

THE CARBONEAR STAR, AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1833.

No. 43.

FOR SALE

SLADE, ELSON & Co.
Offer For Sale,
ON REASONABLE TERMS,
90 M. BOARD and PLANK
37 SPRUCE SPARS 8 to 16 Inch
Just Received per the Brig Carbo-
near, from St. Andrew's.
Carbonear, Sept. 25, 1833.

SLADE, ELSON & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
By the Brig Julia, from Poole,
300 Barrels Danzig FLOUR
800 Bags Danzig BREAD.
Which they will dispose of on reasonable
Terms, for CASH, OIL, or MERCHANTABLE
SHORE FISH.
Carbonear, August 21, 1833.

NOTICES.

RICHARD MAHON,
Tailor and Clothier,
BEGS leave most respectfully to intimate
to his Friends and the Public, that
he has commenced business, in the
House lately occupied by Mr. DAVID COX-
SON; and having received his Certificate
from the London Board of Fashions, he
trusts, by care and assiduity in the above pro-
fessions, to merit a share of public patron-
age. 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 moder-
ate terms.
R. M. has, also, on hand a Fashionable
assortment of CLOTHS
CONSISTING OF
BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, and OLIVE
Broad Cloths,
TOGETHER WITH
A neat Assortment of Kerseymer and Fan-
cy WAISTCOATING.
Carbonear, July 31, 1833.

NORA CREINA.



PACKET-BOAT BETWEEN CARBONEAR
AND PORTUGAL COVE.

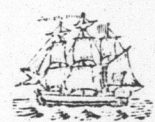
JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best
thanks to the Public for the patronage
and support he has uniformly received,
begs to solicit a continuation of the same
favours in future, having purchased the above
new and commodious Packet-Boat, to ply be-
tween Carbonear and Portugal Cove, and, at
considerable 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 SATUR-
DAY, 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.

NOTICES.



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

THE Public are respectfully informed
that the Packet Boat EXPRESS, has
just commenced her usual trips be-
tween HARBOUR-GRACE and PORTUGAL COVE,
leaving the former place every MONDAY,
WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at
9 o'Clock, and PORTUGAL COVE the succeed-
ing 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 ac-
countable for any Specie or other Monies
which may be put on board.

Letters left at the Offices of the Subscri-
bers, 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.

CATHOLIC MARRIAGES.—However the present
Parliament may have disappointed upon
some of the weightier and more popular
measures submitted to its consideration,
there have passed into law, during the ses-
sion, some acts which, although of minor note,
afforded secure evidence of liberal views and
enlightened improvement. Amongst these
we would instance the Separatists' Affirma-
tion Bill, and more particularly the pending
Catholic Marriage Bill. The cruelty of the
law which declared the marriage of two poor
Catholics by a priest of their own persuasion
illegal, and bastardised their issue, has af-
forded a constant theme of reproach to the
legislature. The new law does not accord
much—but what it gives is valuable: a prin-
ciple is at once recognised and applied,
which must soon advance to its legitimate
ends. The Bill declares that all marriages
in England between Roman Catholics, by a
Roman Catholic priest, shall be good and
valid in law, provided first, that the parties
shall have been, for six months previous,
communicants under the spiritual care of the
priest who marries them, or shall produce to
him a certificate from another priest, whose
communicants they have been for the like
term; 2dly, that the marriage shall be re-
gistered with the clerk of the peace, town-
clerk, or other like officer of the peace where
the marriage is solemnized; such certificate
to be signed by the officiating priest, the
husband and wife, and the witnesses to the
marriage; and 3dly, that the ceremony shall
be performed in a licensed Catholic chapel,
with open doors, between the hours of 8 in
the morning, and 12 at noon. And priests
celebrating marriages contrary to these pro-
visions, are to forfeit not less than 20l. nor
more than 50l. for every such informal mar-
riage. This will prove a just concession to
the Roman Catholics; and we dwell upon
the measure with greater complacency, be-
cause we see in it the first step towards an
enlarged system of improved religious policy
which the circumstances of the country im-
pudently demand. Every Christian com-
munity has a right not only to marry, but to
baptise and bury according to such forms as
the faith and conscience of the parties con-

cerned shall prescribe. The state has no
defensible authority to interfere, unless to
see, as it has properly done with respect to
the Catholic Marriages' Bill just cited, that
the ceremony shall be gone through with
decent publicity, order, and regularity, and
that a valid record of the event shall be pre-
served, for the satisfaction of all those whose
interests may be affected by the transaction.
We feel justified then in looking forward to
a speedy extension of this principle to all re-
ligious communities duly organised and legiti-
mately established. It is only necessary for
the various bodies of dissenters through-
out the United Kingdom to press the subject
forward with temper and decision, and it
must be granted. We shall then have, in
every county, a general public registering
of all marriages, births, and deaths, which,
if regarded as a measure of civil policy only,
is most desirable.—*Sunday Herald.*

**"WHAT IS THE LEGAL, LEGITIMATE,
AND UNQUESTIONABLE REGEN-
CY FOR PORTUGAL?"**

"Ita lex scripta est."

"The Constitutional Charter, cap. 5, art.
92, 93, and 94, thus answers the above im-
portant question:—

"Art. 92.—During his minority (the
King's) the kingdom shall be governed by a
Regency, to which shall belong the relation
whom most nearly allied to the King, ac-
cording to the order of succession, and
of more than 25 years of age.

"Art. 93.—If the King have no relation
in which these conditions are united, the
kingdom shall be governed by a permanent
Regency, appointed by the General Cortes,
consisting of three members, the oldest of
whom shall be the President.

"Art. 94.—Until such a Regency shall
be established the kingdom shall be govern-
ed by Provisional Regency, composed of the
Ministers of State for the Home Department
and Justice, and of the two Councillors of
State of the greatest seniority in office, &c.

"There is, then, no hypothesis whatever
according to which Don Pedro d'Alcantara,
a Brazilian Prince, can without violation
of the charter, and without usurpation, be
Regent of Portugal. Would the Portuguese
people stain the day of their glorious triumph
by the abandonment of principles, and of
the banner under the shade of which they
have won the lively sympathy of foreign na-
tions, and have fought with so much valour
and perseverance? Assuredly not. If,
then, the words constitutional charter were
omitted in the late act of acclamation of the
Senhora Donna Maria II., by the noble, faith-
ful, and constitutional people of Lisbon, such
omission can only be attributed to the haste
with which, in the midst of the enthusiasm
of their patriotic zeal, they overlooked the
imperfect form in which that document was
drawn up. The rights of the Senhora Dou-
na Maria II. are blended and identified with
the constitutional charter; to trample on it
is to dethrone her, and to forge new chains
for us. It is not possible that the Portu-
guese nation would, with valiant and gene-
rous hands, break the sanguinary yoke of one
usurper merely to bow the head under the
cimeter of another, rejected by the nation
which chose him and of the country which
adopted him. What crime have our two
Portuguese Princesses committed that they
should be despoiled of their rights? 'To
be free,' said an orator of the first rank in
the Constituent Assembly, 'it is first neces-
sary to be just.'

The Paris papers abound in extracts from
the Swiss papers relating to the disturbances
which have lately occurred at Basle and Zu-
rich. The federal Government was taking
the most energetic measure: to put down the
factious, and it seems to have been heartily
seconded by the whole population of the
well-affected cantons. In Paris it was be-
lieved that the riots were the effects of Prus-
sian or Austrian instigations, the aim of
which was a pretext for sending an army to
the cantons, or at least the Swiss frontiers.
In an article of Friday's *Journal des Deuats*,
Austria and Prussia are threatened with
French interference, should either of those

Powers or both, venture to take any part in
the dissensions which have broken out a-
mong the cantons.

POLISH PRUSSIA.

The state of the Duchy of Posen is far from
being satisfactory. Public factions of vari-
ous kinds and devices empowerish the in-
habitants to their last farthing, and frequent
levies of recruits deprive the country of vi-
gorous arms for labour. Under the pretence
that we allowed the Polish refugees to pass
from abroad to Poland, his Majesty the King
has cancelled the amnesty formerly granted
to those who had taken any part in the Po-
lish struggle. They are now, if young,
pressed into Prussian regiments to serve as
privates; if old and wealthy fined. To the
last category belong all the officers of higher
rank. General Chlapowski is fined 22,000
thalers; Theodore Mycielski 27,000 thalers;
Baranowski 5,000 thalers; &c. Those whom
the military holds exempt from service, on
account of some natural defect, lameness, or
mutilation, are subject to the most humiliat-
ing inspection of the military surgeon.—
They are placed, stark naked, under the
"klappe" (measure of height), where they
stand exposed to public view. (Our corres-
pondent quotes several names of very respect-
able individuals who have been treated in
this ignominious way.) The confiscation of
estates is, indeed, reduced to one-fifth part
of their value, to be paid into the public trea-
sury; but as the amount of that fifth portion
is entirely dependent upon the estimate the
Prussian functionaries deem proper to make
of the estates, and as an immediate payment
of the sum is required, this seemingly lenient
arrangement turns out, especially at this time
of general distress and want of trade, to be
so much aggravating the losses of the land
proprietors as to amount to an absolute con-
fiscation. An exceptional regulation, by
which the debts not hypothecated in the go-
vernment books are to fall on the remaining
landed property of the creditors, oppresses
with an additional considerable burden on
the inhabitants. Miss Emilia Szczaniecka,
who, as you know, by attending the hospitals
of the cholera patients and the wounded at
Warsaw, had at that time exposed her life,
having been absolved by the Courts of the
first and the second instance, is now in a
third court sentenced to have her estates con-
fiscated, and to an imprisonment in a fortress.
The Prussian Government appears to vie
with Russia in contriving rigorous measures
against the Polish patriots. The imprison-
ments are daily multiplying, and those who
appeared to have been freed from molesta-
tion are again cited before the courts, and pe-
nalties formerly assigned begin to be inflic-
ted with unsparing severity. Even those of
nonage are not excepted. Under the pre-
tence of improving the public instruction in
the duchy, the Polish language is banished
from schools; foreign customs and laws,
and institutions, contrary to the national, are
introduced, in the same manner and to the
same effect as in Russian-Poland, notwith-
standing that to this part, as well as to the
whole of old Poland, the preservation of its
nationality has been guaranteed in the treaty
of Vienna by all the European Powers, and
that solemn promises to that effect were issued
in the Prussian King's proclamations
when he took these provinces into his posses-
sion in 1815. The recent reform of the
Jews, and the pretended privileges granted
them, constitute a part of the general plan to
have at length all the inhabitants of the
country denationalized. Provincial council-
lors (landraths), who, by the code granted
after the treaty of Vienna, were to be elec-
tive, and up to that time had been chosen
from among the landowners who were na-
tive Poles, are henceforward to be named by
the Government from among the Germans
called to that office from remote provinces
of Prussia. A number of civil officers, not-
withstanding their German extraction, have
been removed, and especially those who,
from their long stay in the duchy, might be
supposed to have formed some friendly con-
nections with the natives. After the decease
of Prince Radziwill the duchy is no longer
to have a King's Lieutenant; the station is

affirmed, having hitherto been only a sort of appanage for that prince, a relation to the Royal family. Polish soldiers who refused to confide in the Russian amnesty, and remained in Prussia, are employed in hard labour at the fortifications in the fortresses of Graudenz and Bishoffsweider, near Dantsic. They are not permitted to stir from those places, and every movement of theirs is construed into mutiny. This happened on the 3d of May this year, when they attempted to celebrate the anniversary of the Polish constitution of 1791. This innocent festivity threw the Prussian authorities into consternation, and kept the whole garrison of Dantsic under arms on that day. These prisoners of war, or rather of the Prussian police, are not permitted either to speak to the inhabitants or to be spoken to by them, and the citizens who had given to some of them their aid in escaping to England or France have been put under arrest. To prevent for the future any efflux of the Polish population out of the kingdom, and this at a moment when the lives of many are placed at stake, the following merciless order was published on the 16th June:—

"In consequence of the disturbances which have taken place in Poland, his Majesty has ordered that all the individuals who belong to the bands of the mutineers, and may transgress the frontiers of our dominions on points militarily guarded, shall be pushed back by force of arms, even when pursued by Russian troops, and that every where those people shall be hindered from making their way to our states, and finding refuge there, but immediately forced over the frontier."

From London and Liverpool Papers, September 7—14.

THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

A great deal of bustle and excitement prevailed in Portsmouth at the close of last week, in consequence of the expected arrival of the Queen of Portugal. Strict orders were given, on the part of the government, for a minute observance of all the honors due to a sovereign being paid to the fair chief of the house of Braganza, her title and rank being formally recognized by Great Britain. An official command to that effect, but couched as a request, was sent down by the Government, and received, as is understood, by the Mayor and corporation of the borough, the Port-Admiral, and the Collector of the customs. One thing in this communication is peculiarly remarkable—the consort of Don Pedro, who is now neither empress nor queen, gets precedence of his daughter, who *de jure et de facto* now sways a sceptre. The words of the ministerial mandate are stated to be these—"We have to acquaint you that their Majesties, the Duchess of Braganza and the Queen of Portugal, are hourly expected to arrive at Portsmouth, and we request you to pay them every honor and attention due to the rank of crowned heads."

At one o'clock on Sunday morning it was ascertained that the young Queen, the Duchess of Braganza, and their attendants, had arrived at St. Helen's; but the night being dark, and there being no pilot on board, the vessel came to an anchor.

At half-past seven o'clock, the Soho steamer stood in sight, making for the harbor at a rapid rate, though the wind was still adverse. At a quarter-past nine she entered amid loud discharges of artillery, and the cheers of the numerous sailors who manned the yards. The place of landing was at the King's Stairs, and there Sir Thomas Williams and Sir Frederick Maitland, with their respective officers, stood waiting to receive the royal visitors. They were accompanied by Sir James Graham and Sir Thomas Hardy. In the meantime, a message from the steamer communicated to them that the Queen and the Duchess of Braganza would land at half-past nine o'clock, at that hour, every thing being prepared, the Admiral's barge was rowed alongside the Soho, and the landing was effected with ease, though it had rained heavily until a few minutes before. The concourse of spectators assembled on the occasion was very considerable, and the cheering most enthusiastic, while the band of the 94th regiment played the Constitutional Hymn. The young Queen looked both fair and florid, presenting at the same time, an appearance of extraordinary precocity for her age. She wore a small bonnet of dark pink satin, and her silk dress of a brownish colour was in a great measure concealed by an ample shawl. Her Majesty, on being conducted from the barge, took the arm of Sir Thomas Williams, to whom she bowed with great dignity, but did not enter into conversation with him. On setting her foot for the second time upon British ground she seemed to be overpowered by the warmth of the reception she met with, and placed her hand on her heart while an involuntary sigh escaped her. The ex-Empress of Brazil, though not on object of so much political interest, was still regarded with earnest attention, by all parties who had found access to the spot.

All necessary preparations were made for the reception of the Princesses, at the house of the Port-Admiral, Sir Thomas Williams.

In immediate attendance on them are the following personages:—Baroness Strumpfer, Madame Mascousanhas, Count Sampayo, Bonao de Saude, Commandant Gomes da Silva, Commandant Rocha Pinto, and the Chevalier d'Almada. The arbitrary command given by the government of Louis Philip for the removal of the young Duke of Leuchtenberg from the French territory, has excited the greatest indignation in the breast of his illustrious sister, the Duchess of Braganza, and it is said that the Queen of Portugal resents it as nothing less than a marked insult. One thing is quite certain—it has originated in a most pitiful and unworthy jealousy. Sir Joseph Whatley, one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber in the personal suit of William IV., was in attendance to wait on her Most Faithful Majesty. He was the bearer of an autograph letter from their Majesties, inviting the Queen of Portugal and the Duchess of Braganza on a visit to Windsor.

The Queen Donna Maria, having slept at the Admiralty House, held a levee on Monday morning, at eleven o'clock, which was very numerously attended by the superior officers of both services. The Mayor and corporation attended in state, to present addresses.

As the ladies never fail to take an interest in which female royalty displays itself on state occasions, we shall here gratify their curiosity by informing them that the Queen of Portugal was very simply, but gracefully attired. A figured robe of a thin texture (whether the texture was silk or satin we cannot pretend to say) was made so as to set off her person to the greatest advantage, yet without the slightest apparent effort at effect. Over this robe fell a collar of delicately fine muslin, tied round the neck with a band of black silk resembling gauze. On her head she wore no ornament whatever, her fair tresses being dressed in an artless style corresponding with her years. The Duchess of Braganza appeared equally regardless of adventitious embellishment. Her dress was of azure-coloured silk, with a falling collar, similar to that worn by the Queen, and in her hair there was not a single gem, plume, or artificial flower.

A few minutes before three o'clock their Majesty's entered the Admiral's barge. In the meantime the yards of the memorable flag-ship, the *Victory*, to which they were approaching, were all manned, and its jolly tars rigged out in their best blue jackets and white trousers, stood ready to hail them with hearty cheers. On reaching the vessel, the Queen ascended to the deck. The moment her Imperial Majesty got on board, she desired to be shown the spot where Nelson fell, and after it was pointed out to her, she happened to cast her eyes on the words, "England expects every man will do his duty." Glancing at them for an instant, she exclaimed, "Never have I read any words so sublimely inspiring." She next requested to be conducted to the place where the immortal hero breathed his last, and being led down to it by Sir Thomas Hardy, who was the captain in command on that glorious day, she stood there for a minute or two in silent contemplation, and then said that she wondered not at the greatness of a country which produced such a man. After having examined the ship the party sat down to a sumptuous collation laid out in the Admiral's cabin. The Empress and the Queen feeling that no moment could be more appropriate for paying a richly earned tribute to one of the most gallant officers that can be found in the naval records of England, called upon the Marquis de Funchal to propose the following toast in their united names:—"The health of that officer, who, though young in rank, is immortal in renown—that officer, who, after having distinguished himself in the British navy, was enabled to achieve such an astonishing victory as that of Cape St. Vincent, which was the first step towards the restoration of the Queen of Portugal,—Admiral Napier." The venerable minister obeyed the command in a manner which plainly proved that in doing so he felt at once the highest pride and satisfaction. A royal salute was fired when their Majesties got on board, as also immediately after they left the vessel. In the first instance when the guns were going off, the Admiral asked the Duchess whether she was inconvenienced by the loud noise they made; and she very happily replied, "not in the least—English cannon must always sound well to Portuguese ears."

Before the autograph letters of invitation from the King and Queen of England were forwarded, the Marquis de Funchal received two official communications from Lord Palmerston. The one was dated the 4th of Sept. and was to the following effect:—"The King has appointed Sir Joseph Whatley, one of the Officers of the Household, to attend on the Duchess of Braganza and the Queen Donna Maria during their stay in this country, and Sir Joseph is ordered to proceed to Portsmouth immediately." The other dated the 6th, was in these words:—"Lord Palmerston presents his compliments to Count Funchal, and informs him that he has received his Majesty's commands to convey to her Imperial Majesty, the Duchess of Braganza, and her Most Faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal, his Majesty's invitation

to Windsor, on the 10th of this month, and to do him the pleasure of remaining at Windsor till the 13th or 15th.

The young Queen sent a special invitation to the Duchess of Terceira, the Duchess of Palmella, and Countess da Ponce, (late Mrs. Napier) to accompany her to Lisbon.

The Queen of Portugal arrived at Windsor Castle on Tuesday afternoon, on a visit to their Majesties. The King's Guard, composed of the Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards with their band, were on duty as a Guard of Honor, and received the Queen with military honors, the band striking up the Constitutional Hymn the instant they presented themselves. When they alighted from their carriage they found the principal officers of the King's household in waiting on the spot, to conduct them into the royal presence; and, after a short interview with our warm-hearted Sovereign and his amiable consort, they felt quite at home at Windsor Castle, while they sat down to a splendid banquet about half-past eight o'clock, in St. George's Hall. The Princess Augusta and the Duchess of Gloucester were present to meet their Majesties and their illustrious guests. The officers of the Household and the visitors at the Castle also had the honor of dining with their Majesties.

After dinner, the King, delegating Sir T. Freemantle for the agreeable duty, proposed the health of her Majesty the Queen of Portugal; and next, by desire of the Queen of England, he proposed that of her Imperial Majesty the Duchess of Braganza. These tributes were reciprocated on the part of the Queen Donna Maria and her august relative, the health of his Majesty the King of England, the faithful ally of Portugal, being given by Sir Thomas Freemantle, at the instance of the former, and her Majesty toasted at the instance of the latter. When the royal party withdrew to the state drawing-room, his Majesty conversed with the young Queen in the most kind and affectionate manner, appearing to take a sort of paternal interest in her welfare. The party separated about 12 o'clock.

The Marquis de Funchal, as the accredited Ambassador for Portugal, attended his fair Sovereign on so interesting an occasion.

The young Queen is expected to remain at the Palace for several days. She will proceed to Portugal in the Soho, but not before that vessel is fitted up in a style of suitable splendor. She will be accompanied by the British steam-frigate *Dee*.

THE METHODISTS AND THE PRESS.—The propriety of establishing a weekly newspaper, to be under the direction and control of the Methodist Conference, was considered during the recent sittings of that assembly in Manchester.

SEVERITY OF THE WEATHER.—The *Derbyshire Courier*, of the 25th August states that there was ice of the thickness of strong paper, at Mellor, in Derbyshire. Several pieces were brought into the incumbent's house there by his servant, at the hour of breakfast.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—We learn, from authority, that the government medical inspectors of the metropolis have reported the sanitary condition of London and its vicinity to be highly satisfactory as regards cholera, and it is therefore presumed that clean bills of health will be issued by the customs in a few days as heretofore.—*Herald*.

FOREIGN EXPEDITION.—Sir Hussey Vivian is daily expected in Cork to inspect the troops under orders for foreign service. One regiment of cavalry, and three regiments of infantry, will proceed from this country to Portugal.

VICTORIA WHEAT.—Sir Robert Ker Porter, our consul at Caracas, has forwarded to this country a small supply of the Victoria wheat, so much extolled by Humboldt for its productiveness and for the short period required for its growth. According to Humboldt, the produce of this wheat at La Victoria, in South America, (whence it takes its name), is from 2,160 to 2,560lb per English acre, while in France the produce of wheat from an equal space does not exceed 800 to 960lb. Should it retain the property of early maturity, for which it is remarkable in the other hemisphere, a crop of Victoria wheat, sown on the 15th of February, would be ready for the sickle on the 1st of May, and if thrashed and re-sown on the 15th of May, a second crop might be reaped on the 29th July.

PORTUGAL.—The Patriarch of Lisbon has published a pastoral letter, in which he urges the people to loyalty to Donna Maria, and argues the right of primogeniture in Don Pedro; severely blaming the clergy who have quitted Lisbon with the Miguelite army, and appointing others in their stead.—This will, doubtless, have a very powerful effect on the minds of the Portuguese.

The *Journal des Debats* say, that Lord William Russell's letter of credence does not merely recognise Queen Donna Maria, since her royalty *de jure* was long since acknowledged, but places her in the direct enjoyment of all the subsisting treaties by which England is bound to protect Portugal from the attacks of Bourmont, or any other foreigners.

The Duke of Leuchtenburg, who is said to have met with great favour in the eyes of Donna Maria, the young Queen of Portugal, is twice the age of the Sovereign to whose hand he aspires; but she will be marriageable, according to the laws of Portugal, in a very short time.

Accounts reached Falmouth early on Monday morning, by the government schooner Pike, Lieutenant Brooking, from Portugal. They are to the 27th ult., from Lisbon, and from Oporto to the 29th. From their details it may unfortunately be inferred that the civil war which has so long raged in that kingdom is likely to be still further protracted. It appears that General Bourmont, with the Miguelite forces, amounting to about 18,000 men, had marched from Coimbra to the south, and that Don Miguel's head-quarters were at Leira. General Lemos, with his division, occupied Santarem, and the Miguelite cavalry had reached Torres-Vedras.—The union of the whole of the royalist troops, it was expected, would take place, and that an attack on the capital would follow at all hazards. The result of an attack remains yet to be learned. The lines of defences and batteries, to protect Lisbon, would be in a state of completion by the 2d instant, and manned with 9000 troops, to be commanded by the Duke of Terceira, embracing the civic guards, volunteers, and the newly-raised militia. Six thousand of the troops from Oporto were in possession of Esteraja, and 2000 remained for the protection and safety of the city; but it was not expected that its present tranquil state would be again disturbed. The Douro continues free for vessels of every denomination. The Miguelite police, which left Lisbon with the Duke of Cadaval, are now employed as guards, to prevent desertion from the army.

Mr. Hoppner, the British consul, had been recalled, and speculation appears to be rather at fault at the reasons for it.

SPAIN.—Letters and *Gazettes* from Madrid represent the King's health as vastly improved.

The cholera has broken out at Huelvas, a small seaport of Andalusia, near Ayamonta, on the frontier of Portugal. The place was, it is said, instantly surrounded by a cordon of troops, and all intercourse cut off with the neighbouring country. According to report, it had extended to Estramadura and Seville.

It is said that from an apprehension of being seized by the cholera in Portugal, the Infant Don Carlos has applied for admission into Spain.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—His Majesty the Emperor of Russia arrived at Schwedt in good health, at half past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His Majesty did not land at Swinemunde, as he intended to do. We learn that after his Majesty had embarked at Cronstadt on the 28th, the vessel was tossed about by violent storms in the Gulf of Finland for nearly three whole days, and his Majesty at length landed at Revel, whence, after a second fruitless attempt to continue the voyage on board the steam-boat, he returned in his carriage to St. Petersburg, which city he left again on the 31st, in the evening, to make the journey to Schwedt by land. The storm was so violent at St. Petersburg also on the 29th and 30th, that it was feared there would be another great inundation; in fact, part of the city was laid under water, and the roof of the Winter Palace was destroyed.

RUSSIA.—As our (the English) ministry have unequivocally allowed that Russia has committed a breach of faith with regard to Poland, it is said that a Congress will be held at Troppau in the present month, where, before the Sovereigns of Austria and Prussia, and the representatives of the other parties to the congress of Vienna, the Emperor will undertake the vindication of his conduct.

GREECE.—The evacuation of the Morea by the French troops is the result of a secret treaty between England, France, and Russia. The Duke de Broglie agreed to this concession, which had been refused by his predecessors, who considered Greece as a military point in case of war with Russia, as Ancona would be an excellent position in case of a war with Austria. A report is current that it is intended to propose the joint evacuation of Greece by the three Powers—England, France, and Russia, on account of the weakness of the Bavarian garrison. This would be a kind of supplement to the common guarantee of the Greek loan.—*Les Temps*.

UNITED STATES.—It appears, by recent New York papers, that the exciting subject of an election for the next President is, it appears, revived, though it might have rested for two years to come. The politicians, however, are resolved to allow no period of repose in their presidential term to the good people of the United States. Virginia has taken the field in earnest, with the resolution of placing one of her own sons in the executive chair.

RENEWAL OF THE TITHE CAMPAIGN.—A very worthy farmer, who lives in the county Wicklow, states, that a rector in that county, on last Friday morning, re-commenced proceedings against his parishioners for tithes.

"This morning," says our correspondent, "the rector, with the county Carlow sheriff, about sixty dragoons, and as many policemen, reached the lands of Mountnaile, and drove off nine beautiful fat heifers to Carlow. The demand against the owner was for tithes and costs of law! You would pity the fine troops to see them drenched with rain. I cannot let you know more at present, but that the sheriff, dragoons, police, parson, bailiffs, cattle, and all, are suffering under the most awful torrents of rain, and they have ten miles to go from this to Carlow!" This we may consider as the first overt act of the parsons in defiance of the humanity of the ministry in providing them with the loan of a million. We should hope, however, that the government troops will not be again lent to gentlemen to aid them in their capricious opposition to the wishes of the government and the determination of the people.—*Dublin Register.*

WHALE FISHERY.—The Hanover of Bremen, arrived at that port from Greenland 31st ult., with ten fish and 3,000 seals, a full ship; and, on the 3d instant, at Hamburgh, the *Aeolus*, with three fish and 2,000 seals. The foreign ships have been very fortunate this season in the seal fishery at Greenland, upwards of 30,000 seals having been caught by the vessels fitted out from the Elbe and the Weser.

PLURALITY OF PLACES.—It is said that the Duke of Argyll is to be the successor to the Marquis of Wellesley, as Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household. The noble Duke at present holds the high and onerous offices of Hereditary Master of the King's Household, and Keeper of the Great Seal in Scotland, Admiral of the Western Isles, one of the State Council, Keeper of Dunoon Castle, Lord Lieutenant and Hereditary Sheriff of the County of Argyll, &c.

No accounts had been received at any of the embassies, on Thursday morning, at all confirmatory of the reported determination of the Emperor of Russia to uphold the authority of Don Miguel in Portugal. The report has received very little credit.

Report says, that a declaration is going to be issued by the Three Powers, announcing their intention to have recourse to hostilities in case France and England should violate the neutrality either of Portugal, Switzerland, or Belgium.

It appears, by the last intelligence from Portugal, that the contest between the rival brothers has not yet terminated. The crisis was at hand, and it would probably be a severe one. It is said that the Miguelites have a large force (of 18,000 men)—that Marshal Bourmont still heads them—that they were advancing from the north to the capital—and that there was every appearance of their determination "to do or die." As a set-off, it is stated that the Pedroites had fortified Lisbon—that Don Pedro, at last, was showing himself to be a man of energy and talent—and that General Saldanha had arrived at Lisbon, from Oporto, which was quite free from its late besiegers. When to this it is added that a brigade of British troops (one regiment of cavalry and three of infantry) are to embark from Cork without delay, in aid of the Pedroites, we may suppose, with some confidence, that Don Miguel has little chance of re-conquering those dominions of which, for the last four years, he has been sovereign *de facto*. It is understood that this reinforcement of British troops (amounting to 3,000 men) has been granted in compliance with the earnest entreaty of Donna Maria.—A London paper (the *Globe*) affects to doubt the destination of this brigade. We think that the result will show that we are not mistaken. The young Queen has been officially recognised by the French government. Can Don Miguel still entertain hopes?—*Liverpool Journal.*

From Private Correspondence of the Times.

MADRID, SEPT. 2.

The state of the King's health, which engrosses public attention here, is decidedly less critical. The excessive heat of the weather has set in motion the bad humours with which his system abounds, but a change in the temperature has enabled his medical attendants to draw those humours downwards, and fix them in the legs. By these means he is unable to walk; but all danger has been averted, at least for the present. Louis XVIII., who was afflicted with the same disorder, lived a long time in a like state.

It is now several days that it has been currently reported that an important affair took place before Coimbra, on the road to Lisbon, between the armies under Bourmont and Villa Flor, in which the vanguard of the former was completely defeated; but nothing of this has been officially published; and it was with a tone of regret, and the most softening terms, that the *Madrid Gazette* spoke of Miguel's reverses at Oporto.

The Carlo-Absolutist party has been set in extraordinary motion by the publication in *The Times* of the intercepted correspondence, which has put to light its manoeuvres and plots with the Powers of the north.—Seeing itself so seriously compromised, that party seemed to think that nothing remained to be risked by a renewed effort to bring a-

bout an intervention in favour of Miguel.—At a Cabinet Council lately held in the King's chamber, M. de Zea renewed the proposition for an immediate intervention; but the King had the good sense to oppose himself to it, and so matters remain for the present. The corps of observation on the Portuguese frontier has, nevertheless, lately received considerable reinforcements. Five newly recruited regiments of "provincial militia" have been sent to that frontier. M. de Zea has intimated to the diplomatic agents of the foreign Governments that this measure has been taken at once to keep off the contagion of democracy spread by Don Pedro in Portugal, and the contagion of the cholera morbus which is prevalent in that country. M. de Zea need not have said any thing about the cholera, for it is now sufficiently notorious that no *cordons sanitaires* or other precautions have the power of arresting its progress, as has been proved everywhere, and in Spain itself, as it has penetrated into Andalusia and Huelva, where, however, it has not yet caused much mischief. M. de Zea, finding his favourite scheme opposed, is now exerting himself to bring about an arrangement relative to Portugal, on the conditions proposed by Sir S. Canning, which he had at the time thought proper to reject—that is, the exclusion of Don Pedro and the charter. This now appears to him a desirable *pis-aller*, because it would be a means of keeping Miguel in view, and making it easy for him to return. Meanwhile M. de Zea and his allies do not fail to make good use of the late impolitic acts of Don Pedro. They have taken care to point them out to the British and French Governments.

The liberal party here, which may now be called the Queen's party, is anxiously waiting for the settlement of the affairs of Portugal, and the establishment of Donna Maria. The men of that party very properly conceive that it would be a means of giving fair play to the united efforts of England and France, and of putting a stop to the incessant intrigues of the Spanish Government and the northern Powers, which necessarily produce a reacting influence over the progress of improvement in this country.

Don Carlos, who seems to be wandering in Portugal like a man who knows not what he ought to do, is now in Abrantes. It is said that a part of his equipages has been seized by a detachment from Don Pedro's army.

The Infant Don Francisco and his wife arrived in Madrid last night, from St. Sebastian, where they had gone to be present at the fêtes given in celebration of the *jura*.

The whale fishing at Van Dieman's Land promises to be of great utility to the colonists; the fish are exceedingly plentiful on the coast this season; 97 fish had already (Feb. 16) been taken.

COLONEL WILLIAMS.—On Monday week Colonel Williams paid a visit to his constituents, at Ashton-under-Line, for the purpose of rendering an account of his stewardship. His attendance at the theatre was announced by hand-bills, and accordingly he attended at three o'clock, p.m.; the place was crowded. Mr. W. Wright was unanimously called to the chair, and opened the business by introducing the worthy member and requesting a patient hearing both for the Colonel and any one who chose to question him. Mr. Williams accordingly proceeded to give an account of all the questions which had come before the House, the way he had voted, and his reasons for what he had done. He gave both ministers and parliament every credit for the best intentions; and though he had felt himself obliged conscientiously to vote in some instances against them, he generally approved of their motives. He spoke of the great difficulty of legislating between master and workmen; and though something had been done in the factory question, he considered it merely experimental. He concluded by saying that, though not disposed to resign to a rival or factious opposition, he was quite ready to lay down his trust, if a majority of his constituents expressed a wish for him to do so. The Chairman then put the question whether the electors, considered Colonel Williams a fit and proper person to continue as their representative in parliament, which was carried in the affirmative.

LAWN SLEEVES IN PARLIAMENT.—The Irish spiritual peers in the ensuing session of parliament will be—the Archbishop of Cashel; Bishops of Meath, Kildare, and Derry.

IRISH POOR LAWS.—We hear that Mr. Corrie, of Birmingham, is to be one of the central board of the Irish poor law commissioners.

DOCTOR DOYLE.—We are glad to learn that this talented and truly pious prelate, who has been for the last month sojourning at Tramore for the benefit of the sea air, is considerably improved in health. He left Tramore on Sunday, for Blenheim-lodge, the seat of Pierce Sweetman, Esq., where he stopped for the night, and next morning set out for his residence near Carlow, accompanied by Mr. Sweetman as far as Kilkenny.—His Lordship intends to spend the winter in

the congenial clime of the South of France, to avoid the rigour and severity of the winter here. He will, we understand, return in the ensuing spring, when we expect to see him perfectly restored to health and strength.—*Waterford Chronicle.*

CARBONEAR STAB.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1833.

The arrival of the *Adelaide* from Liverpool, puts us in possession of London and Liverpool dates to the 14th ult. They contain an account of the arrival in England of the young Queen of Portugal and her reception at Windsor Castle: a detailed account of the circumstance will be found in another column. It will also be seen that the British Government appears to have taken up, in earnest, the cause of Donna Maria. If the report be correct a speedy settlement of the affairs of Portugal may be confidently anticipated, and that trade will again resume its wonted channel.

The Marquis of Wellesley is the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

On Sunday morning last an Inquest was holden before J. Stark, Esq., coroner, on the body of a man named NOWLAN, of Hgly-wood. It would seem that the deceased, on Saturday night last, in endeavouring to get on board a boat, laying at the wharf of Messrs. Slade, Elson, and Co., fell into the water.—Verdict *Found drowned.*

The following Proclamation appears in the *Royal Gazette*, of the 15th.

WHEREAS there is reason to believe that the Asiatic Cholera, or some other malignant disease, does at present prevail in many of the Ports of the United Kingdom and of the Continent of Europe, which have communication with the Colony:—I, the Governor, do therefore, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, hereby declare, that ALL Vessels arriving from any Ports or Places in the said United Kingdom or Continent of Europe, shall, on their arrival in this Colony or its Dependencies, be forthwith placed in strict Quarantine, and there continue in all cases for such a period as will make up Thirty Days from the time of their last communication with any such Ports as aforesaid: Provided, however, that the period for the performance of such Quarantine shall on no case be less than Forty-eight hours.

And for further security, I do also hereby order and direct that the Medical Officer shall visit every Vessel arriving from any Port either of the United Kingdom or the Continent of Europe, or of the United States of America; for which service he shall be entitled to, and shall receive a Fee of *Ten Shillings*, to be paid by each Vessel.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Government House, at St. John's, in the aforesaid Island, the 10th day of October, 1833, in the Fourth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.
JAS. CROWDY,
Sec'y.

Shipping Intelligence.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.
Oct. 18.—Schooner *Adelaide*, Tough, Liverpool; 1600 bushels salt, 80 bbls. wood hoops, 20 bbls. oakum, 2 cases stationery, 15 tons coals, 7 boxes window-glass.

21.—Brig *Cornhill*, Florence, Copenhagen.

CLEARED.
Oct. 22.—Brig *Eggardon* Castle, Warland, Leghorn; 4,210 qts. cod fish.

Brig *Convivial*, Hampton, Cadiz; 2700 qts. cod fish.

Sept. 9.—Sailed from Liverpool, Harriet and Elizabeth, Cooper

11.—Rainbow, Fulnaer; both for this Island.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PORT-DE-GRAVE.

BAY-ROBERTS.

Sept. 10.—Brig *Apollo*, Ford, Valencia; 3,200 qts. cod fish.

Oct. 10.—Brig *Triumvirate*, Green, Naples; 3,610 qts. cod fish.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.
October 7.—Brig *Swallow*, Phelps, Scilly; potatoes, raisins, &c.

Brig *Royal William*, Wills, Hamburgh; butter, bread, bricks, &c.

Brig *Blandford*, Coleman, Bristol; tobacco pipes, glass, paint, nails, &c.

8.—Brig *Dewdrop*, Furler, Altona; bread, geneva, bricks.

9.—Schooner *Loon*, Forrester, Sydney; cattle, coal.

Schooner *Hope*, Forest, Arica; cattle.

Brig *Selina*, Shapley, Hamburgh; flour, oatmeal, tar, butter, &c.

10.—Brig *Hannah*, Underhill, Liverpool; coal, salt, candles, &c.

Schooner *Providence*, Blackstone, Hamburgh; bread, wheat, pork.

Schooner *Raindeer*, Owen, Liverpool; salt, cordage, merchandise.

15.—Brig *Alexander*, Scott, Greenock and Hamburgh; bricks, bread, iron.

Brig *Sarah*, Hayman, Liverpool; salt, coal, wine.

Schooner *Augusta Ann*, Darrell, Hamilton; tea.

Brig *Palmetto*, George, Grenada; rum.

CLEARED.
Oct. 10.—Schooner *Rover*, Hayes, Barbadoes; fish, meal.

Brig *Ariel*, Mann, Pernambuco; fish.

Brig *Caledonia*, Greig, Gibraltar; fish.

ON SALE.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

On LIVERPOOL, payable in LONDON, at 60 Days Sight, in suitable Sets.—Apply to

THOMAS CHANCEY & Co.

Carbonear, October 9, 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.

WANTED,

AT the Office of this PAPER, on the 1st of NOVEMBER next, a LAD to run of ERRANDS.

ALSO,

AN APPRENTICE

TO THE

PRINTING BUSINESS,

Who will be treated as one of the Family.

Carbonear, October 16, 1833.

Prize Medals.

IT is hereby announced that the Natural History Society of Montreal has resolved to offer Four MEDALS for the best ESSAYS presented during the present year:—Three Subjects have been chosen and a Medal is offered—

1st. For the best Essay on the Fish and Fluvialite Shells of Canada.

2d. For the best Essay on the Climate of Canada.

3d. For the best Essay on the Minerals of Canada.

4th. A fourth Medal is offered for the best Essay on any other subject connected with Natural History.

The conditions are—

1st. The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1834.

2. The Essays may be in French or English.

3d. The names and residences of the authors must be concealed; to ensure which, each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the Author. This note shall only be opened in the case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize, otherwise, it shall be destroyed.

4th. The successful Essays shall remain the property of the Society.

5th. The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays are to be addressed to A. F. HOLMES, M. D. Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

ANDREW H. ARMOUR,
Recording Secretary.

Montreal, July 11, 1833.

The Editors of all public papers in the British Provinces, will confer a favour on the Society by giving an insertion to the above, or by noticing it in the editorial columns of their journals.

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.

A BOUQUET OF SONGS.
FROM THE GERMAN OF GOETHE.
THE WORLD'S PHILOSOPHY.

Go! but hearken to my preaching!
Cast aside thy youthful folly,
Be by times thy young soul teaching,
Of mortals the immortal folly:
Calm and cruel—calm and strong,
Like one who does not suffer wrong,
Live from love and passion free:
Thou must swim or thou must sink,
Thou must venture or must shrink,
Thou must serve, or thou must reign,
Thou must lose, or thou must gain—
Hammer on an anvil be!

MORTAL BLISS.

Wherefore doth mortal bliss but seem
A fleeting summer dream?
Friendship's tender hours
Die like the taper's ray—
The drooping of pale flowers
Fading away!
We hope, we long, we scarce enjoy
Life's transitory gleam,
When a despairing sorrow
Overtakes our jubilee,
Our brief and anxious hour
Becomes eternity.

THE LOVED ONE IS NEAR.

I think on thee when the sunlight wanes dimmet,
And the day declines;
I think on thee when the pale moonlight's glimmer
On the ocean shines;
I see thee, when far on the mountain ridge
The dust clouds rise,
In the dark night, when o'er the trembling bridge
The wanderer lies.
I hear thee, when, soft as thy sweet voice, yonder
The light brooks leap;
In the still forest, dreaming on thee, I wander,
When all things sleep.
I companion thee still; wert thou ever so far
To me thou art near;
The sun sinks—soon lights me the evening star—
O! wert thou here.

A TRAGICAL EVENT.—Captain Owen, in the narrative of his voyage on the coast of Madagascar, relate the following melancholy account of the murder of two of his officers by the natives:—On the 22d we got sight of the first island, situated about three miles from the main, where a heart-rending tragedy was enacted, which, during the remainder of our voyage, called forth the most painful recollections. Two midshipmen were ordered to the island, for the purpose of obtaining some angles requisite for the survey. Mr. Bowie, the eldest, was a gentleman who had passed his examination for a lieutenant, and had only lately joined the ship; the other, Mr. Parsons, came out with us from England, and was about eighteen years of age. While taking their observations, Mr. Bowie, who had charge of the boat, imprudently despatched the crew round a projecting foreland in search of shells. They returned once on the fire of a musket, and found the two officers in the boat conversing with a native, many of whom are daily in the habit of resorting to these islands for shell-fish, although they do not inhabit them, from a fear of being entrapped and carried off as slaves. The crew were absent a second time about half an hour, and then commenced their return. The man who was in advance of the rest, on gaining the height of an intervening sandy point, suddenly gave an alarm that the officers were missing from the boat. It was immediately anticipated that some fatal accident had happened, and all hastily rushed towards the spot. As they approached, something was observed rolling in the surf that beat heavily on the shore;—it was the lifeless body of Mr. Parsons. They picked it up, and swam to the boat, where the first object that met their view was Mr. Bowie, stretched over the table, with no other indication of life than a slight pulsation in the wrist, which in a few minutes ceased.—An exclamation of horror burst from all.—A consultation was held whether to go in pursuit of the blood-thirsty savages, or return to the ship and report the melancholy fate of their officers, when the latter course was determined on; so, laying their remains at the bottom of the boat, in mournful silence and with heavy hearts, the grapple was weighed, and, favoured by the strong sea-breeze that had just set in, they soon reached the brig, which was at anchor near the second island. It was fortunate that they quitted without delay, as they had scarcely left the beach, when a body of armed natives were seen hurrying down to the spot they had left, in all probability with the intention of plundering and destroying the boat, in order to prevent the crew from escaping, after having murdered their officers. The feelings of all on board, upon seeing the bleeding lifeless bodies of our poor messmates hoisted up the ship's side, may easily be imagined; a general cry of distress and indignation was heard, while an anxious wish was expressed to go on shore and take revenge upon the perpetrators. But captain Vidal softened in some measure this feeling of revenge, by representing how certain it was that in

destroying the guilty we must shed the blood of innocence. On examining the body of Mr. Bowie, it was found pierced with five wounds; a severe one in the arm was apparently received while he was endeavouring to defend himself. Three were mortal, and the whole seemed to have been dealt by a spear or a strong knife. Mr. Parsons had four deep gashes in the back, and the deadly weapons must have been impelled with much force, as a rib was severed in two by a spear, which then passed through the chest; they were separately mortal, and were probably received while the unfortunate young man was attempting to effect his escape.—The appearance of the bodies, and the ideas connected with them, were so distressing to us all, that as soon as the surgeon's examination was concluded they were conveyed on shore, and interred with military honours in a grave on the island, adjoining that in which the corpse of one of our seamen was buried who had died the day previous of a consumption. The spot where this melancholy incident took place Grave Island, while that from which the perpetrators came received a name in accordance with their nature, Murderers' Bay; and they are thus recorded in our charts.

SUFFERINGS OF A SHIPWRECKED PARTY IN NOVA ZEMBLA.—Snow storms soon blocked up their hut, and the cold became so intense they could barely endure it. Linen froze in an instant when taken out of warm water.—The closeness of the hut nearly suffocated them from the smoke; and if the fire became low the walls were soon covered with thick ice; even the beds were lined with it. Except when employed in cooking, they lay constantly in their beds. Oftentimes they heard tremendous noises like thunder break the fearful stillness of the unbounded frozen waste around them—it seemed like the bursting asunder of mountains and the dashing them into atoms. This sound was probably caused by the fracture of the ice at sea.—Their clock stopped in consequence of the cold, but they managed to know how the time went, by a twelve-hour glass. On the 6th December they found the cold so intense they had no expectation of surviving it. They could keep themselves warm by no resources they could command. Their wine froze, and they were obliged to melt it every two days, when half a pint was served out to each man. They knew not day from night, the moon shining brightly; there was no distinction at the time their clock stopped, and they were perplexed to know what time of the 24 hours it might be when they set their hour-glass. On the 7th December they went on board their ship for some coals, and made up a good fire in the evening, which gave them much comfort. They had a narrow escape, however, from the vapour; for, closing every aperture of the hut to keep in the heat as much as possible, a seaman who was indisposed first complained of not being able to bear it, and then they were all attacked with vertigo and could scarcely stand, until the door was opened, when the first who reached it fell down faint on the snow. On the 19th December the seamen's shoes were frozen so hard that they could not be worn, and they made themselves slippers of skins, and put on several pairs of socks together to keep their feet in heat. The ice was an inch thick on the sides of their hut, and when they went out in clear weather their clothes became white with frost and ice. They had stormy weather till about the 15th January, during which they confined themselves to their hut. They heard the foxes running over their heads, but could not catch them, which they regretted, as their provisions were beginning to run short. The intense cold absorbed every other sensation. They applied hot stones to their feet and bodies to keep them warm, comforting themselves that now the sun was about returning to them, with a little patience he would warm and gladden them again with his beams. Even sitting before their fire their backs would become white with frost, while their stockings would be burned before they could feel the heat to their feet.—*Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea.*

EDMUND KEAN.—He had never yet disappointed a London audience, but on one occasion the circumstances of this one he often related to me. He had gone to dine somewhere about ten miles from town, with some friends of early days, players of course, fully intending to be at the theatre in time for the evening's performance. But temptation and the bottle were too strong for him; he outstayed his time, got drunk, and lost all recollection of Shakspeare, Shylock, and Drury-lane, and the duties they entailed on him. His friends, frightened at the indiscretion they had caused, despatched Kean's servant with his empty chariot and well-prepared story, that the horses had been frightened near the village where Kean had dined, by a flock of geese by the road side; that the carriage upset, and the unfortunate tragedian's shoulder dislocated. This story was repeated from the stage by the manager, and the rising indignation of the audience (who had suffered the entertainments to be commenced by the farce) was instantly calmed down into commiseration and regret. The following morning Kean was shocked and bewildered at discovering the truth of his

situation. But how must his embarrassment be increased on learning that several gentlemen had already arrived from town to make anxious inquiries for him! He jumped out of bed, and to his infinite affright saw amongst the carriages those of Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Whitbread and others of his leading friends, whose regard for him brought them to see into his situation in person. Luckily for him, his old associates, the actors, had, with great presence of mind and practised effrontery, carried on the deception of the preceding night. The village apothecary lent himself to it, and with a grave countenance confirmed the report; and Kean himself was obliged to be a party, *volens volens*, in the hoax. His chamber was accordingly darkened, his face *whitened*, his arm bandaged. A few of the most distinguished inquirers were admitted to his bedside—no one discovered the cheat; and to crown it completely, he appeared in an incredibly short time, on the boards of old Drury again, the public being carefully informed that his respect and gratitude towards them, urged him to risk the exertion, notwithstanding his imperfect convalescence, and to go through the arduous parts of Macbeth, Richard, and Othello, on three successive nights, with his arm in a sling.—*New Monthly Magazine.*

MISS HARRIETT MARTINEAU.—We learn, from an auto-biographical letter by this lady to the French translator of her "Illustrations of Political Economy," given in the *Monthly Repository*, that her family is of French origin, her grandfather, a surgeon, having quitted France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled at Norwich, where he married a French lady, who had also emigrated. Her father, the youngest of five brothers, was the proprietor of a crape manufactory, at Norwich, where he was born, and had eight children, of whom this lady was the sixth. She was born in June, 1802; her health was exceedingly delicate in childhood, and since then she has been "afflicted," to use her own words, with an infirmity (deafness) which, without absolutely depriving her of all intercourse with the world, has forced her to seek occupations and pleasures within herself. The first exercise she published was a little volume entitled "Devotional Exercises," in 1822. The origin of the "Illustrations" was an engagement by a country bookseller to compose a tale of fiction; she thought of joining the useful with the agreeable, and in order to shew the folly of the populace of Manchester, produced the story of "The Rioters;" and next year another on wages, called "The Turn-out." She adds here, naively enough, "I was far from suspecting, while I wrote them, that wages and machinery had anything to do with political economy. I do not even know whether I ever heard the name of that science. It was not till some time afterwards that, reading Mrs. Marcet's "Conversations on Political Economy," I perceived that I had written political economy, as M. Jourdain spoke prose, without knowing it." In 1830 she published "Traditions of Palestine," and wrote various articles for the *Monthly Repository*, essays, critiques, tales, parables, and poetry. The association of Unitarian Dissenters, to which Miss Martineau belongs, printed three of her essays, which had obtained prizes, and were addressed to the Catholics, the Jews, and Mahomedans. The plan of the "Illustrations of Political Economy" were offered to and rejected by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. The intention was at first to publish 24 tales, but the plan has been enlarged by the addition of six more. Miss Martineau resides in town, and her brother James, whom she calls "the steadiest friend and the best guide she ever had in literature and philosophy," lives in Liverpool.

A HINT FOR BRIDES.—A few days since a couple went to Thame church to be married. The ceremony went on as usual very well until it came to the words "with this ring I thee wed," when the bride essaying to take her glove off her maiden hand for the last time, could not effect it. Whether it was agitation or heat, nervousness or perspiration, the leather clung to her hand like man and wife ought to do, and would not part company. The bride blushed and pulled, but in vain. The bridegroom (bold man) laughed outright; so did the father, so did the mother, so did the bride's maids, so did all the spectators except the clergyman, and he (the Rev. Mr. Lee,) exclaimed, "I do not come here to be laughed at," and, shutting his book, left the ceremony half finished, the bride half married, and the glove half off. We add, for the satisfaction of the sympathisers, that the bride went to church next day with her hand uncovered, and the nuptial knot was then tied "as tight as a glove."—*Bucks Herald.*

A PREDICTION.—Wo to England the day when her electors become too honest to sell themselves, and her senators too wise to buy her voters—a revolution will then be near at hand; and the elements which England contains within her own bosom, and which a disorganizing faction reserves for the terrible work, are not less formidable than those which for forty years have agitated France.—*Great Britain, by Baron D'Haussez.*

LANDER'S NIGER EXPEDITION.

Mr. Richard Lander, whose fate so generally and deeply interests his country, arrived at Fernando Po on the 1st of May, from the Quorra steam-boat, which he left afloat in deep water near the River Tchadda.—From her, he descended the Niger in a native canoe; and arrived on board the brig Columbine, which was lying in the Nun River, having been thirteen days on his passage. During this period our gallant traveller stopped to sleep every night at a native village on the banks of the Niger. At Fernando Po, Mr. Lander was evidently very ill, though he was rapidly recovering from an attack of dysentery; with which he had been afflicted for some months. His object in returning alone to this place was to procure medicines, as well as tea and other condiments, for the use of the invalids on board the steam-boats. We lament to have to confirm the reports of the grievous mortality which had prevailed; the number of deaths on board the vessels of which the expedition is composed had been, indeed, frightfully great. No fewer than 25 had perished before Mr. Lander undertook his journey to the coast, including, we regret to add, most of the officers and engineers. We have now to relate what chiefly led to this lamentable result. The vessels were unfortunately detained at a place called Attah—why, we are not able to ascertain—until Mr. Lander, accompanied by one or two of his associates, went to see the king. They were very hospitably received by his sable majesty, who was equipped in silk velvet, and attend by about three hundred well-dressed youths; all of them eunuchs, and forming a kind of body-guard to their prince. This delay was followed by another still more vexatious.—The larger steam-boat was forced, by the strength of the current, on a sand bank, where she was fixed for several weeks; till lifted into deep water (as we have stated) by the swelling of the river. Here she was examined, and found to have sustained no damage; but owing to this unseasonable accident, as well as to the detention at Attah, and, above all, to the deplorable loss of life which had ensued on board the vessels, the party had it not in their power to cultivate their mercantile speculations either to the extent or so successfully as they wished, or as their friends anticipated. Still, however, when Mr. Lander left the Quorra, they might be said to have only begun to trade with the natives: and as there was unquestionably an abundance of ivory in the country; we have reason to hope, even yet, that the adventure will be as prosperous in this point of view, as its spirited and enterprising proprietors can reasonably desire. On the 18th of May, Mr. Lander left Fernando Po, in a native canoe, as before, in order to rejoin his companions; no doubt anxiously awaiting his return. Earnestly do we pray that the next accounts may be of a more favourable character; and above all, that this brave and interesting individual may bring home his remaining fellow-travellers in safety, to enjoy their reward in an approving country.—*Literary Gazette.*

CUVIER ON NATIONAL EDUCATION.—Give Schools before political rights; make citizens comprehend the duties that the state of society imposes on them; teach them what are political rights before you offer them for their enjoyment. Then all ameliorations will be made without causing a shock; then each new idea, thrown upon good ground, will have time to germinate, to grow, and to ripen, without convulsing the social body. Imitate nature, who, in the development of being acts by gradation. The infant remains nine months in the body of its mother; man's physical perfection only takes place at twenty or thirty, and his moral completion from thirty to forty. Institutions must have ages to produce all their fruits; witness christianity, the effects of which are not yet accomplished, notwithstanding a thousand years of existence.—*Memoirs of Baron Cuvier.*

A BULL.—Lord Brougham, in his corporation bill, provides that *quarter sessions shall not be held quarterly, or once in the quarter, as heretofore, but oftener, according to his Majesty's pleasure, from time to time.* Had an Irishman said this.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

On the 25th of February the foundation stone of a Scotch Presbyterian church was laid at Buenos Ayres. This is the first Scotch national church erected in South America.—*Liverpool Journal.*

The proprietors of a stage coach on one of the roads in Ireland, having, in order to signify their readiness for action and their determination to put down opposition, caused the well known motto, "*Paratus ad arma*," to be painted on the panels of the coach. The inscription was thus spelled over and construed by an Irishman, whose eye it happened to catch:—"*P-a-r-a-t-u-s,—Praties at Armagh, is it? Sure, where's the use of telling us that? Isn't there praties every where?*"

The Government of Bolivia has declared Port Lamar, in the Pacific, a free port.

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