



NEC REGE, NEC POPULO, SED UTROQUE.

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LITERATURE.

For the Chronicle.

I know not Mr. Editor, whether you have met with a very interesting little volume, edited by Alaric A. Watts, called the Poetical Album, and Register of modern fugitive Poetry.

BALLAD.

This touching ballad, from the pen of the amiable and tasteful author of "The Autumnal Excursion," Mr. Thomas Pringle, was written a short time before his departure from Teviot-dale for the Cape of Good Hope.

Our native Land—our native vale,— A long—a last adieu!

Farewell ye hills of glorious deeds, And streams renowned in song!

Farewell ye broomy elfin knoves, Where thyme and haresbells grow!

The battle mound—the border tower, That Scotia's annals tell;

Home of our hearts—our Fathers' home— Land of the brave and free!

We seek a wild romantic shore, Beyond the Atlantic main;

But may dishonour blight our fame, And quench our household fires,

Our native vale—our native vale— A long—a last adieu!

From the Quebec Mercury.

Royal Naval Biography, or, Memoirs of the Services of all the Flag Officers, Superannuated Rear-Admirals, Retired Captains, Post-Captains, and Commanders, &c. &c.

Of the former portions of this well arranged naval record, we have more than once had occasion to speak in terms of praise; and we believe that the work in general is too well known to require that we should now go into its plan, mode of execution, &c.

On one of these occasions, a marine, named Patrick Gallagher behaved with great coolness and presence of mind, while posted at some distance from the working party.

This "order of merit," proposed by the lieutenant, would, we think, be productive of rather disorderly effects, as it would appear, that no man who is not a confirmed drunkard would be eligible.

Now don't I dangle a fine medal to my button?"

The following is a striking anecdote.—The fact occurred on board H. M. Sloop Pilot, Capt. J. T. Nicholas, when in contact with La Legere.

"An instance of heroism occurred during that action, which has seldom been surpassed, and which is scarcely rivalled by even Greek or Roman valour. The Pilot having had her main top-sail yard shot away, the people were employed aloft in preparing to send up another, and were in the act of reaving a hawser for the purpose, when a voice was heard from the cabin (to which, as is usual in brigs, the skylight of which the main mast is visible), exclaiming, "You are reaving the hawser the wrong way!"

In the memoir of Captain John Smith (B) we find a simple and ingenious remedy for an evil too often occurring in tropical climates, and known by the name of night-blindness.

"In Sept. 1801, the Merlin, cruising on the north side of Jamaica, captured a small Spanish privateer, mounting one gun on a circular sweep; and Mr. Smith, then rated as master's mate, was sent in her, with twenty men, to cruise as a tender."

"In a few days," says he, "at least half the crew were affected with nocturnal blindness. We were chased one morning by a large xebec, carrying from eighty to a hundred men, and towards evening she was fast pulling up to us, our people having been fagging at their oars many hours, without any relief. Knowing that night would deprive half our crew of sight, it was proposed to try our strength with the enemy while it was yet daylight: this was answered by three cheers. The oars were run across, and the enemy by this time being within gun-shot, the action commenced. After a time, to our great relief, she sheered off, and pulled away from us: we, in our turn, became the pursuers; but when night came on, we took especial care to keep our head from the xebec, and saw no more of her. This circumstance put me on devising some means of curing the people affected with night-blindness, and I could think of none better than excluding the rays of the sun from one eye during the day, by placing a handkerchief over it; and I was pleased to find, on the succeeding night, that it completely answered the desired purpose, and that the patient could see perfectly well with the eye which had been covered during the day, so that in future, each person so affected had one eye for day and the other for night; and it was amusing enough to see Jack gazing, with tender care, his night eye from any the slightest communication with the sun's rays, and occasionally changing the bandage that each eye in turn might take a spell of night duty; it being found that guarding the eye for one day was sufficient to restore the tone of the optic nerve, a torpor of which, and of the retina, is supposed to be the proximate cause of the disease. I much question whether any purely medical treatment would have had any complete, and, above all, so immediate an effect. Persons affected with nocturnal blindness became perfectly blind as night approached, and continued so till the return of daylight. The medical treatment recommended is, bleeding and purging, blisters applied repeatedly to the temples, close to the external canthus of the eye, cloths, bark, joined with chalybeates, &c.; all of which was impracticable by us, having no medicine on board our little vessel. I am aware that this disease frequently attends scurvy in tropical climates, and is sometimes occasioned by derangement of the digestive organs and hepatic system, in which cases our simple treatment would be useless; but in the above instance it was evidently caused only by the sun."

Lieutenant Marshall's work is, no doubt, highly estimated by his profession. We, as civilians, recommend it to the general reader as a chronicle of interesting facts necessary to be known by every one who feels a laudable curiosity as to the history of his country.

THE WHITE WEASEL. AN ORIGINAL TALE.

By a Gentleman at New-York, for his little grandsons to emulate.

In the reign of King George the III. there lived a boy in London, who was born in the neighborhood of St. Paul's Cathedral, by the name of Curtiss. He was left an orphan child at the age of ten years—destitute—not a penny in the world. The question was with him, although so young, what shall I do? He resolved that he would run of errands for any one who would employ him; early one morning he sallied forth from the hotel where he had slept the

night before, in quest of employment. He had walked but a few minutes in the street, near Somerset House, when a gentleman met him, who accosted him thus, "My lad, would you oblige me by carrying this note to Chancery Lane?" at the same time handing him the note, with an English shilling saying, "I will give you this shilling for so doing. Curtiss instantly took the money, and punctually delivered the note to whom directed. On his return he met a poor woman near Temple Bar, who apparently was in great distress, and although but a boy she solicited charity of him.—Curtiss asked the suppliant what it was that she had under her arm; to which she replied, by showing him, a little white kitten; he immediately offered her all the money he had for it, being the shilling he had just earned, with which she was highly pleased. Curtiss then set off with his kitten for Charing Cross; on his way thither a gentleman met him near Exeter Change, not far from the Adelphi, who, spying the kitten, asked the lad what it was that he had under his ragged blanket? Curtiss told him it was a kitten. The gentleman requested to look at it, which he did, and examined it most critically, then said, my lad, you are very much mistaken, it is no kitten, but a white weasel; will you sell it? Yes, sir, says Curtiss; what will you give for it? Five guineas, said the gentleman; the kitten then sir, is yours; Curtiss received the money, delivered over the kitten to the stranger, then walked off with his guineas in his pocket. The day following, Curtiss (who, by the by, was a very handsome little boy) hastened to Cranbourne Alley to procure for himself proper and respectable clothing, so that he might appear as well dressed as any of the respectable boys in London, which he fully accomplished with two guineas. Being thus genteelly equipped and hearing the bells ring for divine service at White Hall, where King Charles the first was beheaded by that arch hypocrite and tyrant Oliver Cromwell, he repaired thither and paid strict attention to what fell from the lips of the Lord Bishop of Durham, who on that occasion delivered an eloquent sermon. On leaving the Royal Chapel a lady apparently of great distinction dropped her white cambric handkerchief, which young Curtiss observed as it fell. He instantly picked it up and ran to the carriage just as it was going to drive off, and presented to the owner, her handkerchief (who proved to be her grace the Duchess of Devonshire). The politeness and gallantry of the boy was highly pleasing to her grace, and she directed him to take a seat in her carriage, that she might inquire into his situation and circumstances. The boy most readily accepted the kind offer, and had the honor of remaining in her Graces Palace until she placed him in the Westminster school—where by her bounty and goodness he received an excellent education. As he grew up, he was distinguished for talents and worth, so much so, as to become at length a member of Parliament, where he did himself great honor, particularly in advocating the abolition of the African slave trade. In the recess of Parliament Mr. Curtiss visited the watering place at Margate, where by mere accident he fell in company with a most beautiful and accomplished young lady, about twenty years of age—by name Deodama, who possessed every grace and virtue that man could wish or desire to make him happy. On declaring to the fair one his passion, Deodama was equally pleased with Mr. Curtiss, who was of elegant form, graceful manners, and of the most manly beauty. It was agreed between them that the matter should be made known to the father of the lady, which was done. The father not only gave his consent to their union, but also settled upon his daughter twenty thousand pounds sterling and appointed Mr. Curtiss her trustee. On the day of her marriage he put a diamond ring on the finger of his beloved daughter, of the value of two thousand guineas, as a token of his love and affection, which ring had some time previously been presented to him by the great Catharine Empress of Russia. To Mr. Curtiss he presented a Bank Note of the Bank of England of five thousand pounds, observing at the same time "Mr. Curtiss, I verily believe that you have the greatest love and esteem for my beloved Deodama (my only child) and she having signified to me her attachment for you—I give her to you to wife. But, first, I must tell you Mr. Curtiss, that independent of your great worth and talents—you had stronger claims on me for my beloved daughter, than any other gentleman whomsoever. The facts are these—when Deodama communicated to me, that an attachment subsisted between you and her, I immediately applied to her grace the Duchess of Devonshire, your friend and patroness, to make some inquiry of her Grace into your history and character. The Duchess gave me, with other matters perfectly satisfactory—the most irrefragable proof of your being the identical boy of whom I purchased the White Weasel near Exeter change in the street; out of which I made my fortune, as follows: I disposed of the White Weasel to the great Bashaw of Egypt in exchange for ten hogheads of opium, which I sold in the old city of Byzantium which was built by a colony of Athenians (now vulgarly called Constantinople) to a great tea merchant of Canton in the East Indies, and received of him teas and spices of that country in payment for the opium—my teas and spices I shipped, and brought them safe to London (the queen of all cities) where in a short time after their arrival, I had the good fortune to sell them to the London East India Company for one plumb, alias, one hundred thousand pounds sterling—which was paid me in specie, at the Bank of England. Under all these

circumstances Mr. Curtiss I could not refuse you my beloved daughter, and at my death I shall leave you and her all my fortune, which is considerable.—Go! and be happy.

CHARACTER OF AN HEIRESS.

"LOUISA CRESWELL, with a form and eye and charms well calculated both to inspire a passion and to harbor one, was decidedly incapable, at least as yet, of the latter. Whims she had, and wishes, momentary preferences, kindness, softness; but love she could not entertain. She could not feel it, and yet she made huge attempts thereat. She read of passion:—the volumes of a novel, or of Byron, told what it was; she heard of affection, as what she should feel. And yet she was incapable of that secondary or artificial feeling, which even the coldest hearts arrive at. Such is the plain truth—a truth that no one who knew her suspected, and that indeed few, in this sage world, could believe true of any woman. Such a temperament in the common walks of life would have succeeded admirably, and such do, perhaps, bid fairer for happiness than warmer ones. For in such hearts Hymen is apt to light up the flame that Cupid might have puffed for ages at in vain.

"But, unfortunately, poor Louisa was an heiress, she had the gift of thousands, sufficient to content and elevate, in a worldly sense, whomsoever she might select. She was good, too—bonne, as the French say, which means more than good; and though despising neither rank nor title, she could have done without either. She wanted happiness, and had certainly, she thought, wherewithal to purchase or command it, but her nature, difficult to please; and she waived and put aside, with all the easy firmness and impertinence of an established beauty, the thick-coming addresses of the common race of dandies.

"A man of humbler claims, though of no less pride, succeeded in making some impression. Fitz-Erne was he. No personage was so uncommon, or more handsome; he was dark, reserved, susceptible, just the stuff for a hero—and though never condescending to be sentimental, or giving tokens of such faculty, yet he must be so. Now what had Louisa to do with sentiment seeing she neither had, nor imprinted it? So it was; the incomprehensible had charms for her, and Fitz-Erne was smiled on.

"Fitz-Erne, on his part, if he had fixed upon one maxim in life, it was that of not being interested or ambitious in his loves. He had steeled his heart against high-born beauty; he meant, it seemed, high-born beauty with the pride and indifference of birth about it. But the said beauty, decked in smiles, in meaning smiles, acting kindness, looking preference—for that he was not prepared. It perplexed, flattered, frightened him. Pride and vanity had a smart wrestle together within him, but the heels of pride were tripped up. He loved the lady for her charms, her heart. For him to have doubted that she had one, would have been indeed indeed. Louisa's eye, though generally languid, could yet light up. Her form and expression promising feeling, which propriety and good breeding, no doubt concealed. And the said feeling and warmth which Fitz-Erne supposed in her, was more valuable in his eyes, because, like other charms, it lay veiled. Moreover, the beauty uttered no silliness—she had been too well bred. Temperament and education had endowed her with an apathy that was at once modish and convenient, and rendered her fortunately contented with looking perfection, without encountering the more arduous attempt of speaking or of acting it.

"Fitz-Erne, however, was mistrustful. His character, however firm and decisive in all other considerations, was wavering and wayward in this. Pride checked him at one time, the fear of being ridiculous at another; suspicion would at times intrude. He was a suitor after the fashion of Sheridan's "Falkland," except that his suspicions were of himself, more than of his mistress. Miss Creswell grew soon weary of those tortuosities of sentiment. Though Fitz-Erne was of a sincerity in all these moods that actually put him to torture, still as he externally covered all with the most smiling and easy air, his conduct naturally appeared to the lady as mystification—as coquetry, in fine; which in-man is the most despicable of all realities or appearances.

"The explication of this conduct on the part of Fitz-Erne may appear hereafter. It did of course alienate Miss Creswell. Why did she not listen to any one of the nobler or high-born suitors that attended her steps? She did not so, but met their approaches with coldness. Strange inconsistency of human nature! She sought a passion, who was incapable of feeling one, and would not be contented with less. Young Willoughby crossed her path, and the mixture of feeling and foppery that appeared in him charmed her. He possessed the mad gaiety of youth, while that of Fitz-Erne was of the manly and caustic kind. Then he was frank, free, open, without a shadow of mistrust or of hidden thought. It was a relief to talk with him after having conversed with Fitz-Erne. And although the latter had put him on the first step in life, had impeded the first wing he raised therein, still that moment of success was sufficient for Willoughby. He kept the place that chance and Fitz-Erne had thrust him to, and took with happy audacity the sanction that it would have required some years' experience naturally to have attained."—English at Home.

FRANCE.

From the New York American.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHARTER OF FRANCE.—We have thought it would be interesting to our readers to have before their eyes a copy of that Charter which the Ministry of Charles X. so signally violated, and have accordingly translated it from a copy in our possession, prefixed to the volume of the Five Codes, and now lay it before our readers. We may safely predict, that the next Constitutional Charter of France will have a more legitimate and more durable foundation than the free will and octroi of any King; it will spring from the people,—from those who are to be most affected by the present, and all future time, by its provisions,—and it will distinctly assert, that the Sovereign who shall henceforth rule over France—for the Monarchy will, we cannot doubt, be preserved—ruler only by virtue and in right of the Constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHARTER.

LOUIS, by the Grace of God, King of France, and Navarre. To all who shall see these presents, greeting:—Whereas, &c. &c. (here is a long recital of the causes which induce the King to grant the charter;) therefore, we have, voluntarily, and by the free exercise of our royal authority, granted, and do grant, make concession and octroi to our subjects, as well for ourselves as our successor, and for ever, of the following Constitutional Charter:—

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF THE FRENCH.

Article I. Frenchmen are equal before the law, whatever otherwise be their rank.

2. They contribute, without distinction, in proportion to their fortune, to the public charges.

3. They are all alike admissible to civil and military employments.

4. Individual liberty is equally guaranteed: no one can be either pursued or arrested, except in cases foreseen by the law, and in the forms which it prescribes.

5. Every one is at liberty to profess his own religion; and the same protection is assured to each form of worship.

7. Nevertheless, the Catholic, Apostolic and Roman religion is the religion of the State.

7. Ministers of the Catholic, Apostolic and Roman religion, and that of other Christian denominations, alone receive salaries from the Royal Treasury.

8. Frenchmen have the right to publish and print their opinions, in conforming to the laws for regulating the abuse of this liberty.

9. All property is inviolable, without any exception of that called national, the law not acknowledging any distinction between them.

10. The State may exact the sacrifice of any particular piece of property, if the public interest, duly established, shall require it, but only on a previous indemnification.

11. All scrutiny as to votes or opinions uttered previous to the Restoration, is forbidden. A like scrutiny is prescribed both to tribunals and citizens.

12. The conscription is abolished; the mode of recruiting the sea and land forces is determined by law.

FORM OF THE KING'S GOVERNMENT.

13. The person of the King is inviolable and sacred. His Ministers are responsible. To the King alone belongs the executive power.

14. The King is the supreme head of the State; commands the army and navy, declares war, makes treaties of peace, alliance and commerce—appoints to office, and makes the rules and ordinances necessary for the execution of the laws and the safety of the State.

14. The legislative power is vested collectively in the King, the House of Peers, and the House of Deputies.

16. The King proposes all laws.

17. The proposal of a law is made, at the pleasure of the King, to the House of Peers or that of Deputies, except laws for laying and collecting taxes, which must be first addressed to the House of Deputies.

18. Every law is to be freely discussed and voted by a majority of each Chamber.

19. The Chambers have the faculty of supplicating the King to propose laws upon any given subject, and to point out what it appears to them fitting that such laws should contain.

20. Such a request may be made by either of the Chambers, after having been discussed in secret committee; it can only be sent to the other Chamber by that proposing it, after an interval of ten days.

21. If the proposition is adopted by the other Chamber, it shall be submitted to the King: if it is rejected, it cannot be reproduced in the same session.

22. The King alone sanctions and promulgates the laws.

23. The civil list is fixed for the whole reign by the first Legislature assembled after the accession of the King.

OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

24. The House of Peers is an essential part of the Legislative power.

25. It is convened by the King at the same time with the House of Deputies. The session of each begins and finishes at the same time.

26. Any meeting of the House of Peers held at any time when the Deputies are not in session, or which should not be ordered by the King, is unlawful and void.

27. The nomination of Peers of France belongs to the King. Their number is unlimited. He may vary their dignities, name them for life, or make them hereditary, according to his pleasure.

28. Peers are entitled to their seats at 25, but cannot vote before 30.

29. The House of Peers have for presiding officer, the Chancellor of France, and in his absence, some peer named by the King.

30. The members of the Royal family and princes of the blood are peers in right of their birth. They take rank immediately after the President, but have no vote till 25.

31. The princes can only take their seats by an order of the King, expressed at each session by a message, under pain of nullity to every thing transacted during their presence.

32. The deliberations of the Peers are all secret.

33. The House of Peers takes cognizance of the crime of high treason and attempts against the safety of the State, as they shall be deemed by law.

34. No peer can be arrested except by the authority of the House, and it judges its members in all criminal matters.

OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES OF DEPARTMENTS.

35. This Chamber shall be composed of deputies elected by the electoral Colleges. The organization of them shall be determined by law.

36. Each department shall have the same number of deputies it has had till now.

37. The deputies shall be elected for five years, and in such manner that the Chamber shall be renewed by one-fifth annually.

38. No one can be admitted as a deputy who is not 40 years old, and does not pay a direct tax of one thousand francs.

39. In case of a vacancy, the deputy requisite age and paying the prescribed tax, that number shall be made up out of those paying the nearest to one thousand francs, and the person thus selected shall be alike eligible with others.

40. Electors of Deputies must pay a direct tax of three hundred francs, and have attained 30 years of age.

41. Presidents of Electoral Colleges are named by the King, and become of right members of the College.

42. One half, at least, of the Deputies, must be chosen from among those whose political domicile is in the Department.

43. The President of the Chamber of Deputies is designated by the King from a list of five members presented by the Chambers.

44. The Sessions of the Chamber are public, but upon the demand of five members the doors may be closed.

45. The Chambers will divide itself into committees (bureaux) to discuss the project of laws presented by the King.

46. No amendment can be made to a law, unless proposed or consented to by the King, nor until it has been referred and discussed in committees.

47. The Chamber of Deputies receives all propositions respecting taxes; and it is only when such propositions have been adopted by the Chamber, that they can be sent to the Peers.

48. No tax can be imposed nor collected, unless consented to by the Chambers, and sanctioned by the King.

49. The land tax is only voted for one year; the indirect taxes may be voted for several years.

50. The King convenes the two Chambers every year; he prorogues them, and may dissolve the Chamber of Deputies; but, in this case, he must convene a new one in the space of three months.

51. No member can be imprisoned during the session, nor during the six weeks preceding and following it.

52. No member can, during the session, be prosecuted, nor arrested on any criminal charge, except when taken flagrante delicto, without the permission of the Chamber.

53. Petitions to either House can only be made and presented in writing; the law forbids any one from bringing a petition in person to the bar.

OF MINISTERS.

54. Ministers may be members of either House; they have, moreover, the right of entry to each House; and are to be heard when they require.

55. The Chamber of Deputies has the right of accusing Ministers, and of arraigning them before the House of Peers, who alone have the right of judging them.

56. They can only be accused of treason or peculation. Special laws will particularize the nature of these offences, and will determine how they are to be prosecuted.

OF THE JUDICIARY.

Art. 57. All justice is derived from the King, and is administered in his name by judges whom he appoints.

58. The Judges appointed by the King are not removable.

59. The Courts and ordinary tribunals now existing are maintained. Nothing shall be changed with respect to them but by virtue of a law.

60. The existing institution of judges of commerce is preserved.

61. That of Justices of the Peace is in like manner preserved. Justices of the Peace, though appointed by the King, are not irremovable.

62. No one can be withdrawn from his natural judges.

63. Consequently no commissions nor extraordinary tribunals can be created. Prevotal Courts, if their re-establishment is deemed necessary, are not included in this prohibition.

64. The discussions in criminal proceedings shall be public, except when such publicity may be dangerous to order and good morals; in which case the Court shall so pronounce.