

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

New Series.

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Vol. I .-- No. IX.

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.

TAMES 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,

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 Tues DAY, 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 expence, 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 sleepingberths separated from the rest). The forecabin 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

After Cabin Passengers, 10s. each. Fore ditto ditto, Letters, Single or Double, 18. Parcels in proportion to their size or

The owner will not be accountable for

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 Kielty'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 heir weight.

PERCHARD & BOAG, Agents, St. John's. ANDREW DRYSDALE, Agent, HARBOR GRACE.

TANKS of every description For Sale Jluy 2, 1834.

CAP. X.

An Act for the Establishment of a Savings' Bank in Newfoundland.

[12th June, 1834. for Savings in Newfoundland, will greatly tend to encourage and promote habits of In-dustry, Economy and Sobriety among the Poor and Labouring Classes of the commufor their maintenance, during times of difficulty and distress; or which might eventuof the same, that the Treasurer or Receiver | have been made. General of the Public Revenues of Newfound-Politic, in Deed and in Law, bythe name & style of "The Newfoundland Savings' Bank:" and that by that name they and their Successors shall and may have continual succession; and a Common Seal, with liberty and power to change, break and alter the same at their pleasure; and shall in Law, be capable of suing and be sued, of pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered unto, defending and being defended in, all Courts of Law and Equity; and also, that by the same name, they shall and may be capable in Law of purchasing, holding, demising, and conveying any Estate, Real or Personal, for the use of the said Cor-

II.—And be it further enacted, that the Treasurer or Receiver General of the Public Revenue of Newfoundland, for the time being, shall be the Cashier of the said Institution; and that the Members of His Majesty's Executive Council, together with an equal number of the Members of the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, to be named by the Governor or Acting Governor for the time being, of whom the Speaker of the Assembly shall be one, shall be the Governors thereof, under whose management and inspection, the affairs and business of the said Bank shall be conducted, and that any Three of the said Governors shall constitute a Quorum for the transaction of business.

Governors of the said Bank, or the major part of them, shall have power and authority to make such Rules and Bye-Laws as they

the Deposits and other Monies of the said said Court in vacation, setting forth the Bank, shall be paid into the Public Chest of cause or causes of his, or their imprisonthis Island, and be kept and secured by the ment, and exhibiting a full and true account said Treasurer or Receiver General as afore- of his or their Real and Personal Estate, said, for the time being, in the same manner | Rights and Credits, and an account of his, as the Public Revenues of the Colony are kept and secured; and which said Treasurer or Receiver General, shall be responsible and | Petition, the said Court, or the said Chief held liable for the care, custody and safekeeping thereof, and of all other Funds and Securities of the said Institution, in the same manner as for any of the Public Monies of of the said Chief Justice, or other Judges, this Island: Provided always, that nothing to cause the said Prisoner to be brought beherein contained shall extend or be constru- fore the said Court, or before such Chief ed to prevent or restrain the Governors of Justice, or other Judges, at a day certain, the said Bank, from Lending, upon Real, Personal or Government Securities, any part | such application shall have been served upon of the Funds of the said Institution, should the several Creditors of such Person or Perthey think fit so to do.

Public Revenue of the said Island of Newfoundland, shall at all times be charged and any Local Paper published near the residence

or management of the Deposits, Funds, or

other Property or Effect of the said Bank. Persons residing within the Government of WHEREAS the Establishment of a Bank | Newfoundland, who shall deposit for any period not less than Six Months, any Sum or Sums of Money, not less in the whole than Twenty Shillings, nor more than Fifty Pounds, sterling, shall be entitled to receive nity, by affording them a safe place for the Interest thereon, at the rate of Three per cendeposit of whatever small sums of Money tum per annum, to be paid either out of the may accrue from their ordinary employments | Profits which may arise from the transactibeyond the expenses necessary for the sup- ons of the said Institution, or, in default Debts and Effects, of such Debtor or Debtors, port of their Families; and which, by accu- thereof, out of any Public Money or Monies mulation, would gradually constitute a fund | which may be in the hands of the said Treasurer or Receiver General for the time being, and applicable to the Public Uses of this ally enable them to extend their business Island: Provided always, that no interest and materially improve their condition and | shall be calculated on the fractional parts of increase their means of domestic comfort:

Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor,
Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, in before the first Day of the Month next en-Parliament assembled, and by the authority suing that upon which the Deposits shall ors if the Court should deem it expedient to

VII .- And be it further enacted, that it land together with such Persons as may, for the | shall and may be lawful for the Governors time being, have deposits in the said Bank, of the said Institution to appoint Branches shall be and are hereby ordained, constitut- or Offices of Deposit, at such Towns or ed and declared to be a Body Corporate and | Places within this Government, as they shall deem proper, for the convenience of such Persons residing at a distance from St. John's, as may be desirous of availing themselves of the advantages of the said Institu-

VIII.—And be it further enacted, that any Money belonging to or held in trust for any Infant, Idiot, Lunatic or Femme Covert, or which may be paid into the Supreme Court, by any order or decree of the Court, may be received by the said Institution, there to remain, subject to the order of the said Court. Provided always, that the amount of Interest, if any, to be paid thereon, shall be in the discretion of the said Goveruors of the said Bank.

IX.—And be tt further enacted, that all disputes touching the Deposits or other Affairs and Business of the said Bank, may be heard and determined upon Petition to the Supreme Court, either in Term Time, or in

CAP. XI.

An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors taken in Execution.

[12th June, 1834.]

WHEREAS it is necessary to make provision for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors taken in Execution: Be it enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly, that from and after III.—And be it further enacted, that the | the passing of this Act, if any Person or Persons now charged, or who shall or may hereafter be charged in Execution for any sum or sums of Money, and shall be minded may deem needful and proper, touching the Receipt, Management and Disposition of the tors, all his, her, or their Creditors, all his, her, or their effects, towards the Deposits, Funds and Property of the said satisfaction of his, her, or their Debts, it Bank; and shall have power to appoint a shall and may be lawful to and for such Clerk, and to fix the Salary to be paid for Prisoner to exhibit a Petition to the Supreme Court in Term time, or to the Chief Justice, IV.—And be it further enacted, that all or in his absence, to the other Judges of the her or their Debts, as far as his or their knowledge extends therein; and upon such Justice, or other Judges, may, and are hereby respectively required, by order or rule of the said Court, or by order under the hand and not less than Ten Days after a notice of sons personally, or upon their Attorney in V.- And be it further enacted, that the | Court, or left at his, her or their last place of abode, and published in the Gazette, and in chargeable to the full amount of any loss of such Debtor, and upon the day of such which may accrue to the said Institution, appearance, to enter upon and proceed with from, or be occasioned by, the default or the same examinations as to the fact of such negligence of the said Treasurer or Receiver Debtor's Insolvency, as though the same part of the Law of England relating to Usu

General, in the care, custody, safe-keeping | had been pleaded at the return of the Original Writ; and thereupon, if it appear to the said Court, or the said Chief Justice, or VI.—And be it further enacted, that all other Judges respectively, that such Debtor is unable to pay Twenty Shillings in the Pound, to all his, her, or their Creditors, and that such Debtor or Debtors might have been declared Insolvent at the return of the Writ, and that there has been no fraud on the part of such Debtor or Debtors, to declare the said Debtor or Debtors Insolvent, accordingly; and to take such order for discovering, collecting and settling the Estates and distributing the produce thereof among all his, her, or their Creditors, by appointing Trustees and otherwise, as if such Debtor or Debtors had been declared Insolvent at the return of the original Writ: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the said

II.—And be it further enacted, that upon such declaration of Insolvency being made as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the said Court, or the said Chief Justice or in his absence, for the other Judges respectively, forthwith to direct the discharge of the said Debtor or Debtors from Gaol, and that such Debtor or Debtors shall not thereafter be liable to imprisonment for his, or their Debts then Due or owing.

III.—Provided always, and be it further enacted, that in case such Debtor or Debtors charged in Execution shall be imprisoded elsewhere than in St. John's, it shall and may be lawful for the said Chief Justice or other Judges respectively, to authorize one or more Commissioner or Commissioners, to take such order for the examination of such Debtor or Debtors, before his her or their Creditors as the said Chief Justice or other Judges respectively; may think fit to direct; and upon the receipt of such examination so taken as aforesaid, such Chief Justice, or other Judges respectively, shall, if satisfied therewith, declare such Debter or Debtors Insolvent, and proceed therein, as hereinbefore directed to be done in case of such examinations being taken before them or either of them.

IV .- And be it further enacted, that no Female shall be charged in execution, by Capias ad Satisfaciendum in any civil Suit, instituted in any Court of Law in this Is-

V .- And be it further enacted, that this Act shall continue in force for Two Years, and no longer.

CAP. XII.

An Act to regulate the Rate of Interest in this Island.

[12th June, 1834.] WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to regu-

late the Rate of Interest to be paid within this Island, in certain cases: Be it enacted, by the Governor Council and Assembly, of Newfoundland, in Parliament Assembled. and by the authority of the same, that upon all Debts or Sums certain, payable at a certain time or otherwise, the Jury on the trial of any issue or on any inquisition of damages, may if they think fit, allow interest to the Creditor, at a rate not exceeding Six Pounds for the forbearance of one hundred Pounds for a year, and so after that rate for a greater or less sum, or for a longer or shorter time, from the time when such Debts or Sums certain were payable if such Debts or Sums be payable by virtue of some written Instrument at a certain time, or if payable otherwise, then from the time when demand of payment share been made in writing, so as such Aenland shall give notice to the Debtor, that Interest will be claimed from the date of such demand, until the time of payment: Provided that Interest at the rate of Six per Cent per annum, as aforesaid, shall be payable in all cases aris. ing in this Island, in which Interest is now payable in Law.

II.—And be it further enacted, that no

ry, or to the amount to be received or taken for the Loan or Forbearance of Money, Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, shall be of incredible that in a province on the confines distance of the above cities is so great, which any force or effect in this Island.

III .- And be it further enacted, that no claim for Interest, exceeding Six per cent per annum, shall be recoverable against any Insolvent Estate in this Island.

(To be continued.)

(From the London Globe, July 21-24.)

The Gazette de France, has the following -- "Letters received from Elisondo, dated July 14, give the following details upon the arrival of King Charles V. had in the midst of his subjects:- 'As soon as Charles V. had crossed the French Frontier, bonfires were lighted in all the villages, and the bells of all the churches set ringing.-Early on the morning of the 10th, he arrived at Elisondo; at first it was thought proper to keep his arrival secret from all but the chief members of the Junta, but the intelligence having transpired, the enthusiasm of the people burst forth. On the 12th Charles V. went publicly to the Church to be present at a Te Deum performed in honour of his safe return. Crowds of people: from all directions flocked to Elisondo; bonfires were lighted all over the country, all the villages were illuminated, and the inhabitants, dressed in their Sunday clothes, testified their joy by dancing all the night. The same day, the King, accompanied by Zumalacarreguy, who had joined him soon after his arrival set out for the head-quarters of the army, at some distance from Elisondo. According to the plan of military operations adopted on the 14th, the King is this side or the other. The government is at Madrid, and it is thither that we must rush for ward with the greatest possible impetuosity.' On the 13th, Charles V. received an express, informing him of the dismemberment of the English government,-The King's fixed determination being to press forward, with the greatest possible celerity, the universal cry since his srrival, has been 'Forward! forward!' From this circumstance it is probable, that in spite of the utmost efforts, the enemy will fail in limiting the theatre of war close to the country near the frontiers, for the intention of the King is to extend his operations over as great a space as possible, of the country. On his arrival at Elisondo, Charles V. made several nominations, of which the following are the principal:-Count de Villemur has been named War Minister, ad interim, Zumalacarreguy, Chief of the General Staff, and Commandant General of the army; Benito Eraso second in command.

"P.S.-A letter which we have just received states that a division of Rodil's army Pampeluna, and has been completely put to

The following is the proclamation addressed by Don Carlos to the army :-

"Soldiers-My desires are at length satisfied. I am in the midst of you. This is a moment my heart has been long expectingyou are acquainted with my constant efforts to hasten it. My paternal heart is filled with the sweetest satisfaction when thinking of your glorious actions, which will be transmitted to the latest posterity. Volunteers, and soldiers, your sufferings, your fatigues, vour constancy, your love for your legetimate kings and for my royal person are subjects of admiration for all nations, who cannot ing in any part of the Brazils, even as a fofind eulogiums sufficiently worthy of such | reigner, and in a private capacity, under pain heroic devotion. Let us set out then altogether, and with me at your head let us march to victory. But even victory will be painful to me if purchased at the expense of Spanish blood. To avoid this I exhort all those who have been seduced or deceived or who, docile to my voice will lay down their arms to come and sake shelter under my royal mantle. But if, contrary to my exrectations, there should be found any sufficiently blind to persist in an opposite course, they shall be treated as rebels to my royal person. I shall be as severe to those who persevere in their rebellion, as I shall be indulgent to those who shall repent. And you faithful and valiant warriors, now assembled round your chief and father, let the most rigid discipline reign amongst you, and observe the most strict obedience to your commanders. From discipline and obedience proceeds strength, and that strength will secure us the victory with which God will crown the cause of Justice. Generals, officers, volunteers ond soldiers, I am grateful for your immense services, which shall be rewarded by your king.

"From my royal residence at Elisondo,

acts of cruelty that the Bedouins would | fears are constantly excited. There are so | break into this house, and it would be in vain of France the people should be so barba- adds to the uncertainty, that as regards our insurgents burnt alive three soldiers belong- | before us. ing to the Queen's troops upon the bridge of | The preparations in the arsenal have been Lanta Gracia, at the distance of a musket | for some time very active, and it is reported shot from Pampeluna. On the 8th three that the Russian fleet has again been discoexecution in revenge for the troops of the French fleet can have the intention of pro-Queen having massacred some of the wounded Carlists whom they discovered in a vilplage. It is also probable that the Carlist the Black Sea; but it is possible that the chiefs urge the people of Navarre to the commission of these barbarities in order to render any attempts at reconciliation imposmarches and counter-marches, returned here | text. yesterday with 4,500 men. The only result of their expedition has been the seizure of 120 muskets found in some of the villages. The Carlist peasants are returning to their and other arms. Whilst the Queen's troops of the Porte. were manœuvring on the side of Guernica, Simon Torre, Luqui, Sopelano, and Castor hastened at the head of a body of insurgents 2,200 strong, to the neighbourhood of Balmeseda, where the small garrison placed by Iriarte were to fall back upon a battalion sent to check the progress of the rebels .-The insurgents repeatedly attacked with great resolution the Queen's troops had three immediately to advance to meet Rodil attack | killed, and sixteen wounded; the loss on him, and march upon Madrid. The first the other side was much greater. The movewords of the King on his arrival were, 'We ment of Rodil towards Navarre, has discoumust march upon Madrid without stopping | raged the partizans of the Queen in our on the way; we must keep continually ad- province, who were looking forward to a revancing and not lose time in fighting upon inforcement of from 3,000 to 4,000 men. They now see no end to the fratricidal strife that is every day reducing the country to desolation.

Elisondo, in the North of Spain, which Don Carlos has made his head-quarters, is a small town at the left bank of the Bidassoa, the chief place of the valley of Bastan, and eight lengues and a half north of Pampeluna. It contains 1100 inhabitants. It is not generally found on the smaller maps of Spain, nor in the Gazetteers in general use.

Don Carlos. There are persons of credit who unhesitatingly affirm that Don Carlos was to their knowledge in the metropolis up to the middle of the day of Thursday, the 10th instant.—Morning Herald.

One of the most recent numbers of the troops. Greek journal Sotir contains the following paragraph:-" There were in Greece 518 convents, which contained only 4,111 monks and 287 nuns. Only 83 had six or more monks; many had only two, or one, or none at all. Reckoning the income of each convent at only 1000 brachms, 518,000 drachms were annually thrown away, and this revehas experienced a most serious defeat near | nue might easily be doubled. Now, however, the remaining monks and nuns have been collected in a small number of convents, there to devote themselves to their original destination, prayers and agriculture, and to pay the tithes to the ecclesiastical treasury. The remaining convents are suppressed, and their revenues added to the church funds."

The Emperor of Morocco has just granthad hitherto been prohibited. At Marseilles nearly 100,000 quintals are expected.

When the last accounts left Rio (22nd May), a decree was under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, prohibiting the ex-Emperor (the Duke of Braganza) from residof being treated as an enemy to the state.

A letter of the 17th May from Syria, inserted in the Garde Nationale of Marseilles, states that the crowd of pilgrims in the Temple of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem was so considerable on Holy Saturday that several persons were stifled by the pressure, and the heat arising from the immense number of lighted tapers, one of which each pilgrim held in his hand. These accidents having spread alarm through the multitude, a general rush towards the doors took place, in which several persons were crushed to death. Ibrahim Pacha, who was present, had nearly been trampled under foot in endeavouring to restore order, and was only saved by man, who recognized him in the crowd, taking him on his shoulders and forcing his way with him to the entrance. In the confusion it is said that he lost his sabre and his diamonds.

Zumalacarreguy has chosen this mode of is impossible to believe that the Angloceeding against the Dardanelles by a coup de main in order to secure the capital and Porte, aided by Russia, may have the intention of attacking Mehemet Ali, against which the Anglo-French fleet seems to oppose an sible. By way of reprisal, the government | armed intervention. This, however, is not has ordered fifteen of the insurgent prison- to be relied on; but so much is certain, ers to be shot." The following from Bilboa | that what the English Ambassador gave out is of the 10th: - "Generals Espartero, Be- as to exercising manœuves in the neighnedicto, Bedoya, and Iriarte after several bourhood of the Dardanelles is mere pre-

From Samoe the last letters are more satisfactory for the Porte. When the negoci at the same time to conceal their muskets | time be in accordance with the instructions

> A great part of the Samiots have submited, and no doubt exists, but the remainder will follow the example. In Sciothe plague has broken out; here it makes no progress--Allgemetne Zeitruy, July 18.

> A telegraphic dispatch of the 20th states that Don Carlos having failed in his attempt to seduce the army had moved on towards the Alava. Rodil marched to Salva Tierra, for the purpose of preventing him so doing. There has not yet been any engagement.— Thus Don Carlos who had been represented as marching straight to Madrid, is reduced to endeavour to avoid meeting Rodil .- Jour-

The Gazette de France has the following -" the latest intelligence of the progress of Charles V. of which we guarantee the authenticity is as follows: - Alzagua, July 14-The King arrived at six o'clock this evening, at Alzagua, upon the high road from Pompeluna and Vittoria, and seven leagues from this last city. His fadvance has been hitherto a triumphal procession-nothing can equal the enthusiasm which bursts forth on all sides." This journal also says:-"Letters from Narvarre assert that the troops of Rodil do not exceed 4000 infantry and 5000 cavalry, and that it is chiefly by means of these latter and his artillery that he hopes to resist the attack of the royal

The Abeja, a Spanish journal, of the 15th inst., announces that the Queen Regent, having acknowledged the new state of Belgium, has appointed Don Pedro Alcantara Argaiz, to be her Charge d'Affaires at the Court

of Brussels.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 23.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE TRUE SUN

Mr F. O'CONNOR said, on the preceding evening, when the noble lord had brought forward his suggestion regarding the business of the house, it had been suggested by the hop, member for Middlesex that the only way for members to act would be to move ed the free export of common wools, which | their motions as amendments to the motions before the house; but that the parties for whom he sought to interest the house should not suffer by his feeble advocacy, he would state to the house that notice had been given of his motion before the motion of the noble lord had been adopted by the house .-He then proceeded to state the case of the proprietors of the True Sun for a political | deemed it a dereliction of duty, if he did lible, and for which they were at present inthe government had pursued towards those gentlemen, and quoted the opinions of a vast number of newspapers of all sides in politics, which denounced the proceedings as impolitic and oppressive. He cited the opinion of the Lord Chancellor, who had declared he would never prosecute a paper for a political lible. He contended for the necessity of a free press in this country, and said the very parties who were responsible for these prosecutions had repeatedly declared the value of this protection. He said it had also they expressed in the heat of an election. payment of taxes if the reform bill was resisted, and the True Sun had done no more Constantinople, June 28.—(By Express.) every other paper had gone nearly the same not such a publication be prohibited by pu-We live in perpetual confusion as regards length, and only the True Sun had been seour political relations. First, the questions lected as an object of prosecution. The in question, was not an abuse of ministers, relating to the politics of the Porte, and those press had previously been sufficiently fetter- for such a publication he would never proof the Cabinets of St. Petersburg, London, ed, and he considered it a bad method for a secute,—(Hear hear.) This publication was and Paris, concerning the East, are of vari- Whig government, if they wished to retain not abuse of the house of Commons, but a ous kinds. To-day such a question appears public confidence, or retain their seats in recommendation that the house of Comto be the most important-to-morrow this the government of the country, to attempt to mons should be abolished, and some other The Sentinelle des Pyrennees of Bayonne seems to be arranged only to give place to coerce still further the opinion of the press. instrument of government substituted in its of the 15th inst. has the following :- "Some another question in the back-ground still It had been truly stated by the member for place. The hon. gentleman here read exof the insurgents of Navarre are guilty of more difficult in the solution; so that our Dublin that the public opinion had begun to tracts from the publication. He would ask

blush to be thought capable of; it is almost many parties, so many interests, and the to resist its progress. There were several gentlemen of the law hon. members, who, without knowing the proprietors of the True rous. On the night of the 7th a party of political relations but a gloomy prospect is Sun, and even opposed to their sentiments, had promised him their support entirely in their belief, on the merits of the question, of its being an action of oppression. He would, therefore, implore the government, others suffered the same fate at a quarter of | vered in the neighbourhood of the Bospho- | ere it was too late, to release the proprietors a league from Puenta-la-Reyna, and four rus. It is also confidently said that the of the True Sun from the remaining part of others about the same distance from Estella. French fleet will join the English one. It their punishment. They had already been confined for six months in dreary imprisonment; and he believed they would never have been proceeded against if they had consented to abandon their principles. They were gentlemen of the highest respectability -one of them brother-in-law to two of the cabinet ministers, and cousin-german to one to whom the country had been deeply indebted, and by whom the cause of reform had been stanchly supported. He would solemnly admonish the government with the spirit of the times-and every man ought to do the same—they onght to shelter themselves behind the shield of public opinion (Hear.) He had no hesitation in saying that he would rather be in the situation of ations were on the point of being broken off those gentlemen, in prison, than in the situaa basis was at last agreed upon, which will tion of their accusers. There never existed homes for the maize harvest, taking care be accepted by the Samiots, and at the same a purer or more talented press than the press of England; and he was confident that if the law of libel was made clear, there would seldom indeed be a prosecution for libel.— The law had already triumphed, and would the right hon. gentleman interfere to prevent that house appealing to the clemency of the crown in behalf of these suffering gentlemen? The hon. gentleman moved that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased to pardon Patrick Grant, and John Bell, editors of the True Sun newspaper, imprisoned in the King's Bench prison, for the publication of

Mr HUME seconded the motion. The conduct of Ministers respecting the press had been different from all their former pledges, and from all that he expected from them. The Attorney-General appeared to be acting in complete contradiction to the opinion of the Lord Chancellor, who in his evidence decidedly condemned such prosecutions. The hon. gentleman who brought forward the motion, asked for mercy for the gentleman now in prison; (He Mr Hume) put the matter on much higher ground, and thought that every public writer had a right to express his opinion on every tax, and on every act to Government. He thought there was a time when resistance to governmight be a virtue. He thought it was the duty of every public journalist who honestly thought that any particular tax would be productive of misery, to advise the people not to pay it. He believed the Attorney-General had prosecuted men for this conscientious discharge of their duty. The principle if carried out to its full extent. would put an end to all discussion. He would ask the government were they prepared to prevent all public discussion of their measures—to say that no tax should be resisted by peaceable means? He would advise government to admit of the fullest discussion, and they might depend, that if their measures were good they might laugh to scorn all such attacks, which would only strengthen their power. On behalf of the public press and of the people, he objected to this prosecution and thought it quite becoming-the house to address his Majesty to

remit the remainder of the punishment. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL hoped for the indulgence of the house while he stated the part he had in this prosecution. The information was filed by his predecessor, with the perfect concurrence of every member of the Cabinet the Lord Chancellor included. He fully concurred in the prosecution; and had he been Attorney-General would have not file the information. The motion was carcerated. He reprobated the course which | an attempt to interfere with the prerogative of the crown. If the sentence was too severe, it was the prerogative of the crown acting by its responsible advisers to mitigate that sentence. The hon. gentleman had not laid any documents before the house but called upon them in total ignorance to agree to his motion. The prosecution was not instituted for any vindication of ministers .-He agreed that there should be the fullest discussion; and he thought shutting out all evidence of the truth in cases of libel, was a disgrace to the law of England; but he been declared by the Lord Chancellor that | thought no alteration of the law could ever no person ought to be prosecuted for what legalize such a publication as that which was prosecuted. The hon, member for He cited the case of Lord Milton, who, at an | Middlesex smiled, (Hear hear from Mr election, had exhorted the people to refuse | Hume.) Suppose the hon. gentleman had an opinion that burning stacks and houses would be beneficial to the public, and pubthan vindicate its own principles. Almost | lished a pamphlet recommending it, should

any candid man, did it not recommend the refusal to pay taxes, and that the people should take the government into their own hands? this appeared on the first of May, and the next day there appeared a recommendation to form an association for carrying the recommendation into effect. If the Lord Chancellor had given any such opinion as was imputed to him by the hon. member for Cork he entirely differed from that opinion.—(Hear hear.) What was the state of the public mind when the prosecution took place? There were associations that the Camden Georgiana, and Frances formed to resist the payment of taxes, and Charlotte, were waiting until the 23d April, they did resist, and forcibly took goods seized for taxes from the officers. Under these ney, 900 tons, the Elizabeth 500 tons, and circumstances was not prosecution necessary? And no one had ventured to say that ships, were to sail for Canton on the 25th the trial was not candidly conducted. The March, laden with tea on account of the council for the defendant admitted the impartial conduct of the Judge and jury. He would have been happy had the defendants made any concession that would have justified a mild or even a nominal punishment, but to the last they continued to aggravate their offence. It had been asked, why were not other papers prosecuted? No other paper had committed the same offence; this was the only criminal information filed under Lord Grey's administration. There was another publication prosecuted by bill of indictment, for the most atrocious libel against his Majesty that ever appeared, and a recom-mendation of actual rebellion. These papers were circulated in large numbers in Covent-garden market; he was taken by a policeman, and called on the mob to rescue him, which they attempted. A few days efter the Calthorpe street meeting was held, in consequence of the recommendation of that hand-bill, to which large masses of men went armed, and bloodshed was the consequence. While he held his office there should be no prosecution for any public expression of opinion; but when people were would fearlessly prosecute, and would not the Greenock papers of that date, received Magistrate, and did not interfere in hinderexcited to acts of violence and blood he fear that he should forfeit the opinion of his at St. Johns, Various and contradictory ing the fullest communication between the countryman' whatever might be the opinion reports are in circulation respecting the of the hon, member for Middlesex, who had written to Edinburgh to prevent his election, but without effect.

Mr HUME said, the letter he had written to Edinburghi was in reply to one written to him; and the hon gentleman ought in candour to remember that he had written a letter to Dudley in his favour. (Great cheers.)

Sir H. HARDINGE said he thought the prosecution of the editors of the True Sun, would have been perfectly proper, had not persons of high station-one a late member of that house, the other member for Southwark-given publicity to similar opinions; and so far from being punished, they were promoted to high station; why the editors of the True Sun might expect to be promoted for their libel. (Hear.) The noble Paymaster had also expressed his approbation of the doctrines of trades' unions, by which he had been addressed; and the Lord Chief Justice when Attorney-General, said every man had a right to give expression to his honest opinions and God forbid there should be any torturer behind to punish him. After such opinions, was it right to punish editors of newspapesr? He thought that sincerity could not be a justification of treason. (Hear) It was impossible for any man to know what was to be punished, and what was not. From the able statement of the member of Cork, he thought a case was made out for the interference of government in favour of men who were evidently mis-

Mr O'REILLY said he had read the evidence of the Lord Chancellor, given before the libel Committee, and it was certainly against such prosecutions as that under con-

A MEMBER said as the members of the house who had recommended a refusal, to pay taxes, had not been prosecuted, he thought the editors of newspapers ought not, on the principle of the adage, "what is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gan-

der." (a laugh.) The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said his learned friend did not undertake the prosecution without the entire approbation of the Cabinet. Though he was ney as the capital of this District, with a not forward to prosecute the press, and was an advocate of free discussion and comments on public men however severe, yet he thought t the duty of government to interfere when libels were published, recommending resistance to the law and likely to do mischief.

Mr TENNYSON said he had no doubt that the government should have the power of prosecuting seditious libels; but under the peculiar circumstances of the times, and | ble-minded people, of whom we have been men of high station and character and conduct having made recommendations not to pay taxes, the gentleman in whose favour the motion was made, might have been misjed by the example and he thought under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the remainder of their punishment might be re-

Mr MAXWELL thought that the offence should not be punished with severity. He could not vote against government on the present occasion, but if the did not act on he should have another opportunity.

The house divided. For the amendment 46 | Against it 108 Majority against the address 62

The cargo of the Sarah, the first free trader from Canton, consists chiefly of silks, rhubard, and a few drugs; exaggerated reports relative to the quantity of silk she has brought have been circulated-it amounts to about 2,700 bales. This vessel was licensed by the Company and of course brings no teas. She brings the information for freights of tea, and that the William Mothe Earl Moira, 900 tons, all Compan y' Company for the port of Quebec.

THE SEASON.—We learn from a gentleman, who has recently travelled through the greater part of the counties of Cavan, Fermanagh, and Monaghan, that the wheat and oat crops present a very gratifying appearance. Flax, too, is in a flourishing condition.

It is worthy of remark that of the existing cabinet four members of it only are married, namely, the Marquis of Lansdown, Lord Holland, Mr Spring Rice, and Mr Abercromby. The First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary of the Home Department, the Secretary at War, are wi-

Lord Duncannon transacted business on Saturday afternoon at the Home Office for the first time since

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, August 27, 1834.

We have been kindly favored with English dates to the 24th ult., received by the Harron, Captain Seager, in 27 days from Poole. They contain little more than are in those of the CHOLERA in Spain. They both interfere with the carrying of our produce to market, and they also agree in another particular, they both meditate the destruction of our species.

The limits of our paper would not permit the publication of Lord Brougham's speech on the introduction into the House of Lords of the "Poor Laws amendment Bill." It brings before the consideration of the Parliament, a measure of the deepest, and most vital importance to the country, and its principles combine, one of those extensive and sweeping measures of Reform, that can be compassed only by such minds as the Lord Chancellor's. He has undertaken an herculean task, but his toil, will in some measure, be lightened, by the absence of party spirit. All join in the opinion that there was a necessity for such a measure.

That man must be dead to the feelings of patriotism who could not contemplate with pleasure, the wishes and actions of a people, who, under an expectation that their civil government would be placed in pecuniary difficulties, and consequently that it would be disabled from affording to them its wonted countenance, support, and protection, nobly come forward and sacrafice to the good of the State all the good things they have been receiving through the channel of government pstron-

Symptoms of this noble-mindedness/have appeared amongst the people of a neighboring town, if we may take opinions expressed by their "MERCURY," to be the echo of their opinions. That town has been distinguished by government patronage, as the second town in the Island, fostered by government mosplendid Court House and Custom House establishment, drawing the people as well as the wealth from every part of the district, to the support of her merchants, her tradesmen, and her ale-houses. Rather than that we should have no Local Government, and that the people who are sometimes unruly, should be left to govern themselves, the nospeaking, who have long been distinguished for their expressions of "attachment to His Majesty's Person and Government," are ready to give up these enjoyments of theirs, throw into the public Treasury, all they have been receiving as the produce of Government patronage, so that they may ihereby ward off the tyranny of taxation, and prove that their expressions of attachment to "His Majesty's Person and Government," the recommendation given them, he hoped have not been as "the sounding brass, or August 15.--Brig Piscator, Petherbridge, Sydney, I tinkling cymbal."

The Editor of the "MERCURY," says of his contemporary of the "PATRIOT," that "his situation as Legislator, will enable him to expose the petty views and mutilated improvements of a temporary expediency." We would borrow a word from the "special reporter" of the "PATRIOT," and say, that from the deep habits of "thinking" evinced by the "MERCURY" Editor, we should suppose that his paper has been invaded by some designing radical, or demagogue who has made the Editor go farther than he intended, "Gilpin like" may lose his hat and wig into the bargain.

on the 22d July, stranded on the coast of P. E. Island. She had left Quebec on the 17th July at which place, before the time of her leaving it, three or four cases of Cholera had occurred. She had on board when she left Quebec, seven hands and one passenger .-Four of the crew had died previous to her being stranded, one of them only the day before; the disease of which they died, is by a Dr. MACKIESON, who was sent from Charlotte Town to the wreck, pronounced to be the spasmodic pestilential cholera. The master, mate, another sailor, and the passenger, Watson had landed from the vessel, and were roving at large about the country, the latter, Watson, had gone to Charlotte Town to get a passage to Nova Scotia. By the latest accounts from P. E. Island (29th July) the disease had not been communicated to any of the inhabitants. The P. E. Island Magistrates must be an active and very intelligent body of men, if we may take one of them, ALEXANDER M'DONALD, Esq., as a sample. He was the nearest resident vessel, the remainder of her crew and the movements of Don Carlos. We insert inhabitants, (her cargo of flour had, been some of them, as well as his proclomation landed) because he did not know that a coto the army. Our interests are almost as lonial act of 1832, commonly called the much involved in his movements, as they quarantine act conferred a power upon Magistrates to act in such cases.

> ARRIVALS .- In the HARTON, from Poole Mrs. Green and Miss Botley.

DIED .- On Wednesday, the 26th inst., Malvina Molloy, aged six years, and on the following morning, Francis Molloy, aged 6 months, both the children of P. E. Molloy, Esq. Surgeon of this Town.

" Death flaps his wings, Over the haughty and the lowly train, And as the monarch Eagle, first in might, Preys on the feathered tribe---without respect To kind, age, quality, or strength. So death Preys on mortality and man; making, The empire of the earth his own.

We can imagine all the feelings of a father who is called upon to "bear up manfully against a sea of trouble," in witnessing the heart-rending sight of the exit of two of his dear little children, and that in the short space of a few fleeting hours .-But imagination fails us, when we attempt to picture, what must be the feelings of a mother, who, herself confined to a sick bed heard the last moanings of her favorite daughter, and the last sigh of her infant son, as their pure spirits wended on their way, to where "the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

"Yet there, new rising from the tomb, With lustre brighter far shall shine, Revive with ever-during bloom, Late from diseases and decline."

On the late melancholy occasion a worthy Catholic Priest performed the last offices to mortality within the burial ground of the Wes leyan Methodist Chapel. This is a proof that a tolerant, and a christian-like spirit pervades our little community, "Esto perpetua."

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE. ENTERED. August 16 .-- Schooner Friends, Marshall, Guysborough; 35 head cattle, 61 sheep.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED. August 22 .-- Brig Harton Seager, Poole, 24 ton s salt, 35 chaldrons coal, 30 matts, 7 hhds. and 23.-Brig Triumvirate, Green, Hamburgh, 100 bls. Ibale shop goods. pork, 300 bls. flour, 500 bags bread.

August 19 .-- Schooner Shannon, Pike, Lisbon, 2200 qtls fish, to load at Labrador.

ST. JOHN'S.

Diana, Ferguson, Greenock, nails, soap, cordage, and George the Fourth, Tessier, New-York, pork, flour,

Schooner Ann, Lamzed, Lisbon, salt. 16 .-- American Brig Angola, Windser, Boston, pork, beef, flour. Providentia, Nichols, London and Dartmouth, coffee,

Madonna, Smith, Hamburgh, pork, meal, butter, Schooner Rapid, Mermaud, Arichat, cattle, sheep, &

Mary, Turner, Sydney, coal. Elizabeth, Kelly, Sydney, coal, cattle. Harmony, Lawson, Halifax, molasses, shingles, and

18 .-- Despatch, M'Grath, Sydney, coal.

Margaret, Saunders, P. E. Island, cattle. Venus, Burke, P. E. Island, cattle. 19 -- Water Witch, Clark, Halifax, beef, &c. In the JOHN WALLACE, from Quebec, was 21 .-- Barque Lowther, Murphy, Hamburgh, bread,

Amazon, Eusson, Liverpool, salt, coal Brig Shaver, Wright, Liverpool, 110 tons wheat, gunpowder, &c. Gujnare, George, Greenock, bread, butter.

Clondolin, Roche, Bristol, coal. 22.--Schooner Success, Dollard, Figueira, salt. 23 .-- Brig Scotia, Stewart, Dantzic, flour, bread. Schooner Faith, Underhey, Quebec, flour, pork, and 25 -- Ontherine, Tucker, New-York, flour, pork, beef,

and sundries. Eclipse, Summers, Trinidad, molasses, sugar. Brig Halifax, O'Brien, Halifax, molasses, shingles,

Schooner Courier, Girroir, ntigonish, sundry mer-Brig Lottery, Gilbert, Demerara, fish. Schooner Ann de Roche, Sydney, bread. Shallop Nancy, Fougeron, Arichat, Ballast.

Brig John Stewart, Follet, New York, coal. Schooner Margaret Helen, Bambery, Bristol, oil and sundry merchandize. 19 --- Emerald, Kerby, Guysborough, salt.

Youngest, Babin, Arichat, ballast. Brig Dingwell, Young, Arichat, ballast.

Sale by Auction.

TO-MORROW, The 28th Inst. At 11 o'Clock,

AT CARBONEAR,

AT THE SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY

Mr GEORGE E. JAQUES, Insolvent,

All the remaining Stock in Trade, of the said GEORGE E. JAQUES, for the benefit of his Creditors,

CONSISTING OF

46 Remnants Ribbon 59 Yards Gros de Naples 281/2 Yards Persian

43/4 Yards Black Velvet 14 Gauze Handkerchiefs 163 Yards Lace

1 Remnant French Cambric 57 Silk Handkerchiefs 5 Straw Bonnetts

31 Men's Hats 16 Waistcoats 15 Pair Worsted Hose 13 Flannel Shirts

48 Cotton Shirts 15 Canvas Frocks 181/ Yards Carpetting 9 Umbrellas 4 Sealing Guns 5 Copper Kettles

A quantity of Earthenware And a great variety of other SHOP GOODS.

ALSO, A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Amongst which are the following Articles Mahogany Dining Table

Mahogany Breakfast Table 1 Table in Bed-Room

12 Chairs 5 Kitchen Chairs 2 Carpets

Stair-Carpetting and Rods 2 Setts Fire Irons and Fenders 2. Bedsteads and Hangings

2 Looking Glasses 1 Wash Stand 6 Dish Covers and

1 Supper Tray and Stand. By order of the Trustees to the Estate of GEORGE E JAQUES.

A. MAYNE, Auctioneer.

Carbonear, August 27, 1834.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

Notice

LOST on MONDAY last, the 25th Instant, between Mulley's Cove and Freshwater, a SILVER Single Case

WATCH,

With Two GOLD SEALS, and three STEEL Top KEYS.—Whoever has found the same, on delivering them to the Subscriber, shall receive the above REWARD.

P. TOCQUE.

Carbonear, August 27, 1834.

POETEY.

THE WRECK.

No more, no more, o'er the dark blue sea, Will the gallant vessel bound, Fearless and proud as the warrior's plume At the trumpet's startling sound; No more will her banner assert its claim To empire on the foam,

And the sailors cheer as the thunder rolls From the guns of their wave-girt home! Her white sails gleam'd like the sunny dawn

And her thunder echoed along the cliffs, Awaking the sea-mews cry; Oh! It was glorious to see her glide Triumphantly over the sea, With her blue flag fluttering in the wind, The symbol of victory.

On the brow of the sapphire sky,

But she lies forlorn in the breakers now, Her stately masts are gone, And cold are the hearts of the dauntless crew That yielded their swords to none; The gun is hush'd in her lofty sides, And the flute on her silent deck; Alas; that a queenly form like hers Should ever have been a wreck.

Thus Hope's illusions droop away From the heart which their beauty won, And leave it forlorn as the gallant ship, Ere its summer or life is begun. It is peopled with lovely images, As o'er the sea it glides, But wreck'd is its deep idolatry On the dark and stormy tides.

SONG.

The gale is sighing o'er the wave, The moon her watch hath set; Above the sailor's crystal grave, Calm eve and peace have met.

I love this hour, the ribbling sea Makes music to my mind, The spirit of sweet poesy Sings in the restless wind.

And oh! the viewless form of bliss, I feel is hov'ring near; Tis he who haunts each scene like this And prompts that joyful tear!

AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF A RASCAL.

LATE one evening a packet of letters just arrived by the English mail, was handed to Mynheer Von Kapell, a merchant of Hamburgh. His head clerk awaited, as usual for any orders which might arise from their contents; and was not a little surprised to observe the brow of his wealthy employer suddenly clouded; again and again he perused | so soon being able to fulfil the wishes of my the letter he held, at last audibly giving vent | English correspondents; your natural alarm | the sight of her angelic visage, stained the

"but this is a shock, who would have thought | act, their house's credit saved, they intend | der for his own purposes—who wished to it? The house of Bennett, and Ford to be

shaken thus! What is to be done?" "Bennett and Ford failed!" cried the as-

tonished clerk. "Failed! ten thousand devils! not so bad as that; but they are in deep distress, and have suffered a heavy loss; but read good Yansen, and let me have your advice." The clerk read as follows:-

" London, August, 21st. " Most respected friend,

"Yours of the 5th inst. came safe to hand and will meet prompt attention. We have to inform you with deep regret, that the son of the trust-worthy cashier of this long established house has absconded, taking bills accepted by our firm to a large amount, as per margin; and a consideable sum in cash, We have been able to trace the misguided young man to a ship bound for Holland, and we think it probable he may visit Hamburgh, (where our name is so well known, and we trust so highly respected) for the purpose of converting these bills into cash. He is a tall handsome youth, about five feet speaks French and German well, and was and dressed in deep mourning, in consequence of the recent death of his mother. If you to regain possession of the bills named in only shifting round a point or two." the margin; but as we have a high respect For the father of the unfortunate young man | swered the merchant, "the Christine has we will further thank you to procure for him | noble accommodations; you shall aboard a passage on board the first vessel sailing for this evening. Put these in the chest good Batavia, paying the expense of his voyage | Yansen," handing him the bills, "and count and giving him the sum of two hundred | me out the two hundred louis d'or the boy is louis d'or which will place to our account to have. Come man, finish your meal, for I current, on condition that he does not attempt to revisit England till he receives per- of an opposite house, "you have no time mission so to do.

"We are, most respected friend, "Your obedient servants.

"BENNETT, FORD, AND Co." "Mynheer Von Kapell."

"My life on't," said Yanseen, "'tis the very lad I saw this day, walking up and down in front of the exchange, who appeared half out of his wits; looking anxiously for some particular object, yet shunning general observation: his person answers the description."

"That's fortunate," said the merchant, "you must devote the morrow to searching Mynheer Von Kapell wrote to London a full

friends, Bennett and Ford of London."

Early next morning, Yansen went to the Exchange, and kept an anxious watch for many hours in vain; he was returning hopeless, when he saw the identical youth coming out of the door of a Jew money-changer. he brushed hastily past him, exclaiming "The unconscionable scoundrel! seventy per cent, for bills on the best house in Eng-

Yansen approached him. "Young gentleman," said he, in a very mild tone, "you appear to have met with some disappointment from that griping wretch Levi. If you have any business to transact, my house is close by; and I shall be happy to treat with you.'

"Willingly," replied the youth, "the sooner the better. I must leave Hamburgh at day-break."

The clerk led him to the house of the merchant, and entered it by a small side door, desiring the young man to be seated, whilst he gave some directions. In a few minutes he re-appeared, bringing Von Kapell with him. The worthy Hamburgher having no talent for a roundabout way of doing business, said bluntly, "So Mynheer! we are well met; it will be useless to attempt disguise with me; look at this!" and he put into his hand the letter he had the night before received.

Overwhelmed with consternation, the young man fell at his feet.

"Oh heaven!" he cried, "I am lost for ever-my father, my indulgent, my honourable father is heart-broken and disgraced by my villany. My mother !" here he became Paris accompanied by his clergy appear nearly inaudible, and hid his face in his hands. "You," he continued, "are spared all participation in the agony your wretched son is suffering.

"Boy, boy," said the merchant, raising him, and quite melted at this show of penitence, "listen to me! are the bills safe? if so, you may still hope."

"They are," eagerly exclaimed the youth, offers of that rapacious Jew. Here sir, take his intentions. them I implore you," pulling from his breast a large pocket book; "they are untouched. Spare but my life, and I will yet atone-Oh, spare me from a shameful death."

There was a pause, broken at last by Yansen's saying significantly to his employer,

"as per margin." The merchant turned to the unhappy young man. "Take heart," said he, 'Wenn die noth ist amgröszten die hülfe ist am nächsten.* There's an old German proverb for you. Sit down and hear what I have to say. I think myself not a little fortunate in did not suffer you to finish their letter; you "Donder and blitzen!" he burst forth, will perceive how generously they mean to after Robespierre, who wished to restore ornot to punish you. Read, read, and Yansen order some eatables, and a bottle for two of my old Heidleberg hock, trouble always makes me thirsty—three glasses my good his power, were not restrained and directed, Yansen.'

Again the young Englishman hid his face, and sighed convulsively, "I do not deserve this lenity. My excellent father! this is a tribute to your virtue."

Von Kapell left his guest's reflections undisturbed, till a servant entered, who placed refreshments on a well polished oak table; when she retired, he resumed.

"And now, what devil tempted you to play the - runaway," swallowing the term in the arms of your mistress, I have no fear he had intended to use. "Was it for the wenches, or the dicing table?" "Spare me most kind and worthy sir, I

intreat you! To my father I will make full confession of all my faults; but he must be the first to know the origin of my crimes." "Well, well, take another glass of wine;

you shall stay in my house till we can find a passage for you. It was but last night my eleven inches, with dark hair and eyes; good ship the Christine sailed for Batavia.

"Under favour," interrupted Yansen, 'she has not yet left the harbour; the wind should be able to find him, we have to re- blew too fresh for her to venture on crossquest you will use your utmost endeavours | ing the sand banks at night, and it is now

"You are lucky youngster!" quickly ansee," said he, regarding a vane on the gable

The meal was finished—the money given -the worthy merchant adding as much good advice as the brief space would admit. The Briton was profuse in his expressions of gratitude, promised amendment, and returned the warm grasp of Von Kapell, unable to speak for his tears. Yansen accompanied him on board, gave the owner's most particular charge to the skipper, to pay his passenger every attention on the voyage. The vessel cleared the harbour-was in a few hours out of sight-and the next morning

for him; bring him to me if possible, and | *When things come to the worst, they must mend.

he had so fortunately recovered.

In less than a fortnight, the following letter reached the good old German:-"Sir,-We have to inform you, that we never lost the bills sent in your last favour,

every one of which is fabricated, and our acceptance forged. Our cashier has no son, nor has he lost a wife. We are sincerely grieved that your friendly feeling towards our house should have led you to listen to so palpable a cheat.

"We remain, with great respect yours, "BENNETT FORD AND Co."

"P.S. If you should ever hear again of the person you have, at your own expense sent to Batavia, we shall be glad to know."

What can be said of the good old German's feeling's, but that they may be more easily conceived than described?—Monthly Magazine.

FALL OF ROBESPIERRE.—It is well known that during the revolutionary troubles of France, not only all the churches were closed, but the Catholic and Protestant worship entirely forbidden; and after the constitution of 1795, it was at the hazard of one's life, that either the mass was heard, or any religious duty was performed. It is now evident that Robespierre who unquestionably had a design which is now generally understood, was desirous on the day of the fete of the Supreme Being, to bring back public opinion to the worship of the Deity. Eight months before, we had seen the Bishop of voluntarily at the bar of the Convention, to abjure the Christian faith and the Catholic religion. But it is not as generally known, that at that period Robespierre was not omnipotent and could not carry his desires into effect. Numerous factions then disputed with him the supreme authority. It was not till the end of 1763, and the beginning of 1794, that his power was so completely es-"how fortunate that I did not listen to the tablished that he could venture to act up to

Robespierre was then desirous to establish the Worship of the Supreme Being, and the belief of the immortality of the soul. He felt that irreligion is the soul of anarchy, and it was not anarchy but despotism that he desired; and yet the very day after that magnificent fete in honour of the Supreme Being, a man of the highest celebrity in science, and as distinguished for virtue and probity as philosopnic genius, Lavoisier, was led out to the scaffold. On the day following that, Madame Elizabeth, that Princess whom the executioners could not guilotine till they had turned aside their eyes from same axe with her blood!-And a month still the bloody waves which for years had inundated the state, felt that all his efforts were in vain if the masses who supported because without order nothing but ravages and destruction can prevail. To ensure the government of the masses it was indispensable that religion morality and belief should be established—and to affect the multitude that religion should be clothed in external forms "My friend," said Voltaire, to the atheist Damilaville, "after you have supped on well dressed partriges, drank your sparkling champaigne, and slept on cushions of down of you though you do not believe in God.— But if you are perishing of hunger, and I meet you in the corner of a wood, I would rather dispense with your company." But when Robespierre wished to bring back to something like discipline the crew of the vessel which was fast driving on the breakers, he found the thing was not so easy as he imagagined. To destroy is easy—to rebuild is the difficulty. He was omnipotent to do evil; but the day that he gave the first sign of a disposition to return to order, the hands which he himself had stained with blood, marked his forehead with the fatal sign of destruction .- Memoir of the Duchess of Abrnates.

CURRAN AND THE MASTIFF.—Curran told me with infinite humour of an an adventure between him and a mastiff when he was a boy. He had heard somebody say, that any person throwing the skirts of his coat over his head, stooping low, holding out his arms and creeping along backward, might frighten the fiercest dog, and put him to flight.-He accordingly made the attempt on a miller's animal in the neighbourhood, who would never let the boys rob his orchard; but found to his sorrow that he had a dog to deal with who did not care which end of a boy went foremost, so as he could get a good bite out of it. "I pursued the instructions," said Currrn, "and as I had no eyes save those in front, fancied the mastiff was in full retreat: but I was confoundedly mistaken; for at the very moment I thought myself victorious, the enemy attacked my rear, and having got a reasonable good mouthful out of it was fully prepared to take another before I was rescued. Egad, I thought for a time the beast had devoured my entire centre of gravity, and that I never should

I'll do my utmost to serve my excellent account of the transaction, returning the bills go on a steady perpendicular again."-"Upon my word Curran," said I, "the mastiff may have left you your centre, but he could not have left much gravity behind him among the bystanders."-Sir Jonah Barrington.

> EVIL OMEN.—In the Journals of the House of Commons, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, appears the following entry:—
> "This day a black raven came into the house which was considered as malum omen."

> POWER OF KNOWLEDGE OVER BRUTE FORCE--There is a popular story, that a student from Oxford was attacked by a wild boar, which issued from the adjoining forest of Shotover, when he escaped by cramming down the throat of the brute, a volume of Aristotle.

A certain lodging house was very much infested by vermin—a gentleman who slept there one night, told the landlady so in the morning, when she said, "La, sir, we hav'nt a single bug in the house," "No, ma'm," said he, "they're all married, and have large families too.

Why did Adam bite the apple?" asked a country schoolmaster of one of his scholars. 'Because he had no knife," said the boy.

"Well Tummus, did'st see t' launch?" said one countryman to a brother bumpkin the other day, shortly after the launch of the new ship Euphrates, at Liverpool. "Yigh, I did mun, an' a foin seet it wur; but egadlins they'n gi'n it a funny neeom for a ship. Wotdun yo think they'n caw'd her?" Whov I coant tell." "No, nor no man else till they known. Why mon, they'n caw'd th' New pratoes?"

A youg gentleman, a native of Guiana came to this country lately, in the ship — to remain some time at the village of West Kilbride for his education. On her arrival opposite Largs, and the evening being calm, the boat was sent ashore with the passenger, who was landed near Farlie only a few miles north of his destination. On walking towards the village, he bethought himself of procuring a lodging for the night, and knocked at the first door he saw with a signboard over it. It being somewhat late the door was bolted. The mistress however, answered the call by asking—"Wha's there? What do they ca' ye? What's your name?" The stranger distinctly gave the cognomen,-Peter Anthony Cogayre Vonbeck Berkenhoult," which was scarcely allowed to be finished, when Janet, thinking there was a complete regiment of marauders outside, bawled out-"Gae' wa, gae, wa, I ha'e na beds for the half o' ye.

SMUGGLING EXTRAORDINARY. --- General Antstruther having made himself unpopular was obliged, on his return to Scotland, to pass in disguise to his own estate; and crossing a frith, he said to the waterman, "this is a pretty boat, I fancy you sometimes smuggle with it." The fellow replied, "I never smuggled a Brigadier before.

A NOBLE COUNT.—Amadeus the Ninth, Count of Savoy, being once asked where he kept his hounds, he pointed to a great number of poor people, who were seated at tables, eating and drinking, and replied, "Those are my hounds, with whom I go in chase of Heaven." When he was told that his alms would exhaust his revenues, "take the collar of my order," said he, "sell it, and relieve my people." He was surnamed, "the Happy."

FASTING. From a very old work, "Noble Numbers.

Is this a featst to keep, The larder leane, And clean, From fat of veales and sheep? Is it to quit the dish Of flesh, yet still To fill The platter high with fish? Is it to fast an hour, Or, ragged to go Or show A downcast look or snore?

Thy sheaf of wheat And meat Unto the hungry soul. It is to fast from strife, From old debate And hate; To circumcise thy life, To show a heart grief rent. To starve thy sin, Not bin;

No, 'tis a fast to dole

And that's to keep thy Lent. LIFE INSURANCE.

In a storm one night, When all was fright, 'Mongst the passengers and crew; An Irish clown, Like a block sat down, And seem'd as senseless too. Conduct like this, Was much amiss, And not to be endur'd. But when ask'd why He made reply, "Good folks, my life's insured.