

THE



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AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

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Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN T. BURTON, at his Office, CARBONEAR

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS



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 continuance 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.

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.

April 10

THE ST. PATRICK.

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat, which, at a considerable expence, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two Cabins, (part of the after one adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping-berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen, with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts, give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it shall be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

The St. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR for the COVE, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock in the Morning and the COVE at 12 o'clock, on Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet Man leaving St. John's at 8 o'clock on those Mornings.

TERMS

After Cabin Passengers, 10s. each.
Fore ditto ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single or Double, 1s.
Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., will be received at his House, in Carbonear, and in St. John's, for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Crute's.

Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

St. John's and Harbor Grace PACKET

THE fine fast-sailing Cutter the EXPRESS, leaves Harbor Grace, precisely at Nine o'clock every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning for Portugal Cove, and returns at 12 o'clock the following day.—this vessel has been fitted up with the utmost care, and has a comfortable Cabin for passengers; All Packages and letters will be carefully attended to, but no accounts can be kept for passages or postages, nor will the proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other monies sent by this conveyance.

Ordinary Fares 7s. 6d.; Servants and Children 5s. each. Single Letters 6d., double ditto 1s.; and Parcels in proportion to their weight.

PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, St. JOHN'S.
ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOR GRACE.

April 30.

BLANKS of every description for Sale at the Office of this Paper.
Carbonear, Nov. 26, 1834.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF GAMBLING ESTABLISHMENTS.

(From the Richmond (America) Compiler, Sept. 17.)

We have this morning to record an event that has spread through this city more unfeigned and general satisfaction than anything that has come to pass for many a long year. Perhaps the first intelligence of those brilliant victories which, during the late war added such immortal honour to our gallant navy, may have been received with the same enthusiastic delight; nothing has occurred since, that can be compared to it.

A little after nine on Monday night a number of young men assembled for the purpose of breaking into the houses of gamblers and destroying the instruments by which they carry on their illegal and ruinous practices. Their numbers rapidly increased, until in a short time they amounted to between three and four hundred. Roused by a sense of the deep injuries these men had inflicted upon the inhabitants of this place, and doubly excited by the intelligence of an assault made by a gang of blacklegs upon a gentleman of this city, they determined to lend their aid to the enforcement of the laws, and put down at once a band of outlaws who lived by corrupting and destroying all whom they could seduce into their snares.

They young men, accompanied by the Captain of the night guard and eight of his men proceeded a little after nine to the task which was before them.

Their first visit was to Shubert's, in 12th street, and to the two adjoining houses, the one occupied by a gambler named Pucket, and the other belonging to some one whose name we have not ascertained; in these places they destroyed all the gambling apparatus they could lay their hands on.

2. They next entered the Profile-house, next the Eagle; here they destroyed three faro and other gambling tables.

3. From the Profile-house they visited a gambling house by Rives, in Cary-street, over the second of 12th street, where they laid hold of two faro and roulette tables, which with other gaming apparatus were destroyed.

4. The establishment over the tailor's shop of Huston and Smith was next visited. This was fitted up in unusual splendour, and here also they succeeded in seizing many costly tables which were rolled into the street and destroyed.

5. The house over Jottom's book-store was next in order, and shared the same fate.

6. Over Selden and Word's store a large establishment was broken up, and its tables, &c., destroyed.

7. The crowd then proceeded to a well-known establishment over Regnault's papering store; but the proprietor's had received notice in time to enable them to remove much of their apparatus. The little that remained was thrown out.

8. The Bell Tavern alley came next. Here also they were expected and most of the furniture had been removed.

9. In returning up E street they entered the new and splendid establishment in the rear of Early's restorator, and succeeded in breaking up several roulette, faro and other gaming tables. They were prevented from sooner entering this house in consequence of the crowd being assured that it was occupied by Mr G's private family, but suspecting the information to be false, they entered the house from the rear, and discovered it to be one of the most complete and breaking many costly articles used in gambling.

10. Their last visit was to the establishment over Gramme's store, and here they succeeded in breaking costly gaming houses in the city.

The private property of the occupants of the houses was never injured, and the whole affair was conducted with the greatest decorum and quiet. Between five and six hundred packs of cards were thrown into the street, which the gamblers employed in collecting and destroying that the people might not in the morning be too greatly excited by

the sight. Spirits and wine were found in great quantities, but never touched.—The gamblers had, excepting Fenwick Allen, notice early enough to allow them to escape. This individual, who had been the leader in assaulting a citizen, was traced to a house of ill-fame. Hearing the approach of the terowd, he endeavoured to escape by the roof; but three or four individuals followed him by the same window from which he passed, and arrested him on the roof.—He was delivered over to the guard and safely lodged in the cage.

Such of the furniture as had been saved was burnt by order of the Mayor, in E street just above the Eagle. Allen was bound over in a penalty of five hundred dollars (with a security in a like amount) to preserve the peace and not to play at cards for twelve months.

A gentleman has placed in our hands a book which appears to contain the memoranda of a gambler named H. Street, exhibiting the profits of a single table during the three winter months, from which it appears that a single individual realized during this short period the sum of 5,965 dollars.

(From the London Globe, Oct. 20.)

LISBON, Oct. 11.—As erroneous statements have appeared in some of the English journals, respecting the disturbances at Val de Pereira, an eye-witness has favoured me with the enclosed narrative of that event.

The officer who commanded the Portuguese troops—horse, foot, and artillery, sent to disarm the mutineers, was Colonel Lucotte, late Governor of Peniche, whom though retired from the service, the government had selected for the arduous task of disarming 700 or 800 mutineers. Having surrounded the barracks, he entered the building alone, and, in a pithy address, told his countrymen that as they had erected two gallows, to hang him and the Minister of War, they might try: but as they were surrounded by a superior force they should be put to the sword unless they laid down their arms in five minutes and surrendered at discretion, which they immediately did, without a single drop of blood being shed. Nor is there any foundation for the report sent to England of the mutineers having killed the Major of the regiment.

The Belgian battalion of Col. Chahier, 1200 bayonets strong, and having 140 lancers, with several pieces of field artillery attached to it, now stationed in the Alemetejo, is the only foreign corps which the government is said to be willing to retain in the service. Some of the others would now be glad to remain, seeing that the government is both able and willing to pay them the uttermost-farthing they have a right to claim; but their repeated disturbances at Cartaxo and Val de Pereira have made it abandon every idea of such a design—nay, it is difficult for a foreign soldier discharged from his corps, and getting employment in Lisbon, to obtain leave to remain.

Captain Bertram, of the Don Pedro frigate, whose services at the capture of Madeira were much applauded, had agreed to remain in the service upon Portuguese pay, and conceived his terms to be accepted, when the day after the burial of Don Pedro, his patron, he was unexpectedly dismissed, which he attributes, however, to an intrigue, not of Portuguese origin and contrivance.

Admiral Napier talks of going to England next week, if he can arrange his accounts by that time. He intended to depart in the Soho steamer, where Lady Charlotte Bacon and family have been embarked this whole week; that vessel waiting only for Mr. Mendizabal who (wind and weather permitting) will start without fail to-morrow morning, unless the continuance of the present southerly gales prevent it, having already taken leave of the Queen, who is as sensible of his great services to her cause as Don Pedro was.

On the 6th inst. the Sardinian frigate Regina arrived here in 20 days from Genoa, bound to England. Her appearance so shortly after Don Miguel's departure from

thence has, of course, excited much speculation.

Oct. 12.—The Queen personally attended a council yesterday morning, which sat for three hours at Necessidades, remaining all that time in close deliberation, supposed to have reference to matters of high importance such as the Queen's marriage, and the diplomatic relations between Portugal and other States. Her Majesty's steady attention to business, and close observance of her father's maxims, are the general theme of conversation. It is conjectured that the message brought by the Sardinian frigate from Genoa, or the journey of Baron Mortier, were under consideration; but of this nothing can be affirmed with certainty.

SPAIN.

The Memorial Bordelais of the 15th October says—"An extraordinary courier coming from Spain passed through yesterday. It is affirmed that he is the bearer of a message addressed by the Queen Regent to the Chambers of the Procuradores, in which message several of the late acts of that chamber are formally blamed.

There is every appearance that the news of the taking of Bilbao was an invention of the Carlists. The Sentinelles des Pyrenees of the 15th says that the town had been attacked on the 5th by the insurgents, who had been repulsed. The same paper says, "It was reported here the day before yesterday that Eraso and three Frenchmen had been shot by order of Zumalacarraguey for treason."

(From the Sentinelles des Pyrenees.)

We have received the following news from the frontier, of the date of the 11th instant:—"Jauregui left St. Sebastian to-day for Tolosa. There was a column of the Queen's troops at Larraizar and Albaso (the valley of Ulzama) yesterday. On the 7th and 8th instant an engagement took place at Elisondo; Zugaramudi vigorously repelled the Carlists. The firing of cannon was still heard in the neighbourhood of Elisondo yesterday." We have received the following intelligence from the Aldudes, of the date of the 11th of October:—"A muletier of the village of Silveit, the richest proprietor in the valley of Erro, was arrested by Zumalacarraguey's order, for having sold fuel at Panpela, although that General had forbidden, under the penalty of death, the transportation of anything whatever into that city. He was ordered to be executed in the course of an hour, when his son-in-law arrived, and only obtained a remission of the punishment on the condition of furnishing the rebels with 1500 pantalcocks. The regidor, the five common-councilmen, the cure, and the three vicars of Irurita, were arrested by General Cordova, solely because a gun had been fired by a rebel in a neighbouring wood while his column was passing the town.—The ten prisoners were not restored to liberty until the inhabitants, who are all constitutional, had paid a fine of 7,500 francs.—

On the night following their liberation, 30 rebels went by Segastibelza's orders to the Presbytery, to arrest the three vicars, who were accused of constitutionalism, but the latter having received intimation of the Colonel's intentions, withdrew, together with two priests, from Lecaroz into this comarca where they still are. The valley of Basabura has had a contribution of 150,000 reals imposed on it, for what reason it would be difficult to say. These are only a few facts out of a thousand of the same sort. The inhabitants of Navarre, almost without exception, whatever their political opinions may be, expect with impatience the arrival of General Mina, whom they regard as the only man able to put an end to the evils which afflict that province. Segastibelza has been with the 5th Navarrese battalion at Irurita since the 5th instant. Two battalions of Guipuscoa are at Lecurroz and Arrayoz, village of the Bastan, lying three-fourths of a league from Elisondo. This Colonel has forbidden the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages to go to Elisondo on pain of death. The cholera is still committing great ravages at the Misericordia."

The *Diario* of Saragossa states that the Criminal Tribunal has condemned to death Eon Antonio Saez, for conspiracy against the government of the Queen.

Extract of a letter from Baronne dated the 13th instant:—"The 7th battalion of the Carlists of Navarre quitted Enea, in the valley of Estilar, on the 9th, and moved to the valley of Bistan, where the 5th and 6th battalions were stationed. On the 8th the column of General Cordova escorted 800 mules and 41 waggons laden with wine and provisions from Tatala to Pampeluna. The column of General Rodil remains aterreos, within a league of Pampeluna, and those of Lorenzo and Oraa are at Purenle la Reyna, Meradiggorria, and Urbano. There are no other Carlists in Navarre except those who are in the Bastan, and the officers of the customs. According to an ordinance of Don Carlos all the young men of the valley of Amesca are enrolled under the orders of Don Bernardo Zubiri, colonel of the 7th Carlist battalion. On the 9th a Carlist sergeant came into Pampeluna bringing with him 36 men. On the 8th the column of General Rodil aterreos lost eighteen men by the cholera. At Pampeluna fifty persons die daily, of whom ten are soldiers.

The *Nuremberg Correspondent* gives a letter from Berlin, which says—"The importance of affairs in Spain both of a financial and political point of view has, it is said, induced our government to resolve to send its former Ambassador, M. de Liebermann, to Madrid. As this diplomatist has not been officially recalled from the post he occupied, we conceive there will not be any difficulty in resuming his functions; and the more so as there is no idea of acknowledging Don Carlos, notwithstanding all the efforts of his partisans to insure him the crown of Spain.

BAYONNE, October 9.—Another General (Osma) retire from the contest in the northern provinces. Caratala takes his place at Vittoria. It is said that a new Carlist chief, named Campanho, has shown himself in Castille. It seems no longer doubtful that a vast conspiracy has been discovered in the capital; among the persons implicated and arrested are three Brigadier Generals.

Persons who came from Navarre give a most afflicting account of the state of that province, where the cholera rages in the most dreadful manner.

A letter from Carinthia says, a dreadful fire had for sixteen days ravaged whole forests upon a surface of eight square miles (one hundred and seventy square miles English). A dense smoke rises, above which is the most brilliant flame. All the surrounding houses have suffered from this conflagration. The damage is immense; a heavy rain put an end to the ravages of this fire.

EARTHQUAKE IN SANTA MARTHA.—Advices from Angostura give some particulars of the destruction of Santa Martha by earthquake, respecting which so many reports have been current. They are furnished by advices from Caracas, which mention that at the latter end of June the eruption of a frightful volcano, preceded and succeeded by forty-five shocks of earthquake, had caused a part of the town to be submerged. Almost all the buildings had been destroyed, both great and small, but it was not supposed that the loss of life had been great, as the population had fled to the woods by which the surrounding heights are covered. Some few houses remained standing among the mass of ruin, but the whole neighbourhood was one scene of desolation and misery, and the inhabitants depending upon chance for a precarious subsistence.

THE POLES.—The following letter from Dresden gives some curious details upon the subject of the sympathy exhibited by the English residents of that city in favour of the Poles:—"When the intrigues of the Russian envoy at Dresden forced the Poles to leave Saxony, the English envoy, Mr. Forbes, gave them permission to go to England, upon condition that they should give proof that they possessed the means of subsistence for a year. Captain Mikolowski, a venerable and respectable individual, who was still suffering from the wounds he received while fighting for the independence of his country, had not the requisite funds to enable him to make the proposed stay in England. Sir John George de la Pole, of Devonshire, having become acquainted with the circumstance, went immediately to Mr. Forbes, and made the offer to guarantee to the unfortunate patriot the means of subsistence so long as he might remain in England. Miss Palmer, Lady Pole's maid, requested her mistress to advance her a year's salary, which she offered to M. Mikolowski. M. Mikolowski could not accept this sacrifice, but the tears fell from his eyes when he heard of it."

CRIME IN RUSSIA.—The sixth number of the *Journal of the Department of the Interior* contains an interesting extract from the "View of the Administration of the Empire with respect to the police in the year 1831." It appears that there are in the prisons of the empire in 1831, 37,782 individuals, many of whom, however, are reckoned twice, because 15,834 were removed from one place to another. There were arrested for drunkenness

and excess committed in that state, 4,659; for robbery and the like, 4,474; for want of passports, or not renewing them, and for desertion, 8,708; for begging and vagrancy, 3,371; for forgery &c., 1,178. Among the crimes which show the highest degree of moral degradation, of uncommonly violent passions, are doubtless those which are committed in families by the members of them against each other. Of such crimes there were in the whole empire in 1831, one hundred and forty, viz. parricides, 4, or one to 35. Murders of husbands, 18, or one out of 8. Ditto of wives 38, or more than one out of 4. Fratricides 12, or more than one out of 12. Infanticides 68, or one-half of the whole. The number of suicides, 1,104.—Thus the number of suicides is nearly equal to that of murders, and of each, on an average, about three daily in the whole empire.

MAHOMMEDANISM—INDIA.—It should seem that the Mahomedan states all over the world are in a worse condition than at any former period; and not only worse, but more hopeless. They not only have no prospect of any favourable internal change, but have given up all expectation of it. They are all suffering a visible and rapid decay. They are ill-governed and wretched within, and weak without. The star of the Moslem is visibly on the descent. They are now arrived at a great crisis. Turkey, so long the stronghold of the Faith, and the terror of Europe, exhibits every symptom of imbecility. The states of Barbary, Egypt, Syria, Greece, the country beyond the Danube, and large provinces on the Black Sea, have been virtually or really wrested from her.—The other Mahomedan states are in a similar condition. India, another bulwark of the Faith, can no longer yield it any support. Persia is a prey to divisions, and if it ever was as weak before, never was placed near so dangerous a foe. The progress of Europe has made it impossible for Asia and Africa to stand still and exist on their present footing. This truth, urged on them by the enterprise of European artists and adventurers, and the success of European arms, has forced its way even into the impassive minds of their rulers; and a conviction of the necessity of reform by foreigners and by foreign arts has reached the courts of Cairo and Constantinople. To change the laws and maxims of government of a people, especially where they are founded on its religion, is always a difficult and dangerous task. To do so successfully in the face of an enemy is next to impossible. Even in the most favoured countries and ages, quiet, reflection, time, preparation, a superior overruling intelligence, and the power of directing all the resources of the state to repress internal discontent, are essentially necessary. In the present instance, the extreme ignorance of the people, the extreme ignorance of the government, a pernicious religion which contracts the minds of its followers, and many other causes, present formidable obstacles to a reform made by the government itself, and one from without can only be made by conquest. It seems as if Turkey could be saved from the jaws of Russia only by an odious partition, or by an armed confederation for preserving her existence, and maintaining the balance of power—a kind of alliance, which, however necessary it may sometimes be, has always hitherto proved the interminable source of wars.

But, what is the consequence of all this, so far as regards an expedition to India? Is it not, that, while the disorganised state of the intermediate countries affords facilities, in one sense, for armies passing through them by force, it offers, on the other, the greatest inducement to shun all distant and dangerous enterprises? While great prospects open near home, on the very frontier,—objects that have long been the leading-star of Russian ambition and policy,—uncertain and distant plans that might precipitate or ruin the others will not be thought of. Constantinople, or the delightful regions of Asia Minor, will never be sacrificed for any plans on India; to the ultimate execution of which, if seriously entertained, the others, greater in themselves, might justly be considered as the first and most important step.

It would seem as if we never recovered from the panic which the original prospect of such an invasion excited. In the state of excitement into which we were then thrown by the apprehensions of Bonaparte's enterprise, perhaps the only one from which much danger was to be apprehended, no plan seemed too chimerical for execution.—We dreaded the march of a French army to Bussora, whence a pinnace or a diw could not reach India when our ships commanded the gulf, where there was not a tree fit for ship-building, and hardly stores to furnish a sloop; we were told of marches by Kerman and Mekran, through deserts, where the army of Alexander nearly all perished with hunger, thirst, and fatigue, and where a trifling caravan can with difficulty force its way. Our terrors made us generous, and seemed to justify every folly and every expense.—The court of Tehran became the seat of European negotiations—and not satisfied with counteracting the influence of our enemies, the King's and the Company's ambassadors vied in outbidding each other, at the expense of one common purse, to gain the fa-

vour of a prince and his nobles, who took what they received as a tribute, which bound them to nothing. The artful Jones, the brave and frank Malcolm, and the cautious Ouseley, were all sent together or in turns, to pursue shadows, and to humble England at the feet of barbarians, who wondered at their own importance. In one thing only did they all agree—in the enormous sums which they squandered in doing nothing, because nothing was to be done. A small mission of judicious men, supported at a moderate expense, and backed by our known weight in Europe and in India, is all that our interests can ever require in such a country. In the present state of our concerns in the East, the researches made with the least parade, are likely, among a people so jealous, to yield the most instruction and the best return.

Upon the whole then, in the present state of European and Asiatic politics, we may consider the overland invasion of India as next thing to chimerical. There is no railroad between Moscow and Delhi, by which stores and troops can be conveyed at will and with speed. India cannot be taken by surprise, as an enemy ten miles off might, by a night march, seize an ill-defended town. All confidence that blinds is dangerous; but it may safely be affirmed that no European army can reach India by land, but by long, tedious, and toilsome marches, after long preparation and negotiation, and with little prospect of success, if we have an able Governor-General and an able head to our army. This we say, because though every day, even of talent, who have passed through the service with credit, may act their part well, and leave little to be wished for in most of our other foreign possessions, the chief power in India must always be considered as an exception. The government there, after all the modifications it has received is in its nature despotic; and a despotic or absolute government must always take its colour from the prince at its head. Where there is no deliberative public body, and hardly any public opinion, the whole must depend upon the vigour and genius of one man, who must every day have a thousand difficult questions of internal and external policy to determine. India therefore, though distant, or rather perhaps because distant, can never safely be made one of the grand prizes of political patronage. It must be reserved for some enlightened and vigorous mind, where such a one can be found, to whom the safety of our wide empire, and the happiness of its millions of its inhabitants can be conscientiously consigned.

If we were disposed to add anything on a subject on which we have probably already run into excess, it would be that after all, it is not in India, but in Europe, or at least not to the east but to the west of the Euphrates that the battle is to be fought, that so far as European enemies are concerned, is to decide the fate of India.—*Edinburgh Review for Oct., 1834.*

(From the *London Globe*, Oct. 18.)

In the course of yesterday most of the members of the royal family visited the scene of devastation, and during the day the Earl of Munster, the Duchess of St. Alban's and many distinguished characters went over the ruins. A meeting of such of his Majesty's ministers as are at present in town took place at the Home Office to devise the most effectual means of ascertaining the actual origin of the fire, which remains still involved in mystery.

Several additional rumours are afloat.—The general opinion seems to be, that some of the gas-pipes had burst in the entrance to the Lords. Another opinion is, that the fire originated from some of the plumbers employed in the new library having left a fire alight after they had quitted their work. At six last evening, after the fire was considered to be almost totally subdued, the firemen who had retired to the public-houses in the neighbourhood to take some refreshment, were summoned in consequence of flames re-appearing in the north-west corner of the House of Lords, which however by prompt exertions were got under. Clouds of smoke were still issuing at the above hour from the gable wall of Westminster Hall, and one or more engines continued to play on it. A number of workmen were employed last night boarding up the end of Abingdon-street and the ruins of both Houses as far as New Palace-yard, and likewise the entrance to Westminster Hall. These orders were issued from the Home Office, with a view of dispensing with the greater part of the police force and a military that were continued on duty yesterday.

At the time Westminster Hall was threatened with destruction, Mr Beaumont of the County Fire Office, used his utmost endeavours to rally the exhausted firemen, and supplied them from time to time with necessary refreshments. Large sums of money were paid for seats at the front windows of the houses in Bridge-street, and Parliament-street to witness the imposing scene on Thursday night, and the watermen reaped considerable profit by rowing parties up and down the River. Two young men, named Harland and Wybrow, who had hired a boat, and were inexperienced in rowing, ran

against one of the piers of Westminster Bridge, which capsized the boat, and they would have met with a watery grave, but for the timely assistance of Pridham, a waterman.

In consequence of St. Margaret's church being filled with furniture and papers brought out of the House of Lords, no divine service will be performed there to-morrow.

From the first alarm of fire, nearly an hour elapsed before the engines began to play. The spot at which it commenced was immediately over the entrance to Cotton-garden, about six or eight feet to the right of the tower, and used as private apartments. From this place it made its way with considerable fury to the new gallery of the Lords from thence to Howard's coffee-house, and thus cut off all communication with the Commons. Through the stone lobby it found its way to the lower doorkeeper's room, thence to the messenger's lobby, and the wooden staircase leading to Mr Bellamy's apartment's and then to Mr Ley's room.—Close to this room there was a small library and owing to the very active exertions of Sir J. C. Hobhouse, the books were all saved.

We cannot speak too highly of the exertions of Sir J. C. Hobhouse, who frequently risked his own personal safety in his anxious wish to save whatever books or papers it was possible to come at.

The fire soon reached the Note-office and the Speaker's Secretary's room. The principal part of the Commons' Library is saved; also some of the furniture belonging to the Speaker, and that of Mr Ley.

About ten minutes after eight the immense heavy roof belonging to the Lords fell in. The report was so loud that it was very distinctly heard upon Waterloo-bridge. A gentleman belonging to the press, who was anxious to obtain a good situation for witnessing the burning of the houses, had a narrow escape of his life, and was saved by means of ladders from Mr Bellamy's kitchen windows. The whole of that part of the building was in flames at the moment he was rescued.

A professional gentleman who lives in the neighbourhood, on first observing the fire, at an early period, rushed into the House of Lords and saved some valuable papers in which he was interested. He entered the House about 25 minutes before seven, found the lamps lighted in the lobbies as if the House had been sitting, but saw no porter or any one in the lobbies or in the House—not a single person was to be seen. The strangers' gallery was then on fire. He hastened to the apartments of Mrs Wright the housekeeper, and the door in consequence of his ringing furiously, was opened by that lady herself, who then received the first intimation of what had begun. She had hardly left her apartments with her servant before the flames had attained a very serious height.

It is rather a curious circumstance that the fire communicated from the Lords to the Commons by the large doors through which the members used to bring up the bills, and the flames rushed with such force that the persons who were endeavouring to save what remained in the Commons were compelled to make a precipitate retreat. All that is positive as to the origin of the fire is that it certainly broke out in the House of Lords.

The Speaker's private library has suffered little or no injury. Workmen were yesterday actively employed throughout the morning in removing the different articles, and the Speaker's garden presented a curious appearance—furniture, books, and various valuable articles being placed in all directions. The Speaker's plate had all been taken away, so that we may be led to hope that the hon. gentleman will not have sustained any very serious loss.

NARROW ESCAPE OF EARL MUNSTER.—About three yesterday morning his lordship was about to enter one of the libraries at the eastern wing of the Commons, urging the men to rescue the valuable works therein deposited, when a part of the rafters of the ceiling fell in, and a labourer named Daniel M'Callam, of No 79 Tottenham-court-road, seized his lordship by the collar, and dragged him from the apartment, the ceiling of which immediately after fell in, and M'Callam's shoulder was dislocated by the rafter. He was conveyed to Westminster Hospital, where he now lies.

This destructive fire was visible at a distance of many miles from the metropolis, and from the neighbouring villages of Hampstead, Highgate, Blackheath, and all other elevated situations, the flames from the buildings could be distinctly seen. The light of the moon and the clearness of the atmosphere, however, prevented the effects from appearing so terrible at a distance as would otherwise have been the case; for, excepting from the clouds that occasionally flitted over the scene of destruction, there was no reflection of the glare of the flames, and the atmosphere in other directions than the one directly towards the fire, afforded no indication of the extensive conflagration.

The persons employed in working the engines, and the soldiery, exerted themselves to the utmost; but the superintendants or managers of the fire engines seem totally unacquainted with their business. There

was no arrangement of the engines, which were placed without any directing head.—The whole should have been marshalled in a line. Little was done to direct the jets of water to the requisite openings by persons raised on ladders to the necessary height; and consequently the greatest part of the water intended for the upper stories of the building did not reach the object, and was wasted.

For the two or three last days Mrs Wright the housekeeper of the House of Lords, is said to have complained of the immense heat which pervaded the whole of that building, and which as she said was accompanied by an indistinct smell of fire. If this be correct, the fire must have been smouldering for some time in the dry timbers of the edifice; and if that supposition be admitted, we have a reason why the flames might burst out simultaneously, as they are said to have done, in different places, and why they afterwards proceeded with such frightful rapidity in their career of devastation.

Mr Whibley, the labourer in trust of the tallies, the burning of which is said to have originated the disaster, was in the neighborhood when first the fire broke out, and immediately he received the alarm, hastened to the spot, and on opening a door was almost overcome with smoke; his exertions were therefore next to useless. Mr C. Bellamy, with great nerve, was enabled to save some of his father's papers, but every other article was consumed. One compartment only of the King's gallery is burnt, the remaining part and the Scallia Regia, from the designs of Sir John Scane, are preserved.—About one half of the Speaker's house is destroyed, and the only method for preserving the remainder was resorted to, the cutting off the communication, by stripping the roof, knocking away the timbers, and then directing the force of water on that part, by which time the floating engine on the Thames was brought into full play, which had the desired effect. Part of the beautiful Gothic cloister of Dr. Chambers is much injured. The ancient painted chamber with its tapestried walls is consumed, together with those specimens of ancient painting behind of the siege of Troy; the substructure of Edward the Confessor's time remains. The committee rooms in the south west angle of Westminster Hall have been gutted, and all the papers connected with examinations on medical enquiry, Bank charter, &c., have been turned into the street.

Mr Butt the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, has fortunately saved his mace, after the room in which it was deposited was on fire. He placed a ladder to the window, and two firemen gallantly mounted, and having broken open the window with their axes in a similar manner opened the cupboard in which it was deposited, and handed it out to Mr Butt. The mace is valued at £400.

The spectators yesterday were not very numerous. The demeanour of the people, great as well as small, was proper and peaceable. They betrayed nothing like a feeling of exultation at the frightful havoc going on around them—quite the reverse. They made jokes in their way on the passing occurrences of the moment. Lord Althorp distinguished himself on the night of the fire, by his efforts to check its progress, and yet at one particular moment, hurried away by his zeal to preserve Westminster Hall, burst in to the following animated exclamation:—"Don't mind the House of Commons, let it blaze away; but save, oh save the Hall!"

Much gallantry was exhibited by Lord Duncannon, who did not descend from the roof of the House of Commons until all his party had descended before him. In two minutes after he had stepped from the ladder the roof had descended to the floor.

His present Majesty is William the First, Second, Third, and Fourth; William the First of Hanover, William the Second of Ireland, William the Third of Scotland, and William the Fourth of England.

A letter from Cambo says—"In about twenty days the brave General Mina will be able to take the command of the troops of her Majesty in the three provinces.—*Memorial des Pyrenees.*"

The sittings of the Procuradores now present much less interest than for some time past. In that of the 9th instant, the following motion, signed by the Count de Las Navas and several other deputies, was read:—"We call upon the Chamber to declare, by a third article of the Don Carlos exclusion bill, that if misfortune should will that the two most serene daughters of Ferdinand VII., and their descendants should become extinct, the Infante Don Francisco de Paulo and his descendants shall succeed to the crown."

Zumalacarrengy is at Lodosci, where he is having cartridges and balls made. General Oraa has left Pampeluna with 5000 men and 500 horses, taking the way to Lodosci. Generals Lorenzo and Cordova marched towards Tafalla on the 11th. It is affirmed that El Pastor has been made Major-General and that his column is going to be reinforced with 1500 men.

A letter of the 10th Oct. from Barcelona states that the cholera is at an extremely high pitch, the number of deaths having

been within the last few days increased by the change in the temperature of the air from 15 to 100 a-day. It, however, appeared to be rather subsiding again, as the number of cures were greater in proportion than the cases.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 20.—Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, and the Queen of the French and Princesses Mary and Clementine, came to Brussels yesterday.

The project for uniting the Rhine with the Danube by means of a canal is at present under the serious consideration of the Bavarian government. The canal will have its source in the Danube, near Kellheim, and go to Neumark, then towards Nuremberg, and by Furth and Bamberg. Its length will be 23½ German miles; its breadth 54 Bavarian feet, depth 34. The highest elevation of the canal will be 273 feet above the surface of the Danube near Kellheim, and 630 feet above the surface of the Reignitz, near Bamberg. This elevation will be attained by means of 94 locks.

The mortality at Sierra Leone is on the increase there. Among the dead are Lieutenant T. Wilson Nichols, of the Royal African corps, who died at M'Carthy's Island; and Lieut. Herbert Hutchinson, of the same corps, who died on his passage home of a fever contracted at Sierra Leone.

Private letters from Hamburg state that several commercial failures had occurred there. One Jewish firm, in the wool trade, is mentioned as deficient to the amount of between 70 and 80,000l.

JAMAICA.—It appears from the last advices that his Majesty's schooner Nimble, Lieutenant Bolton, had captured a slave ship off Crooked Island, with 190 slaves on board.

The workmen employed in excavating for the foundations of the London and Greenwich Railway near London bridge have dug up a vast number of Roman and other coins.

The Secretary of the United States' Treasury has given notice that the five millions loan of 1821 would be paid off on the 2nd of January.

A railway from Rotterdam to Sheffield is in contemplation.

The Rose, Indiaman, river built in 1811, for the East India Company, was put up yesterday for sale, but only £4,500 being offered, she was bought in. She measures 1,024 tons, and carries 26 guns and small arms.

The recent sojourn of the Court of France at Fontainebleau occasioned such a rise in provisions that eggs were sold at twelve sous a piece. During the King's stay 1,100 persons were entertained daily at the Palace.

The murderers of Mr. Ashton have been further respited to the 18th Nov.

Colonel Scrope Davis, the early friend and fellow-traveller of Lord Byron, and to whom his Lordship dedicated his earliest work, now keeps a house at Ostend.

BAYONNE, Oct. 17.—The garrison of Elisondo is still blockaded.

The Carlists have arrested a great number of ladies of Navarree, for no other reason than that their husbands are suspected of entertaining liberal opinions.

ITALY.—His Majesty, the King of Bavaria after a week's absence at Ascagnavo, an estate of the family of Florenzi near Perugia, arrived at Rome on the 7th Oct. in the afternoon under the incognito of Count of Augsburg, and on the following morning paid a visit to his Holiness the Pope, in the quiri-nal palace.

At eight o'clock in the evening of the 4th October a violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Bologna; the sky was serene, with a high east wind, and the barometer at 28 deg. 3 m.

Intelligence has arrived in town from Lisbon to the 12th instant. The claims of the British troops were then in course of adjustment. The new Minister of War, the Duke of Terceira, promises to become popular by his general courteous demeanour, and has declared his intention of restoring Colonel Pizarro to his rank as a matter of justice. Saldanha remains at the head of the opposition. The correspondent of one of the Morning Papers says that the Queen has declared in Council her determination to marry the Duke of Leuchtenberg. The departure of the French ambassador, Baron Mortier, is said to have been caused by his going to Paris to get married, and not, as alleged, because of any supposed political reasons.—*London Globe, Oct. 25.*

It is finally resolved that a temporary reception for the House of Lords and Commons shall be furnished on the site of the old buildings, a part of which, according to the opinion of Sir Robert Smirke, may be rendered available in such a manner that the new building may be progressing during the employment of the remains. The finish of the intended new building must of course, under these circumstances, take place during a vacation.—*Ibid.*

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1834.

By the HEBE, 24 days from Poole, we have received dates to the 25th October, from which we have extracted a few articles.—They furnish however, nothing of material importance.

We find by the NEWFOUNDLANDER of the 27th ult., that the House of Assembly is further prorogued until Thursday, the 8th day of January next.

Broadway, County of Wexford, 11th Oct., 1834.

Sir.—On the morning of the 9th instant, about six miles W.N.W. of Carnsore Point, near the Saltee Islands, I picked up a wine-bottle, containing a paper, of which the following is a copy:—

Brig CERES of Poole, ADEY, master, Saturday 13th September, 1834, off the Lizard.

We, the undersigned, have just finished the champagne, that was contained in this bottle, and drank the health of the Landsmen. Any person giving notice to Captain William Spellin Green, Old Orchard, Poole, or to Captain Hancock, Thames street Poole, will be rewarded for their trouble.

(Signed.)

Passenger, ROBERT J. M. BUCK,
Master of the Julia, BENJ. STANWORTH,
Do. of the Ceres, STEPHEN ADEY.

The original is in the hands of the chief officer of the coast guard, by whose leave I have addressed this letter.

You will be pleased Sir, to answer this, addressed to Michael Murphy, Coast Guard Station, Tacumshane, Broadway, County of Wexford.

I remain Sir,
with great respect

Your Most Obedient Humble Srvt
MICHAEL MURPHY.

To Capt. Hancock,
Thames Street, Poole.

MARRIED.—On the 27th. Inst., in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, by the Rev. James G. Hennigar, Mr John Britt, to Miss Mary Clark, both of Freshwater.

On Saturday evening last, by the same, Mr Samuel Dowland, to Miss Susan Coss, both of this town.

At Harbour Grace, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Wm. Murray, Wesleyan Missionary Mr Adam Mulley, of Cape St. Francis, to Miss Susannah Merser, of Upper Island Cove.

On Monday evening last, by the Very Rev. C. Dalton, Mr John Fennell, to Miss Martha Lampen, daughter of Mr Thomas Woolfrey, both of that place.

At St. John's, on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. John Haigh, Mr Joseph Barter, cooper, to Hannah, eldest daughter of Mr John Snow, both of that town.

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. F. H. Carrington, Mr John Stephenston, of that place, to Martha, youngest daughter of Joseph Tucker Esq. of Placentia.

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.

Nov. 20. Brig Exeter, Chapman, Naples, 3500 qtls. fish.

CARBONEAR.

Nov. 26.—Schooner Shannon, Pike, Lisbon, 70 tons salt.
Brig Hebe, Seager, Poole.

Nov. 24.—Brig Julia, Stanworth, Spain, Portugal, or Italy, 3100 qtls. fish.

ST. JOHN'S.

Nov. 19.—Brig Intrepid, Butt, Demerara, rum, molasses.
21.—Schooner Caledonia, McDonald, Cape Breton, ballast.

Brig Balclutha, Milray, Cadiz, salt.
Dido, Miller, Sydney, coal.
Gulnare, George, Cadiz, raisins, salt.
Avalon, Sinclair, Demerara, molasses, rum, coffee.

Schr. Tapioca, Williams, Halifax, rum, flour apples.
22.—Eclipse, Summers, Barbadoes, molasses rum.

24.—Success, Dollard, Greenock, potatoes, bread, coals.

CLEARED.

Nov. 21.—Schr. Richard Smith, Linnet, Sydney, flour, oatmeal, rum.
26.—Brig Lester, Hayward, Barbadoes, wine salmon, fish.

Commodore, Walters, Bristol, oil, core fish.
Pictou, Morris, Waterford, fish, oil, herrings.

Cabinet, Phelan, Waterford, fish, timber, herrings.

On Sale

BY

THOMAS RIDLEY & Co.

At Reduced Prices for CASH or PRODUCE,

200 Barrels American Prime and Cargo PORK

200 Barrels Irish and Hamburg DITTO
50 Barrels American Prime BEEF
180 Firkins BUTTER, 1st & 2nd qualities
400 Barrels States' FLOUR
50 Chests TEA, Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea

Proved CHAIN CABLES, suitable for Vessels of 50 to 150 Tons

Patent WINDLASS PALLS & WHEELS
DECK and HAWSE PIPES
GRIND STONES
NAILS and IRON all sizes

And a full supply of nearly all other GOODS, which are generally used in the TRADE.

Harbour Grace, Nov. 12, 1834.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL

JEWELLERY.

G. P. JILLARD

MOST respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has received Ex EMILY from Bristol, and LOUISA and FREDERICK from Liverpool, his Fall Supply.

CONSISTING OF

A Splendid Assortment of

JEWELLERY

CLOCKS, WATCHES &c.

With a great variety of CUTLERY and IRONMONGERY;

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Wellington BOOTS
Lady's BOOTS
Men's, Women's and Childrens SHOES
HOSIERY, DRAPERY
HABERDASHERY, WOOLLENS &c.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF WATCH MATERIALS.

With which he will continue his Mechanical Business as heretofore.

Harbour Grace, Oct. 14, 1834.

Notices

THAT DESIRABLE PIECE OF MEADOW GROUND,

ON CARBONEAR ISLAND,

In a high state of Cultivation, known as PYNNS' PLANTATION, lately the Property of Mrs. CHARLOTTE SAINT JOHN, and occupied by Mr BIRMISTER.

For particulars, apply to

PETER BROWN,

Harbour Grace.

Or

ROBERT R. WAKEHAM,

Saint John's

October 29, 1834.

The Subscribers have at different times being put to a great deal of inconvenience, by Persons LANDING and SHIPPING Goods and Articles at their WHARF. Therefore, this is to give Notice, that they will not allow the like to be practised in future, unless the Owner or Owners of the Goods so Landing or Shipping, will PAY THEM WHARF-AGE.

JOHN MCCARTHY & Co.

Carbonear, Oct. 29, 1834.

WE, the undersigned, TRUSTEES to the Insolvent Estate of Mr WILLIAM BENNETT, do hereby appoint the said WILLIAM BENNETT, to collect and receive all the DEBTS due to his Insolvent Estate, and NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons so indebted, to make immediate payment as above, or in default thereof legal process will be taken against them.

THOMAS BUCKLEY,

ROBERT KENNAN,

Trustees

By their Attorney

CHARLES SIMMS,

J. ELSON,

Trustees

Carbonear, September 3 1834.

BLANKS of every description for Sale at the Office of this Paper. Carbonear, Nov. 26, 1834.

POETRY.

TO FANNY.

Mary! thy cheek is flushed with youth—
The sun-beam of thine eye
Reveals a soul of halcyon bliss,
Unshaded with a sigh.
Forth is to thee a rosy plain,
Sparkling with thousand flowers,
Where mirth upholds her laughing court
And gilds the bright-winged hours.
Nursed in the lap of ease and wealth,
No misery haunts thy breast—
The taunting laugh—the arrowy gibe—
Dare not assail thy rest.
The perfumed zephyrs, who delight
Thy ruby lips to kiss—
To thy young fantasy are fraught
With melody and bliss.
But trust me, maiden though so bright
Life's sparkling wine cup seems,
E'er thou hast reach'd its venom'd dregs
'Twill blight those sunny dreams.
Pangs, only known to woman's breast,
Must wring thy soul apart—
And cankers of corroding care
Shall prey upon thy heart.
But sport thou on,—thou heavenly child
Of loveliness and joy—
'Twere wrong to blast thy budding hopes,
Or strip the gilded toy.
Too soon alas! thy soul must bleed
By disappointment's shaft—
Too soon must prove—though fair the bowl
How bitter is the draught.
Better thy guileless feet should find
In heaven an ea ly home,
Than o'er life's lonely wilderness,
In misery to roam;
Better at once that beauteous form
Should meet its destined doom,
Than stricken by the hand of woe,
To wither in the tomb.
For age will change that ivory brow,
And sorrow's burning shear
Shall stamp its fiery dent upon
Those cheeks so saintly fair.
And out of Friendship's wizard chain
Full many a link will glide,
Till thou art left all desolate
On time's oblivious tide.

HOPE.

When clouds arise to blot the sky,
And rapid tempests roar,
When Ocean sends his troubled wave,
In madness to the shore—
Hope flies before the sailor's eye,
And cheers him at his oar,
Tells him his barque the storm will brave,
And bids him fear no more.
When Heaven is dark with sulph'rous clouds,
And war lifts up its cry,
When arms flash fiercely in the light,
And hissing jav'lins fly—
The soldier midst the hostile crowds,
Sees hope's bright pinicis nigh,
Nurses his fierce spirit for the fight,
And hopes for victory.
When o'er the soul grief spreads her wing,
And life no more is dear,
And pleasures from the breast depart,
Chilled by the touch of fear,
Hope comes a sunshine blight to fling
Across a scene so drear,
Leads gladness back to cheer the heart,
And dries the mourner's tear.
When friends depart o'er distant seas,
Through foreign climes to roam,
And those who tarry dread the roar,
Of Ocean's troubled foam;
While fears the soul's emotions freeze,
Hope's beams of gladness come,
And tells of toils and travels o'er
And sweet return to home.

EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF PRESERVATION.

I was bound for Liverpool, says an American Captain, in a fine stout ship, of about four hundred tons burden, with a valuable cargo on board, and about ninety thousand dollars in specie. When we were about to sail, the mate informed me that he had shipped two foreigners as seamen, one a native of Guernsey, the other a Frenchman, from Brittany. I was pleased however with the appearance of the crew generally, and particularly with the foreigners. They were both stout, able bodied men and alert and attentive to orders.
The passage commenced auspiciously, and promised to be a speedy one. To my great sorrow and uneasiness, I soon discovered in the foreigners a change of conduct. They became insolent to the mates, appeared frequently under the excitement of liquor, and had evidently acquired an undue influence with the rest of the men. Their impudence soon became intolerable, and as it was evident that they had brought liquor with them on board, I determined on searching for it. An order to this effect was given to the mates, and they were directed to go about the ship, mildly and firmly, taking no arms with them, but to give every chest berth and locker in the fore-castle a thorough examination; and bring aft to the cabin any spirits they might find.
It was not without much anxiety that I

sent them forward upon this duty. I remained on the quarter deck myself, ready to go to their aid, should it be necessary.—In a few minutes a loud and angry dispute was succeeded by a sharp scuffle around the fore-castle companion way. The steward at my call handed my loaded pistols from the cabin, and with them I hastened forward.—The Frenchman had grappled the second mate, who was a mere lad by the throat, thrown him across the heel of the bowsprit and was apparently determined to strangle him. The chief mate was calling for assistance from below, where he was struggling with the Guernsey man. The rest of the crew were indifferent spectators, but rather encouraging the foreigners than otherwise.—I presented a pistol at the head of the Frenchman, and ordered him to release the second mate which he instantly did. I then ordered him into the foretop, and the others who were near into the maintop none to come down until ordered under pain of death.—The steward had by this time brought another pair of pistols with which I armed the second mate, directing him to remain on deck; and went below myself into the fore-castle. I found that the chief mate had been slightly wounded in two places, by the knife of his antagonist, who however, ceased to resist as I made my appearance and we immediately secured him in irons.—The search was now made, and a quantity of liquor found and taken to the cabin. The rest of the men were then called down from the tops, and the Frenchman was also put into confinement. I then expostulated at some length with the others upon their conduct, and expressed hopes that I should have no reason for further complaint during the rest of the voyage. This remonstrance I thought had effect as they appeared contrite and promised amendment. They were then dismissed, and order was restored.

The next day the foreigners strongly solicited pardon, with the most solemn promises of future good conduct, and as the rest of the crew joined in their request, I ordered that their irons should be taken off. For several days the duties of the ship were performed to my entire satisfaction; but I could discover in the countenances of the foreigners expressions of deep and rancorous animosity to the chief mate who was a prompt energetic seaman, requiring at all times ready and implicit obedience to his orders.

A week perhaps had passed over in this way, when one night in the mid-watch, all hands were called to shorten sail. Ordinarily upon occasions of this kind, the duty was conducted by the mate; but I now went upon deck myself and gave orders sending him upon the fore-castle. The night was dark and squally, but the sea was not high, and the ship was running off about nine knots, with the wind upon the starboard quarter. The weather being very unpromising, the second reef was taken in the fore, and main top-sails, the mizen handed, and the fore and mizen top-gallant yard sent down. This done one watch was permitted to go below and I prepared to betake myself to my berth again, directing that the mate to whom I wished to give some orders should be sent to me. To my utter astonishment and consternation word was brought me after a short time, that he was nowhere to be found. I hastened upon deck, ordered all hands up again, and questioned every man in the ship upon the subject, but they one and all declared that they had not seen the mate forward. Lanterns were then brought, and every accessible part of the vessel was unavailingly searched. I then in the hearing of the whole crew, expressed my fear that he had fallen overboard, and repaired to the cabin in a state of mental agitation impossible to be described. I could not indeed but entertain strong suspicions that the unfortunate man had met with a violent death.

Feeling a deep sense of forlornness and insecurity, I proceeded to load and deposit in my state room all the fire-arms on board, amounting to several muskets and four pair of pistols. The steward was a faithful mulatto man, who had sailed with me several voyages. To him I communicated my suspicions and directed him constantly to be on the alert; and should any farther difficulty occur with the crew, to repair immediately to my state-room and arm himself. His usual berth was in the steerage, but I directed that he should, on the following morning clear out, and occupy one in the cabin near my own. The second mate occupied a small state-room opening into the passage which led from the steerage into the cabin. I called him from the deck, gave him a pair of loaded pistols, with orders to keep them in his berth; and during his night watches, on deck, never to go forward of the mainmast but to continue as constantly as possible near the cabin companion way and call me upon the slightest occasion. After this I laid down in my bed, ordering that I should be called at four o'clock for the morning watch.

A few minutes only had elapsed before I heard three or four gentle knocks, under the counter of the ship, which is that part of the stern, immediately under the cabin windows. In a minute or two they were distinctly repeated. I arose—opened the cabin-windows and called—*The mate answered!*

I gave him the end of a rope to assist him up, and my delighted soul poured forth a flood of gratitude to that Being who had restored him to me uninjured. His story was soon told. He had gone forward upon being ordered by me, after the calling of all hands and had barely reached the fore-castle when he was seized by the two foreigners, and before he could utter more than one cry which was drowned in the roaring of the waves and winds was thrown over the bow. He was a powerful man, and an excellent swimmer. The topsails of the ship were clewed down to reef, and her way of course considerably lessened. In an instant he found the end of a rope, which was accidentally towing overboard, within his grasp and to this he clung. By a desperate effort, he caught one of the rudder chains, which was very low, and drew himself by it upon the step or jog of the rudder, where he had sufficient presence of mind to remain without calling out, until the light had ceased to shine through the cabin windows, when he concluded that the search for him was over. He then made the signal to me.

No being in the ship besides myself was apprised of his safety; for the gale had increased, and completely drowned the sounds of the knocking, opening of the windows &c., before they could reach the quarter-deck and there was no one in the cabin but ourselves, the steward having retired to his berth, in the steerage. It was at once resolved that the second mate only should be informed of his existence. He immediately betook himself to a large vacant state-room, and for the remainder of the passage, all his wants were attended to by me; even the steward was allowed to enter the cabin as rarely as possible.

Nothing of note occurred during the remainder of the voyage, which was prosperous. It seemed that the foreigners had only been actuated by *revenge*, in the violence they had committed; for nothing further was attempted by them. In due season we took a pilot in the channel, and in a day or two entered the port of Liverpool. As soon as the proper arrangements were made, we commenced warping the ship into dock, and while engaged in this operation, the *Mate appeared on deck, went forward, and attended to his duties as usual!* A scene now occurred which is beyond description: every feature of it is as vivid in my recollection as though it occurred but yesterday. The warp dropped from the paralyzed hands of the horror-stricken sailors, and had it not been taken up by some boatmen on board I should have been compelled to anchor again, and procure assistance from the shore. Not a word was uttered: but the two guilty wretches staggered to the mainmast where they remained petrified with horror, until the officer who had been sent for, approached to take them into custody. They then seemed in a measure to be recalled to a sense of their appalling predicament and uttered the most piercing expressions of lamentations and despair.
They were soon tried, capitally convicted, and executed.

MATRIMONIAL MAXIMS.—Never marry a rich woman without rank, or a lady of rank without riches; the former will taunt you with the poverty you experienced before marriage, and the latter will taunt you with the poverty you feel after.

If you marry one of a number of sisters, you run some risk of being the slave of the whole; and if you marry an only daughter, especially if she be an only child, you are sure to be under the espionage of her waiting-maids, and in nine cases out of every ten, to have a petted and peevish wife into the bargain.

If you mean to be really a domestic man, never marry an ugly woman.

If your wife be seized with a violent fit of kindness, be very careful what promises you make while it lasts.

Never, if you can help it, marry the daughter either of a devotee or a notable; the former will eat you up with black beetles, and the latter will ruin you by downright economy.

If you follow your wife's voluntary advice, you have a chance of doing well; when you ask her for it, it is not half so good.

If you are in business, and cannot get your breakfast early enough, walk out without saying a word, breakfast as heartily as you can at a tavern, and let the bills be sent home to your wife.

If you can live comfortably, always whistle or laugh while your wife is scolding.

If your wife boasts much of her relations praise them, but trust them as little as you can.

If your wife gets into a fury, take yourself off without trying to pacify her.

EXTRACT FROM THE WILL OF AN EARL OF PEMBROKE.—*Imprimis*—For my soul, I confess I have heard very much of souls, but what they are, or whom are, or what they are for, God knows, I know not; they tell me now of another world, where I never was, nor do I know one foot of the way thither. While the King stood, I was of his religion, made my son wear a crossack, and thought to make him a bishop; then came

the Scots and made me a Presbyterian; and since Cromwell entered, I have been an Independent. These, I believe, are the kingdom's three estates, and if any of these can save a soul, I may claim one; therefore if my executors do find I have a soul, I give it to him who gave it to me.

Item.—I give my body, for I cannot keep it to be buried. Do not bury me in the church porch, for I was a Lord, and would not be buried where Colonel Pride was born.

Item.—My will is, that I have no monument, for then I must have epitaphs and verses, and all my life-long I have had too much of them.

Item.—I give all my deer to the Earl of Salisbury, who I know will preserve them, because he denied the King a buck out of his own parks.

Item.—I give nothing to lord Say; which legacy I give to him, because I know he will bestow it on the poor.

Item.—To Tom May I give five shillings: I intended him more; but whoever has seen his History of the parliament thinks five shillings too much.

Item.—I give Lieutenant General Cromwell one word of mine, because hitherto he never kept his own.

Item.—I give up the ghost.—*Concordat cum originali.*

THE CULPRIT'S DOG.—A Historian who lived about the commencement of the Christian era, has transmitted to us a beautiful trait of attachment on the part of a dog towards his master Sulpitius. This man of immense wealth had been condemned to die for an odious crime. Abandoned by his friends, betrayed by his relatives, who were greedy for his fortune, he had no other companion in his imprisonment than his stout and faithful dog.

The conduct of brutes often puts to shame that of a part of mankind. During all his sufferings, and in the awful moment when he needed so much consolation, the criminal saw only the loyal companion of his fate. Of all the parasites that had courted him in prosperity—of all those he had patronised and served—there was none in his dying hour, to tender the hand of consolation.

He was conducted to the place of punishment. As the dog knew not the dreadful fate which awaited his master, he remained quietly near him on the scaffold. But when the poor animal saw his head fall under the axe of the executioner—when he saw it rebound, and the blood streaming on the ground, he became ferocious, and leaping on the executioner would have destroyed him.—Those were times when society saw with compassion the severe punishments imposed for its existence, and not as in the French Revolution, when the populace made light of the murderous sacrifices of virtue, of innocence, and of beauty. The compassionate spectators sympathised with the dog, who thought to avenge his master's fate, and tried to pacify and sooth him, by throwing him morsels of bread. The afflicted creature (almost incredible to relate) turned to to the body of his master, tried to introduce these morsels into his mouth, which not being able to do, he put forth the most pitiful moanings.

According to the custom of the Romans in those days, his body was carried to the Tiber, and as they threw it into the stream, the faithful dog leaped in with it; he strove by swimming under it to sustain it above the water, tried to bring it back to the shore and exhausted with fatigue and fidelity sunk with it to the bottom.

MENTAL RESERVATION.—Although the lower orders of the Irish are famous for a species of ready wit, mingling volatility and a rich vein of humour, they are no less marked by a quaintness of expression and mental reservation, calculated to gain time evade inquiry, or having that brought home to them which they wish to avoid; of this last complexion is Shelah's answer to a Country Magistrate:—"What's gone of your husband Shelah?"—"What's gone of him, your Honour's Worship; faith, and he's gone dead."—"Aye, pray what did he die of?"—"Die of your Honour; he died of a Tuesday."—"I don't mean the day, but the complaint?"—"Oh! complaint your Honour; faith, and its himself did not get time to complain."—"Oh! ho! aye, he died suddenly?"—"Rather that way your Worship."—"Did he fall down in a fit?" (No answer from Shelah.)—"He fell down in a fit perhaps?"—"A fit, your Honour's Worship; why no, not exactly that—he fell out of a window, or a door, I don't know; what they call it."—"Aye, aye, and he broke his neck?"—"No; not quite that your Worship."—"What then?"—"There was a bit of a string or cord, or that like, and—it throttled poor Mick."—"And pray for what did he suffer?"—"Suffer, your Worship, (weeping,) faith only for embellishing (embellishing) a trifle that he taught was his own; but his master said it was not, and so they swore away his precious life, and that's all, for Mick's as innocent as the babe unborn.