

of contending with the obstacles of nature, as to see a man erecting a house, and commencing clearing in this district. It seems a realization of the fable of Sisyphus, for truly there are stones innumerable to roll, and apparently to as little purpose. The entrance into most of these habitations, is attended with the idea of squalid and objectless poverty—but in many of them we are agreeably surprised to discover how much of plenty, comfort and cleanliness are to be found. A Fisherman, though he raises nothing but his line, may with the produce of that, purchase all the necessaries of life; a Farmer on good land, though he buys little, may fare sumptuously from the produce of his fields—but the folks on the barrens, while they are shut out from the sea, are so surrounded by rocks and morasses, that they can hardly be said to live upon the land.—To live from the land alone, would in many situations be next to impossible; and thus it is, that the very sight of some of their dwellings—unaccompanied by any acquaintance with the treasures of knowledge and multifarious resources they contain, is attended with a sensation painful in the highest degree. It is not until you get within, and mark the cheerful looks of old and young—see a good fire blazing in the broad hearth—partake of two or three meals with no comfort wanting, and listen to the assured and confident tones in which the operations of the past week, and the objects and plans of the future are discussed, that you become reconciled to life on the granite barrens, and astonished to find that their inhabitants, instead of being the wretched race you had imagined, have manifold resources of which you never dreamed, and have many a sweet draught mixed with the cup, from which you fancied nothing but bitterness could flow.

Agriculture is with most of these settlers, the base of all their operations; and if they have happened to get a hard wood hill, or a piece of meadow in their lots, they derive from it their principal support. But some of them live, and live well upon apparently the very worst spots that could be selected—and although in the summer months the long grass and delicate shrubs with which even the wildest districts abound, would suffice to support the cattle you see strolling about the door, it is not until you discover that some two or three miles off there is an unenclosed marsh, skirting some lakes or long still water where several tons of hay are cut in the fall, and being secured on a rough stage, are brought in winter over places, where at any other time it would be impossible for an unloaded beast to make its way; that you find how the produce of the farm is eked out, and an ox and a horse kept to manure and toil between the rocks, besides a cow to furnish butter and milk.

Then the good wife contrives to lay by a few prints, or perhaps a dozen or two of eggs, to send to town—and the men kind, besides manufacturing in their leisure hours barrels, fish boxes, hoop poles, and shingles, which though sometimes sold at low prices, always command money or supplies—are in general keen hunters, and in the season will contrive to have, by each market day, a bunch of rabbits, partridges or robbers; or a fox, an otter, or a martin skin—and sometimes Providence sends along a Bear, Moose, or Caribou, and these they never fail to turn to good account. Then although shut out from the ocean—and deprived of Hallabut, Mackerel and Cod, they are surrounded by lakes and rivers, with every stand in which they are familiar, so that a bunch of trout is never wanting to make up a meal, or to raise a few shillings, if cash becomes unusually scarce. Of books these people have no great store, and they read comparatively few newspapers; but as some member of each family visits the town once or twice a week, they are never without such hints or rumours, as enable them to judge how the world is wagging at home and abroad. Being scattered, and comparatively poor, they are badly off for schools, and have no settled ministers—and their weight in County elections being of small account, their roads are kept in wretched repair.—But yet they steadily increase and multiply—and although idleness and drunkenness or an entire neglect of the land in the pursuit of other objects, may sometimes break up a family, and leave a clearing desolate, wherever there is industry and perseverance a ready adoption of the wood and lake craft, handed down from father to son—there is so much of health, comfort, and sturdy independence, even upon the granite barrens, that all who visit them may moralize on the enduring firmness of the human body, the intellectual resources even of the poor; and learn in whatever station of life they are, 'therewith to be content.'

LONDON.

At a late hour this morning, we received by express, the whole of the Paris papers of Wednesday, and those of France of corresponding dates, together with a letter of the 9th instant, from our correspondent at Bayonne. The Paris Journals are for the most part, filled with the debates in both Chambers and the proceedings before the house of Peers on the preceding day. In the secret committee of the Chamber of Peers no decision had been come to on the motion of

the Duke de Montebello for calling to the bar of the Chamber, the editor of the Tribune, and the ninety one persons whose names were affixed to the letter addressed to the State prisoners, published in that journal. The debate was adjourned to the next day. In the chamber of deputies the debate on the budget for 1836, which will probably occupy several sittings was begun.

The National mentions that several protests by members of the National Guard against mounting guard at the Luxemburg during the State trials, are in course of signature. Amongst them is one signed by a hundred of the 3d battalion of the 11th Legion. The Journal du Commerce asserts that the number of Peers who have threatened to withdraw themselves, in case the court should persist in the trial of the prisoners who are not present already amounts to 41.

The Duke de Noailles has published in the *Gazette de France*, a letter addressed to the President of the chamber of Peers, excusing himself from farther attendance on the trial: and assigning as his motive, the resolution of the court to proceed with the affair in the absence of a large portion of the prisoners. In some of the journals it is stated, that the Marquis de Tollenot, Count Mole, and three or four Peers have resolved to follow the Duke de Noailles example.—The other names mentioned are de Vogue, de Mathan, Faure, and Zangiacom. The case of Count Mole is peculiar, his father having suffered death during the first revolution, in consequence of a trial and judgment pursued and pronounced during his absence.

COMBINATIONS.—There is, says the Philadelphia, an alarming disposition in this country to form combinations, often to effect objects of questionable propriety, or which should be affected through the ballot box.—There may be countries where conspiracies against existing laws, or the prevailing organization of society may be necessary; but here the people are all powerful, and any attempt to combine certain portions or classes of society against other portions or against the mass is dangerous and reprehensible. In this country for political objects, there should be no society but the nation—no articles of association but the constitution.—If our people are split up into various combinations, clans, and conspiracies, all order will at length be abrogated, and society be thrown back into its original barbarism.—The counsel of Washington on this point should not be forgotten. "The real people occasionally assembled, in order to express their sentiments on political subjects ought never to be confounded with permanent self-appointed societies, usurping the right to CONTROL the constituted authorities, and to DICTATE TO PUBLIC OPINION. While the former is entitled to respect, the latter is incompatible with all government, and must either sink into general dis-esteem or finally overturn the established order of things."

SCENES IN CHINA.

THE CANTON RIVER.

On entering the river, the scenery was very pleasing; the banks were low, and, for the most part, under rice cultivation, which, still retaining its green tinge, imparted a luxuriant and animated beauty to the view. Small huts were scattered about, over which the graceful bamboo waved its towering stem; the high and wooded hills arose in the distance of the back ground of the landscape; and this, with boats passing about the intersecting canals of the paddy-fields, formed the principle feature of the country about the Canton river to Whampoa, where we arrived in the evening, and left in a boat for Canton (a distance of twelve miles) on the following day.

The scene of Whampoa, with so large a number of shipping collected together, was remarkably animating; and at this season there was a noble addition of most of the Honourable East India Company, the finest class of merchant ships in the world. On proceeding from Whampoa to Canton, the banks of the river were flat, and cultivated with wooded hills in the distance, villages, pagodas, which formed, in combination, some very interesting scenery. As we approached Canton, the bustle and multitude of boats increased upon the river; these boats contained whole families, who had been born and bred in them. They could often be seen containing the young sprawling infant, just able to walk, the new born infant, and the aged grandmother, all reared in this confined space; but at the same time the people wore an appearance of happiness and content upon their countenances, in spite of their squalid misery. They keep their boats in a very neat and clean condition, which certainly confers some degree of credit upon the people. The flag-staffs and the noble pile of buildings, forming the factories of the different nations appeared to our view.

CANTON.

Canton is generally said to possess but little, in the confined spot allotted to the range of Europeans, to interest the stranger. This may be partially correct; but still the peculiar customs of the people and the range

of the suburbs may afford many days of amusement, being novel, and unlike what is seen in any other country in the world.—The range of factories or hongs belonging to different nations, having flag-staffs, on which the national colours are hoisted from sunrise to sunset, are fine buildings, more especially those belonging to the English East India Company, which are of greater extent than the whole of the others. Several weeping willows are planted about the open space near the river, in front of the factories. The English and Dutch hongs have neat gardens, laid out for a promenade, in front of them; but the open space before most of the others forms the 'quarter-deck,' where every evening the European residents take their limited walk.

CHINESE SHOPS.

There are two broad paved streets, filled with shops, in which every description of manufactured articles, both after European and China patterns, can be purchased.—Here are contained a profusion of specimens of the arts, more particularly those of ivory, tortoise-shell, and lacquered ware, tempting to the visitor, and which soon cause him to return from Canton very deficient in the dollars which he had brought with him.

In front of one of the shops was a lacquered board, upon which in golden letters, was the following attraction for Jack, who may be accidentally roving by the shop:—"The Sailor's Coffee shop, Chan Lung, No. 10, New China street, where all kinds of silks and teas are sold, and goods of every description. Sailors! you are invited to try this shop, where you will find honest dealing, and where you can have ready made coffee and tea, but nosamshoo." The rooms for this purpose were very neat, with small couches, for honest and sober Jack to recline upon, some pamphlets and tracts to amuse his mind, as he sipped the decoction of the Indian berry; the shop contained straw hats various portraits, and coarse articles of Chinese manufacture, tempting him to purchase for his friends and acquaintances at home! and the owner appeared to be an intelligent man. Eatables are seen carried about the streets in great numbers, and of all descriptions. Dogs, cats, rats, living and dead; with fowls, ducks, and other kinds of poultry; as well as living eels, carp &c., in buckets of water; the latter are fed and fattened in stews, and taken out for sale when in a sufficiently prime state; the fresh water fish are very insipid in taste.

Every thing, living or dead, organic or inorganic, is sold by weight in this celestial country, whether it be fruit or ballast stones, oil or vegetables, living dogs or pigs, cats or poultry, they are all purchased by the catty. The dogs and pussies are highly esteemed by the Chinese, who convert them into delicious (according to their organs of taste) bow-wow soup, and richy pussy broth. A Chinese does not appear to have any idea of measurement, for one was asked whether we should have much wind, 'Yes, plenty cattles of wind by by come;' and when some gentlemen were taking observations of the sun, the Chinese observed of them, 'that they were weighing the sun.' Eating shops are very numerous in the suburbs of Canton, containing an immense number of made dishes, and decorated also with enormous fat pigs, varnished over, and pendant from different parts of the shops, together with varnished ducks and geese; the latter birds are also dried and pressed, and then have a curious appearance.

SIR EDWARD CODRINGTON, M. P. AND COLONEL ABERNETHY, R. M.—The affair between Sir Edward Codrington and the Commandant of the Marine corps in this garrison has excited a considerable sensation, as it involves the authority of military officers over their men while acting in their civil capacity. The gallant Admiral has expressed more than once his determination to bring the matter before the House of Commons, as one affecting the freedom of election; and we shall therefore, endeavour, in a few words, to give our readers an idea of the point in dispute. It is well known that on the approach of a contested election, the troops are by law compelled to retire at least two miles from the hustings. All soldiers who are electors can demand leave of absence to go to the poll; but they appear at election as civilians. Some of the marine band, who were electors and supporters of Sir Edward Codrington, wished to play in the procession but an order was issued from the marine barracks, forbidding the men to play for either party at the election. This the gallant admiral considered to be an infringement upon the liberty of the subject; and in his speech at the Town Hall, he gave vent to his feelings in warm language, applying an expression to Colonel Abernethy which gave great offence to the gallant officer. A correspondence ensued. Subsequently Colonel Abernethy wrote an account of the correspondence to the Admiralty, demanding an inquiry: and, we understand, a reply has been received from their Lordships, expressing their approbation of his conduct throughout. Thus the matter stands at present.—*Devonport Telegraph.*

GAETIES OF PARIS AND LONDON.—At a ball given by the French King during the

Carnival, there were 5000 persons present. The President of the Chamber of Deputies a few nights afterwards opened his rooms, which were attended by 1500 guests. On Monday night week, there were given no less than 45 public masked balls in Paris, and at that at the opera alone, there were counted 3000 persons. At this ball a curious etiquette prevails, that none but black dominos are admitted, and it is therefore thought grave and genteel. Some of the concerts have cost 5000 francs (£200.) As to the number of guests then, our gay parties, even at the height of the season must hide their diminished heads.

Admiral Kerario recently died in the neighbourhood of Vennes; he has bequeathed to the government a million, to be employed for founding at Brest, a hospital like Greenwich Hospital.

After a long interregnum, the National Scottish Church in Regent's-square, London, has received a pastor in the place of the Rev. Edward Irving, deceased. The Rev. Mr. M'Murland, of Paisley, was elected to that office, and on Sunday week delivered his first sermon to a crowded audience. In the course of his sermon he mentioned that there were at this moment upwards of one hundred thousand Scotsmen in London!

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, August 5, 1835.

A person named THOMEY, arrived on Friday last at Musquito from the French Shore, which he left on Wednesday the 22nd ult. He reports that the fishery on that part of the coast had been very bad, and that several of the French fishing vessels had gone to the Banks, in consequence of the failure of the French Shore fishery.

We are much pleased at having it in our power to furnish a flattering account of the Labrador fishery. The following communication can be depended upon.

The Brig MARY ANN & MARTHA, belonging to T. CHANCEY & Co. arrived yesterday morning from Labrador, having left Henley Harbour on Saturday last. The Mary Ann & Martha touched into nearly all the Harbours from Chateaux, and as far north as the Venison Islands. The fishing about Chateaux and Cape Charles was but middling; and the Schooners had left, to seek for fish farther down the Shore; at Spear Harbour and about that neighbourhood they were doing well with the cod seins; at Dead Island Harbour and its vicinity the catch was very good, some crews having used, up to the latter part of last month, ninety hogsheads and upwards of salt; so that we may presume upon the whole, the catch of fish generally on that coast may be considered a tolerably good one; particularly should the present month be favourable. The weather on the coast has been good. We have heard of no accidents having happened either to lives or vessels on their way to Labrador.—*Communicated.*

The following documents have just been received by the Collector of His Majesty's Customs at this Port, and are handed to us for the information of the Trade.—*Ledger, July 31.*

LISBON, 1st JULY, 1835.

Sir,—An order having been just issued by the Administrator of this Custom-House, which refer to Foreign Trade with this country, and therefore to Newfoundland, we are aware of no Channel so convenient through which it may be made generally known in the Island than by transmitting a copy of said order to you. We therefore beg leave to do so herewith, inviting your attention to the same, and requesting that the necessary communication may be duly made to His Majesty's Custom-Houses at the out-ports, in order that Vessels coming to this Country may be provided with the requisite Manifests.

We are not, we hope, taking improper leave in thus addressing you.—We have ventured to do so under the persuasion that the convenience of the Trade of Newfoundland will be our excuse—and there being no Portuguese Consuls in the Island.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
HENRY LEIGH & Co.

To the Collector of His Majesty's Customs, St. John's.

JOZE ZAVIER MOUSINHO DA SILVEIRA, OF HER MAJESTY'S COUNCIL, MINISTER AND HONORARY SECRETARY OF STATE, AND ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF THE CUSTOM-HOUSES OF THE SOUTH.

I make known to all National and Foreign Merchants, that the meaning of the Decree of the 10th July 1834, chap. 4th—which says in the 1st article—"Every Captain or