

POETRY.

(Selected.)

A PRAYER.

(From the "Remember Me,"—By B. BARTON.)

When clouds obscure Life's starless sky,
And angry waves around me swell,
When gusty, howling winds on high
The tempest's coming horrors tell:
What time my spirit sinks with fear,
Toss'd helpless on a stormy sea,
Vouchsafe, O Lord, my prayer to hear;
In mercy, then REMEMBER ME!

Nor less when skies above are calm,
And flowers around their blossoms spread,
Blessing each breeze with od'rous balm,
As on a thornless path I tread:
O in an hour so blest and bright,
If such may ever come to me,
Suffer me not to take my flight,
But, gracious God, REMEMBER ME!

Whether my state be high or low,
My portion poverty or wealth,
If pining sickness I must know,
Or thou may'st bless my days with health,
May all thou giv'st of good but fill
My heart with thankfulness to thee;
And when thou prov'st with needful ill,
Then, Father, then REMEMBER ME!

In weal, or woe, in bliss, or bale;
In heights or depths,—whatever my lot,
If earthly friends my trust should fail,
Be thou the Friend that falters not,
While yet I draw life's vital breath,
Grant me, O God, to live to thee;
And in the solemn hour of death,
For Jesu's sake REMEMBER ME!

VARIETIES.

TITHES—IRELAND.

REPORT.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Collection and Payment of Tithes in Ireland, and the State of the Laws relating thereto, and to report their observations thereupon from time to time to the House, have considered the matter referred to them, and have agreed upon the following,—their First Report:—

In the prosecution of the inquiries of your Committee into the very important subject which has been intrusted to them, evidence has been adduced to establish beyond a doubt the existence of an organized and systematic opposition to the payment of tithe in several parts of Ireland. In some instances it appears that this opposition has been accompanied and enforced by acts of violence; but in most it appears to have been effected by a species of passive resistance to the operations of the law, in which the inhabitants of whole parishes, some voluntarily, and some from intimidation, have been induced to join.

The protection of the military and police, so far as it is authorized by the existing laws, appears to have been afforded to the Clergy of the Established Church in their endeavours to enforce their legal rights; but your Committee regret to be compelled to add, that while the assistance thus afforded has led to collisions with the peasantry, deeply to be lamented in their immediate as well as in their ulterior results, the object sought has been only very partially attained.

Although, under warrants of distress, payment has been in some instances enforced, such cases bear a very small proportion to those in which the evasion of the law has been successful. The nature of the opposition given is such as to elude the mere application of physical force, so long as the law remains unaltered; and it appears that the Clergy, unwilling to risk the effusion of blood in attempts, probably unavailing, to recover their dues, have already so far acquiesced in the total cessation of their income, as to abstain from taking active steps, and to await with patience the decision of Parliament.

In making, however, this temporary submission to the dictates of an imperious necessity, it is in evidence that many of them have been reduced to a state of the deepest pecuniary distress; and that more especially in the dioceses of Ossory and of Leighlin, in which the opposition to the payment of tithe commenced; and in that of Cashel several Clergymen, with large nominal incomes, are in actual want of the ordinary comforts of life.

Your Committee cannot but be of opinion that they should be wanting in the duty which they owe to the House were they to postpone, till the final close of their inquiries, calling the attention of Parliament to the distressing circumstances in which a highly respectable class of men are placed by the success of the combination to deprive them of their legal income, and suggesting such temporary measures of relief as in their view appear calculated to meet the exigency of the case.

But however strongly your Committee might have been led to this conclusion by the circumstances to which they have already referred, they feel that there are other considerations connected with the same subject which yet more imperiously press for the early attention of Parliament.

Your Committee are deeply impressed with the danger which must threaten the whole frame of society if a combination against a legal impost be permitted ultimately to triumph over the provisions of the law. They cannot but feel how small is the step from successful resistance to tithe to resistance to rent and taxes; and how great is the temptation held out by the experience of such success, in one case, to a similar opposition to the payment of other pecuniary demands.

If the sanctity of the law be systematically violated, if the proof be once offered that turbulence leads directly to relief, and that popular combination is sufficiently powerful to overbear legitimate authority, the most effectual security of all property and of society is disorganized, and a state of confusion and anarchy must ensue.

Your Committee have too much reason to apprehend that the general success which has hitherto attended the resistance to tithe has already given proof of its tendency to produce this effect. Not only is the opposition to that species of property rapidly extending—not only has the same cessation taken place in the payment of the lay impropriations, the resistance to which cannot rest upon the same religious scruples which have been urged with respect to ecclesiastical tithes—but intimidation and violence of a similar character have in some few instances, been manifested against the recovery of the landlord's rent; and your Committee are deeply impressed with the necessity of resorting, without delay, to

such measures as may enable the Executive Government, by a vigorous interposition of its authority, to put a stop to a system ruinous to the tranquillity and welfare of the empire.

In recommending, however, to the consideration of the House the adoption of immediate measures for the enforcement of the law, and for relieving the urgent distresses of the Clergy, your Committee cannot shut their eyes to the absolute necessity of an extensive change in the present system of providing for the maintenance of the Ministers of the established church. Into the details of such a change involving as it necessarily must, the most complicated interests, and considerations of peculiar delicacy, your Committee are not, at the present state of their inquiries, prepared to enter; but they do not hesitate to express their opinion that such a change, to be satisfactory and secure, must involve a complete extinction of tithes, including those to lay impropriators, by commuting them for a charge upon land, or an exchange for or an investment in land; and while the revenues of the Church are thus effectually secured, the clergy should, as far as possible, be removed from all pecuniary collision with the occupying tenants of the land.

Your Committee have thought it necessary, thus early in their inquiries, to express the strong conviction on their minds of the necessity of such a change, not less for the security of the Church, and the interests of religion, than for the tranquillity and contentment of Ireland, while they accompany this opinion by an equally strong expression of the necessity of strengthening the hands of the Government for the suppression of an illegal and dangerous combination.

Your Committee, looking to the proved inadequacy of the present legal remedies to meet the exigency of the case; to the distress of the Clergy; to the danger arising from an unchecked resistance to legal demands; and to the precedents in cases of similar resistance in Ireland; are of opinion that it is expedient that the Lord Lieutenant, with the advice of his Privy Council, should be authorized to advance out of the Consolidated Fund, to the incumbents of benefices of which the tithes or tithe composition may have been withheld, or to their representatives, upon a petition, verified by affidavit, sums of money proportioned to the incomes of each, according to a scale diminishing as those incomes increase.

That, as a security for the repayment of the same so to be advanced, Government should be empowered to levy, under an Act to be passed for this purpose, the amount of the tithes, or tithe composition, due for the arrears of the whole or any part of the preceding year, without prejudice to the claim of the clergy for any arrears which may be due for a longer period; reserving to itself, in the first instance, the amount of such advance, and paying over the remaining balance to the legal claimant.

Your Committee would strongly recommend, however, that the execution of measures of severity, resting for their justification upon the pressing necessity of the case, should be preceded by the fullest notice which can be given of the intention to carry them into effect in each individual parish; that a deduction should be made in favour of all persons who, after such notice, may voluntarily pay in the amount of the debt due by them respectively; and that provisions to that effect should be introduced in any Act which the Legislature may think fit to sanction in pursuance of the recommendations of your Committee.

Your Committee, in the mean time, will devote their unremitting attention to the prosecution of the important inquiries intrusted to them by the House; but they earnestly entreat the House to bear in mind that the satisfactory operation and permanent maintenance of any plan that can be adopted must depend upon mature previous consideration of its practical details. An arrangement is to be made, not merely of a prospective nature, and attaching to new and unsettled relations between the parties concerned, but an arrangement by which existing and frequently conflicting interests are to be affected, and which is to be general in its operation throughout a country wherein the tenure of land is particularly complicated and various in its character. Your Committee venture, however, to express a hope that the ultimate result of their inquiries may be the establishment of a provision for the Clergy more easy of collection than the present, less burdensome to the occupying tenant, and, above all, more productive of that harmony and good feeling between the Clergyman and his parishioners, which, especially in Ireland are essential to the interests of religion, and to the peace and prosperity of the empire.

I WILL SHAKE ALL NATIONS!

The fulfilment of all Prophecy is drawing to a close. The period when the Angel shall place one foot upon the sea, and the other upon the land, with his hands lifted to heaven, and swear that time shall be no longer, cannot be far in the fearful future. We certainly stand upon the evening of time—its morning and mid-day have passed away, and the night draweth on. If Bishop Butler's remarks are true, that the natural and moral world have a striking connection with each other, and that when we see great changes in the one, we may look for them in the other,—a great revolution in the moral world is near.

Indeed, God seems to be "shaking all nations." At home, we have to be sure great prosperity as a nation, and great revivals in the church,—yet a few days since and innocent blood was shed by the mas-

sacre of whole families—and now, some of the mightiest questions that have been heard since the Revolution, agitate the land. Abroad the pestilence has swept away its fifty millions, and yet the destroying angel is not stayed—he still travels in the greatness of his strength—and who can tell if his heavy tread shall not be heard upon our own shores, if it be not already there. The throne of France has been shaken, and it still trembles—and the man who sits upon it may soon be powerless. Within a few years her streets, have been twice washed with innocent blood, and the hue is still there. Freedom is not hers, altho' every fabric built by monarchy is mightily shaken. Poland, after bleeding to death half her citizens, starving others, is in ruins, and has given up the ghost. Her resurrection is nearly as distant as that of the just. England, where the life-blood of freedom, of thought and Religion has flowed most freely, in the old world, is now visited by the scourge of all the earth—And who can tell, with all her wisdom and greatness, that she is not slumbering upon a volcano, whose eruption may plunge, in a moment, all her political greatness in ruins.

The autocrat of all the Russias still holds his sceptre; but a few more shocks in Europe, and who can say, that it shall not be wrested from his grasp! Germany is slumbering, excepting in literature; but all eyes in Europe look upon her beautiful Rhine and Elbe, as the Lion upon his prey.

Amid, however, the convulsions of the earth—and we may add, the contending worlds above us—the furious sweep of the broad trail of comets—the christian is safe; his strength is "more than the munition of rocks." Let each for himself find the "secret place of the tabernacle the Most High, and he shall be hid under the shadow of the Almighty."—*Ms. W. Journal.*

BREACH OF CONTRACT.—YATES V. DUFF.—This was an action brought to recover a compensation by way of damages by the plaintiff, for a breach of contract on the part of the defendant. In the month of August, 1830, the defendant, Captain Duff, applied to have a passage to Madras in the Sesostris East Indiaman, and hired a couple of cabins for himself and family for 350l. As Captain Duff wished to adjust some particulars in Scotland previous to his voyage, he requested to be specially informed whether the vessel would sail, as was stated, in the month of September—he was informed that it was likely she would sail on the 1st of October from the river. But on a subsequent information by one of the shipbrokers, he was told that positively she would leave the Downs on the 10th of October, and from Portsmouth on the 15th idem. On this he went to Scotland, returned about the 1st of October, and heard that the Sesostris was under an arrest of mortgage by a Mr. Thomson—and that she was unprovided to sail for some time, and uncertain when. Desirous of going on the voyage immediately from the state of health, &c., of his family, and thinking the Sesostris would not be able to sail at the time stipulated, the Captain agreed with the master of the Neptune (outward-bound to the same place, and calling at Portsmouth in the voyage) to take his family and luggage as far as at least as Portsmouth; and there (if the Sesostris arrived on or before the 15th of the month, as had been specially stated) to deliver up to this vessel—if not, he would continue his voyage in the Neptune. The Sesostris did not arrive at the time specified, and Captain Duff proceeded in the Neptune. On the part of the plaintiff, it was contended that no vessels—or few, if any—can sail at the particular time that may be at first specified; that Captain Duff had assented to postponing the time till the 20th, which he said would be more agreeable to him; and that though the vessel was under an arrest by the Lords of the Admiralty, she was exempted in time for her voyage. For the defence, it was contended that a specific time had been stated for the sailing of the Sesostris; and even had the Captain seen the advertisement concerning the postponement, he was not bound to adhere to that notice when he had a special stipulation from one of the owners. If the time for sailing were postponed unavoidably by them, they were amenable to that inevitably—not the parties who had engaged them. The engagement being broken on one side, was nugatory on the other. The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 175l., or one-half of the contract money, being that moiety stated to be paid for engaging apartments, &c. in one of such ships. The Chief Justice, at the request of the Council for the defendant, reserved a point of law for the subsequent appeal of his client.

HINTS TO APPRENTICES.—When serving your apprenticeship, you will have time and opportunity to stock your mind with much useful information. The only way for a young man to prepare himself for usefulness, is to devote himself to study during all his leisure hours.—First, be industrious in your business—never complain that you are obliged to work, go to it with alacrity and cheerfulness, and it will become a habit which will make you respected and beloved by your master or employer; make it your business to see to promote his interest; by taking care of his, you will learn to take care of your own.

Young men at the present day, are too fond of getting rid of work; they seek for easy and lazy employments, and frequently turn out to be poor miserable vagabonds. You must avoid all wishes to live without labour; labour is a blessing in-

stead of a curse; it makes men healthy, it procures them food, clothing and every other necessary, and frees them from temptations to be dishonest.

Next to your hand labor, you should be constant in the labour of your mind. You can never hope to rise to a respectable standing in the world, without long, persevering and constant application to study. When you read you must not throw away your time by reading novels and romances; you must study natural and moral philosophy, geography, history, and the arts. Let not a large book discourage you, or a long history or other work prevent you from reading it through. When you have read, reflect upon the principles and facts you have perused; resolve them in your mind, and endeavour to understand their meaning and utility, so that you may readily apply them to all the ordinary purposes of life. If you do not understand and comprehend what you read, you may as well let reading alone. You have to dwell yourself the amusements enjoyed by many young men, if you would prepare yourself for being a respectable old man.

—*Buffalo Bulletin.*

On Tuesday, the following very distressing calamity occurred in the family of Mr. Branch, of Collins-street, New Pancras-road, who is an extensive dealer in sporting and other valuable dogs. Mr. Branch has an out-building at the back of his premises for keeping the dogs in he has for sale, and into this place it appears that Mr. Branch, with a view of preventing accidents, never suffers any person but himself and the keeper to enter. On Tuesday, however, the door of the yard was incautiously left open at feeding time, when one of Mr. Branch's children, a fine little boy between four and five years of age, ran in during the temporary absence of the keeper, and was immediately set upon by three large Newfoundland dogs that were loose, and one of them immediately seized him by the top of the left shoulder and shook him violently until the piece of flesh was immediately torn out, leaving a most severe and dreadful wound; the others also attacked him and bit him in several parts of the body, and especially on the right arm below the elbow, where the flesh in seven different places was perforated to the bone; one of them fastened on the flesh of the left cheek just below the eye, and inflicted a dangerous and extensive bite, which in all probability will destroy the sight of that organ. The screams of the unfortunate child at length reached the inmates of the house, who quickly ran to his assistance, and with much difficulty the dogs were beaten off, and the child was directly conveyed to the nearest surgeon's in a sadly mutilated state. There were no less than 27 different bites on various parts of the body, and upwards of two hours were occupied in putting on the first dressings. The boy was considered in the greatest danger.

JEZABEL OR JEANNIE DEANS.

FORCIBLE ATTEMPT TO ENTER ST. JAMES'S PALACE.—A middle aged female, named Jane Cole, residing in Off-alley, Buckingham street, Strand, was on Wednesday charged with forcibly attempting to enter St. James's Palace. The prisoner, it appeared, had been, for several days, lurking about the Palace endeavouring to gain an entrance, for the purpose of delivering a letter to her Majesty. On being taken into custody at the Queen's private entrance, she declared she was determined to see her Majesty, as she had considerable property left her, which she could not recover, and she wished to ask the Queen's advice how to act. On the letter being handed to the Magistrate, the prisoner said that it only contained her card, and that she had written to her Majesty some time ago, but had never received an answer, and she was therefore, determined to see her. Mr. Gregorie repeatedly asked the prisoner whether, if he let her go, she would proceed home quietly? To which she replied, that she did not mean to go home until she had seen the Queen. They might hang her if they liked, but see her she would. The prisoner was committed to prison in default of bail. She expressed a determination of seeing her Majesty when she came out.

ANECDOTE.—A lady having sent a very costly gown to be dyed, the dyer very politely carried it home himself, that he might be certain of its being conveyed with care. It so happened that the lady's husband opened the door to him, and being a very proud man, vexed at having condescended to open the door, to a low tradesman, asked, very angrily, what he had in his hand, and whom it was for? 'Sir,' replied the man, 'it is a parcel for the lady of the house.' 'What, for my wife?' answered the gentleman, 'what can you have for my wife?' 'Sir,' said the man, trembling, 'I die for your wife.' My wife? Yes, sir, I die for your wife and her two sisters.' 'You impudent dog,' exclaimed the gentleman, in a violent passion, 'do you dare to tell me so to my face.' Come some of you, calling some of us servants, and kick this presumptuous and ignorant blockhead out of the house.

They were proceeding to put his commands in execution, when the lady luckily came down stairs, hearing a noise, and not only rescued her gown from the damage it might have sustained in the scuffle, but also the poor man, who had for many years, actually died for her whole family.

INTERCOURSE OF THE SEXES.—What makes those men who associate habitually with the women, superior to others? what makes the woman, who is accustomed

ed to, and at ease in the company of men, superior to her sex in general? Why are women in France so universally admired and loved for their colloquial powers? Solely because they are in the habit of free, graceful and continual conversation with the other sex. Women in this way lose their frivolity; their faculties are awakened; their delicacies and peculiarities, unfold all their beauty and captivation in the spirit of intellectual rivalry. And the men lose their pedantic, rude, declamatory, or sullen manner. The coin of the understanding and the heart interchanged continually. Their aspirations are rubbed off, their better materials polished and brightened, and their richness like fine gold is wrought into finer workmanship, by the fingers of women, than it ever could be by those of men. Their iron and steel of character are hidden, like the harness and armour of a giant, in studs and knobs of gold and precious stones when not wanted in actual warfare.

ARMED STEAMERS.—The large steam vessels which are now in progress of building in Sheerness, Chatham and Woolwich dock-yards, are to carry two bomb-cannons, mounted on pivots, so as to swivel and command an extensive range without altering the course of the vessel. This will enable the vessel to be put in the best possible position, relative to an enemies armed vessel, so as to protect the paddle wheels from shot. One cannon is to be situated on the aft-part of the deck as to range entirely over the stern, as far forward as the paddle boxes will permit. The other is to be mounted before the wheels, and will command an arc on each side, from the bow to the fore-part of the wheels; the latter prominence will, however, interrupt much of the service of the piece of ordnance. The calibre of this cannon is 10 inches, and weight upwards of 84 cwt.—*London Paper.*

CONTRADICTIONS OF PROVERBS.—"The more the merrier." Not so; one hand is enough in a purse. "Nothing hurts the stomach more than surfeiting." Yes, lack of meat. "Nothing but what has an end." Not so; a ring hath none, for it is round. "Money is a great comfort." Not when it brings a thief to the gallows. "The world is a long journey." Not so; the sun goes over it every day. "It is a great way to the bottom of the sea." Not so; it is but a stone's cast. "A friend is best found in adversity." Not so; for then there is none to be found. "The pride of the rich makes the labour of the poor." Not so; the labour of the poor makes the pride of the rich.—*Alleganiam.*

"My dear," said a gallant to a lady, as they were returning from a musical assembly on the ice, "now if you don't C sharp you'll B flat." "That," replied the lady, "would surely be D lusing; but if you saw a lady in such a predicament, wouldst you come and meet her?" "Common metre, egad," says he, if a person measures her length on the ice I'd call it long particular metre."

POSTHUMOUS EPITAPH BY A MAN WHO DIED SUDDENLY.

Quite well at ten—
A few friends to sup with me;
Queer at eleven,
At twelve all was up with me.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at Freetown 5th March, 1832.

- | | |
|---|--|
| A | Elizabeth Adams 2, W. Allingham. |
| B | Dani. Boyd, Wm. E. Boll, Wm. Burks. |
| C | Mrs. Ann Brien, Abraham Brown, Sarah Brown. |
| D | Michl. Cassidy, John Cowling, Nathaniel Cushman 2, Mrs. Sophia Cliff, John Cox 2, Patk. Carrel, Timothy Callin, Jane Clarke, Ellen Carr, Mrs. Saml. Carman, Mrs. Alex. Campbell, Owen Conway, Casper Caldwell. |
| E | Capt. Donalds, (Dani. Dougherty, Andrew Dougherty, John Dow 5, James Dougherty, Thomas Davis, Thomas Dundas, George Dougherty, Margt. Dawson, Richd. Dunn. |
| F | John Evans. |
| G | John Feely, Mrs. E. Finnamore, Path. Fleming, Dr. Wm. Ferguson. |
| H | Tousan Goudan, Wm. Gallagher, John Galloway, James McGarry. |
| I | Alexr. Hemming, Anne Higgins, Wm. Harrow, Mrs. Charity Harrison, Margt. Has, Mr. Hardy, James Harvey, Henry Henley, Condy Hegerty. |
| J | Mary Jones. |
| K | Mrs. Julia Keen, W. Keddie, John Kirk, Mary Kelly, Jane McKenzie 2, John McKend, Duncan McKiven, Robt. McKee. |
| L | Edward Lewis, Andrew Lipst, Warren Lawrin, Saml. Larmen, Andw. Love, Elizabeth M'Lauchlan. |
| M | John Maher, Nicholas Murry, Thomas Murry, James Mathews, John Margle, Jacob Mackeen, John Morrill, John Michell, Thos. O. Miles, Thomas Maher, Mrs. Cathn. M'Birry. |
| N | Edward Noble, Laurence Nevils, Abm. Newcomb. |
| O | Francis Orr, John O'Brien 2. |
| P | J. Perdin, Peter Picket. |
| R | Robert Reid. |
| S | Mrs. Mary Ann Sproul, James Smith, Andw. Smith, Wm. St. Owen Silvester, Thomas Smith 3, Elizabeth F. Smith. |
| T | James Tomlinson. |
| U | Wm. Urquhart, W. David Williams, Mansfeld Williams, Wm. Waters 2, James Watson, Mrs. Woodford, Noah Webb, Mary Wankes, Chas. Wilson. |