

THE CARBONEAR STAR,

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No. 40.

NOTICES.

NORA CREINA.



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 CREINA* 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 *Newfoundlander Office*.

Carbonear April 10, 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.

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

(From the Saturday Penny Magazine)

RICH AND POOR.

Besides those who work for their living, some at a higher rate and some at a lower, there are others who do not live by their labour at all, but are rich enough to subsist on what they, or their fathers, have laid up.—There are many of these rich men, indeed, who do hold laborious offices, as magistrates and members of parliament. But this is at their own choice. They do not labour for their subsistence, but live on their property. There can be but few of such persons, compared with those who are obliged to

work for their living. But though there can be no country where all, or the greater part, are rich enough to live without labour, there are several countries where all are poor; and in those countries where all are forced to live by their labour, the people are much worse off than most of the labourers are in this country. In savage nations, almost every one is half-starved at times, and generally half-naked. But in any country in which property is secure, and the people industrious, the wealth of that country will increase; and those who are the most industrious and frugal, will gain more than such as are idle and extravagant, and will lay by something for their children; who will thus be born to a good property.

Young people who make good use of their time, are quick at learning, and grow up industrious and steady, may, perhaps, be able to earn more than enough for their support, and so have the satisfaction of leaving some property to their children; and if they, again, should, instead of spending this property, increase it by honest diligence, prudence, and frugality, they may, in time, raise themselves to wealth. Several of the richest families in the country have risen in this manner from a low station. It is, of course, not to be expected that many poor men should become rich; nor ought any man to set his heart on being so: but it is allowable, and a cheering thought, that no one is shut out from the hope of bettering his condition, and providing for his children.

And would you not think it hard that a man should not be allowed to lay by his savings for his children? But this is the case in some countries, where property is so insecure that a man is liable to have all his savings forced from him, or seized upon at his death; and there all the people are miserably poor, because no one thinks it worth his while to attempt saving any thing.

There are some countries which were formerly very productive and populous, but which now, under the tyrannical government of the Turks, or other such people, have become almost deserts. In former times Barbary produced silk; but now most of the mulberry-trees (on whose leaves the silk-worms are fed) are decayed; and no one thinks of planting fresh trees, because he has no security that he shall be allowed to enjoy the produce.

Can it be supposed that the poor would be better off if all the property of the rich were taken away and divided among them, and no one allowed to become rich for the future? The poor would then be much worse off than they are now; they would still have to work for their living as they do now; for food and clothes cannot be had without somebody's labour. But they would not work near so profitably as they do now; because no one would be able to keep up a large manufactory or farm, well stocked, and to advance wages to workmen, as is done now, for work which does not bring in any return for, perhaps, a year or two. Every one would live, as the saying is, "from hand to mouth," just tilling his own little patch of ground enough to keep him alive, and not daring to lay by any thing, because if he were supposed to be rich, he would be in danger of having his property taken away and divided.

And if a bad crop, or a sickly family, brought any one into distress, which would soon be the case with many, what could he do after he had spent his little property?—He would be willing to work for hire; but no one could afford to employ him except in something that would bring in a very speedy return. For even those few who might have saved a little money would be afraid to have it known, for fear of being forced to part with it. They would hide it somewhere in a hole in the ground, which used formerly to be a common practice in this country, and still is in some others, where property is very scarce. Under such a state of things the whole country would become poorer and poorer every year. For each man would labour no more than just enough for his immediate supply; and would also employ his labour less profitably than now, for want of a proper division of labour; and no one would attempt to lay by any thing, because he would not be sure of being

allowed to keep it. In consequence of all this, the whole produce of the land, and labour of the country would become much less than it is now; and we should soon be reduced to the same general wretchedness and distress which prevails in many half-savage countries. The rich, indeed, would have become poor; but the poor instead of improving their condition, would be much worse off than before. All would soon be as miserably poor as the most destitute beggars are now. Indeed, so far worse, that there would be nobody to beg of.

It is best for all parties, the rich, the poor, and the middling, that property should be secure, and that every one should be allowed to possess what is his own, and to gain whatever he can by honest means, and to keep it or spend it, as he thinks fit,—provided he does no one injury. Some rich men, indeed, make a much better use of their fortune than others; but one who is ever so selfish in his disposition can hardly help spending it on his neighbours. If a man has an income of 5000*l.* a-year, some people might think, at first sight, that if his estate were divided among one hundred poor families, which would give each of them 50*l.* a-year, there would thus be, by such a division, one hundred poor families the more enabled to subsist in the country. But this is quite a mistake. Such would indeed be the case if the rich man had been used to eat as much food as one hundred poor families, and to wear out as much clothing as all of them.

—But we know this is not the case. He pays away his income to servants, and labourers, and tradesmen, and manufacturers of different articles, who lay out the money in food and clothing for their families. So that in reality, the same sort of division of it is made as if it had been taken away from him. He may, perhaps, if he be a selfish man, care nothing for the maintaining of all these families; but still he does maintain them. For if he should choose to spend a 1000*l.* a-year in fine pictures, the painters who are employed in those pictures are as well maintained as if he had made them a present of the money, and left them to sit idle. The only difference is, that they feel they are honestly earning their living, instead of subsisting on charity; but the total quantity of food and clothing in the country is neither the greater nor the less in the one case than in the other. But if a rich man instead of spending all his income, saves a great part of it, this saving will almost always be the means of maintaining a still greater number of industrious people. For a man who saves, hardly ever, in these days at least, hoards up gold and silver in a box, but lends it out on good security, that he may receive interest upon it. Suppose, instead of spending 1000*l.* a-year on paintings, he saves that sum every year. Then this money is generally borrowed by farmers or manufacturers, or merchants, who can make a profit by it in the way of their business over and above the interest they pay for the use of it. And in order to do this, they lay it out in employing labourers to till the ground, or to manufacture cloth and other articles, or to import foreign goods: by which means the corn, and cloth, and other commodities of the country are increased.

The rich man, therefore, though he appears to have so much larger a share allotted to him, does not really consume it, but is only the channel through which it flows to others. And it is by this means much better distributed than it could have been otherwise.

The mistake of which I have been speaking, of supposing that the rich cause the poor to be the worse off, was exposed long ago in the fable of the stomach and the limbs:—

"Once on a time," says the fable, "all the other members of the body began to murmur against the stomach, for employing the labours of all the rest, and consuming all that they helped to provide, without doing any thing in return. So they all agreed to strike work, and refused to wait upon this idle stomach any longer. The feet refused to carry it about; the hands resolved to put no food into the mouth for it; the nose refused to smell for it, and the eyes to look out in its service; and the ears declared they

would not even listen to the dinner-bell; and so of all the rest. But after the stomach had been left empty for some time, all the members began to suffer. The legs and arms grew feeble; the eyes became dim, and all the body languid and exhausted.

"Oh, foolish members," said the stomach, "you now perceive that what you used to supply to me, was in reality supplied to yourselves. I did not consume for myself the food that was put into me, but digested it, and prepared it for being changed into blood, which was sent through various channels as a supply for each of you. If you are occupied in feeding me, it is by me in turn, that the blood-vessels which nourish you are fed."

You see then, that a rich man, even though he may care for no one but himself, can hardly avoid benefiting his neighbours.—But this is no merit of his, if he himself has no design or wish to benefit them. On the other hand, a rich man who seeks for deserving objects to relieve and assist, and is, as the Apostle expresses, "ready to give, and glad to distribute, is laying up in store for himself a good foundation for the time to come, that he may lay hold on eternal life." It is plain from this, and from many other such injunctions of the Apostles, that they did not intend to destroy the security of property among Christians, which leads to the distinction between the rich and the poor.—For, their exhortations to the rich, to be kind and charitable to the poor, would have been absurd if they had not allowed that any of their people should be rich. And there could be no such thing as charity in giving any thing to the poor, if it were not left to each man's free choice, to give, or spend, what is his own. Indeed, nothing can be called your own, which you are not left free to dispose of as you will. The very nature of charity implies, that it must be voluntary; for no one can be properly said to give any thing that he has no power to withhold. The Apostle Paul, indeed goes yet still farther, when he desires each man "to give according as he is disposed in his heart, and not grudgingly," because "God loveth a cheerful giver."

When men are thus left to their own inclinations, to make use of their money, each as he is disposed in his heart, we must expect to find that some will choose to spend it, merely on their own selfish enjoyments. Such men, although, as you have seen, they do contribute to maintain many industrious families without intending it, yet are themselves not the less selfish and odious. But still we are not the less forbidden to rob, or defraud, or annoy them. Scripture forbids us to "covet our neighbour's goods," not because he makes a right use of them, but because they are his.

When you see a rich man who is proud and selfish, perhaps you are tempted to think how much better a use you would make of wealth, if you were as rich as he. I hope you would: but the best proof that you can give that you would behave well if you were in another's place, is by behaving well in your own. God has appointed to each his own trials, and his own duties; and He will judge you, not according to what you think you would have done in some different station, but according to what you have done, in that station in which He has placed you.

Vidocq.—The trial of this terror of French thieves, for swindling upon his own account, took place before the Chamber of Correctional Police of Paris, on Saturday last. The appearance of one of the prisoners at the bar was that of a fat gentleman, dressed in full black, with a sharp eye, a huge mouth, and a bag of pastiles in his hand, which he used repeatedly. This was no other than *Sieur Vidocq*, of famous memory as ex-chief of the Secret Police. Beside him was a slender young man, *M. Lebas*, a riband merchant. From the accusation preferred against these individuals the following facts were elicited:—*Vidocq* wished to turn to the advantage of trade the experience which he had amassed during his long residence in the shops of the *Rue de Jerusalem*. He established, accordingly, an agency office, with an establishment of clerks, and here, for a small sum annually, all mer-

chants received secret advices respecting false traders, bankrupts by profession, and all the skillful sharpers which infest commercial places. Sieur Valette, a riband dealer, sold his stock to Sieur Cramoisi, on the notes furnished by Vidocq; and Sieur Lebas, in his turn, sold also ribands to Cramoisi, on the security of Valette. Lebas having met in market articles sold by him for 27 francs offered for only 10 francs, instantly had his suspicions raised of Cramoisi, and went forthwith to consult Vidocq, who according to the complainant, used his best influence, together with threats and fraudulent manoeuvres, to make Valette guarantee the debt of Cramoisi, and to draw to the latter, for the benefit of Lebas, draughts equivalent to the sum due. Cramoisi became a bankrupt and fled, and now Valette wanted to recover from Lebas and Vidocq the loss and interest upon it. Vidocq, having declared his name, age (58), and his business of commercial agent, although defended by M. Renaud Lebon, addressed the court himself as to the facts. He expressed himself in a straightforward manner, and frequently found it necessary to beg for silence on the part of the complainant and his advocate, who were interrupting him. Several witnesses were called, one of whom was examined by Vidocq, Vidocq (in an authoritative tone)—“Silence, Sir, you are telling a falsehood—you are a false witness.” (Confusion among the audience; a great many talking at once.) The fact of the fraudulent manoeuvres not being sufficiently established the court dismissed the accused with costs, but Lebas was ordered to give up the notes.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANKFORT, July 31.

“A vast plan of defence has been drawn up by Russia, and presented by Sultan Mahmoud, and which has been already in part carried into effect. The Emperor Nicholas has placed at the disposal of the Sultan, officers, engineers, sappers, and carpenters. The fortifications of the Dardanelles have been strengthened, the batteries finished, heavy cannon from the Russian men of war have been given to the Sultan to arm Sultanich-Kalassi. Those points of the Asiatic coast which might be the most exposed to attacks by Mehemed Ali were also to be put in a state of defence with the assistance of the Russians. To protect the Sultan against internal enemies, the accesses to the capital are to be fortified, and Constantinople will be surrounded by citadels.”

The Cabinet of Vienna, on receiving the news of Captain Napier's victory, sent a note to the Government at Madrid, urging it to interfere in the affairs of Portugal.—*National*.

The *Nuremberg Correspondent* of the 1st Aug., has the following of the 28th ult. from Berlin:—“We learn that the king, after staying some time at Toplitz, will proceed to Magdeburg, to be present at the military manoeuvres which are to take place there. It is asserted that a division of the second army will march towards the Rhine, to relieve several regiments which have been thinned by desertion. The police regulations respecting travellers are now enforced with increased vigour. The mail coaches and diligences, particularly those going to Poland, take no passengers, except such as are provided with regular passports. With regard to the attempt to assassinate the Emperor of Russia nothing positive is as yet known. It appears, however, that in consequence of some suspected letters which were opened, several Polish officers have been arrested at St. Petersburg. They were provided with passports from Geneva, and described as travelling watchmakers. The examination of their papers, it is said, has led to important discoveries relative to a widely extended conspiracy. Several Russians of note, it is added, are compromised. The affairs of Portugal and England are at present the two principal subjects of political discussion. The victory of the brave Napier has produced such a sensation as has not been felt here since the fall of Warsaw. The late victories of the English House of Commons, and the visible decline of the oligarchy in Great Britain, have had the same effect, in an inferior degree, and called for the anger of a party which will never comprehend what even Napoleon was not ashamed to confess, that ‘He is undone who will not conform to the spirit of the age.’

A report is in circulation that the Cabinets of the Tuileries and St. James's have received, simultaneously, a communication from Madrid, couched in the same terms, by which Spain, in consequence of the new position in which Portugal is placed, calls upon the two Powers, who have shown themselves the protectors of Donna Maria, to give a formal guarantee against the spirit of Propagandism, and against all attempts to create disorder in Spain, otherwise the Spanish government would feel itself compelled at once to interfere in the quarrel between the two Princes of the House of Braganza—a quarrel which tends, it says, to spread the flames of civil war throughout the Peninsula. The same note, it is said, also declares the intention of Ferdinand to grant to his people a charter, founded upon bases settled at

the time of the capitulation of Cadiz in 1823, adding, that the granting of such a charter by the King was the only means of satisfying all parties, while institutions obtained by force never bear the character of a free abandonment of the prerogatives of the crown, and become a continual cause of internal dissensions and struggles. On the receipt of this declaration at Paris, a council of ministers is said to have been held, and extraordinary couriers were despatched to London, Madrid, and Portugal.

During the battle before Oporto and the attack upon Lisbon, Don Miguel was on the road from Lisbon to Oporto. He stopped, it is said, at a country house with his mistress and two Spanish priests. On receiving the news of the complete overthrow of his party, he immediately set out to join Don Carlos of Spain at Coimbra. It is added, that he embarked with that Prince on board the vessel sent by the Spanish government to convey Don Carlos to Italy.—*London Times, August 10.*

SCHAFFHAUSEN, Aug. 2.—A courier has just arrived here in all haste with despatches from the Diet of Zurich, bringing very afflicting intelligence. The unhappy schism between the two Diets of Zurich and Sarnen has at length terminated in the malcontents having recourse to arms. It is well known that while the majority of the cantons adhered to the Diet of Zurich, those of Schwytz, Unterwalden, Uri, Basle Town, and Neuchâtel, formed a separate Diet of their own. The adhesion of the Prussian canton of Neuchâtel and of Basle, which furnishes money, gave rise to an expectation that at some period the other smaller cantons might become the dupes of their policy, and be drawn into violent measures, and this expectation has been just realized by disturbances in Schwytz. As soon as the news reached the government of Zurich, the Diet decreed a levy of 6000 men, who are all assembled to-day. Couriers have been sent off to Berne, which will furnish a contingent of 3000, and to the other cantons who have adhered to the same line of conduct. Many cantons, as ours for example, will probably remain neutral, but who can say whether in the end we may not be led into a general struggle?

POLAND.—A letter from Warsaw, of the 23d July (in the *Journal de Frankfort*), gives the following narrative of state events in Poland, adding that it may be considered as official:—

“From the beginning of March to the 1st May this year, six bands of armed men contrived to enter the kingdom of Poland from Galicia and the Grand Duchy of Posen. The most numerous of these bands consisted of 24 men; all the others had only 12, 14, and 8. They were commanded by Dziejewski, Zaleski, Lubinski, Sulmerski, Arthur Zawiesza, and one Braikoroski, who is utterly unknown. On the first information given to the authorities, Cossacks, assisted by some infantry, proceeded to search the woods in which the insurgents hid themselves, and succeeded in capturing the most of them: for 35 were taken, and amongst those the principal persons, Dziejewski, Szpek, Zawiesza, Gezold, and Winniki. It is worthy of remark that in those places where there were no troops, the peasants themselves searched the woods, arrested several of the insurgents, and brought them to Warsaw. All those men are already sentenced or on the point of being so. The remainder of the bands is dispersed, and probably seeks refuge beyond the Polish frontier. Since this result, which was easily to be foreseen, no further attempt of the kind has been made, and there is not the smallest appearance of any movement in the kingdom of Poland. This is the strict truth.”

From the *Globe*, Aug. 20.

“We have just been informed that the French Government has directed M. de Leuse who is now at Oporto, to proceed to Lisbon, where he will act as chargé d'affaires until the Government assumes a settled form. The brother of the Empress, son of Beauharnois, and a Prince of Bavaria, is to accompany the Empress and the Queen, who will not go in a French frigate, as was at first talked of. It is rumoured at Paris that Don Pedro wishes his daughter to marry the brother of the Empress, who is to accompany them to Lisbon, but this may be merely the rumour of the hour.”

Besides the preceding information, we invite the particular attention of the Ministers and the public to the following just remarks of our well-informed friend at Madrid:—“As Miguel took a part in the manoeuvres in favour of Don Carlos, it is possible that their success may be rendered less easy and speedy by the reverses encountered by Miguel; but I can assure you that those who direct them will not stop short on that account, and you may depend upon it, that if they are suffered to go on, you will have a repetition of the manoeuvres practised by Calomarde in 1827 against the daughter of Don Pedro. All the Miguelite fugitives will meet with a good reception. They will be armed, organized, and assisted, and everything will be done to prevent the throne of Donna Maria acquiring stability, and her reign being of long duration. In order to paralyze the effects of

“the vast intrigues, carried on for the benefit of the Holy Alliance, England and France should display greater energy and more prompt decision than they have shown till now. Nothing less than the immediate recognition of Donna Maria, with a determination to support her, on the part of England and France, would produce any salutary effect here.”

United Kingdom.

CHURCH RATES.—At a vestry of St. Andrew's parish, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Thursday, a proposition for a rate of one penny in the pound, to defray the expenses of the ensuing, and clear off a debt incurred last year of £50, was met by a couple of resolutions, proposed by the Rev. Mr. Pengelly, to the effect—1st, that it is contrary to the spirit of Christianity to compel pecuniary payments to support what persons conscientiously disapprove; and 2nd, that in the hope of a speedy legislative enactment for the destruction of Church Rates, the consideration of laying a Church Rate should be postponed to that day 12 months. These resolutions were opposed by the Churchwardens. Mr. Orange suggested a way of removing the debt by opening a subscription. The resolutions were carried by a large majority. During the discussion, the Chairman, the Rev. J. Manisty, declared himself most friendly to perfect religious freedom, and hoped the parish would agree to raise the seat-rates in the church, and do away with the necessity of calling upon dissenters.—*Newcastle Journal*.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.—The Synod of Ulster has signified its approval of and adhesion to the Government system of Education in Ireland; and in this country the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the identity of which with what has been called the High Church party we need not dwell on, has adopted the plan of publishing, for the use of schools, extracts from the Bible—the very thing which was condemned in Parliament, by the opponents of the plan of Education for Ireland. The Clergy of England have thus expressed in the most unequivocal manner, their approbation of the plan; and as the Presbyterians of Ireland, who have the best opportunity of observing its effects, and of knowing the necessity for its introduction, and who cannot be suspected of favouring in any manner, Episcopacy, have declared their intention to aid its progress, we may now hope that no further opposition will be offered to the progress of an undertaking which promises to give education to the whole of the Irish, and to give it by means of the aid of all Christian friends of civilization, of every sect and persuasion.—*Globe*.

On Saturday night two orderly dragoons arrived express from Cork, with an order to the barrack-master at Fermoy to prepare quarters in that garrison for the 81st Regiment, which will arrive there about the 12th of next month, and also for the 70th, which will soon follow. It is reported in the military circles at Fermoy, that the object of concentrating such a number of troops there is to form an expedition which is intended for some part of the continent—to what part has not been conjectured. The *Revenge*, the *Romney*, the *Dee* steamer, and two transports are under orders for Cove, where their arrival may be daily expected. They are to bring troops from Portsmouth, immediately on the debarkation of which they will take on board others from this garrison. Their destination we cannot name, but, as with those in Fermoy, Lisbon is the port to which surmise has assigned them.—*Cork Constitution*.

RELIGIOUS ENTHUSIASM.—A religious enthusiast, named Hannah Beedham, who pretends she had a trance when in our county hospital two years ago, and whilst in that trance was informed she would die the 1st of August, 1833, has this week been the cause of much folly and idleness. She formerly belonged to the Wesleyan Methodists, but was some time ago discharged by them. Having announced that she would retire to Kelfield to die, she proceeded there some weeks ago, and during the last nine days, has kept her bed, under pretence of illness. She, however, has been visited by many hundreds of people from York, and all the neighbouring villages. She sang hymns and prayed—she spoke comfortably to her friends of her visions unseen—she held converse with spiritual beings about her death; but when the time came for her departure she could not quit this lower world—no, nor even the village of Kelfield. A second Johanna Southcote, she now appeared that which she had always been—the creature of ignorance and enthusiasm.—*York Herald*.

In a letter from a merchant at Para, a suburb of Constantinople, it is stated that the Grand Seigneur's favorite Sultan, the Empress Enildas, has eloped from the Seraglio with a young Russian officer of the Chasseurs of Novogorod.

BISHOPS.—LORDS.—The following are the exact terms of the notice given by Sir Wm. Ingleby on Friday, that early in the next session he would move a resolution declaratory “That it is the opinion of the House of Commons that it would promote the reli-

gion and morality of the country, if the Rt. Rev. the Bishops were no longer summoned to the House of Lords, but permanently resided in their respective dioceses.”

DUBLIN, Aug. 14.

Government Inquiry into the Burning of the Custom-house Stores.

Yesterday, and to-day also, at 12 o'clock, Alderman Darley, Mr. Graves, and Mr. Stoddart (magistrates), sat, by order of the Lord Lieutenant, in the chamber of the Solicitor of the Customs, adjoining the ruined stores, to investigate the causes of the late calamitous fire. They have forbidden the publication of the proceedings till the conclusion of the investigation; but, in truth, nothing of a criminal tendency against any individual has been elicited. It appears that Messrs. Scovell have got no lease of the docks from Government. Several witnesses connected with the management of the stores in which the fire took place were examined, but they could only state the circumstances connected with the discovery of the fire, and the names, quantity, and goods contained in it.

To-day Mr. O'Connell, M.P., attended as counsel on the part of the suffering merchants, and avowed his intention of getting at any evidence that might prove the fire to be the act of an incendiary, and which might enable the owners to recover from the city at large the amount of their losses. However it had appeared in evidence on the previous day, that 36 bales of cotton waste wool for candle-wicks, had lain in store between 40 tallow casks on one side, and 10 casks of leaking palm oil on the other, which latter had accompanied the cotton in the ship *Fearon* from Liverpool, only two days before, and had been landed with it. Mr. O'Connell, in commenting on this fact, read several extracts from chymical works, in which the spontaneous combustibility of cotton wool lying in contact with fixed oils was plainly set forth, viz. Henry's *Elements of Chymistry*, vol. 2, p. 247, *Journal of Science and Arts*, p. 367, and *Journal of Natural Philosophy*, vol. 12, p. 45 and 46. It is most probable that this view of the case (in which the magistrates coincide) will cut short the investigation. However, some chymists are to be examined to-morrow.—On leaving the Custom-house Mr. O'Connell proceeded to the Corn-exchange, where he is now (a quarter past 3 o'clock) addressing the citizens on the subject of his favourite topic—the ship canal. He has appointed to-morrow for the holding of another meeting on the subject of the Parliamentary commission appointed to inquire into the state of our corporate abuses. He is still resolved to keep up as many meetings, and as much agitation, as the law permits. Next week he goes to the county of Meath to electioneer and agitate on his son John's account.

The *Kilkenny Journal* states, on the authority of a London correspondent, that one-third of the police force of that district are ordered to be reduced, and that some of the remainder will be withdrawn to the surrounding counties in a short time.

On Monday, the 5th inst., Mr. Smyth, of Ross-park, Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary, accompanied by Richard Philips, Esq., of Oakhampton, attended at his farm, the Inches, to let over 175 acres of meadowing to such persons as were in the habit of taking them, as well as others, when, after setting a good part of them at the time, surrounded by over 100 persons, three armed men burst through the crowd, two of them put cocked pistols to Mr. Smyth's head, where they continued them for several minutes, at the same time handing him a notice, swearing they would blow his brains out if he (Mr. Smyth) did not comply with what it stated. The third man kept his pistol to Mr. Philips in the same way. After so doing, they passed on without molestation.—*Tipperary Free Press*.

A new pattern knapsack covered with seal skin instead of oil cloth, has been sent over from Hanover to Dublin for twelve months' trial, and if it stands wear, the whole army will be served out with them. The knapsack is so shaped as to give complete freedom to the front rank man, and removes all impediments at present existing to the exercise and firing of the rear rank. It is lighter and cheaper than the common knapsack, and has been introduced from Germany to the notice of the Horse Guards by Captain Kinlock, of the 68th Regt.

Portugal.

The following is an extract of a letter from Admiral Napier, dated Lisbon, Aug. 11:—“My dear _____, I have read the bright speeches of Don Miguel's friends about the blockade. What will they say to the curious letters that have been intercepted? They will surprise the Tory friends of Don Miguel. * * * I have sent three frigates and two brigs to endeavour to take Figueiras, which will alarm them at Coimbra. Villa Flor has begun to march northward. We hear the Miguelites have detached troops from Oporto; in that case Saldanha will be at them.”—*Times*.

Captain Stewart, the Tory member for

Bute-shire, has intimated to his constituents his intention of immediately resigning his seat, in consequence of being promoted in his regiment and ordered on actual service. We hope the popular interest will take care to have a liberal member returned.—*Glasgow Chronicle*.

The population of Upper Canada for the year ending June last, was 296,544 persons, being an increase of 35,552 over the preceding year.

CARBONEAR STAR.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1833.

No official information has yet been received of the death of Ferdinand of Spain; our information from Madrid via London not being later than 8th August. It appears however, he was, at that period, in so dreadful a state that "his blood was in a state of decomposition;" and he could not be removed from his palace. Although he was evidently sinking under an accumulation of diseases, the employés of the Government were, under pain of dismissal directed to declare that he was in health.

We have nothing later from Portugal.

CONCEPTION BAY RACES.

FIRST DAY, Oct. 1.

PLATE of 30 DOLLARS.

Two Mile Heats.

Mr. M'Carthy's g. h. Bachelor - - 1 1
— Gamble's Black-and-all-Black - - 2 2
— Innott's c. h. Nero - - - - 3 dr.
— P. Phelan's c. h. Tallyo - - - 4 dr.

An excellent race, won by half a neck only.

CART HARNESS.

Two Mile Heats.

Mr. Innott's c. h. Nero - - - - 1
Mr. Ronan's g. h. Grey Robin; Mr. W. Welsh's b. h. Mosquito; and Mr. Kitchen's black h. Mason; distanced.

ARRIVAL OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. FLEMING.—On Saturday morning this respected Prelate arrived in the Brig Ariel, after a short passage, from Waterford. His Lordship was accompanied by four Ladies of the Presentation Order of Nuns. On the previous day the Brig Cabinet arrived from Waterford, with five Clergymen for this mission; both vessels were released from quarantine at the same time. The moment the bishop's arrival was announced to his anxiously expecting flock, all the avocations of the day were flung aside, and they thronged to the Roman Catholic Church, formed there in procession, and proceeded to the wharf of Patrick Morris, Esq., to receive him. The Mechanics' Society, headed by their President, P. Kough, Esq., M. C. P., moved also in procession, in order to greet, on his arrival, one of the earliest patrons of that valuable institution.—At 12 o'clock, his Lordship and the religious Ladies landed, and was received amidst the most vehement and enthusiastic cheering. Dr. Carson politely provided his carriage for the Nuns, in which they were conveyed to the Episcopal residence. The immense procession then moved on to the Roman Catholic Church, when the joyous enthusiasm of his flock again manifested itself in reiterated bursts of acclamation.—In accordance with resolutions passed at meetings previously to his Lordship's arrival, Addresses were presented—one from the Roman Catholic Inhabitants of St. John's, and the other from the Mechanic's Society.

After the addresses were read, his Lordship, evidently much affected, apologized for his want of preparation, and replied, verbally, nearly as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—Accept the sincere, though inadequate, expression of my grateful thanks for the kind and affectionate addresses which you have done me the honour to present me on my return amongst you. So flattering a testimony of the approbation and affection of my fellow-townsmen, warm as they are from the heart, cannot but be appreciated by him, whose chief merit and honour has been in faithfully fulfilling the duties for which he has been consecrated a Christian Bishop.—What praise can be more precious than that which comes from the good? It is an unction to the heart—it is the most precious compliment that I could receive even if conscious of deserving so marked an honour.—I am gratified that my motives in undertaking the dangerous task of crossing the Atlantic at so inclement a season, are justly appreciated—they were to supply the increasing spiritual wants of a widely extended mission. I flatter myself that, under God, I have been eminently successful. The peculiar ties which bind me to the people of Newfoundland in general, and those of St. John's in particular, cause me to feel for them a special interest, and to set the highest value on their esteem and affection. The pleasure I feel, therefore, in coming again amongst you is too big for utterance. I hope that it will be again long before any necessity oblig-

es me to separate myself from you, and it shall now be my increasing solicitude, while life continues, to employ whatever faculties it has pleased the Almighty to bestow upon me, for the advantage of society and the service of religion.

His Lordship then retired. The ladies who, in their zeal for religion, have expatriated themselves from their native country, are of the Presentation Order of Nuns—a Society whose lives are entirely devoted to the imparting to children of the humbler classes in society useful education combined with religious instruction. Their names, including those assumed by them upon taking the veil, are as follows:—Mary Bernard Kerwan, Mary Magdaline O'Shaughnessy, Mary Xavier Lynch, Mary Xavier Malony.

The Clergymen are the Rev. James Duffy, Rev. Bernard Duffy, Rev. Patrick Ward, Rev. Thomas Walderen, Rev. James M'Kinna.—*Patriot, Sept. 24.*

DIED.—At Port-de-Grave, on the 18th ult., Mary Speare, daughter of Mr. R. J. Pinsent, Merchant of that place.

ARRIVALS.—In the Wilberforce from Liverpool, via St. John's, Mr. T. Chancey, and Mr. S. Prowse, Jr., of this town.

On Monday last, from a cruise, his Excellency the Governor and Suite.

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.

CLEARED.

Sept. 26.—Brig Hit or Miss, Roberts, Miramichi; ballast.
28.—Schooner Duncan & Margaret, Ewen, Cork; 1950 qtls. fish, 512 gals. cod oil, 193 gals. seal oil, 66 gals. cod blubber.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.

Sept. 30.—Brig Eagle, Hunt, Poole; 40 tons coals, 180 lbs. flour, 334 bags bread, 2 bis. beef, 60 cwt potatoes, 20 bds. oakum, 10 casks leather & fishing tackle, 60 bags shot, 6 bales woollens, 52 pieces sail cloth, 100 bds. wood hoops, &c.

By letters from Cuxhaven, dated the 8th June, we learn that the English brig Exeter, Captain Viedler, bound from Hamburg to Newfoundland, took fire in the hold. It was found necessary to scuttle the vessel, and let in two feet of water, by which means the greater part of the cargo was saved.

The Xarifa yacht arrived off Brighton yesterday from Bermuda and Halifax; sailed from the former place the 8th ult., and the latter the 28th. The Reynard packet sailed from Halifax on the 28th, and was passed by the Xarifa previous to a heavy gale two days afterwards, from the southward and westward. Saw an iceberg on the 4th inst., in lat. 46., long. 46., and the same day passed several pieces of wreck; picked up one, supposed to be the starboard forechannel of a ship about 300 tons, quite fresh. Experienced very heavy gales from the westward between the 9th and 15th inst. On the 12th passed a large American ship, under a press of sail, supposed to be the Hudson. On the 14th in lat. 46., long. 17., passed a bark, with loss of foretopmast.—*London Times, Aug. 22.*

ST. UBE'S, Aug. 2.—This town is now under the government of Donna Maria, and perfectly quiet, to which the presence of His Majesty's ship Leveret has much contributed.

OPORTO, Aug. 3.—A vessel belonging to Don Pedro's squadron has gone to blockade Villa de Conde and Vianna, another to Aveiro and Figueira, and a third has come up here.

LISBON, Aug. 7.—Figueira and Aveiro are strictly blockaded; and it is supposed that the ports on the Douro are, by this time, in the same state.

GENOA, Aug. 10.—The Board of Health here has ordered that vessels from London, including the coast as far as Spithead, with susceptible goods are to perform 21 days quarantine in this port, to commence after their cargoes are landed in this lazaretto; and 14 days without susceptible goods.—From all other ports in Great Britain to lay 7 days observation.

The Nameless, at Liverpool from Newfoundland, Aug. 20.

The Elizabeth, at Liverpool from Newfoundland, Aug. 20.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.

Sept. 13.—Schooner Mermaid, Boudrot, Guysborough; cattle.
Schooner Hope, Roach, Bedeque; cattle, butter, sheep, lumber.
Schooner Nightingale, Coffin, P. E. Island; timber.
Brigantine Ranger, M'Millan, Bucktush; shingles, boards.
Brig Apollo, Wilson, Teignmouth; coal, and merchandise.
Brig Lester, Hayward, Poole; bread, and sundry merchandise.
Brig Dash, Stevenson, Halifax; bread, pork, shingles, lumber, leather.
21.—Brig Louisa Maria, Gamble, Liverpool; cordage, soap, iron, &c.

Brig Cabinet, Phelan, Waterford; culm, oatmeal, whiskey, bread, &c.
Schooner Only Son, Blake, Miramichi; lumber.
Brig Mary, Turner, Dalhousie, N. S.; board.
25.—Schooner Catherine, Tucker, Cadiz; salt.
Brig Ariel, Mann, Liverpool and Waterford; oatmeal bread, oakum.
Brig Leander, M'Ausland, Grenada; ballast

CLEARED.

Sept. 19.—Schooner Matchless, Boudrot, Boston; skins, salmon.
Brig Minerva, Goss, St. Andrews; ballast.
20.—Schooner William, M'Cleary, Halifax; shingles, salt.
Schooner Scipio, Graham, Arichat; sundries.
Schooner Edward, Stephens, Arichat; sundries.
Schooner Angeliqne, Le Seur, Quebec; rum, herrings, oil.
Schooner Concord, Le Gros, Alicante; fish.
Schooner Margaret Ellen, Deagle, P. E. Island; sundry merchandise.
23.—Brig Meridian, Lamzed, Italy; fish.
Brig Angerona, Jillard, Arichat; ballast.
25.—Schooner Jabez, Tuze, Barbadoes; fish and sundries.
Schooner Creole, Pickford, Halifax; fish.
Schooner Grasshopper, Landris, Arichat; salt.
Schooner Dolphin, Rendell, Liverpool; oil, salmon, herrings.

NOTICES.

CONCEPTION BAY RACES;

TO TAKE PLACE ON

COCHRANE COURSE,

HARBOR GRACE,

THIS DAY,

The HARBOR GRACE and CARBONEAR Ladies' Plate for 20 DOLLARS, to be run for by Ponies; four Horses or no race; Entrance, Two Dollars; Two Mile Heats.
2nd. Race.—A Purse for beaten Horses, to be a Handicap by the Stewards, of 15 DOLLARS, with an Entrance of 1 Dollar; Two Mile Heats.

Harbor Grace, October 2, 1833.

Carbonear Cricket Club.

THE MONTHLY MEETING of the CARBONEAR CRICKET CLUB, will be holden TO-MORROW Evening, at the usual time and place.
Carbonear, October 2, 1833.

ON SALE.

SLADE, ELSON & Co.

Offer For Sale,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

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

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

Carbonear, Sept. 25, 1833.

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

100 Barrels SUPERFINE States

FLOUR,

For which SHORE Fish will be taken in payment.

COLLINGS and LEGG.

Carbonear, September 11, 1833.

BY

JOHN M'GARTHEY & CO.

Rum, Molasses
Superfine and Middlings Flour
Bread Prime Irish Pork
Butter Loaf and Brown Sugar
Rice Pearl Barley
Vinegar Linseed Oil
White Lead Spirits of Turpentine
Soap Candles
Assorted Nails
Earthenware and Glassware
Tobacco (leaf and manufactured)
Sole Leather
Black Pepper Pimento

ALSO,

A General Assortment of SHOP GOODS,

Just received by ELIZABETH, from Liverpool.

Carbonear, September 4, 1833.

BY

THE SUBSCRIBER,

A few Barrels of Prime Irish

OATMEAL.

Warranted Good.

T. GAMBLE.

Carbonear, Sept. 4, 1833.

NOTICE.

MICHAEL HOWLEY

OFFERS FOR SALE

On reasonable Terms,

States Flour
Hamburg and Danzic Bread
Irish Butter
Prime American Pork
Rum in Puncheons
Molasses in ditto
Tobacco in Bales, 50lb and 100lb each
Sole Leather, by the Bale or Hide
Waxed Calf-skins, by the doz. or half-doz.
A quantity of Slack Lime, in Casks of from 4 to 20 bushels
A few dozen of Halifax Chairs
With an assortment of Cotton and Woollen Goods
A variety of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes and Boots
Nautical Instruments and Charts
Tinware, Hardware, Earthenware and Glassware
Groceries, and Wines (on Retail)

Shore Fish taken in Payment.

Carbonear, September 4, 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.

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.

RICHARD MAHON,

Tailor and Clothier,

BEGS leave most respectfully to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced business, in the House lately occupied by Mr. DAVID COXSON; and having received his Certificate from the London Board of Fashions, he trusts, by care and assiduity in the above professions, to merit a share of public patronage. From his arrangements lately made in London, the Gentlemen of Carbonear and its Vicinity, can be supplied with the newest and most improved fashions on very moderate terms.

R. M. has, also, on hand a Fashionable assortment of CLOTHS

CONSISTING OF

BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, and OLIVE Broad Cloths,

TOGETHER WITH

A neat Assortment of Kerseymer and Fancy WAISTCOATING.

Carbonear, July 31, 1833.

CARBONEAR ACADEMY.

MR. and Mrs. GILMOUR, respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that the above ACADEMY for a limited number of young GENTLEMEN and LADIES, opened, after the Summer Vacation, on MONDAY the 15th instant.

Terms may be known, on application at the School.

Carbonear, July 3, 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.

POETRY.

FAREWELL.
BY HEBER.

When eyes are beaming
What never tongue might tell,
When tears are streaming
From their crystal cell;
When hands are link'd that dread to part;
And heart is prest by throbbing heart,
Oh! bitter, bitter is the smart
Of them that bid farewell!

When hope is chidden
That fan of bliss would tell,
And love forbidden
In the breast to dwell;
When fetter'd by a viewless chain,
We turn, and gaze, and turn again,
Oh! death were mercy to the pain
Of them that bid farewell.

CANNING AND BROUGHAM.—Canning chose his words for the sweetness of their sound, and arranged his periods for the melody of their cadence; while, with Brougham, the more hard and unmouthable the better. Canning arranged his words like one who could play skilfully upon that sweetest of all instruments, the human voice; Brougham proceeded like a master of every power of reasoning, and of the understanding. The figures and allusions of the one were always quadrable by the classical *formule*; those of the other could be squared only by the higher analysis of the mind; and they soared and ran, and pealed and swelled on and on, till a single sentence was often a complete oration within itself; but still, so clear was the logic, and so close the connexion, that every member carried the weight of all that went before, and opened the way for all that was to follow after. The style of Canning was like the convex mirror, which scatters every ray of light that falls upon it, and shines and sparkles in whatever position it is viewed. That of Brougham was like the concave speculum, scattering no indiscriminate radiance, but having its light concentrated into one intense and tremendous focus. Canning marched forward in a straight and clear track; every paragraph was perfect in itself, and every coruscation of wit and genius was brilliant and delightful; it was all felt, and it was felt at once; Brougham twined round and round in a spiral, sweeping the contents of a vast circumference before him, and uniting and pouring them onward to the main point of attack. When he began, one was astonished at the wideness and obliquity of his course, nor was it possible to comprehend how he was to dispose of the vast and varied materials which he collected by the way; but as the curve lessened, and the end appeared, it became obvious that all was to be efficient there.

Such were the rival orators, who sat glancing hostility and defiance at each other during the early part of the session for 1823. Brougham, as if wishing to overthrow the Secretary by a sweeping accusation of having abandoned all principle for the sake of office; and the Secretary ready to parry the charge, and attack in his turn. An opportunity at length offered; and it is the more worthy of being recorded, as being the last terrible personal attack previous to that change in the measures of the cabinet, which, though it had begun from the moment that Canning, Robinson, and Huskisson came into office, was not at that time perceived, or at least admitted and appreciated. Upon that occasion, the oration of Brougham was, at the outset, disjointed and ragged, and apparently without aim or application. He careered over the whole annals of the world, and collected every instance in which genius had degraded itself, at the footstool of power, or principle had been sacrificed to the vanity or the lucre of place; but still there was no allusion to Canning, and no connexion, that ordinary men could discover, with the business before the House. When, however, he had collected every material which suited his purpose, when they had become big and black, he bound it about and about with the cords of illustration and argument; and when its union was secure, he swung it round and round with the strength of a giant and the rapidity of a whirlwind, in order that its impetus and its effects might be the more tremendous; and while doing this, he ever and anon glared and pointed his finger to make the aim and the direction sure. Canning himself was the first that seemed to be aware where and how terrible was to be the collision; and he kept writhing his body in agony, and rolling his eyes in fear, as if anxious to find some shelter from the impending bolt. The House soon caught the impression, and every man in it was glancing fearfully, first towards the orator, and then towards the Secretary. There was, save the voice of Brougham, which growled in that under tone of muttered thunder which is so fearfully audible, and of which no speaker of the day was fully master but himself, a silence as if the angel of retribution had been flaring in the faces of all parties the scroll of their personal and political sins. A pen, which one of the secretaries dropped upon the matting, was heard in the remotest part of the House; and the voting members, who often slept in the side galleries during the debate, started up as though the final trump

had been sounding them to give an account of their deeds. The stiffness of Brougham's figure had vanished; his features seemed concentrated almost to a point; he glanced toward every part of the House in succession; and sounding the death-knell of the Secretary's forbearance and prudence, with both his clenched hands upon the table, he hurled at him an accusation more dreadful in its gall, and more torturing in its effects, than ever had been hurled at mortal man within the same walls. The result was instantaneous,—was electric. It was as when the thunder-cloud descends upon some giant peak,—one flash,—one peal,—the sublimity vanished, and all that remained was a small and cold pattering of rain. Canning started to his feet, and was able to utter only the unguarded words, "It is false!" to which followed a dull chapter of apologies.—*By the Author of the Attic Fragments.*

SPLendid DISCOVERY.—We have received the following communication from a gentleman, on whose judgment and veracity we can place the greatest reliance. Appended to the notice is the following remark from our correspondent: "I pledge myself to the truth of the foregoing statement, and could have said much more, for I have seen it."—Mr. Rutter, of Lymington, already known as the author of a Treatise on Gas Lighting, has obtained a patent for a new method of producing heat, which is certainly one of the most useful discoveries of modern science. In large furnaces and manufactories, it will almost entirely supersede the use of coal; but its greatest advantage will be found in its applicability to steam navigation. The principal ingredient employed for fuel in this new process is water!!! The only material required besides is something in a liquid form, which contains a large portion of carbon; whale oil, tar, or almost any thing of a similar kind will answer the purpose. As these materials are introduced into the furnace simultaneously, and in combination with each other, the one yields its carbon, while the other gives out its hydrogen, and a small portion of atmospheric air is the only thing that is then required to keep them in a state of perfect combustion. The whiteness and intensity of the flame thus produced can hardly be imagined by any one who has not seen it, and yet it is so completely under management, that in one second it can be reduced or augmented as occasion may require. It is almost unnecessary to add, that it yields no smoke, and consequently the hideous funnel now used in steam-packets may be laid aside. But the greatest advantage of all is, that steam navigation may henceforth be employed in cases where till now it was altogether impracticable. A vessel may be so constructed as to take on board, without inconvenience, a supply of fuel which would enable her to circumnavigate the globe. The process has been in successful operation at the Gas Works in Lymington and Salisbury during the last three months.—*Devoport Independent, and Plymouth and Stonehouse Gazette.*

THE GLORIOUS FIRST OF JUNE.—I was received on board the Firebrand frigate, Capt. Tudor, where I remained until after the glorious 1st of June; the Firebrand had the honor of first discovering the foe, for on the evening of the 31st May, we gave signal of an enemy's fleet ahead, and crowded all sail to keep them in view. As they carried no lights during the night, we thought we had lost them, but at dawn we found ourselves in the wake of one of their largest ships; for as the sun cleared away the fogs aloft, we beheld the ensign and maintop-sail of their Admiral piercing, as it were, the very clouds. This was rather awkward, as a single broadside from her would have sent us down to Davy. Our Capt. flew to the helm, crying, "Hard alee, helmsman—raise your foretacks—lay all aback—lee-tacks and bow-lines—forward! forward! there, there, she heels—she heels—haul up your mainsheets—reef your headsails—hard, hard a weather, helmsman—haul aboard your main-tack, boys, close to the wind—closer yet—cheerly, my hearties—cheerly—round she goes!"—and round she went, your honors, in less time than I have been telling you how it was done. Ah! poor Tudor was a hardy blue. The morning mist hardly concealed us from their view, and them from us, save their maintop, which shooting through the fog, was gilded by the rising sun; we were not more than 30 fathoms distance, and the strong rough Cambrian voice of Capt. Tudor alarmed the monstrosities; a shot was fired from their stern-chasers, that bore away our spritsail-yard.—We tacked, and wore away; the fog sheered off, when we found ourselves about a league ahead of our fleet, and about the same distance from the enemy, with the Garonne, a 36 gun frigate, within ten fathom of us. We carried only 28, but all's one for that, your honors. Old Taffy, who had fought up from a *mid*, waved his cock and pinch above his head, and hurling it at the Garonne, histed every ensign, jack, and union flag aboard; save you, *ah*, the little Firebrand looked like a farmer's pony, on May-day morn! I think I see the hardy old Welshman on the quarter, the wind shaking his thin white locks, crying—"Clear the decks—stow the hammocks—lay the hatches!—well done, boson—sling the yards, stopper

topsail sheets!—bravo, my mates!—marines, to your station! bear ahead upon her weather beam!—well done, helmsman!"—[Here Joe rose up, the Firebrand was in action, and he scorned to skulk.]—Loose your guns—out with your tompons—run out your muzzles—level—fire! Crash, crash, crash and cry!—down went their mizen by the board, and down came our spritsail-yard and jack flag, striking our captain of marines overboard. Box haul—ware about, my hearts steady, well wore, helmsman!—rake her fore and aft, brave, lieutenant! double shot your guns—cripple her rudder, run out, fire!

"Hurra!" cried Joe, quite blown; "God love your honors," her mid-deck was swept of hands as clear as my palm, and she looked like a beef cask on the water, with both heads out. Old Leathersides, as the men called the gallant old Cambrian, called out to the Frenchman to haul down, but he replied with a shot from his pistol. This was too much, your honors, for mercy itself to endure; so roaring out, "Board, boson, follow me, lads, clear them off, stem and stern, the Spitfire for an empire!" he leaped on the quarter, followed by the crew; and in five minutes we mastered her main-waist, hoisted the British jack above her tri-coloured flag amid the cheers of the whole fleet, who witnessed the action.

This affair irritated the French Commander who, waring round, sought to release the Garonne; but ere he could near us, Lord Howe brushed alongside, crying, "Bravo, Tudor—well done, Firebrand—a good omen this," and bore down upon the Admiral, who, finding himself forecast in his manoeuvre, discharged his forecastle guns at us; and as our Captain was about to reply to his Commander, a swivel-shot struck him in the breast, and down he went, like a statue broken from its pedestal. Lord Howe then bore down on the French Commander Villaret, poured in his broadside, and wore round to bring his other guns to bear. Then, followed by the Audacious, Leviathan, and Belleophon, engaged the four ships of the enemy's centre. The Revolutionaire was quickly disabled, and struck, falling out of the line. Her antagonist then turned her guns upon the La Vengeur, the crew of which fought until she settled to her second deck; and after her lower guns were under water, continued to fire her upper tier, and as she sunk, the air resounded with, "*Vive la republique—vive la liberte—Vive la France.*" It was a beautiful and terrible sight, your honors, to see fifty men-of-war engaged, broadside to broadside, within pistol-shot, the men upon the yard-arms endeavouring to grapple with each other. The Garonne, our antagonist, heeled, and went down a minute after the Vengeur. The crew of the Firebrand then called upon the Lieutenant to lead them against the foe.—This request was complied with, and we took our station on the bows of La Montagne who was already warmly engaged with the Belleophon. We opened a passage through her length, keeping our station till she struck, having five hundred men killed and disabled in less than an hour. Eleven more of the enemy were the trophies of this glorious day—quite another thing, your honors, to the hanging of these poor shamrock souls. The whole fleet regretted the fate of poor Tudor. The first Lieutenant succeeded him, and who, happening to say something extra to Joe Denman, I had the honor of clenching naves with Lord Howe; and soon after was promoted to the Venerable, the flag-ship of Lord Duncan, where I had the good fortune to steer clear of the mutiny at the Nore and Spithead, and the satisfaction of drubbing the Dutch at Camperdown.—*Water Queen and other Tales.*

AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN.—The first impression made by an acquaintance with the better educated order of American gentlemen is certainly very pleasing. There is a sort of republican plainness and simplicity in their address quite in harmony with the institutions of their country. An American bows less than an Englishman; he deals less in conversational forms and expressions of civility; he pays few or no compliments; makes no unmeaning or overstrained professions; but he takes you by the hand with a cordiality which at once intimates, that he is disposed to regard you as a friend. Of that higher grace of manner, inseparable perhaps from the artificial distinctions of European society, and of which even those most conscious of its hollowiness, cannot always resist the attraction, few specimens are of course to be found in a country like the United States; but of this I am sure, that such a reception as I have experienced in New York is far more gratifying to a stranger than the farce of ceremony, however gracefully it may be performed.—*Men and Manners in the United States.*

A PENNSYLVANIAN DEBTOR.—I write now to cousin Williams to press the payment of the bond. There has been forbearance enough on my part; seven years or more, without receiving any principal or interest. It seems as if the debtor was like a whimsical man in Pennsylvania, of whom it was said that, it being against his principle to pay interest, and against his interest to pay principal, he paid neither one nor the other.—*Franklin.*

MILITARY PIETY.—Brantome says of De Montmorenci, constable of France, "Every morning, whether he was at home or in the army, on a march or in a camp, he never neglected to recite and hear his *paternosters*. But it was a saying among the soldiers, 'Take care of the paternosters of Monsieur the Constable; for while he was muttering them over, he would throw in, by way of parenthesis, as the occasions of discipline or war demanded, 'Hang me that fellow on the next tree—pass me that other through the pikes—bring me hither that man and shoot him before my face—burn that village—set fire to all the country for a quarter of a league round.' And all this he would do without the least interruption to his devotions, which he would have thought it a sin to defer to another hour, so tender was his conscience."

THE POOR MAN'S BAROMETER. Both the *convolvulus* and the *pimpernel* (anagallis) fold up their leaves on the approach of wet weather. The latter is called the *poor man's weather-glass*. In the same manner the different species of *trefoil* contract their leaves at the approach of a storm, and they have been named the *husbandman's barometer*. Chickweed is another plant which answers the same purpose. When the flower expands boldly and fully, no rain will happen for four hours or upwards; if it continues in that open state no rain will disturb the summer's day. When it half conceals its miniature flower, the day is generally showery; but if it entirely shuts up or veils the white flower with its green mantle, let the traveller put on his great coat, and the ploughman with his beasts of draught expect rest from their labour. But these, and an multitude more of such observations, are of no use, and can give but little pleasure to the inhabitants of large and crowded cities. Perhaps, indeed, after the reviving effects of pure air, and a clear sky, the dwellers in thronged and close pent up streets suffer no greater privations than the want of every opportunity of observing the numerous little facts which are connected with the habitudes of vegetables, insects and animals.—*Thief.*

HOW TO SAVE YOUR CELLAR.—One countryman reading to another, from a magazine the account of an old lady in Cheshire, who always bargained with her male servant, that he should whistle while he went into the cellar to draw beer; his awkward auditor, who had listened attentively, suddenly exclaimed,—"Ecod, but I would have diddled her, I know, for I wud ha' bought a *wusle-pipe*." "Ah!" said the other, "but how would ye ha' got one to ha' meade a noise like yer wone wuslin." Thus the two wises argued for some time, and actually discussed the topic, and settled the dispute, without reflecting it was precisely the same thing whether a man whistled himself, or blew into a whistle-pipe, either of which would have answered the old lady's purpose equally well, and have kept her servant's mouth out of mischief.

REST FOR THE BONES.—An Irish bricklayer's laborer fancying his happiness incomplete without a partner to alleviate his cares, breathed the soft tale of love in the ear of an Irish woman, who picked up a miserable existence, by plying with a basket in Covent Garden market. She heard his tale,

And all
In sweet disorder lost, she blush'd consent.
The nuptials celebrated, we will suppose her the following morning, about her usual time of rising, still in bed, and contemplating on the late happy change in her situation, her satisfaction was so exquisite, that she could not help exclaiming, "Thank God, I'm married,—for now I'll rest my bones!" "By *ge*, then," says Murphy (who was just clapping the hod to his shoulder), "it will be your *jaw-bones* though."

ANECDOTE OF GEORGE THE SECOND.—He was strongly attached to etiquette; but on many occasions, as in the following instance, he appears to have liberated himself, almost unconsciously, and with amusing oddity, from its trammels. One afternoon, a person who had been passing an hour or two with some of the royal servants, in an upper apartment in the palace, on his return, slipping down a flight of steps, burst open the door of a room at the foot of them, with such involuntary violence, that he fell, completely stunned, on the floor. When he recovered his senses, he found himself extended on the carpet, in a snug apartment, under the hands of a neat little old gentleman, who washed his head very carefully with a towel, and applied sticking plaster to the cuts which he had received in his fall.—When this was done, the little old gentleman picked up the intruder's wig, and placed it properly on the head of its owner; who now rose, and was about to express his gratitude for the kindness which had been shown to him, but his benefactor, with a dignified frown, pointed to the door, and the man retired in amazement. The room into which he had fallen was the royal closet; and the good Samaritan, it is scarcely necessary to add, was the king himself.—*Georgian Era, vol. I.*

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