

note in the world:—"Madame Christophe, ex-Empress of Haiti, is at Geneva, with her daughter. Madame's domestic establishment, although by no means extensive, is not without its royal state; and Mademoiselle has had many suitors, whom she has rejected with disdain, preferring the condition of single blessedness as a Princess, to an alliance which would confer fortune without rank and dignity. Mademoiselle is jet black, highly accomplished, and very amiable."

Accounts from Sarepta, in the government of Suralow, say, that the horde of Kalmucks, living in the neighbourhood of that place, had suffered most severely in the last hard winter. The snow lay to a great depth from November till the middle of April, so that the herds could not find any food, and great numbers perished. Many of the Kalmucks were starved, because they had no wood to dress their provisions. They were obliged to burn almost all their huts for fuel, and many families collected in one, but even there they found but little protection against the violent storms. All the children under six years of age are frozen to death, and many growing-up persons have lost their hands and feet by the frost. As their herds constitute their whole wealth, they are now in such a state of misery that they are obliged to attack caravans, and plunder them of cattle and bread, to appease their hunger.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AMERICANS AND FRENCHMEN.—An Englishman cannot travel a mile in a stage-coach in the United States, without being asked whether he has been on the Liverpool Rail-road. In Europe, and in France particularly, it is, "Have you seen de Tunnell under de Thames." It is the usefulness in forwarding the prosperity of a country that suggests the American query; whilst with the Frenchman the use is entirely out of the question; he thinks merely of the magnitude and the novelty of the undertaking, and never fails to remark that the engineer was a native of France.—*American Paper.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Unless Communications, intended to appear in the "STAR," are forwarded to the Editor on the Monday before publication-day, they cannot possibly be noticed in that Number.

CARBONEAR STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1833.

We enter upon our duty as Editor, not without a due consideration of the great responsibility devolving on those who undertake that arduous office, but however arduous it may be, we hope to fill it satisfactorily.

The country has now received that long and anxiously desired Local Government (how much to its ultimate advantage, under existing circumstances, is as yet a paradox) and it now devolves on all earnestly to watch its component parts, so as to endeavour to realize the blessings which were anticipated after its reception.

Should these blessings be received—should we see men of all denominations assembled with one wish, and that wish the good government of those they were called on to represent—then, indeed, will the advocates of a Local Government have to congratulate themselves on the good they have been instrumental in procuring. We are not certainly sanguine enough to expect that this will be the case, however earnestly we wish it. In all assemblies of men—different motives—different desires—and (we are sorry to say) different prejudices will arise to thwart and oppose the good and the just. In the pursuit of ambition—in the race for pension—it is but too often the case, that the constituent and his wants are wholly sacrificed and forgotten. To prevent this—to keep every man to his duty, will be our constant labour; and should our remarks at any period of our career conduce to the smallest portion of good, we shall consider ourselves amply repaid for all our labours.

We shall court not the favours of the powerful, nor fear the menaces of the many, but with a singleness of purpose—from which we hope never to deviate—advocate the cause of justice—liberty—and truth.

The latest accounts from Europe bring the intelligence that England and France, hitherto considered as natural enemies, have joined their naval forces to compel the obstinate Dutchman to listen to reason. Years since England, under Tory domination, was joined against France to make a natural union, which now, she in conjunction with her, is about to dis-sever. If such policy as this—by such doing and saying—has England been plunged into this state to pay the interest of which, the masses of people are become paupers, and the nation may be the abilities for legislation of our

representatives, we feel perfectly assured that it is impossible they can manage our affairs in a worse manner than the wisdom of the House of Commons has managed those of the United Kingdom. With such an example before their eyes, our Assembly may enter upon their duties without fear or trembling. We anticipate good from them, and hope not to be disappointed.

We are anxiously expecting intelligence from Portugal, as, by this time, the contest between the brothers Pedro and Miguel, is most probably settled. A private letter from Oporto, dated November 16, states,—"Batteries having been erected to command the entrance of the river, by Don Miguel's forces, no vessel is allowed to come in. This will, probably bring matters to a crisis, as an effort must soon be made to communicate with the sea—from whence this place is, at present dependant for its support."

Letters from Spain state, that there is a prospect of the duties on fish being lowered in that country; if this be the case, it must, necessarily, add greatly to the consumption of, and consequently to, the demand for, that article there.

A short time since, a Meeting took place in this town, for the purpose of framing a Petition to the House of Assembly, to grant to the Methodist Missionaries in this Island, the unrestricted power of celebrating the rite of Matrimony. The Petition has been signed by above 300 persons of all denominations, and placed in the hands of R. PACK, Esq., for the purpose of being presented by him to the House. J. POWER, Esq., we are informed will second it.

We also understand that Petitions of a similar nature, are in course of signature, at Harbor Grace, Port de Grave, and Trinity. We coincide with the prayer of these Petitions, and hope it will be granted.

A few days since a most dreadful murder was committed near Holy-Rood. The particulars of which, with accuracy we have not been enabled to ascertain. This is certain. A man was cut down from the crown of the head to the mouth, by a hatchet, and the murderer is in custody. There was no witness of the deed, but the brother of the deceased was near at hand and heard some high words pass between him and the man who killed him. An inquest has been holden on the body—we have not yet heard the Verdict.

The average temperature for the month of December, 1832, obtained from observations taken at three periods in the day, was 23 degrees of Fahrenheit. The highest observed temperature was at 9 A. M. of the 10th, when the mercury stood at 40 degrees, and the lowest in the evening of the 23d being then 5 degrees below zero.

On the 2d ult., was totally lost, on Skiff-sail Point, 4½ miles from Mortier, the brig Mercury, of Poole, on her voyage from Bilbao to Mortier, laden with bread and flour. We have conversed with the master, Captain Cockram, whose account of the sufferings of himself, his mate, and one of the crew, is almost incredible. After the wreck of the vessel, the captain, mate, and five of the crew, (one seaman, named William Atkinson, having been drowned in attempting to swim to land) proceeded to climb a precipice of about 200 ft. in height, nearly perpendicular. Four of the seamen ascended first—after arriving at about 90 feet above the foot of the rock, one of them missed his footing, and was precipitated from the height, falling within a few yards of the captain's feet, perfectly dead. This circumstance decided the captain, mate, and an Irish lad, on pursuing a different course to reach the top of the cliff. They commenced their ascent up a chasm of about two feet wide and 100 feet in perpendicular height, in the same manner that a sweep climbs a chimney; above this the precipice rose 100 feet, its side being completely encrusted with ice. In this appalling situation, a yawning abyss beneath, and an apparently inaccessible precipice above—with hands hard frozen—in a furious gale of wind, did these men debate on the best course to pursue. They at length, determined to attempt the ascent—holding on with one hand and clearing a safe footing with the other, did they drag their weary and frost-bitten limbs up the steep; but now, at the distance of 120 feet from the ground, a more frightful difficulty presented itself to the captain, who had in the ascent, lost sight of his two companions; the precipice overhung some feet, and how to proceed he knew not; after looking about himself for some time, he observed, above his head, a small projection, (to use his own words) of about the size and shape of a horse's ear; over this, with his mouth open, he threw a silk handkerchief, and it fell upon the point of the rock, where he was in the greatest anxiety. From this point he gained the summit. On looking down, he observed that his mate and lad had succeeded in gaining a place of safety beneath each wondering at the other's miraculous preservation from what had appeared to them inevitable death. They immedi-

ately proceeded to discover some place of shelter after their extraordinary sufferings. So much, indeed, were they overcome, that had it not been for the perseverance of the captain, it is more than probable that his two companions would have lain down on the snow and perished; repeatedly did the lad propose this, and the captain states that it was with the utmost difficulty that he could persuade him to proceed. After two days' travelling in deep snow, without a morsel of food, they arrived at a fisherman's hut, here they remained three days, to recruit their strength; they then proceeded to Mortier, where they found the three others who had survived the wreck.

About the same time was totally lost, on Holy-Rood Beach, the Schooner Lyon, Policarpe Le Blanc, Master, from St. John's bound to Halifax, laden with fish. Crew saved.

To the Editor of the Carbonear Star.

MR. EDITOR, Sir,—During the heavy gale of N. W. wind, which occurred on the evening of Friday last, at about 8 o'clock in the evening, the chimney of the house occupied by Mr. BAILEY, near the premises of Messrs. SLADE, Elson and Co., caught fire, but which, through the exertions of those, who promptly and laudably assembled on the alarm of the fire bell, was providentially extinguished.

It is generally supposed that the new houses in this street are in such an open and unfinished state that a similar case, with all its awful attendant circumstances, is to be every moment dreaded. For had the above-mentioned house taken fire (which was expected by all observers present at the time) it is unquestionable that it would have involved almost every building on the North side of this town in the same fatal catastrophe.

From the above statement, Mr. Editor, would it not be advisable that a meeting or meetings of the respectable inhabitants of this town, should at intervals, take place, for the purpose of representing to the Grand Inquest, or petitioning the House of Assembly, as to the necessity of inspecting those chimneys which are considered dangerous and using those means which may prevent the dreadful recurrence of such deplorable conflagrations as have, at times, in this Island, during an inclement season, occurred,—devastating towns, and reducing thousands to the only hopeless alternative of subsisting on charity, or of perishing of cold or starvation.

I am,
Mr. Editor, Your's,
CIVIS.
Carbonear, Jan. 2, 1833.

To the Editor of the Carbonear Star.

MR. EDITOR, Sir,—Accompanying the King's instructions to the Governor is a letter from the Secretary for the Colonies, addressed to His Excellency, in which, amongst other things, is a recommendation that three members of the Council should sit and deliberate with the members of the House of Assembly; and citing Guiana as an instance, where a similar mode of proceeding has been found to "work well." This, by the way, is an example very far fetched. It is also remarkable that the same observation has been made use of as an excuse for seats improperly held in the British House of Commons, that the system, nevertheless, "worked well."

Now Sir, I consider it to be of vital importance to our future liberty and prosperity, that this measure be stoutly and firmly resisted; for we may be well assured that these three will be some of the ablest and most efficient of the seven; and, that it would be just as well at once to admit the whole Council. These gentlemen may often have very different views and interests to advocate and support, than belong to the real representatives of the people: such, for instance, as the payment of high salaries to men holding official situations, the creation of new officers, which could, perhaps be dispensed with, the continuance of existing abuses, opposition to all reform, &c.

It cannot be too often reflected upon, that six form a quorum of the house, and three a majority, with the Speaker. It is said that it will promote dispatch, and so it may, but, as they have the whole year before them, "take time my hearties, and do it well."

It appears as if the Minister fancied there would be such a want of talent and incapacity for conducting the necessary business of the Assembly, that the presence of some of the Council was almost or quite indispensable; but we have no fear that those whom we have chosen as our representatives will need such assistance or advice as may thus be obtained, and confidently hope they will convince his Lordship and the world that they are not children in leading-strings, but men of integrity and ability.

I am Sir,
Your's,
A WATCHMAN.
Carbonear, Jan. 2, 1833.

Shipping Intelligence.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED INWARDS.
December 27.—Brig Nimrod, Barrett, Hamburg; 350 firkins butter, 1851 bags bread, 1 barrel peas, 1 barrel barley, 1 barrel hams, 8 barrels oatmeal, 1 case hats, 6000 brick.

CLEARED OUTWARDS.
December 30.—Brig Harton, Scager, Poole; 367 casks containing 23,797 gallons cod oil, 2 casks containing 97 gallons cod dregs, 7 casks containing 489 gallons seal maiden oil, 15 casks containing 723 gallons seal rendered oil.

NOTICES.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of PROWSE and JAKUES, Carbonear, Newfoundland, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All Debts owing to and from the said Concern, will be received and paid by the undersigned GEORGE EDWARD JAKUES. Witness our Hands, at Carbonear, this 31st Day of December, 1832.

SAMUEL PROWSE, Jux.
GEORGE EDWARD JAKUES.

THE Business hitherto carried on in this Town, under the Firm of PROWSE and JAKUES, will be continued by the Subscriber, from this date, in his own Name.

GEORGE EDWARD JAKUES.
Carbonear, Dec. 31, 1832.

S. PROWSE takes this opportunity of acquainting his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken a Spot of Ground from the Executor of the late W. H. Scott, (East of the Dwelling-house at present in the occupancy of Mr. Gamble), where he purposes to erect Premises and continue BUSINESS on his own account.

Carbonear, Jan. 1, 1833.

THE CARBONEAR ACADEMY. CONDUCTED BY MR. GILMOUR.

WILL re-open, after the Christmas Vacation, on Monday, January 7, 1833.

Carbonear, Jan. 1, 1833.

A Card.

J. S. TREFLON,
SURGEON.

Desires to present his grateful acknowledgments to those Friends who have honoured and encouraged him by their Subscriptions.
Carbonear, Jan. 1, 1833.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of CARBONEAR, BRIGUS, and their vicinities, that he has on hand a large and general assortment of Goods, which will be sold on

VERY MODERATE TERMS.

CONSISTING OF.

Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Drab, Broad and Forest Cloths
Pilot Cloths, Blankets, Flannels
Serges, Stuffs, Plaids, Shalloons
Padding Cloths, Peruvian Cloths
Printed Chintz and Furniture Cottons
White and Grey Cottons
Shirting-Cotton and Shirting
Nankinets, Blue and Pink Stripe
Nankeen, coloured, Cotton Bed-Tick
Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes
Coloured Counterpanes, Cotton Balls
Tapes, Pins, Needles, Silk Tabinett
Gros de Naples, Norwich Crape
Spotted, Book, Mull, and Checked Muslins
Lining Sarsnetts, Table-cloths, Carpets
Carpeting, Suspender, Combs
Silk and Cotton Shawls, Room Paper
Hats of excellent quality
Cotton Check, Moleskins, and a variety of other Goods
Congo, Souchong, and Green Teas
Soap, Raisins, Butter, Bread
Beef, Pork, Rum, and Molasses

ALSO,

TO BE