

FROM PAPERS BY THE CALEDONIA.

(From Charles Willmer's American News Letter, Nov. 4.)

IRELAND.

THE STATE PROSECUTION.

DUBLIN, Nov. 2.

The Court of Queen's Bench was opened this day, the Hon. Judge Burton presiding; when, after the calling of the County Grand Jury and the City Grand Jury, his lordship addressed the latter in a speech chiefly on the subject of the pending prosecution of the principal parties connected with the repeal movement.

In the course of his address to the jury, his lordship said the charge in the indictment would be to this effect, namely, "that the persons charged conspired unlawfully and seditiously to excite disaffection and discontent amongst the Queen's subjects, and to excite them to hatred and contempt of the government and constitution as by law established, and to unlawful opposition and resistance thereto; and it is to this description of opposition to the constitution and government, as now established, that, in your consideration of the indictment, you will direct your attention; and you will so direct your attention to it, not merely with reference to that particular count, but also as it will give or throw any light to you on your examination of all, or any other of the counts in the indictment."

It would appear to me that a principal object, and an earnest request to those multitudes, was to strictly abstain at those times to hazard any breach of the peace. The charge as I understand it is this—namely, an intention to intimidate, by the demonstration of great physical force, all persons who might be adverse to an alteration of the constitution and government of this country, and also, and especially by such demonstrations to affect or endeavour to affect the proceedings of the legislature on the subject. The exhibition of immense bodies of men, being persons petitioning for a repeal of the Union, and at the same time asserting in their presence, that in part, at least, by their intervention, it must and should take place, seems to me to afford ground for charging it in the indictment as a purpose of intimidation.

After alluding to the charge of publishing documents in newspapers, he said—"Gentlemen, there is another charge with the same view, that is, its relation to the charge of design in relation to the administration of fiscal affairs, that deserves, as it appears to me, particular attention. Gentlemen, this is the charge of soliciting and obtaining, as well from different parts of the United Kingdom, as from foreign countries, large sums of money in order to promote and effectuate the objects charged by the indictment. Gentlemen, there is certainly evidence, and I think I may venture to say clear evidence, of the receipt of contributions from different parts of the United Kingdom, and also from foreign countries, and as it may appear by the manner and terms of the acknowledgment of such receipts, of encouraging, if not directly soliciting the continuance of them. Gentlemen, the question on this will then, as I apprehend, be, whether these contributions were so received for the purposes charged by the indictment, or at least whether it does not so raise the question, or presumption on the evidence, either direct or inferential, as to make it a case requiring a defence from the parties charged in the indictment."

Gentlemen, there is another circumstance, upon which I confess I feel some difficulty in speaking to you; but at the same time I feel that it may not, perhaps, be improper or unexpedient to offer an observation in reference to it. It is, I believe, very generally understood, and the circumstance is one of which it is not likely that you should yourselves be unaware, that one of the witnesses from whom informations on oath have been taken, and he, too, one upon whose evidence the indictment may probably be partly, if not in a large degree, grounded, has been publicly charged with a misrepresentation in a matter of identification—that is to say, in identifying some one or other of the parties accused.—You, gentlemen, will probably, if this witness should be brought before you, carefully cross-examine him in reference to this subject; and I have only to observe, that if it should appear to you that a misrepresentation has been made by this person upon his oath, and that you should be of opinion that such misrepresentation has been made wilfully and deliberately, and in full consciousness that the matter to which he swore was not the truth, such a misrepresentation justly disentitles him to any credit at your hands; and I will even say further, if it should appear to you that the misrepresentation has been made, not wilfully, but through any negligence or inadvertence on his part, that is to say, through a want of proper care and attention to the important duties he had to discharge—the fact may, under all circumstances, be sufficient to materially affect his credit, although not sufficient to deprive him of all credit as to the truth of the other portions of his testimony."

His Lordship concluded as follows:—You will now, therefore, proceed, gentlemen, to the careful examination of the evidence that may be adduced before you; but previous to your retiring to your room, allow me to entreat of you to bring to the consideration of this case minds free from every taint of prejudice or of prepossession; I mean as far as concerns the alleged guilt of the parties upon whose case you are called to decide. Gentlemen, it is a most important case; indeed, important is scarcely a sufficiently emphatic adjective to apply to it—for from the moment which has led to it, from the means used in the conduct of that movement, and from its possible results, it is in my mind a most awful charge; but this I only mention as proving the great necessity for a strictly impartial judgment upon its legal character. You will bear in mind, gentlemen, what I have already said to you, that at the present moment the parties are not even, legally speaking, accused.

"Offences are imputed to them, but upon that imputation you are to judge; in this respect, however, not whether the parties be guilty or not, but whether such a case has been proved against them as would render it proper that they should be called upon, either to admit or otherwise to disclaim the imputations; and in case of their disclaiming them, to reply to the accusation by evidence adduced on their part to subvert the evidence offered by the Crown, or by explanatory construction and legal argument upon the evidence of the prosecution. Upon all these topics the jury which will have to decide upon the guilt or innocence of the parties (in case you find a true bill) will be assisted by an accurate and minute exposition of the law on every question that may arise as to the construction of it."

His lordship's charge, which lasted forty-three minutes, was listened to with breathless interest.

The jury then retired.

CHARGE OF PERJURY AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT REPORTER.—An application was made on Thursday morning to the Clerk of the Crown by Mr. Cantwell, solicitor of Mr. Barrett, to receive informations to sustain a charge of perjury against the government reporter, but that functionary declined to take them. About three o'clock, when Judge Burton had concluded his charge to the grand jury, an application was made to his lordship, on the part of Mr. Barrett, to have the information sworn against the government reporter, and a statement made that they had been previously tendered to the Clerk of the Crown, and refused by him. The application was granted, and the informations were to be taken the next morning (yesterday), at half-past ten o'clock.

The informations of Barrett, of the Pilot, Dr. Gray, &c., have been received by order of the Chief Justice, in the case of Mr. Bond Hughes, charged with perjury. It is quite obvious that the Repeal party are now, on the whole, pleased with the charge of Judge Burton.

Reports gain ground in Dublin that Sir Robert Peel contemplates some comprehensive policy in respect to Irish grievances. The Dublin correspondent of the Morning Chronicle asserts that an official gentleman, who has been at work for six months, is engaged in completing by the next session of Parliament, an elaborate statement of the revenues of the Irish Church Establishment, arranged in a tabular form, embracing each individual parish, and specifying the income of the incumbent, the number of Protestant parishioners, whether or not there is a Church in the parish, and other details. Speaking of the relations of landlord and tenant, the Pilot says—"Already preparations are being made to legislate on the subject."

On Monday last a great meeting was held in St. Peter's Market, Cork, when it was resolved that the support and confidence of the citizens be expressed by forwarding to her Majesty a Petition prepared at this meeting in all parts of the state of Ireland.

The military preparations are going on actively in all parts of the country. The two companies of Artillery which were sent through Liverpool on Saturday week arrived at Dublin on the following day, and on Thursday, marched for Banagher, to garrison the forts on the banks of the river Shannon. These troops received but an hour's notice to proceed to Ireland.

A declaration against the repeal agitation is in course of signature at Limerick. The repeal arbitrators have failed to open their court in that city, and two of the "Judges" have already declared off.

The future meetings of the Loyal National Repeal Association are to be held with closed doors! Formerly the cry was "We court inquiry—our doors are open to all—why don't those who abuse come and listen to us?" and all that kind of thing. The official notice now announces that—"The usual privilege of admission on payment is suspended." "STRANGERS CANNOT BE ADMITTED." What will the law officers say to this?

The City of London Election has terminated with Mr. Pattison being pronounced the successful candidate, after a pretty sharp contest. The official declaration of the poll took place at Guildhall, when the sheriffs declared the numbers to be—For Mr. Pattison, 6,532; Mr. Baring, 6,387; Majority for Mr. Pattison, 165.

Intelligence has been received at the Colonial Office of the demise of the Governor and Commander in Chief of the Gambia, Commander Henry Frowd Seagram, R. N., on the 26th of August, in the prime of life.

Upwards of £4000 was drawn from the Limerick Savings Bank on Monday by depositors, several of whom were anxious to reinvest immediately after, but the managers declined.

WALES.—The Cardiff special Commission has terminated with the sentences of those of "Rebecca's Daughters" who have for some time past been kept under locks, bolts, and bars; the disturbances, therefore, it is to be hoped, will speedily have a termination. The sentence of John Hughes is transportation for twenty years! He thought the learned Judge used him harshly. David Jones to transportation for seven years; Rees and John Morgan to be imprisoned for twelve months, and Margaret Morgan for six months. The learned Baron observed, that the court had received intimation of the good characters of the last three prisoners named, previous to these offences, and that was the reason why he had not sentenced them to hard labour also.

The Telemaque salvage bubble has at last exploded, after having left a good many of her Majesty's lieges minus a round sum, as the shares at one time commanded an exceedingly high premium, and there was almost a scramble to obtain them. Messrs. Dean and Edwards, the divers engaged in the operations on Le Telemaque, in a letter dated Quilleboeuf, Sept. 30, state,—"We are sorry to say we can now undertake positively to declare that there is no treasure on board her; had there been, it is quite impossible but that we should have discovered and obtained it during the course of our diving operations."

CANADA.—The winter in Canada has set in a month earlier than usual. The snow storm of the 20th Oct., had been followed by others equally severe, and everything had the appearance of mid winter. Ice had formed on the margin of the rivers.

The bill to secure the independence of Parliament has passed the Council by a vote of fifteen to twelve. The Agricultural Protection bill has also passed the Legislative Council, to go into effect on the 5th January. It has also been decided by a vote of two to one that Montreal is the only place for the seat of government. To refer the decision to the home government was refused by a vote of 59 to 29. Thereupon thirteen members resigned.

Mr. Caron, the Mayor of Quebec, had assumed the Speakership of the Legislative Council of Canada on the 8th inst. We learn from the Toronto Christian Guardian that His Excellency Sir C. T. Metcalf's donations to public institutions, &c., since his arrival in Canada, amount to between £2,000 and £3,000.

The Transport Premier, with the right wing of the Royals, bound to Barbadoes, has been wrecked at Cape Chat, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The troops were conveyed back to Quebec in the R. M. Steamer Unicorn, which was despatched to their assistance.

James McDermott and Grace Marks have been condemned to death for the murder of Thomas Kinnear, Esq., and are to be executed on Tuesday next, the 21st inst.

THE COLONIAL HERALD is regularly filed in London by Mr. P. L. SIMMONDS, Agent for the American and Canadian Newspapers, British and Foreign Newspaper and Advertising Agency Office, 18 Cornhill (opposite the Royal Exchange), where advertisements will be received.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1843.

The Royal Mail Steam-ship CALEDONIA arrived at Halifax on the 18th inst. By this conveyance we have received our usual files of English papers—London to the 3rd, and Liverpool to the 4th inst. We hasten to lay a summary of the news before our readers.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The news of the past se'nnight is unimportant; yet still there are a few topics to be adverted to. The duty on wheat is now at 20s. the maximum point; the averages are, however, gradually creeping up, and it is not impossible that by the end of the year the duty may have again receded to 18s. per quarter. The only quarter from which Great Britain can receive supplies of bread stuffs immediately available is from Canada; the quantity of flour likely to arrive from thence before the 1st of January, 1844, is estimated at rather under 150,000 barrels, the greater part of which will come to Liverpool.

The monthly circulars of most of the London houses speak of progressive and continued improvement in trade. From the favourable accounts of the state of the harvest and of the cotton crop, we look forward to an improved trade with the United States, notwithstanding the exorbitant duties levied on British produce and manufactures, but which are expected to be reduced by the next Congress; indeed, we cannot think that the great body of the American people will long submit to such high rates, particularly when they compare them with the British tariff, and see that they pay from 100 to 500 per cent. more on provisions, from 200 to 300 per cent. more on manufactures, and from 300 to 800 per cent. more on metals, than is imposed by the British tariff on the same articles.

The letters of Mr. Jos. Hume and of General Duff Green, which appear in the New York Herald, and other American papers, are attracting considerable attention at home. The general opinion here, however, seems to be, that the proposed commercial treaty between Great Britain and the United States will come to nothing. The tariff will, no doubt, be considerably reduced, for America is the principal sufferer under her high duties.

It is proposed to publish, by subscription, a portrait of Sir Charles Bagot, G. C. B., late Governor General of Canada, to be engraved by John Burnet, Esq., F. R. S., from the admirable picture painted by Mr. Bridges, of Oxford, for Christ Church Hall.

From a Parliamentary return recently issued, I observe that the amount and value of the exports from Great Britain have not kept pace with the growing population. In 1831, the declared value of the exports to our N. A. possessions was £2,089,327; in 1838, it was only £1,992,457; in 1839, it reached the highest amount of the 12 years over which the return extends (1831 to 1842), namely, £3,047,671; and in 1842 was only £2,333,525, that is, only £244,108 more than in 1831, although the population must have nearly doubled

"hope the result may realise their (the Masters') expectation that the Institution may revive and flourish, as is anticipated by Mr. Waddell," but none of them ever came to see "the result," or to test, either in public or private, the merits of the alterations made, or to ascertain the actual state of the Institution which they had deserted and traduced—though, on the part of the Masters, investigation was courted to the very close of their connexion with it.

Under these circumstances, a renewed application was made to the Legislature, for alteration in the Constitution of the Academy, the working of which had never been impugned; and such representations were made by Trustees and their friends as enabled them to carry their point. The advocates of the change dealt exclusively in indefinite generalities. The Hon. Speaker said—"It was admitted on all hands that the Institution does not work well, and some great fault must exist in the management. He did not hesitate to say, that the interests of the public had been sacrificed to the private interest of the present Masters," while the Trustees—of whom he was one, and whose duty it was to displace them, if they deserved it—had not met to know what they were doing but once in three years! He said that they had introduced sectarian books—a charge which, in his overheated zeal, he had preferred in the previous Session, and which he had heard triumphantly disproved at the bar of the House.

The Hon. J. S. Macdonald expressed himself to the effect, that "of late this Academy had been a burden upon, instead of a benefit to, the Colony; the money, comparatively speaking, might as well have been thrown away," and yet—though a Trustee—he had never entered the classrooms, and knew no more of the working of the establishment than if he had never been within a hundred miles of its doors!

The Hon. Mr. Palmer said "the complaints, as respected the Academy, were both general and loud; the cause he could not understand; great dissatisfaction exists; but whether it can be laid at the door of the Teachers, is out of his (Mr. P.'s) power to explain; and yet he had before him the Masters' representations of their difficulties—the Trustees' engagement to relieve them, unfulfilled—apathy and neglect of duty" charged upon them by Sir C. A. Fitz Roy, and confirmed by their own records, which were placed at his disposal; and after all, "he would not say where the fault lay; he would be sorry to say it rested on the shoulders of the Masters;" and neither he nor any body else asked for the information which would have enlightened him on the subject, which could very easily have been obtained, and which, I do not hesitate to say, it was his duty, especially, to possess, as Representative of Charlottetown, in which the public money of the country, by which the Academy is supported, was expended.

Thus the members of the Legislature—some who knew how matters stood—for all were not in the dark—some, I say, to cover the retreat of the Trustees from the awkward position in which they were placed, and others, to make a merit of yielding what they thought they could not withhold, and to get rid of a troublesome question—were induced to give their assent to a Bill authorising the alteration required.

Under the altered and amended law, the Trustees met for the first time on the 13th July, 1843. The Masters were notified that their existing connexion with the Institution would cease on the 1st October following; and public notice was given that applications for appointments to Master-ships would be received till the 23d September.

Supposing that their servitude under the acknowledged defective Constitution would give them a much stronger claim than any strangers to appointments under the new arrangement, both the Masters made respectful applications to be re-appointed. I volunteered any explanation relative to my past doings in the Institution that might be required, but no inquiries were made, and but one week, before the day on which I had been advertised that I must quit, did I ascertain that other gentlemen had been preferred to us; and now, while the doors of the Academy are shut, at this late season of the year, am I left to seek, where I may, for myself and family, that subsistence, of which, here, I have been so summarily deprived.

Whether the Masters have been "more sinned against or sinning,"—whether they or the Trustees have done most to forfeit public confidence, it is for you and the public to judge. The present movements—though they have victimised the Masters—will, I hope, do good to the Institution. But whether they will or not, will, in a great measure, depend upon the vigilance of the public, who, hitherto, have been too careless of the interests which they have invested in the Institution. Whether you will hear any further from me upon the subject of the Academy, will depend upon circumstances. Most heartily do I wish that it may revive and flourish, though I know that that can never happen under any Masters that can be procured, if the same kind of management elsewhere is continued to be pursued.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient
humble servant,
JAMES WADDELL.

Charlottetown, 16th Nov., 1843.

P. S.—I have purposely refrained from saying any thing particularly of my much esteemed colleague, Mr. Brown. His claims upon this community are too well understood, and too highly appreciated, to need any recommendation from me; and no testimony that I could have given, would, in influence, bear any comparison with the fact that we have always lived in perfect harmony and united co-operation to promote to the utmost the interests of the institution. I cannot persuade myself that, after what has now transpired, the Trustees will reject the application which, I understand, is to be made for his re-appointment, in lieu of their late nominee to the second Mastership.—J. W.

REPEAL MEETING.

In conformity to a public notice, a Special Meeting of the Charlottetown Repeal Association was held on Monday evening, the 13th instant, at the house of Mr. P. Coehlan, Pownall Street—for the purpose of expressing public sympathy with the people of Ireland, in their present peaceful and constitutional struggle for Repeal—and of manifesting public feeling on the measures recently adopted by the Imperial Government for the suppression of that struggle. DENIS REDDIN, Esq., occupied the Chair. A large and respectable audience evinced their attachment to Fatherland, by their promptitude in responding to the call of the Association, and by their unanimity of feeling in the transaction of the business submitted to their consideration. The following Resolutions—accompanied by neat and appropriate remarks—were proposed and adopted.

At the close of the business, the sum of £15 17s 5d was subscribed, for immediate transmission to Ireland, as a contribution to Mr. O'Connell's "Proclamation" Fund.

Proposed by Daniel Brennan, Esquire, seconded by Mr. John Costin.

1. Resolved, That this Meeting—deeply sensible of the injustice and oppression, borne by the Irish People, under the operation of the present Laws, at the hands of the British Government, view their efforts for the Repeal of the Union, as the only remedial measure for such injustice and oppression—to be in strict accordance with the principles of the British constitution—and not in any way calculated to disturb the peace of the Realm, or estrange the affections of the Irish Nation from the Sovereign who wields the Sceptre.

Proposed by John Little, Esquire, seconded by Mr. James Toole, R. W.

2. Resolved, That this Meeting firmly believe, that the allegiance of the People of Ireland to the Imperial Crown, remains unimpaired and undiminished—and superior to any consideration which could arise from the accomplishment of Repeal; and, were it supposed to involve the annihilation of that allegiance, it would at once and for ever forfeit the advocacy and sympathies of every Repealer and loyal Subject of the Realm.

Proposed by Mr. Edward Kieckham, R. W. seconded by Mr. Patrick Gilligan.

3. Resolved, That the Repealers of Prince Edward Island, in peacefully assisting to obtain a restoration of a Domestic Legislature for their brethren in Ireland, by a repeal of an Act called the Legislative Union, neither wish nor anticipate thereby a separation from the Crown of England, while they are firmly convinced, that it is the surest, if not the only

means, to allay the excitement and alleviate the distress of the Irish Nation, and thereby strengthen the power of Great Britain both at home and abroad.

Proposed by Mr. James McKenna, R. W. seconded by Mr. James Carroll.

4. Resolved, As the opinion of this Meeting—That the coercive measures recently adopted by the Irish Government for the suppression of the Repeal agitation in Ireland, is a violation of the rights of the British Subject, and that these measures are not founded in necessity or expediency, as being entirely unwarranted by any circumstances affecting the present position of Ireland.

Proposed by Mr. P. F. Doyle, R. W. seconded by Mr. John McCleary, R. W.

5. Resolved, That, while the advocates of Repeal here assembled, view with sorrow and indignation, the pursuit of a coercive policy towards Ireland, in her present struggle for liberty, they cannot but believe such policy will be best calculated to promote the furtherance of her efforts, by stimulating to renewed energy and activity; and thus brightening and bringing more closely within her view, the prospect of the accomplishment of the desired measure of Repeal.

Proposed by Mr. Edward Whelan, seconded by Mr. James Reade, R. W.

6. Resolved, That we, as inhabitants of a British Colony, and bound by the strongest ties of attachment to British Supremacy—claim and exercise the privileges of publicly assembling together to discuss the wrongs of our fellow Countrymen in Ireland, and of employing every constitutional effort, in co-operation with the sympathizing friends of Ireland throughout the Globe, for the amelioration of her political condition.

Whereas, in a certain Newspaper called the "Islander," printed at Charlottetown, of the date of the 10th inst., in a paragraph under the Editorial Head, is contained the following sentence:—"The extravagant and unconstitutional proceedings of O'Connell in Ireland, have at length received a determined check, and we feel confident that every right judging Patriotic Irishman, as well as every loyal Subject of the British Crown, of whatever origin or Country, must rejoice that the Imperial Government of Great Britain, have at length laid aside their passive tactics, and evinced an unquestionable determination to put down sedition, and to preserve inviolate the integrity of the Empire. We could easily pen a useful lesson on this subject for some of the traitorous demagogues and their infatuated followers in this Colony. Without such a lesson, however, it is to be hoped they will, if only for their own sake, take the rather forcible hint of the illegality of some of their proceedings, afforded by the simple narration of recent events in Ireland. At present we will only say to them, Beware!"

And whereas, Irishmen and their friends "in this Colony," who have enrolled themselves as Repealers, have violated no law, nor trespassed in any way on the rules and regulations of Society, nor on any of the rights or privileges of their fellow colonists in awarding their sympathy, and forwarding their humble subscriptions to their Countrymen and friends in Ireland, to assist them in their peaceful and constitutional efforts to obtain the repeal of an Act of Parliament.

Proposed by John Gainsford, Esquire, seconded by Michael McDonnell, Esquire.

7. Resolved, therefore, That the language contained in the said sentence, is a gross, unfounded, and unwarrantable calumny on the character, behaviour, wishes, and intentions of the Repealers of Prince Edward Island, and merits their strongest reprobation.

Proposed by Mr. Patrick Gaffney, seconded by Mr. William Fitzpatrick, R. W.

8. Resolved, That this Meeting utterly condemn and disregard the vile and infamous threats, and insinuations, contained in the said paragraph, whether applied to the Repealers of Prince Edward Island or their illustrious Patriotic friends in Ireland, while they keep within the bounds of the constitution in struggling for their just rights.

Proposed by Philip Little, Esquire, seconded by Mr. Thomas Lynch.

9. Resolved, That the right of any People within the pale of the British Dominions, to assemble in public, discuss the grievances under which the labour, and petition the Queen or Parliament for redress, is a right inherent and inalienable, as emanating from the constitution; and that any effort made on the part of the Administrators of Government to take away or destroy that right, is a direct invasion of the rights of the Subject, and an infringement on the British Constitution.

Proposed by Mr. P. B. Doyle, R. W. seconded by W. Phelan, Secretary.

10. Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting are due and are hereby given to Mr. John P. Walsh, Publisher of the Halifax Register, for his untiring advocacy of the cause of Repeal through the columns of that valuable and extensively circulated Paper.

Proposed by Daniel Brennan, Esquire, seconded by Mr. John Costin.

11. Resolved, That the Money collected this evening be transmitted to Daniel O'Connell, Esquire, as Proclamation Money.

Proposed by Mr. P. F. Doyle, seconded by Mr. J. Reade, R. W.

12. Resolved, That the Proceedings of this Meeting be inserted in the Palladium and Herald Newspapers.

Proposed by the Secretary, W. P. seconded by Mr. William Fitzpatrick, R. W.

13. Resolved, That this Meeting do not deem it necessary to take into consideration the letter of Mr. John Inge, of the 13th inst., accompanied by an article having reference to the remarks made in the last "Islander" on the character and conduct of the Repealers of this Community—the subject of these remarks having been fully disposed of, previous to its reception.

As an amendment, it was moved by Daniel Brennan, Esquire, seconded by Mr. Richard Walsh, R. W. that the Chairman leave the Chair, and that John Gainsford, Esquire, be called thereto—and that the thanks of the Meeting be given to Denis Reddin, Esquire, for his dignified and Patriotic conduct in the Chair.

The amendment was carried unanimously.

Three cheers having been given for Queen Victoria, three for O'Connell, and three for Repeal. The Meeting adjourned sine die.

WALTER PHELAN, SECRETARY.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BARISTERS.—When Charlotte Cordy was placed upon her trial for the assassination of Marat, she did not venture to ask any counsellor to undertake her defence, apprehending that the advocate who should act in such a cause during the reign of terror would be sure to compromise his own life without saving hers. A brave man, nevertheless, volunteered the office, which he performed with a boldness, zeal, and energy that won the respect of the hearers, though he could not save the life of the client. "Accept my most cordial thanks," said the criminal, after she had listened with perfect composure to the sentence of death. "I will now give you a proof of my gratitude. As I have nothing in the world to bestow upon you, I bequeath to you the privilege of paying the few debts I have contracted in prison. A noble mind like yours will understand this legacy, and will execute it in that feeling of respect by which it is dictated." An English barrister upon one of our circuits was bitterly upbraided by his brethren with having disgraced the profession by taking half-a-guinea for some motion of course, for which the customary charge was a guinea.

"What do you mean?" indignantly demanded the accused party; "the poor woman was a widow, and it was the last half-guinea she had in the world. Call you that disgracing the profession?"—New Monthly Magazine.

ORIGIN OF LAKES.—Lakes owe their origin to different circumstances; some of them from the sinking of the soil by the falling in of subterraneous caverns—such is the supposed origin of the Baikal; others are caused by earthquakes—such a lake was formed in the province of Quito in 1797, some by the fall of mountains, as the Oschenensee in the canton of Berne; or by lava currents damming up the stream, as the lakes Aidat and Cassiere in Auvergne, in France. Many are supposed to be the remains of the universal ocean which once covered the earth, and their waters, originally salt, have become fresh from their receiving constant supplies of fresh water, while the salt was continually let off by their outlets. Almost all lakes are in progress of diminution, although this is not every where apparent. The detrital matter brought in by their affluents is imperceptibly filling up their beds; and if regular observations were made, many provinces which owe much of their prosperity to their lakes would find the time fast approaching when these pieces of water will become mere pestilential marshes.—Penny Magazine.