

not hurt a fly, and could yet approve of convulsions which unsettled all the guarantees of life, liberty and property. Weak and inconclusive in council, he was straightforward and formidable in action, most commonly the slave of his own impulsive attachment to abstract liberty; or a tool in the hands of somebody more cunning and less principled than himself. He was the last of that theoretic school which received its notion of sedition from the writings of the philosophers, and was as unlike a modern Republican as D'Alembert to a member of the *Aide-Tei* society. His reputation belongs to the former rather than to the latter revolution. During the "three great days" of 1830, he certainly took a leading part, but his countrymen impute to him that upon that occasion he displayed more generosity than judgment, and to his good-natured error in measuring the King's character by his own, is imputed much of the evils which have since unsettled France. He-it was who accepted Louis Philip's vague assurance "that the Charter should henceforward be a verity," as a full pledge of the newly-elected Monarch's intentions respecting the Charter.—He however, lived long enough to be the dupe of this *maiserie*, and after being the hero of so many revolutions, he died the victim of the last, having been ill-treated, slighted, and disgraced, by the very man whom he had raised to power. By a very slight acquiescence in the wishes of the people, in 1830, Lafayette might have declared himself head of the "French Republic," but he was contented with the more humble title of "Chief of the National Guard," a distinction, however, which, in a very few months the ingratitude of the King obliged him to abandon in disgust. His death, under present circumstances, is an affair of considerable national importance. He was avowedly the head of the Republican party in France; at once the most influential and the most respectable of that political sect. How far his departure will act on the future conduct or the present importance of the Republic appears to be a question of doubt amongst the speculative in that country. Gen. Lafayette will be buried with all the honors due to his fame. In this the Chambers and the Court appear to concur. It is satisfactory to learn that, according to all present calculations, the funeral ceremonial will pass over without any material disturbance.—*Morning Herald*.

IRELAND.—QUEEN'S COUNTY.—Great alarm, accompanied by some actual distress, has been caused among the poor of this district by a sudden advance in the price of potatoes. They have risen to 7s. 6d. per barrel (of 20 stone), which is considered a famine price where labourers can earn no more than eightpence per day, and often find a difficulty in obtaining employment even at that rate. The highest price which a poor man, supporting a family by his work, can afford to give for potatoes is 3d. a stone.—The least fraction above that is felt as an inconvenience, and if the increase amount, as in the present instance, beyond a penny, it is attended by an actual privation of food. It is feared that the markets will rise still higher during the next month, although the store in hands is amply sufficient for the inhabitants of this county. But the people from the coal district of Kilkenny flock into our markets, and buy up all the provisions with an eagerness which might almost be called rapacity. Some persons say that there is food enough for all, and that the present advance is merely temporary, and occasioned by the demand for seed potatoes, which will soon be satisfied, as the greater part of the crop is in the ground; but others, who seem to be well informed on the subject, entertain more gloomy anticipations, and predict a recurrence of such scenes as we witnessed in 1822. In the mean time we may ask, what has become of the *Poor Law Commission*.—*Morning Herald*, May 24.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 21.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S WIDOWS' BILL.

At the Evening Sitting, after an unsuccessful attempt on the part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to proceed with the Committee on the Poor Laws' Amendment Bill, to the exclusion of Mr Lyall's motion, Mr LYALL pressed the second reading of the Seamen's Widows' Bill. As he proposed to transfer the 6d. per month, at present paid out of the wages of merchant seamen to Greenwich Hospital, to the Merchant Seamen's Fund for the relief of widows of men who should die in the service, become disabled, &c. he thought he was bound to show whether the institution in which he proposed to vest these sums was likely to afford guarantee of its being a safe and proper channel through which to grant this relief. The hon. Member then entered into a description of the Institute, and concluded by moving the second reading of the Bill.

Sir J. GRAHAM opposed the motion. If the proposed Bill were carried, there would be no alternative but that of applying to his Noble Friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) to make up the deficiency of £22,000 from the Consolidated Fund. Notwithstanding the able manner in which the hon. Member for London had supported the Bill,

he could not assent to it until he saw how an equivalent for one-seventh of the fund was to be made up.

A discussion ensued, in which Mr Alderman Thompson, Doctor Lushington, Mr P. Thompson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c., took part.

Mr EWART said he felt it his duty to support this Bill, inasmuch as he believed it would benefit the merchant seamen, a most worthy class of persons, as well as the shipowners, whose property was now considerably depressed.

Lord SANDON said, that the way in which the seamen reasoned was, shall we lay by out of our wages for our own advantage, or for an institution in which we have little, if any, interest? They did not derive any advantage from Greenwich Hospital. The merchant seamen, to a man, felt unanimously in favour of this Bill.

The House then divided, when there were, for the second reading, 94; against it, 57; majority, 37. The Bill was then read a second time.

JEWISH DISABILITIES.

After some discussion on the Jews' Disabilities Bill, a division took place on the question for the second reading, when there appeared for the Bill, 123; against it, 32.—The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1834.

Shakspeare makes the Clown, in *As You Like It*, say, that there are seven modes of re-tort; now we see no reason why there should not be equally as many of salutation,—let us see, the salute courteous, the salute modest, the salute churlish, the salute valiant, the salute quarrelsome, the salute circumstantial, and the salute direct. When we are in good odour with ourselves and all about us, we give the salute courteous; when doubtful of our abilities the salute modest; when displeased with the world and all its belongings, the salute churlish; if perchance we have an adversary whom we are conscious of being superior too, we give him the salute valiant; when our motives are questioned, (particularly if those motives be improper) the salute quarrelsome is the most suitable; the salute circumstantial, when doubtful what party is best able to do us a service; and the salute direct, when the question of which side to take, is no longer a mystery. We, gentle readers, pleased as we are, with ourselves and all the world, salute you courteously; and we doubt not, but that you will graciously receive our salutation; if you do not, we shall, most certainly, make use of the salute churlish; and, from editors, such salutes are by no means of the most covetable description. We do not, however, fear that you shall be out of temper with you; but that you will meet us with the same cordiality, as we prefer you; and not throw a damp over our first attempt to please. We have assumed a situation new to us (we forgot to inform you that we are the new editor of the STAR) and therefore claim your favourable indulgence, peradventure our workmanship be not so well executed, as though we had been more experienced in our profession.—but why all this expostulatory preface? we feel confident of your smiles, and your support.

It has been generally a practice, when first assuming the Editorial Office, (we beg pardon of our predecessor; *slippers*, we should have said), to promise to the public, what will be done to please them; what line of politics will be pursued, and all that sort of thing. Now, this system of promising, we most heartily abhor, for the reason, that it is impossible to keep the promises made, however desirous the promiser is, of doing so; circumstances daily arise, which compel him to throw his promises to the winds; thereby giving an opening for every block-head, who may be troubled with cacethes scribendi, to gratify his propensity for wasting ink, or spoiling paper. We, therefore, promise nothing. We, however, profess to be influenced by no party—we are not the first who have made such professions; it remains for us to prove our sincerity, and, as far as we can be sincere to himself, we are resolved.

Our readers will perceive, that the Star has returned to its original shape—we think it more suitable to a newspaper, and trust that our subscribers will think so too. In all other respects the "STAR" will be the same as it hitherto has been.—Well printed; its selections carefully made; latest intelligence secured; and no labor spared to render it worthy to rank side by side, with the best Journals of the Island.

The Star will be open to the communications of every party without distinction; but we must premise, that we shall not hold our-

selves accountable for the opinions expressed in any communication; consequently our politics and opinions must not be judged of by what matter may appear in our Journal:—by our own writings we wish to stand or fall; and to those alone must our readers look, for our opinions and sentiments. We have taken the precaution to say to the public thus much, as we know, too often the Editor of a Journal, is considered, to be of the same opinion as his correspondents, because he publishes their contributions; this idea is erroneous and illiberal; it destroys, all independence in a Journalist, cramps his energies, and destroys his usefulness.

Having said thus much, we make our bow, perfectly assured, that if we merit the support, (which we shall endeavour to do,) of the public, they will not withhold it.

By the arrival of the *Bæothick*, 30 days from Liverpool, we are put in possession of London papers to the 24th of May; we refer our readers to previous columns, for the information of their contents.

CAUTION TO PARENTS.—A few days since in this town, a young child named Penny, during the temporary absence of its mother, took up a tea-pot filled with boiling tea, and drank a quantity through the spout. The poor child lingered in great pain for several days, when it expired.

[FOR THE STAR.]

"An undevout Astronomer is mad."

A second New-ton has placed himself in apogee on the "PATRIOT's" orbit; and, from his high and dizzy seat, has deigned to scan the humble opinion of one whom he has been pleased to place in perigee.

I dare say it will be necessary for me to refer my readers to the "PATRIOT" of the 24th instant, and to a production in that paper, signed "*Rectus Lateratus*," before I make, on the said production, a few observations. Mr *Rectus* having formed an opinion, from the hackneyed quotation, "a little learning is a dangerous thing," was determined that by using the whole of his stock of learning, in the production alluded to, he would make a great deal of learning perfectly harmless. He, therefore, mystified his subject with "nodes" "quadratures" (quadratures) and syzgies (syzgia), so as to make the whole a dead letter to the greater part of the *Patriot's* readers, or to any class of readers. The *Boys* will wonder where *Rectus* got it all; and, as he is professionally a linguist, they will think that he has a right to use such sentences as the following, "I would despise to notice the remarks of "*Verax*" &c. Despise what? the, "to notice," it was the act of noticing that *Rectus* intended to say he would despise. "To notice the remarks of *Verax*, I would despise!" "How then *Verax* did the accident happen?" instead of studying an accident, as he should have done, he has made the accident happen; to happen an accident! "Is this language calculated to infuse in the mind, &c." To infuse a taste in the mind, instead of into the mind. So much for Mr *Lateratus*. This little notice of his extensive learning, may give him the *dolar lateratus*, and "leave him alone with his" pedantic "glory."

D—

Carbonear, June 28, 1834.

The average temperature for June, was 55.23. highest point observed, was 76, on the afternoon of the 8th; lowest, 42 on the evening of the 30th. The average temperature of last year, for the corresponding month, was 53.53.

The Right Rev. Dr Fleming, accompanied by the Rev. Mr Dalton, and the Rev. Mr McKenna, sailed on Tuesday evening last, in the *United Brothers*, Capt. Brien, for Tilton Harbour. His Lordship intends, we understand, to visit the remotest parts of the Diocese previous to his return, and will, in his progress homeward, administer Confirmation wherever it is practicable to do so.—The present visitation will probably occupy his Lordship about six weeks—after which he will proceed to the Westward.—*New-foundlander*, June 25.

MARRIED.—Last evening by the Rev. J. G. Hennigar, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr George Rice, to Miss Rachael Young, all of this Town.

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.

CLEARED.
June 23.—Brig Betty, Mairs, Quebec; ballast.
26.—Maria, Palfrey, Figueira; ballast.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.
June 25.—Schooner Dart, Collins, Liverpool, N. S.; 25,500 feet board and plank, 21 bbls. leather, 1 bbl. calf and seal skins, 7000 shingles.
25.—Brig Bæothick, Horsley, Liverpool; 924 bags bread, 100 brls. flour, 1 bale canvass, 18 tons coals.

CLEARED.
June 28.—Schooner Dart, Collins, Liverpool, N. S. ballast.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.
June 21.—Schooner Lady Young, Swerney, P. E. Island; scantling.
June, Pike, Richebucto; board.
Despatch, O'Neil, Miramichi; lumber.
23.—Brig John & Jane, Patterson, Hamburg; bread, flour, pork.
24.—Marnbull, White, Hamburg; bread, flour.

CLEARED.
June 19.—Brig Fisher, Hastings, Quebec; ballast.
Maria, Fearon, Quebec; ballast.
Schooner Success, Dollard, Oporto; fish.
Clandolin, Roche, Bristol; oil, seal skins.
Huskisson, Warner, Sydney; ballast.
Britannia, Graham, Sydney; ballast.
21.—Catherine and Elizabeth, Beausejoir, Arichat; ballast.

Sale by Auction

ON THE PREMISES, AT CARBONEAR,

On MONDAY, the 7th day of July, At 11 o'Clock,

The following Valuable Property, belonging to the Estate of WILLIAM BENNETT, of Carbonear, Merchant, Insolvent.

ALL that commodious, substantial, and well-built DWELLING-HOUSE, newly erected, in a desirable part of the Town of Carbonear, and lately in the occupancy of the said Insolvent; together with the LAND, GARDENS, and other appurtenances belonging thereto; all of which being FREEHOLD PROPERTY, offers an excellent and safe investment for money.

ALSO,

A quantity of SHOP and STORE GOODS and UTENSILS.
A quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
A Credit would be given, upon Security for a portion of the Purchase Price of the DWELLING HOUSE and LAND.

THOMAS BUCKLEY, } Trustees.
ROBERT KENNAN, }
by their Attorney,
CHARLES SIMMS.
J. ELSON, Trustee.

On Sale.

BY

THE SUBSCRIBER,

A quantity of SLACK LIME, (In Casks.)

M. HOWLEY.

Carbonear, July 2, 1834.

Notices

CARBONEAR ACADEMY.

MR GILMOUR presents his respects to his friends, and informs them, that being about to visit England, he shall not have the pleasure of again meeting his pupils until the early part of October next, at which time he hopes to receive the same patronage which he has hitherto experienced at their hands.
Carbonear, July 2, 1834.

Mrs. GILMOUR begs to intimate to her friends and the public that her Seminary (for YOUNG LADIES, will re-OPEN after the *Midsummer Recess*, on MONDAY the 7th JULY.
Carbonear, June 25, 1834.

MR GILMOUR begs respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Carbonear and its vicinity that, from the 31st of OCTOBER next, he will receive and instruct Children in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, at the very low terms of

40 SHILLINGS per annum.

The uniform success that has attended his system of education, emboldens him to anticipate support at the hands of those Parents who desire a rapid improvement in their Children. Mr GILMOUR has now been 9 years engaged in the instruction of youth; the experience acquired, during that period, of the various dispositions of Children, has enabled him to adapt his mode of communicating knowledge to all capacities, so as to ensure to each child, a certain and progressive improvement. Mr GILMOUR will still continue to give instruction in the following branches:—Book-keeping, with the higher branches of Arithmetic, and Geography, £4. The whole of the above, with History, Composition, Euclid's Elements, Use of the Globes, &c. &c. £6.

Firing, or a proportionate quantity of wood, 5s. Pens and ink, unless brought by the Pupil, 5s.

Reading books and Arithmetics, will be kept in the School, for the use of the Children, for which no charge will be made.
Carbonear, July 2, 1834.