

THE CARBONEAR STAR, AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1833.

No. 35.

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 *Globe*, July 22.)

The gallant and successful enterprize of Captain Napier has given a renewed or increased interest to the affairs of Portugal, and led the people of this country to expect an issue of the Portuguese struggle of which they had begun to despair. The question, too, what conduct shall be pursued towards Portugal is now the most important which arises out of our foreign relations.

Independently of Napier's victory, and of the consequent expectations of a speedy crisis, there have been many motives obviously pressing on his Majesty's Ministers to take

some more decided course than they have hitherto done in reference to Portugal. It is known that France has long been eager to recognize Donna Maria, and to give her cause effectual assistance. The conduct of General Bourmont has afforded to the French government a new motive or a new occasion for interference. They have already remonstrated with Miguel, and it is probable they would soon take some decisive step, even if England did not proceed in unison with them.

Although the most cordial understanding exists between this country and France, it is evidently the interest of Great Britain that France should not establish that paramount influence in Portugal to which the circumstance of its taking the lead in the recognition of Donna Maria might entitle it. France is most friendly—and, we hope, will continue to be friendly—to this country, and at this moment the friendship of France and England is most beneficial to these two countries, to the whole of Europe, and to the cause of rational freedom: but circumstances may arise, distant as they now seem to be, in which our ascendancy in Portugal will be of the utmost importance. How is this ascendancy to be regained? Not by recognizing Miguel, who is falling and deserves to fall. Even the Duke of Wellington refused to recognize Miguel when he had undisputed possession. The right of Donna Maria has been recognized when her hopes of success seemed most faint; and we cannot but think that, under the present circumstances of Portugal, a renewed and formal recognition of that Princess as the Sovereign of Portugal, by England and France, must soon take place.

One difficulty which is supposed to stand in the way of the establishment of the government of Donna Maria in Portugal is, that Don Pedro, her father, has been the centre of attraction for one violent party, as her uncle has been the child and champion of another. Both Pedro and Miguel have their strong partisans; but the partisans of each dread the ascendancy of the other of them, and there is also a considerable and influential body of the Portuguese people who dread the ascendancy of either of the parties with whom the brothers are identified. The best chance of establishing a government in Portugal with fair prospects of stability would be to induce both the brothers to withdraw from the country, in which neither of them can ever govern a united people, and to establish the government of Donna Maria, whose right to the throne has been recognized by most of the Powers of Europe, and who cannot be personally obnoxious to any part of the Portuguese nation. A government might be established in the name of Donna Maria, administered by men whose moderation would afford a guarantee against changes of the laws which might shock the prejudices of the nation, and against vindictive measures towards the individuals implicated in the present struggle. This may be a difficult work; it is the least difficult, probably, by which the peace of Portugal can be restored, and we do not, therefore, think it improbable that it will be attempted.

The speedy recognition of Donna Maria by England and France we confidently expect. To the withdrawal of both Pedro and Miguel from the contest and from the country, and the establishment of a Regency in Portugal in the name of Donna Maria, composed of men not belonging to either of the extreme parties who were pledged to each other's destruction, we look forward less confidently indeed, but not without a sanguine hope of seeing this prospect realized.

OFFICIAL RETURN OF THE NAVAL FORCE OF GREAT BRITAIN, ON JULY 1, 1833.

COMMISSIONERS FOR EXECUTING THE OFFICE
OF LORD HIGH ADMIRAL OF THE UNITED
KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Right Hon. Sir James Robert George
Graham, Bart.

The Hon. George Heneage Lawrence Dundas,
Henry Labouchere, Esq.

Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bart. G. C. B.

Sir Samuel John Brooke Pochell, Bart., K.
C. H.

Maurice Frederick Fitzharding Berkely, Esq.
FLAG OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.
ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET.
Charles Edmund Nugent, Esq.
ADMIRALS.

Of the Red 10
Of the White 16
Of the Blue 18

..... 44
..... 7

VICE-ADMIRALS.

Of the Red 16
Of the White 17
Of the Blue 19

..... 52

REAR-ADMIRALS.

Of the Red 17
Of the White 20
Of the Blue 27

..... 64

Rear-Admirals on retired half-pay 33
Captains on retired half-pay 10

..... 43

CAPTAINS.

On full-pay 546
On the half-pay of 14s. 6d. per diem .. 100
On the half-pay of 12s. 6d. per diem .. 150

..... 796

COMMANDERS.

On full-pay 730
On the half-pay of 10s. per diem 150

..... 880

Retired under His Majesty's Order in
Council (1816) 100

Retired under His Majesty's Order in
Council (1830) 180

..... 280

..... 700

..... 3197

MASTERS.

Superannuated 15

FOR SERVICE.

On full-pay 178
On the half-pay of 7s. per diem 100
On the half-pay of 6s. per diem 212

..... 490

PURSERS.

On full pay 327
On the half-pay of 5s. per diem 100
On the half-pay of 4s. per diem 200

..... 627

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Physicians 12
Surgeons retired on full-pay 44
Surgeons for service 707

Assistant surgeons 317
Dispensers of hospitals 11

Hospital mates 3
..... 1094

CHAPLAINS.

Retired list 25
Active list 37

..... 62

The number of vessels, composing the British navy amounts to 537, carrying from 2 to 120 guns each, of various calibre.

This immense fleet, the largest in the world, employs in time of peace, 20,000 sailors, and 12,000 Royal marines, stationed as follows:—1st division at Chatham, consisting of 26 companies; 2d division at Portsmouth, 29

companies; 3d division at Plymouth, 27 companies; 4th division at Woolwich, 18 companies; and 2 companies of Royal Marine Artillery at Portsmouth. In the whole, 102 companies. Head-quarters of the Royal Marine forces, Gibraltar.

The Church Missionary Society has this year rallied in its funds; last year it was below, in income, the Wesleyan Missionary Society. The respective incomes for the last year are:—Church Missionary Society, £43,600, being £8000 above last. The Wesleyan Missionary Society, £47,715, the largest yet realised.

Foreign Intelligence.

Portugal.

Private Letters from Madrid have been received, both in Paris and London, intimating an alteration (in the externals at least) of the policy hitherto adopted by Spain in respect to the Portuguese quarrel. This appearance of modification is, of course, attributable to the possibility of the establishment of the rights of Donna Maria, and not unlikely to the advice which may in consequence have been afforded by Great Britain and France. That Spain, however, will take any decided steps while the issue of the struggle is doubtful is little to be expected, however necessary she may deem it to assume an aspect which may be reconciled with either alternative. In Paris the marriage of Donna Maria with the Duke Nemours is again spoken of; but of course it is to be regarded only as a revival of the old rumour now that the Queen's cause has again assumed a more favourable aspect.

Of all the Sovereigns of Europe there is not one who ought, we imagine, to feel a stronger interest in the establishment in Portugal of the legitimate Queen than the present Monarch of Spain. The cause of Miguel has been considered by the Carlists and Apostolics throughout the Peninsula as their own. It is clear that if Miguel firmly established himself on the throne of Portugal, the cause of Carlos against the lineal female successor to the throne of Spain is morally certain of success. Carlos has this advantage over Miguel, that he could assert his own claim without the reproach of perjury or even dissimulation; but he would assert his claim by the instrumentality of the very same party, from the ascendancy of that party in Portugal he would derive assistance, and in the success of the claim of the collateral male against the direct female heir he would derive irresistible strength and encouragement.

Why, then, it may be asked, does not the Court of Spain, which cannot be blind to these considerations, aid France and England in their attempts to put an end to the contest in Portugal by a joint recognition of Donna Maria, and the retirement of Miguel, and probably Pedro, from the scene of their unnatural conflict—Miguel having had no right but in defiance of his solemn engagements—Pedro having relinquished his rights in favour of his daughter? It is difficult to find any answer which can be reconciled with the duty of a Spanish Minister who professes himself friendly to the claims of the Infanta who has been recognised as the heir presumptive of the Spanish throne.—Some persons are driven to seek a solution for this riddle in the only foreign influence which they can conceive interested in perpetuating the disturbances of pacific relations throughout the West of Europe.—*Globe*, July 29.

MADRID, JULY 18.—We are assured that a body of 500 Spanish Carlists has assembled on the frontiers of Portugal, with an intention to enter Spain, and proclaim Charles V.

The Ministers meet every day in council. The one held on the 16th was very animated, and lasted much longer than usual. The entire discussion turned on the affairs of Portugal. M. Zea proposed to march the Spanish army into that country, in order to check the progress of Don Pedro's troops, and compel them to re-embark. In the course of the debate he confessed that the Minister of War had ordered the different corps of the army to approach the frontiers

to be ready to cross them at the first signal. M. d'Ofalia opposed that proposition, on the ground of its being contrary to the system of non interference observed by all the Powers of Europe. The other ministers, with the exception of M. Croy, were of M. d'Ofalia's opinion. M. Zea was consequently obliged to submit, and the Minister of War instantly issued counter orders to the army. Yesterday the government received despatches from Portugal and Badajoz. M. de Palmella had, it seems, written to the Captain-General of Estremadura to inform him that he had been apprised that the Spanish army had made a movement towards the frontiers; that he supposed the object of that movement was to cut off the communications between the two kingdoms, on account of the disease now prevailing in Portugal; but that, if such was not the case, he would take measures in consequence, and that he had transmitted a note to that effect to the Court of Madrid.—*Correspondence of Morning Herald.*

The German papers state that the Russian troops were about to leave Constantinople, but that several officers of engineers were to be left behind to take plans of the country, to facilitate, no doubt, some future invasion. So infatuated does the Sultan continue, that he is about to enter into a treaty, offensive and defensive, with Russia.

The *Quotidienne* publishes a letter from Prague, stating that Charles X. was about to take measures for proclaiming the majority of his grandson, Henry V. The few persons that have followed his fortunes, and by whom he is surrounded, appear to be embroiled by all the discords and jealousies almost necessarily incident to an emigrant court.

OPORTO, JULY 14.—It is asserted that the enemy is making preparations, on an extensive scale, to attack the city. The result of the last essay on the 5th did not please them as Brigadier Guedes, who commanded upon the occasion, got into disgrace, and Sir J. Campbell, who likewise had a finger in the pie, is under a cloud. The Bourmonts, father and son, have arrived, and appeared at Miguel's head-quarters on Thursday last, accompanied by Barons Clausel and Ferrier, Viscount Duhalet, Baron Brassaget, and a great number of other officers, with hard names, composing, I am told, nearly all the tag-rag and bobtail of French royalism in existence.

His Majesty's steamer *Confiance* arrived yesterday, with despatches from government, containing, it is said, orders for his Majesty's ships *Nimrod* and *Savage* to enter the Douro, with or without the consent of his Miguelite Majesty: the tides will not permit their entrance for a couple of days. It is reported that the little brig is to be sent in first, and if the batteries should charitably abstain from sinking her, she is to be followed by the sloop of war, as it would be rather severe upon John Bull to risk the loss of two vessels of war in deciding a question of this nature. In the meantime the situation of those British merchants who are holders of wine in Villa Nova is particularly hard. The government of Don Miguel will not permit them to remove their wine (although it is constantly exposed to loss, from the plunder of one, and the fire of both the contending parties), nor will it consent to be responsible for the damage it may sustain by its remaining where it now is.

The letter of instructions accompanying the Carta Regia addressed to the Marquis Palmella, on his departure for Algarve does credit to the Ministry. The 4th article enjoins him to make known to all classes, both by words and deeds, the immense distance between a government of law and that of usurpation and tyranny: to publish the laws of the extinction of feudal dues, and others with which the government of Her Most faithful Majesty has benefited the people—relieving them from the tributes and exactions which oppress them, when it shall appear most convenient. Article 11 treats of 'repressing passions, opposing private vengeance, sustaining with firmness and impartiality the empire of the law, and making it evident that His Imperial Majesty desires to make an end of all parties, and to re-establish, with the legitimate government of the Queen and the charter, the complete restoration of the whole Portuguese family.

LISBON, JULY 8.—Arrived the Portuguese yacht *Santo Christo*, in 18 days from Madeira, with a mail and despatches for the government. The greatest tranquillity prevailed in the island.

Miscellaneous.

Extracts from London dates to July 30.

CHOLERA.—There have been fourteen cases of cholera at Montrose; but it is a satisfactory circumstance that this is its first appearance in the town, as it was one of the few places which escaped the disease last year. There were three cases in Edinburgh last month, but we have not heard of any since. Upon the whole, as we are now in the dog days without any serious appearance of cholera, we hope the country will escape a revisit of this fearful scourge.—*Scotsman.*

We learn, from authority on which we can

rely, coming from a quarter not 100 miles from "Haddington," that some of the Scotch Tory Peers are determined on trying to throw out the bill for reform. We hear that their lordships calculated on the support of a nobleman of very opposite principles, but we believe they reckon without their host, his lordship having been very anxious to give to the whole of the Scotch burghs the same liberal constitution which he was mainly instrumental in procuring some years ago for the town with which he was locally connected; but, in the meantime, his lordship is quite ready to give his cordial support to the Lord Advocate's Bill, which cuts at the root of the system of self-election in Scotland. This note of preparation on the part of the Scotch Peers, we understand, has created some sensation among their countrymen in the Lower House, and a meeting of the latter is, we learn, fixed for to-morrow, to adopt such measures as they may deem necessary, should their Lordships persevere in throwing out the bill. Where is this to end?—*Morning Paper, July 29.*

The defeat of ministers in the House of Lords on Tuesday night, is said to have been purely accidental, Lords Alvanly and Belhaven, and another, having come down to the house a few minutes too late for the division. These three votes would have given a majority of one to ministers.—*Id.*

PENSIONS.—Just as the house was about to adjourn on Saturday, a list was ordered forthwith to be prepared of the names of all persons having pensions on the civil lists of England, Scotland, and Ireland, on 30th of November, 1830: stating the date of the grant, and amount of each pension; distinguishing those that have been continued on the civil list, and those that have been paid from the consolidated fund, agreeably to 2d and 3d W. IV., c. 116, and the names of those who have ceased to receive their pensions from the consolidated fund, and the dates when the payments were discontinued, stating whether by death or otherwise.—*Id.*

A correspondent informs us that the privileges of joint stock banks of issue, so far from being restricted, are to be enlarged, Lord Althorp having consented to introduce into the Bank Charter Bill the following clause:—"That joint stock banks be allowed to draw Bills of Exchange on London, for a less sum than 50l., and that they also be allowed to make their cash notes payable in London as well as at the place of issue."—*Brighton Gazette.*

A letter has been received by the members of the Chamber of Commerce, from Mr. Spring Rice, in which it is stated that the Lords of the Treasury have directed that the demands of the corporation for shippage and anchorage shall no longer be levied at the Custom-house.—*Dublin Register.*

AN HONEST JUDGE.—Monday nine persons were indicted at the Caven Assizes, before Mr. Justice Burton, for taking part in what is called a green procession—that is, a procession of Roman Catholics—on the 21st July last year at Stradone. It was proved that there were not less than seven or eight thousand persons who took part in this procession: that one man was seen at it with a gun, and another with an unloaded pistol, and that the persons who took part in it declared that they did so because the Orangemen had "walked" on the previous 12th of July. The nine persons put on their trial were convicted of having taken part in an illegal assembly. The same day nine persons of the opposite party (Orangemen) were charged with the same offence. Many were proved to have been armed with guns, &c., and to have marched through the town of Caven and disturbed the court while sitting. These nine Orangemen were acquitted. The next day (Tuesday) the nine Catholics who had been convicted were brought before Judge Burton to receive the sentence of the Court. The learned Judge, to his immortal honour, upon this occasion declared, "that those persons should not be visited with any other than a nominal punishment. Another party had been acquitted for an offence as bad and mischievous as that for which the men then before him had been convicted, and the crime of those convicted had been charged. When, therefore, one party escaped, the other ought not to be punished."—The humane and excellent Judge then ordered the Catholics to be discharged upon entering into their own recognizances to receive judgment when called upon. For this triumph of justice and mercy the country is indebted to that truly honest man, Judge Burton.—*Morning Register.*

Report says, the army half-pay is to be ultimately done away with, and that officers retiring from regiments from old age or other causes, are to sell their commissions.

According to the statement read in the House of Commons by Mr. Spring Rice, of the number of places abolished since 5th Jan., it appears that upwards of fourscore have been actually abolished, and very near the same number reduced in salary—the reduction of 294,368l. out of 494,049l. annually, being about 40 per cent. It is also to be observed that the colonial savings are not included in this account.

When the news of the capture of Don

Miguel's fleet was communicated to the King, his Majesty expressed great admiration of the gallantry of Napier, and observed that those only who knew the difficulty of boarding large ships from small ones, could appreciate the skill and bravery displayed by Napier, and his officers and crew as they deservé.

ADMIRAL NAPIER.

(From a Correspondent.)

The recent splendid victory of our gallant countryman, Captain Napier, C. B., commanding the fleet of the young Queen Donna Maria, by the capture of the whole of Don Miguel's superior fleet, having excited such universal notice—may we not add admiration?—a slight sketch of his public services cannot fail to prove interesting to a vast majority of your numerous readers. For the following graphic description of them, if not indebted to his own lips, at least to a report of what proceeded from them in a speech made by him, a short time previous to the last election, to the electors of Portsmouth, for which place he was a candidate: it will be found highly characteristic of the fearlessness, candour, and generosity which distinguishes the profession to which he belongs:—

"In the course of my canvass," says the gallant Officer, "I have been asked who I am? I'll tell you. I am Captain Charles Napier, who five-and-twenty years ago commanded the *Recruit* brig, in the West Indies, and who had the honour of being 24 hours under the guns of three French line of battle ships, flying from a British squadron, the nearest of which, with the exception of the *Hawk* brig, was from five to six miles astern the greatest part of the time. I kept flying double-shotted broadsides into them. One of these ships, the *Hauptolt*, only was captured by the *Pompey* and *Castor*—the other two escaped by superiority of sailing. Sir Alexander Cochrane, my Commander-in-Chief, promoted me on the spot into her.—At the siege of Martinique, the *Eolus*, *Cleopatra*, and *Recruit*, were ordered to beat up in the night between Pigeon Island and the Main, and anchor close to Fort Edward; the enemy fearing an attack, burnt their shipping. At daylight in the morning it appeared to me that Fort Edward was abandoned; this, however, was doubted: I offered to ascertain the fact, and with five men I landed in open day, scaled the walls, and planted the Union Jack on the ramparts. Fortunately I was undiscovered from Fort Bourbon, which stood about 100 yards off, and commanded it. On this being reported to Sir Alexander Cochrane, a regiment was landed in the night, Fort Edward was taken possession of, and the mortars turned against the enemy. I am in possession of a letter from Sir A. Cochrane, saying, 'that my conduct was the means of saving many lives, and of shortening the siege of Martinique.—I had once the misfortune of receiving a precious licking from a French corvette; the first shot she fired broke my thigh, and a plumper carried away my main-mast. The enemy escaped, but the British flag was not tarnished. On my return to England, in command of the *Jason*, I was turned out of her by a Tory Admiralty, because I had no interest; but, as I could not lead an idle life, I served a campaign with the army in Portugal, as a volunteer, when I was again wounded. At the battle of Busaco I had the honour of carrying off the field my gallant friend and relative, Colonel Napier, now near me, who was shot through the face.—Busaco was not the only field where he shed his blood; at Corunna he was left for dead; but, thank God, he escaped with six wounds. On my return to England I was appointed to the *Thames*, in the Mediterranean; and if I could bring the inhabitants of the Neapolitan coast into this room, they would tell you, that from Naples to the Faro Point there was not a spot where I did not leave my mark, and brought off with me upwards of 100 sail of gun-boats and merchant vessels. I had the honour of running the *Thames* and *Furiuse* into the small mole of Ponza, which was strongly defended, and before they could recover from their surprise, I captured the island without the loss of a man. I was then removed to the *Euryalus*, and had the good fortune to fall in with two French frigates and a schooner. I chased them in the night close into Calvi, in the Island of Corsica, passing close under the stern of one, plumpering her as I passed; and though we were going eight knots, I tried to run aboard of her consort, who was a little outside, standing athwart my hawse; the night was dark, the land close, and she succeeded in crossing me, but I drove her ashore on the rocks, where she was totally wrecked, and her consort was obliged to anchor close to her. The *Euryalus* wore round, and got off almost brushing the shore as she passed. The ships were afterwards ascertained to be *armee en flute*, mounting 22 guns each, and the schooner 14. From the Mediterranean I was ordered to America, and if my gallant friend, Sir James Gordon (the present Commissioner at Chatham and Sheerness Dock-yard), were here, he would have told you how I did my duty on that long and arduous service up the Potomac; he would have told you, that, in a tremen-

dous squall, the *Euryalus* lost her bowsprit and all her topmasts, and that in 12 hours she was again ready for work. We brought away a fleet from Alexandria, were attacked going down the river by batteries built close to what was the residence of the great Washington, and I was again wounded in that action in the neck. On the peace taking place, I went on half-pay, where I remained till I was appointed to the *Galatea*, which ship I commanded for three years on this station; and I hope and trust I have faithfully done my duty during that period to my King and country."

Subsequently to the above address Capt. Napier, on the death, we believe, of Captain Northey, became, by petition, on account of his wounds (for the gallant Captain is lame), an out-pensioner of Greenwich Hospital, amounting, as he said, to about £80 per annum.

"From the *London Gazette*, June 15.

"Admiralty-office, June 15.

"(Copy of an enclosure to Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart.)

"His Majesty's ship *Thames*, Ponza Harbour, Feb. 17, 1813.

"Sir,—Agreeably to your directions, I embarked Lieut.-Colonel Coffin, and the 2d battalion of the 10th regiment, on the 16th inst., and arrived off Ponza on the 23d, the harbour of which is about a quarter of a mile wide, with a mole at the extreme end of it, defended by four batteries, mounting ten 24 and 18-pounders, and two 9-inch mortars.

"Colonel Coffin and myself agreed that the shortest and surest road to success was by the running both ships into the mole, and carrying the place by assault; but the weather was unfavourable for such an attack until the morning of the 26th, when the ships bore up in close order, with a fine breeze.

"The enemy was prepared for our reception, and opened their fire nearly half an hour before our guns could bear; the batteries were, however, passed with little injury, the ships engaging on both sides, and the *Thames* was anchored across the mole-head, the *Furiuse* bringing up a little astern of her.

"Colonel Coffin and the troops landed the same instant, and pushed for the height of a strong tower, into which the enemy had retreated; and their appearance together with the severe fire from the ships, induced the Governor to hoist a flag of truce, and agree to the enclosed capitulation.

"I have much pleasure in informing you that this service has been performed without the loss of a man in either profession; our being hulled three times, and the *Furiuse* twice, sails and rigging a good deal cut, is the only damage suffered.

"The most perfect cordiality has subsisted between the two services, and I am much indebted to Captain Mounsey for the excellent support he gave; and his quickness in following our motions; and if the resistance had been greater, and another battery (which was expected), I have little doubt but we should have succeeded, particularly with such a storming party as Colonel Cashell's regiment, and such a leader as Colonel Coffin.

"I have much reason to be satisfied with my First Lieutenant Davies, officers, and ship's company; their steady conduct and excellent firing accounts for the smallness of our damage. Captain Mounsey likewise speaks highly of Lieutenant Croker, his officers and crew. Mr. James Wilkinson, mate of this ship, I attached to Colonel Coffin; and Mr. Black, of the *Furiuse*, I intrusted with the charge of the landing.

"Enclosed is a return of prisoners, guns, &c., and I shall send a survey of the island by the earliest opportunity.—I have the honour to be, &c.

"CHARLES NAPIER, Captain."

"Sir Robert Laurie, Bart., Captain of His Majesty's ship *Ajax*."

[Here follow the articles of Capitulation, by which the garrison surrendered as prisoners of war.]

About a twelve months since, Capt. Bizet, of Havre, tried the effect of using top-sails made of cotton cloth, and which promised to be very advantageous. We now learn, by the *Journal du Havre* of the 11th instant, that Capt. Bizet has since made two voyages to Russia and one to Norway, continuing to use the same sails, and that these experiments have completely realized every expectation he had been previously led to entertain, and established the superiority of cotton sails over those made of the ordinary cloth.

GRIEVANCES OF THE DISSENTERS.—The dissenters intend to defer until the next session their contemplated efforts to be relieved from grievances under which they consider that they labour. The principal of those grievances (as stated in the memorial lately presented to Earl Grey) are, 1. Compulsory conformity to the rites and ceremonies prescribed by the Book of Common Prayer for the celebration of matrimony.—2. Liability to the exaction of church-rates, Easter-offerings and other ecclesiastical demands.—3. Alleged liability of places of worship to poor-rates.—4. The want of a legal registration of the births and deaths of Dissenters.

...5. The denial of Dissenters of the right of burial by their own Ministers in parochial church-yards. 6. Virtual exclusion from the benefits of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the want of a Charter to the London University. For the removal of the 3d grievance a bill is now before the House of Commons, and a committee of that house has been appointed to consider the 4th. With regard to Church-rates, Lord Althorpe made an observation recently, intimating the desire of Ministers to relieve the Dissenters, but that great difficulties stood in the way of the arrangement. It has been suggested that, as the remission of church-rates in the case of Dissenters would act as premium on dissent, the only way is to abolish church-rates altogether, and devise some other mode of raising funds for the repair of churches, &c.—*Liverpool Albion*.

Letters from Brest of the 11th instant, received on the 18th ult. state that Sartorius was in that port, fitting out for the service of Donna Maria the San Joao Magnanimo, a Portuguese transport, which his squadron captured some time since.

It has been decided by Lord Lyndhurst, in the Court of Exchequer, that in case of agistment of cattle the owner of the field had no lien on the cattle; neither could a horse be legally detained for its keep.

LISBON, JULY 3.—The British Brig *The-tis*, of London, arrived here this day, bringing six large guns, 154 cases of rockets, and other warlike stores, for the Miguelite government.

The Miguelite depot which was forming at Plymouth has been broken up in consequence of the intelligence of the capture of the fleet. At the head of the depot in question, it is said, was one Lieut. Goldsmith, assisted by a late officer of the Druid, and many others who had too much taste or modesty to go by their real names. They had already in the beginning of this month engaged upwards of 250 petty officers and seamen, who were only waiting for the arrival from London of the gentleman who delights in the *alias* of Admiral Jones—said to be a Captain Elliott, of the navy. But the occupation of these worthies appears to be gone for ever.

Can we wonder at the vexation and rage of the Miguelite Tories in this country at this frustration of their hopes, after so much good money thrown away upon this preparation for formidable hostilities, or at their anger at the gallant Napier? Their own naval heroes, we presume, were committing no fault at all—they must not be dismissed the service, not they! We shall revert to this barefaced inconsistency when we have more room.—*Globe*.

LISBON, JULY 3.—Since the landing in Algarve was known, repeated applications for troops have arrived here; but there are none to send. A formidable warfare by guerrillas against Miguel has been organized. A large party of them, composed of wealthy respectable farmers, labourers, &c., entered Thomar a few days ago, broke open the prisons, liberated the prisoners, seized the Government money, and ammunition, with a large quantity of arms. They subsequently destroyed the telegraphs, in order to prevent the transmission of intelligence to Lisbon, proclaimed Maria II., killed all who offered any opposition to them, and carried off with them a large party of Volunteers. They then crossed the Tagus near to Santarem, where they halted and were joined by great numbers. They were said to amount in all to between 3,000 and 4,000, mostly all mounted and well armed. A battalion of Royalist Volunteers was sent from hence to prevent others from joining, but they were fallen in with by the main body, and only three escaped.

By the arrival at Toulon of the French Brig of war *Acteon*, from Sicily, we learn that the Duchess de Berri arrived and landed at Palermo on the 4th inst. Her husband has lately been heard of also, but his steps do not seem directed towards the same land. He has been in Paris, from whence he went to London. It is said that he embarked at Liverpool for the United States in company with Madame du Cayla, the lady on whom old Louis XVIII. bestowed some share of celebrity by calling her his *tabatiere*.

From the Standard, Aug. 1.

We have received some interesting information this morning from Portugal. The repulse of Marshal Bourmont from Oporto, on the 25th, is confirmed, but it is also stated that he was about to renew the attack on the following day, with every hope of success. The slaughter on both sides is said to have been very great; among the slain, we understand, on the Pedroite side, is Colonel Cotter, and it is reported that one of Marshal Bourmont's sons as killed and another wounded. We are still, however without any accurate details of the affair. The next accounts will be very important. St. Ubes has been taken by the Duke of Terceira. On the other hand the Miguelite partisans appear to be successful against the invaders of Algarve.

The Squadron of Dom Pedro was off the rock of Lisbon on the 22d, but were not making any demonstration against that city,

which is perfectly prepared for any attack. If Oporto should fall the Pedroite war will assume the character of piracy. The feelings or wishes of the poor Portuguese do not seem to be consulted at all in this contest.—[The Standard is an organ of the Tories.]

CARBONEAR STAR.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1833.

(From the Monthly Magazine for July.)

REFORM IN MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.—“This subject is typified in the Hackney Coachman's remark on Pope's exclamation of ‘God mend me.’ ‘Mend thee!’ said the fellow, ‘he could make a dozen while he was mending thee.’ So it is with our municipal institutions; they are as crooked, irregular, and mis-shapen, that to put them into any uniform and efficient form for duty is almost impossible, whilst but slender projecting powers could quickly arrange a totally new system, which would be a great relief after the old corrupt, and corrupting institutions, which have, in the course of ages, altogether shrunk from their original uses, and grown into all sorts of unseemly excrescences and deformities. The very spirit in which these institutions were founded is hostile to the interests of a commercial society well understood; it is a spirit of exclusion. To be a freeman of a corporation is to enjoy advantages of trade for which other parties are taxed; these taxes are not productive of public advantage, and they are of great public disadvantage. The produce is consumed in petty speculation, and in feasting on no petty scale; to the public, the result is a monopoly in bad and inefficient hands. The use of corporations hitherto has been election-packing. This office is somewhat curtailed. Few things can be more abused than the jurisdiction of these corporations: sometimes they only extend to about one quarter of the town they preside over, in consequence of the place having outgrown its government; and sometimes they have a jurisdiction over an extensive rural district where the town only was. Sometimes their recorders are lords who never see the town, and sometimes they are the only persons in the corporation with a grain of sense or knowledge, and it is to be lamented that they are generally going the circuit, or residing in town or away from their magistracy. On the other hand, while the towns are saddled with an expensive bureaucracy, the citizens have not a shadow of police, unless it be some wretched constable who would not offend his customers for the world, and who, in case of any violence, runs to hide himself and his staff behind the impenetrable barrier of a petticoat entrenchment. These are not times for what are called ‘sweeping’ measures: a cry of corporation-robbery on the part of the Tories would destroy the best scheme that ever was devised; otherwise, it would be easy to say what ought to be done. The corporation property should be sold, the funds should be invested for the support of a system of national police; the whole country should be classed in clumps of parishes, every clump having its stipendiary magistrate and its corps of police. Corporation tolls should be either abolished, or paid alike by all; any man should be entitled to start in business or open shop on the same footing with every other British subject. Apprenticeships may or not be continued, but if they are, corporations have nothing to do with them. The trades or guild might still associate and establish bye-laws to be recognized by Act of Parliament, for the assurance of skill and prevention of imposture.”

MR. EDITOR,

I have transcribed the foregoing, for the purpose of requesting that you would give it a place in the “STAR.” The opinions of the author are in accordance with my own, and opposed to those which have been published in the “PATRIOT.” From the talented editor of that paper, on political subjects, I differ but little. The “PATRIOT” will I think become deservedly popular; will give to political opinion, in this country, a tone, that it has never yet assumed; for that reason I would combat its principles, where I consider them opposed to the interest of the country, or inefficient and inapplicable in our present state of society. I am inclined to think however, that my puny opposition, will have little weight in this question, compared with the operation of a certain “Police Bill for St. John's” in which the means are to be raised by assessment on the inhabitants of St. John's. To preserve them from fire, the people may succumb to such an inquisitorial power as that delegated to Mr. John Canning; but to preserve social order they will naturally refer to the general taxation.

Your's, &c.

DEMOCRATES.

Carbonear, August 26, 1833.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Michael Berny, Mr. Stephen J. Daniel, to Julia, youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Kennedy, of this place.

DIED, on Sunday week, at Harbor Grace, after a short illness, Mr. Abraham Martin, constable, aged 64 years.

On Sunday evening last, *Miss Rebecca Pynn*, daughter of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Pynn, of this town, and sister of Sir Henry Pynn, kt.—*Patriot*.

ARRIVAL, at St. John's, in the *Columbia* from London, R. A. TUCKER, Esq.

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.

ENTERED.
August 24.—Schooner Elizabeth, Johnston, New-York; 120 bls. pork, 50 bls. beef, 400 bls. flour, 20 kegs crackers, 3 tierces rice, 40 hams, 1 hhd., 20 kegs tobacco, 29 bls. pitch, tar, and turpentine, 80 bags bread, 4 bls. plaster, 2 boxes cigars.
Brig Pandora, Cowman, Liverpool; 6,600 bushels salt, 25 tons coals.
26.—Brig Caroline, Gyles, Lisbon; 180 moys salt, 3 casks wine.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.
August 20.—Schooner Fanny, Taylor; Liverpool; 30 tons coals, 140 bls. pork, 20 boxes soap, 10 boxes candles, 3 crates earthenware, 53 bls. pitch and tar, 11 bls., 21 kegs painters' colours & materials, 1 ton bar iron, 15 bags nails, 11 bales, 1 truss haberdashery, and sundry merchandise.
22.—Brig Eggardon Castle, Warland, Poole; 1 clock, 22 bales sail cloth, 600 bls. flour, 1,137 bags bread, 200 sacks oats, 190 bls. pork, 2 bales swanskin, 9 casks wrought leather, &c. &c.
27.—Schooner Alice, Bransfield, Miramichi.

CLEARED.

August 20.—Barque Hope, Roach, Quebec; ballast.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.
August 15.—Schooner Watchman, Hunt, Jamaica; sugar, rum, molasses, tar.
Brig Meridian, Lamzed, Dartmouth; coals.
Schooner Victory, Terria, Port Hood; cattle, sheep, butter.
Schooner Faith, Callehole, Quebec; flour, lard, pork, beef, &c.
17.—Schooner Adventure, Cuthbertson, Lisbon; salt.
19.—Brigantine Arab, Smith, Newcastle; coal.
Schooner Jemima, Wills, Dartmouth; coals, leather, merchandise.
Brig Vittoria, Elder, Greenock; butter, &c.
Brig Hazard, Churchward, Pernambuco; sugar, rum, oranges, &c.
Schooner Marmion, Richards, Bay Verte; staves, cattle board, &c.
Brig Columbia, Ford, London; brandy, candles, wine, coals, tar.
Barque Manchester, Dixon, Liverpool; brandy, gin, wine, pork, &c.
Schooner Lady of the Lake, Harris, Liverpool; butter, pork, candles, &c.
20.—Schooner Mary, Mermaid, Sydney; cattle, &c.
Brig Gulnare, George, Greenock; sugar, butter, glass, bread, coal, &c.
Brig Gipsey, Brown, Greenock; coal, lime, paint, wine, rope, &c.
Schooner Samuel, Bond, Liverpool; coal, salt, butter, coffee, &c.
Brig Lavinia, Caldwell, Halifax; lumber, shingles, leather, &c.
21.—Brig Fame, Webb, Grenada; sugar, rum.
Brig Devonshire, Watlington, Bermuda; rum.
Schooner Dolphin, Rendell, New-York; bread, meal, pork, beef, &c.
Schooner Arichat, Slous, Jersey; potatoes.
Brig Water Witch, White, Boston; pork, flour, meal, chairs, &c.

CLEARED.

August 15.—Schooner Richard Smith, l'Anglois, Sydney; ballast.
Schooner Babe, Matson, Miramichi; ballast.
Schooner Lady, Le Blanc, Sydney; ballast.
17.—Schooner Charles, Boudrot, Sydney; ballast.
Schooner Edward, Stephens, Bridgeport; sundries.
21.—Brig Eliza, Fowler, Greenock; oil, seal skins, caplin.
Schooner Scipio, Graham, Bridgeport; sundries.
Schooner Eagle, Dowsley, Sydney; old junk.

NOTICE.

CATTLE STRAYED.

DESCRIPTION :

- 2 RED Heifers, marked B on the Rump
- 1 RED Heifer, not marked
- 1 MOTTLED Heifer
- 1 Large RED Ox
- 1 BLACK & WHITE Stag, with a SHORT TAIL.

Whoever will find the above and bring them to the Subscribers, shall receive a REWARD of

TEN SHILLINGS

Per HEAD.

COLLINGS & LEGG.

Carbonear, August 28, 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.

FOR CHARTER.

To any Port in the United Kingdom.

OR HIRE,

Until the last day of NOVEMBER next, The first-class, and fast sailing Schooner

GREYHOUND,

Burthen 47 Register 104 Tons.

For particulars apply to

CHARLES McCARTHY, JR.

Carbonear, August 14, 1833.

ON SALE.

BY

THE SUBSCRIBER,

- 1 Elegant 8 Day Clock and Case
- 1 ditto ditto Time-Piece, without Case
- 1 Lady's Gold Patent Lever Watch
- 4 Gentlemen's Silver ditto ditto

ALSO

Herring Nets, and Long Shore Lines
25 Barrels Rosin Pitch, a very superior article, used for the preservation of shingles,

GEORGE EDWARD JAQUES.

Carbonear, July 10, 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,

BEGETS 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 Kerseymere and Fancy WAISTCOATING.

Carbonear, July 31, 1833.

THE SUBSCRIBER having appointed NEWMAN W. HOYLES, Esq., of St. John's, Agent for LLOYD'S, to be his Attorney and Agent in the case of the SALVAGE of the Schooner SYLPH and CARGO.—All Persons having Claims for assistance rendered to me, are requested to furnish the same to my said Attorney.

JAMES DOYLE.

Carbonear, June 26, 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.

THE DANCE OF BISHOPS;
OR,
THE EPISCOPAL QUADRILLE.
A DREAM.

"Solemn dances were, on great festivals and celebrations, admitted among the primitive Christians, in which even the Bishops and dignified Clergy were performers. Scaliger says, that the first Bishops were called *Præsules*,* for no other reason than that they led off these dances."—*Cyclopaedia, Art. Dance.*

I had such a dream,—a frightful dream,—
Though funny to wags, perhaps 'twill seem,
By all who regard the Church, like us,
'Twill be thought exceedingly ominous!

As reading in bed I lay last night,—
Which (being insured) is my delight,—
I happened to doze off just as I got to
The singular fact which forms my motto.
Only think, thought I, as I dozed away,
Of a party of churchmen dancing the hay!
Clerks, curates, and rectors, capering all,
With a neat-legged bishop to open the ball!
Scarce had my eye-lids time to close,
When the scene I had fancied before me rose,—
An Episcopal hop, on a scale so grand,
As my dazzled eye-lids could hardly stand.
For, Britain and Erin clubb'd their sees
To make it a Dance of Dignities,
And I saw,—oh, brightest of church events!—
A quadrille of the two Establishments,
Bishop to bishop, *vis-a-vis*,
Dancing away prodigiously!

There was Bristol capering up to Derry,
And Cork with London making merry,
While huge Llandaff, with a See so so,
Was to dear old Dublin pointing his toe.
There was Chester, hatch'd by woman's smile,
Performing a *chain de Dames* in style;
While he who, where'er the Lords' House dozes
Can waken them up by citing Moses,
The portly Tuam was all in a hurry
To set, *en avant*, to Canterbury.

Meantime, while pamphlets stuff'd his pockets,
(All out of date, like spent sky-rockets)
Our Exeter stood out to caper
As high on the floor as he doth on paper,—
Much like a dapper Dancing Dervise,
Who pirouettes his whole church-service,—
Performing 'midst those reverend souls,
Such entrecoats, such cabrioles,
Such balloons, such—*rigmaroles*,
Now high, now low, now this, now that.
That none could guess what the dev'l he'd be at;
Tho', watching his various steps, some thought
That a step in the Church was all he sought.

But alas, alas! while thus so gay,
These reverend dancers frisk'd away,
Nor Paul himself (Not the Saint, but he
Of the Opera-House) could briskeer be,
There gather'd a gleam around their glee,—
A shadow, which came and went so fast,
That ere you could say "tis there," 'twas past,
And, lo, when the scene again was clear'd,
Ten of the dancers had disappear'd!
Ten able-bodied quadrillers swept
From the hallow'd floor, where last they stept,
While twelve was all that footed it still,
On the Irish side of that grand quadrille!

Nor this the worst:—still danced they on,
But the pomp was sadden'd, the smile was gone,
And again, from time to time, the same,
Ill-omened darkness round them came,—
While still, as the light broke out anew,
Their ranks look'd less by a dozen or two;
Till at last there were only found
Just Bishops enough for a four-hands-round;
And when I awoke, impatient getting,
I left the last holy pair *poussetting*!

Nota bene.—As ladies in years, it seems,
Have the happiest knack at solving dreams,
I shall leave to my ancient feminine friends
Of the *Standard* to say, what this portends.

* Literally, First Dancers.
† "And what does Moses say?" One of the ejaculations with which this eminent prelate enlivened his famous speech on the Catholic question.

‡ A description of the method of executing this step may be useful to future performers in the same line:—
"Ce pas est composé de deux mouvements différens, savoir, *plier*, et sauter sur son pied, et se rejeter sur l'autre."—*Dictionnaire de Danse, Art. Contre-temps.*

CONFERENCE OF THE WEST INDIA
BODY WITH MR. STANLEY.

On Friday last a committee of West India proprietors, particularly those of Jamaica, waited on the Secretary for the Colonial Department, and, after a long discussion, the conference was adjourned to Saturday, when another long discussion took place, but no satisfactory arrangement, as far as relates to the West India proprietors, was arrived at. The deputation said they were anxious to afford assistance to the Government, and they had sought the conference in consequence of their entertaining a strong opinion that the Legislature of Jamaica would reject the bill if accompanied by any compulsory provisions. It was admitted that the West India proprietors were entitled to compensation, but that compensation was not to be given to them unless the Legislature of Jamaica passed the act for carrying the abolition of slavery into effect. Now, if the colonial Legislature chose not to pass the act, then the West India proprietors would be shut out from their property without being recompensed for the loss of that property. We understand that Mr. Stanley replied, that the British public could not be called on to grant the compensation, unless effective measures were taken for carrying into effect the object for which the grant was

made,—viz., the abolition of slavery. The deputation having observed on the impolicy of imposing the abolition of slavery, not on its own rights, and of forcing the colonial Legislatures to pass the act, urged the rejection of the first and second clauses, which virtually abolished all slavery. Such a change would produce great excitement in the Island of Jamaica, and no preparation had been made to meet it. There was no magisterial authority imposed in case of a refusal to work. Mr. Stanley said that special magistrates would proceed to the West Indies immediately after the passing of the bill. The deputation objected to those clauses which made a difference in the duration of the apprenticeship of the two classes of slaves—the prædial and the non-prædial.—Those clauses, they said, would produce great dissatisfaction.

Mr. Stanley replied, that the labour of the prædial slave was limited to 45 hours; but the labour of the non-prædial slave was not limited; therefore the non-prædial labourer ought to remain in apprenticeship only half the time; besides, the non-prædial class was better fitted for liberty. As to the hardship on the proprietors, it would be subject to redress by the commissioners to be appointed for paying over the compensation.

The deputation then made objections to some of the minor clauses—such as those provided for cases of intestacy, for alienating the services of the apprentices, &c. The deputation also objected to several clauses, such as those relating to religious toleration, the salaries of magistrates, &c., on the ground that they interfered with the rights of the Legislative Assembly of Jamaica.—The deputation had a long argument with the Right Hon. Secretary on paying the compensation on the principle of *per capita*, but the Right Hon. Secretary, although he took notes on this and the other points, gave not the slightest intimation that the Government would yield to the West India proprietors.—The deputation then strongly pressed the Right Hon. Secretary to undertake the whole legislature of the colonies, as the proprietors were convinced the colonial Legislature would not pass the bill as it at present stood.

Mr. Secretary Stanley replied, how was it possible to legislate for the different colonies which had so many different interests?

The deputation replied, that Jamaica contained half of the slave population, and that it would be better to pass one act for Jamaica, and another for the smaller colonies.—The Legislatures of the latter were not likely to oppose the bill, but the case was very different with regard to Jamaica.

Mr. Stanley assured the deputation that all their points should be taken into the most serious consideration, and the deputation retired.

SELECTIONS.

A KENTUCKIAN'S NOTIONS OF INDEPENDENCE.—"Well, Colonel," said Bushfield, "I've let go the willows at last. I can't go it any longer here." "Why, what's the matter?" asked the other. "O, every thing is getting so dense here, that a man can't turn round, or say his soul's his own. There's that interloper that has located himself just under my nose, about five miles off. I caught him in the very fact of shooting a deer on my side the river, I'll be goy blamed if I didn't colonel. Well, what would you have a man do? I challenged him to take a shot at from a hundred yards to meeting muzzles. But he's as mean as *gar-broath*. He said he'd bought the land of Uncle Sam, and had as good a right to shoot there as the old man himself. This was more than a dead *possum* could stand. I wish I may be shot if I didn't lick him as slick as a whistle in less than no time. Well, by George, would you believe it? he took the law of me! Only think of the feller's impudence, colonel, to take the law of a gentleman! I paid him 50 dollars for licking him; but if I don't give him a hundred dollars' worth the next time we meet, I'm a coward, anyhow." The colonel condoled with him, but, at the same time, advised him to submit to the laws. "Laws! none of your laws for me, colonel. I can't live where there's law or lawyers, and a feller don't know whether he's right or wrong without looking into a law-book. They don't seem to know any more about conscience than I do about law. Now, for my part, I do just what I think right, and that's what I call going according to conscience. But, colonel," continued he, with a queer chuckle, "I've got into a worse scrape than that business with the squatter." "No! I'm sorry for that—what is it?" "Why, you must know, not long after you went away, there came a man riding along here, that I calculate had just thrown off his moccasins, with another feller behind him in a laced hat, and for all the world dressed like a militia officer. Well, I hailed them in here, for I like to do as you would in your own house; and he came too like a good feller. But the captain, as I took him to be, hung fire, and staid out with the horses. So I went and took hold of him, like a snapping-turtle, and says I, 'Captain, one would think you had never been inside a gentleman's door before.' But he held back, like all wrath, and wouldn't take any thing. So says I, 'Stranger, I'm a peaceable man anyhow, but maybe you don't know what it is

to insult a feller by sneaking away from his hospitality here in Old Kentucky?' I held on him all the while, or he'd have gone off like one of these plaguy percussion-locks that have just come into fashion. 'Captain,' says I, 'here's your health, and may you live to be a general.' 'Captain,' says the other, 'he's no captain: he's my servant.' 'What!' says I, 'one white man be servant to another! make a nigger of himself! come, that's too bad;' and I began to be a little savage. I asked one if he wasn't ashamed to make a slave of a feller-creter, and the other, if he wasn't ashamed to make a nigger of himself; and they got rather obstropolous. I don't know exactly how it came about, but we got into a fight, and I licked them both, but not until they got outside the door, for I wouldn't be uncivil anyhow. Well, what do you think? instead of settling the thing like a gentleman, the feller that had a white man for his nigger, instead of coming out fine, I'll be eternally dern'd if he didn't send a constable after me. Well, I made short work of it, and lick'd him too, anyhow. I must look out for some place, where a man can live independent, where there's no law but gentleman's law, and no niggers but black ones. I sha'n't see you again, colonel, it's most likely, so good-by all. I expect you'll be after me soon, for I look upon it to be impossible for a man in his senses to live here much longer, to be hopped like a horse and not go where he pleases." And away he marched, with a heart as light as a feather, in search of a place where he might live according to his conscience.—*American Nov-el.*

BOILED FOOD.—Boiling renders substances softer and easier of digestion, and in general should be performed slowly. Mutton loses one-fifth of its weight by this process, beef one-fourth, and both one-third by roasting. Meat should not be boiled too long or too fast, as it is rendered indigestible. The younger kinds, as veal, chicken, lamb, are more wholesome when roasted. The infusion of beef, mutton, or chicken, which is prepared by slow boiling, is more palatable than the broths of these meats. It is ascertained that mutton boiled in hard water is more tender than when soft water is employed, and the same results with regard to vegetables. These, in all cases ought to be well boiled, as they should be deprived of the air they contain, which is so prejudicial to those labouring under indigestion.—*Advice on Diet and Regimen.*

APPLE TREES.—A horticulturist in Bohemia has a beautiful plantation of the best sort of apple trees, which have neither sprung from seeds nor grafting. His plan is to take shoots from the choicest sorts, insert them in a potato, and plunge both into the ground, leaving but an inch or two of the shoot above the surface. The potato nourishes the shoot whilst it pushes out roots, and the shoot gradually springs up and becomes a beautiful tree, bearing the best of fruit, without requiring to be grafted.—*Canada Record.*

PITT, EARL OF CHATHAM.—His opposition to the ministry, in a short time, became so annoying, that Sir Robert Walpole mealy deprived him of his commission. Horace Walpole also taunted him bitterly on account of his youth, although he was then thirty-two, and sneeringly observed, that the discovery of truth was little promoted by pompous diction and theatrical emotion. "I will not attempt," replied Pitt, "to determine whether youth can justly be imputed to any man as a reproach; but I will affirm, that the wretch who, after having seen the consequence of repeated errors, continues still to blunder, and whose age has only added obstinacy to stupidity, is surely the object of either abhorrence or contempt, and deserves not that his grey head should secure him from insults. Much more is he to be abhorred, who, as he has advanced in age, has succeeded from virtue, and become more wicked with less temptation; who prostitutes himself for money which he cannot enjoy, and spends the remains of his life in the ruin of his country."—*Georgian Era, Vol. 1.*

The *Morning Chronicle* now avowedly a treasury paper, in its leading article on Friday, hints that the Court is insincere in its support of the Grey administration. At this who can wonder. Look at the composition of the Court, at the least ten Tories (backbone ones) to one Whig. Why then express surprise at the hollowness of the support afforded by it to the Minister? This state of things may however be traced to the pusillanimity displayed by the premier on almost every important occasion. Were he conscious of meriting the support of the people, as he once was, and possessed of the least courage, he might dictate what terms he pleased at St. James's. He might dismiss Lord Hill from the Horse guards, remove the Tory Lords Lieutenant from their several counties and rid the interior of the palace from those swarms of Tory Lords and Ladies, who poison the minds of royalty and indispose it from any feeling in accordance with the wishes of the people. But the man who has not dared to erase from the Pension list such names as Mrs. Arbuthnot, Lady Westmeath, (the sister of the Tory Marquis of Salisbury), Rosamond Croker, now Mrs.

Barrow, *cum multis aliis*, of similar gender and genus, we are fearful will never show spirit enough, to uphold the cause of the people against any designs the Court may be disposed to adopt. It is we believe from other quarters, than from a Grey Cabinet, that the people must look for a real redress of grievances.—*News.*

EFFECTS OF AIR ON LIGHT.—Were it not for the reflecting and scattering power of the atmosphere, no objects would be visible to us out of direct sunshine; every shadow of a passing cloud be pitchy darkness; the stars would be visible all day, and every apartment, into which the sun had no direct admission, would be involved in nocturnal obscurity. This scattering action of the atmosphere on the solar light, it should be observed, is greatly increased by the irregularity of temperature caused by the same luminary in its different parts, which, during the day time, throws it into a constant state of undulation, and, by thus bringing together masses of air of very unequal temperatures, produces partial reflections and refractions at their common boundaries, by which much light is turned aside from the direct course, and diverted to the purposes of general illumination.—*Sir J. Herschel on Astronomy—Cabinet Cyclopaedia.*

QUICK LETTER DELIVERY.—The late Duke of Queensbury undertook, for a heavy bet, to convey a letter fifty miles. The letter was enclosed in a cricket ball, and thrown from one to the other of twenty-four expert cricketer, and delivered within the time.—*Quarterly Review.*

HERALDRY.—Of Anstis, garter King at arms. It was to him Lord Chesterfield said, "You foolish man, you do not know your own foolish business." * * * I have had the old Vere pedigree lately in my hands, which derives that house from Lucius Verus—but I am now grown to bear no descent but my Lord Chesterfield's, who has placed among the portraits of his ancestors two old heads, inscribed *Adam de Stanhope* and *Eve de Stanhope*—the ridicule is admirable. Old Peter Leneve, the herald, who thought ridicule consisted in not being of an old family, made this epitaph, and it was a good one, for young Craggs, whose father had been a footman, *Here lies the last who died before the first of his family!* Pray mind, how I string old stories to-day; This old Craggs, who was angry with Arthur More, who had worn a livery too, and who was getting into a coach with him, turned about, and said, "Why! Arthur, I am always going to get up behind; are not you?"—*Walpole's Memoirs.*

GENERATION OF THE EEL.—This *veraxa questio*, which has occupied the attention of naturalists from Aristotle downwards, has been set at rest by Mr. Quarell, in a paper read at a late meeting of the British Association at Cambridge who has proved by actual examinations and dissections carried on through eighteen months in succession, upon specimens of eels procured from different parts of the country, that it is oviparous, having melt and roe like other fishes. He has traced them down to the brackish water whither they go generally, though not universally, to deposit their spawn, and he has followed the young in their extraordinary spring journeys up the great rivers and into the brooks and rivulets in which they seek out for themselves appropriate haunts. In numbers they are immensurable—the shoals advance up the stream forming a black line along the shore; nor are these journeys confined to the water—they cross fields, and climb posts and pales, in order to reach the place of their destination.

ROYAL ANECDOTES.—Mr. Shee, of Pall-mall, had the honour of making suits for an illustrious heir apparent. The prince being one day at dinner with his royal mother at Buckingham-house, his gentleman-in-waiting entering, said, "Please your royal highness, *Shee* is come." "What, George!" exclaimed her Majesty, "under my very nose! *She* shall not be admitted!"—When the same illustrious personage was hunting over Wingfield plain, he came to a watery lane.—Meeting with a countryman, he inquired of him if that was a road? "Yes," answered Hodge, "a road for ducks."

The Chinese have a great number of very short, but very expressive maxims, among which we find the following:—"The tongue of women is their sword, and they never suffer it to grow rusty."

In the country where the women have no taste for finery, the men have no taste for the arts: and the fine arts are never cultivated with success but in those countries where the women possess graces.

The man of genius has only his single voice, or vote, in council, but he has also his knowledge and talents, which make him master of many others.

Why are those women who are virtuous always less witty than those who are not so? The mania of projects is the mania of people who have nothing to lose.

Printed and Published by D. E. GILMOUR, at the Star Office, Carbonar, Newfoundland, to whom all Communications must be addressed.—Subscription. ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM payable half-yearly.