

# TELE



# STAR,

## AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

New Series.

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

### Notices

#### CONCEPTION BAY PACKET



#### 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 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 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.  
July 2, 1834.

### CAP. XIII.

An Act for ascertaining the Damages to be paid upon Protested Bills of Exchange.

[12th June, 1834.]

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 of this Act, all Bills of Exchange drawn in this Island or its dependencies, upon persons residing in any of His Majesty's Colonies in America or the West Indies, which may be sent back Protested, shall be subject to Five per Cent, damages, and Six per Cent per annum, Interest, from the day of the date of the Protest on such Bills to the time of Payment. And that all Bills of Exchange drawn in this Island or its dependencies, upon Persons residing in any other place than in such of His Majesty's Colonies as aforesaid, that shall be sent back Protested, shall be subject to Seven and a half per Cent, damages, and Six per Cent per annum, Interest, from the Day of the date of the Protest to the time of payment.

II.—And be it further enacted, that all Bills and orders drawn in this Island or its Dependencies, after the passing of this Act, upon Persons living or residing in the same, that shall be Protested or Refused Payment, shall be subject to Six per Cent per annum Interest, from the date of such Protest or Refusal, to the time of Payment.

### CAP. XIV.

An Act for Increasing the Number of Representatives to serve in the General Assembly of this Island.

[12th June, 1834.]

WHEREAS the Number of Members constituting the House of Assembly of this Island, is found to be much too limited, and it is therefore deemed expedient to increase the Number of Members of the said House of Assembly, and to alter the division of Electoral Districts as heretofore existing in the said Island: Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that for the purpose of the Election of the Members of the said Assembly, and of all future Members of this Island of Newfoundland, the said Island shall, from and after the First Day of January, which will be in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty Five, be divided into Twenty-four Districts to be called respectively,

- The District of Saint John's
- The District of Petty Harbor,
- The District of Torbay,
- The District of Portugal Cove,
- The District of Carbonear,
- The District of Harbor Grace,
- The District of Port-de-Grave,
- The District of Western Bay,
- The District of Brigus,
- The District of Harbor Main,
- The District of Trinity Bay, South,
- The District of Trinity Bay, North,
- The District of Bonavista Bay, South,
- The District of Bonavista Bay, North,
- The District of Fogo,
- The District of Twillingate,
- The District of Bay Bulls,
- The District of Ferryland,
- The District of Saint Mary's
- The District of Placentia,
- The District of Paradise,
- The District of Burin,
- The District of Fortune Bay,
- The District of Hermitage Bay,

II.—And be it further enacted, that for the purpose of forming the Districts of Saint John's, Petty Harbor, Torbay, and Portugal Cove, a line shall be drawn from the South Head of Petty Harbor to Toppail Head, in Conception Bay, from which line, at a distance of Six Miles inland from Petty Harbor Head, aforesaid, a line shall be drawn direct to Cape Saint Francis. A line shall be drawn from the centre of the Beach, at the Head of Fresh Water Bay, to the Main River running into the Harbor of Saint John's, at River Head, to strike the said River at

the distance of One Mile above Job's Mill; thence to run due West, until it shall strike the aforesaid line from Cape Saint Francis to the said Southern boundary line; and all the Shores and Land included within the said boundary lines, and bounded on the East by the Sea, shall form and be the District of Petty Harbor, and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by One Member.

And for forming the said District of Saint John's, a line from Small Point on the Sea Shore North of Saint John's shall be drawn due West, until it shall strike the aforesaid line from Cape Saint Francis to the Southern boundary of the District of Petty Harbor; and all the Shores and Land lying between and bounded by the said line from Cape Saint Francis on the West, the Sea on the East, the said line from Small Point on the North, and the said District of Petty Harbor on the South, and comprising the Town and Suburbs of Saint John's, shall form and be the District of Saint John's; and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by Two Members.

And the said District of Torbay shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island of Newfoundland, extending from Cape Saint Francis to the said Northern Boundary of the District of Saint John's, bounded on the West by the said boundary line running from Cape Saint Francis to the Petty Harbor District; by the Sea on the East, and by the said District of Saint John's on the South; shall be represented in the said General Assembly by One Member.

And the said District of Portugal Cove shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island of Newfoundland, bounded on the West by Conception Bay, extending thereby from Toppail Head to Cape Saint Francis, and including the Islands of Great Belle Isle, and Little Belle Isle, and Kelly's Island; on the South by the aforesaid line, drawn from the South Head of Petty Harbor to Toppail Head, and on the East by the before described Districts of Torbay, Saint John's, and Petty Harbor,—and the said District of Portugal Cove shall be represented in the said General Assembly by One Member.

And the said District of Western Bay shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island of Newfoundland, bounded by the shore, which is situate and lying between Split Point on the East, and the Eastern side of Salmon Cove, and Salmon Cove River on the West; and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by One Member.

And the said District of Carbonear shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island of Newfoundland, bounded by the Shore, which is situate and lying between the Western side of Salmon Cove, and Salmon Cove River aforesaid, and the North Point of Mosquito, and bounded on the South by a line extending from the said North Point of Mosquito along the summit of Saddle Hill, Five Miles inland, including Carbonear Island, and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by One Member.

And the said District of Harbor Grace, shall consist of, and include all that part of the said Island, bounded by the Shore, which is situate and lying between the North Point of Mosquito, and the said Southern boundary line of the District of Carbonear, and the North Side of the River running into the Head of Spaniard's Bay, including Harbor Grace Island; and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by One Member.

And the said District of Port-de-Grave shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island of Newfoundland, bounded by the Shore, which is situate and lying between the South side of the said River running into the Head of Spaniard's Bay, and the North Side of Northern Gut in Port-de-Grave Salmon Cove, and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by One Member.

And the said District of Brigus shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island of Newfoundland, bounded by the Shore, which is situate and lying between the South Side of Northern Gut in Port-de-

Grave Salmon Cove, and the North Point of Turk's Gut; and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by One Member.

And the said District of Harbor Main shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island of Newfoundland, bounded by the Shore, which is situate and lying between the North Point of Turk's Gut and Toppail Head; and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by One Member.

And the said District of Trinity Bay South, shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island, bounded by the Shore, which is situate between Split Point and Tickle Harbor Point; and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by One Member.

And the said District of Trinity Bay, North, shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island, bounded by the Shore, which is situate between Tickle Harbor Point and Cape Bonavista; and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by One Member.

And the said District of Bonavista Bay, South, shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island, bounded by the Shore, which is situate between Cape Bonavista and Salvage, inclusive; and including the Town and Harbor of Bonavista and all Islands within the said limits; and shall be represented in the Generally Assembly by One Member.

And the said District of Bonavista Bay, North, shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island, bounded by Islands and the Shore which is situate between Salvage and Deadman's Point, and including Greenspond and all Islands within the said limits; and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by One Member.

And the said District of Fogo shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island of Newfoundland, bounded by Islands and the Shore, which is situate between Deadman's Point and Change Point, including the Island of Fogo, and all other Islands within the said limits; and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by One Member.

And the said District of Twillingate shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island of Newfoundland, bounded by Islands and the Shore, which is situate and lying between Change Point and Cape Saint John, including the Island of Twillingate and all Islands within the said limits, and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by One Member.

And the said District of Bay Bulls shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island, bounded by the Shore, which is situate between the South Head of Petty Harbor and Cape Neddick, inclusive, and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by One Member.

And the said District of Fryland shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island, bounded by the Shore, which is situate and lying between Cape Neddick and Cape Race; and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by One Member.

And the said District of Saint Mary shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island, bounded by the Shore, which is situate and lying between Cape Race and Point Lance; and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by One Member.

And the said District of Placentia shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island, bounded by the Shore, which is situate and lying between Point Lance and Great Southern Harbor inclusive, and including the Islands of Burdeaux, Long Island, Red Island, and the Ram's Islands, and all other Islands which are nearer to the Eastern than the Western side of Placentia Bay; and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by One Member.

And the said District of Paradise shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island, bounded by the Shore, situate and lying between Come-be-Chance and Rashaon inclusive, and including Merashean Island, Sound Island, Woody Island, Baren Island, Ship Island, Burgeo Island, Isle of Valen, Marticot, Oderin, Crow's Island Patrick's Island, and all other Islands south

specified which are nearer the Western side than the Eastern side of Placentia Bay, and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by One Member.

And the said District of Burin shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island bounded by the shore, which is situate and lying between Rashoon and Point May, inclusive, and including the Flat Islands, and all other Islands not herein specified which are situate near to or within the Boundaries aforesaid, and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by One Member.

And the said District of Fortune Bay shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island, bounded by the shore, which is situate and lying between Point May, and Jerseyman's Harbor inclusive, and shall be represented in the said General Assembly, by One Member.

And the said District of Hermitage Bay, shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island, bounded by the shore, which is situate and lying westward of Jerseyman's Harbor aforesaid, including St. George's Bay Bay of Islands, and Bonne Bay, and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by One Member.

III.—And in order to prevent the inconveniences of a dissolution of the General Assembly for the purpose of electing the said additional Members: *Be it further enacted* that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor or Acting Governor, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, by any Proclamation or Proclamations of Writ or Writs in the name of His Majesty, without dissolving the present existing General Assembly of this Island, to summons and call from among the Freeholders and Householdors of the respective Districts of this Island, according to the Divisions thereof heretofore existing, to the said General Assembly, Ten additional Members, that is to say, Two Members for the District of St. John's; Two Members for the District of Conception Bay, and one Member each respectively for the Districts of Trinity Bay, Bonavista Bay, Fogo, Ferryland, Placentia and St. Mary's and Fortune Bay; and that such Ten Members, being duly elected and returned, shall be Members of the said General Assembly: *Provided always*, that after a dissolution of the General Assembly of this Island shall have taken place, all future Elections of Members for Districts, to serve in the General Assembly of this Island shall be made in pursuance of and under the amended Division of Districts hereinbefore described.

IV.—*And be it further enacted*, that this Act shall not have any force or effect until His Majesty's pleasure thereon shall have been first duly signified.

(To be continued.)

TAXES UPON CONSUMABLE COMMODITIES.

THE impossibility of taxing the people in proportion to their revenue, by any capitation seems to have given occasion to the invention of taxes upon consumable commodities. The state not knowing how to tax, directly and proportionally, the revenue of its subjects, endeavours to tax it indirectly by taxing their expence, which, it is supposed, will in most cases be nearly in proportion to their revenue. Their expence is taxed, by taxing the consumable commodities upon which it is laid out.

Consumable commodities are either necessities or luxuries.

By necessities I understand, not only the commodities which are indispensably necessary for the support of life, but whatever the custom of the country renders it indecent for creditable people even of the lowest order, to be without. A linen shirt for example, is strictly speaking, not a necessary of life. The Greeks and Romans lived I suppose, very comfortably, though they had no linen. But in the present times, through the greater part of Europe, a creditable day-labourer would be ashamed to appear in public without a linen shirt, the want of which would be supposed to denote that disgraceful degree of poverty, which, it is presumed nobody can well fall into without extreme bad conduct. Custom in the same manner, has rendered leather shoes a necessary of life in England. The poorest creditable person, of either sex, would be ashamed to appear in public without them. In Scotland custom has rendered them a necessary of life to the lowest order of men; but not to the same order of women, who may, without any discredit walk about bare-footed. In France they are necessities neither to men nor women; the lowest rank of both sexes appearing there publicly without any discredit, sometimes in wooden shoes, and sometimes bare-footed. Under necessities therefore I comprehend, not only those things which nature, but those things which the established rules of decency have rendered necessary to the lowest rank of people. All other things I call luxuries; without meaning by this appellation, to throw the smallest degree of reproach upon the temperate use of them.—Beer and ale, for example, in Great Britain, and wine, even in the wine countries, I call luxuries. A man of any rank may, without

any reproach, abstain totally from tasting such liquors. Nature does not render them necessary for the support of life; and custom nowhere renders it indecent to live without them.

*As the wages of labor are everywhere regulated, partly by the demand for it, and partly by the average price of the necessary articles of subsistence, whatever raises this average price must necessarily raise those wages; so that the labourer may still be able to purchase that quantity of those necessary articles which the state of the demand for labour, whether increasing, stationary, or declining, requires that he should have. A tax upon those articles, necessarily raises their price somewhat higher than the amount of the tax, because the dealer, who advances the tax, must generally get it back with a profit. Such a tax must therefore, occasion a rise in the wages of labor proportionably to this rise of price.*

It is thus that a tax upon the necessities of life operates exactly in the same manner as a direct tax upon the wages of labour.—The labourer though he may pay it out of his hand, cannot for any considerable time at least, be properly said even to advance it. It must always in the long-run, be advanced to him by his immediate employer, in the advanced rate of his wages. His employer if he is a manufacturer, will charge upon the price of his goods this rise of wages, together with a profit; so that the final payment of the tax, together with this overcharge, will fall upon the consumer. If his employer is a farmer, the final payment, together with a like overcharge, will fall upon the rent of the landlord.

It is otherwise with taxes upon what I call luxuries; even upon those of the poor. The rise in the price of the taxed commodities will not necessarily occasion any rise in the wages of labour. A tax upon tobacco for example, though a luxury of the poor as well as of the rich, will not raise wages. Though it is taxed in England at three times, and in France at fifteen times its original price, those high duties seem to have no effect upon the wages of labour. The same thing may be said of the taxes upon tea and sugar; which in England and Holland, have become luxuries of the lowest ranks of people; and of those upon chocolate, which in Spain is said to have become so.

The different taxes, which in Great Britain have in the course of the present century been imposed upon spirituous liquors, are not supposed to have had any effect upon the wages of labour. The rise in the price of porter, occasioned by an additional tax of 3s. upon the barrel of strong beer, has not raised the wages of common labour in London. These were about 18d. and 20d. a day before the tax, and they are not more now:

*The high price of such commodities does not necessarily diminish the ability of the inferior ranks of people to bring up families. Upon the sober and industrious poor, taxes upon such commodities act as sumptuary laws, and dispose them either to moderate or to refrain altogether from the use of superfluities which they can no longer easily afford. Their ability to bring up families, in consequence of this forced frugality, instead of being diminished is frequently perhaps, increased by the tax. It is the sober and industrious poor who generally bring up the most numerous families, and who principally supply the demand for useful labour. All the poor indeed, are not sober and industrious; and the dissolute and disorderly might continue to indulge themselves in the use of such commodities, after this rise of price, in the same manner as before, without regarding the distress which this indulgence might bring upon their families. Such disorderly persons however, seldom rear up numerous families; their children generally perishing from neglect, mismanagement, and the scantiness or unwholesomeness of their food. If by the strength of their constitution, they survive the hardships to which the bad conduct of their parents exposes them, yet, the example of that bad conduct commonly corrupts their morals; so that instead of being useful to society by their industry, they become public nuisances by their vices and disorders. Though the advanced price of the luxuries of the poor, therefore might increase somewhat the distress of such disorderly families and thereby diminish somewhat their ability to bring up children, it would not probably diminish much the useful population of the country.*

Any rise in the average price of necessities, unless it is compensated by a proportionable rise in the wages of labour, must necessarily, diminish more or less, the ability of the poor to bring up numerous families and consequently to supply the demand for useful labour; whatever may be the state of that demand, whether increasing, stationary, or declining; or such as requires an increasing, stationary, or declining population.

Taxes upon luxuries have no tendency to raise the price of any other commodities, except that of the commodities taxed. Taxes upon necessities, by raising the wages of labour, necessarily tend to raise the price of all manufactures, and consequently to diminish the extent of their sale and consumption. Taxes upon luxuries are finally paid by

the consumers of the commodities taxed, without any retribution. They fall indifferently upon every species of revenue, the wages of labour, the profits of stock, and the rent of land. *Taxes upon necessities so far as they affect the labouring poor, are finally paid, partly by landlords, in the diminished rent of their lands, and partly by rich consumers, whether landlords or others in the advanced price of manufactured goods; and always with a considerable overcharge.* The advanced price of such manufactures as are real necessities of life, and are destined for the consumption of the poor, of coarse woollens, for example, must be compensated to the poor by a farther advancement of their wages. *The middling and superior ranks of people, if they understood their own interest, ought always to oppose all taxes upon the necessities of life as well as all taxes upon the wages of labour. The final payment of both the one and the other falls altogether upon the wretched, and always with a considerable overcharge. They fall heaviest upon the landlords, who always pay in a double capacity; in that of landlords, by the reduction of their rent; and that of rich consumers, by the increase of their expence.* The observation of Sir Matthew Decker, that certain taxes are, in the price of certain goods, sometimes repeated and accumulated four or five times, is perfectly just with regard to taxes upon the necessities of life.—In the price of leather for example, you must pay not only for the tax upon the leather of your own shoes, but for a part of that upon those of the shoemaker and tanner. You must pay too for the tax upon the salt, upon the soap, and upon the candles which those workmen consume while employed in your service; and for the tax upon the leather, which the salt-maker, the soap-maker, and the candle maker consume, while employed in their service.

In Great Britain, the principal taxes upon the necessities of life, are those upon the four commodities just now mentioned, salt, leather, soap, and candles.

Salt is a very ancient, and a very universal subject of taxation. It was taxed among the Romans, and it is so at present I believe in every part of Europe. The quantity annually consumed by any individual is so small, and may be purchased so gradually, that nobody it seems to have been thought, could feel very sensibly even a pretty heavy tax upon it. It is in England taxed at 3s. 4d. a bushel: about three times the original price of the commodity. In some other countries the tax is still higher. Leather is a real necessary of life. The use of linen renders soap such. In countries where the winter nights are long, candles are a necessary instrument of trade. Leather and soap are in Great Britain taxed at three half-pence a pound; candles at a penny; taxes which though lighter than that of salt, are still very heavy. *As all those four commodities are real necessities of life, such heavy taxes upon them must increase somewhat the expence of the sober and industrious poor, and must consequently raise more or less the wages of their labour.*

In a country where the winters are so cold as in Great Britain, fuel is during that season in the strictest sense of the word, a necessary of life, not only for the purpose of dressing victuals, but for the comfortable subsistence of many sorts of workmen who work within doors; and coals are the cheapest of all fuel. The price of fuel has so important an influence upon that of labour, that all over Great Britain manufacturers have confined themselves principally to the coal counties; other parts of the country, on account of the high price of this necessary article, not being able to work so cheap. In some manufactures, besides, coal is a necessary instrument of trade; as in those of glass, iron, and all other metals. If a bounty could in any case be reasonable, it might perhaps be so upon the transportation of coals from those parts of the country in which they are wanted. But the legislature instead of a bounty, has imposed a tax of 3s. 3d. a ton upon coal carried coastways; which upon most sorts of coal, is more than sixty per cent of the original price at the coal-pit.—Coals carried either by land or inland navigation pay no duty. Where they are naturally cheap, they are consumed duty free; where they are naturally dear, they are loaded with a heavy duty.

Such taxes, though they raise the price of subsistence, and consequently the wages of labour, yet they afford a considerable revenue to government, which it might not be easy to find in any other way. There may, therefore be good reasons for continuing them. The bounty upon the exportation of corn, so far as it tends in the actual state of tillage, to raise the price of that necessary article, produces all the like bad effects; and instead of affording any revenue, frequently occasions a very great expence to government. The high duties upon the importation of foreign corn, which, in years of moderate plenty, amount to a prohibition; and the absolute prohibition of the importation, either of live cattle, or of salt provisions, which takes place in the ordinary course of the law, and which on account of the scarcity, is at present suspended for a limited time with regard to Ireland and the British

plantations, have all had the bad effects of taxes upon the necessities of life, and produce no revenue to government. Nothing seems necessary for the repeal of such regulations, but to convince the public of the utility of that system in consequence of which they have been established.

Taxes upon the necessities of life, are much higher in many other countries, than in Great Britain. Duties upon flour and meal when ground at the mill, and upon bread when baked at the oven, take place in many countries. In Holland, the money price of the bread consumed in towns is supposed to be doubled by means of such taxes. In lieu of a part of them, the people who live in the country pay every year so much a head, according to the sort of bread they are supposed to consume. Those who consume wheaten bread, pay three guilders fifteen stivers; about 6s. 9½d. These and some other taxes of the same kind, by raising the price of labour, are said to have ruined the greater part of the manufactures of Holland. Similar taxes, though not quite so heavy, take place in the Minalsee, in the States of Genoa, in the Duchy of Modena, in the Duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla and in the Ecclesiastical state. A French author\* of some note has proposed to reform the finances of his country, by substituting in the room of the greater part of other taxes, this most ruinous of all taxes. There is nothing so absurd, says Cicero, which has not sometimes been asserted by some philosophers.

Taxes upon butchers' meat, are still more common than those upon bread. It may indeed be doubted, whether butchers' meat is anywhere a necessary of life. Grain and other vegetables, with the help of milk, cheese and butter, or oil where butter is not to be had, it is known from experience, can, without any butchers' meat afford the most plentiful, the most wholesome, the most nourishing, and the most invigorating diet. Decency no where requires that any man should eat butchers' meat, as it in most places requires that he should wear a linen shirt or a pair of leather shoes.

Consumable commodities, whether necessities or luxuries, may be taxed in two different ways. The consumer may either pay an annual sum on account of his using or consuming goods of a certain kind; or the goods may be taxed while they remain in the hands of the dealer, and before they are delivered to the consumer. The consumable goods, which last a considerable time before they are consumed altogether, are most properly taxed the one way. Those of which the consumption is either immediate or more speedy, in the other. The coach-tax and plate-tax are examples of the former method of imposing: the greater part of the other duties of excise and customs of the latter.

A coach may with good management last ten or twelve years. It might be taxed once for all, before it comes out of the hands of the coach-maker. But it is certainly more convenient for the buyer to pay £4 a year for the privilege of keeping a coach, than to pay all at once £40 or £48 additional to the coach-maker; or a sum equivalent to what the tax is likely to cost him during the time he uses the same coach. A service of plate in the same manner may last more than a century. It is certainly easier for the consumer to pay 5s. a year for every 100 ounces of plate, near one per cent. of the value, than to redeem this long annuity at five and twenty or thirty years purchase, which would enhance the price at least five and twenty or thirty per cent. The different taxes which affect houses, are certainly more conveniently paid by moderate annual payments, than by a heavy tax of equal value upon the first building or sale of the house.

It was the well known proposal of Sir Matthew Decker, that all commodities, even those of which the consumption is either immediate or speedy, should be taxed in this manner; the dealer advancing nothing, but the consumer paying a certain annual sum for the licence to consume certain goods. The object of this scheme was to promote all the different branches of foreign trade, by taking away all duties upon importation and exportation, and thereby enabling the merchant to employ his whole capital and credit in the purchase of goods and the freight of ships, no part of either being diverted towards the advancing of taxes. The project however, of taxing in this manner, goods of immediate or speedy consumption seems liable to the four following very important objections. First the tax would be more unequal, or not so well proportioned to the expence and consumption of the different contributors, as in the way in which it is commonly imposed. The taxes upon ale, wine, and spirituous liquors, which are advanced by the dealers, are finally paid by the different consumers, exactly in proportion to their respective consumption. But if the tax were to be paid by purchasing a licence to drink those liquors, the sober would, in proportion to his consumption, be taxed much more heavily, than the drunken consumer. A family which exercised great hospitality, would be taxed much more lightly, than one which entertained fewer guests.

\*Le Reformateur.

Secondly, this mode of taxation by paying for an annual, half yearly, or quarterly licence to consume certain goods, would diminish very much one of the principal conveniences of taxes upon goods of speedy consumption—the piece meal payment. In the price of threepence halfpenny which is at present paid for a pot of porter, the different taxes upon malt hops and beer together with the extraordinary profit which the brewer charges for having advanced them, may perhaps amount to about three halfpence. If a workman can conveniently spare those three halfpence, he buys a pot of porter. If he cannot, he contents himself with a pint, and as a penny saved, is a penny got, he thus gains a farthing by his temperance. He pays the tax piece-meal, as he can afford to pay it, and when he can afford to pay it and every act of payment is voluntary, and what he can avoid if he chooses to do so.—Thirdly, such taxes would operate less as sumptuary laws. When the licence was once purchased, whether the purchaser drank much or drunk little, his tax would be the same. Fourthly, if a workman were to pay all at once, by yearly, half yearly, or quarterly payments, a tax equal to what he at present pays, with little or no inconvenience upon all the different pots and pints of porter which he drinks in any such period of time, the sum might frequently distress him very much. This mode of taxation, therefore, it seems evident, could never without the most grievous oppression, produce a revenue nearly equal to what is derived from the present mode without any oppression.—In several countries, however, commodities of an immediate or very speedy consumption are taxed in this manner. In Holland people so much a head for a licence to drink tea. I have already mentioned a tax upon bread, which so far as it is consumed in farm-houses and country villages, is levied in the same manner.—*W. L. D. F. R. S.*

**TAXATION.**—As Taxes take nothing out of a country; as they do not diminish the public stock, only vary the distribution of it, they are not necessarily prejudicial to population. If the state exact money from certain members of the community, she dispenses it also amongst other members of the same community. They who contribute to the revenue, and they who are supported or benefited by the expenses of government, are to be placed one against the other; and whilst what the subsistence of one part is profited by receiving, compensates for what that of the other suffers by paying, the common fund of the society is not lessened.—This is true; but it must be observed, that although the sum distributed by the state be always equal to the sum collected from the people, yet the gain and loss to the means of subsistence may be very unequal; and the balance will remain on the wrong or the right side of the account, according as the money passes by taxation from the industrious to the idle, from the many to the few, from those who want to those who abound, or in a contrary direction. For instance, a tax upon coaches, to be laid out in the repair of roads, would probably improve the population of a neighbourhood; a tax upon cottages, to be ultimately expended in the purchase and support of coaches, would certainly diminish it. In like manner, a tax upon wine or tea, distributed in bounties to fishermen or husbandmen, would augment the provision of a country; a tax upon fisheries and husbandry, however indirect or concealed, to be converted, when raised, to the procuring of wine or tea for the idle and opulent, would naturally impair the public stock.—The effect, therefore, of taxes upon the means of subsistence depends not so much upon the amount of the sum levied, as upon the object of the taxes and the application. Taxes likewise may be so adjusted as to conduce to the restraint of luxury, and the correction of vice; to the encouragement of industry, trade, agriculture, and marriage. Taxes thus contrived, become rewards and penalties; not only sources of revenue, but instruments of police. Vices, indeed, themselves cannot be taxed, without holding forth such a conditional toleration of them, as to destroy men's perception of their guilt; a tax comes to be considered as a commutation; the materials, however, and incentives of vice may. Although, for instance, drunkenness would be, on this account, an unfit object of taxation, yet public houses and spirituous liquors are very properly subject to heavy taxation.—*Paley.*

**WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—The Annual Meeting of this Society was held on Monday the 5th May, at Exeter Hall. Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq., M. P., in the Chair.

The Rev. Jabez Bunting, one of the Secretaries, read the report, which, after expressing deep regret at the death of the Rev. Richard Watson, who had for many years written the Society's reports, noticed with gratitude that only one out of 232 (the number of the Society's Missionaries) had died during the last year, viz., the Rev. E. Grieves of Barbadoes. It then adverted to the losses other Societies had sustained, in the death of Lord Teignmouth, the Rev. Mr. Hughes, and Mr. Wilberforce. The report proceeded

to give an account of the progress and present state of the Society's missions in Ireland; on the Continent of Europe; the Mediterranean Sea; Continental India; Ceylon; the South Sea Islands; Africa; the West Indies; and British America; from nearly the whole of which the accounts were very encouraging. The whole number of Missionary Stations was stated to be 166; comprising 45,786 Members; being an increase of 1,907 during the year. There were also 27,676 children in the Mission Schools. The Society's income was reported to have increased £1,100 during the same period, exclusive of above £7000 given expressly for the West Indian Mission. It amounted to £48,800 for the year, including above £5000 subscribed by Auxiliaries. The report concluded by stating the great want of Missionaries that was felt in many parts of the world, particularly men of eminent piety and great prudence and experience; and with expressing the hope that some of the Senior Ministers in the connexion would feel it to be their duty to sacrifice the comforts of home, and devote themselves to the work of Foreign Missions.

Sir Oswald Mosley, M. P.; J. Stephen, Esq.; Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart., M. P.; Rev. Dr. M'All, of Manchester; W. Shaw, late Missionary in Southern Africa; W. Evans, Esq., M. P.; Lord Mountsdown; and the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, addressed the meeting. The latter, when adverted to the extent of the Missionary field, and the wants of central Africa, India, China, &c., expressed his regret that the Church of England was crippled in its Missionary exertions, but hoped that it would soon be emancipated from its shackles; and that, being set free from the fetters of ecclesiastical etiquette, it would be able to preach the gospel to every creature.

Mr Buxton, in returning thanks, begged that he might be gratified by hearing that at least twenty-nine more Missionaries were to be sent to the West Indies, to make up the number there 100; and the Rev. Jabez Bunting had promised that he would not rest contented till at least 100 Missionaries were stationed in the West Indies, the meeting separated.

The collection amounted to above £300 besides cheques to a considerable amount.

The checks and changes suffered by the Irish coercion bill afford a good example of the inevitable drawbacks on the use of all such measures, however temporarily necessary. It must be more and more apparent to all whose mind's-eye is undimmed by faction, that measures of this nature, as was remarked by Lord Brougham in his much-canvassed speech upon the former bill, "cannot be carried on year after year for ever"—that "temporary expedients must ultimately give way to a general plan of legislation;" that, in short, the use of such expedients, whether lenitive or coercive, must yield to some more thorough recognition of the sources of evil preparing the way for some more lasting and radical method of cure.

The state of Ireland is little better than permanent convulsion—moral strife of the peasantry with the lords of the soil, and with each other, for the poor prize of a strip of land, the forlorn hope of subsistence. "The tendency of improvement in the land," said Mr Abercromby, "was to dispossess persons of their occupancies, and unless those persons were provided for, they would be thrown back upon society a class of persons who would be likely to endanger the public peace." But if the plans of improving landlords are thus hostile to the pauper tenant, the exactions of the rapacious or negligent *Castle Rackrent* class of gentry not less grind him to the dust. Numbers having no other choice than either to rent a farm or perish, such landlords grasp at the highest rent promised by desperation, and probably eject a present occupant to admit the new one—happy if he escape the vengeance of those whom he outbids or displaces. Thus a circumstance is explained which excited surprise on this side the water—namely, that persons in humble station, Catholics, are quite as frequent objects of outrage as agents, police, or tit-owners. In truth, the source of disorders is but slightly connected with creeds or parties; the warfare is of a deadlier stamp: it is war for bread—we beg pardon—potatoes.—*Globe.*

The wine growers of Portugal will it is understood, derive extensive encouragement and advantage from the overthrow of the monopoly of the Douro Wine Company, which fettered the cultivation of the grape, by taxing them for the profit of a privileged corporation the fruits of their care and industry. It will likewise relieve from vexatious charges and restraints the British capital employed in the Oporto wine trade, and sensibly to revive that general intercourse between the subjects of the two Crowns which seasons of war, disturbance and suspended credit had materially impaired and weakened.

The Dutch are making great efforts so to extend the cotton manufacture in that country as to dispense with the necessity of importing cotton-yarn from abroad.

According to accounts from the *Gazette* of the 12th instant, the arms of Donna Maria have been forcibly removed

by a party of military employed for that purpose from the door of the hotel inhabited by her Majesty's Minister in Rome.

The personal and political friends of Lord Grey are promoting a private subscription of £2,000 to enable them to present Lady Grey with a statue of the late Premier, and the name of the Duke of Richmond is associated with that of the Duke of Sutherland Lord Ebrington, Mr Denison, and Lord Holland in this task of devotion to a distinguished statesman.

**THE STAR.**

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1834.

We direct the attention of our readers to some extracts in our columns from Doctors SMITH and PALEY, on the "thorny" subject of taxation. Being diffident of our own opinion, on this complex subject, we would refer the judgement of our readers to an authority, equal, at least to the "PATRIOT," and "MERCURY." The former of these is the strenuous advocate of the peoples' rights (but of what class of the people, the reader will judge), and latterly, an advocate for not "TAXING THE TRADE;" and the latter, has, lately lifted up its patriotic voice, for the people, alas! Now, we think, that if the people do not get better information than will, or can, be given to them by these *so-called* advocates of theirs, they are likely to be led by the nose to their own injury, and of the trade have not better supporters than the Editors of the "PATRIOT" it would be in a likely way to do well. The people will not, cannot believe that they have been, or can be, tyrannized over, by their present Government. At a period when that government is placed by the undue economy of the British Government, in circumstances of pecuniary difficulty, now, when it is struggling to save its credit, and the credit of our young, and long-sought-for Legislature, it indicates a base malignity of purpose in those, who under the cloak of friendship to the people, would stir them to disaffection, and poison their minds with an idea, that they are going to be ground to powder with taxes, by their representatives; thereby causing the people to think that their representatives would be their tyrants, that the representatives of the people were not fit to be trusted with the peoples' affairs, and that it would be necessary for the people to petition their representatives not to grind their poor constituency to powder with taxation. But what can the people think when they see one of their own representatives urging them on to get up petitions against taxation, they must think with us, that he is using the bug-bear taxation, to frighten them into the signing of petitions, that he may use such petitions in the support of himself and his party, in the factious opposition to government. But his conduct is not half so farical as that of the "PATRIOT" who attempt to frighten THE TRADE in the same way. As if THE TRADE had not sufficient influence in the House of Assembly to take care of its own interest, and to see that it be not subjected to any burdens but those that are required for obtaining its own protection and safety and for providing for the necessary exigencies of the government. The "PATRIOT" and "MERCURY" raise the cry of no taxation, with a view that the labouring classes, may think that their interests are not represented by the present House of Assembly, and that an advalorum duty on imports would fall with all its weight upon them.

We refer that class, to Doctor Adam Smith's opinion in our columns, and let them from that, form an opinion for themselves. We leave the "PATRIOT" and "MERCURY" to combat with their united talent, the positions laid down by the Father of Political Economy. Trade will not prosper without sufficient protection. Agriculture will not flourish where justice holds the scales with uneven balance. If the government be straitened too much in its means, it will become contemptible, its acts for the protection of the property and the peace of the orderly part of the people will be, as we have seen by experience, treated with contempt and contumely. This is what the FACTION want. They would take away from the Executive the means of exercising the rod of justice merely because they are not the rulers. If the meditated economy of the FACTION had its full development, how quietly their little stipends would settle on themselves.

The old arch-patriot would act as Governor for £400 currency per annum; and the pedagogue would assume the robes of justice and act as Chief for £200 currency per annum; and the "entire" administration

would be Ecclesiastical. Then, look out Natives! If the power behind the throne should permit, the head of the government would make roads from Cape Race to Cape Norman; and embody a corps of District Surgeons; funds, or no funds. The Bench would be dignified with the attribute of mercy sans justice, and the hoary-headed mother who had seduced respectable youth to her bed, and to the murder of her husband, would be pronounced pure as the virgin, and the "entire" past acts of Judges and Juries would be pronounced illegal. "In that path they would combat the ground inch by inch, until arbitrary sway would be subdued, and the people obtain their just constitutional rights." Who would then be the "the beasts of burden?"

Mr WILLIAM SIMMONS just arrived from Labrador with green fish, left that coast on the 27th ult., and from his report of the fishery there, the past summer, we should judge that on all that part of the coast, included within Cape Charles and Dead Island the fishery had, with very few exceptions indeed, been, what we may term encouragingly successful. In other places out of the beforenamed limits, and on the coast farther to the northward, the fishery had been, with very few exceptions, worse than it was last year. Why we use the term "encouragingly successful" is, that we believe a large proportion of the Carbonear people fish on the successful part of the coast, and that if they catch but double the quantity they did last year, it would be considered not a bad voyage.

The average temperature of last month was 62. The highest observed point was 75 at noon on the 22d. and the lowest 50 on the evening of the 10th. The average temperature last year, for the corresponding month, was 61.55.

**Shipping Intelligence.**

**HARBOUR GRACE.**

ENTERED.

August 25.—Schooner Elizabeth, Johnson, New-York, 125 bis. pork, 60 bis. beef, 381 bis. flour, 50 half bis. flour, 60 bis. corn meal, 1 hid., 10 kegs tobacco, 20 kegs crackers, 13 bis. pitch.

**CARBONEAR.**

ENTERED.

August 25.—Brig Triumvirate, Green, Hamburg, 200 bis. pork, 600 bis. flour, 1108 bags bread.  
September 2.—Schooner Elgin, Frazer, Liverpool, N. S., 35,000 feet board, 1000 feet hardwood plank, 9000 shingles, 100 sides leather.

CLEARED.

August 26.—Brig Eagle, Rowett, Liverpool, 11,427 gals. seal oil, 110 gals. seal dregs.  
Brig Indian Lass, Stabb, Miramichi, ballast.  
27.—Brig Providence, Robins, Oporto, 2,000 qtls. fish, (to load at Labrador).

**ST. JOHN'S.**

ENTERED.

August 26.—Brigantine Fame, Webb, Barbadoes, molasses, &c.  
Devonshire, Williams, St. Vincent, molasses.  
Brig Maria, Palfrey, Figueira, salt.  
American Brig Towen, Eldridge, Boston, flour, pork, lumber.  
James and Ann, Brown, Memel (Prussia), timber, oak stave, &c.  
Meteor, Gibbs, Pernambuco, ballast.  
Kate, Cooper, Figueira, salt.  
Cornhill, Florence, Poole and Guernsey, coal, bread, and sundries.  
Gleaner, Harris, Hamburg and Torquay, pork, flour, bread.  
Pictou, Morris, Waterford, lime rock.  
Baleutha, Milray, Greenock, coffee, candles, and sundries.

28.—Schooner Success, Deagle, Margaree, cattle.  
Frances Russell, Cochrane, Trinidad, molasses, sugar.

CLEARED.

August 28.—Schooner Margaret Ellen, Saunders, P. E. Island, sundries.  
Venus, Burke, P. E. Island, sundries.  
Brig Lester, Hayward, Poole, cod and seal oil.

**Notice**

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.

POETRY.

THE SECRET LOVER.  
FROM THE PERSIAN OF JAUMI.

Lives there the soulless youth whose eye  
That ruby tinted lip could see,  
Nor long for thee to live or die?  
How unlike me

Or see that cheek's pomegranite glow;  
Yet think of anything but thee,  
Cold as that bosom heaving snow?  
How unlike me

Or see thee o'er the golden wire  
Bend with such lovely witchery,  
Nor feel each note like living fire?  
How unlike me

Or see thee in the evening dance,  
Float, like the foam upon the sea,  
Nor drink sweet poison from thy glance?  
How unlike me

Or hear thy lynn, at moonlight rise,  
Soft as the humming of the bee  
Nor think he sits in Paradise?  
How unlike me

Or see thee in thy simplest hour,  
Sweet as the rose upon the tree,  
Nor long to plant thee in his bower?  
How unlike me

But lives there one who vainly tries  
To look the freest of the free,  
And hide the wound by which he dies?  
Ah! how like me!

LINES TO

Life's earliest sweets are wasted,  
And time impatient flies;  
The flowers of youth are blasted,  
Their lingering beauty dies.  
Yet my bosom owns a pleasure,  
That no icy breath can chill;—  
'Tis thy friendship, dearest treasure,  
For my hopes are with thee still.

Though mine eye, by sorrow shaded,  
Drops the solitary tear,  
O'er remembered joys, now faded,  
To young love and rapture dear.  
Even the retrospective feeling,  
Leaves a momentary thrill;  
All the wounds of sorrow healing,  
For my hopes are with thee still.

Though I've bid adieu to pleasure,  
With her giddy fleeting train;  
And her song of joyous measure,  
I may never raise again.  
Yet the chilling gloom of sadness,  
Waving o'er me brooding ill,  
Emits one ray of gladness,  
For my hopes are with thee still.

When the reckless world is sleeping,  
And the star of eve shines gay;  
While the night winds softly creeping  
O'er the waters die away;  
When the moonbeams softly playing,  
Silver o'er the glistening rill;  
'Tis to thee my thoughts are straying,  
For my hopes are with thee still.

When the fragrant breath of morning,  
Wanders o'er the silent dews;  
And flowers the vale adorning,  
Do their balmy sweets diffuse,  
When the orb of day appearing,  
From behind the distant hill,  
Gilds the landscape bright and cheering,  
E'en my hopes are with thee still.

ALINE.  
A Legendary Tale.

"My parents," said the fair Aline to her unknown lover, with whom she was holding at midnight, a clandestine conference, at the little gate of the northern turret, "my parents will assuredly miss me, therefore my dear Florestan, ask me not to meet you at that hour, for positively I cannot."

"Rather say," replied the knight, "that you dare not."

"I confess it, and wherefore should I dare the displeasure of my father and mother? Why should I court that discovery of our affection, and accustomed interviews, which for the present you are so particularly anxious to avoid? And why above all, when I can and do see you so frequently in peace and safety here, should I tempt the danger, of that horrid wood, haunted as people say it is by a cruel forest fiend?"

"The knight laughed aloud; and his laugh, cold, bitter, and contemptuous, grated upon the soul, as well as the ears of Aline. "Ay," replied he, "said I not well, that you dare not meet me there? And is it not becoming lady; in you, to show me that the source of your secret repugnance lies, not in the fear of offending your parents, nor in the dread of their discovering an intercourse the publication of which is risked by every interview like this; but in the influence, undue, which a senseless superstition has obtained over your mind, to the detriment of reason, and your vaunted affection?"

"Good heavens! Florestan! how truly cruel is this suggestion! have I not ever done all that you can rationally require, to oblige, and prove my attachment to you? Why then should you torment me, by pretending to have doubts of that, the stability of which you cannot seriously question."

"But by Satan's self," returned the knight "I do begin to suspect."

"Oblige me, Florestan, by abjuring such coarse asseverations; to swear by one's God, when occasion warrants not an oath, is extremely sinful; but to swear, as you too frequently do, by the evil angels, is to me a thing inconceivably strange and horrible."

"By Beelzebub!" ejaculated the knight, "but you are too particular, Aline, touching modes of expression, which in truth mean nothing, and are in vogue, or not, according to the dictates of fashion; yet, will I endeavour to oblige you in this matter, provided you give me the promise I require."

"Well then Florestan, I suppose I must, since you seem so greatly to desire it, though I cannot conceive why your 'particular communication' might not have as well been made here, as in the wood."

The lovers shortly afterwards parted, and Aline, as she heard the gusty wind sigh mournfully down the narrow stairs, up which she cautiously crept to her apartment in the turret, felt at her heart a faintness and chill of indefinable sorrow and dread. She lived in an age of superstition, and the vivid recollection which now flashed athwart her mind of what had been predicted by an astrologer at her birth, tended by no means to restore that cheerfulness which was so singular, so delightful a thing to most female hearts, as an interview with a lover, had totally banished. "Alas," cried the doubting girl, "what have I foolishly done?" and seating herself near the lamp which burned in her chamber, she took from a small case of red velvet, a parchment scroll, and soliloquized thus, as she attentively perused it:—Am I not just twenty-one? And have I not ever been immured like a nun, in order to preserve, possibly my very existence, from the danger wherewith I am at about this time menaced, from strange hands? Have I ever been permitted to appear in the society of strangers alone? Or ever to quit the castle unattended? Alas! no! but how could I help myself in this assignation? Did he not doubt my love, which was unendurable? and laugh at my superstitious fears which was insulting? And then what injury should accrue to me, from a sun-set walk with Sir Florestan in the forest? 'Tis true I know nothing respecting him, but his lineage, education, and his whole history am I not now in a few brief hours to hear? And gentle as he is, though ardent, would he not sooner protect me from injury than inflict it? Also morally speaking, shall I in thus humoring the whim of my Florestan commit an impropriety,—it may be, but,—a sin? Oh, no, no," and having thus compromised the matter between prudence and propriety, inclination and immorality, the maiden restored to its case the prophetic scroll, extinguished her lamp, and soon fell into a calm and refreshing slumber.

Next evening, true to her appointment, she entered towards sunset, with no slight degree of trepidation, the green forest walk which had been named by Sir Florestan as the place of tryst; although dark, sullen masses of heavy clouds seemed about to descend and rest their ponderous bodies, weary with ceaseless wanderings, upon the bosom of earth, whilst the close, sultry atmosphere and the supernatural stillness of all nature, portended a terrible tempest. The knight, who had arrived at the rendezvous before Aline, advanced to meet her; and soon, very soon the delighted pair engaged in conversation, suited no doubt to the occasion, and state of their feelings, were immersed in the thickest shades, and gloomiest recesses of the great wild wood. However in the midst of that "particular communication," which Sir Florestan had drawn his Aline thither to receive, they encountered a venerable hermit, who gazed by turns at each, with a pitying and wrathful expression of countenance.

"Lady," cried he, "unhappy one! knowest thou upon whose arm thou art now leaning for support? Whose envenomed breath thou art now inhaling? And whose insidious words, more poisonous still, thou dost, as they proceed from his accursed lips, hearken unto, with such strange and blushing delight?"

Aline, terrified by this address, endeavoured to withdraw her arm from that of Florestan, who whispering, "my dear Aline, the old dotard is mad; heed not his idle words," held it more firmly to his side.

"Avaunt demon!" cried the recluse, his mild eyes darting a thousand daggers, "I am neither mad nor dotting; and oh, thou fair young creature, for whom my heart bleeds at its very core, unless thou consentest to place thyself immediately under my protection, dearly shalt thou rue the hour in which with his enchantments and hypocrisy, thou didst permit the forest fiend to beguile thine eyes, years and understanding."

"Old man," cried the knight, with inflamed visage, "driveller, liar, thou art thyself as thou well knowest the wood demon, who under such saintly disguise, Satan transformed into an angel of light, dost seek to lure my own Aline to her ruin! But loved and loving one trust not the hoary hypocrite or rather say—"

"In the name of God!" cried the anchorite in great agony, "I intreat thee, ere it be too late to leave him, and suffer my weak arm, to support you to your home."

"Aline, Aline," cried Sir Florestan, in

heart-rending accents, "O, forsake not me, thy betrothed husband, and thy long-tried friend."

The alarmed girl stood irresolute which of these strangely confronted beings to credit, and unto which to fly for succour and security: there was a fearful pause, relieved but by the low and distant thunder, and at length, she softly besought Sir Florestan to continue her protector, and bear her from the forest, and its insidious fiend.

Then did the aged hermit utter a piteous exclamation, and fixing his sorrowful eyes stedfastly upon Aline, exclaimed, "poor deluded one! wretched girl! now is it indeed beyond my power to save thee, since thou hast in the very face of warning, deliberately resigned thyself into the hands of that accursed being! Receive then the recompense of thy blind obstinacy and disobedient folly, and may the Lord have compassion on your soul!" Then turning to the false knight, who now clutched the fainting terrified Aline, with a grasp which fearfully assured her in whose power she was, "Demon," cried he, "Devil incarnate, quit, in the holy name of God, that false delusive figure, and appear in the shape of natural deformity peculiarly thy own, and emblematic of thy yet more monstrous mind, and so let this hapless maiden see and believe into whose hands she has blindly resigned herself."

Scarcely had the holy man pronounced these words, than the pretended knight stood forth a most hideous demon; a vivid flash of lightning, followed by a tremendous thunder clap, and the impregnation of the air, with a strong sulphureous odour succeeded, and scarcely had the unfortunate Aline expressed by one long heart-rending shriek, her sense of the horrible metamorphose which had come over the unknown, when the diabolical forest fiend, raising her in his arms, ascended with her, higher than the highest trees, and casting her down with vengeful force, howled forth a devilish jubilate over her remains, shattered, bleeding, and yet quivering with the convulsive throes of that fearful death-shock; the burden of this terrible song seemed to the horrified solitary who stood aghast at this dreadful catastrophe, to be an exultation over the miserable maiden, who preferred the advice, society, and protection of the gay, dissipated, and unknown of the other sex, to the counsels, company, and steady respectable guardianship of the elderly and holy!

THE OLD DUTCHMAN.

An old and venerable Dutchman having for many years honourably discharged all the offices of one of the principal towns of the republic, and having amassed great wealth in an irreproachable manner, took finally the resolution of ending his days in tranquillity at his country house; but ere going into retirement, wishing to take leave of his relations and friends, he invited them all to an entertainment, at his house. His guests who expected a sumptuous repast, were somewhat astonished upon entering the dining room to behold a long oaken table, covered with a coarse blue cloth. When seated, they were helped in wooden platters to curdled milk, salt herrings, cheese, butter, and rye bread; beside them stood wooden vessels filled with small beer, from which each visitor was expected to help himself. This singular whim on the part of the old man, caused many a secret murmur amongst his company; but in consideration of his years and wealth, far from daring to express their discontent, they pretended to take in good part this frugal cheer, and some even went so far as to compliment him upon this revival of the style of olden hospitality, of which in this fantasia they recognized the representation.

The old man who was not duped by this feigned satisfaction, did not desire to carry the jest too far; and upon a concerted signal, several stout maid servants, habited like country women, brought in the second course. A white cloth now took place of the blue one; pewter platters succeeded those of wood; and instead of rye bread, herrings, and cheese, the company were served with good brown bread, strong beer, salted beef, and boiled fish. Hereupon the secret murmurs ceased, the invitations of the old man became more pressing, and his visitors ate with better appetites.

Scarcely had time been allowed them to taste the second course, when a butler entered, followed by half a dozen men servants in splendid liveries, who brought in the third. A superb mahogany table took the place of that of oak and was covered with a beautiful diapered table-cloth; a sideboard was set out with the richest vessels (of plate and glass and most curious china; and the guests were cheered with the sight of rare and exquisite viands which were served in profusion. A choice collection of most delicate wines, delighted the palate, whilst a melodious concert was heard from a neighbouring chamber. The company drank toasts all round, and made themselves merry; but the good old man perceiving nevertheless that his presence was a restraint upon them, rose, and spoke thus:—

"Gentlemen and ladies—I return thanks for the favours you have accorded me; but it is

time that I retire, and leave you at liberty; yet before the ball commences which I design for those who are fond of dancing, permit me to explain the end which I proposed to myself when I invited you to an entertainment so singular as this must have appeared. I wished to give you an idea of our republic. Our ancestors reared the new born state, and acquired liberty, wealth, and power, by living in the frugal manner represented by the first course. Our fathers preserved these precious heritages by living in the simple manner of which the second course, was intended to present the picture; and now, if it be permitted to an old man, who regards you tenderly, and is on the point of saying farewell, to state freely what he thinks, I fear that the extravagant profusion which you have noticed in the last course, and which is our present style of living, will deprive us of the advantages which our ancestors by their toils acquired, and which our (immediate) forefathers have transmitted to us, by their industry and good administration."

RUSTIC IGNORANCE.—An old woman, who had never in the course of her life taken the Sacrament, having become extremely anxious to receive it, the pastor of the parish to which she belonged thought it his duty to examine her a little, and unfortunately found her one of the most deplorably ignorant, and stupid beings in existence, with few ideas, beyond a sort of vague general notion of a God, and a future state of retribution. Perceiving that she knew nothing of her prayers and creed, he asked her whether she had ever heard that there were any commandments? and if she had how many? She replied yes, and that there were five. "Five!" exclaimed the minister, "you mistake; however tell me if you can, which be they."—"Why Sir," answered the ancient catechumen, with a curtsy and look of manifest pleasure that at length an opportunity had occurred of displaying her knowledge; "they be Christmas Day, Lady Day, Lammas Day, Michaelmas Day, and let me see, another but I'm sure I forget what."—"Good heavens! my poor woman!" exclaimed the horrified clergyman, "I could not have conceived that any body lived so weak as yourself!"—"Wake!" quoth the old dame in a huff, "wake did you call me sir? Ay ay, indeed, I may well be wake, and so would you be fancy, an you'd be troubled with the ager fits as long as I have!"

An old woman extremely anxious to be confirmed, was asked by the clergyman of her parish whether it was with a view to receive the Sacrament, and whether she understood the meaning and purport of confirmation? to which she answered, "Ay, why no sir; I can't say that I well do. But I've wanted mortal bad to be confirmed, because I've a notion 'tis a some'at as 'll do my rheumatiz good."

THE IRISH BAR.—Mr Dundas a keen sarcastic man, who loved his bottle nearly as well as Sir Hercules Langerish, invited the baronet to a grand dinner in London, where the wine circulated freely, and wit kept pace with it. Mr Dundas wishing to procure a laugh at Sir Hercules, said, "Why Sir Hercules, is it true that we Scotch formerly transported all our criminals and felons to Ireland?" I dare say," replied Sir Hercules; "but did you ever hear, Mr Dundas of any of your countrymen returning to Scotland from transportation?"

ENIGMATICAL REPLIES.—A pleasant young fellow, about half-seas-over, passing through the Strand at a late hour, was accosted by a watchman, who began with all the insolence of office to file a string of interrogatories, in the hope of being handsomely rewarded for his trouble.

"What is your name, Sir?"—"Five Shillings."

"Where do you live?"—"Out of the King's dominions."

"Where have you been?"—"Where you would have been with all your heart."

"Where are you going?"—"Where you dare not go for your ears."

The officious guardian of the night thought these answers sufficient to warrant him to take the young man to the watch-house. The next morning, on being brought before the magistrate he told his worship, "that as to the first question, his name was Thomas Crown; with regard to the second, he lived in Little Britain; with respect to the third he had been drinking a glass of wine with a friend; and that as to the last," said he, "I was going home to my wife." The magistrate reprimanded the watchman in severe terms, and wished Mr Crown a good morning.

WARNING TO COWARDS.—There was a soldier that vaunted before Julius Caesar of the hurts he had received in his face. Caesar knowing him to be but a coward, told him, "you had best heed next time you run away how you look back."—Lord Bacon.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—Sir Jervis Elwayes, lieutenant of the Tower, being much addicted to gaming, used to say in his prayers, "Lord, let me hanged if ever I play more." He broke this serious prayer a thousand times, and at last was hanged on Tower Hill in 1615; for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury.