOLD PREMISES, situate in the Town of CARBONEAR, 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 chimnies:

AND ALSO

BY PRIVATE SALE,

That well known Racer

MAURICE.

An excellent MILK COW, and a quantity of Stable Manure—the property of P. E. MOLLOY.

LORENZO MOORE,

AUCTIONEER.

Carbonear, May 6 1835.

On Sale

SEED

POTATOES,

RED APPLES, NEWFOUNDLAND PRODUCE,

Warranted to be of the best quality,

FOR SALE

At FIVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE CASH, per Barrel,

By

T. NEWELL.

Carbonear, May 19, 1835.

Notices

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

MAY 9, 1835.

I HEREBY give notice that agreeable to the Act of 5th Wm. 4 Cap. 5. I am ready to receive Tenders for Loans of Money, (not exceeding ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, nor in sums less than FIFTY POUNDS, *Stg.*) Any Person or Persons willing to supply the same, or a portion thereof, will please send Sealed Tenders to this Office, specifying the rate at which they will lend the same, agreeably with the terms specified in the said Act, on or before the 25th Instant marked on the back thereof "Tenders of Money on Loan."

NEWMAN W. HOYLES,

TREASURER.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing in this Town, under the Firm of COLLINGS & LEGG, is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent. All DEBTS owing to and from the same Concern, will be received and paid by the undersigned WILLIAM COLLINGS. Witness our hands at Carbonear this Sixteenth day of May, 1835.

(Signed)

WILLIAM COLLINGS,  
JOHN LEGG.

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

On Sale

THE SUBSCRIBER Offers For Sale.

On Reasonable Terms, FOR CASH,

On the Premises lately occupied by Mr. WILLIAM BENNETT,

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, Womens' and Boys SHOES  
GIN, BRAN  
Assorted EARTHENWARE.

And a General Assortment of

SHOP GOODS.

THOMAS NEWELL.

Carbonear, April 29, 1835.

Notices

THE SALE of the BOOKS belonging to the CARBONEAR 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. Carbonear, 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-Grace, 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-Grace.

The chamber 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.

Carbonear, April 8, 1835.

KELLYGREWS PACKET.

JAMES HODGE OF KELLYGREWS.

BEGS most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has a most safe and commodious Four-sail 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. BENNETT, 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,  
January 14, 1835.



POETRY.

FAREWELL TO THEE.  
BY J. HAROLD HALSENECK.

The breeze is up,  
The sail is spread,  
The vessel cleaves  
Its watery bed,  
Henceforth I rove,  
The trackless sea;  
Farewell my love!—  
Farewell to thee!

Thy guileless breast  
Hast brought me sorrow,  
But yet shall dawn  
A bright to-morrow.  
And from my heart,  
My song shall be,  
Ere yet we part,  
Farewell to thee!

Our love was young:  
Mine eye was bright;  
For sorrow soon  
Was set in night.  
But I am thine,  
And thou to me  
Art all:—and yet  
Farewell to thee!

Farewell!—farewell!  
Perchance for years;  
But yet dispel  
Thy fruitless tears.  
My soul is hid—  
Thou'rt life to me—  
E'en while I bid  
Farewell to thee!

The breeze is up,  
The sail is spread,  
The vessel cleaves  
Its wat'ry bed.  
Around—above  
Are sky and sea;  
Farewell my love,  
Farewell to thee.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

When man is waxing frail,  
And his voice is thin and weak,  
And his lips are parched and pale,  
And wan and white his cheek:  
Oh, then doth woman prove  
Her constancy and love.

She sitteth by his chair,  
And holds his feeble hand;  
She watcheth ever there,  
His wants to understand;  
His yet unspoken will,  
She leads him when the noon  
Is bright o'er dale and hill,  
And all things, save the tune  
Of the honey bees are still.  
Into the garden bowers,  
To sit midst herbs and flowers.

And when he goes not there  
To feast on breath and bloom,  
She brings the roses rare  
Into his darkened room;  
And 'neath his weary head  
The pillow smooth doth spread.

Until the hour when death  
His lamp of life doth dim,  
She never wearieth,  
She never leaveth him;  
Still near him night or day,  
She meets his eye alway.

And when his trial's o'er,  
And the turf is on his breast,  
Deep in her bosom's core  
Lie sorrows unexpressed;  
Her sighs, her tears are weak,  
Her settled grief to speak.

And though there may arise,  
Balm for her spirits pain,  
And though her quiet eyes  
May sometimes smile again,  
Still still she must regret,  
She never can forget.

SKETCH IN FLORENCE.

During the early part of the Fourteenth Century.

(FROM THE FRENCH.)

It is well enough known, that Florence gains as much of its interest from having been the birth place of the greatest and earliest of what may be termed the modern poets, as from the picturesque beauty of its towers and the dazzling grandeur which every where glitters beneath its cloudless sky and burning sun.

It was during the early part of the fourteenth century, that an individual, who at-

tracted much attention, was seen standing within the porch of one of the public libraries at Florence. The most ostensible part of his garb was a long black cloak, which completely shrouded his figure. His face was pale and extenuated, and his countenance exhibited a stern melancholy cast. The high and expanded brow, furrowed at intervals with deep lines of thought, gave a grandeur to its expression, which distinguished him in a most striking manner from the common man of the world. He leaned against the shaft of a pillar,—his arms supporting a huge folio volume,—and thus he had stood, without varying his position, from the earliest hour, when the portals of the library had been thrown open.—It was a holiday in Florence. He stood opposite a public place:—gorgeous processions, gay and merry groups, laughing and admiring crowds swept past him. His figure attracted the passing attention of all but his soul was rivetted to the subject before him,—he heeded not, for he saw not, the tide which pressed with so much noise and bustle through the streets.

"See you that man?" said a young female to her friend. "Tread softly and lightly pass him. He has more learning than any of the fathers. He is in league with the spirits of the other world, and can call them to him when he lists."

Her companion looked around with awe. The face of the individual spoken of was raised for an instant. A transient and quiet smile gleamed over it, like the silent lightning which glances through the calm of a summer night, and he resumed his occupation. The maidens passed onward, and mingled in the stirring scene before him.

Not the least distinguished amongst those who, by parade and show courted the admiration of the gazers where many whose sombre clerical habits covered hearts panting as ardently with pride and vanity, as that of the most youthful courtier who pranced along the pavement. A keen observer might have detected, in the countenance of some of these, as they cast their eyes on the individual in question, a smile of malicious and foreboding expression. The latter, however, continued to ponder over his book in silence and abstraction. A procession, glittering with pomp, passed rapidly by. The populace rushed with it, babbling forth exclamations of delight; but even this failed to obtain a passing glance of attention. Immediately following this was an ecclesiastic of proud and haughty bearing, mounted on an ambling mule, richly caparisoned. Nor did he want for bells to his bridle, for golden ornaments to his bit, for silver trappings to his housings, or for such splendid trimmings to his peak toed boots, as the innovation of luxury amongst the priesthood, and the fashion of the times permitted.—Casting his eyes on all sides, in search of that admiration which he courted not in vain,—straining his mule to graceful action, by the application of his huge gold spurs and the almost imperceptible working of his wrist,—just at the execution of a smart gambado, which caused the gaping multitude to give back, he cast his eyes into the porch of the library. His countenance changed. He drew his bridle on the instant, and fixed the student with a glare of mingled scorn and triumph.

"Proud Durante Alghieri," said he, "the days of thy resistance to the Fathers are no more. The Pontiff shall seal thy doom, and the Neri shall triumph. Mark me! thou shalt lord it no more with thy hated faction. Dost thy last regards upon Florence, for soon shalt thou cease to have her dust upon thy feet."

Thus saying, he spurred his mule, and ambled forward with a lofty and menacing air. The same peculiar and quiet smile passed over the features of the individual to whom this speech was addressed, and at its conclusion, he once more resumed his task.

The sun had sunk beneath the horizon—the gleams of twilight were setting over the city—the multitude had passed to their several homes, to take refreshments previous to their evening's amusement at the theatres and public places, but still that pale melancholy looking man was seen poring into the volume. The keeper of the library reminded him that it was time to close. With a deep sigh he closed the book, and replaced it on the shelf from which he had taken it in the morning.

It is well known, that during the time of Dante's priority, in his native city, the latter was divided between two parties, the Bianchi and the Neri, (the white and the black.) These contending factions had long kept the city in a ferment, when the Pope was applied to by the latter and weaker party. When he endeavoured to quiet the troubles of Florence, his interference was resisted by Dante, and the fury of the whites and blacks against each other was increased.

Not to trench, however upon the province of history,—the poet passed through the now silent and darkening streets. A friend tapped him on the back.

"Ha! I thought you had left the city."

"Wherefore?"

"Know you not that your enemies have triumphed? your life is in danger. Depart instantly."

"I shall remain."  
"The Neri have sat in conclave. Several of the Bianchi have joined them. Their rage against you is unbounded. Your house is to be burned this very night."  
"Ungrateful Florence! But I shall remain."

"Nay, nay!" replied the friend. "You are fined in a sum which they know you cannot pay, and you are banished the city under pain of death, if you appear in its streets after dawn to-morrow morning.—Will nothing move you? Come with me to my house. We will assemble a few of your friends, and see you past the gates before sunrise."

"I am content. I will live for revenge!"  
The golden morning, which breaks so gorgeously in Italy, was but

"Faintly gleaming in the dappled east" when the poet, already past the boundaries of his native city, prepared to take a farewell of the friends who had accompanied him.

"How will you resent the indignities which have been heaped upon you, and what is the nature of that revenge which you spoke of?"

The poet placed his hand in his bosom, and drew forth a scroll. He held it up to the view, and those present read the words "DAVINIA COMMEDIA." With this he waved his hand, turned his back upon Florence and pursued his way.

THE STUDY OF LANGUAGES NOT USEFUL TO THE POOR MAN.

To the poor man the study of languages is useless—he is educated not to write but to work; not however to work like the wheels of a steam engine, but like a man who has will, intellect—like a man who belongs to humanity, and knows and feels the place he holds there. His soul alive to beauty, his mind a treasure house of rich thoughts, his heart filled with the good and great deeds of olden time, his memory stored with choice facts, and his judgment strengthened by a knowledge of the history of mankind, and a sense of the necessities of political life,—our pupil labours, as he has ever done, cheerfully. His simple meal satisfies him, his children's education is his evening care, social converse, the public gardens and public buildings, or the more retired country walk, adorn his holiday hours: he has learned to enjoy every thing, and to be disgusted with nothing. Now what can study of languages teach him?—They are useful to the historian, the grammarian, the philosopher; they must be taught therefore, but learned only by the wealthy men who represent the literature of the country.

GREAT MEN.—"Isn't it our own swate Ireland that has given ye all your great men? said a son of the Emerald Isle at a political gathering. "Wasn't Patrick Henry an Irishman? wasn't Franklin, Jefferson, and Monroe, Irishmen? An't Jackson, Clay, and M'Duffie, Irishmen? By the powers! all the great Americans, and more too, are Irishmen."

"Yes," said a person standing by, "and Buonaparte was an Irishman."

"Faith and he was—his name was originally Bony Patrick—but he changed it to PARTY to suit party purposes."

Associate yourself with men of good quality if you esteem your own reputation, for it is better to be alone than in bad company.

Utter not base and frivolous things amongst grown and learned men; nor very difficult questions or subjects among the ignorant, nor things hard to be believed.

The following is a proclamation said to have been once issued at Kenmore.—"A one time ho yes! and a two time ho yes! and a three time ho yes! To a them wha hae gotten the spoke (English), no person, at no time after nor before, will put peats nor hawthorn on my Lord Preatalappin's moss, or my lordship to be surely will prougt them before her to be peheatet and syne haught; and gin she'll come back, till pe waur done till her nor a' tat"

A Celt, passing a road, saw a snail, which he supposed to be a piece of fruit. He accordingly lifted it, and bit off a piece, when, discovering his mistake, and anxious to conceal, under an affected feeling, the real nature of his sensations, he threw away the remainder, saying, in a tone of great indignation—"Tak ye, tat, for being sae like a ploombh-taimas!"

Let your conversation be without malice or envy, for it is a sign of a tractable and commendable nature, and in all causes of passions admit reason to govern.

Charity makes the best constauction of things and persons, excuses weakness, extenuates miscarriages, makes the best of every thing, forgives every one, and serves all.

A Lawyer wrote RASCAL in the hat of a brother lawyer, who on discovering it, entered a complaint in open Court against the trespasser, who he said had not only taken his hat but had written his own name on it

A young Highlander, seeing a black man standing at a door in Glasgow, drew near, and began to feel the hands and clothes of the negro, muttering to himself all the while, "Aib, Cot a mercy on us all! what is made up for te pawpee here!" At length he began to handle the black's face, on which the latter gave him a rude push, and cried, "Stand back, sir!" The young Highlander uttered a loud shriek, and sprung almost to the middle of the street, and then, turning round in utter astonishment, he exclaimed, "Aih! aih! wha ever saw'd the like of tat? I'll be hang'd if I didna thought she was a timber."

An honest Highlander, paying a visit one day to a friend, was hailed as follows—"Come along, my good fellow—glad to see you've made out this visit at last, and that you have come at a time when we are to have some good weather. The barometer has been rising for a week." "The barometer!" exclaimed the Celt; "and do you keep a barometer?" "Oh, yes," answered his friend. "Well, I've kept a barometer too, for many a long day, and, for my part, I do not think it has any effect on the weather at all, at all."

A gentleman of Strathdon said to his maid one night, "Tell Finlay to rise very early to-morrow morning, and go down to Aberdeen for the upholsterer." "Yes, sir. For the what did you say sir?" "For the upholsterer. He knows him." "Finlay, you are to rise very early, master says; and you are to call on me to make you a brose, and you are to go down to Aberdeen, and bring home a polsterer." "A polsterer? What's that?" "Master says you have seen him, and know what he is like." "Me seen him? In truth, I never did!" So, next morning, Finlay comes in to his master very early, with his great coat and long whip, and says, "Master, must I take a one-horse cart or a two-horse cart for that filthy bhaist?" "What beast, you blockhead?" "Whoy, that viled lubberly bhaist the polsterer."

SUPERSTITIONS ON THE DANUBE. A Superstition prevails in Upper Austria, that the Danube requires a young man for a yearly victim. I, myself, saw a man fall overboard and drown, after a long struggle, during which neither the crew of the vessel nor his comrades made the slightest effort to save him. While he was battling against the impetuous waves the crew stood quite composedly on the deck, and cried out in chorus, "Jack, Jack, give in—does not see 'tis what pleases God?"

LOGOGRAPH.

I'm wonderful, marvellous, all that's uncommon,  
Sometimes I'm a man and sometimes a woman;  
When whole, I'm always a subject for wonder,  
So now please to guess at my parts when asunder.

In the fens, I'm an insect, in barns a single beast,  
To birds I'm a house, and I'm none of the least;  
I catch fishes, make leather, hear all that is said,  
And many a pair come to me to be wed;  
Tho' with science oft coupled, I'm grim and look wild  
And yet you will own I am far from a child  
My passions you see by what fall from my eyes,  
And my wrath is two-fold, tho I'm known to be wise;

In revenge I'm a goddess, in the forest a deer,  
To one point of the compass I always can veer;  
In the north I'm a bridge many travellers see,  
And nuns in the convent are guarded by me  
On board ship you smell me and see me all round  
And then in your wake I am sure to be found;  
On the lace of your stays I'm on one end or both,  
I'm the emblem of Industry, symptom of sloth.

What the enemy sowed when the husbandman slept,  
What at dinner do, and where fire is kept.  
You ride in me, ride on me, ride at me, nay more,  
You sometimes ride through me I'm just half a score;  
I'm in dress like a Quaker, and always at hand,  
Beneath you when sitting but not when you stand;  
Each morning you take me, each quarter you pay,  
To poor sailors at midnight I oft show the way.

I'm dispatched, I'm dissever'd, a gift of crown land,  
In what boys do by heart, and what men do by hand;  
The sun is like me, when he makes you his bow,  
And I'm sure 'twill be strange if you can't guess me now.