

But having given, in the most unquestionable shape in which we could present them, the circumstances attending the personal liberty of Mr. Lott, in which is contained the declaration that there is a Ribbon Society in Newfoundland as terrible as any in Ireland, and which would secretly and surely punish any disclosure of its dark transactions; having shewn that a committee of the House of Assembly, instead of immediately declaring its abhorrence of so foul an offence, and recommending to the Governor the offer of a reward for the discovery of the guilty parties—has attempted to punish the police magistrates for interfering in the matter, thereby constructively implicating itself in the guilty deed; let us now turn to the consummation. Mr. Lott proceeded on the business of his employer across Conception Bay, to Harbour Grace and Carbonear, on Saturday the 9th inst. and on Friday the 15th, there occurred what is detailed in the following deposition:—

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Northern District, Harbour Grace, to wit:

The examination of Herman Lott, overseer in the printing office of Mr. Henry Winton, Editor of the *Public Ledger*, newspaper, at St. John's, taken upon oath before the undersigned, three of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said district, the Fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty—*who saith*, that on Saturday last, the 9th instant, he arrived at Harbour Grace from St. John's, on business of his said employer; and on Wednesday, the 13th instant, he went from Harbour Grace to Carbonear, where he remained until this morning—that when returning from Carbonear aforesaid, this day, between twelve and one o'clock, he, this deponent, met two women on the road, near a small house on the left hand side of the road, on the top of Saddle Hill, going towards Carbonear, and in about ten minutes afterwards, when near the large house in the valley, which deponent has since heard belongs to David Connors, two men, disguised with black crape over their faces, ran out of a thicket of woods on the right-hand side of the road, and immediately afterwards, two more men, disguised in a similar way, ran out of the woods on the same side of the road, when one of the two last men said, "Long looked for is come at last." Deponent, seeing that the said four men were intent to molest and assault him, drew a sword from a walking-stick which he had with him, and endeavoured to force a passage through them towards Harbour Grace, and raising the said sword, he desired them to keep off, and not to touch him. Two of them then advanced towards deponent, when deponent struck one of them a blow across his face with the sword, which cut the said person, and caused blood to flow from his face. The man, so cut, cried out "Blood for blood, you b—!" when another of the said four men struck deponent a violent blow with his fist, which knocked deponent down, and he was laid hold of by the said four men, and dragged some distance into the woods on the opposite side of the road. Deponent endeavoured to call out for assistance, when they stuffed his ears and mouth full of earth and dirt, and one of the said persons kept his hand on deponent's mouth to prevent him from speaking. They then took a stone and beat deponent with it about his head until he became insensible of what they were doing. Deponent must have remained in this state for a considerable time, when, on the return of his senses, he found himself alone, his hands and face covered with blood, and soon discovered his both ears had been cut off, and were bleeding profusely. Deponent then mustered all the strength he could and got into the road, endeavouring to proceed to Harbour Grace, but from weakness and loss of blood, soon fell down. While lying on the road he was overtaken by a man who had on a short jacket, to whom deponent called as well as he was able, and begged him to afford deponent assistance. He at first manifested some reluctance, but at length came and raised deponent up, and led him a few yards towards Harbour Grace, and then left him and went down a road by the side of a fence, on the south side of Carbonear road, nearly opposite the house said to belong to Connors. Deponent, at the moment the said man left him, met another person going towards Carbonear, who had on a brown body coat. None of the said four men had either hats or caps on. The man whom deponent struck with the sword had on an old body coat, very much worn, and deponent is certain the blow he so gave him has left a mark on his face, and deponent thinks it is on the right side.—This deponent further saith, that upon leaving Carbonear this day, he had in his trousers-pockets seven dollars, and in his waistcoat-pockets six dollars; before reaching the Court-house, at Harbour Grace, this deponent discovered that the seven dollars in his trousers-pockets were missing, and this deponent verily believes that the four men aforesaid robbed him of the said seven dollars.

(Signed) HERMAN LOTT.

Sworn at Harbour Grace, the 15th day of May, A. D. 1840, before us,

(Signed) THOMAS DANSON, J. P.
JAMES POWER, J. P.
JOHN STARR, J. P.
A. MAYNE, Clerk Peace.

A true copy, taken from the original, 15th May, 1840.

Here then is the exhibition of a complication of villainies disgraceful to any country, to any community. Here is the evidence of a secret society, entrapping and conveying forcibly into some sequestered place, in the dead hour of night, an inoffensive young man, for the purpose of extracting from him, under circumstances calculated to excite terror, the secrets of his employer's business; and he is, after the lapse of two hours, released with the injunction, that if he disclosed what had transpired, some undefined evil would be inflicted upon him by an unknown hand. He discloses what had transpired, as he was morally and righteously bound to do, and the threat is carried into execution, the parties the while eluding pursuit! It is plain that what has happened to the victim in this case may happen to ANY OTHER, be he whom he may; and thus, every well disposed man in the colony has a deep interest in discovering the vile miscreants, so that they may receive the condign punishment which they so justly merit. His Excellency the Governor, we observe, has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of £300 for their apprehension; but we are mistaken, if by far the better plan would not have been, immediately to send a sufficient force to scour the country for miles around the scene of this transaction, leaving not one rood of ground untrodden, nor any house unsearched to which the slightest suspicion could possibly be attached; for it will be remembered that, although the sum of £1,500 was offered for the discovery of the parties guilty of waylaying in the same spot, and mutilating a gentleman in the same manner, just five years ago, nothing whatever has hitherto transpired to lead to their conviction.

With reference to the case of Mr. Lott, the Harbour Grace *Star* forcibly observes:

"Here, then, is a plain and affecting account of one of the most barbarous outrages that has ever been perpetrated in any part of God's earth,—perpetrated, too, among civilized men—within one mile of the Queen's sitting Judge—in the noon day—upon a private gentle-

man of sober and inoffensive habits, the peaceable discharge of his duty;—at a time of excitement—when the whole surface of society appears smooth and untroubled!!! True, we are on the eve of an Election; but between whom is the contest? The Patriot has just called "the Carbonear men—the Harbour Grace men, and the entire Bay men, D ARMS!!!" but who has responded? The whole surface of society, we repeat, was unmoved by a ripple—and the sanguinary act stands forth in all its horrible deformity, without a redeeming feature.

"And now let us ask the ruffians, and the friends of the ruffians (if they have any), what will be the probable fruits of this treacherous attack? To shall answer for them:—Distrust and suspicion will reive, trade will be withdrawn, fishermen, mechanics, and labourers of a certain class, will be left without employment; those alone will be encouraged who have acquired no relish for blood; the Protestant generosity, which had begun to flow towards the CATHEDRAL, will immediately stop; certain towns which have been noted for depredation will fall into decay; hundreds of ablebodied men must quit the colony in disgrace; and the prospects of thousands will be overshadowed with gloom. Do you think we exaggerate? Do you suppose we romance? Look about you and see—see for yourselves; as sure as you have heads on your shoulders, so are will these things happen.

"Men of Harbour Grace, be up and ding! you have expelled the tigers from your own community, extend now your influence among your brethren elsewhere; bring the ruffians to justice, suffer them not to escape, drag them into the light of day, and you will do much to avert that impending blow which otherwise will assuredly fall upon yourselves and your children."

(From the London Morning Herald, May 15.)

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS.

The atrocious cruelties practised upon the Jews at Damascus, under the pretence of judicial proceedings, we lately commented upon in language, though strong, quite inadequate to express our sense of the monstrous barbarity of which so many innocent persons have been the victims.

This eastern persecution of the Jews, in the nineteenth century, strikingly resembles, in all its revolting features, the persecutions of the same expatriated people in England and other countries in the 'dark ages.' The causes are, too, similar. Popular fanaticism has kindled the torch of popular fury against the Jews in Damascus, as it did in York or London. It has applied, as it did then, the instruments of torture. It has gratified a horrible malignity, and disgraced the name of justice, by the rack the screw, and the bloody scourge.

Our readers are aware that the tragical occurrences of Damascus, in which the monks of the Latin convent were the chief actors, and the descendants of the ancient masters of Palestine the sufferers, originated in an accusation made against the latter of having murdered a certain Padre Thomaso of the Latin convent, and his servant, for the purpose of using their blood in certain religious ceremonies. This also was but the revival of the monstrous calumny by which the bigots of the Romish church, ages ago, raised in this and other countries of Europe, the popular feeling against the Jews, until it discharged itself on the then unprotected race in a sweeping tempest of desolating cruelty; nor, while engaged in their pious work of torture and murder, did the fanatics forget the more profitable labours of spoliation.

The monstrous fiction, that the Jews steal Christians and murder them to make use of their blood in superstitious ceremonies, requires no refutation. It is too absurd and extravagant for serious argument. The fanatics have even asserted that the Jews mingled human blood with unleavened bread, and partook of it, on certain occasions, as a religious observance. M. Cremieux, whose address has appeared in our columns, and other intelligent Jews, have appealed to the written law of Moses, and the testimony of the Bible, against this malignant invention. They need only have appealed to the common sense and intelligence of all civilized people. The calumny is worthy of the means by which it has been sought to be proved. Monstrous malice calls to its aid an almost incredible cruelty.

'But there are confessions of the criminality of the Jews,' say their persecutors. Confessions? Justice with her jaded rack and knotted scourge, is the 'justice' at whose barbarous tribunal the accused murderers of the Padre Thomaso have been tried. How is the sacred name of justice profaned, by being applied to the infernal proceedings of a court conducted in the spirit of the Inquisition, where the science of practical jurisprudence is resolved into the science of torture, and truth is tested by the searching instrumentality of thumb screws, red hot pincers, and other ingenious modes of ascertaining the guilt of the conscience through the agonies of the nervous system.

In Damascus, at the present day, under the eyes of the representatives of the great European powers, this sort of judicial procedure, worthy only of a court in Pandemonium, has been practiced upon a number of respectable Jewish merchants. It makes the blood boil with indignation, to think that the representatives of European civilization should have looked on and seen such barbarities inflicted upon their fellow men without complaint or remonstrance, do we say? One of these representatives of European civilization, the French Consul, is stated actually to have been himself an active party in the persecution of the unfortunate Jews, while the Austrian Consul, greatly to his credit, opposed the proceedings of the fanatics, and rescued some intended victims from the sacrifice.

But what did English influence do in re-issuing or checking this atrocious immolation of innocent members of the Jewish faith on the altars of a blood-stained fanaticism? We cannot learn that it did any thing whatever. The ruthless fury of the savage persecutors, in torturing and murdering the helpless objects of their frantic malignity, does not appear to have met with any resistance or check whatever from English influence in the East. Never did

English influence stand so low as it does now in relation to foreign powers in all parts of the world.

What was called a 'confession,' worked out of the sinews, bones and nerves, of an unfortunate barber, and a servant to a Jewish merchant, named David Arari, laid the foundation of the most extravagant scenes of outrage and cruelty. Seven Jewish merchants, including David Arari, were put to the torture, and under the influence of physical agony, of course assented, at length, to anything which their tormentors proposed that they should confess—for such 'confession' obtained a temporary remission of their tortures. But this 'confession' was retracted when the external force was withdrawn.

The first experiments of torture on the seven merchants were unsuccessful. They are thus described: 'The seven merchants having denied everything relative to any knowledge of the death of Padre Thomaso and his servant, were ordered to be bastinadoed, but it being remembered that as most of them were of an advanced age, they might very likely die under the first strokes, it was thought that confession might be extracted by another species of torture. They were consequently made to remain standing for 36 hours consecutively, without being allowed to sleep. They underwent this torture, but persisted in denying all. After this trial they were beaten with rods, but this proceeding was soon suspended, for at the 20th stroke the sufferers fainted away. As they persisted in their denial, the French Consul judged that the punishment inflicted on them had not been executed according to the letter, and demanded that it should be repeated. This request was acceded to, but they continued to declare themselves innocent. If the statement respecting Louis Phillip's consular functionary be true, what a representative he must be of the enlightened understanding of 'young France'—the France of 'July,' and the liberality and intelligence of the government of the barricades!

But subsequently to those proceedings a Mahometan servant of David Arari was induced by threats and promises to tell the following monstrous tale—that 'it was he himself who had murdered Padre Thomaso in the house of his master, in the presence and by the order of the seven merchants under arrest, and had received the blood of the murdered monk in a crystal vase, for some religious purposes to him unknown—that the barber and himself were employed to cut the body into pieces—to bray in a mortar the bones and skull, and carry the whole away to an aqueduct that flows through one of the streets inhabited by the Hebrews, at a distance from the dwelling of David Arari.' It is said that some bones were afterwards found on opening the drain, at the place indicated by the servant. If that be true, and they were human bones, no doubt some of the persecutors of the Jews had taken the precaution of placing them there before the search was made.

The seven merchants were again taken up and tortured; and, under the influence of this second torturing process, they made that 'confession,' which we have said they subsequently retracted.

It is said that the French Consul has still further excited the ignorant and fanatic multitude by making public an Arabic translation of some execrable doctrines, imputed to the Jews, and drawn from a Latin book, no doubt an emanation of the furious intolerance of the priesthood.

It appears that M. Laurin, the Consul General of Austria at Alexandria, who felt a truly Christian and manly indignation at these atrocities, made every attempt to induce Mehemet Ali to interpose his power to stop the monstrous persecution of the Jews. According to the last accounts, we have reason to believe the ruler of Egypt has effectually put an end to those diabolical proceedings; but we would have been better pleased if it had happened through English influence that these demoniacal outrages against justice and reason had been stopped, and the suffering interests of humanity protected.

A HINT TO MORE CLASSES THAN AGRICULTURISTS.—Some time about the middle of the last century, a landed proprietor in one of the midland counties resolved to keep his property in his own possession. A little time convinced him, as it had frequently done others, that a landlord is his own worst tenant. He therefore let one-half of his estate to a person who was punctual in paying his stipulated rent. About ten years after this arrangement, he found difficulties increasing so that he was forced to raise money, and having great confidence in his tenant, he consulted him upon the best manner in which it could be done. "Why, by selling that part of your estate which I possess, and reserving that which you still occupy." "Yes, but money is scarce—where am I to find a purchaser?" "Myself." "You, who came in straightened circumstances to occupy, at a high rent, only half of the property upon which I, the proprietor of the whole, was near beggared by farming! How are you enabled to purchase a moiety of my estate?" "Simply because you, lying in bed, said to your servants, Go! do so and so. While I, rising before mine, said, Come! do so and so. All my prosperity rests upon knowing the difference between Come and Go!"

STEAM PLOUGH.—On Saturday, April 25th, a trial was made in one of the fields on the estate of Possil, near Glasgow, of the steam-plough, intended for the cultivation of the sugar lands of British Guiana. This trial was completely successful, and gave great satisfaction to the numerous party who witnessed it, (among whom we observed Colonel Campbell of Possil.) The field was laid out similar to those in the colony, which have canals on each side running parallel with one another. The machinery consists of two iron boats, one containing a small high pressure steam-engine, with a drum, round which the

endless chain or rope is coiled, and the other a reversing pulley, by means of which the chain or rope is extended, and allowed to work whichever way is required; the ploughs are attached to this chain, and made to work backwards and forwards with great rapidity and accuracy. Mr. M'Rae, whose long residence in the colony, and great practical experience of the working of a sugar estates, had directed his attention, for a considerable time past, to the great and absolute necessity of employing some other power to supersede cultivation by manual labour, invented the steam plough, which was executed by those enterprising engineers, Messrs. Thomas Edington and Sons, Phoenix Iron Works, whose great ingenuity in constructing and designing the various parts was very much admired.—*Glasgow Paper.*

ORNAMENTAL FENCE.—An article in the New England Farmer, recommends a kind of fence which we think would be very ornamental. It is a stone and sod wall, made by building a stone wall about six inches high, and then putting on a layer of sods, grass down, then another layer of stone, &c. It should be eighteen inches wide at the bottom, and the width may be narrowed to eight at the top. The sods should reach out full with the stones, and when the wall is completed sow grass seed upon them. The next season the grass will entirely cover the wall, and present a beautiful appearance. Such walls are in use in some parts of the State of New York, and are said to be cheap as well as durable.

CAPABILITIES OF SUFFERING.—There is an immensity of difference in the capabilities of suffering at different periods of life. The blow which bows age to the grave, does not depress youth for a while; it recovers itself, like a bent twig, so soon as the weight which oppressed its spirit is removed. But when the nature of the trial is changed—when, instead of some great and stunning calamity, each day brings with it some new care, some new variety of vexation, some new annoyance—trivial, if taken separately, but making a large amount of suffering in the aggregate; then it is found that those who have lived long in the world and become experienced in its griefs, will bear with indifference that which preys upon the mind, and slowly, but surely, breaks the spirit of the young and sanguine.—*Britannica.*

FIRST SYMPTOMS OF CONSUMPTION.—One of the first symptoms leading us to suspect that consumption is commencing, is the extreme liability of the patient to the frequent recurrence, on the slightest occasions, of a short dry cough. At first there is no expectoration, except a little frothy phlegm; the breathing is slightly impeded, a sense of tightness felt across the chest, and the pulse somewhat accelerated. If on repeated attacks of these symptoms we perceive the patient gradually become emaciated, and the cough more troublesome on every successive attack, we have reason to conclude that these apparently slight attacks of cold are, in fact, the incipient symptoms of consumption.—*Dr. Weatherhead on Diseases of the Lungs.*

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

Mr. Van Buren remarked last evening that he expected to have a definite proposition from the Government of Great Britain. This will be by the Great Western, which will be in New York probably by the first of June.

At the *Methodist Conference* recently held at Baltimore, it was resolved to send delegates to Canada in 1841—and to England in the year ensuing. The increase of the church, for the last four years, is stated at upward of 100,000. In September, 1839, the Methodist Episcopal Church numbered 3,290 ministers, and 740,659 members. The Rev. R. Newton, the delegate from the English Conference, has won "golden opinions" in the United States. He was to have sailed from New York for England on the 8th inst.

FLIGHT OF CELESTE.—Madame Celeste, the well known dancer, quitted this country last week in company with the Brazilian Consul, in the Packet for Havre—leaving her children and bed-ridden husband in Philadelphia. On Saturday, May 30, she concluded her engagement at the Chatham Theatre; her husband, Mr. Elliot, expected her to return on the succeeding day; but Monday, Tuesday, and even Wednesday, passed without any intelligence of the erratic pantomimist. Mr. E. dispatched a messenger to New York, and at length received the full particulars of his wife's flight. Madame Celeste has earned, during the last seven years, nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars—not one penny of which she has taken to herself. One thousand dollars, the proceeds of her last New York engagement, were sent to Mr. Elliot, previous to her flight. We gather these particulars from the Philadelphia Morning Chronicle.

DESTRUCTIVE FRESHET IN GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Charleston Courier of May 29, contains an account of a disastrous inundation, from the overflowing of Savannah river. The town of Hamburg was nearly submerged. The destruction of the bridges had prevented any communication between that place and Augusta, from five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon (May 27), when the water was ten inches deep at the Post Office. The cars from Charleston could not reach within two or three miles of Hamburg, the Railroad being overflowed. The passengers were lodged at Mr. Shultz's residence, on the hill. Mr. Shultz, it is stated, warned the inhabitants of Hamburg on Wednesday, but his advice was not taken. The scene is related to be of the most distressing character. Horses, cattle, cotton and goods, were floating in all directions. During the night of Wednesday, supplications of the inhabitants were heard from the hill.