

# THE



# STAR,

## AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

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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 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, July 1, 1834.

### CAP. XIX.

An Act to explain certain Acts passed for the safe keeping of Gunpowder and to remove doubts respecting the same.

[12th June 1834.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the Third Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, entitled, "An Act to prevent dangerous quantities of Gunpowder being kept within the Town of St. John's." And whereas another Act was passed in the Fourth Year of His said Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to prevent dangerous quantities of Gunpowder being kept within the Town of Carbonear." And whereas doubts have arisen whether the Provisions of the said Acts, or any of them do apply to the Storing Warehousing or Keeping of Gunpowder, in any of His Majesty's Stores, Warehouses Depots or Magazines in this Island, and it is necessary and expedient to remove such doubts: *Be it therefore enacted* by the Governor, Council, and Assembly of Newfoundland, in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the Provisions of the said Acts or any of them, are not intended to extend or to be applied, and shall not extend or be applied to the Storing, Warehousing or Keeping of any Gunpowder, being the property of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, in any of His Majesty's Stores, Warehouses, Depots, or Magazines in this Island, anything in the said Acts, or any of them contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

### CAP. XX.

An Act to repeal so much of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in the Fifth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Fourth, entitled, "An Act for the better Administration of Justice in Newfoundland and for other purposes," as relates to the Institution of a Court of Civil Jurisdiction on the Coast of Labrador, and the Islands adjacent thereto.

[12th June, 1834.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Fifth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled "An Act for the better Administration of Justice in Newfoundland, and for other purposes," it is among other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor or Acting Governor of Newfoundland, for the time being, to institute a Court of Civil Jurisdiction at any such Parts or Places on the Coast of Labrador, or the Islands adjacent thereto, as in and by an Act passed in the Fifty-first Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, entitled "An Act for taking away the Public Use of certain Ships' Rooms in the Town of St. John's, in the Island of Newfoundland, and for establishing Surrogate Courts on the Coast of Labrador, and in certain Islands adjacent thereto," were re-annexed to the Government of Newfoundland: and whereas by another Act of the said Parliament, passed in the Second and Third Years of the Reign of His present Majesty, and entitled "An Act to continue certain Acts relating to the Island of Newfoundland, and to provide for the appropriation of all Duties which may hereafter be raised in the said Island," it is among other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty or for any Governor or Lieutenant Governor or Officer administering the Government of Newfoundland in pursuance of His Commission or Instructions to him for that purpose addressed by His Majesty, with the advice and consent of any House or Houses of General Assembly which His Majesty may thereafter be pleased to convoke from among the inhabitants of the said Colony, by any Act or Acts to be, from time to time for that purpose passed, to repeal in whole or in part, or to amend, alter, or vary the said first recited Act or any part thereof: and whereas the Court instituted on the Coast of Labrador, by virtue of the said first mentioned Act has been

found by experience not to answer the purposes thereby intended. *Be it therefore enacted* by the Governor, Council and Assembly in Colonial Parliament Assembled, that so much of the said Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in the Fifth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled "An Act for the better administration of Justice in Newfoundland, and for other purposes," as relates to the institution of a Court of Civil Jurisdiction, on the Coast of Labrador, or the Islands adjacent thereto, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

### CAP. XXI.

An Act for ascertaining the time of the commencement of the Acts of the Parliament of this Colony.

[12th June 1834.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare at what time the Acts of this Colony shall take effect:

*Be it enacted*, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing hereof the Clerk of the Legislative Council shall indorse in English on every Act of the Parliament of this Island which shall hereafter pass, the day month and year when the same shall have passed, that is, when the same shall have been assented to by his Excellency the Governor, Acting Governor, or Officer administering the government of this Colony for the time being; and such indorsement shall be taken to be a part of such Act and to be the date of its commencement where no other commencement shall be therein provided.

### CAP. XXII.

An Act to incorporate the St. John's Mechanics' Society.

[12th June 1834.]

WHEREAS divers Mechanics and Tradesmen being inhabitants of the Town of Saint John's in this Colony, did in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Seven establish and form themselves into an Association or Society under the name and title of "The Saint John's Mechanics' Society," for the purpose of affording subsistence to such sick Members as might need support, and for other good and wholesome purposes: since which said period the said Society has been joined by numerous additional members.—*And whereas* the Members of the said Society are desirous, for the better Regulation thereof, that the same shall be rendered a body Politic and Corporate with perpetual succession, as hath been signified and prayed for by the Members of the said Society: *Be it therefore enacted*, by the Governor Council and Assembly of Newfoundland in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that Patrick Kough, Esquire of Saint John's, Builder, President of the said Saint John's Mechanics' Society; Patrick Kelly of Saint John's, Cooper, Vice-president of the said Society; Patrick Kieley, of Saint John's Cooper, First Assistant of the said Society; James Tubrid of Saint John's, Cooper, Second Assistant of the said Society; Robert Wylie of Saint John's, Cooper, John Culleton of Saint John's, Baker, and Patrick McCarthy of Saint John's Carpenter, Treasurers of the said Society; and Thomas McNamara, of Saint John's Cooper, Secretary of the said Society; and their successors in office for ever (which said successors shall be elected and chosen in the way and manner hereinbefore mentioned) shall be, and they are hereby constituted and declared to be a body Corporate and Politic, in name and in deed, under the name and style of "The Saint John's Mechanics' Society;" and the same shall be a perpetual Corporation, and shall have a Common Seal, whose power to change and alter the same from time to time at pleasure, and shall in law be capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, defending or being defended, answering or being answered unto, in all Courts of Judicature, in all manner of actions, suits, and causes, whatsoever; and also of contracting and being contracted with, relative to the

funds of the said Corporation, and the business and purposes for which it is hereby constituted; and also by and with the consent of the Members of the said Society, or a majority of them, may make, establish and execute alter, or repeal, such Bye-Laws, Rules and Regulations, not contrary to the Laws of this Colony, or the Provisions of this Act, as the said Corporation and Members of the said Society may deem necessary and expedient for the better regulation and management thereof.

II.—*And be it further enacted*, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Corporation to purchase any Real or Personal Estate, or to accept hold and possess such as may be gratuitously given, granted demised or bequeathed for the use and benefit of the said Corporation and Society, which shall not altogether exceed the yearly value or income of Eight hundred pounds sterling; and that the said Corporation shall and may sell alienate, or otherwise dispose of the said real or personal Estate so purchased granted demised or bequeathed from time to time as they shall or may see fit.

III.—*And be it further enacted* that on the third day of March, in each and every year, a General Meeting of the Members of the Saint John's Mechanics' Society, shall take place when such Members or a majority of the Members who may be present, shall elect and choose a President, a Vice President, a First Assistant, a Second Assistant, Three Treasurers, and a Secretary of the said Society; who shall for the year next ensuing such choice or election, and until a new election shall take place, be the Members of the said Corporation, under the provisions hereinbefore made and prescribed.

### CAP. XXIII.

An Act to Incorporate a Law Society in Newfoundland, and to regulate the admission of Barristers and Attorneys to practice in the Law in the several Courts of this Island.

[12th June, 1834.]

BE IT ENACTED by the Governor Council and Assembly of the Island of Newfoundland that from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the persons now admitted to practise in the Law, and practising at the Bar of any of His Majesty's Courts of this Island, to form themselves into a Society, to be called "The Law Society of Newfoundland," as well for the establishing of order amongst themselves, as for the purpose of securing to the public and the profession a learned and honorable body to assist the judges in their duties, as occasion may require and to support and maintain the constitution of the Island.

II.—*And be it further enacted*, by the authority aforesaid that the said Society shall, and it is hereby authorized to form a body of Rules and Regulations for its own Government, under the inspection of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Island, the time being as visitors of the said Society and to appoint Six Members or more of the present practitioners, and such Six Members or more for the time being in all times to come, whereof His Majesty's Attorney General and Solicitor General for the time being shall be, and considered to be two of the Governors or Benchers of the said Society, and also to appoint a Librarian and a Treasurer.

III.—*And be it further enacted*, that it shall and may be lawful for the said practitioners or as many as can be called together (whereof His Majesty's Attorney-General and Solicitor General shall be two) to assemble at St. John's in the Island aforesaid, on the first day of July next after the passing of this Act, for the purpose of passing and adopting such Rules and Regulations as may be necessary for the immediate Establishment of the said Society and its future welfare; And such Rules and Regulations as shall then and there be adopted, shall be openly read and entered in a Book to be, for that purpose provided and having received the approbation of the said Judges as Visitors as aforesaid shall be and be considered

to be the constitution of the said Society, and binding upon all its members. Provided always, that it shall and may be lawful in time to come to add such other Rules and Regulations with the approbation of the Judges as aforesaid as may then and there be necessary.

IV.—*And be it further enacted*, that it shall and may be lawful to and for every person now practising at the Bar of any of His Majesty's Courts of this Island or who shall hereafter be duly authorized to practise as aforesaid, to take and have three article Clerks at one time, and no more.

V.—*And be it further enacted*, that from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for any person having been duly called to the Bar of any of His Majesty's superior Courts, not having merely local jurisdiction in England, Scotland or Ireland, or in any of His Majesty's North American Colonies in which the same privilege would be extended to Barristers of this Island, on producing sufficient evidence thereof, and also on producing testimonials of good character and conduct to the satisfaction of the Law Society of this Island, to be called by the said Society, to the degree of a Barrister, upon his entering himself of the said Society, and conforming to all the Rules and Regulations thereof.

VI.—*And be it further enacted*, that no person shall be permitted to practise as an Attorney or Barrister of this Island, who shall not have attained at the time of his admission and being called to the Bar at the full age of twenty-one years.

VII.—*And be it further enacted*, that from and after the passing of this Act no person shall be admitted by the Supreme Court to practise as an Attorney of this Island, or who have been entered upon the Books of the said Society as Students at law shall have been subsequently called to the Bar in England Scotland or Ireland, or any of His Majesty's Colonies: Provided always that if at any time there shall not, in the opinion of the Supreme Court, be a sufficient number of fit and proper persons practising as Attorneys in Newfoundland to conduct the ordinary business of the Island, in the different Courts of Justice established therein; then, and in such case, it shall and may be lawful for the said Supreme Court to admit any such Barrister or Barristers as aforesaid, who may have been so called to the degree of a Barrister in this Island, to practise also as an Attorney or Attorneys in the several Courts thereof.

VIII.—*And be it further enacted*, that the Treasurers and Benchers of the said Law Society, for the time being, and their successors, to be nominated and appointed according to the Rules and Bye-laws of the said Society, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be one body corporate and politic in Deed and in Law by the name of the "Law Society of Newfoundland," and shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, with power to break, alter change or make new the same; and they and their successors by the name aforesaid may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto in all or any Court or Courts of Record and places of Jurisdiction in this Island: And that they and their successors, by the name aforesaid, shall be able and capable in Law, to have, hold, receive, enjoy possess or retain for the end and purposes of this Act and in trust for the benefit of the said Society, all such sum and sums of money as shall or may be given demised or bequeathed by any person or persons to and for the use of the said Society; and that they and their successors by the name aforesaid shall and may at any time hereafter, without any license of mortmain purchase take, receive have hold possess and enjoy all Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, for the purposes of the said Society, and for no other purpose whatsoever; and may also in the same manner, sell, grant lease, demise, alien, or dispose of the same, and do and execute all and singular other matters and things, that to them shall or may appertain to do.

(To be continued.)

THE CHURCH.

The wish is father to the thought; and men are ready to believe the most improbable things provided only those things be something they wish and desire. When the reform bill agitated the nation, and the hopes of some and the fears of others were excited almost to frenzy, how ready were the friends of that measure to believe it a panacea for all the ills that the state was heir to! and even when they saw their beloved bill pass into a law, come into full of operation, and exercise its influence upon the state, without producing any of those beneficial effects which were looked for from it, they still clung to some future and mysterious good, which in process of time was to result from its operation.

But the mind seldom dwells intently upon one object for a length of time. It seems its very nature to require change. Hence the hopes for good of yesterday is the forgotten scheme of to-day, and the best and greatest things of to-day will be the toy of tomorrow. The reform bill, with its ten

thousand advantages, is almost forgotten; at least it is not remembered, unless it chance to be mentioned in conversation. The grand remedy for all our distresses, now, is a separation of the Church from the State, and the destruction of the Protestant Church in Ireland.

We have already given our opinion respecting the separation so far as reason is concerned, but the advocates of the measure presume to bring in Revelation as a witness in their favour, and tell us, that a kingdom which is not of this world needs not the support or assistance of secular governments. We will spend a short time in endeavouring to unravel this mass of reasoning.

When our Lord was brought before the Roman Governor, the haughty Italian asked him "Art thou the King of the Jews," that is, "Dost thou mean to set up thyself as the Sovereign of this people?" To this question our Lord replied, "My kingdom is not of this world. If my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight." The total absence of all human defence and of all earthly splendour shows that the kingdom over which I preside is one very different from the earthly kingdoms around me, and one which therefore can never interfere with the right or the power of the Roman Emperor. In this declaration of our Lord there are several things implied: 1st. That he is a King, and consequently that his Government has ways and means whereby it operates upon man. 2d. That the kingdom is spiritual—that is, that it has an especial reference to the spirit of man,—its renewal and regeneration. That as presiding over, and taking cognizance of feelings, thoughts and motives, it differs essentially from earthly kingdoms, the laws of which take cognizance of outward acts alone, without reference to ends and motives, or only so far as they are connected with outward acts. That it is upheld, not by the force of arms, but by the force of truth and the providence of God.

Yet although, in all these senses the kingdom of Christ is a spiritual kingdom, it still depends in a secondary sense, upon human means for its spread and propagation.—When it was first established, men were sent forth to preach the gospel and these men depended for their subsistence upon the contributions of their converts. Hence, even in its commencement, money, if it was not essential to its establishment, was at least one of the means employed by God for that end. We find the converts at Jerusalem, selling their property and bringing the money to the Apostles to assist in propagating the gospel. It is not true therefore, that because the kingdom of Christ is spiritual it has nothing to do with worldly wealth or worldly power, for these were amongst the means employed by God himself to establish and extend it in the first instance.

To support the Church by the contribution of those outward means which God has placed in our power is a bounden duty, from which we cannot shrink without incurring the guilt of disobedience to the divine commandments. The Saviour when he sent forth his ministers, left them dependent for outward things upon those to whom they ministered; and in thus leaving them he left a charge upon the latter to maintain and support them. "The labourer is worthy of his hire."

Supposing however, that all pecuniary resources were taken from the Church a question arises, how far would the people be benefited by it? Suppose that all the Church lands were taken away and devoted to secular purposes, would the condition of the people be bettered? We think not. Those lands would fall into the hands of some great proprietor, who would exact the produce with as much strictness as the Church herself, if he did not happen to turn out also a tyrant.

There is great clamour raised in the present day against the enormous incomes of the clergy, and without even examining the subject or looking upon it in a fair and equal light, the great body of the people set down the clergy as a set of drones—faring sumptuously every day, and neglecting the duties they are bound to perform. Such however, is not the fact. So far from the great body of the clergy being overpaid, by far the greater number of them and that number comprising the most zealous and laborious portion, are pining away on the most miserable pittance. It is notorious that the working clergy are ill paid; and there is scarcely a dissenting minister that does not enjoy a salary far greater than theirs. In many instances the clergyman has some little property of his own, and this serves with his salary to afford him something like decent maintenance; and when this is not the case, the clergyman was forced to commence an academy to assist him with necessities.—There are hundreds of learned pious, and deserving men whose salaries are not equal to that which a common working tradesman sometimes receives. And it must be recollected that a minister of the Church must make an appearance suitable to the dignity of his office and the sacred nature of his calling. His domestic circle, his private habits, his outward manner must be all such as to inspire respect and confidence. Now in this case, how far will £40, £50, or even

£100 per annum go? The working clergy of England though a zealous, learned, and pious body, are so far from receiving exorbitant salaries, that they are worse paid than the ministers of dissenting congregations.

And here an excuse might be offered for that close and particular collection of tithes by which so many clergymen have been rendered odious. In some cases small as the salary of a minister is, it is derived from the tithes of the Church land around. Now when the whole or nearly the whole living of a man (and that not the best) depends upon these and when perhaps he has a family entirely trusting to his exertions, is it at all wonderful that he should press for those tithes upon which his living and that of his family depends? If there be a fault in such case, the fault is not in the man but in the system.

If we now turn to the revenues enjoyed by the dignified clergy, we confess at first sight they seem enormous: but how is it that while an equal revenue enjoyed by a nobleman or a manufacturer is complained of, it should, when in possession of a clergyman become a fertile source of complaint? There answer is, "Because these revenues are not taken out of the pockets of the people; because they arise from estates on which thousands find employment or from manufactories by which hundreds acquire a subsistence."

And are the revenues of the clergy then taken out of the pockets? No such thing. If we take the Bishopric of Durham for instance,—whence does it arise? The answer is easy—from mines and mine rents principally; very little of its revenue arises from any other source. Now by the working of these mines not only are thousands of men provided with employment, but the whole district around is rendered flourishing, and the commerce of the county at large is increased. Would you then shut up those mines to reduce the revenue of the Bishop? Would you throw hundreds out of employ, injure the whole county, and do harm to commerce generally, only that you may thereby reduce the revenues of the bishop? "By no means," says one, "but we would have these revenues applied to the use of the public; we would have these mines worked for the good of the nation at large." And are they not now applied to the use of the public as far as any private property can be so applied? The lands belonging to the bishopric of Durham were given to the see by the owners. They were not public but private property when so given. The public therefore had nothing to do with them, and could neither take them away nor apply them to its use. The private property so given, has been rendered highly useful to the public by its resources having been brought forward, the mines with which it abounded opened, and the wealth arising from it put into public circulation.

In thus speaking of the revenues of Durham we only say what may be repeated of most of the enormous salaries complained of whether in parishes or in bishoprics. In most places the lands whence the income arises, were donations by private individuals to the church; but this is not all. In very many cases, the augmentation of the income has arisen from the vicars or bishops themselves. For instance, a quantity of land was given in a certain parish to the church; this land when first bestowed, was little better than barren rock, but by skill and industry, or by seeking and bringing to light its hidden treasures, it has been rendered highly valuable and productive. What then is there to complain of in this? Parishes but little better than a desert have become populous and wealthy; lands with which a beneficence was endowed, perhaps a thousand years ago, and which were then of no value, or an insignificant one, have lately become the source of amazing wealth; districts in the hundreds of West Derby and Saltord and in the west Riding of Yorkshire, have been covered with mills factories, and works of various kinds, all tending to benefit the people at large by affording them employment, circulating yearly considerable sums of money, and adding to the commerce of the country. In barren mountains invaluable mines of coal, lead, and copper have been discovered; and these causes have made some endowments, originally the poorest, now the very reverse. The same may be said of large tracts of land, redeemed from the sea, as in the Isle of Ely, and the estuary of the Dee. And even when the tithes arising from corn alone, have been disproportionately productive, it may be in a great measure accounted for by recent inclosures of land, its increased value, and many other similar causes. But what is there to complain of here? Are the people any worse off than before! Has any injury been done to the labouring population? No such thing. The public have benefited exactly in proportion to the advance in the church revenues. As they have increased, so have the benefits to the country increased; commerce has flourished, and the poor have been employed.

Who thinks of quarrelling with the merchant or the manufacturer that has been enriched by these incidental sources of wealth? Who even complains of the amount of their incomes? And why then should we quar-

rel with a clergyman for possessing that which we suffer a layman to enjoy in perfect quietness and peace? In these cases the church is the richer, but the people are not the poorer. There is reason in all things, and before we are led away by specious arguments, we should bring them to the test of experience and truth.

PARLIAMENTARY GRANT FOR PUBLIC WORKS.—On Wednesday last a resolution was proposed in the House of Commons, by the Chancellor, of the Exchequer, "That His Majesty be enabled to direct that Exchequer Bills, to an amount not exceeding ONE MILLION, to be issued to commissioners, to be by them advanced towards the completion of works of a public nature, or for the encouragement of the fisheries or the employment of the poor, on due security being given for the repayment of the sum so advanced." It was adopted, and a bill ordered to be prepared accordingly.

CASE OF THE REV. J. STEPHENS.—We mentioned last week, the opening of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, in London. The charges against, and consequent suspension of the Rev. James Stephens, of Ashton-under-Lyne, in reference to his conduct in advocating a separation of the union between Church and State, and his accepting the office of Secretary to an Association having that separation for its object, were heard and discussed at length, and ultimately resolutions were passed, approving those passed at the Manchester district meeting,—restoring Mr Stephens, without rebuke from the chair, to his station in the body; allowing him to enjoy his own private opinion, but requiring from him a pledge that he will give up his Secretaryship to the society referred to, and that he will not again attend anti-methodist meetings. It was further resolved, that in the case of his refusing to comply with this injunction of Conference, he should be allowed one year to consider the matter fully, and if he were still refractory at the close of that period, he should then be expelled the Society.—*Liverpool Albion, Aug. 11.*

(From the Morning Courier and New-York Enquirer, Sept. 9.)

PROGRESS OF DESPOTISM.—There is no one circumstance which goes further towards demonstrating the character and intentions of the Tory Faction, than their sycophancy and open man-worship of Andrew Jackson. The fact of his having ordered the motto of "E pluribus unum" and the Cap of Liberty, to be stricken from the national coin, is about as high-handed a measure and as rapid a stride towards despotism, as can well be imagined; but the daily sanction of himself and cabinet, of the term "Jackson money," when speaking of the national coin, is a barefaced and disgraceful usurpation of the title of master, for which the people are not yet prepared. Julius Caesar ventured to have his image placed upon the Roman coin, but he did not dare to denominate it "Caesar money." And in modern history we find the crowned heads of Europe placing their heads upon the National Coin, but, with the solitary, isolated exception of the French empire under Napoleon, we find no parallel for the daring impudence of our President in denominating the coin of the country after himself.

Napoleon commenced as a fortunate soldier,—so did Jackson: Napoleon won battles for his country,—so did Jackson; the people were grateful to Napoleon for his services and made him first consul,—they were grateful to Jackson for his victory at New Orleans, and made him President; Napoleon declared himself consul for life, then Emperor, and then changed the national coin and called the Louis d'or a Napoleon,—Jackson recommended that no President should be re-elected, then claimed exemption from the rule; he then claimed to "construe the constitution as he understands it and not as it is understood by others;" and next seized upon the public purse; he then boldly claimed that he alone, should controul the public money, altered the coin of the country, disgraced the cap of Liberty, dropped the national motto, and ordered the national coin to be denominated "JACKSON MONEY!" Look through the history of the past—examine the rise and fall of empires and Republics in Europe—and we can find no parallel for the conduct of the President of a Free People, but in the example of a successful General who availed himself of the gratitude of the People for his military services, to trample upon institutions of his country and gratify his vaulting ambition! Is this a consoling reflection for Freemen?

The progress of despotism is not so rapid as to alarm and frighten the more cautious of the People; but it is insidious and most unerring in its advance step until it reaches that point where the mask which shrouded its designs, is no longer necessary. What would have been the sensation produced from Maine to Louisiana, if in 1829, Gen. Jackson had claimed to construe the Constitution to suit himself, issued his proclamation against a sovereign state claiming all sovereignty for the General Government, and openly disregarded the Constitution and the Senate in his appointments to and removal

from office?—seized upon the Public Treasury, squandered the People's money upon partisans, and proclaimed that *he only*, could control the public funds in defiance of the Legislature?—*noted* bills of great National importance, threatened the Senate with annihilation, and waged war against the Supreme Court?—*deranged* the Currency, brought ruin and poverty to the doors of thousands of industrious and worthy families, and altered the public coin by erasing the motto of Union and dropping the Cap of Liberty?—and finally, *if he had ordered the National Coin to be called "Jackson money?"* What we ask, would have been the consequence of his having done all this during the first year of his administration?—The answer is ready to every mind. He would have been impeached and lost his office, and in all human probability, his life with it. A whole people would have risen in indignation and swept him and his minions from the land. Yet all this has he dared to do with impunity in less than six years! Usurpation after usurpation, encroachment after encroachment, has cautiously, insidiously, and designedly followed one another: and been defended and submitted to in detail, without perceiving that in the aggregate they amount to the concentration of all power in the hands of the Executive, and the utter prostration and destruction of the first principles of freedom upon which our institutions are founded. We ask of the people to reflect upon the *Progress of Despotism*, and then to determine whether they will quietly submit to be *swayed or strike a blow for their LIBERTY.*

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN STATES, ON THE SUBJECT OF NEGRO SLAVERY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—By a South Carolinian.—New-York, 1834.—We believe there are a very few people in this country who do not lament the existence of Slavery in the United States, and we are very much mistaken if a vast majority of our citizens do not concur in all the propositions laid down and defended in this pamphlet. There may be a part who will object to some not very important portions of the argument, and we may possibly be of that number ourselves with regard to a few of the reasons here offered in support of the writer's positions; but with very slight exceptions, we are prepared to agree with the sentiments embraced in this well-written and well-timed appeal, and to commend it to the perusal and consideration of our fellow citizens—more especially to that portion of them to whom it is addressed. The positions which the writer maintains, and as we think with success, are the following:

- 1.—That a system of Slavery has existed in every age of the world—was established in the Old and sanctioned in the New Testament.
- 2.—That the system was forced upon South Carolina by the trade of Great Britain and of the Northern and Eastern States!!!
- 3.—That the North Carolina Slave at this time, enjoys most of the civil and religious immunities of his master.
- 4.—That no plan yet devised can better his present condition.

We cannot of course, do much more in this notice, than point attention to the general structure of the argument, and to assure the reader that the writer has discussed the subject with great candor, fairness and ability. That the Southern people has been grossly calumniated, and the actual state of the Southern slave most wantonly and wickedly misrepresented, we know from personal observation and experience. We know furthermore, that every movement of fanatical pretensions to philanthropy in the Northern States, adds new restrictions upon the slaves themselves, and consequently brings a new diminution to the comfort of his condition. Let this pamphlet be read attentively, and in the same calm spirit with which it is written, and every rational mind will rise from the perusal impressed with the same conviction.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY AT MIDDLETOWN, CON.—The commencement of this institution took place on Wednesday the 27th ulto., when the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on eight young men. The whole exercises are spoken of in terms of very high praise, and the prospects of the College are represented as eminently flattering.

BOARD OF HEALTH—(N. Y.)—The Board report, that there have been reported to them for the last 24 hours, the following deaths from Cholera:—

In the City generally	14
Duane-street Hospital	2
Greenwich Hospital	4
Bellevue Hospital	1
Total,	21

J. MORTON,  
Secretary.

BOARD OF HEALTH, (N. Y.) Sept. 7.—The Board report, that there have been reported to them for the last 24 hours, the following deaths from Cholera:—

In the City generally	11
Duane-street Hospital	7
Greenwich Hospital	2

Bellevue Hospital	0
Total,	20

J. MORTON,  
Secretary.

In Baltimore, last week, there were fifty-six deaths: twenty-nine adults and twenty-seven children.

In Philadelphia, last week, there were one hundred and six deaths: forty adults and sixty six children.

In Boston, last week, there were thirty-nine deaths: twenty-two males and seventeen females.

The Cholera continues its ravages at Ojaca, Mexico, and the environs.

The Cholera has disappeared from Cleveland, Ohio, where it lately raged with such great violence.

CITY OF BUFFALO, Sept. 3.

The Board of Health report that from the last date to 12 o'clock yesterday, there was three deaths by Cholera; and from yesterday 12 o'clock, m. to this date, 12 o'clock, one death.

E. JOHNSON,  
Secretary.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1834.

There are persons who have, on the subject of taxation, been governed more by prejudice than by cool judgement, in forming their opinions respecting that subject; and who have consequently, been governed more by popular cry, than by their own mature reflection in coming to the conclusion, that taxation is a curse, in whatever way it may be put into operation. We reason thus. In the present state of human society, governments are necessary. What sort, of governments are necessary, will depend on what progress has been made in civilization and refinement; but their being necessary, creates a necessity of their being supported. To what extent they should be supported, will also depend on the state of civilization, and refinement, and the means of the people; but contributions from the people, in the shape of taxes, or in some other shape, are unavoidable. Then it only remains, to form an opinion as to the manner in which it would be most just and equitable to receive the contributions of the people. It is unworthy the character and conduct of a reasonable being, who because he has to contend with a subject that he cannot avoid will rather continue to keep it in the distance operating on his mind as a disagreeable subject, than he will bring it into close contact, grapple with it, and decide that it is either injurious and unnecessary, and should be gotten rid of altogether, or that it is actually beneficial and necessary; that it operates in keeping the machinery of society in order; and operates in favour of his individual comfort, safety, and well-being and therefore instead of its being a repulsive and disagreeable subject, it is one that should from its necessity be contemplated at least with complacency.

The people of this country now pay a large sum of money towards the support of the government. Is it a matter of indifference as to the manner in which the people pay it? Is there justice and equity in causing the burthen of the payment to fall on some of the people only, and in allowing others to participate in all the benefits of government without paying anything? This is precisely the case with the duties on wine and spirits. A man who does not consume these, or either of them, does not contribute towards the revenue; why should he not contribute? He will perhaps tell us, that those who consume such things may become drunkards, and therefore should pay all the revenue. Besides, is it good policy to make the people of the West Indies, who consume so much of our fish, pay so much towards our revenue, whilst they do not levy any duty on our fish? To come to the point then, as to the manner of raising a revenue, we mean a necessary revenue, whether it be ten, fifteen, or twenty thousand pounds, we should like to see some of the anti-advalorem men give us a plan that would be more just, more equitable, than an advalorem duty on imports. This mode of raising the revenue, would operate so as to allow every man to contribute according to his circumstances. The poor man would contribute but little, the opulent a great deal. This mode would certainly be an inconvenience, to the "Trade," but the inconvenience would be fairly divided, and as long as the "Trade," had a preponderating influence in the representation, as long would that inconvenience be kept

within the bounds of strict necessity. But the little man who said that the "Trade," was a "vulture," preying on the vitals of the people, must needs give a proof of his opinion by devising a plan for saving the people from being preyed on, that plan was, to feed the "vulture." But he seemed to forget that the food he had prepared, in the shape of six per cent., must still come from the vitals of the people; but this is not the worst of it, the "vultures," (as he calls them) will be able next year to afford two and one half out of the six per cent., and laugh to scorn the little man and the silly "expedient." We would now recommend the "MERCURY," to urge the people in getting up "petitions," to the House of Assembly, praying, that the people may not be burthened with a national debt, for which the people would have to pay an exorbitant interest of six per cent. We observe that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had introduced a measure into the House of Commons for the raising of ONE MILLION to be issued to Commissioners to be by them advanced towards the completion of works of a public nature, and FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FISHERIES, or the employment of the poor. We dare say that if our "House," would apply to the Commissioners, it would procure money "for the encouragement of the fisheries," at a less rate than six per cent.

We have been kindly favoured with New York papers to the 9th ultimo, from which we have made as many interesting extracts as our limits will allow. The cholera in that city, appeared to be decreasing daily. We have copied an editorial from the "Morning Courier and New York Enquirer," entitled, "Progress of Despotism," from which it will be seen that the Aristocracy of wealth is fast propagating the Tory principles in that country of equality and Republicanism. Equality of Civil Rights, is all very well amongst a people who are equal in wealth; and it matters very little, whether pride of birth, or pride of purse, is the cause of an inequality, that must unavoidably operate in conferring upon one man, more political power, than another. The Whig Editor of the "Courier," has drawn a striking contrast between JACKSON and NAPOLEON.

Four of the rioters at Philadelphia had been arrested and bound over to appear at Court, each in the sum of one thousand dollars. The names of two of them are *Fair McCullough* and *Barney McLaughlin*. The mobs are described as *howling* through the streets, and directing their vengeance principally against the coloured population; thereby indicating a desire to "oust massa," out of the labour markets; indicating also a practical knowledge of political economy, inasmuch as that an overplus quantity of any marketable commodity depreciates its value.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to order and direct that a BOARD OF HEALTH shall be formed and constituted at each of the places hereafter named, and also to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to form and constitute such Board of Health at each of the said places respectively:—Viz.

- At HARBOUR GRACE,  
Thomas Danson, Esquire,  
Peter Brown, Esquire,  
Josiah Parkin, Esquire,  
Reverend John Burt,  
" Charles Dalton,  
" William Murray,  
and  
John C. Nuttall, Esquire;  
At CARBONEAR,  
John Buckingham, Esquire,  
James Power, Esquire,  
John Elson, Esquire,  
Thomas Chancy, Esquire,  
Reverend John Burt,  
" Pelagius Nowlan,  
" James Hennigar;  
At BRIGUS, PORT-DE-GRAVE,  
BAY ROBERTS, &c.  
Charles Cozens, Esquire,  
Robert J. Pinsent, Esquire,  
John Jacob, Esquire,  
Joshua Green, Esquire,  
Reverend Charles Blackman,  
" Denis Mackin,  
" George Ellidge,  
" John Pickavant,  
and  
Robert Brown, Esquire.  
—Gazette, Sept. 23.

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.

ENTERED.

Sept. 20.—Schooner Duncan and Margaret,

Ewen, Hamburg, 750 bags bread, 100 bls. pork, 200 firkins butter, 30 bls. oatmeal.

23.—Brig Emily, Coombs, Bristol, 70 tons coal, 98 coils cordage, 7 bags nails, 40 doz. blacks and hoops, 1 crate hats, 40 pieces iron sheathing, 10 kegs gunpowder, 55 bags shot, 2 casks, 3 boxes leatherware, 1 piano forte, &c. &c.

CLEARED.

September 19.—Schooner Elgin, Frazer, Liverpool, N. S., 11 bls. herring, 51 ox & cow hides, 40 iron pots.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.

Sept. 26.—Brig Hope, Shaddock, Hamburg, 150 bls. pork, 50 sacks oats, 1308 bags bread, 20 bls. peas, 10 bls. oatmeal, 400 firkins butter.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.

Sept. 17.—Schooner Susan, Le Blanc, Bras-dor Lake, cattle, American Brig Gold Hunter, Doane, Boston and Labrador, staves.

Schooner Margaret, Martiel, Cape Breton, coals.

17.—Brig Hazard, Churchward, Boston, flour & sundries.

Paget, Patty, St. Vincent, rum and molasses.

Pelican, Du Hamme, Gaspe, ballast.

Lavinia, Caldwell, Hamburg, beef bread, & sundries.

13.—Schooner Dolphin, Rendell, Bremen, pork and bread.

American Brig Favorite Roger, Labrador, ballast.

Schooner Richard Smith, Moore, Sydney, cattle and coal.

Arm, De Roche, Cape Breton, cattle and sheep.

Brigantine Dingwell, Young Sydney, coals.

Arichat Slous, Jersey, bread, salt, flour, and hams.

Schooner Youngest, Le Blanc, Arichat, cattle and sheep.

Notices

ONE HUNDRED and THIRTY ONE POUNDS REWARD.

WE, the undersigned, view with abhorrence, the scandalous and disgraceful act committed on the Night of FRIDAY last, by some Person or Persons, on the TOMB STONES, in the Burial Ground of P. E. MOLLOY, Esq., in the *Wesleyan Church Yard* of this Town. Such a despicable act, such a wanton piece of infamy we do heartily denounce, and to assist in the detection of the Villain or Villains guilty of such an outrage on society, we, the undersigned Subscribers, will advance the sum attached to our respective names, as a REWARD to any Person or Persons that will give such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators.

THOMAS CHANCEY	£. s. d.
STEPHEN O. PACK	20 0 0
J. ELSON	20 0 0
EDWARD PIKE	5 0 0
FRANCIS PIKE Snr.	5 0 0
JAMES G. HENNIGAR	20 0 0
On the part of the Wesleyan Society	
JOHN PIKE	2 0 0
H. F. FORWARD	10 0 0
COLLINGS & LEGG	2 0 0
W. BEMISTER & Co.	10 0 0
DAVID GAMBLE	1 0 0
JAMES LEGG	5 0 0
WM. TAYLOR Snr.	2 0 0
WM. H. TAYLOR	3 0 0
JOHN NICHOLL	1 0 0
ROBERT AYLES	2 10 0
HEARDER & GOSSE	2 10 0

Carbonear, September 10, 1834.

WE, the undersigned, TRUSTEES to the Insolvent Estate of Mr WILLIAM BENNETT, do hereby appoint the said WILLIAM BENNETT, to collect and receive all the DEBTS due to his Insolvent Estate, and NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons so indebted, to make immediate payment as above, or in default thereof legal process will be taken against them.

THOMAS BUCKLEY,  
ROBERT KENNAN,  
Trustees  
By their Attorney  
CHARLES SIMMS,  
J. ELSON,  
Trustee.

Carbonear, September 3, 1834.

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

POTTERY.

BY ANDREW AGNEW.

(FROM THE SUN.)

Such a man's Sunday starvation bill is as long and perplexing as it is impracticable.

Bills of all sorts I have read—  
To say naught of those I've paid—  
But a longer Bill than thine,  
More perplexing line by line,  
Never met these eyes of mine:  
'T would do credit—(I'm no railer,  
Andrew)—to a bond-street tailor,  
Saints of old were wont to cry  
That the passports to the sky  
Were faith, hope, and charity;  
But thy Bill of Bills St. Andrew,  
Teaches us (what more can man do?)  
That the passport to salvation  
Is Sabatival starvation.  
By which I presume you mean  
Heaven is only for the lean—  
Cheerful creed 'd he but know it,  
To each half-starved epic poet!  
Prime Apostles of the age—  
Now Johnson's\* left the stage—  
Born to scourge those horrid sinners  
Who persist in Sabbath dinners,  
And (what's worse) blaspheme their Maker  
By encouraging the baker;  
Hiring sinful hacks on Sundays,  
Shirking Church on hot-cross-bun days,  
And quadrilling—awful sight!—  
Turo' the live long Christmas night—  
Methinks old Huntingdon I hear  
Twang this summons in thy ear—  
"Andrew, take the tub and preach,  
"Stick to sinners like a leech,  
"And to make thy task completer,  
"Share it with thy ead St. Peter;†  
"Never mind tho' sceptics rail,  
"Boys tie crockers to thy tail,  
"Wicked Cuck-stinks sketch thy pliz,  
"Pamphlets' sneer or journals quiz;  
"Thou by preaching up starvation  
"To this stiff-necked generation,  
"Preaching down all Sunday hacks,  
"And the Atheists on their backs,  
"Shall in time o'ercome each scruple,  
"And the power of cant quadruple,  
"For John Bull's sense is I see,  
"Dying fast of atrophy;  
"Speed then Andrew, thine endeavour,  
"Hallelujah! Cant for ever."

Speed, ay speed the man of God,  
Make this land the land of Nod;  
That is set us all asleep  
By thy speeches, heap on heap,  
And thy Bill, whose every line  
Is a drowsy anodyne;  
Speed thee on, but hold, my lays  
Are too poor to hymn thy praise;  
Worth like thine, so all-commanding,  
Passing human understanding,  
Can alone be fitly sung!  
In our Irving's unknown tongue.

\*Johanna Southcote.  
†Mr Peter, M.P. for Bodmin, Sir Andrew's fellow-laborer in the vineyard of cant.

A COTTAGE ANECDOTE.

(From real life.)

"Mother," cried little Ellen, "you are melancholy; and ought not, you know to be so, on your birthday night. For my part I make it a rule to be as merry as I can on my birthday, since if I were sad, I should think it a sign that I was going to be unlucky all the next year."  
"My dear child," replied the widow Simmons, "may you never have occasion to be otherwise than happy on your birthday; but do you suppose, Ellen love that I am melancholy without a reason?"  
"Don't know mother, I'm sure," returned the child doubtfully, "but what should make you so? we have pigs and cows, plenty of milk, eggs, butter bacon and cheese; potatoes, cabbages, sweet herbs sweet garden flowers, and fine fruit too to sell, Nancy is gone to a good service, and Willy to sea."  
"True, Ellen, true and thank God for his bounty; but I could wish, dear that Willy your brother, my heart's darling Willy was not gone to sea."  
"Why mother?" inquired the little girl, "he loves the great rolling sea, and is making money for himself and us by going upon it. Our king was a sailor once was he not? and his name is William; father too was a sailor and his name was William; so why should not our William go to sea? All Williams I am sure must be meant for sailors."  
"Ellen dear, do you recollect your father?"  
"No—yes—; was'nt he a tall man, with a handsome good-natured face, very red smiling lips, white teeth, and short black hair that curled all over his head?"  
"Ay love ay."  
"And didn't he wear a dark blue jacket, striped trowsers, and a black handkerchief tied loosely about his neck? O, I do recollect him now."  
"Very perfectly Ellen, considering how young you were when you last saw him. And do you remember what day this is?"  
"Why mother, your birthday to be sure."  
"Ay, and the day too on which your poor father died."

"O, I did not remember that," replied the child doing her best to look sorrowful, in spite of the characteristic mirth and bon-homme of her pretty innocent face, "and I don't wonder to see you melancholy now since I dare say your birth-day never comes but what you think of my father."

"Never my dear child, and never will I believe, because there were circumstances connected with his death, too curious to allow it ever to escape my memory."

"Eh, mother, curious did you say? O, tell them, pray tell them to me, you know I do so love to hear curious things."

The widow smiled *malgre* her sorrow, when her little curious daughter enforced this request by creeping close up to her, lounging upon her lap, and peering with most irresistible bright cunning eyes into her face. "Well then Ellen," replied she "if I tell you, you are not to believe in ghosts, you know and to frighten yourself out of your senses as you lie alone at night, when may be I'm gone to drink tea with a neighbour: promise me that."

"No, mother—yes mother; and indeed, indeed, I'm not a bit frightened though I've heard over, and over again, old Sarah's ghost stories, which she is ready to take her Bible oath are all true."

"Old Sarah poor creature, she's childish my dear, and doesn't know what she's talking about."

"And I don't believe in ghosts, though I did see the carriage and horses, and coachman, all 'tis true as life, coming without their heads through the old haunted abbey gate, which nobody goes near if they can help it, night or day. So do tell me what happened when father died."

"It was an evening like this," said Mrs Simmons, "that my poor William was suddenly obliged to leave me, to join his ship then lying in Yarmouth Roads, I say suddenly for he had not expected to be called away for some days, but 'wind and tide wait for no man,' and these things always do come suddenly upon the sailor. I think I never before beheld your poor father so unwilling to depart, and fearing that his delay might injure his prospects, and even cause the ship to sail without him, I own I was exceedingly vexed. Again and would he just step to the garden gate return, kiss me, and say farewell once more; and again and again did I urge him even with tears to be more manly, and depart to his duty."

"Anne said he at last, 'because you desire it I will go but I fear that if I do, we two shall never meet again. I wish to heaven I could give up the sea, and come and live here as a small farmer, with you and the children.'"

"Dear William, said I, 'tis too late to think of such a thing now, when the ship is just going to sail, and you, one of her crew; and as to our never meeting more, you've often thought so when leaving home, and will lose this superstitious fear amongst your mess-mates. So Ellen, at last he went and then down I sat, and had a hearty cry for my heart misgave me your poor father in spite of what I had said to keep up his spirits. An hour had not elapsed ere William was back again; he had forgotten a pair of boots, or some such trifle and returned for them; when seeing how I took on for his loss, he threw himself into a chair protesting that he could not, and would not go. Hereupon we had nearly a violent quarrel since becoming quite vexed at my earnest entreaties that he would depart without further loss of time, he was pleased to say that he saw I wished to get rid of him. Poor fellow! I excused him, for I saw that he was quite overcome, and when at last he did in earnest go, saying in a mournful particular tone, as he shut the garden gate after him,

"Yes I will see you all again."

"I felt as if my heart must break. You my dear Ellen were then too young to remember now exactly, what happened four years ago, but the third day after your father's departure, the 6th of March was my birthday. Upon this occasion I gave you all as usual a little treat of tea and hot buttered buns, and determined that you should sit up with me rather longer than usual, both because of the day and that I also felt very lonesome and sad. It was did I say just such a night as this, if anything I think more stormy, and as I paused now and then between the stories I was telling you, to listen to the wind and rain shivering and shuddering beside our bright fire to hear them, there came on a sudden such an awful blast that I thought it would have fairly carried off the roof of the cottage; nothing remained at rest within it; doors slammed to and bounced open as if they were mad, the casements rattled till I fancied not a pane of glass was in them that would not be shivered to atoms, our house-dog (Carlo poor fellow your father's great pet), howled and barked as if he knew more than we did, and such a volume of smoke rolled down this chimney and filled the room, that we couldn't see each other's faces for it; Lord preserve us, said I what a night is this. And God Almighty be merciful to sailors! Hardly had these words passed my lips, Ellen, when near you door, there glimmered a faint hazy light through the smoke, whiter than that of the fire and in the midst of it I saw your

father standing dressed as usual, and smiling upon us, though looking melancholy as he did when we parted. You all saw him, for each of you called out, 'Look mother, look! there's father!' Bless me William said I, not thinking at the moment of what it was, and how came you here again so soon? He made no answer, how should he? for at that precise moment I lost him, and at that moment too ceased the dreadful hurly of the wintry storm. Then was I sensible that I had received a strange and awful visitation; and then in the midst of all bewildered thoughts did I clearly comprehend that I had lost for ever lost, my poor poor William!

"Alas! news arrived indeed, not many days afterwards of the wreck of his vessel, amongst many others, in the dreadful night and gale of the 9th of March, when he, and several of his unfortunate mess-mates perished. Have I not reason then Ellen, to be melancholy upon my birthday? Go dear, fetch your new book, and read to me, whilst I knit, for the wind moans drearily, the rain and hail fall heavily, and I don't like to hear them. May God preserve your darling brother, and may the Lord be merciful to all poor sailors on such a night as this."

CURE FOR GIN-DRINKING.—On Saturday week an Irish Chelsea pensioner, named James Kennedy, was charged before the Lord Mayor with having refused to assist his wife, in consequence of which she became chargeable to the parish-officers stated that the defendant used to leave with them the power to take up his pension, to indemnify them for the expense incurred by his wife.—He had however, thought proper of late to refuse to give any assistance and they were obliged to make him responsible before the Lord Mayor. They were they said rather surprised at hearing that the plea of the defendant was that he was not a married man. The defendant said it was true he had lived with the woman in Ireland, but that her fondness for whiskey had reduced him to the last extremity and he ran away from her. She however, found him out, and he was weak enough to be misled by her again; but as her love of gin was as great as her love of whiskey he was resolved to cut her for ever and the most effectual way to do that was to let her make out a living for herself.

The Lord Mayor—I suppose the poor woman is your wife?

Defendant—Not herself in troth. Nelly, jewel tell God's truth.

Mrs. Kennedy—Why, then Jim dear, ist you that axes me to sell my sowl? Oh, then it's you that knows we were married fast enough twenty years ago.

The Lord Mayor—Who married you?  
Mrs. Kennedy—Who! the priest to be sure. He was Thady Devoe. I wish he was here to make Jim ashamed; but he couldn't come for he was drowned.

Defendant—Why then Nell Smith, drop all this humbugging; the devil a one of her was ever married to me no more nor your lordship. Do you think if she was my wife I'd have her in this way?

The Lord Mayor—She has been twenty years living with you as a wife at any rate, and it is cruel to cast her out now. I should never expect that in an old soldier.

Defendant—But she drinks me out of house and home. You might drink in the dark with her she would find the way to her mouth.

Mrs. Kennedy—Jim honey, I'll take my oath I will never touch a drop of gin again. Let us go home together, ayra.

Defendant—No, I mustn't be guilty of the sin any more. I've taken to serious thinking lately; so good bye to you Mrs. Smith.

The Lord Mayor—Now you belong to a warm hearted nation, and I am sure you will not desert this poor woman after having been her companion for so many years.—Come what will you give out of your pension to enable her to live? She has nobody else in the world to look to, and I know you are a good fellow.

Defendant—Why, then upon my sowl, you tell a man how to do his duty better nor any one I ever saw since I was born.

The Lord Mayor—You look just as if you'd settle upon her the half of your pension.

Defendant—Why then it's I that won't make a liar of my looks; but I'm afraid that I shall look like a fool after I have done it.

The Lord Mayor—Depend upon it you'll fell like an honest man.

The Irishman then gave the parish officers authority to receive the half of his pension. The pensioner had fought at Waterloo.

ORIGIN OF QUARANTINE.—Browning an Englishman, who wrote a book on preventing the plague, says that Quarantine was first established by the Venetians in the year 1487.

Le Bret in his *History of the Republic of Venice*, tells us that the grand Council of Venice in 1348, chose three prudent persons whom they ordered to investigate the best means for preserving health, and to lay the result of their inquiry before the Council.

The plague which broke out after, in 1478 rendered it necessary that some permanent means should be adopted, and on that ac-

count a peculiar magistracy of three noblemen was instituted in 1485. As these were not able to stop the progress of the disease, the painful office was imposed upon them in 1504, of imprisoning people against whom complaints might be lodged, and even of putting them to death; and in 1585, it was declared that from the determination of these judges there should be no appeal.—Their principal business was the inspection of the lazarettos erected in certain places at some distance from the city, and in which it was required that all persons and merchandise coming from suspected parts should continue a stated time fixed by the law. The captain of every ship was also obliged to show them the bill of health which he had brought along with him.

It is supposed that the space of forty days being chosen, originated from some superstitious notions with regard to Lent.

An Irish knight was married to the daughter of a noble lord, a connexion of which the knight was somewhat proud. Boasting of this union once to a friend, he observed that his lordship had paid him the highest compliment in his power. "He had seven daughters," said he, "and he gave me the *oudest*, and he told me, too, that if he had an *oudder* I should have her."

A witness under examination in an Irish court of justice, had just stated that he was suddenly roused from his slumbers by a blow on the head. "And how did you find yourself?" asked the examining counsel, "*Fast asleep*," replied the witness.

Doctor John Thomas, Bishop of Lincoln, was married four times. The motto, or poetry, on the wedding-ring, at his fourth marriage was—

"If I survive  
I'll make them five."

A country Paper says, "The Corporation are about to build two free-schools, one of which is *finished*."

THE SHOWER BATH.

Quoth Dermont, (a lodger of Mrs. O'Flyn's),  
"How queerly my shower bath feels!  
"It shocks like a posse of needles and pins,  
"Or a shoal of electrical eels."

Quoth Murphy, "then mend it, and I'll tell you how,  
"Is all your own fault, my good fellow;  
"I used to be bothered as you are, but now  
"I'm wiser—I take my umbrella."

WORSE AND WORSE.

Doctor Perne happening to call a clergyman a fool, who was not totally undeserving of the title, but who resented the indignity so highly, that he threatened to complain to his diocesan, the Bishop of Ely. "Do so," says the Doctor, "and he will confound you."

CHANGING SIDES.—"I am come from Naples to support you," said one of the old opposition one night to a member on the ministerial benches. "From Naples!" was the ready rejoinder; "much farther—you are come from the other side of the House!"

RELIGION.—Men will wrangle for religion; write for it; fight for it; die for it; any thing but—*live* for it.

MATCH MAKING.—Lord Chesterfield being told that a certain terragant and scold was married to a gamster, replied "that cards and brimstone made the best matches."

Why was the celebrated cabinet council of Charles II. called the Cabal?

Because the initials of the names of the five councillors formed that word thus—

- Clifford,
- Arlington,
- Buckingham,
- Ashley,
- Lauderdale.

When Cibber was within a few days of 84 a friend told him he was glad to see him look so well. "Faith," said he, "it is very well that I look at all."

A young student, showing the Museum at Oxford to a party, produced a sword, which he assured them was the identical sword with which Balaam was about to kill his ass. One of the company observed that he thought Balaam had no sword, but only wished for one. "You are right," said the student, "and this is the very sword that he wished for!"

READY WIT.—A young man, in a large company, descending very flippantly on a subject, his knowledge of which was evidently very superficial, the Duchess of Devonshire asked his name. "Tis *Scarlet*," replied a gentleman who stood by. "That may be," said her Grace, "and yet he is not *deep* read."

A NICE LITTLE WORD.—Among the dramatic library at Messrs. Sotheby's is a musical comedy composed by Miles Peter Andrew Esq., entitled—*The Baron Kinkervankotsdorsprakingatchdern*. The meaning of this word would make a famous prize for the young students at the King's College.

DUTY OF PUBLISHING TRUTH.—"Keep your opinions to yourself," said Queen Caroline to the honest William Whiston. "If" said Whiston, "Calvin and Luther had kept their opinions to themselves, where would your Majesty have been?"