

# THE CARBONEAR STAR,

## AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1833.

No. 48.

### NOTICES.

#### THE SUBSCRIBER,

BEGS to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has now open and ready for inspection at his

### NEW SHOP,

(Near Mr. GAMBLE'S)  
AN ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,  
Which he will dispose of on Very REASONABLE TERMS.  
S. PROWSE, Jr.  
Carbonear, November, 6, 1833.



#### DESIRABLE CONVEYANCE TO AND FROM HARBOUR-GRACE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Packet Boat EXPRESS, has just commenced her usual trips between HARBOUR-GRACE and PORTUGAL COVE, leaving the former place every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'Clock, and PORTUGAL COVE the succeeding Days at Noon, Sundays excepted, wind and weather permitting.

FARES,	
Cabin Passengers .....	10s.
Steerage Ditto .....	5s.
Single Letters .....	6d.
Double Ditto .....	1s.
Parcels (not containing Letters) in proportion to their weight.	

The Public are also respectfully notified that no accounts can be kept for Passages or Postages; nor will the Proprietors be accountable for any Specie or other Monies which may be put on board.

Letters left at the Offices of the Subscribers, will be regularly transmitted.

A. DRYSDALE,  
Agent, Harbour-Grace.

PERCHARD & BOAG,  
Agents, St. John's.

Harbour-Grace, April 5, 1833.

#### NORA CREIXA.



#### PACKET-BOAT BETWEEN CARBONEAR AND PORTUGAL COVE.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuation of the same favours in future, having purchased the above new and commodious Packet-Boat, to ply between Carbonear and Portugal Cove, and, at considerable expense, fitting up her Cabin in superior style, with Four Sleeping-berths, &c.—DOYLE will also keep constantly on board, for the accommodation of Passengers, Spirits, Wines, Refreshments, &c. of the best quality.

The NORA CREIXA will, until further notice start from Carbonear on the Mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'Clock; and the Packet-Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 8 o'Clock, in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'Clock on each of those days.

#### TERMS AS USUAL.

Letters, Packages, &c. will be received at the Newfoundland Office.

Carbonear, April 10, 1833.

### ON SALE.

#### SLADE, ELSON & Co.

#### HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the Brig Julia, from Poole,  
300 Barrels Danzic FLOUR  
800 Bags Danzic BREAD.

Which they will dispose of on reasonable Terms, for CASH, OIL, or MERCHANTABLE SHORE FISH.

Carbonear, August 21, 1833.

#### SLADE, ELSON & Co.

#### Offer For Sale,

#### ON REASONABLE TERMS,

90 M. BOARD and PLANK  
37 SPURCE SPARS 8 to 16 Inch

Just Received per the Brig Carbonear, from St. Andrew's.

Carbonear, Sept. 25, 1833.

### NOTICES.

DESERTED from the service of the Subscriber, contrary to express agreement, MICHAEL MARA, a native of Ireland, about 49 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, dark complexion. Said MARA shipped to serve as fiddler and shoemaker, from the 17th inst. until the 1st of March next.

Whoever harbours or employs said MICHAEL MARA, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

LIKEWISE, deserted from the Subscriber, MATHEW GUINAN, a native of Ireland, about 26 years of age, of rather light complexion, 5 feet 6 inches in height, who shipped for SIX MONTHS, from the 16th inst.

Whoever harbours or employs said MATHEW GUINAN, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

BENJAMIN REES.

Carbonear, November 1, 1833.

BLANKS of every description for sale at the Office of this Paper.

"A LITTLE LEARNING IS A DANGEROUS THING.—Then make it greater. No learning at all is surely the most dangerous thing in the world; and it is fortunate that, in this country at least, it is a danger which cannot possibly exist. After all, learning is acquired knowledge, and nothing else. A man who can read his Bible has a little learning; a man who can only plough or dig, has less; a man who can only break stones on the road, less still, but he has some. The savages in one of the Islands in the South Sea, stood with great reverence round a sailor who had lighted a fire to boil some water in a saucepan; but as soon as the water began to boil, they ran away in an agony of terror. Compared with the savages, there is no boy in Europe, of the age of ten years, who may not be called learned. He has acquired a certain quantity of practical knowledge in physics; and, as this knowledge is more than instinct, it is learning; learning which differs in degree only from that which enables a chemist to separate the simple metals from soda or potash.

The geographer Malte Brun remarks, that in many cities of the United States, that which is called a mob scarcely exists. Now it will be found that in these cities education has been unstintedly bestowed upon all classes, down to the very lowest.

#### THE LATE LORD TENTERDEN.

Lord Tenterden was an able lawyer, and a good judge, when there was no motive to partiality—that is to say, he had the natural disposition of all men to decide justly in

questions in which they have no interest—a virtue which may be aptly described by Shakespear's phrase, "indifferent honest," the honesty of indifference. Political prejudices are the only influences which can be supposed to operate on the minds of Judges, and by them his conduct was strongly warped. He could have but this one capital fault, and he had it in ample magnitude. It was not with him a weakness, but a strong purpose. His judgment was not insensibly distorted by his political prejudices, but directed by them. It was not a wandering from the right path: it was a steeple chase—he had his object, and would attain it, no matter what might lie in the way. This was in his own mind: his method of winning the jury to his purpose was eminently crafty. His straightforwardness was in design; his management, patient, supple, and subtle.

We know that, as public writers, we are liable to a great error in estimating the characters of Judges. We look at their faults in cases of political bias, and don't observe their conduct in the variety and multitude of proceedings which constitute their business. We thus rate them by the exceptions, instead of the rule of conduct. But the exceptions are of perilous concern. The matters in which Lord Tenterden was an impartial and able judge, were as five hundred to one to those in which he bent from his rectitude to support authority—a grievous and stupid error, to bring into suspicion and disgrace the first and most important authority in the land, in order to procure impunity of some subordinate functionary, whose respect cannot be saved by any such means, and whose punishment would tend to the honour of his class, by showing that the fault was not in the permitted and usual course of their conduct. Punish a Magistrate for corruption or abuse of authority, and it is inferred that others unpunished and unprosecuted are blameless; but shield him from the consequences of his notorious guilt and the whole magistracy is liable to the suspicion that the practices so protected are their common practices. The Judge who had rationally at heart the respect of authority would never fail to punish any abuses of authority which might bring it into odium and discredit; he would maintain it in honour, by compelling its just exercise, and not by protecting the person who has perverted it to injury or fraud. Would the honour of arms be maintained by refusing to cashier men notoriously guilty of cowardice in the field? Would it be said that, because they were volunteers, they had privilege of flight, and were to be indulged in hiding in ditches? Often have we wished that Judges would but deal with the abuses of authority as they are accustomed to deal with the abuses of the Press. Would that they loved the Magistracy in the same fashion in which they love the liberty of the Press,—signaling their affection according to the paternal rule of Solomon, by no stint or sparing of the rod. When they expatiate on the value of the Press, crying it up as auctioneers to knock it down, they never fail to add, that, as they love its uses, they must punish its abuses, lest it should fall into disgrace, and the respectable portion should share in the discredit of the calumnious. Why have not the Magistracy this nicety of care? Why is not the pruning knife applied to their licentiousness? Why is not the desire to preserve the respect for authority testified in the restraint of abuse which makes the authority itself odious? Authority and abuse run as patly together as liberty and licentiousness, and would make as good a mouthful of alliteration for the Bench, which delights in euphonics to such a degree, that, as Bentham affirms, it has made rules of law as men write songs—for the sound of them. But no:—abuse is not punished that authority may be respected, as licentiousness is scourged that the liberty of the Press may be cherished.

A Haji Baba in England, judging after his way from these appearances, would conclude that the Judges had no affection for the Magistracy, and were careless of the credit and character of the institution; and in further proof of it he would remark, that, when the prosecution of a Justice is before the Court of King's Bench, there are none of

those asservations of affection which are so glibly reiterated when the Press is in the same predicament. Our Judges don't insist on the love they bear authority, because they have never yet applied themselves to the correction of its abuse. The case of liberty and licentiousness is different.—"Heaven," says the poet, "sends its favourites early doom;" the Judges would have us believe they mark their professed objects of love in the same manner, and strike where they love. Gulliver remarked, that whenever the King of Lilliput expatiated on his clemency and great concern for his people, and tenderness of life, they made sure of some sanguinary proscription.

But the cases of Lord Tenterden's partialities and prejudices were, as we have before observed, the exceptions; and the lawyer, who has seen him in the daily discharge of his duty, estimates him by the tenor of his conduct, while we judge of him by his irregularities. The Times says, with a tender truth,—

Like the great bulk of trained lawyers, Lord Tenterden had his predilections in favour of authority. All official functionaries felt that they might confide in the amplitude of that judicial mantle within whose folds no shelter that decency permitted was refused to them. Under the "legal" reign of Abbott, the unpaid Magistrates of this country had no cause to complain that the government of the King's Bench was less "paternal" than at any other former period. Still his Lordship was a distinguished and very able Judge.

The 'paternal government' of the King's Bench has, indeed, never in this respect been signalized by the use of the rod according to the wisdom of Solomon; and hence the country is cursed with the froward humours and pestilent pranks of the swarm of spoiled children in the Commission of the Peace. The Chronicle, admiring the skill with direct reference to its dishonest applications, as a Barrington's address in picking pockets has been extolled without any sanction to larceny, says—

Taking him all in all, we question if he have ever had his equal on the Bench. His mind seemed always on the alert, and his equanimity seldom deserted him in public. His skill in leading a Jury to the results he wished was very great. He never dictated, or betrayed anything like anxiety that his views should be adopted; but he had the knack of so placing the subject for them, that they could not, without abandoning all pretensions to judgment, take any other course than that which he indicated. As his opinions were thoroughly Tory, we always dreaded his Lordship more than any other Judge, on account of the consummate skill he displayed in leading the Jury to verdicts unfavourable to the independence of the Press.

As a Legislator, there is only one word to be said of Lord Tenterden, and that is, that he was utterly contemptible. In the House of Peers he was a perfect specimen of that imbecility which, to the great wrong and dishonour of the wiser old woman, wears her name.—*Bailot and Examiner.*

#### Miscellaneous.

THE WAR IN PORTUGAL.—It appears from accounts received via Paris, that Marshal Bournmont made an attack on Lisbon on the 5th instant, as had been previously stated, but had been repulsed at all points. His troops are allowed to have conducted themselves with more intrepidity and vigour than were expected from their previous fatigues and disorganized condition; but the Constitutionalists, with Don Pedro at their head, are said to have displayed a more than corresponding enthusiasm. The new levies of Lisbon appeared determined to rival the veteran troops of Oporto, and on the 6th instant not a Miguelite was to be seen from the fortifications.—Don Miguel has cut off the water of the aqueduct, therefore all the private wells in the city have been thrown open to the public, and a large number of barges and boats are constantly engaged in bringing water from Almada, on the opposite side, where it is plentiful. The vessels are laid alongside the quays, and the wel-



come supply is pumped out to the thirsty inhabitants by means of small fire-engines.—This measure of the enemy will have a prejudicial effect upon the public health.—The English Admiral, Parker, has undertaken to protect British property, in case of Lisbon being captured by Miguel's troops; but both the Admiral and Consul have publicly declared that no active interference on the part of the English marines or sailors can take place in the contest.—Government being determined to maintain a strict neutrality.

On Friday night, accounts direct from Lisbon were received at Falmouth, by the Pantaloon packet, confirming the intelligence of the failure of Bourmont's attack.—The following are extracts from letters brought by the above vessel:—

"LISBON, SEPT. 6.—The enemy made a smart attack at day-break yesterday morning upon the defensive works in the neighbourhood of St. Sebastian, extending their examination of the lines to the left as far as Campolide, near the aqueduct. The chief point of assault was a redoubt at the former place, the possession of which by the enemy would have facilitated their march into the city by the road leading from Bemfica.—The assailants approached within fifty yards of the fortification, without being much seen, or exposed to any very serious fire from within the scarcely marked-out lines. It was into this retreat that the enemy marched a considerable body of men, who then had nothing more to do than straightway ascend the hillock and gain possession of the redoubt, it being defended by merely a handful of men. This task was attempted twice, and on each occasion a rickety column reached within a few paces of the redoubt, but were driven back disheartened by the flash of musketry in their faces, and the heavy reserved fire they were exposed to from other parts of the line the moment they emerged from the concealment of the garden. All this time a tremendous discharge of musketry was kept up by the enemy's force occupying the quinta and garden, as well as from that in front of the lines, as far as Campolide, where they likewise attacked with sufficient courage, but in that scattered disorderly manner which has been so often tried at Oporto, and found ineffective. This point was defended by the Irish battalion, (the only foreign troops engaged) and I need scarcely add, that the enemy was beaten away from this as from all other quarters.—The enemy's cavalry appeared on the neighbouring heights, but took no part in the combat, nor did ours pass outside the lines, although they were all ready for action.—Colonel Bacon was very desirous to have a dash at them. The Lisbon National Battalions were under fire for the first time in the trenches, and behaved very well; indeed, there was nothing like skulking on the part of the inhabitants—all seemed equally anxious to evince their hostility to their late masters in one way or another. The loss on our side rather exceeds four hundred men in killed and wounded; that of the enemy I have no means of ascertaining, but it must have been much more considerable, as, in addition to those who fell in coming up to the attack, they must have suffered to an equal extent in their retreat to their own positions. The 5th Cadadores made 21 prisoners by surrounding a house in the evening. Don Thomas Mascarenhas, who was Governor of Oporto at the period of the battle of Ponte Ferreira last year, was killed; General Valdez, the Adjutant-general, had his arm broken by a musket ball; and several other good officers were killed or wounded. The Emperor was in one of the batteries in the early part of the action, trying his skill in pointing the guns; but a man being killed within a yard of his side, he was threatened (although Commander-in-Chief) to be put under arrest unless he consented to retire from the field, which he did. During the combat a gallego was intercepted bearing a letter from the Condesa de Povoa to a chief of the opposite party, pointing out the situations that were considered by her friends here most favourable for an attempt upon the city. He confessed his crime, and was shot by a file of soldiers on the spot. This morning half the population of the city has visited the scene of action, the enemy's picket having retired from its immediate neighbourhood. When I reached the spot they were busily engaged in burying the dead and in pulling down stone walls about there, which the enemy had loop-holed to cover them in their work of yesterday.—About 160 of the enemy's dead remained there. As it is not one wound in ten that is almost instantaneously fatal, as those of these poor deluded creatures must have been, an idea may be thence formed of the total number of killed and wounded. One of the bodies, that of a French officer, was said to be the son of Bourmont, who has been slain twice or thrice already; it had light, almost carrotty hair, with a little tuft of a beard, something like that of Charles the First, in Vandeyck's triplicate portrait of him, with remarkable small feet."

LISBON, SEPT. 7.—On Wednesday evening, the 4th instant, Miguel's pickets first showed fire, and at five o'clock on the morning of the 5th they came on in considerable force towards the batteries at Arco de Cego and Manique, whilst another force was directed towards St. Sebastiao de Pedreira and Compolide, all which positions are the gates of the city, in the centre of our line, and protected by strong batteries and intrenchments thrown up within the gates.—However, finding the redoubts at Arco de Cego to be too strong, their united force, consisting of about 6000 or 7000 men, made a formidable attack on the positions at San Sebastiao de Pedreira and Campolide. Here the contest was very great, and lasted nearly the whole of the day, the enemy being favoured by the gardens, houses, and strong walls, which cross the valley of Alcantara in all directions, and which greatly assisted the approach towards our batteries; they were, however, completely repelled on all sides, and at dusk the enemy ceased their fire, and retired during the night, taking with them all their wounded, which must have amounted to a great number, as they left about 400 or 500 dead in the field, and in all are supposed to have 1,200 or 1,310 *hors du combat*. Several Miguelite officers were killed, names not yet known; amongst others a French officer of distinction, supposed to be brother of La Rochejacquelin; others say Baron Clouet's nephew. He was apparently leading on a charge of cavalry, and had actually reached the foot of one of our embankments, part of an intrenchment in an unfinished state, when he was shot by a rifleman, and the cavalry immediately fled. The other losses in the Miguelite army were chiefly among the Lamego volunteers, who fought bravely. On this side we have had also many severe losses. Amongst others, Don Thomas di Mascarenhas and Alexander di Sousa, son of the Conde d'Alva. Don Pedro nearly lost his life by a cannon ball, whilst standing in one of the batteries pointing a gun. The Duke of Villa Flor had two horses shot under him, but escaped unhurt. Among the infantry the 5th Cadadores suffered most, having had nearly 80 *hors du combat*. On the whole, Don Pedro's loss may be calculated at about 100 killed and 200 wounded; few or no prisoners were made, as no quarter was given. Thus has ended Bourmont's first attack, for reconnaissance it can scarcely be called, although as such the Miguelites attempt to define it. It is supposed he attacked with 7,000 men, and we had 3,000 to repel them, the reserve on neither side being brought forward. Some deserters, in all about 100 or 200, have come over since the battle; they represent the discontent as very great, and that many more would follow as soon as they had the opportunity.

From Oporto the accounts are not favourable. Sir Thomas Stubbs, the Governor, found it difficult to keep the country beyond the lines in subjection, on account of the priests having succeeded in instigating the peasants to acts of hostility against the Constitutionalists. If any of the Pedroite soldiers ventured beyond the lines in small numbers, they were cut off.—*Dispatch*.

Immediately upon his arrival at Lisbon, Don Pedro held a sort of levee, which was attended by (amongst others) the Consul of France, who experienced from his Imperial Majesty a species of reception capable of being described in a very expressive, though not very elegant monosyllable—in a word, he was "rumped." The Consul very properly remonstrated, and received from Don Pedro an explanation, in these words:—"The King, your master, has ill-treated me." "Sire," replied the Consul, "as I shall write the particulars of my reception to my Government, I beg to know in what way your Imperial Majesty has been aggrieved?" "King Louis Philip broke his promise to me." "A promise of what nature, Sire? Troops? Stores?" "No. Money."

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE SPY SYSTEM. In last Sunday's Dispatch we noticed the manner in which the Commissioners of Police had sent out Spies, not only from the Police "Force," but private individuals, to the different places of meeting of the "Unions of the Working Classes." We have proof that a member of one of the Political Unions was employed by the Commissioners to attend at Theobald's-road and other places. We can also prove, that this man has been seen to deliver his reports of the proceedings at one guinea per week, paid by the Commissioners out of the fines inflicted on the men. We ask the Commissioners boldly and publicly, whether this recreant "Member of the Union" did not speak at the different meetings of the Unions that were held in the metropolis? Whether the speeches made by their Spy (the member of the Union) were not sanctioned by them; and on every occasion was not the speech laid before the Commissioners and the Secretary of State? It is well known that the officers and men must obey their superiors or leave the "Force." We wish to place the saddle on the right horse, and show to the world where the real blame lies; and we consider those who bribe men by money to become Spies and Informers more culpable than the very Spies themselves.—We have no objection to a fund for rewarding men for good conduct; but no honest man can for a moment sanction a fund which we now learn amounts to near £2000 for the purpose of paying Spies. Although Popay has been selected among the Spies for dis-

missal, there are no less than two serjeants, four police-constables, and a clerk in the H division, who have attended public meetings in the capacity of Spies!

The Paris papers contain accounts from Algiers, which describe the French possessions on that coast to be held upon very uncertain tenure. The communication between the town of Mostaganem and Oran had been cut off by the Arabs, who surrounded the former place, and threatened an assault. The French General Desmichaels was, notwithstanding this threatening aspect of affairs at Mostaganem, obliged to return to Oran, his presence there, it is said, being indispensable, and as he could not proceed by land without fighting his way, he was obliged to embark on board the frigate which contributed to guard the town.—On his departure all the French boats left on that part of the coast, were burnt and the crews murdered. The Arabs appear to hang so closely on the quarters of the French, that their advance into the interior of the country is extremely hazardous. Several of the French soldiers are stated to have died from fatigue and thirst, and others to have been so disheartened by the nature of the service, as to commit suicide.

THE MISSOURI RIVER.—The St. Louis Republican states, that Mr. Brooks, in giving the mileage of the principal rivers which pour their treasures into New Orleans, does not state the extent to which the Missouri is navigable. This is deemed of some importance inasmuch as there is not, in general, an accurate knowledge on this subject. The American Fur Company have sent their steam-boat twenty-one hundred miles above the mouth of the Missouri, and in high water, steam-boats of light draft can ascend 2,600 miles. The Mississippi is navigable by steam between 6 or 700 miles above St. Louis. These rivers pass through an exceedingly fertile country; and when a just system of internal improvement shall be carried into operation, not only New Orleans and the valley of the Mississippi will be benefited, but every portion of the United States will feel the invigorating influence of such a course.

NEWSPAPERS.—No newspaper appeared in the colonies until 1704, when the News Letter was issued at Boston, and continued till 1776. The first paper published in Philadelphia was issued in 1719; and the first in New York in 1733. In 1775, there were 37; in 1801, there were 203; in 1810, 358; and at present, not probably not fewer than 1,200.

HORSE STEALING.—By an act which recently received the Royal Assent, persons convicted of this offence may, in aggravated cases, be sentenced to four years' hard labor in this country, and be afterwards transported for life.—*Liverpool Paper*.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.—On the 16th of Sept. last, three men employed in a mine called the Red Soil Mine, at Ashford in the Water, near Bakewell, were suffocated in the mine under very horrible circumstances. It seems that the workmen employed in this mine and those employed in a neighbouring one, called the Magpie Mine, had in working under ground, arrived at the same point, and that a dispute had taken place as to which party had encroached on the other's property. The jury for the mineral liberty at Ashford, after examining the workings of the Red Soil Miners, decided that they had not encroached on those of the Magpie Mine and then were about to examine the workings of the other party, when they were refused admittance. Having attempted several times to obtain an entrance, and having always failed, they gave up the examination for a time. Whilst matters were in this state, the workmen in the Red Soil Mine resumed their operations; but whilst they were at work on the above date, they suddenly perceived a violent smell of sulphur and other combustibles proceeding from the opening in the Magpie Mine, which increased until it became overpowering. Several of the men succeeded in effecting their escape from the mine, though dreadfully exhausted; but three of them fainted and perished from suffocation before any assistance could be rendered to them. The survivors describe the appearance in the mine to have been like a bluish mist arising from the point which communicates with the Magpie Mine. An incrustation (apparently of sulphur) of the thickness of half-a-crown, was taken from the lips of Taylor's corpse. The candles carried down by the miners were similarly incrustated. A *post mortem* examination of the bodies took place at the Devonshire Arms, Ashford, by Dr. Reid and Mr. Farnsworth, both of Bakewell. A highly respectable jury, none of whom have any interest in either of the mines, assembled to investigate this shocking affair, before Mr. Mander, the coroner. After three days' deliberation the jury returned a verdict of "Willful Murder" against twenty of the workmen of the Magpie Mine. Mr. William Wyatt, one of the proprietors, and Mr. John Green, agent of the said mine, were found guilty of being accessories before the fact. These two gentlemen have absconded, and Newton, an active police-officer of Derby, has been despatched in pursuit of them, but, hitherto, without success. Seventeen

persons, charged with the perpetration of this most inhuman act, have, however, been safely lodged in the Derby county gaol, to take their trial at the next Assizes. Three of the twenty men against whom the verdict of wilful murder has been returned, are still at large, but as their persons and circumstances are well known to the public—and as descriptions of them have been sent to the different ports at which they might be likely to embark, in order to leave the kingdom, the probability is, ere long, they will also be in custody. Mr. W. Wyatt and Mr. J. Green, who are implicated in this dreadful affair, are men of property and respectably connected.—*Derbyshire Courier*.

YOUTHFUL EMIGRANTS.—Papers from the Cape of Good Hope to the 1st of June inclusive have been received. It has been already mentioned that a society exists in London for the promotion of juvenile emigration, and the teaching the different kinds of trade to indigent and destitute children, and that several acres of ground have been taken in the neighbourhood of the metropolis for the purpose of training them to agricultural employments in particular. Of the lads thus brought up, twenty were shipped for the Cape of Good Hope as a trial of the system; and by these papers it appears that on their landing in that colony, they were presented in the market, offered to public competition, and immediately found engagements. If any of them, however, preferred a particular trade, he was appropriated by the Cape committee, to a master of the same craft. In future, persons in the colonies desirous of obtaining these apprentices, will be required to send an order to the parent society in London, stating the number required, and what particular occupation. These lads are apprenticed from the age of fourteen to twenty-one.

BEQUESTS OF MRS. HANNAH MORE TO PUBLIC CHARITIES AND INSTITUTIONS.—We feel great gratification, as well as, we trust, a justifiable pride, in having to record a statement extracted from the will of the late Mrs. Hannah More, of her munificent public bequests. The sums bequeathed in legacies of this description amount to upwards of 10,000*l.* and it will be seen that most of the charitable institutions of Bristol are included in the list. The name of this excellent and pious lady will henceforth be classed with those of the eminently distinguished characters whose benevolent and public spirited conduct has conferred so many benefits upon this city.

To the Bristol Infirmary, 1,000*l.*  
To the Anti-Slavery Society, 500*l.*  
To the London Poor Pious Clergy, 500*l.*  
To the London Clerical Education Society, 100*l.*  
To the Moravian Missionary Society, 200*l.*, to be partly applied towards the schools or stations at Greenkloof, Gnadedual, and the other Moravian settlements at the Cape of Good Hope.  
To the Welsh College, 400*l.*  
To the Bristol Clerical Education Society, 100*l.*  
To the Hibernian Society, 200*l.*  
To the Reformation Society, 200*l.*  
To the Irish Religious Tract and Book Society, and the Irish Scripture Reader's Society, 150*l.* each.  
To the Birman Mission, and to the Society for the Conversion of the Jews, 200*l.* each.  
To the following Societies or Institutions, viz.:—For Printing the Scriptures at Serampore, the Baptist Missionary Society, the London Seaman's Bible Society, the Bristol Seaman's Bible Society, the Liverpool Seaman's Bible Society, the London Missionary Society, and the Society for Printing the Hebrew Scriptures, 100*l.* each.  
To the British and Foreign Bible Society, 1,000*l.*  
All the foregoing legacies are 3  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent. Consols

The following are in sterling money:—  
To the Church Missionary Society, 1,000*l.*, 300*l.* of which is to be applied towards the Mission among the Syrian Christians at Travancore, near Madras, in Southern India.  
To the Society for Educating Clergymen's Daughters, by the Rev. Carus Wilson, 200*l.*  
—For the Diocese of Ohio, 200*l.*  
To the Trustees of the New Church at Mangotsfield, 150*l.*  
To and for the purposes, Societies, and Institutions after mentioned, viz.:—For the Bristol Strangers' Friend Society, the Bristol Society for the Relief of Small Debtors, the Bristol Penitentiary, the Bristol Orphan Asylum, the Bristol Philosophical Institution, the London Strangers' Friend Society, the Commissioners of Foreign Missions in America, towards the Ceylon, called Barley Wood, the Newfoundland Schools, the distressed Vaudois, the Clifton Dispensary, the Bristol District for Visiting the Poor, the Irish Society, and the Sailor's Home Society, 100*l.* each.

To the purposes, Societies, and Institutions following, viz.:—The Christian Knowledge Society, the Bristol Misericordia Society, the Bristol Samaritan Society, the Bristol Temple Infant School, the Prayer Book and Homily Society, the London Lock Hospital, the London Refuge for the Destitute, the Gaelic School, the Society for Female Schools in India, the Keynsham School,



the Cheddar School, for Books for Ohio, the Bristol and Clifton Female Anti-Slavery Society, the Clifton Lying-in Charity, the Clifton Infant School, the Clifton National School, the Clifton Female Hibernian Society, the Temple Poor, and for Pews in Temple Church, 50*l.* each.

To the Bristol Harmonia and Edinburgh Sabbath Schools, 19 guineas each.  
To the Shipham Female Club, 50*l.*  
To the Cheddar Female Club, 19 guineas.  
To the Poor Printers' Fund, 19 guineas.  
For the Shipham Poor, 50*l.*  
To the Ministers of Wrington and Cheddar, for their respective poor, 19 guineas each.  
To the Minister of Nailsea, for the poor 5*l.*  
To my old pensioners at Wrington, 1*l.* each.

To the Kildare-place School Society, Dublin, 100*l.* sterling, and 200*l.* Three per Cent.  
In addition to the foregoing munificent legacies, this pious lady has bequeathed the whole of her residuary estate, which it is expected will amount to a considerable sum, to the new Church in the out parish of St. Philip, in Bristol.—*Bristol Mirror.*

**CARBONEAR STAR.**

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1833.

After some time of suspense the *Gazette* has announced the advancement to the Upper House of one of the members for St. John's District (W. Thomas, Esq.): and the member for Trinity Bay District (J. B. Garland, Esq.); consequently two new members are required for the Assembly. St. John's is already provided with a candidate in the person of Dr. Carson, of whose political principles report speaks highly. The long residence of that gentleman in the Island, his acknowledged talents, and his unceasing labours to acquire for it a local government, render him fully eligible to represent its interests, and assist in framing its laws. We have no personal acquaintance with the Doctor, and therefore only speak of him from report, which is, as we said before, so favourable, that we shall hail with satisfaction his election for the important district of St. John's.

We have heard, by the by, that the Doctor, is rather visionary in his schemes for the melioration of the country, and that this is an argument against his being admitted into our Assembly; but should even this be true, we are certain that there is too much good sense, and are too many matter-of-fact men in the Assembly to allow any scheme of a visionary nature to occupy their attention beyond the time required for its proposition. Besides, visionary, at the present time, is a term almost obsolete.—The Radical who had the hardihood to declare twenty years ago, that his principles would be dominant in the British House of Commons; that Cobbett the common soldier would be a member of that House; and that Church property would be subject to Parliamentary appropriation: would have been declared a visionary—yet all these things have come to pass. The man who now would state that this country will, at no very distant period, be capable of producing all the necessaries requisite for the support of its population, would be called a visionary; yet may this thing come to pass, and the visionary be lauded as a man of judgment and foresight. In fact it is to the so called visionaries that the world owes all its improvements.

When Fulton proposed to render steam subservient to the purposes of navigation—when Gurney proposed to apply steam to the purposes of land travelling—their schemes were treated as visionary; yet have they, together with very many others, equally improbable to minds of a common stamp, been brought to perfection. How ridiculous is it then to apply the term visionary to any proposition however apparently improbable.—But enough of visionaries and visionary schemes. If the Doctor be a visionary we love him for it. We expect much from the sanguine disposition of such a man, and hope not to be disappointed.

*Extract of a Private Letter dated Cadix, October 10.*

The Newspapers announce the arrival of the young Queen of Portugal at Lisbon, on the 22d ult. and the disaffection of her opponents troops, in consequence of which and the French Commanders having resigned, it is expected all matters will ere long be settled, and commerce resume its former course.

Ferdinand of Spain died on the 29th ult. his Dowager governs for the heiress of the Crown, and confidence is entertained of a speedy reform in the Tariff so very desirable for the advantage of British intercourse and particularly of the Fish Trade.

Extract of a Private Letter from England, received by the Brig JULIA, Stanworth, from Poole, which arrived at St. Mary's about a week since, dated October 8.

The last accounts from Lisbon state that Bourmont, and all his French officers had left Don Miguel's army, and returned into Spain, and that there was a prospect of a speedy settlement; we hope it will be the case, but have our doubts about it.

We have now to inform you that the King of Spain died at Madrid on the 29th ult. leaving the Queen Regent of the Kingdom, which it is fully expected will be disputed by Don Carlos, and that a civil war will be the consequence, this may last for years and it is impossible to say what effect it may have upon the Fish Trade, and it is not unlikely but it may bring on a general war in Europe.

(From a Correspondent.)

ISSUING WRITS ON A VACANCY IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS DURING A RECESS.—Act 24. Geo. III., cap. 26, sec. ii.—“The Speaker is to issue his warrant, during a recess, for making out writs for electing members to serve in the room of those who shall die or become peers of Great Britain, upon receiving notice, by certificate under the hands of two members, of the death of such member, or that a writ of summons has been issued under the great seal. The Speaker, upon receiving such certificate, shall forthwith cause notice to be inserted in the *Gazette*, and shall not issue his warrant until fourteen days after such insertion. To guard against inconvenience occurring by the death or absence of the Speaker, it is provided, that every Speaker of the House of Commons shall, within a convenient time after having been in Parliament, by a written instrument, under his hand and seal, nominate and appoint a certain number of persons, not more than seven nor less than three members of the House, authorising them, or any one of them, to execute the powers given to the Speaker for issuing such warrants. No person so appointed shall be authorised to act unless there be no Speaker of the House, or such Speaker be absent, nor any longer than such persons shall be members of the House.”

[Query.—Did the last Speaker of our Assembly appoint such persons before he was raised to the Council? if not, by whom will the writs for the election of new members be issued?]

Our Correspondent's questions are best answered by informing him that his Excellency the *Governor*, in the name of his Majesty, has issued writs for the election of two members to fill the vacancies in the Assembly. The election for the District of St. John's will commence at St. John's on Monday next, and conclude at Torbay on the Thursday week following. The period for opening and closing the election in Trinity Bay is not named in the Proclamation from which we have culled the above particulars. The writs bear date the 16th inst. Mr. Hogan, we understand opposes Dr. Carson in St. John's District.

It appears by the *GAZETTE* of yesterday, that his Honor HENRY JOHN BOULTON, Esquire, took the Oaths of office, as Chief Judge of this Island and its Dependencies, on the 21st inst.

The Northern Circuit Court was closed at Harbour Grace on the 20th instant, and on the following day his Hon. Judge Brenton, left for St. John's.

The Sittings of the Supreme Court are to commence on the 16th December and continue to the 8th January.—*Gaz. Nov. 26.*

[ORIGINAL.]

“REMEMBER LOT'S WIFE.”

Engrave her doom upon my heart,  
That I may never wish to part,  
(So apt to tempt my loving God  
To stop and linger on the road.)  
That I may never more draw back,  
Saviour into thy bosom take;  
And make this dear-bought soul of mine  
A monument of grace divine. C. W.

MARRIED.—On Monday last, in this town, by the Rev. J. G. Hennigar, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. George Everly, to Miss Patience Summers, both of Clown's Cove.

**Shipping Intelligence.**

**HARBOUR GRACE.**

ENTERED.  
Nov. 18.—Schooner Sarah, Brien, Hamburg; 25 bls. peas, 120 firkins butter, 26 bls. oatmeal, 500 lbs. spunyarn, 2 pipes geneva, 3 cases furniture, 1 case glassware, 40 hams, 1 bale bacon, 594 bags bread, 8,400 bricks, 35 bls. pork, 50 bls. flour, 2 casks shoes.  
CLEARED.  
Nov. 21.—Schooner Zenobia, Bulley, Naples; 2,620 qtls. fish.

**CARBONEAR.**

Nov. 23.—Brig John and Isaac, Martin, Falmouth; 3,300 qtls. fish.

**ST. JOHN'S.**

ENTERED.

Nov. 15.—Schooner Brothers, Southerland, P. E. Island; potatoes, &c.  
Brig Eliza, Fowler, Greenock; potatoes, coal.  
Brig Gipsy, Brown, Oporto; salt, wine.  
Brig Marshall, White, Lisbon; butter, coal, and sundries.  
16.—Schooner John Alexander, Janes, P. E. Island; board, potatoes.  
Brig Aurora, Ward, London; soap, porter, wine, candles, coal.  
Schooner Austin, M'Grath, Lunenburg; apples, potatoes, &c.  
Brig Douglastown, Black, Demerara; molasses.  
Schooner Nightingale, Coffin, P. E. Island; potatoes, oats, spars.  
19.—Schooner Huskisson, Warner, Halifax; flour, beef, &c.  
Schooner Eagle, Dowsley, New-York; flour, pork, beef, butter.  
Schooner Dublin Packet, —, Hamburg; bread, oatmeal, butter.  
Schooner Highlander, Munden, Quebec; flour, pork, beef.  
Schooner Elizabeth, Darley, Quebec; pork, beef, and sundries.

CLEARED.

Nov. 14.—Brig Creole, Peckford, Halifax; fish.  
Brig Rover, Ingham, Bermuda; fish.  
Schooner Surprise, Blackaller, Bristol; oil, blubber, dregs.  
Schooner Loyal William, Blampied, Gibraltar; fish.  
American Brig Mallory, Forster, Gibraltar; fish.  
15.—Schooner Edward, Stephens, Sydney; ballast.  
Brig Vittoria, Elder, Vianna; fish.  
Brig Balclutha, Milray, Italy; fish.  
Schooner Eliza Ann, Love, Naples; fish.  
Schooner Jane, Hunt, Liverpool; oil, sounds, hides salmon.  
16.—Schooner Sir Peregrine Maitland, Field, Demerara; fish; &c.  
18.—Brig Arab, Smith, Cork and Waterford; fish.  
19.—Brig Sarah, Hayman, Waterford; oil, fish.

**ON SALE.**

BY

**COLLINGS & LEGG,**  
THE CARGO OF

The Schooner WELLINGTON, from HALIFAX,  
CONSISTING OF

- 100 Barrels Superfine Flour
- 50 Barrels Middlings Ditto
- 50 Barrels Rye Ditto
- 50 Barrels Indian Meal
- 10 Barrels Beef
- 10 Barrels Pork
- 20 Firkins Butter
- 50 M. Shingles.

Carbonear, 6, Nov. 1833.

At the Office of this Paper,  
A quantity of Pinnock's Catechisms, viz.:  
History of Greece, History of Rome  
History of England, Chemistry  
Astronomy, Latin Grammar  
Navigation  
Modern History and Ancient History.

Also,

The Charter House Latin Grammar  
School Prize Books (handsomely bound)  
Sturm's Reflections on the Works of God,  
2 vols. (plates)  
Sequel to Murray's English Reader  
Pinnock's Histories of Greece, Rome, and  
England  
Bonycastle's Mensuration  
And sundry other School Books.  
Sealing Wax India Rubber  
WRITING PARCHMENT of a very superior quality, and large size  
Carbonear, July 3, 1833.

**NOTICES.**

**LAST NOTICE.**

WHEREAS many Persons who assisted JAMES DOYLE, on the 20th and 21st of MAY last, in towing the Schooner SYLPH into Musquito, were absent at the Labrador when Claims were advertised for,—NOTICE is hereby given, that no Claim will be received after the 2nd DECEMBER next, as a final settlement will then be made.

NEWMAN W. HOYLES,  
Agent for the Saleor.  
St. John's, Nov. 19, 1833.

PUT on Shore from the Brig Wilberforce, from Liverpool, and now in the Store of Messrs. T. CHANCEY and Co.,

One Bundle Tar Brushes  
Large Paper Parcel  
(Both of which are without Mark.)

Any Person who can substantiate a claim to the above, may receive them by applying to Messrs. T. CHANCEY and Co., and paying Expenses.  
Carbonear, Nov. 1, 1833.

FOR SALE at the Office of this Journal the CUSTOM-HOUSE PAPERS necessary for the ENTRY and CLEARANCE of Vessels' under the New Regulations.

**NOTICES.**

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE DISTRICT OF TRINITY-BAY.**

GENTLEMEN,

IT becomes my duty to inform you that by His Majesty's command I have been called to a seat in the Legislative Council of this Island, which will occasion a vacancy in the Representation of your District in the General Assembly of Newfoundland.

In first addressing you as a Candidate for that post—to which your suffrages eventually raised me, but which is my duty now to relinquish—if I evinced a willingness to assume the charge, I trust that the slender confidence which I placed in my own abilities and experience for the able discharge of its functions was not the less apparent: and on now surrendering my trust, after the experience which the past session has afforded me, while I can acquit myself of any deviation from that line which independence of conduct or strict impartiality may fairly lay down, yet in a period so important as that when a long neglected colony was making her first advances in the scale of self- Legislation, I could have wished that your interest had been committed to, and been represented by, abilities more disciplined and talents more comprehensive.

My retirement will, however, afford you a fresh opportunity of exercising your newly acquired privileges as Electors by appointing my successor; and judging from those events which have lately passed, and from others which are still passing before me, I would (as one who feels a deep interest in the welfare both public and social of your District,—who in any future station in which he may be placed, will be disposed to be the advocate no less than the supporter of that welfare) respectfully remind you that the business of your Legislative improvements is but commencing;—that a revision of all existing laws affecting your persons and your properties must necessarily and speedily ensue;—that if the public welfare require a Colonial Revenue should be provided, a dispassionate and comprehensive judgment is also requisite to be exercised in its appropriation—that the best interests of a growing population, no less so in numbers than in intelligence, imperiously demand that new modes for the local administration of justice should be adopted;—that on well-grounded decisions of the Legislature to protect and support every liberal institution, will mainly depend the best hope for fostering and directing the energies of an infant Colony.—These are subjects which must press on the consideration and occupy the attention of all those who, from the exercise of privileges such as yours, may hold a seat in the General Assembly of Newfoundland, and I know not that I can more gratefully tender you my farewell in that public character which has so lately connected us, than in offering my best hopes and wishes that in the approaching Election, which will involve the representation of your most important interests as inhabitants of this Island, your choice may fall on one whose judgment, not excited by passion or warped by prejudice,—whose independence of character, founded on its surest principles—integrity and experience, may ensure to you a rational hope that while those interests are efficiently represented and protected, the public welfare of the Island will be no less regarded.

Other expressions of gratitude for the confidence reposed in me, I will not attempt but briefly remark, that to have been called into public life for the representation of interests in a District of this Island to which I owe much, while it was a stimulus to my exertions, is a circumstance which cannot be easily forgotten by him who has now the honor to subscribe himself,

Gentlemen,

Your very obedient, humble servant,  
J. BINGLEY GARLAND.

St. John's, Newfoundland,  
November 7, 1833.

*In the Insolvency of*

**GEORGE TRAPNELL,**  
Of Carbonear, Carpenter,

Northern Circuit Court,  
Harbour Grace, 5th November, 1833.

AT a MEETING of the Creditors of GEORGE TRAPNELL, of Carbonear, Carpenter, Insolvent, held at Carbonear, after due Notice; Mr. ROBERT AYLES, Merchant, and Mr. JOHN CUNNINGHAM, are appointed Trustees to the Estate of the said Insolvent, and are hereby authorised, under such orders as the Honorable the Northern Circuit Court, shall from time to time make herein; to discover, collect, realize and distribute the Estate, Debts and Effects of the said Insolvent. And all Persons indebted to the said Insolvent, or holding any Property or Effects belonging to him, are hereby notified to pay or deliver the same over to the said Trustees.

JOHN STARK,  
Clerk and Registrar.



## THE DREAM.

"I had a dream, which was not all a dream."—  
Byron.

The following story was narrated to me by a gentleman of strict veracity. He was an officer in the army, and the circumstance occurred nearly forty years ago, upon his returning with his regiment to England, after an absence of long duration. He was obliged to repair to London immediately after his arrival, whence he purposed setting off for the north of England, where his family was then residing. After many delays, occasioned by business at the war office, he concluded his arrangements, and determined to leave town on the 3d of November. The night preceding his departure arrived, and he fell asleep in excellent health and spirits; but awoke from his slumber in the utmost horror, for he had been disturbed by a dream, whose dreadful subject was heightened by a minuteness and circumstantiality seldom to be observed in these "fickle pensioners of Morpheus' train." It was some minutes before he could recollect himself, or feel assured that he was actually in safety; but at length, recalling his weakened energies, he smiled at his vain fears, and once more composed himself to rest.

He slept, and again the same vision appeared to him with added terror. He thought that he was travelling through a beautiful country, fresh with verdure, and rich in cultivation; when, as he journeyed on, rejoicing in the hilarity which shone around him, the prospect became suddenly changed; the green hills and smiling valleys were transformed to a bleak and barren heath; dark clouds obscured the heavens, and night suddenly came on. Presently he reached a building, which, at first, bore the appearance of a church; but, as he approached nearer, proved to be an inn.—He entered the gate which led to the house but found the greatest difficulty in proceeding. Sometimes his feet seemed fastened to the ground, and an hundred times he stumbled over impediments which appeared to lie in his path, the nature of which he was prevented by the darkness from discovering.

Still, with that blindness and obstinacy which usually characterise the dreamer, he continued to advance, until at last, the moon shining out, he found himself standing alone in a church-yard, and casting his eyes upon a grave-stone before him, Colonel B— beheld his own name sculptured on the marble! Struck with surprise, he looked again, but it was no longer there; and, passing through the church-yard, which now afforded no obstruction to his steps, he entered the inn.—The vision then became confused, and nothing was clearly defined, until he found himself in his chamber. Here a sensation of fear seemed to hang upon him, and he was oppressed by the feeling of intense expectation, so often experienced in dreams. Still the church-yard appeared as a prominent feature in the scene. The room seemed surrounded with windows, yet all presented the same ghastly spectacle of graves and tomb-stones, gleaming white in the moonshine, which seemed, as he gazed upon them, to gape beneath his eyes. At last he went to bed, but scarcely had he laid his head upon the pillow, when the door of his chamber was slowly opened, and he beheld a figure, in whom he recognised the landlord of the inn, advancing towards him with a knife in his hand, followed by another holding a lantern. Agonised by fear, the dreamer strove to shriek for help and mercy, but his tongue, refusing to perform its office, clave to the roof of his mouth. At this crisis his agitation awoke him, and he found himself sitting upright in his bed; cold drops were hanging on his brow, and he trembled as if in an ague fit; nor were his feelings much less unpleasing after the first agitation was subsided. In justice to Colonel B—'s character, which might otherwise suffer in the reader's estimation, from his indulging ideas so little consonant with his reputation as a soldier, I must remind him, that, at the period of my narrative, travelling did not possess all the ease and accommodation it now enjoys. Stage-coaches were yet in their infancy; the inns had sometimes a very ill name; the roads were bad, and occasionally frequented by such as scrupled not at saying, "Stand!" to a true man; so that a long journey was then regarded as a matter not only of consequence, but even hazard. In these days of peaceful travelling and "gentle accommodation for man and horse," some ridicule would justly attach itself to him whose sleep should be disturbed by an approaching journey; but forty years ago people might have dreamed of being murdered in the road between London and York, without incurring the charge of unreasonable timidity.

The Colonel, rousing himself from these sombre meditations, made a solemn resolution to "dream no more," and, falling into a peaceful and undisturbed slumber, he awoke next morning without a trace of the childish feelings which had so lately agitated him. The information he received on rising, however, did not increase his exhilaration; he had determined to make the journey on horseback, attended by a favorite servant, but, to his great vexation, he found that the man had been taken seriously ill in

the course of the night, and was now totally unable to proceed. There was not time to procure another attendant, and he was therefore obliged to advance alone.

The day was pleasant for the season, and the apprehensions of the preceding night quickly vanished from his thoughts. As evening approached, he quickened his pace towards a village which appeared at a little distance, and where, his horse being fatigued, he hoped to obtain quarters for the night. The shades of evening were falling thick around him as he entered the village; the chill blast of a November night moaned through the streets; it was a lonely place, and the Colonel began to doubt, from its wretchedness of appearance, if it could afford accommodation for himself and his horse. At length he thought he could distinguish a sign-post in the distance; he quickened his pace, and soon became convinced that he was approaching some house of entertainment; but, as he came nearer, a slight turning in the road disclosed to him another object; he started, and, for a few moments, felt more than he liked to own, even to himself. "Was it possible? No, it could not be; the twilight had deceived him;" but a few paces convinced him that it was no delusion, for exactly opposite his intended lodging stood the village church, with its usual accompaniments of graves and tomb-stones.

His immediate impulse was to pass the house without farther hesitation; but, recovering from his first surprise, he now began to reason with himself upon the folly and impropriety of suffering his imagination to be so acted upon as to refuse the shelter which was thus offered to him, and which the situation of his horse rendered almost necessary; while, by proceeding, he risked the chance of being benighted in a part of the country entirely unknown to him; and what motive could he assign for acting thus? A dream, forsooth; a nightmare, occasioned by a disturbed mind, or a hearty supper! No; an officer in the British army would not allow himself to be led astray by every turn of a distempered fancy; he would enter the inn.

By the time this man's resolution was adopted, Colonel B— had arrived at the place of his destination; where, having examined the house, his determination began to waver. It was situated quite at the extremity of the village, and rather apart from any other habitation; and, whether it was really so, or that the distempered state of his nerves influenced his judgment, he knew not, but it certainly appeared to him that the place wore an aspect of seclusion and gloom very unlike the air of cheerful comfort which usually characterises an inn.

While deliberating within himself, the landlord appeared at the door: he was a ferocious-looking person, with an expression of sullen malignity in his countenance; looked as if he had not been shaved for a month; and his manners, if not decidedly uncivil, were so disagreeable and abrupt, that if the traveller's resolution had before begun to falter, the sight of the inn-keeper soon overthrew it entirely; and, having inquired the distance of the nearest town, which he found to be very trifling, Colonel B— gave the spur to his jaded horse, and the church-yard, the gloomy inn, and the ferocious inn-keeper, were soon left far behind.

Fate now seemed determined to atone for her former unpropitious treatment; after riding about half a mile, the traveller reached a town, whose cheerful appearance afforded a new contrast the most striking to the lonely village he had just quitted. The inn, a pleasant-looking place, stood surrounded by other houses, and nothing like a church-yard was to be described. Rejoicing in his good fortune, Colonel B— dismounted, and entered the house; he was conducted into a room whose naturally-pleasant aspect was now heightened by the blaze of a cheerful fire; the attendants were civil; the supper excellent; and, as he enjoyed the luxury of his present situation, he blessed the friendly warning which, by exciting his apprehensions, however unnecessarily, had induced him to exchange a bad lodging for one so full of comfort and convenience.

The evening passed rapidly away, by means of the usual amusements of a solitary night at an inn, eating and yawning; and, at ten o'clock the Colonel desired to be shown to his apartment. As he looked round the pleasant chamber to which he was conducted, his mind again reverted to the lonely inn, and its appearance of desolation and misery; but, although acknowledging the superiority of the quarters he had chosen, and never for a moment repenting of his choice, he yet could scarcely help blushing as the events of the day passed in review before him. In his present state of ease and security, his spirits exhilarated and his limbs at rest, he marvelled that his mind could have been disturbed, or his actions controlled, by a cause so trivial and childish; and the result of these, his calm meditations, was a secret resolution of never disclosing the circumstance to a single human being.

He now began to prepare himself for bed: while he was thus engaged, his attention was attracted by the moon, which, shining in all the lustre of a clear autumn night, shed a

stream of radiance through an aperture of the window-curtain. Attracted by its beauty, Colonel B— approached the window to take a more distinct view of the fair planet; when drawing aside the intervening shade, he stood transfixed in shuddering horror, for a cemetery lay before him, where the moon was gleaming white upon graves and tomb-stones, with a brilliancy which rendered every object as clear as if he had beheld it in open daylight! For a few moments he felt completely unnerved; the dream was again before him, and he dwelt upon its strange fulfilment, until his blood seemed curdling in his veins; and he turned from the window unable to endure the ghastly prospect it presented to his view.—The loneliness of his situation, the church-yard, all seemed accomplished, all but the dreadful conclusion of the vision.

A moment's reflection had the effect of making him blush for his weakness, and, in the strength of assumed courage, he resolved to betake himself to rest. Before doing so, however, he took some small precaution, locked the door, and prepared his pistols.—Overcome by fatigue, Colonel B— soon fell asleep, but his slumbers were broken and uneasy, and from these he was at length awakened abruptly by a noise which sounded close to, if not actually within, his chamber. The agitated state of his mind, which all his philosophy had not quite succeeded in calming, rendered every accidental sound a subject of apprehension; he listened attentively, but all was again silent, and he concluded that the disturbance which, in the confusion of his thoughts on awakening, he fancied so near, had, in reality, arisen from the departure of some of the guests.—His slumbers appeared to have been of some continuance, for the light was now expiring, and its fitful gleam, as the blue flame rose and fell in the socket, mingled unpleasantly with the broad light of the moon. He was summoning up energy to arise and extinguish it, when he was again startled by the same sound which had awoke him. The lamp had given its last faint struggle, like a troubled soul clinging to the life it is about to leave for ever, when another light mingled with the pale moonshine, and the traveller now perceived that it glimmered through a door which had entirely escaped his observation, but which was now opening slowly and cautiously. Doubting if he were not still under the influence of a dream, Colonel B— fixed his eyes upon the aperture, which continued gradually to widen, and he soon became aware that he was no longer the sole inhabitant of the chamber; the light, however, would not permit him to discover the number of his adversaries; and, being ignorant how many he had to cope with, he committed himself to the protection of heaven, and, placing his hand upon one of the pistols, remained perfectly still, awaiting the approach of his murderers with firmness and resolution. They paused, and whispered together for a few moments; and then, with slow and noiseless steps, drew near the bed. There were two men; and the former, as they approached, bidding the other "hold up the lantern," the Colonel perceived its dim light gleaming upon a knife which he held in his hand. They were now within a few paces of the bed, and on the event of that moment depended the fate of the Colonel; he felt that it did so; and, rousing every energy to his assistance, he raised the pistol with a firm hand, when, in the next instant, his antagonist lay weltering in his blood. The other immediately fled; and Colonel B—, springing from the bed, found that his aim had been surely taken, the bullet having penetrated the heart of the assassin. In this man he recognised the landlord of the inn. Thus the dream was, in every respect, accomplished; and, by attending to the mysterious warning it conveyed, the traveller had escaped a dreadful fate, and had executed a just retribution upon the murderers.

Some years after this, the accomplice, who had escaped, was brought to justice, and hanged, for a murder committed by himself and his master, many years before, in this same house. At his death he made an open confession, not only of the crime for which he suffered, but also of his having assisted his master in his attempt to assassinate Colonel B—, from the commission of which act they had been so mysteriously and so providentially prevented. The traveller himself reached home in safety, though in a maze of gratitude and wonder; and from that night continued, as may be easily supposed, to the end of his days, a devout believer in dreams and visions.

## Varieties.

WHOLESMENESS OF COFFEE.—The general effect of coffee upon the nervous coat of the stomach is, unquestionably, a gentle stimulant; and, as most substances of that class, has, to a certain extent, a tonic power, it is not hesitated to be recommended to invalids whose powers of digestion have been debilitated by stimulants of a more powerful character, such as fermented liquors, wine, spirits, &c. The custom of taking coffee after a late dinner, and just before retirement to rest, is bad; because its stimulant property upon the nerves of the stomach exerts a power destructive to sleep—it promotes an

activity to the mind, and gives a range to the imagination which prevents self-forgetfulness, that sure harbinger of repose.

NEW SPECIES OF TAN.—A tanner, named Rapadius, of Bern Castel, on the Moselle, has discovered a new species of tan proper for dressing leather. It is the plant known by the name of Bilberry or Whortelberry (*Vaccinium Myrtillus* or *Myrtillus*), which should be gathered in spring, because at this season it dries more readily, and is more easily ground. Three pounds and a half of this tan suffice for dressing a pound of leather, while six pounds are required from the oak to produce the same effect. By this new process, tanners can gain four months out of the time required for preparing strong leather. A commission having been appointed at Treves to examine the leather so prepared, reported, that they had never seen any as good, and that every pair of shoes made therefrom, lasts two months more than what are manufactured from common leather; that the skin of the neck, which it is difficult to work, becomes strong and elastic like that of the other parts. The shrub should not be pulled up, but cut with a bill, to obtain the re-production of the plant the following year. When cut, damp does not deteriorate it, which is not the case with oak-bark, which loses ten per cent. of its value by being wetted.—*Bulletin des Sci. Tech.*

ANECDOTE OF GENERAL JACKSON.—The following anecdote is told of Jackson, the President of the United States, when he was a judge; it has the merit of being characteristic at least. One day a person was placed at the bar for some pretty considerable small number of murders—a very common species of delinquency in Kentucky; who, on being sentenced, contrived by vigorous use of his arms and legs to get out of court and make off. The sheriff instantly invoked the aid of the surrounding citizens to retake the criminal, and several bounded forth for that purpose. Judges in America are not encumbered with wigs and gowns; and Jackson, who had started with the rest, soon headed the chase. The fellow, finding himself hard pressed by "Hickory," turned short round, and offered to fight; when the judge, having first summoned him to surrender, and he having refused, coolly drew one of his pistols from his pocket, and shot him through the head. He then returned to court, resumed his seat, and heard with all imaginable gravity the report of the sheriff of the attempted evasion of the criminal; how he was pursued, and, refusing to submit to lawful authority, was shot through the head by a certain citizen, Andrew Jackson, whose aid the sheriff had legally called for. *United Service Journal.*

ENGLISH LAW-MAKING.—Some faint idea of the bulk of our English records may be obtained by adverting to the fact, that a single statute, the *The Land Tax Commissioners' Act*, passed in the first year of his present Majesty, measures, when unrolled, upwards of nine hundred feet; or nearly twice the length of St. Paul's Cathedral within the walls; and if it ever should become necessary to consult the fearful volume, an able-bodied man must be employed during three hours in coiling and uncoiling its monstrous folds.—*Quarterly Review.*

CORPORATIONS.—Government has been a corporation, and had the same interests and the same principles of action as monopolists. It has been supported by other corporations; the Church has been one, the Agriculturists another; the Borough a third, the East India Company a fourth, and the Bank of England a fifth: all these, and interest like these, constituted the citadel and out-work of its strength, and the first object of each has been to shun investigation. We have, however, rent the veil; those who before doubted may, if they please, come and see, and be convinced.

In lieu of the old system we are told a new one is in progress of being established; intelligence, not patronage, is to form the pivot of public authority: the idea is a good one,—it is worthy of the age, and we wait in hope to see it practically realized.

DISEASE COMMUNICATED BY LEECHES.—The editors of a German medical journal, desire to intimate to their readers, that leeches which have been applied to patients affected with syphilis, are capable of communicating the disease on being used again.—Several apparently well-authenticated cases of this disease having been communicated to children by leeches that had been applied to a syphilitic patient, have been published in the foreign journals. In this country, it is very common for apothecaries to apply the same leeches to several patients. When a leech throws up a little blood on being applied to the skin, previously to its adhering, the patient may conclude for certainty that it has been used.—*Gazette of Health.*

FRUIT BASKET.—A man carrying a cradle was stopped by an old woman, and thus accosted: "So sir, you have got some of the fruits of matrimony." "Sittly, old lady," said he, "you mistake, this is merely the fruit basket."