

"Because father," said Joseph, hesitatingly, "if I am ever a man, I do not want to be as you are."

His father blushed, turned pale, stood confused a moment, and then opened the door and dashed the glass and pitcher to pieces, saying:

"You shall have a father that you won't be ashamed of."

From that hour he has never taken anything, that can intoxicate; and it helps himself, and renders his family happy besides; and I venture to say that Joseph will have an answer for any one who asks him, "What good will it do to sign the pledge?"

"Uncle Edward, you may put my name down," said Henry, "and I thank you for telling me that."

So saying he put on his shates, and went up on the ice, with a swift motion, to tell the story of Black-eyed Joe to his companions.

A CONNECTICUT STORY.

The following is related as a fact, having actually happened some years since in the State of Connecticut:

A man in rather indistinct circumstances, surrounded by a large family, being entirely out of meat, had recourse to the sheep-fold of his neighbor, (a wealthy farmer) for relief. The neighbor having a flock of sheep, did not perceive that he had lost any, until one of the finest in the flock, very large and fat, was missing—and counting his sheep, found he had lost several. Unable to account for the extraordinary loss, he resorted a few nights after to watch. About midnight he observed in an uncommon disturbance in the hedge, the sudden appearance of a man dressed in disguise. Curiosity, as well as to observe the conduct of the person as to find him out, induced him to lie still. In the flock there was a ram with whom, it seems, the man was in the habit of conversing as if he were the actual owner of the sheep—"Well, Mr. Ram," says the nocturnal sheep stealer, "I am come to buy another sheep; have you any more to sell?" Upon which he replied himself, as in the person of the ram, "Yes, I have sheep to sell." By this time the owner of the sheep perceived him to be one of his neighbors. "What will you take for that large fat wether?" says the purchaser. "Four dollars," replied Mr. Ram. "That is a very high price," says the man; "but you are so good as to wait on me for the pay, I think I will take him." "Well Mr. Ram," continues the honest sheep buyer, "Let us see how many sheep I have bought of you." "If I am not mistaken," says Mr. Ram, "the ram before fifteen, and then the ram after fifteen, the weight of the whole, and after twelve, Mr. Ram," has a polite invitation to call on him for pay, and bidding him good night, the man led his wether home, while the owner lay laughing at the novelty of the scene, as highly gratified as if he had received the ample pay for the whole. A few nights afterwards, when he supposed his neighbor was nearly out of meat, he caught the old ram and tied a little bag under his neck, and placed a piece of paper between his horns, on which he wrote in large letters, I HAVE COME FOR MY PAY. Under this lie he footed up the whole amount of the five sheep, exactly as his neighbor had done, as before related; he took them to his neighbor's house, where he tied him near the door and then went home. When the neighbor arose in the morning, he was not a little surprised to find a sheep laid at his own door; but it is beyond our power to express his mind, when he found it to be his neighbor, with whom he had late- ly been in dealing so much in money, with his ears on his forehead, and the amount of five sheep accurately made out, as he had done a few nights before in the person of the ram. Suffice it to say he obtained the money, and after tying it up nicely in the little bag, and tearing the paper from his horns, set the ram at liberty, which immediately ran home, singeing the money, as if proud of having accomplished the object of his errand—to the no small gratification of the owner.

A TOUCHING APPEAL FROM A SLAVE.

The following is an extract of a letter dated "Alexandria, March 9th."

On the 27th of February a Georgian of about 30 years of age, at the moment her master, a Turk, was embarking upon the Mahonoule Canal, in order to convey her to Cairo, seeing several Europeans around her, called out that she was a Russian, a Christian, and no slave, and entreated their help. The Europeans contrived to drag her away from her master with much trouble, and took her to the police, where having appealed to the Russian consulate, she was deposited, with the promise that she should be brought before the Divan the following morning. On the following day the dog did not bark, nor appeared at the Divan, and all the grandees hurried in a mass, each fearing that the Georgians, whom they had in their hands, might seize a similar pretext to escape.

The master of the Georgian then demanded one hundred pounds as the price of his purchase made at Constantinople. The affair was carried to Cairo before the Pasha, who decided that all the master of the Georgian had to do was to apply at Constantinople, to the person who had sold her to him as a slave, and who had not a right to do so; that he had nothing to reclaim in Egypt nor the Russian consulate. She is pretty, and plays the Turkish girl with much skill. Ever since this event, the Turkish women all look upon the Russian consulate with immense respect.

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According to the clergy and the progress of religion, there are many distinguished preachers of the Gospel in Glasgow, in almost every branch of the Protestant Church. There is a number of new churches and chapels have been built within the last few years, some in connection with the established church, and others independently of it. When he was at Paisley in December, several thousands of people were living on the mere pittance of one penny and a half which the hand of charity supplied with. Great distress was every where prevailing among the manufacturing towns of both England and Scotland at that epoch, nor is it less at present.

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"Upon my arrival in Paris, I was permitted to spend a few days with my family, from which I had been away separated, when important affairs called me to Geneva. I found there, as well as here, that the cause of truth is gradually advancing. The religious authority of both these important countries for reaching the French people, are steadily going forward with their work. Not less than two hundred thousand copies of the Scriptures, in French or in Latin, will be put into circulation in both of these countries."

It is worthy of singular notice, what a just and kind, and dare-devot—that is master in his own possessions, and seems to be alive to interests. Such a one, in the French poverty, is a far better man, and merits more respect, than those who are rich, and have no capital."

From the New York Courier & Enquirer.

TRAIL OF JAMES WILLIAM HOLMES, one of the crew of the ship William Brown, on a charge of manslaughter on the high seas, before Judges Baldwin and Rounell, in the United States Circuit Court, sitting at Philadelphia.

The trial of this important case commenced on the morning of Wednesday, the 13th instant, and closed on Saturday last. The interest that it has excited in both the old and new world, is account, particularly, of its being the first case of the kind ever tried—and therefore tending to establish one of the first principles of natural law—the reason for sending us as full account as your limits and my time will warrant.

The evidence, although in some points contradictory, was in the main to that effect. That the ship William Brown, left the port of Liverpool for Philadelphia, and had the most favourable auspices, and so they continued until the ill-fated 19th of April, 1841, when about two hundred and fifty miles off Newfoundland, when the ship struck, was supposed as an island of ice, which stood in her bows, and in an hour or so she sank. The captain, the first aware of the full extent of the calamity, ordered, as soon as he became master, that the boats be prepared with all alacrity, the passengers, as many as can, crowd into the long boat; no restriction is placed; the boats push off from the ship and in the course of an hour the sinks head foremost, with thirty-one unfortunate men, women and children, who remained on board, and was seen no more. Such is the powers of the water, that not even a floating cask, or timber, swims to the surface as a token of the sad disaster. Two long, including the sailors are in the long boat; the captain, with eight of his crew and a passenger, having entered the jolly boat, they remain all that night together, and the next morning separate, to make the best of their way to land. Those in the long boat are compelled to use every vigilance during this Tuesday in bailing; they are constantly bailing, while the sailors endeavor to row and steer the boat. A melancholy silence prevails; nothing is heard, every one seeming to anticipate that awful hour, which the mate, who commands the long boat, has this day to intimate to the captain that he is dead. (The mate) says there is no alternative but to let go the ship, the sea is calm and the rain is violent, the boat heels over, and the rain falls from above. That night the wind freshens; two more convulsions of terror of horror; two more tempests, and then comes the mate, who commands the long boat, telling him that he is dead. (The mate) says there is no alternative but to let go the ship, the sea is calm and the rain is violent, the boat heels over, and the rain falls from above.

On Wednesday morning, the 20th, the crew of the ship William Brown, were weighed on the stocks, and the ship was commended in 1841, completed in 1842, and last year, its gross revenue exceeded £100,000 per ton. The first proposition for joining Lake Erie to the Hudson by a Canal, when brought before the New York Legislature, in 1836, by Messrs. Farnam and Wright, was looked on as the height of Utopianism; however, after many arrangements, the canal was commenced in 1847, completed in 1853, and last year, its gross revenue exceeded two millions of dollars, while freight rates are greatly reduced to from 10th to 1-13th of previous rates.

During the whole of this time, no superior advantages have been comparatively neglected; our canals when completed, will afford for superior navigation from Quebec to Buffalo about \$100, and from Albany about \$100 per ton. The first proposition for joining Lake Erie to the Hudson by a Canal, when brought before the New York Legislature, in 1836, by Messrs. Farnam and Wright, was looked on as the height of Utopianism; however, after many arrangements, the canal was commenced in 1847, completed in 1853, and last year, its gross revenue exceeded two millions of dollars, while freight rates are greatly reduced to from 10th to 1-13th of previous rates.

The cause of the imports at New York, are for the Western States, and potato Albany rice flour, thence to Buffalo by canal boat, and thence to Cleveland, Detroit, or Chicago, S. C. by lake craft, thus having two transhipments, and 300 miles of canal navigation; the canal rates, exclusive of freight, being on iron and coal \$2.66 per ton on merchandise \$7.32, and on foreign salt \$24.40 per ton; the downward rates are, 32 cents per barrel on flour, and a similar rate according to weight, on wheat and other agricultural produce.

Let our navigation be once improved throughout, and a legislative measure, similar to that now passing through the U. S. Congress, will afford every merchandise due to us through their territories, from the Atlantic border to the Mexican and Canadian frontier, to be admitted to our Government, and it is impossible to estimate the quantity of bulky goods, that will annually pass up the St. Lawrence, to the American lake ports. This, and the demand for Western Canada, annually increasing thirty or forty per cent, must give full freight to British ships to this port. And when it is considered that the population of Michigan increased from 200,000 in 1850 and 1851, it is difficult to estimate the rapid increase of the Western population, both in Canada and the United States, and their consequent increasing demands for foreign products.

I have endeavored to show that this would effect a reduction of 10s. in freight, from this port to the United Kingdom, and this would not be the only advantage, but from the favorable terms on which Colonial flour is to be admitted into British ports, and the same may have lower internal freights, and possibly low sea-freights, we may expect to surpass the greater part of the flour trade, from this eminence to Great Britain; and also a considerable part of the trade in western modes, now carried on by New York with four or five countries.

Here the case rested, when the Judge charged the jury that the obligation of the captain and crew to carry the passengers safe, extended even to a case of such imminent peril, and they were bound to sacrifice their own lives, if necessary, for the preservation of the rest.

The trial was adjourned half past 2 o'clock of Friday afternoon, and returned about half past 10 on Saturday morning, having been out about 29 hours.

This verdict was Guilty, and they unanimously recommended Holmes to the mercy of the Court—Judge Baldwin said that their request should have the most respectful consideration.

The verdict has excited almost universal astonishment, and is different from the expectation of all who presided in this tribunal, and who considered the question as purely one of law, and thought that the defendant had not made out that case of inevitable necessity, which could, in law, establish a defense.

Counsel for the United States—William H. Merediz, George M. Dallas, and Oliver Hopkins Esq.

For Holmes—David Paul Brown, Isaac Bradburn, and Edward Armstrong, Esq.

An Improbable Story from Texas.—We give the following for what it is worth, but without attaching to it the slightest credit:

From the Nashville Union of April 11.

Very Late from Texas.—Painful Intelligence.—At last night we received an extra from the office of the Memphis Appeal (Extra) of April 8.

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Tenn.—City of Justin Taken.—By the police.

"Mr. W. C. Patterson, a citizen of this place, having memorandum made on the day bill, of April 1st, by the Postmaster at Washington, Ark., received by the mail no night.

"News of undoubted authority reached here last night, that the City of Austin was taken, and 120 Texans killed in two hours.

P.M."

The intelligence may be incorrect; but we understand the news was deposited, with the promise that they would be brought before the Divan the following morning. On the following day the dog did not bark, nor appeared at the Divan, and all the grandees hurried in a mass, each fearing that the Georgians, whom they had in their hands, might seize a similar pretext to escape.

The master of the Georgian then demanded one hundred pounds as the price of his purchase made at Constantinople. The affair was carried to Cairo before the Pasha, who decided that all the master of the Georgian had to do was to apply at Constantinople, to the person who had sold her to him as a slave, and who had not a right to do so; that he had nothing to reclaim in Egypt nor the Russian consulate. She is pretty, and plays the Turkish girl with much skill. Ever since this event, the Turkish women all look upon the Russian consulate with immense respect.

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To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.

"Sir, the reader's desire to receive the proposed bill for the incorporation of the village of L'Assomption, into a town, has been granted, and the bill is now ready to be introduced into the Legislature.

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