



FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

TRUTH AND YOUNG ROMANCE.

YOUNG Romance, through roses straying,
Saw old Truth, trodge lamely on;
One in Pleasure's light was playing,
Th' other sigh'd for pleasures gone.

Cries Romance, "O rest a minute,
And discuss our views of Earth;
You're may have most prudence in it,
But in mine is all the mirth!"

"Ah!" says Truth, "this world discloses
Nought but vain delusive wiles;
Thorns are under all your roses,
Sadness follows all your smiles!"

Cries Romance, "Perhaps I often
Color life with tints too warm;
Yet my warmth a shade may soften,
While your coldness chills a charm."

"What is love?" the sage then asks him,
"Love in Summer hours so sweet?
Wintry weather soon unmasks him,
And your Idol proves a cheat."

"Love!" the youth replies, "O sever
Real Love from vain deceits;
Constant love brings hours that never
Lose their sunshine or their sweets!"

"Friendship too you call a treasure!
But" says Truth, "it is a tie,
Loosely worn 'mid scenes of pleasure,
And when Fortune frowns—thrown by."

"Friendship," he replies, "possesses
Worth, which no dark change destroys,
Soothing our distresses,
Sharing, doubling all our joys."

"Go," says Truth, "tis plain we never
Can such hostile thoughts combine;
Folly is your guide for ever,
Sober Sense must still be mine."

Cries the Boy, "Frown on—no matter—
Mortals love my merry glance;
Even in Truth's own path they scatter
Roses snatch'd from young Romance."

THE BLOODY BANQUET.

We seldom invite our Readers to feasts of this sort; but the story of the murder of WEARE, in England, having led to the exposure of a most desperate knot of gay, fashionable, but most unprincipled GAMBLERS; and many of the late London papers being literally filled, not only with details of the dreadful circumstance; but, in some instances, with wooden cuts, representing the scene of the murder, the carriage, the gloomy lane, the pond into which the corpse was thrown—we are induced to give the following sketch of the atrocious deed, taken from the confession of HUNT; who, in conjunction, evidently, with PROBERT and THURTELL, had assisted in every thing but the actual perpetration of the murder, and had received a share of the plunder; but who, by the imbecility of the law, was suffered to escape the merited gibbet, on which THURTELL was doomed to expiate his numerous crimes. Indeed, when we see a gay young man, whose means of living are known to be rather circumscribed, assuming a fashionable style of dress, and a port altogether inconsistent with his situation and ordinary pursuits; or hear of his frequenting taverns, brothels and gambling houses; we cannot but think, though he may never rise to such an atrocious pitch of villainy, as to become a Hunt, a Probert, a Weare, or a Thurtell; yet he is advancing rapidly in the high way to it—if a kind and watchful Providence check not his destructive and ruinous progress.—W. CHRON.

The following is the account J. Thurtell gave us, (says HUNT,) of the circumstances attending the actual commission of the murder:—

"On reaching Tyburn turnpike, I found Weare waiting for me in the coach; I saw his head looking out at the window. As we were going along the dark lane, Weare said to me, 'D—n my eyes, Jack, here's a pretty place to cut a man's throat, if you want to get rid of him!' Presently after, I said to him, 'I have missed the Lodge gates; I must have passed them.' Then I turned the horse about, and followed your advice, Probert, by telling him how nice the country looked that way; this induced him to turn in the direction I pointed, and I shot him through the head; but I have had a great deal of trouble to kill him. I never had so much trouble to kill a man in all my life, for, at one time he had nearly beat me; for after I had discharged my pistol at him, he jumped out of the gig and ran, I followed, and he fought with me till I knocked him down with the pistol, and he then struggled with me, with great resolution, and actually got me undermost. While however, I was in this situation, I took out my pen knife and cut his throat, and in so doing I broke the blade of my knife.—The blood rushed from him in large quantities, and some got down my throat and nearly choked me. At last, when his strength failed him, by the loss of blood, I got up. He still lay, and groaned for a short time, but I soon stopped that by tying my larger red handkerchief round the b—'s throat, and dragging him through the hedge. In the struggle I have, unfortunately, lost my pen-knife and the pistol, and we must endeavour to find them, lest they should be picked up by somebody, and create an alarm."

Probert said it was of no use to look for them that night, but he would go early in the morning and find them; and it would be better for him to look for them, because, as he was known to all the people about, no suspicion would be created by his being in the lane, and he would take the dogs out with him as an excuse.

On returning to the cottage, we had some brandy, and then John Thurtell drew the watch and chain from his pocket, and took off the chain, and said to Mrs. Probert, "This belonged to a little Quakeress, a sweetheart of mine, but as I have turned her up, I must beg of you to keep it, for my sake." He then placed the chain round her neck—she received it very cordially, and promised never to part with it.—[The chain of Weare's watch.] I omitted to mention a circumstance communicated to me about a month before Mr. Weare's murder, and which this allusion to the Quakeress brings to my recollection—it is this: "I was," said John Thurtell, "upon terms of intimacy with a Quaker's family, at Norwich, and privately paid my addresses to the daughter, who was, I believe, very fond of me, until a young man, who was a friend of the family, and a pretended friend of mine, told the father that I was a profligate bad character, and that I ought not to be permitted to visit at their house.—The old gentleman told his wife, and she communicated what passed to the daughter, and the girl mentioned it to me. I soon after, served him out for his treachery; I took him out with me in my boat, under pretence of fishing, but I took care he was never afterwards heard of.—But to return to my narrative.

After we had finished our supper, and commenced drinking, Probert said to his wife, "You think me a good singer, Betsy, but you must hear my friend, Mr. Hunt, who will sing you a song about Betsy, a favourite song of mine." They repeatedly pressed me, and I sung the song he wished: I afterwards sung another. Probert also sang, and Thurtell endeavoured to sing, but could not get through the song he attempted. About twelve o'clock, Probert told his wife, that as he had me there, he intended to sit up, and enjoy himself.—Miss Noyes should, therefore, get up the glasses; and then they had better go to bed. Miss Noyes, accordingly, went away with Mrs. Probert, who, at the time she left the room, said, "I suppose you will make a drinking bout of it, and I shan't disturb you." Thurtell said, "Yes, you may expect to see your Billy come to bed drunk enough."

In a little while after the women were gone to bed, Thurtell said, "We may as well look and see if there is any *clams* about the money," and he examined the four notes, but there were no marks upon them. John Thurtell now produced a small silk note case, such as is generally carried by sporting men, with different divisions in it for their notes; this was examined, but it contained only Mr. Weare's shooting licence and a few loose memoranda; these were burnt. He next brought out a brown silk purse, in which there were three sovereigns and some silver; this purse, also, was burnt, and likewise, a small betting book. The money was then divided between us, by Thurtell giving Probert and me a five-pound note and a sovereign each, and reserving the remainder to pay for the horse and chaise, and the other expenses.

When Probert received his share, he held out his hand, and said, "This is a bad look-out—this is hardly worth coming down for, Jack."

Thurtell answered, "It cannot be helped. I thought, Bill, we should have a hundred or two, at the least, but we must now make the best of it we can. The watch, you must recollect, Bill, will fetch twenty or thirty pounds." "Very true," said Probert, "and the gun, if it is good for anything, will fetch ten pounds;" and then, addressing me, he said, "Go, Hunt, and fetch the gun and all the other things, and let us see what they are worth." I, accordingly, went into the stable, and brought the gun, a small box, and a travelling bag. Probert looked at the gun, and said, "This is one of Mantons' make, it will bring, at least, ten pounds." He then laid hold of the box, and said to Thurtell, "This is the backgammon board you were speaking of, Jack?" "Yes," said Thurtell, "that is the board to pick up a flat with." Probert said, "Come Jack, let us open the bag, there may be some money in that." Thurtell then took out of his pocket a handsome pen-knife which, he said, he had taken from Mr. Weare's coat-pocket, and cut the bag open, while Probert held it up. The bag contained some linen, several waistcoats, and a shooting dress; also two pair of dice, which, I understood, were loaded, and two or three packs of false cards. One pack of the cards Probert kept, the others were put again into the bag with the linen. Probert also took a yellow silk handkerchief, which was marked with Mr. Weare's name, and burned out the mark over the candle.

After this division, it was proposed to go and fetch the body, and, accordingly, we all three went to the stable, and the bridle being put on Probert's horse, he and Thurtell went across the ploughed field, while I remained near the house to see it all was quiet, and if I found any one stirring, to give an alarm, and prevent their being seen on their return. In a short time they came back, Thurtell leading the horse, and Probert holding the body, so as to keep it across the horse without falling. The horse was led into the garden, near to the pond, and the body was there thrown from the horse's back into the green sward, by the side of the pond, when Thurtell observed, that the body would not sink unless some stones, or something heavy, was put into the sack; whereupon Probert said, he would get some large flints from his shrubbery, and he, accordingly, went and brought several large stones, which were put into the sack, and the body was thrown with a swing, by Thurtell and Probert, into the pond. Before the body was thrown in, Probert said, the feet would probably rise up, unless something was done to keep them under water; and to prevent it, he tied one end of a string to the dead man's legs, and kept the other on the bank, and when the body was sunk, he drew the string so as to keep the legs down, and fastened the end to a particular spot by the pond side, where, he said, he could readily find it, and draw the body ashore, whenever he wished.

We then entered into conversation, and sat drinking until about two o'clock, when Probert left us, and went to bed. In the course of this conversation, Mr. Probert said, "There cannot be a better place in the world than this, to get rid of the b—y thief Holding; you know how he has robbed me, Jack, and it will be easy to get him here, and finish him in this parlour; and as you know I must soon leave this cottage, it must be done quickly." Thurtell said, "You have only to say the word, Bill, and it is done." Thus ends the history of the eventful night.

FROM A LATE AMERICAN PAPER.

The following is a Decree pronounced by the Hon. ASHTON WARNER, Chief Judge of the Island of Trinidad, on the eighth day of March, 1824.

It may be well to mention that the American ship Gleaner, of and from New York, had been under seizure by the Officers of His Majesty's Customs, for having imported into that Island 20 pounds of Opium and three pieces of Canton Crape, which had been landed with the baggage of a passenger; that on a report of the steward of the ship (John Tredwell) that the Captain intended to run away with the ship, the Harbor-master, Mr. John Burnley Littlepage, who styles himself Alcalde de Marine, caused the Master, Capt. Wm. Gold,

the Chief Mate, Warham Bunnel, of New Haven, and the second Mate, Edward Furlong, to be arrested, and sent to Jail. Capt. Gold had been very ill, and in that state was dragged from his ship and taken through the streets, by Alguazils, to the prison, the latter however having more humanity than their employer, stopped a few times on the way to enable the Capt. to proceed. He, however, at length reached the prison, much exhausted, (without the knowledge of the Consignee, Mr. Driggs) and died in the course of the same night!!!

WARHAM BUNNEL vs. JOHN B. LITTLEPAGE.

—D E C R E E.—

"I delayed my decision in this case till this morning, not only from a conviction of its importance as affecting the rights of those more immediately before the Court, but from the consideration that clear and simple as the points at issue appear to me, they involve principles of general interest as affecting the liberty of the subject, the administration of the law, and questions which ought no longer to be subject to discussion. The action was brought by Warham Bunnel, Chief Mate of the American ship Gleaner, against John Burnley Littlepage, for false imprisonment. The defendant pleaded that he is Alcalde de Marine and Harbor-master; that he is invested with the authority of a Magistrate; that the complaint referred to by him was supported by the affidavits of two witnesses, and that therefore he was fully justified in acting as he did; that in making his report the day following to the Judge of Criminal Enquiry, and transmitting the evidence he had taken to that Court, he had acted in strict conformity to the order in Council of Sept. 1822.

It is not necessary to enter into a minute detail of all the evidence on either side, the fact of the arrest and imprisonment is admitted and established, as is also the period of detention.—The points of consideration are,

1st. Whether the question of authority is or is not at issue?

2d. Whether the defendant has sufficiently proved his authority?

3d. Admitting it to be proved, has he acted in strict conformity to it?

And 4thly, were the affidavits sufficient to justify the arrest?

In this cause the plaintiff's demand is set out more fully and at large than any that has yet appeared before the Complaint Court. He complains that he was arrested and committed to jail, without any offence committed, without warrant, and that he was detained for 10 days, and that the arrest has been made contrary to the Laws in force.

By such a statement the legality of the imprisonment and arrest is expressly brought in view, and forms the very ground work of the suit. 2d. As to whether the defendant has established the authority he says he is invested with. He has stated that he is Alcalde de Marine and Harbor-master, and as such he is invested with the authority of a Magistrate; that he is publicly known as one, and that the fact is mentioned in the almanac of the Colony; he states that under the government of Sir Thomas Hislop, in the year 1808, certain regulations were promulgated for the Alcaldes de Barrio, and that in being appointed to the aforesaid office, he became possessed of all the Jurisdiction civil and criminal of an Alcalde de Barrio. He acknowledged he has no written Commission either as Alcalde de Marine or Magistrate, but though he is described as such in the Colonial Almanac, that is no proof of the legality of the character before this Court, nor do the regulations which he has produced recognise any such character as Alcalde de Marine, or afford any evidence that in that capacity he was invested with these powers and authority; but admitting that he had proved all this, could the justification set up even under such circumstances, be permitted to avail; by the regulations of 1808, power is given to Alcaldes to apprehend and imprison for offences committed in flagrant delicto, and they are directed to make a report immediately to the Alcaldes in Ordinary or to the Chief Judge.

By the regulations of the Order in Council in 1822, the mode of proceeding thereafter to be observed in all original cases whatsoever, and in all petty offences, is defined and pointed out; the power of imprisonment is expressly limited by that order to the Judge or Criminal Enquiry, and it is only in the event of his temporary absence or indisposition, that his authority is further extended to the other Judges, and these regulations are directed to be strictly enforced, and by the 22d clause, all laws and customs, tending to impede the free exercise and authority conferred by these laws, were declared to be repealed and annulled. The rules and regulations on which the defendant relies are no longer in force in this Colony. But admitting the defendant had such authority, has he not gone beyond it? He is charged with having committed the Plaintiff to prison without a warrant. In his defence he does not produce any warrant, and although proof has been adduced that such warrant was sent after the Plaintiff had been committed, yet he ought to have produced to the Court that warrant was good and sufficient.

On the 4th point, the only question is whether the facts contained in the affidavits made before Littlepage, were sufficient to justify the arrest complained of. As to the truth or falsehood of these affidavits, we have, as before stated, nothing to do. Spanish Law does, in flagrant cases, allow of preventive arrests, and certainly the crime with which the plaintiff was charged, was one of the most serious nature, but it does appear that every measure was taken to prevent its accomplishment; the sails were taken away, and the soldiers put on their guard, and they might, if they had wished, have had further assistance. The commitment of the plaintiff was not justifiable on any ground, the defendant acted in defiance of the laws, and has totally failed in the justification set up in this case. It has been stated that the Laws of Hospitality have been violated in the person of the plaintiff; that he is a foreigner, and ought to be considered under its protection; that the character of the Colony is at stake; and that, in this case, an opportunity is afforded to silence the outcry raised against the administration of justice in Trinidad.

Any observation on this, would be irrelevant; the Judges in Courts have only one duty to perform—the due administration of justice—and to decide with consideration and impartiality, without fear, favor, or affection, in every case that comes before them. Undoubtedly the plaintiff has sustained one of the most grievous injuries that a man can sustain; the more so, as it was offered to the subject of a Free Country. It was an unjust arrest, though Littlepage did the next morning make a report to the Judges of Criminal Inquiry, who should have proceeded to the investigation within 24 hours. It is very clear the arrest originated with Littlepage, the act complained of originated in him alone, and considering the situation of the plaintiff and defendant, the Court feels bound in justice to award such a sum, by way of damages, as will teach all officers how they act illegally, and without due consideration. Littlepage had express notice of the Proclamation of Sept. 1822, for he made his report to the Judge of Criminal Inquiry, but if he had looked a few lines lower down, he would have ascertained in

whom the power to imprison was invested; the defendant is, therefore, adjudged to pay to the plaintiff for damages, the sum of £200, currency, (400 dobs.) and all costs.

NEW AUCTION MART, AND COMMISSION STORE.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has rented the STORE lately occupied by Joseph Hamilton, head of BAUERS (late RUDOLPH'S) Wharf, where he intend transacting business in the

GENERAL COMMISSION LINE;

And the Sale of Goods by Auction. Intending to confine himself solely to the Commission Business, he assures his Friends that no exertions shall be wanted to give such satisfaction as may merit it a continuance of favours.

A part of the Store is fitted up in a neat manner for Dry Goods, to which every attention will be given to keep them in good order.

West India produce, and other heavy Goods storage free.

Regular days of Sale at the Room, will be on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock precisely

B. HACKETT.

Halifax, Sept. 5, 1825.

Final Notice.

It is again requested, That all Demands against the late Captain WILLIAM GODDARD, Deputy Barrack-Master-General, may be sent in without delay to his late residence, for payment.

Halifax, April 30, 1824.

Gentlemen of the Army, Navy, Town, and others, are respectfully informed, that

THE following articles, imported in the late vessels from London and Glasgow, are for sale at the CHRONICLE PRINTING OFFICE—at the lowest rates, for cash viz:

Imperial Paper	single
Supr Royal	Log book Slates
Royal	Common do large and small
Medium	Slate Pencils
Demy	Sliding Gunter Scales
Folio Post	Common ditto
Foolscap, p. very best gilt	Office Files with Laces
Do black edged	Best and com, Lead Pencils
Do plain	Hudson Bay Quills
Very best Pot	Com. low priced do
2d quality do	Extra fine 4to Post, wove yellow'd and gilt.
Com. low priced do	Common do
Extra fine 4to Post, wove	Note Paper, gilt & plain
yellow'd and gilt.	Very fine Cartridge—orange book paper finest
Common do	Common do
Blossom Blotting Paper	Office Tape, broad and narrow
Blue do	Green Silk Taste
Music Paper	Plated and common Taper Stands
Bristol Boards	Green Wax Tapers
Coarse Paper for Sketches	Black Ink Powder
Paste Boards	Red ditto
Large Message Cards—wove and hotpressed	Japan Ink, black red in small phials
Small do	Durable Ink for marking on linen or cotton cloth with a pen
Ditto gilt do	Pewter Ink Chests
Sketch Books—neat	Do Ink holders
Ruled Music do	Best Foolscap quire Books—marble covers
Account Books	Do Pot do do
Receipt do	Copy Books, with picture covers—per gross, dozen, or single
Best Foolscap quire Books—marble covers	Copper Plate Slips—by the gross, dozen, or
Do Pot do do	
Copper Plate Slips—by the gross, dozen, or	

C H A R T S

British Channel	Chesapeake Bay
Irish do	Halifax to Philadelphia
Bay of Biscay	Cape Cod to Havana
Mediterranean	Nova Scotia
Atlantic Ocean	Newfoundland and Gulf of St. Lawrence
Azores	Labrador,
Rio Janeiro	One large Map of the World—four quarters on rollers
Coast of Brazil	
West Indies	
St. Domingo	

B O O K S.

Jacobs' Law Dictionary,	Tardy's French pronunciation Dictionary
Blackstone's Commentaries	Johnson's Poets
Burns' Justice	Catholic Prayer Book
Do pocket do	Buffons Natural History
Buchan's Medicine	William's Auctioneers Guide
MacKay's Navigation	Campaign in Germany & France
Mair's Bookkeeping	Essay on Gothic Architecture
Willich's Encyclopaedia	Elegant Prayer Books
Walkers pronunciation	Beauties of Mackenzie
Cesar Delph.	Chambaud's Fr. Grammar
Ovid do.	Life of Garrick
Bollingbrook's Works	Pilgrims Progress
Life of Garrick	Nonjehad
Pratt's Harvest Home	Mavor's Spellings
Chateaubrian's travels	Dilworth's do.
Bell's Tour	Selectae Profani.
Foster's Letters	Eutropius
Paisley's Essay	Cornelius Nepos
Thompson's Letters	Gay's Fables
Homer Burlesque 2 vols	Evans Sketch of Religions
Murray's Grammar, Key and Exercise	The Campaign—a Poem
Mair's Reader	Faulkner's Shipwreck
Tutor's Assistant,	Mason's Collection
Ward's Latin Grammar	Quarles's Emblems
Goldsmith's Geography	Philly's Letters
Life and adventures of Robinson Crusoe	Entick's Dictionary
Complete Letter writer	Shakespeare's Plays
Vicar of Wakefield	Homer's Iliad
She thinks for herself	Milton's Works
Destination	Thompson's Seasons
Cowan's An'tropologia	Holy Bible, 2 vols
Young Man's best Companion	Stevens Harmonica
Dakin's Greek Testament	Kirkwood's improved method of Writing.
Art of preserving the sight	Bibles, Testaments, and Psalters

Lavender in 3 pint bottles; sundry Essences Windsor Soap; London Mould Candles very best Hyson Tea &c. &c.

Halifax, March 22.