

THE CARBONEAR STAR,

AND

CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1833.

No. 46.

ON SALE.

SLADE, ELSON & Co.

Offer For Sale,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

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

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

Carbonear, Sept. 25, 1833.

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.

NO S.

RICHARD MAHON,

Tailor and Clothier,

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

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

CONSISTING OF

BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, and OLIVE Broad Cloths,

TOGETHER WITH

A neat Assortment of Kerseymer and Fancy WAJSTCOATING.

Carbonear, July 31, 1833.

NOVA GREINA.



PACKET-BOAT BETWEEN CARBONEAR AND PORTUGAL COVE.

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

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

TERMS AS USUAL.

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

Carbonear, April 10, 1833.

NOTICES.



DESIRABLE CONVEYANCE
TO AND FROM
HARBOUR-GRACE.

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

FARES,

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

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

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

A. DRYSDALE,

Agent, Harbour-Grace.

PERCHARD & BOAG,

Agents, St. John's

Harbour-Grace, April 5, 1833.

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 Fluviatile 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.

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

Reply of R. A. TUCKER, Esq., to the Address of the Fishermen and Shoremen's Association of St. John's.

GENTLEMEN.—Among the many gratifying proofs I have lately received of the kind feelings entertained towards me by the Inhabitants of this Colony, none is more truly valued by me than this warm and affectionate Address from the "ASSOCIATION OF FISHERMEN AND SHOREMEN."

Upon a memorable occasion in Lord MANSFIELD'S life that great man said—"I, too, wish for POPULARITY; but it is the popularity which follows, not that which is RUN AFTER: it is the approbation which attends the pursuit of noble ends by worthy means."—In this short sentence, I have always thought there is contained a lesson most useful to every Judge; and I have, accordingly, endeavoured to regulate my conduct very strictly by it.—Indeed I have been ever conscious, that, whilst I was entirely beyond the influence both of money and power, and capable of making almost any sacrifice of my INTERESTS, or even LIFE ITSELF, to my SENSE OF DUTY, my heart is naturally too accessible to the LOVE OF PRAISE: and I have been equally aware, that this passion might, if extravagantly indulged, betray me into as great, or even GREATER errors than any other.

—I have, therefore, felt myself at all times called upon to resist it strenuously: and, as leaning very strongly against a particular bias is apt to produce a bend in the opposite direction, so, under a jealousy of the secret operation of a wish to obtain POPULAR FAVOUR, I have not only often restrained the expression of a genuine sentiment which, I knew, would be acceptable to my hearers, but have also sometimes given utterance to those of a contrary tendency when there certainly was not an absolute necessity for my doing so.—I have, however, thus effectually secured myself from the imputation of having won your affections by FLATTERY, or any other ARTFUL EXPEDIENT; and I, in consequence, derive from the manifestation of that attachment to my person, and approbation of my character, which this ADDRESS so forcibly conveys, one of the highest gratifications my nature is susceptible of, wholly unmingled with the smallest portion of alloy.

In returning you, then, my grateful thanks for this last testimony of your esteem, permit me to assure you, that I shall carry with me from this Island a cordial regard for the "ASSOCIATION OF FISHERMEN AND SHOREMEN," and for each individual member of that body, which will accompany me to the grave.

May long and uninterrupted prosperity attend your valuable institution! And may each, and every one of you, earnestly strive to attain happiness, both in this life and in a BETTER one, by the uniform practice of virtue and piety—by preserving harmony and concord among yourselves—by cherishing good-will and christian charity towards all your fellow-subjects—by evincing a respectful deference for your superiors—and by CONTINUING to exhibit in all your actions a ready submission, and dutiful obedience, to the laws of your country!

R. A. TUCKER.

St. John's, 28th October, 1833.

ADDRESS TO RICHARD ALEXANDER TUCKER, ESQ.

From the Mechanics' Society of St. John's.

SIR,—Apprized of your intention of leaving this Country in the course of a few days, the Officers and Members of the St. John's Mechanics' Society, actuated by the strongest feelings of gratitude and respect, have deputed us to wait upon you, and in their name to express the deep regret which they must feel on your retiring from that Bench, on which you have so long presided, with so much honor and credit to yourself, and benefit to all classes within its jurisdiction.

You, Sir, require not to be informed that those constitutional rules and regulations by which we are governed, and which you had the kindness to peruse and approve of, prevent us from taking any part in matters of a

religious or political character; but, Sir, there is nothing to restrain us in giving expression to the high sense we entertain of those talents, and transcendent virtues, which have so eminently distinguished your public and private life, as well in administering the Government of this Colony, as whilst presiding Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, in which the rights of all parties were alike protected, and even the disappointed suitor compelled to acknowledge the justice of your decisions, which have procured you the applause and admiration of all, as well as the secret satisfaction resulting from a consciousness of having at all times faithfully and honorably performed those arduous and highly important duties.

To you, Sir, the Mechanics are peculiarly indebted, for the great kindness with which you condescended to become their Vice Patron—your munificent donations in aid of their funds—and for the unabated solicitude with which you have fostered and supported their Institution,—your name will be borne on their records as long as their society shall have existence. And now, whilst they request you to accept of the humble tribute of their grateful thanks, they also beg you to believe in the sincerity of their wishes, that you, Sir, and your amiable Family, may be long permitted to enjoy every comfort and happiness, as a just reward for your virtues and benevolence.

For and on behalf of the St. John's Mechanics' Society.

PATRICK KOUGH,
President.

To RICHARD ALEXANDER TUCKER, Esq.

REPLY.

It is indeed quite impossible for me to give adequate expression to the deep feeling of satisfaction which this spontaneous and affectionate Address from the Officers and Members of the St. John's Mechanics' Society has given rise to in my bosom.

Supported, as I certainly am, at the painful moment of separation from a community with which the most sacred ties have long connected me, by the consciousness that I have always been actuated by the purest motives—that I have faithfully dedicated the best powers of my mind and body to the discharge of the important and difficult duties of the several stations in which I have been placed—and that I have given an unequivocal proof of my disinterestedness by the voluntary sacrifice of office to my principles, and to the maintenance of the consistency of that character which I assumed on my first arrival among you. And reposing, as I have for some time past accustomed myself to do, the most implicit confidence, and firmest reliance, on the mercy and goodness of that Almighty Being who has directed us to cast all our care upon Him, under the gracious promise, that He careth for us, and never forsakes them who put their trust in Him—there are, notwithstanding, many circumstances attending my present situation which call for that CONSOLATION and COMFORT which the strong and lively assurance of regard and esteem conveyed by this Address is so peculiarly calculated to afford me.—Nor is it only from the Officers and Members of the St. John's Mechanics' Society, in their COLLECTIVE capacity, that I have received the most gratifying marks of attention; for the treatment I have experienced from them INDIVIDUALLY (as well as from the other Inhabitants of this Town), since my late return to Newfoundland—far surpassing the respect which was uniformly shown to me during my continuance in office—has given me more pleasure than language can describe; and has confirmed in my heart a sentiment of grateful attachment to the people of this Country which can only cease with my existence.

Let me entreat you, then, to accept of my warmest thanks for this MUCH-VALUED ADDRESS; accompanied with a fervent wish for the happiness of each of you; and for the continual growth, and constant prosperity of your excellent and highly interesting Institution.

R. A. TUCKER.

St. John's, 28th Oct. 1833.

COLONIAL.

CAPE BRETON.

SYDNEY, Oct. 7.

The Committee, some time since appointed to transmit a petition to the King, praying that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to separate the Island of Cape Breton from the Province of Nova Scotia, and by restoring to the said Island the Constitution granted by his Majesty George the Third, and by convening the Local Legislature thereby pledged to it, consisting of a Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Assembly, permit it to enjoy a similar Constitution to that of Prince Edward's Island; feel it their duty to submit to the Public the reply which has been received to that Petition, by publishing the following Letters on the subject for the information of all concerned.

Sydney, C. B. Sept. 25, 1833.

(COPY.)

HALIFAX, July 22, 1833.

SIR,—I have it in command from his Honor the President, to transmit to you, for the information of the persons interested, the enclosed copy of a despatch, recently received by his Honor, from Mr. Secretary Stanley.

RUPERT D. GEORGE.

C. R. Ward, Esq. Sydney.

(COPY.)

DOWNING-STREET, July 22, 1833.

SIR,—Since I received the Seals of this Department, a letter dated the 4th March, from Sydney, Cape Breton, addressed to my predecessor by Mr. C. R. Ward, and two other gentlemen appointed as a Committee for the purpose, has been put into my hands with the Petition to his Majesty from the Island of Cape Breton which it enclosed praying the restoration of the Constitution granted to that settlement by his Majesty King George III.

I have laid before the King the Petition, which has been sent home, and have received his Majesty's commands to intimate that with every desire to pay the earliest attention to the reasonable representations of a portion of his subjects, the question is considered of far too grave a character to be dealt with otherwise than in the most formal manner.

It would be proper, therefore, that the Petitioners should be informed that, with a view to bring forward the claim which they have advanced, in the most effectual and correct mode, their Petition should be drawn up and addressed to his Majesty in Council, and that they should be apprised that the case will be heard by Council, in that tribunal, whenever the subject shall be regularly brought forward.

I must request that you will take the necessary steps for apprising the Petitioners of the course which they ought to pursue.

(Signed) E. G. STANLEY.
The Acting Governor of Nova Scotia.

Miscellaneous.

An armed Government steamer will leave this country in a day or two for Lisbon, with important despatches for Lord William Russell. We have reason to believe, that his Lordship will receive instructions not to make any more exertions to displace Don Pedro or his Ministers, the Duke of Palmella having declared that, without the presence of Pedro, the constitution would be lost.—*Liverpool Albion*, Sep. 16.

We are enabled to state, that the last official accounts from Lisbon were of such a character as to leave little doubt that the result of an attack on Lisbon by the troops under the orders of General Bourmont, would be favorable to the Constitutionalists. Don Pedro had 7,000 regular troops under the Duke of Terceira, and was, besides, drawing 11,000 rations daily at Lisbon, so that his entire force amounted to 18,000 men all well provided, except with muskets, of which there was a deficiency, but we understand that within the last few days an abundant supply has been sent out. The force under Bourmont was variously stated, and Lord W. Russell was unable to obtain any positive return; all that he knew was, that it exceeded 12,000, and was, on the 23d ult. under 16,000, the greater part of whom were in a ragged state, and many hundreds of them waiting an opportunity to desert.—*Id.*

The King of Sweden has followed the example of France and England, by formally recognizing Donna Maria as Queen of Portugal.

A letter from Constantinople, which is given in a *Marseilles* paper, repeats the statement that the Porte has, in the late treaty with Russia, ceded the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia to the Autocrat, in mortgage for the debt due by Turkey to Russia.

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 is stated in the Paris papers, that intelligence had been received in Paris, by a courier of St. Petersburg, that the Emperor of Russia had made a declaration of his intention not to recognize any other sovereign of Portugal than Don Miguel.

It is said that Miguel, during his reign, has remitted between £300,000 and £400,000 to England against a "rainy day."

As soon as the slave emancipation bill had passed the House of Peers, Sir Bethel Codrington addressed a letter, offering the immediate manumission of every slave on the island of Bermuda (upwards of 500) on the receipt of his proportion of that sum so inadequately termed compensation!

The following notice was posted at Lloyd's this morning:—

"Council Office, Whitehall, Sep. 11.

"SIR,—In consequence of the port of London and its vicinity having been declared by the certificates of the Medical Inspectors of the 6th and 9th instant, to be free from cholera, which had partially re-appeared in the course of July and August in some of the metropolitan districts, the Lords of the Council have this day issued instructions to the Customs to resume the issue of clean bills on the 19th instant, should the public health continue uninterrupted.

(Signed) "C. C. GREVILLE.

"To John Bennett, Esq., Secretary at Lloyd's."

The Journal of Smyrna states that Mehemet Ali has seized all the Mocha coffee at Cairo destined for the European merchants at Alexandria, and ordered to be sent to his own stores, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the several consuls. The shops of the money brokers were also closed with orders not to open them on pain of death.

A circular has been transmitted from the Horse Guards to half-pay officers, requiring them to state whether they are prepared to serve on full pay, and signifying that in the event of their not being so prepared, they will be required to commute, receiving such sums as their services may be considered to entitle them to, "it not being possible for Lord Hill to allow them to remain upon half-pay."

CARBONAR STAR.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1833.

On Thursday last, a case (Anderson v. Pack) perfectly unique in its character, came on before the Hon. Judge Brenton, who presides over the Northern Circuit Court, this Session. The particulars of the case are as follow; and are, no doubt, fresh in the memory of the public.

In July last the inhabitants of Harbor Grace, dissatisfied with the provisions of an act passed in the first session of the House of Assembly, called the Harbor Grace Street Act, petitioned for its repeal, and that another might be enacted, which would accord more fully with the wishes of the people. Now, the first bill having been hurried through the House upon the faith of the hon. member who introduced it, without due inquiry; and, in fact, in opposition to the usages of Parliament, (no petition from the Inhabitants of Harbor Grace having prayed for it); the Assembly, taught by experience, determined to obtain every information necessary for the formation of a bill that should satisfy the people of Harbor Grace. To acquire this information, the Committee on the bill found it necessary to examine witnesses, and as these witnesses were residents of the town, for whose benefit the bill was introduced, the Chairman of the Committee issued an order for the attendance of those persons, from whom the best information could be obtained; one of those persons is the plaintiff in the above case. Mr. Anderson having paid no attention to this order, another was issued of a more peremptory character, and he appeared before the Committee. With what passed, after that time, between the Assembly and Mr. Anderson, we are ignorant; but it appears, that his attendance on the Committee, put him to an expense of £5, for which sum, he, on Thursday last, brought his action in the Circuit Court against R. Pack, Esq., who was Chairman of the Committee on the Bill.

After the case had been argued at some length by Mr. Anderson, and answered by Mr. Pack, the Judge said it was a circumstance that did not come under the jurisdiction of that Court, it being the act of a superior one—that of the House of Assembly—he accordingly dismissed the case.

As a feeling may go abroad that the plaintiff in this action has been unfairly dealt with by, as he expressed it, "the tyrannical act of a body of men"; and, as it is of so peculiar a character, a few words on the subject, for the purpose of putting the question in its proper light, may not be thrown away; for a charge such as the one brought against the House by the plaintiff, is not only calculated to bring the House of Assembly and its power into contempt, but to render it unpopular in the minds of the people, and occasion disaffection where there should be unanimity.

Upon first receiving the information that such an action as the above was to come before the Circuit Court, we were struck with surprise, and naturally concluded it must have been brought forward by some person ignorant of the power of the Assembly; but when we were told that the plaintiff was a BARRISTER, our surprise knew no bounds.—So preposterous an idea as that of supposing an individual member of the Assembly responsible for the Acts of the People's Representatives, we should never have expected to exist in the mind of any British subject,

much less in that of a man of the law, who is, as a matter of course, supposed to be well acquainted with the British Constitution; and who is employed by others in the supposition that he is possessed of such knowledge.—How pitiable would be the case of the Speaker of the British House of Commons were he to be amenable for the acts and proceedings of the Body over whom he presides; yet does Mr. Anderson, by bringing his action, declare such to be the case.

It may reasonably be asked, after what we have said above, upon what the plaintiff grounded his action. What, but the law of the case, seeing that he is a barrister? No such thing—Mr. Anderson throws aside Blackstone and takes up Tom Paine's Rights of Man, as a text book to prove that an injustice had been done him, by taking him from his home without a remuneration for the expenses he had incurred. We can scarcely comprehend what ideas Mr. Anderson has received concerning the rights of man, when for a supposed wrong (for we maintain, and will shortly prove, no wrong has been inflicted on him) he inflicts a *real* one, by visiting on the shoulders of a single member of the House of Assembly, the supposed illegal act of the whole. Mr. Anderson should not have forgotten in his admiration of the Rights of Man, that society, also, has its rights; which rights are protected, and not infringed on, by our representatives; whose acts we are bound to obey: what says Blackstone? "Civil Liberty rightly understood consists in protecting the right of individuals by the united force of society; society cannot be maintained, and of course can exert no protection, without obedience to some sovereign power; and obedience is an empty name, if every individual has a right to decide how far he himself shall obey."

We asserted above, that no injustice had been done Mr. Anderson by the House of Assembly, and we maintain it. The House never refused to defray the expenses of the witnesses whose attendance was required to enable them to make their enactments perfect; and we doubt not, had the plaintiff in the above case applied for his expenses through the proper channel, he would have obtained them. But apart from this circumstance, it is the duty of every member of society to assist, as far as in him lies, in making perfect those laws by which he is to be governed. It is the part of the patriot—it is the part of the good subject, to do so. Let us but reflect on the inconveniences and expense incurred by our representatives, for our service, and we shall not think ourselves hardly dealt with, if we are compelled to give a little of what they are compelled to give so much. Further, the House has not yet granted to Mr. Anderson his expenses, how then can he demand what has not yet been allowed.

Had Mr. Anderson consulted the commonest elementary work on the British Constitution, he would not, we are persuaded, have brought forward his action, as he must have then discovered that the acts of the body who make the laws which judges are appointed to administer, cannot be amenable to a court it has created.

To prove the folly (if it has not been already proved) of bringing the above action, we insert the following from Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, and with which we shall conclude this article—"That whatever matter arises concerning either house of parliament ought to be examined, discussed, and adjudged in that house to which it relates, and not elsewhere;" and, in statute 1 W. & M. st. 2. c. 2, it is declared as one of the liberties of the people, "That the freedom of speech, and debates, and proceedings in parliament ought not to be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of parliament." Now, as our House of Assembly is modeled after the British House of Commons, and assimilated as nearly as possible to it, the above quotations apply equally to both.

Extract of a Letter dated Lisbon, Oct. 7, 1833.

"It now is certain Ferdinand of Spain is dead, and that Don Carlos is returned from this country, which may cause many changes in Spain, and other parts of Europe."

On Thursday evening last, the Annual Meeting of the Auxiliary Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, was held in the Wesleyan Chapel.—THOMAS CHANCEY, Esq., in the Chair.

The Chairman having made some prefatory remarks,

The Secretary, the Rev. JOHN SMITHIES, read to the Meeting the Report of the Society for the preceding year.

The following Resolutions were then put and carried unanimously.

1st.—Moved by the Rev. J. G. Hennigar, seconded by the Rev. G. Ellidge,—That the Report now read be received, and that this Meeting deeply sympathizes with the Parent Society, in the loss it has sustained, in the death of two of its general Secretaries, and two other distinguished members of its Committee during the past year.

2nd.—Moved by the Rev. R. Shepard, seconded by Mr. C. Vey, and supported by Mr. G. E. Jaques,—That this Meeting deeply affected with the moral and spiritual wretchedness of the greater part of mankind, and considering the extensive access to the heathen world in the present day, arising out

of the late legislative enactments, and the increasing desire of the heathens themselves to receive Christian instruction, solemnly pledges itself to renew its exertions in providing the means for the more extensive diffusion of divine truth.

3rd.—Moved by the Rev. J. Smithies, seconded by Mr. S. O. Pack, and supported by Mr. D. E. Gilmour,—That this Meeting devoutly presents its acknowledgments to Almighty God for the success with which it has pleased him to crown the agents of other Societies in general, and those of the Wesleyan Methodist Society in particular, during the past, as well as the preceding years.

4th.—Moved by the Rev. G. Ellidge, seconded by the Rev. R. Shepard,—That this Meeting deeply impressed with a sense of the impotency of all human endeavours unaided by the Divine Blessing, and recognizing the Holy Spirit as the great agent in human salvation, pledges itself to be more frequent and fervent in supplication to God, for a more enlarged out-pouring of Divine influence on this and all other religious institutions.

5th.—Proposed by the Rev. J. G. Hennigar, seconded by the Rev. J. Smithies,—That the thanks of this Meeting be respectfully presented to the respective Gentlemen who have afforded their aid in advocating the interests of this Society—to the benevolent Ladies and Gentlemen who by their subscriptions, and care and attention to their Missionary Boxes, have considerably augmented its funds, and that a continuance of their patronage and exertions be requested.

6th.—Moved by the Rev. J. G. Hennigar, seconded by John Buckingham, Esq.—That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to Thomas Chancey, Esq., for his able and most Christian conduct in the Chair.

At the close of the Meeting, the collection amounted to £23 18s. 8½d.

A Branch Society in connexion with the above, was formed at Blackhead, on the 5th inst.; a large number of persons attended the meeting held on the occasion, who appeared to take great interest in the proceedings. The sum collected was about £10.

It will be observed, by an advertisement in another column, that the Annual Meeting of the Fishermen and Shoremen's Association of this town, will take place on Friday next.

Official communications have been made to J. B. Garland, William Thomas, and John Dunsecomb, Esquires, that his Excellency the Governor has received the mandamus from the Colonial Office, calling those gentlemen to seats in His Majesty's Council.

CONSECRATION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AT PORTUGAL COVE.—Sunday the 27th Oct. last, was a day which the Catholics of this part of the Island will look back upon, for years to come, with feelings of pride and joy; for on that day was consecrated to the service of the Almighty, under the title of the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the beautiful edifice which has been raised in Portugal Cove, entirely by their spirited and liberal contributions;—and they had the gratification of seeing assembled within its walls, a congregation composed of many of the most respectable Inhabitants of St. John's, who, though differing from them on points of doctrinal faith, could not fail to be deeply impressed with the solemnity and holy grandeur of the ceremonies, and who were not backward in acknowledging the satisfaction they received.—At 11 o'clock, the Right Rev. Dr. Fleming, in Pontificals, preceded by Alcolytes, and attended by the Rev. James Duffy and the Rev. P. Ward, as Deacons, with the other Clergymen who formed the procession—the Rev. Denis Mackin, Rector of Brigus, Rev. Mr. Dalton, Rector of Harbor Grace, Rev. Mr. Berny, Rector of Burin, also Rev. Mr. Nowlan, Rev. Mr. Walderen, Rev. Mr. McKenna, and Rev. Mr. Troy, Master of Ceremonies—dressed in their appropriate costume of Cassock, Surplice, and Stole, advanced from the Altar to the outside of the Church, and returning, moved in procession round the interior of the building and the Church Yard, and performed the ceremonies prescribed by the Pontifical, for the solemn blessing of a place of worship.—The Bishop and his Assistants then took their stations within the rails of the Sanctuary and the Priests arranged themselves around it.—The appearance of the Altar—corresponding with the rich Gothic style of the building—the Clergy in their superb sacerdotal robes, was at this moment in the highest degree imposing; while the spacious and elegant Sanctuary afforded ample room for the dignified performance of those ceremonies which accompany the public service of the Catholic Church on such occasions, and which render it so truly impressive.—High Mass was then commenced, and immediately after the Gospel, Dr. Fleming delivered a sermon, replete with eloquence and argument, on the calumniated doctrines of the Catholic Church. The effect of this masterpiece of learned research and oratory may be conceived when we state, that several Protestants whose previous prejudices were, in their own opinion, immovable, have often since declared, that the conclusive rea-

soning produced an entire change in their feelings and ideas. While his Lordship repelled many of the charges brought against Catholicity as unfounded and unjust, his discourse was, at the same time, distinguished by sentiments of christian philanthropy and kindness towards all mankind, and expressive of gratitude for the pleasure he received from the attendance of so many of his Protestant brethren. The Sermon and Mass being concluded, the Venerable Dignitary pronounced a solemn benediction, and thus closed the august ceremonies. Not the slightest confusion was observable, though the Church was crowded to excess, and not less than 3000 persons remained in the yard who could not obtain admission.

The interior and exterior of the edifice present an imposing appearance such as a Temple dedicated to the purposes of religion ought to possess, and is, at once, an ornament to this part of the Island, and truly creditable to the Rev. Mr. Troy, whose great zeal and extraordinary perseverance have been exercised, in the erection of this Church, in a manner that entitles him to the highest commendation.

After the ceremony was concluded, about fifty gentlemen sat down to a splendid entertainment which they had provided at *Doolley's Hotel*, in compliment to their beloved Prelate and Clergy, at which Patrick Morris, Esq., presided.—Communicated to the *Newfoundlanders*.

[Mr. BOLTON, late Attorney-General of Upper Canada, and since appointed Chief Justice of Newfoundland, arrived in town on Wednesday last, the 16th of October, with his family, from York, on his way to the island in which he has been appointed to the highest judicial office. Mr. Bolton has taken up his residence at the Albion Hotel, and will remain in Quebec till the arrival of a vessel of War appointed to convey the learned chief and household to Newfoundland. The *Forte* brig, has, we learn, been selected for this service, and her arrival here, may be daily looked for.—*Quebec Mercury*.]

DIED.—On Wednesday last, Mr. Henry Rowe, Schoolmaster, of this town.

On Saturday last, at Harbor Grace, James F. Cawley, Esq. aged 35, many years a resident magistrate of that town.—His funeral will take place this day at 11 o'clock, when the friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend.

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.
ENTERED.
Nov. 8.—Brig Exeter, Vidler, Hamburg; 1350 bags biscuit, 20 bbls. oatmeal, 20 bbls. peas, 82 coils cordage, 83 bbls. oakum, 12 bbls. spunyarn, 20 hams, 15,600 bricks.

CARBONEAR.
CLEARED.
Nov. 6.—Brig Cornhill, Florence, Leghorn; 2170 qtls. fish, 4 tierces pickled salmon.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PORT-DE-GRAVE.
BRIGUS.
ENTERED.
Oct. 30.—Schooner Surprise, Delaney, Halifax; 50 bbls. flour, 100 bbls. potatoes, 5 bbls. beef, 4 bbls. apples, 2 bbls. oysters, 10 firkins butter, 1 tierce rice, 2 chests tea, 3 M. feet pine lumber.

ST. JOHN'S.
ENTERED.
Oct. 28.—Brig Scotia, Stewart, Hamburg; butter, bread, flour.
Brig Mary, Turner, Sydney; coal.
Schooner Kate, Figgot, Trinidad; rum, molasses.
Brig Rover, Ingham, Demerara; rum, molasses.
Brigantine Adriana, Pitt, Grenada; ballast.
Brig Mary, Laird, Bahia; gin, claret.
Brig Diana, Ferguson, Demerara; molasses.
Schooner Fly, Soper, Dantzic; bread, flour.
29.—Schooner John Fulton, O'Neill, New-York; pork, flour, plank.

30.—Brig Transit, Talbot, New-York; flour, beef, bread.

Brig Freedom, Polfrey, Cadiz; salt.
Nov. 2.—Brig Creole, Peckford, Halifax; molasses, pork, flour, &c.

Schooner Greyhound, Fougerson, Arichat; butter, cattle.

Brig Water Witch, Kelso, Quebec; pork, flour.
Brig Eliza, Watt, Trieste; bread, flour, candles.
Brig Margaret Helen, Bramberry, Bristol; coal, and sundries.

Schooner Harriet Elizabeth, Cooper, Liverpool; coal, salt, candles.

4.—Brig Prosperity, Wright, Halifax; porter, rum, and sundries.

Brig Swallow, M'Kean, Montreal, flour, oak staves, apples.

Brig Kingfisher, Stephens, Hamburg; butter, bread.
Schooner Ann, Orr, P. E. Island; potatoes.

5.—Schooner Edward, Bay Vert; staves, spars, &c.
American Brig Mallery, Foster, Boston; flour, boards, shingles, &c.

Schooner Auld, Grills, Oporto; wine, &c.
Brig Velocity, Truscott, Liverpool; wheat, butter, hams, nails.

Brig Vittoria, Elder, Oporto; onions.
Brigantine Clydesdale, Corbin, Oporto; onions, grapes.

6.—Schooner James Carmichael, Frazer, Miranichi; board.

Schooner Hero, M'Grath, Demerara; molasses.

Brig Norval, Carmichael, Greenock; coals, potatoes, bread.

CLEARED.
26.—American Brig Creole, Robbins, Leghorn; fish.
Schooner Mary, Pettipas, Halifax; fish.
Schooner Rover, Davis, Teignmouth; oil, fish.
Schooner Friends, Marshall, Guysborough; ballast.
Brig Concord, Mortimer, Bristol; fish, oil.
28.—Schooner Helen, Wylie, Oporto; fish.
Schooner Sophia, Hawson, Halifax; fish.
Schooner Industry, Johnston, Halifax; fish, herrings, snuff.
Barque John, Stevens, Bristol; oil, seal skins, salmon, caplin, furs.
29.—Brig Lester, Hayward, Poole; oil, caplin.
Brig Kingaloch, Thornton, New York; coal, &c.
Schooner Lady, Bangs, Halifax; brandy, herrings, salmon.
30.—Schooner Anabella, O'Neill, Sydney; ballast.
Schooner Borealis, Reid, Naples; fish.
Nov. 4.—Brig Friendship, Mudge, Teignmouth; fish, blubber.
Brig Miriam, Smerdon, Teignmouth; fish, &c.
5.—Schooner Greyhound, Fougerson, Arichat; herrings.
6.—Brig Water Witch, Kelso, Sydney; sugar, rum, molasses.
Brig Dewdrop, Furneux, Oporto; fish.
Schooner Three Sisters, Davidson, Halifax; fish.
Schooner Perseverance, Power, Halifax; fish.
Schooner Two Brothers, Harvey, Bideford; fish, caplin.
Schooner Three Sisters, Grandy, Waterford; oil, fish, and sundries.

SALE by AUCTION.

TO-MORROW,
(Thursday.) *The 14th Inst.*

AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
(In Lots to suit Purchasers),
A QUANTITY OF
MANUFACTURED GOODS,
Remains of the Estate of the late
W. H. SCOTT, viz.:-

- 18 Pieces superfine Blue (broad and narrow) Cloths
- 6 Pieces ditto Brown ditto
- 2 Pieces ditto Black ditto
- 1 Piece ditto Oxford Grey ditto
- 3 Pieces Olive, Drab, and Blue Flushing
- 1 Piece red Padding
- 6 Pieces Blanketing
- 8 Pieces Dark Fustian
- 12 Pieces fancy Waistcoating
- 6 Pieces Dowlas
- 10 Pieces Cotton Tick
- 50 Pieces Printed Cotton
- 6 Pieces Cambric Muslin
- 6 Pieces coloured Gros de Naples
- 10 doz. White and Black Wadding
- 10 Grey Fur Tippets, 4 Boas
- 30 Coloured Counterpanes
- 10 Grey and Black Beaver Bonnets
- 14 Men's Beaver Hats
- 4 Pieces White Cotton
- 4 Blue and Black Cloth Cloaks
- 2 Pieces Swiss Dress
- 6 Dozen Men's Leather Gloves
- 12 Calf-skins
- 2 Boxes 8 by 10 and 2 ditto 7 by 9 Glass
- 28 Decanters
- 3 Dozen Tea Waiters
- 1 M. Juniper Plank
- 1 Metal Stove with Funnelling complete
- 1 Brass Lamp, Three Lights, with Glasses complete
- 1 Glass Chandaler, Three Lights
- 1 SILVER WATCH, warranted to keep good time

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF
Men's Ready Made Clothes,
And a variety of other Articles too numerous for insertion.

ALSO,
An Excellent Black HORSE,
Gentle in Saddle or Harness.
THOMAS GAMBLE,
Executor.
Carbonar, Nov. 13, 1833.

NOTICE.
In the Insolvency of
GEORGE TRAPNELL,
Of Carbonar, Carpenter,
Northern Circuit Court,
Harbor Grace, 5th November, 1833.

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

JOHN STARK,
Clerk and Registrar.

ON SALE.

THOMAS BIDLEY & CO.
Offer for Sale,
At very Low Prices,
FOR FISH PAYMENT,
THE CARGO OF THE BRIG EXETER,
Just arrived from Hamburg, viz.
1,350 Bags Biscuit, 1st, 2d, and 3d quality
20 Barrels Peas
20 Barrels Oatmeal
92 Coils Cordage
12 Coils Spunyarn
83 Bundles Oakum
15,000 Bricks.
Harbour Grace, Nov. 6, 1833.

BY
COLLINGS & LEGG,
THE CARGO OF
The Schooner WELLINGTON, from HALIFAX,
CONSISTING OF
100 Barrels Superfine Flour
50 Barrels Middlings Ditto
50 Barrels Rye Ditto
50 Barrels Indian Meal
10 Barrels Beef
10 Barrels Pork
20 Firkins Butter
50 M. Shingles.
Carbonar, Nov. 6, 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
Carbonar, July 3, 1833.

NOTICES.

Fishermen and Shoremen's Association.
THE Fourth Anniversary MEETING of the CARBONEAR FISHERMEN and SHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, will take place at the *Roman Catholic Chapel*, on FRIDAY next, the 15th Inst., at 11 o'Clock in the forenoon.
(By Order.)
JOHN MACKAY,
Secretary.
Carbonar, Nov. 13, 1833.

PUT on Shore from the Brig Wilberforce, from Liverpool, and now in the Store of Messrs. T. CHANCEY and Co.,
One Bundle Tar Brushes
Large Paper Parcel
(Both of which are without Mark.)
Any Person who can substantiate a claim to the above, may receive them by applying to Messrs. T. CHANCEY and Co., and paying Expenses.
Carbonar, Nov. 1, 1833.

DESERTED from the service of the Subscriber, contrary to express agreement, MICHAEL MARA, a native of Ireland, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, dark complexion. Said MARA shipped to serve as fiddler and shoemaker, from the 17th inst. until the 1st of March next.
Whoever harbours or employs said MICHAEL MARA, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

LIKEWISE, deserted from the Subscriber, MATHEW GUINAN, a native of Ireland, about 26 years of age, of rather light complexion, 5 feet 6 inches in height, who shipped for SIX MONTHS, from the 16th inst.
Whoever harbours or employs said MATHEW GUINAN, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.
BENJAMIN REES.
Carbonar, November 1, 1833.

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

SALE by AUCTION.

The Trustees of the Insolvent Estate of
Mr. CHARLES COZENS,
Will offer for SALE,
ON MONDAY, THE 25TH Nov.
AT BRIGUS,
THE FOLLOWING VERY VALUABLE
FREEHOLD PROPERTY,
Particulars of which will be published in Handbills, previous to the Day of Sale; viz.—

- 1.—A commodious FARM-YARD adjoining the Insolvent's Dwelling-house, containing a large stone Barn, Stabling, Cart-house, Piggery, &c., &c., with one half the Meadow adjoining.
- 2.—The Western part, or about half the MEADOW adjoining the Farm-Yard, and one half the POND therein.
- 3.—A Piece of GROUND and DWELLING-HOUSE, lately occupied by Mr. HAYES.
- 4.—MOUNT DORSET FARM, consisting of 80 Acres of rich and highly cultivated Land, with extensive Erections thereon. (This Farm will be offered in one, two, or three Lots, as may hereafter be determined.)
- 5.—A PIECE of GROUND, South of Mount Dorset, and adjoining the road to Cochrane Dale.
- 6.—The SOUTH or MOUNT PLEASANT FARM, consisting of 60 Acres of excellent Land, chiefly under cultivation, with several valuable Erections.
- 7.—That celebrated Farm, COCHRANE DALE, comprising the *Good's Farm* of about 250 Acres of Tillage, Meadow, and Woodland, with many valuable buildings thereon.
- 8.—JUNIPER STUMP FARM, consisting of about 150 Acres of excellent Land, about 20 of which are under cultivation.
- 9.—SHEPPARD'S FARM, on the Cupic's Road, comprising about 20 Acres of cultivated Land, Dwelling and Out-houses.
- 10.—The valuable and commodious PREMISES at CUPID'S.
- 11.—The convenient PREMISES at KILLIGREWS, with Tillage and Meadow Land thereto attached.
- 12.—The Water-side PREMISES, Two Oil Vats, Iron Boiler, large Flake, Wharf, and rage of Building Ground.
- 13.—The Insolvent's Interest in the HOUSE at present occupied by Mr. JAMES ENGLISH, —Garden, Stage, and Flake.
- 14.—That excellent DWELLING-HOUSE with SHOP, GARDEN, and OUT-HOUSES, formerly occupied by the Insolvent.

ALSO,
To foreclose MORTGAGES thereon, several FISHING ROOMS and DWELLING-HOUSES, situated in BRIGUS and its vicinity.
4 HORSES, 4 HEIFERS
SHEEP and LAMBS
Carts, Ploughs, Sleigh, and Canadian Waggon.
Farm Utensils; also, a large quantity of Hay, Straw, Potatoes, &c.
The HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THE
Cutter ALERT,
21 Tons.
For further Particulars apply to
W. J. HERVEY, } Trustees to the
C. F. BENNETT, } Insolvent Estate
R. R. WAKEHAM, } of C. Cozens,
St. John's;
Or, to Wm. SWEETLAND, Agent,
BRIGUS.
St. John's, Oct. 16.

NOTICES.

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

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

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of JAMES GOULD, of Cloyne, County of Cork, Ireland, but late of Carbonar, Conception Bay, are requested to furnish their Accounts, duly attested to the Subscriber; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby desired to make immediate payment.

her
CATHERINE M. GOULD.
mark.
Adm'r.
Carbonar, October 30, 1833.

THE TWO MINERS OF FAMATINA.

The great mountain of Famatina, situated in the province of Rioja, has long been looked upon traditionally as the depository of enormous wealth in the form of gold and silver ore; but the turning this wealth to any important practical account is a circumstance of very recent date. It is true the King of Spain and his government have made repeated attempts to work the mines known to have formerly existed in this mountain.—But they could never hit upon any inducements sufficiently strong to secure the earnest and active co-operation of the inhabitants, or even to overcome that superstitious horror which had been left as a legacy to them by their simple, but in this instance, perhaps, wise ancestors, relative to the dangers—unnamed and unknown, but not the less effectual in their influence—attendant on the task of exploring the vast and naturally terrific solitudes immediately surrounding the objects of search. The early Indians, just referred to, had also adopted another precaution, as if with the view of deterring their descendants from the perilous enterprise in question—perilous even, more on account of the cupidity which its results excited in their European masters, than in the actual physical hardships and evils connected with it. On ceasing to work the mines, they carefully built up and concealed, by every means in their power, the various openings to them, so as to remove all clue, if possible, to the exploring of them in future.

At length, however, in 1805, two wretched clai men, both mounted on one sorry mule, and armed with one old musket, were seen riding into the village of Chilecito. On inquiry, it appeared that these men had travelled from Peru in the manner just described, and had supported themselves on their journey entirely by the aid of their old gun, with which they had killed, from time to time, what they needed for their subsistence. It was ascertained, too, that having been long engaged, as labourers in the Peruvian mines, and having acquired the knowledge necessary for their purpose, they had left that country solely with the view of seeking their fortunes in the mountains of Famatina—the traditional reports of its wealth having long ago reached the country from which they came.

The two penniless and friendless adventurers, from a distant land, looked on the wondrous mountain, of which they had heard so much; and seeing in its now visible form literally "a mine of wealth," they determined within themselves to explore and take possession of its treasures, or perish in the attempt. On their arrival at Chilecito, they were literally destitute of every thing necessary to their enterprise, except the unquenchable desire and determination to accomplish it which constitutes in such cases great part of the required power. They had not even brought with them any of the mining tools necessary for the commencement of their operations, nor a farthing of money to purchase them. These, therefore, together with the supply of provisions indispensable to their very existence, while working on a spot near which none could, by possibility, be procured, they contrived to obtain on credit, from a curate of Chilecito, named Granillo, who agreed to supply them with what they needed, to the amount of thirty dollars, on condition that, if they succeeded in their undertaking, they were to repay him double the amount within a certain time; and, with these supplies, they started for the mountain the very day after their arrival in its neighbourhood. They proceeded on foot themselves, as it was necessary to load their mule with the provisions, tools, &c., which they were enabled by the curate to take with them. It is said that the hardships they endured, for the first three or four days, were almost incredible; for, during the whole of that time, they were exposed to the fury of a snow-storm, almost naked, and without firing, or even shelter. At the end of that time they had contrived to dig out a small cave in the side of the rock to shelter them at night from the snow and rain; and there they used to lie close together, with no other means of avoiding being frozen to death, but that of receiving the animal warmth of each other. Their only provisions were biscuit, and a little dried beef, or *charqui*, which they were obliged to eat cold, having as I said, no means of procuring firing of any kind. Nevertheless, they persevered—their first attempt being made at that part of the mountain called the Cerro Negro, where, after working for some time, they discovered a small vein of virgin silver, mixed with sulphuret of silver. They continued to work upon this for about a month, never quitting the mountain during that period; at the end of which time, having collected together as much ore as they could carry, they returned with it to Chilecito. As all mining speculations had ceased in that neighbourhood, they were now at a loss how to turn their little treasure to account, by reducing it to a tangible form. This, however, they at last effected, by grinding the ore to powder, on a large flat stone, as painters grind their colours, and then triturating it with mercury to extract the silver. The produce of this their first adventure was about one hundred dollars, with which, hav-

ing first paid the curate his promised sixty dollars, they purchased more provisions, and a little clothing, and then returned to the mountain, and were heard of no more for three months. At the end of that time, one of them came back to the village, with sufficient silver ore to purchase two additional mules, for the purpose of bringing back the increasing produce of their labours. And thus they went on for about twelve months, never quitting the mountain but when compelled to return in search of provisions. It was understood that, by this time, they had accumulated a capital of about two thousand dollars; and about this time it was that they discovered the rich mine called Santo Domingo. They now found themselves sufficiently beforehand with the world to feel justified in hiring labourers from the village to work for them; and having also purchased a spot of ground in the valley of Famatina, in which there was a convenient fall of water from one of the mountain rivulets, Juan Leita, who was a man of great mechanical ingenuity, constructed with his own hands a trapichi mill, for the purpose of grinding the ore on a larger scale. The whole of this construction he completed without assistance; and then, being the harder man of the two, he returned to the mountain, to work and superintend the operations there, while Echavaria came to reside at the mill, and attend to the extraction of the metal from the ore. In this manner they proceeded for ten years, by which time they had accumulated a capital of a hundred thousand dollars. But in doing this they had excited the malicious envy of the Riojanos, whose cupidity made them covet the wealth which their want of industry prevented them from even attempting to compass for themselves by similar means. At this period, too, the revolution broke out, and afforded the means in some measure, to accomplish the object which was now contemplated by some of the heads of the people. The first step taken against them was to order them to pay a contribution of a thousand dollars for the service of the state. This was no sooner complied with, than another was sent for a similar sum, and shortly afterwards others to the amount of five thousand dollars more. On this, Echavaria, who was at once a shrewd and timorous man, and foresaw the storm that was brewing, endeavoured to prevail on Leita to join him in retiring to Peru with the property they had amassed. But Leita refused to consent; and the result was, that they came to the resolution of dividing their property, and Echavaria made his escape immediately after, having first buried, in a spot near the mill, that portion of his gains which he was not able to carry with him.—Shortly after the departure of Echavaria, it was reported that Leita had discovered another mine, still richer than any of those they had hitherto been working upon. Whether this was true or not, it had the effect of exciting still further the cupidity of the new government, and an order was speedily sent to Leita, requiring him to furnish a still larger contribution. This he had expected, and had prepared himself for, by burying in the ground nearly all his treasures; and his reply to the government order was, that they had already deprived him of all his gains.—But they were not to be put off in this manner. On receiving the above reply, they immediately had a meeting of the Cabildo, in the town of Rioja; and the result was the sending a militia officer, and twenty men, to take Leita into custody, and lodge him in prison, under the pretence that he was an old Spaniard, and an enemy to the state. The party arrived at his house, in the Escaleras, just as he was sitting down to dinner; and having immediately taken him, and placed heavy fetters upon his legs, they were about to place him on a horse, and carry him away. But he determined on having recourse to stratagem, with the view of, if possible, gaining his liberty, and escaping from their hands. Accordingly, pretending the utmost submission to the commands of the government, he invited the party to take some dinner with him before they set out, and offered to supply them with some excellent wine, which he possessed. This proposal was immediately accepted by the officer commanding the party; and, as the only servant of Leita, a black slave, had ran away on the approach of the military party, Leita offered to wait on them himself, and fetch the wine, serve the dinner, &c. This he did for some time with great apparent good humour, and with great satisfaction to the party; who, as their spirits waxed higher with Leita's excellent wine, grew more favourably disposed towards their prisoner; and the head of them, seeing with what alacrity he went in and out in their service, observed that it was a pity he should be so much inconvenienced by his fetters, and ordered them to be taken off. Freed from this encumbrance, he still kept running in and out doing their bidding, and supplying them with more wine; till at length, having ascertained the position and arms of the three sentinels who had been placed without, he watched his opportunity, and suddenly closed the door (which shut with a spring latch) on the drinking party within; and then, having by great resolution and strength, disarmed and put to flight the sentinels, he presented himself at the window of the room where the rest were enclosed, and threatened with an axe to chop off

the head of the first person who offered to escape by that exit. Then, still keeping watch over the now drunken party within the room, he whistled for his black slave, (who, it appeared, had only been sent out of the way to conceal himself with the view of assisting his master's project); Leita ordered him to prepare the two best horses of the party and bring them to him, and to unsaddle and turn loose all the rest. This being done according to his desire, both master and man mounted, and were soon at a great distance on the road across the Andes to Coquimbo in Chile. They rode day and night, but by the time they had reached the central ridge of the Andes, their horses sunk under them from fatigue; and, on seeing their pursuers approaching in the distance, they abandoned their horses, and continued their flight on foot, making for the crags and precipices where their pursuers could not possibly follow. They were now safe for the present; and in a few days Leita made his appearance before the Spanish Royalist, General Osorio, representing who he was, and the circumstances under which he had left Rioja; and stating that if the general would supply him with a certain number of men he would engage speedily to reduce the whole province to the dominion of the Spanish monarchy. Osorio could not supply Leita with the required means, but was induced, by his representations, to provide him with letters of recommendation to Pezuela, the viceroys of Peru, who, he said, would be likely to further his view in the proposed project. But to deliver these letters, it was necessary that Leita should travel through a tract of country in the provinces of Tucuman and Salta, at the imminent risk of falling in with his enemies. He therefore determined on disguising himself as a poor miner, and taking with him only one attendant as a guide on the road he was to go, leaving his own faithful black behind him to avoid suspicion. In this manner he reached in safety the boundary of the province of Salta. But here, observing a scouting party of fifty men in the distance, Leita hid his money and papers in the thicket hard by; which he had scarcely accomplished when the party came up, and began to make illusory inquiries, which he at first refused to answer, for fear of causing suspicion by his Arragon accent. At last, being compelled by their ill usage and threats to speak, he described himself as a poor miner in search of work. But, as he had feared, his accent excited further suspicions, and they proceeded to beat him and his guide, till the latter at last confessed who Leita was, though he could not disclose the object of his travelling that road. But another blow or two soon induced him to confess where his master had hidden his papers and money; and these disclosed all they wished to know. They then immediately conducted their prisoner to the city of Tucuman; where he was subjected to a brief and summary trial, and was immediately condemned to death for being in correspondence with the enemies of the Patria. Soon after his condemnation, a priest, named Jose Augustine Colombes, came to confess Leita; and, with the view of extracting from him the knowledge of where he had hidden his supposed treasures, he promised to procure a grant of his life, on condition of such disclosure. Leita was easily induced, under his desperate circumstances, to fall into this snare; and having made the desired confession to the wily priest, he was almost immediately shot in the Plaza of the town. Two years after this, the above-named priest made a journey to the Escaleras, for the purpose, as is supposed, of taking away the buried treasure, the knowledge of which he had extracted from its owner; and thus concluded the first modern mining enterprise of the Famatina.

When Rivadavia came into power in Buenos Ayres, he sent to the governor of Rioja for a statement of the general state of the mines with the view of turning them to a national account. The consequence was that a great company was formed at Buenos Ayres under the auspices of Messrs. Hullet, Brothers and Co. consisting partly of English and partly of native merchants; and to this company the right of working all the mines in the province of Rioja was conceded for a certain period, and under settled restrictions.

It may be well to close this sketch by a brief notice of the present, or at least the very recent, condition of the mines at Famatina. Some years ago, the number of working miners, employed on the mountain, was rather less than four hundred, a comparatively insignificant number, when it is considered that the mountain is twenty leagues in length, and that not more than about one-fourth of that extent had been, in any way explored for mining purposes, and even that portion had been examined very imperfectly. Indeed, so rude was the method then employed of working the mines, and so inexhaustible are the riches supposed to be which they contain, that, at the time referred to, the miners used to turn away with contempt from any spot which did not contain ore capable of returning 640 ounces of silver for every *cajon* (about 4,800lb); and many of the mines then in work produced an average of four times that proportion. Moreover, so defective was the system of working the

mines, it was perfectly well understood that the workmen stole at least half the produce. Yet, notwithstanding all these drawbacks, the profits of working the mines were understood to be immense, as compared with the capital employed for the purpose.

Finally, it may be mentioned, that the mountain of Famatina presents, from the village of Chilecito, a most beautiful and noble appearance, especially early in the morning, when its enormous snow-crowned ridges are just receiving the first rays of the sun. At this period of the day, indeed, it is usually enveloped, for the most part, in light mists. But as these clear away before the increasing power of the sun as it rises, the various effects of light and shade are most curious and beautiful; and when, at last, the whole is enveloped in the full blaze of day, the effect is truly magnificent.

PUBLIC SERVANTS.—In an admonition addressed by the present Emperor of China to the officers of his government, is this remarkable passage.—“He who sincerely serves his country, leaves the fragrance of a good name to a hundred ages; he who dares not, leaves a name that stinks for ten thousands of years.”

FEAR.—Charles Gustavus (the successor of Christina of Sweden) was besieging Prague, when a boor of most extraordinary visage desired admittance to his tent, and, being allowed entrance, offered, by way of amusing the king, to devour a whole hog, weighing two hundred weight, in his presence. The old General Konigsmarc, who stood by the king's side, and who, soldier as he was, had not got rid of the prejudices of his childhood, hinted to his royal master that the peasant ought to be burnt as a sorcerer. “Sir,” said the fellow, irritated at the remark, “if your majesty will but make that old gentleman take off his sword and his spurs, I will eat him before you, before I begin the pig.” General Konigsmarc (who at the head of a body of Swedes had performed wonders against the Austrians, and who was looked upon as one of the bravest men of the age) could not stand this proposal, especially as it was accompanied by a most hideous and preternatural expansion of the frightful peasant's jaws. Without uttering a word the veteran suddenly turned round, ran out of the court, and thought not himself safe until he had arrived at his quarters.

AN EASY RECIPE.—In moist or rainy weather we feel oppressed and drowsy, because all moisture greedily absorbs our electricity, which is a buoyant cordial of the body. To remedy this inconvenience, we have only to discover a good non-conductor of electricity to prevent its escape from the body, and this we have in silk, which is so excellent a non-conductor, that the thunder-bolt or the forked lightning itself could not pass through the thinnest silk handkerchief, provided always that it is quite dry. Those therefore who are apt to become low spirited, and listless in damp weather, will find silk waistcoats, drawers, and stockings, the most powerful of all cordials.

POETRY.

THE BIRTH OF PORTRAITURE.

By T. Moore.

“As once a Grecian maiden wove
Her garland 'midst the summer bow'rs,
There stood a youth, with eye of love,
To watch her while she wretched the flow
The youth was skill'd in painting's art,
But ne'er had studied woman's brow,
Nor known the colouring which the heart
Can shed o'er nature's charms, till now

CHORUS.

Blest be love, to whom we owe
All that's fair and bright below.

His hand had pictured many a rose,
And sketch'd the rays that light the brook;
But what were these, or what were those,
To woman's blush, or woman's look?
“Oh! if such magic pow'r there be,
This, this,” he cried, “is all my pray'r,
To paint that living light I see,
And fix the soul that sparkles there.”

His prayer, as soon as breath'd was heard,
His pallet, touch'd by love, grew warm,
And painting saw her hues transferr'd
From lifeless flowers to woman's form.
Still as from tint to tint he stole,
The fair design shone out the more.
And there was now a life, a soul,
Where only colours glow'd before.

Then first carnations learn'd to speak,
And lilies into life were brought;
While, mantling on the maiden's cheek,
Young roses kindl'd into thought.
Then hyacinths their darkest dyes
Upon the locks of beauty threw;
And violets, transformed to eyes,
Inshrined a soul within their blue.

CHORUS.

Blest be love, to whom we owe
All that's fair and bright below.
Sung was cold and painting dim,
Till song and painting learned from him.”

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