

THE CARBONEAR STAR, AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1833.

No. 42.

NOTICES.

NORA CREINA.



PACKET-BOAT BETWEEN CARBONEAR
AND PORTUGAL COVE.

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

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

TERMS AS USUAL.

Letters, Packages, &c. will be received at the *Newfoundlander Office*.
Carbonear April 10, 1833.



DESIRABLE CONVEYANCE TO AND FROM HARBOUR-GRACE.

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

FARES.

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

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

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

A. DRYSDALE,

Agent, Harbour-Grace.

PERCHARD & BOAG,

Agents, St. John's

Harbour-Grace, April 5, 1833.

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

PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON TRADE.

The question has been much canvassed, whether England is likely to maintain the superiority she has gained among the nations of the world, in regard to the cotton manufacture. There are those who prognosticate that she has already reached the highest point, and is destined rapidly to decline from it. These individuals apprehend a competition too formidable to be withstood, on the part of several foreign nations: from the United States of America, where the spinning machinery is equal to that in En-

gland, where there are thousands of English workmen, whose ingenuity and enterprise eminently mark the national character, and where the finest cotton is grown within the States themselves; from Belgium, Switzerland, and other countries of Europe, where the manufacture flourishes, and is rapidly extending, and where labour is much cheaper than in England;—and from the East Indies, where one or two spinning mills have been established, and where, in weaving, if not in spinning, the natives are supposed to have a great advantage, from their having so long been habituated to the employment, and from the excessively low rate of wages they require.

It is true that each of these countries has in some respects, an advantage over England. It is true that the cotton manufacture has acquired a great extent in the United States and is advancing rapidly in Germany and Switzerland. These facts ought to induce our legislature to repeal the duties on the raw materials of the manufacture—to place the English manufacturer more on a level with his foreign competitors in the article of food, which forms the chief element of the price of labour—to move every restriction that prevents the widest possible extension of English commerce—and to avoid any measure that would burden or fetter our manufacturers, in their race of competition with foreign nations. There is ample ground for the exercise of precaution. It would be infatuation to trifle with the safety of a manufacture which affords subsistence to a million and a half of our population.

Yet we see no ground for seriously apprehending that England will lose her present manufacturing pre-eminence. All the natural and political causes which originally made this a great manufacturing and commercial nation, remain unimpaired. The exhaustless beds of coal and iron-stone, the abundance of streams with an available fall of water, the inland navigation, and well-situated seaports, the national tranquillity, the security for person and property, the maritime superiority,—all these advantages, in the happiest combination, contribute to place England at the head of manufacturing countries. There is no decay in the energy of the national character; the national institutions are becoming more pure and popular.

There are also advantages derived from the established ascendancy of our manufactures, the importance of which it would be difficult to over-estimate. Our master manufacturers, engineers, and artisans, are more intelligent, skilful, and enterprising than those of any other country; and the extraordinary inventions they have already made, and their familiarity with all the principles and details of the business, will not only enable them to perfect the processes already in use, but can hardly fail to lead to the discovery of others. Our establishment for spinning, weaving, printing, bleaching, &c. are infinitely more complete and perfect than any that exist elsewhere; the division of labour in them is carried to an incomparably greater extent; the workmen are trained from infancy to industrious habits, and have attained the peculiar dexterity and slight of hand in the performance of their separate tasks, that can only be acquired by long and unremitting applications to the same employment.

Another advantage consists in the almost unlimited amount of capital at the disposal of the English manufacturer and merchant, each of whom is enabled to make his purchases on the best terms, to effect every improvement in his machinery or modes of doing business, to push his enterprises with the utmost vigour, to sell for the smallest proportional profit, and to wait the longest time for his return.

The usual rate of profit in England is lower than in any of the countries whose competition has been feared; and on this account, English manufactures can be sold cheaper than those of other countries; especially owing to the extensive employment of machinery, which causes the price of the goods to be regulated more according to the profits of capital than according to the wages of labour. Since the introduction of the power-loom, the maintenance of English superiority is

rendered much more secure. This country excels every other in the making of machines, and in the means of working them advantageously; and besides this, for the reason just mentioned, our manufacturers are interested in having their goods produced as much as possible by machinery. The wages of hand-loom weavers, low as they are in England, are high when compared with other countries. The power-loom effects a great saving in wages. It changes the mode of manufacture, from that in which we labour under a considerable disadvantage, to that in which we possess the greatest superiority.

No system has yet appeared, to indicate a decline, or even a stagnation, in the cotton manufacture of England. Every year, with scarcely any exception, presents an increase in the raw material imported, and the manufactured goods exported. The course of mechanical and chemical improvement is not stopped. New markets are opening to the enterprise of our merchants, who are ready to supply them.

With so many natural and acquired advantages, which in their combination are altogether unrivalled, and with an entire absence of any symptom of declension, there is good reason for believing that the cotton manufacture of this country will continue to flourish; and if it does not, as in the nature of things is not impossible, still advance with the same giant strides as in the period that immediately followed the great mechanical inventions, we yet feel a confident expectation that its course will be steadily onward.

In each of the countries mentioned as likely to compete successfully with England, there are circumstances unfavourable to such competition. In the United States, the high rate of profit, combined with wages higher even than in England, will for a long course of years prevent the manufacturer from selling his goods so cheap as the English manufacturer; whilst the advantage of having the raw material produced within the boundaries of the republic is small, seeing that the cotton is not grown within many hundred miles of the manufacturing states. Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, and France, are much more liable to political commotions than England, and on this account their manufacturing prosperity must be considered as insecure: their advantages for manufactures are also in nearly every respect inferior to ours. The Hindoo weaver, low as are his wages, has no chance of competing with the power-loom. The very lowness of the remuneration he obtains, is an evidence of the feebleness and inefficiency of his exertions. It will always be found that the energetic labours of free intelligent, well-paid, and well-fed workmen will be cheaper to the employer, than the nerveless toil of half-starved slaves and barbarians. The Hindoo weaver, notwithstanding the ancient civilization of his country, is more nearly allied to the latter class than to the former; and the apprehension that he will ever beat out of the market the skilled labour of England, aided by machinery, is altogether visionary.

We have now brought the history of the cotton manufacture to a close. It was incumbent upon the historian of the county of Lancaster, to give a faithful and satisfactory account of the rise, progress, and present state of that manufacture, from which the wealth and importance of the county have been so mainly derived. By means of this great branch of industry, Lancashire has been raised from the second or third rank among the counties of England, in respect of population, to the first rank. It now presses hard upon the county of York, by far the largest in point of extent, and upon the metropolitan county of Middlesex; both of which it seems destined shortly to surpass.

When any stranger admires the great and rapidly improving town of Manchester, with its stupendous piles of building, its thronging population, and the numerous evidences of its wealth; or the more elegant seaport of Liverpool, with its magnificent line of docks, crowded with the shipping of all nations, and its Exchange, a scene of the most intense commercial activity; and asks the

cause of their prosperity and greatness,—he must be referred to the cotton manufacture. To the same cause must be ascribed the flourishing state of Bolton, Preston, Blackburn, Oldham, Ashton, Wigan, and the numerous towns and villages which cover the southern parts of Lancashire.

It is an interesting consideration, that this county is connected by means of its industry with all the ends of the earth. To not a few countries it affords employment, in raising the raw materials of its manufactures, and the articles of comfort and luxury consumed by its population; and it sends the products of its own skill and labour to every civilized country, and even to half-barbarous tribes in the most distant regions. No nation ever had a more universal commerce than this one county; no manufacturers ever clothed so many of the human family as the manufacturers of Lancashire. From so extended an intercourse, it may reasonably be anticipated that the minds of its population, as well as their outward condition, will be enriched and improved; seeing that it is the natural effect of such intercourse to impart knowledge, and to remove prejudice. They have also the power to communicate to other nations a share of their own advantages.—The civilization of England flies abroad on the wings of its commerce. Philanthropy could not desire a more powerful agent, for diffusing light and liberty through the world. It will be a proud distinction for the county of Lancaster, if its trade should minister to the moral improvement of the human species. To produce such an effect is worthy of the ambition of its enlightened inhabitants; and, if accomplished, it will be a far higher and more honourable achievement, than all their triumphs in science and the arts.—*Baines's History of Lancashire.*

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Aug. 26.

LORD WYNFORD, in opposing the second reading of the tithes stay of suits bill, said, he was only surprised to find that so few actions for tithes had been brought; not more than from 300 to 400, he believed, in the whole, notwithstanding the large number which had been stated to have been commenced, in a county in which there were 10,000 benefices, and considering that the parties interested would be precluded by Lord Tenterden's bill, unless they now commenced proceedings.—(Hear!) He was at a loss to know by what principle of justice it was that parties were to be denied the right of asserting their claims to tithes which the law conferred. The noble baron had alluded to the large majority of the other house by which this bill had been supported.—Why did not this large majority pass the measure at an earlier period of the session, when the subject might have received more consideration in their lordships' house?—(Hear, hear!) For his own part he entertained so strong an objection to it in point of principle, that he would move an amendment, instead of its being now read a second time, "that it be read a second time that day six months."—(Hear, hear!)

The **LORD CHANCELLOR** said, undoubtedly the bill was of a very extraordinary nature, and was liable to many objections which had been urged against it.—(Hear!) The noble and learned lord here went into some particulars of the Kendal case, confirming the statement made by the right reverend prelate. If Lord Tenterden's bill, which was intended to create peace and quiet respecting tithes and moduses, were not allowed to be put into operation, certainly injustice would be thereby done. This he thought would be a grievous evil both to the church and the country. He was very far, however, from saying that he saw through the difficulty to obtain justice. If there were no more actions commenced than had been stated he should then at once say the legislature ought not to interfere—(cheers!)—but if, on the other hand, the number was so great as had also been asserted, why then such an access called upon the legislature for its interposition. But supposing the number to be limited, or very large, he did not think any

great progress would be made in the suits before parliament again assembled. If the parties who had filed their bills in the Court of Exchequer imagined they would have made any great despatch in their suits in the course of five or six months, they were not very well acquainted with such proceedings, to say the least of it. Nothing could be done in those suits before Michaelmas term; and between that period and the meeting of Parliament, he apprehended the progress made in them could not be very great. Although he did not regret that the subject had attracted the attention of Parliament, yet he could not consent to interfere in the absence of so much necessary information, and without first ascertaining whether that interference was advisable. The amendment was then carried, and the bill was consequently lost.

KING'S SPEECH.

THURSDAY, August 29.

It having been appointed that the Session of Parliament for the present year should be prorogued this day, the customary arrangements were made. At two o'clock his Majesty proceeded in his state carriage, being drawn by eight cream coloured horses. His Majesty arrived at the house shortly after two o'clock, and proceeded to the robing chamber. The body of the house, from an early hour, was nearly filled with ladies, in full court dresses, and the gallery was exceedingly crowded. The foreign ambassadors (all of whom were present) occupied the bishops' benches. The attendance of peers was not numerous. At half-past two o'clock his Majesty, attended by his great officers of state, entered the house, and took his seat on the throne. The scene at this moment was of the most animated description. His Majesty appeared in excellent spirits. The Speaker of the House of Commons, attended by about 100 members, having appeared at the bar, the Royal assent was given by his Majesty to several bills. His Majesty then, in a most audible voice, delivered the following speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In opening the present Parliament, I stated that never, at any time, had subjects of greater interest and magnitude called for your attention. The manner in which you have discharged the duties thus committed to you, now demands my warmest regard, and enables me to close a session, not more remarkable for its extended duration than for the patience and persevering industry which you have employed in many laborious inquiries, and in perfecting the various legislative measures which have been brought under your consideration.

"I continue to receive from my Allies, and from all Foreign Sovereigns, assurances of their friendly disposition.

"I regret that I cannot yet announce to you the conclusion of a definite arrangement between Holland and Belgium; but the convention in conjunction with the King of the French, I concluded, in May last, with the King of the Netherlands, prevents a renewal of hostilities in the Low Countries; and thus affords a fresh security for the general continuance of peace.

"Events which have lately taken place in Portugal have induced me to renew my diplomatic relations with that kingdom, and I have accredited a Minister to the Court of her Faithful Majesty Donna Maria.

"You may rest assured I look with great anxiety to the moment when the Portuguese Monarchy, so long united with this country by the ties of alliance, and by the closest bonds of interest, may be restored to a state of peace, and may regain its former prosperity.

"The hostilities which had disturbed the peace of Turkey, have terminated, and you may be assured that my attention will be carefully directed to any event which may affect the present or the future independence of that empire.

"Your investigation, carefully prosecuted during the last Session, has enabled you to renew the Charter of the Bank of England, on terms which appear to be well calculated to sustain public credit, and to secure the usefulness of that important establishment.

"The laborious inquiries carried on by Committees of both Houses of Parliament, for several successive Sessions, have also enabled you to bring the affairs of the East Indian Company to a satisfactory adjustment. I have the most confident expectation that the system of government thus established will prove to have been wisely formed for the improvement and happiness of the natives of India, and by the opening of the China trade a new field has been afforded for the activity and the enterprise of British commerce.

"The state of Slavery in my Colonial Possessions has necessarily occupied a portion of your time and attention commensurate with the magnitude and the difficulty of the subject. Whilst your deliberations have been guided by the paramount consideration of justice and humanity, the interests of the Colonial Proprietors have not been overlooked. I trust that the future proceedings of the Colonial Legislatures, and the conduct of all classes in my Colonies, may be such as to give full effect to the benevolent inten-

tions of the Legislature, and to satisfy the just expectations of my people.

"I observe with satisfaction that the amendment of the Law has continued to occupy your attention, and that several important measures have been adopted, by some of which the title to property has been rendered more secure, and the conveyance of it more easy; while by others the proceedings in Courts both of Law and Equity, have been made more expeditious and less costly.

"You may rest assured that there is no part of your labours which I regard with a deeper interest than that which does, by well-considered amendments of the law, make justice easily accessible to all my subjects. With this view I have caused a Commission to be issued for digesting in one body the enactments of Criminal Law, and enquiring how far and by what means the Criminal Process may be assimilated to the other branch of our jurisprudence.

"The establishment of the Court of Privy Council is another improvement, which, while it materially assists suitors at home, will, I trust, afford substantial relief to those in my Colonial possessions.

"I have also directed Commissions to be issued for investigating the state of the municipal corporations throughout the United Kingdom. The result of their enquiries will enable you to procure those means which may seem best fitted to place the internal Government of corporate cities and towns on a solid foundation, in respect of their finances, their government, and their police. In the meantime, two important acts have been passed for giving constitutions, upon sound principles, to the Royal and Parliamentary Burghs of Scotland, and your attention will hereafter be called to the expediency of extending similar advantages to the unincorporated towns in England which have now acquired the right of returning Members to Parliament.

"It is with the greatest pain that I felt myself compelled to call upon you for additional powers to control and punish the disturbers of the public peace in Ireland.—This call was answered, as I confidently anticipated, by your loyalty and firmness. I have not found it necessary, except in a very limited degree, to use the powers thus confided to me, and I have now the satisfaction of informing you that the spirit of insubordination and violence which had prevailed to go alarming an extent, has in a great measure subsided. I look forward with anxiety to the time when the painful necessity of continuing those measures of great but unavoidable severity shall cease; and I have given my assent, with unqualified satisfaction, to the various salutary and remedial measures which, during the course of the present Session, have been proposed to me for my acceptance. The Act which in pursuance of my recommendation, you passed with respect to the Temporalities of that branch of the United Church which is established in Ireland, and for the immediate and total abolition of Vestry Assessments, and the Act for the better Regulation of Juries, both as to their civil and criminal functions, afford the best proof that full reliance may be placed on the Parliament of the United Kingdom for the introduction of such beneficial improvements as may insure the welfare of all classes of my subjects, and thus effectually cement that Legislative Union, which, with your support, it is my determination to maintain inviolate.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the services of the year.—The estimates proposed to you by my direction were considerably lower than those of the former Sessions, and you have wisely applied the reduction which has thus been effected to the diminution of the public burthens. In the course of judicious economy, combined with a due regard to the exigencies of the State, I am persuaded that you will persevere, and thus confirm the title which you have acquired to general confidence, as the faithful guardians of the honor of the Crown, and the true interests of the people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In returning to your respective homes you will carry with you the gratifying reflection, that your labours have been sedulously employed for the benefit of your country.

"During the recess, your attention will be equally directed to the same important object, and in this useful and honourable discharge both of your public and private duties, under the blessing of Divine Providence, I confidently rely for the encouragement and support of my people in that love of liberty, and in that spirit of industry and obedience to the law, and that moral worth which constitutes the safety and happiness of nations."

His Majesty having concluded his Speech, The LORD CHANCELLOR said, it is His Majesty's royal will and pleasure that this present Parliament be now prorogued, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Wednesday the 30th day of October next.

His Majesty then left the House in the same state as he entered.

From London Dates, Sep. 1.—4.

SPAIN.—The Memorial Bordelais of the

30th ult. contains the following important intelligence from Spain:—"The Court of Madrid is in an extraordinary state of agitation. The Queen has received positive information that M. Zea keeps up a secret correspondence with Don Carlos, whom the Northern Powers wish to continue in Portugal, in order that he may be near at hand should King Ferdinand expire. Indignant at these dark machinations, the Queen has urged his Majesty to dismiss M. Zea, and replace him by the Duke of San Fernando, and also to enter into an alliance with England and France. But the King, being weak and timid, cannot come to any resolution, but maintains his temporizing system, keeping his minister in order that he may not offend the Holy Alliance. It is, however, hoped that on the arrival of the Infanta Charlotte from St. Sebastian, he may be induced to come to some determination. The Spanish priests are spreading a report throughout the country that the Emperor of Russia had engaged his daughter to the eldest son of Don Carlos, and promised to unite Portugal to Spain, and bring it under the sceptre of Charles V. Unfortunately the ignorant and credulous population of Spain are not sufficiently aware of the intrigues of the Apostolics."

PORTUGAL.—Happily we are glad to learn that all the recently received private communications from Lisbon speak with great satisfaction of the prudent and popular course which, on the restoration of tranquillity has been maintained by Don Pedro, who, we believe, there is little doubt, will retain the regency while the age of Donna MARIA and the unsettled state of affairs shall require that species of guardianship. The reported intended union of the young QUEEN with the Duke of Leuchtenberg seems also to acquire additional credit. That prince, while exceedingly personable, is represented, by those who best know him, as a young man of sound and even of superior understanding. Of course we are referring to all these matters on the supposition that the Miguelites are successfully resisted, and the unhappy struggle in which the country is involved is terminated in favour of the young QUEEN—an event, which however likely, is not yet to be absolutely taken for granted. We conclude with an unequivocal re-assertion of the fact, that the popularity of Don Pedro with all ranks, has of late been every day increasing.—Globe, Sep. 4.

THE HON. MANNERS SUTTON.—We understand that His Majesty, with that gracious attention which characterises all his personal acts, has conferred on the Speaker of the House of Commons the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath; and that the investiture will take place on Wednesday next. If our memory serves us right, that is, with one exception, the only instance of this distinction having been conferred on a Speaker of the House of Commons. There can be only one opinion, however, as to the just claim of the Speaker to any distinction which it may be in the power of his Sovereign to confer on him for that impartial administration of his laborious duties, for so many years, which has procured for him the general esteem and personal regard of members of the House of Commons of all parties.—Courier.

BRAZIL.

Brazil papers to the 14th July were received this morning. They contain the reports of the committee appointed to examine the message and documents delivered to the Chamber of Deputies by the Government relative to the projects for the restoration of Don Pedro I. as Emperor of Brazil. The Chamber of Deputies, after much discussion, agreed to a resolution effectually to support the government in every constitutional measure that will prevent the approbrium of the restoration. A project of law was afterwards taken into consideration for prohibiting the Duke of Braganza from ever entering the territory of Brazil, on any pretext whatever, on pain of being treated as an enemy and aggressor. The Minister of Justice had also presented to the Chamber a project of law for more effectually organising the National Guards.

LOSS OF THE CONVICT SHIP AMPHITRITE.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, SEPT. 1.—The Amphitrite sailed for New South Wales, from Woolwich, the 25th Aug., Capt. Hunter commander, Mr. Forrester surgeon; and there were 108 female convicts, 12 children, and a crew of 16 persons. The captain was part owner. When the ship arrived off Dungeness the gale of the 29th began. On Friday morning the captain hove the ship to, the gale being too heavy to sail. The vessel was about three miles to the east of Boulogne harbour on Saturday at noon, when they made land. The captain set the topsail and main foresail, in hopes of keeping her off shore.

From three o'clock she was in sight off Boulogne, and certainly the sea was most heavy and the wind extremely strong; but no pilot boat went out to her, and no life boats or other assistance were despatched.—About half past four in the afternoon she came round into Boulogne harbour and

struck on the sands. By five it was known that it was a British ship: but some said it was a brig, others a merchant vessel, though all said it was English. It appears from the statements of three men saved out of the crew—all the rest having perished—that the captain ordered the anchor to be let go, in hopes of swinging round with the tide. In a few minutes after the vessel had gone aground multitudes rushed to the beach, and a brave French sailor, named Pierre Henin, who has already received the thanks of the Humane Society of London, addressed himself to the captain of the port, and said that he was resolved to go alone, and to reach the vessel, to tell the captain that he had not a moment to lose, but must, as it was low water, send all his crew and passengers on shore. Up to the time of her running aground no measure was adopted, and the captain was not warned from shore of his danger.

As soon as she had struck, however, a pilot boat commanded by Francois Heurt, who has on many occasions shown much courage and talent, was despatched, and by a little after 5 came under her bows. The captain of the vessel refused to avail himself of the assistance of Heurt and his brave companions, and when a portion of the crew proposed going on shore the captain prevented them. Two of the men saved state that they knew the boat was under the bows, but that the rest were below making up their bundles. The crew could then have got on shore, and all the unfortunate women and children. When the French boat had gone, the surgeon sent for Owen, one of the crew, and ordered him to get out the long-boat.—This was about half past 5. The surgeon discussed the matter with his wife and with the captain. They were afraid of allowing the prisoners to go on shore. The wife of the surgeon is said to have proposed to leave the convicts there and to go on shore without them. In consequence of this discussion, no long-boat was sent out. Three of the convict women told Owen that they heard the surgeon persuade the captain not to accept the assistance of the French boat, on account of the prisoners who were on board.

The French pilot boat had been refused by the surgeon and captain—the long-boat had not been put out, through a discussion as to saving the convicts—and it was now nearly six. At that time Henin went to the beach—stripped himself—took a line—swam naked for about three quarters of an hour or an hour, and arrived at the vessel at about a little after seven. On touching the right side of the vessel, he hailed the crew, and said, "Give me a line to conduct you on land, or you are lost, as the sea is coming in." He spoke English plain enough to be heard. He touched the vessel and told them to speak to the captain. They threw (that is, some of the crew, but not the captain or surgeon) two lines, one from the stern and the other from the bow. The one from the stern he could not seize—the one from the bow he did. He then went towards the shore, but the rope was stopped. This, it is believed, the act of the surgeon and captain. Henin then swam back, and told them to give him more rope to get on shore. The captain and surgeon would not. They then tried to haul him in, as his strength failed, and he got on shore. Up to this moment the same obstacle existed in the minds of the captain and of the surgeon. They did not dare, without authority, to land the convicts, and rather than leave them on board, or land them without such authority, they perished with them.

The female convicts, who were batted down under the hatches, on the vessel running aground, broke away the half-deck hatch, and, frantic, rushed on the deck. Of course they entreated the captain and surgeon to let them go on shore in the long-boat, but they were not listened to, as the captain and surgeon did not feel authorised to liberate prisoners committed to their care. About seven the flood tide began. The crew, seeing there were no hopes, clung to the rigging. The poor 108 women and 12 children remained on deck, uttering the most piteous cries. The vessel was about three quarters of a mile English from shore, and no more. Owen, one of the three men saved, thinks that the women remained on deck in this state about an hour and a half. Owen and four others were on the spars, and thinks they remained there three quarters of an hour, but, seeing no hope of being saved, he took to swimming, and was brought in a state of insensibility to the hotel. Towsey, another of the men saved, was on a plank with the captain. Towsey asked who he was? He said, "I am the captain," but the next moment he was gone. Rice, the third man, floated ashore on a ladder. He was in the aft when the other men took to the raft. When the French pilot boat rowed away, after being rejected by the captain, he (Rice) saw a man waving his hat on the beach, and remarked to the captain that a gentleman was waving to them to come on shore. The captain turned away and made no answer. At the moment the women all disappeared the ship broke in two.

These are the facts of this awful case. The French Marine Humane Society immediately placed hundreds of men on the beach; and the office or lodging, being close to the shore,

as soon as the corpses were picked up they were brought to the rooms, were every assistance was given in endeavouring to restore them to life; but efforts were fruitless, except in the case of the three men, Owen, Rice, and Towsey.

Whose fault was all this? The captain has been blamed for his obstinacy—but he is dead. The surgeon has been blamed for his obstinacy—but he is lifeless.

CARBONEAR STAR.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1833.

We perceive, by the Gazette, that his Excellency the Governor has further prorogued the House of Assembly till the 19th of January next, then to meet for the despatch of business.

His Excellency has also been pleased to appoint the hours of 10 and 12 on Mondays and Thursdays (instead of Fridays as heretofore) to receive any person whatever who may wish an interview with him.

By the same paper it appears that the Episcopal Missionaries in connexion with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in British North America, are henceforth to receive reduced salaries as follows:—On the 1st of January, 1834, a half-year's salary at present 50l. will be reduced to 35l. 10s.—75l. to 52l. 10s.—100l. to 70l.—125l. to 87l. 10s.—150l. to 105l.

We have been obliged with London and Liverpool Papers to the 4th ult. from which we have made some extracts.

It appears by them, that a marriage between Donna MARIA and the Duke of LEXINGTONBERG, son of Prince EUGENE, is confidently spoken of.

The death of FERDINAND the Beloved, which occurrence we published some time since, in an extract from a private letter dated Lisbon, Aug. 22, appears to have been prematurely announced, as letters from Madrid, received in London, of a more recent date, say nothing of such an occurrence.

The coasts of England and the adjacent countries were visited, on the 28th and 29th of Aug., with a most dreadful storm, which destroyed an immense quantity of shipping—the loss of life was also very great. An account of the loss of the Amphitrite, convict ship, wrecked off Bologne, within one mile of the shore, in which were 108 women, 12 children, and a crew of 16 men, every soul of whom, except three of the crew perished, will be found in our previous columns.

By private letters from Lisbon to the 10th ult. it appears that Miguel's troops have made an unsuccessful attack upon that place. The following is from LE NATIONAL of Sep. 2.—Two extraordinary couriers, on their way from Madrid to Paris, arrived in Bayonne last night, and left despatches for the Spanish Consul in that town; since their arrival reports favorable to Don Pedro have been in circulation.

The average temperature of the month of September, (omitted in our last two numbers) was 52.53. The highest observed point was 65deg. at noon, on the 27th; and the lowest 33deg. at night, on the 18th.

Agreeably with the wish expressed in a requisition inserted in another column, a body of most respectable Roman Catholics met in the Roman Catholic Chapel of Harbor Grace: and after many remarks, expressive of duty and affection to their Pastor, had been made, an Address was prepared and the following gentlemen were deputed to present it:—Messrs. F. Ronane, Michael Dooling, Daniel Donovan, Jeremiah Hartry, Michael Green, Justin Dwyer, Acting Secretary, and W. Innott, Chairman.

Right Rev. Dr. Fleming, and had the honor to present the following ADDRESS.

"To the Right Rev. Dr. Fleming, Bishop of Caspasia, Vicar Apostolic of Newfoundland and Labrador, Vicar-General of Canada, &c.

"We, the Roman Catholics of Harbor Grace and its vicinity, have, for some time past, wished to wait on your Lordship; and, after so long an absence, to congratulate you as well on your safe arrival amongst us, as in your being, under God, so mainly instrumental in supporting, by your exertions, the dignity of our Holy Religion, and placing it on such a basis in this Island, as cannot fail to command the veneration and respect of all. Yes, my Lord, your selection and subsequently judicious arrangement of your Clergy in this Bay, tell us plainly the happy results that must arise therefrom; and while, in common with the Roman Catholics in general, we deplore the loss of our late truly beloved Pastor, we feel, particularly bound in gratitude to thank your Lordship for the marked favor conferred on us in the choice of his successor, the Rev. Mr. Dalton: that this Rev. Gentleman may live equally long and as deservedly respected, under your Lordship's Episcopal jurisdiction, among us, is the sincere and humble wish of our hearts.

"Accept then, my Lord, this humble address, so much below your merit, and permit us to subscribe ourselves, with sentiments of the most profound respect, 'Your Lordship's most obedient and truly humble servants.'"

"For, and in behalf of the Roman Catholics of Harbor Grace and its vicinity."

WILLIAM INNOTT, Chairman. To which his Lordship immediately made the following REPLY.

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, 'I cannot conceal the deep consolation I feel at receiving so cordial a testimony of affection and regard from your hands, in this highly complimentary address, which you have done me the honor to present, enhanced by the conviction that it comes warm from hearts devotedly attached to their Pastors. Permit me, then, to discharge again that pleasing duty, which your affection has so often imposed upon me, of proclaiming my profound and heartfelt gratitude for those cordial sentiments of approbation which you, in behalf of so considerable, so respectable, and so dear a portion of my flock, in common with the Catholics of this Island, were so good as to entertain of my humble exertions in the cause of religion. If my own individual credit with my people were the uppermost object in my mind, I have then fully attained it, by this proof of their gratitude and approbation for the performance of my pastoral duties. But however full of consolation to me, as is this manifestation of public gratitude and regard, infinitely more precious to me is the conviction of having conscientiously discharged the duty connected with the interests of our Holy Religion in this country. Temporal and eternal happiness, of generations yet unborn, which are interwoven with the feelings of my heart, render easy to me any difficulties or sufferings I may be deemed worthy to meet for their sake.' His Lordship concluded by expressing sentiments of gratitude and affection for the framers of the address.

—Communicated. [His Lordship left this place, for St. John's, yesterday morning.]

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOR GRACE.

Oct. 12.—Schooner Zenobia, Bulley, Bristol; 80 tons. coals, 10 bbls coal tar, 6 bundles leather, 2 dozen chairs, 12 cases and casks shoes, 5 cases hats, 52 bags nails, 8 bales, 14 trusses, 1 box cottons, woolens, and haberdashery, 5 crates earthenware, 16 kegs gunpowder, 2 chain cables, 78 coils cordage, 165 bars iron, and sundry ironmongery.

CARBONEAR.

October 10.—Brig Hope, Shaddock, Hamburg; 800 bags biscuit, 200 bbls. pork, 550 firkins butter, 400 bbls. flour, 30 bbls. oatmeal, 20 bbls. peas. 11.—Brig Beothick, Horsley, Liverpool; 160 bags bread, 50 kegs gunpowder, 10 tierces rice, 130 boxes soap, 36 boxes candles, 295 coils cordage, 87 bbls. pork, 20 bales haberdashery, 10 cases hats, 7 bales canvas, 7 tons iron, 14 baskets cheese, 2 casks loaf-sugar, 4 casks shoes, 1 hhd. tobacco, and sundry merchandise. 12.—Brig Providence, Taylor, Hamburg; 180 firks. butter, 300 bbls. flour, 440 bags bread, 5M bricks.

ST. JOHN'S.

Oct. 4.—Schooner Babe, Matson, Miramichi; lumber, billets. 5.—Schooner Huskisson, Warner, Halifax; molasses, flour, tea. Brig Annandale, Taylor, Demerara; molasses, rum, sugar. Schooner Erne, McDonald, Quebec; tea, bread, flour, staves. CLEARED. Oct. 4.—Brig Intrepid, Butt, Demerara; fish. 5.—Schooner Cygnat, Jones, Plymouth; fish. Brig Terra Nova, Percy, N.w.-York, salt, &c. Schooner Despatch, Burke, Halifax; fish. Brig Francis Russel, Cocram, Jamaica; fish, herrings, seal oil.

S.—Schooner Dove, White, Halifax; fish. Brig Highlander, Gardener, Pernambuco; fish. American Brig Angola, Winsor, Pernambuco; fish. Brig Arichat, Slous, Gibraltar; fish. 9.—Ship Piedad, Calvo, Bilbao; fish. Schooner Rob Roy, Harvey, Jamaica; fish. Schooner Ranger, McMillan, Bucktush; sundries. Brig Dash, Stephenson, Halifax; rum, coffee, fish. Brig Earl Grey, Donnelly, Greenock; oil, fish.

NOTICES.

Harbor Grace, Oct. 9, 1833.

We, the under-signed, request that you will convene a Public Meeting as early as possible, of the Roman Catholics of Harbor Grace and its vicinity, to take into consideration the propriety of preparing an Address to the Right Rev. Dr. Fleming; and to express the joy and satisfaction we feel on his safe return to this country, and our admiration and thankfulness for his exertions; and for the zeal he has manifested in promoting the happiness of his people, and the best interests of our Holy Religion.

(Signed.) Mr. T. Foley, Mr. James Brien, J. O. Council, James Fox, Francis Lynch, Thomas Martin, Thomas Dunford, Francis Ronane, William Meagher, Justin Dwyer, J. L. Pendergraft, John Richards, Michael Dooling, James Jones, Jeremiah Hartry, James Brown, Robert Walsh, John Wright, Daniel Candler, Michael Green, Roger Hanrahan, D. Donovan, William Talbot, R. Donovan, David Keefe, James Cooney.

To W. Innott, Esq. Chairman of the Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Harbor Grace and its vicinity.

NOW LANDING,

ex BEOETHICK from LIVERPOOL,

AND WILL SHORTLY BE EXPOSED FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

At his New Shop, (East of Mr. GAMBLE'S),

A well assorted stock of SHOP GOODS,

CONSISTING OF Linens, Woollens, Earthenware, Hardware, and a variety of FANCY and other Articles, carefully selected at the Manufacturers, all of which will be Sold on very reasonable terms, for immediate payment in CASH or the PRODUCE of the Country.

SAMUEL PROWSE, JR.

Carbonear, October 16, 1833.

WANTED,

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

ALSO,

AN APPRENTICE,

Who will be treated as one of the Family.

Carbonear, October 16, 1833.

ON SALE.

BY

THE SUBSCRIBER,

A few Barrels of Prime Irish

OATMEAL.

Warranted Good.

T. GAMBLE.

Carbonear, Sept. 4, 1833.

SLADE, ELSON & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the Brig Julia, from Poole,

300 Barrels Danzic FLOUR 800 Bags Danzic BREAD.

Which they will dispose of on reasonable Terms, for CASH, OIL, or MERCHANTABLE SHORE FISH.

Carbonear, August 21, 1833.

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.

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. (pictures) Sequel to Murray's English Reader Pinnock's Histories of Greece, Rome, and England Boyncastle's Mensuration And sundry other School Books. Sealing Wax India Rubber WRITING PARCHMENT of a very superior quality, and large size

Carbonear, July 3, 1833.

NOTICES.

RICHARD MATHON,

Tailor and Clothier,

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

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

CONSISTING OF

BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, and OLIVE Broad Cloths,

TOGETHER WITH

A neat Assortment of Kerseymer and Fancy WAISTCOATING.

Carbonear, July 31, 1833.

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.

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

POETRY.

THE BETTER LAND.
BY MRS. HEMANS.

"I hear thee speak of the Better Land,
Thou callest its children a happy band;
Mother! Oh where is that radiant shore?
Shall we not seek it, and weep no more?
Is it where the flower of the orange blows,
And the fire-flies glance through the myrtle-boughs?"
—"Not there, not there, my child!"

"Is it where the feathery palm-trees rise,
And the date grows ripe under sunny skies?
Or 'midst the green islands of glittering seas,
Where fragrant forests perfume the breeze,
And strange, bright birds, on their starry wings
Bear the rich hues of all glorious things?"
—"Not there, not there, my child!"

"Is it far away, in some region old,
Where the rivers wander o'er sands of gold?
Where the burning rays of the ruby shine,
And the diamond lights up the secret mine,
And the pearl gleams forth from the coral strand?
Is it there, sweet mother, that better land?"
—"Not there, not there, my child!"

"Eye hath not seen it, my gentle boy!
Ear hath not heard its deep songs of joy;
Dreams cannot picture a world so fair—
Sorrow and death may not enter there;
Time doth not breathe on its fadeless bloom,
For beyond the clouds, and beyond the tomb,
—It is there, it is there, my child!"

MESSRS. SCHEERBOOM'S LIFE-BOAT.—Thursday being appointed for exhibiting the experiment with the apparatus by which any ordinary boat or vessel may be converted into a life-boat, and for which Messrs. Scheerboom and Co. have obtained a patent, the three bridges, of Blackfriars, Southwark, and London, were by two o'clock crowded with spectators; the barges and the craft on the sides of the river were also filled with anxious expectants, and the river itself presented one of the most animated spectacles we have witnessed for some time; every boat appeared to be put in requisition, and so intense was the interest and curiosity of the various aquatic parties, that it was with some difficulty sufficient space could be cleared amidst the dense mass of cutters and wherries for the display of the experiments.—Shortly after three o'clock, it being then high water, the vessel by which the efficacy of the contrivance of the patentees was to be established, after having performed a few evolutions, for the purpose of ascertaining the most convenient spot for the exhibition, was by the united force of her crew, which consisted of eight persons, who were stripped of every thing but their trousers, and furnished with "schaphanders" (a species of buoyant jackets), overset in so complete a manner, that her masts and sails were capsized, and her keel and bottom remained above water. The crew, who were floating in all directions, lost no time in regaining the vessel; and after seating themselves across the keel, to confirm their security, again plunged into the water, and succeeded in righting the vessel, and getting again on board of her. This experiment was repeated six times between the bridges, and was as fully successful as the most enthusiastic admirer of the contrivance could desire; there was no blunder committed in the detail, and the performers of the experiments were fully competent to the task their employers and directors had assigned them. Every thing went off well, the satisfaction of the spectators, which was expressed in loud terms, was universal, and we are happy to state no accident occurred. Of the general utility of this invention, which is by means of wooden boxes or frames placed beneath the seats and along the sides of the vessel on the inside, and filled with a substance rendered impervious to wet, and three times more buoyant than cork, to render it impossible for a vessel to sink, from what we have seen, we can speak in terms of high encomium; but whether or not it would be sufficiently efficacious to preserve, or be applicable to vessels in a gale of wind, or in a heavy sea, from our own knowledge of the subject we cannot, of course, speak in positive terms, but we see no reason to doubt its being a very great improvement upon any thing of the kind that has as yet been produced, and as we are of opinion that, with some very simple additions, it may become the means of preserving the lives of a class of persons on whom the national welfare is dependent, we recommend it to the attention of all persons connected with the trade and navigation of the empire.—*Times*.

CHARACTER OF BERNADOTTE, THE PRESENT KING OF SWEDEN.—This officer had been recently promoted to the rank of General; he combined with the courage that characterized the army of Sambre-et-Meuse an experience seldom found at that period in the French ranks. He had been a soldier from the age of fourteen; had seen service in America as well as in Europe; and had evinced on the banks of the Delaware, as he then did on the Sambre, that eagle eye, and velocity of manoeuvre, which few of his colleagues then possessed. He added to the ascendancy which the habit of warfare had given him many qualities not less precious in a soldier. He was enterprising, intrepid, and as ardent in action as in the expression

of his opinions. His enthusiasm delighted the men under his command; his fine, soldier-like appearance, and his confidence, warmed their imaginations. There was nothing too difficult for them when led on by him—nothing they would not undertake at his bidding. But everything has its limits; valour even meets with obstacles which it cannot overcome.—*Memoirs of Marshal Ney*.

ANECDOTE OF A SAILOR.—During the prevalence of cholera last year, a sailor of decent appearance called at Mr. W. J. Lacoste's boarding-house, and frankly told him he was a-drift at the mercy of the elements, without a harbour a-head, or a shot in the locker, and if perchance he should be boarded by the cholera, why, he must founder in the street, he supposed. Lacoste, who was never known to be backward in extending relief to a fellow-creature in distress, and who perceived warrant for the poor fellow's honesty in his countenance, readily tendered him a bed and a seat at his table, until it should be better times with him, which friendly offer Jack accepted with much joy. Not readily meeting with a vessel to ship on board of, our hero became impatient, and after making suitable acknowledgement of gratitude to his kind host, and promising to quit the score as soon as it was in his power, he left his house and embarked for New York. Twelve months had rolled on, and the sailor had entirely escaped from Mr. L's memory, when one day last week, a seaman, very neatly clad, and of a prepossessing countenance, called at his house, and without any preface thus accosted him: "Here are 200 dollars; I wish you to take as much of it as you want to pay yourself for your generosity to me, and keep the balance till I call for it. I am just off to sea, and if I should go to Old Davy, why, you see, I had rather you should have it than any body I know." "Why, who are you, and what claim have you to your money?" "Oh! then, you have forgot the poor sailor you took out of the street last year, and treated so kindly—but he has not forgot you." So saying, he forced the money on his benefactor, adding, "I know if I get back I shall find the money safe, and if I don't, why keep it and welcome. And here (pulling a lottery ticket from his pocket) here, take this, and if it draws a prize keep that too. Then giving Mr. L. a cordial shake of the hand, he left him and went on board his vessel, which in an hour after was under weigh for a foreign port. In less than twenty-four hours after his departure, Mr. L. called at a lottery-office to inquire the fate of Jack's ticket, when he had the satisfaction to learn that its numbers had drawn the handsome sum of 1000 dollars, Jack's share of the prize-money being 250 dollars.—*Norfolk U. S. Herald*.

INFLUENCE OF THE MOON ON RAIN.—From the comparison of a series of observations, continued for twenty-eight years at Munich, Stuttgart, and Augsburg, by Professor Schubler, it appears that the maximum number of rainy days takes place between the first quarter and the new moon. The number of rainy days in the last of these intervals is to that in the first as 696 to 845, or in round numbers, as 5 to 6. And this proportion is not only true of the twenty years taken together, but also of the separate groups of four years, which give analogous numbers; we therefore conclude that it rains more frequently during the increase than during the wane of the moon. The results obtained by Schubler receive support from a series of observations made by Pilgram at Vienna. On 100 repetitions of the same phase, Pilgram found the falls of rain to be as follows: New moon 26, mean of the two quarters 25, full moon 29; consequently, at Vienna, as well as at Augsburg and Stuttgart, it rains more frequently on the day of the full, than on that of the new moon. Arago remarks in regard to the observations, "Confining ourselves to the principal results, it seems difficult to resist the conclusion that the moon exercises an influence on our atmosphere; that in virtue of this influence rain falls more frequently towards the second octant, than at any other epoch of the lunar month; and, lastly, that the chances of rain are fewest between the last quarters and the fourth octant."

AMERICAN FREE SCHOOLS.—It is obvious that the character of the mass of the people will be formed in these schools, because the great majority cannot, from their circumstances, afford to seek higher or better education than can be obtained in them. These schools, therefore, demand the first attention in a free state, and happily for New England, received this attention so early, that they have always constituted the foundation of what is most peculiar and valuable in the character of its inhabitants. One of the advantages of the system is, that the whole population is made to take a direct personal interest in the business of education, and to carry it on in the way best suited to supply the general wants. The people, in their town-meetings, vote the money, by their committees spend the money, and by their children get the good of the outlay; the whole conduct of the schools is directly in their hands. Another great advantage is, that the schools are supported by a tax upon property,—although this remark does not apply strictly

to all the states, in some of which there is a public fund for bearing a certain proportion of the expenses. But every where in New England, except in Connecticut, they are supported by a tax on the property of all.—It is therefore an arrangement eminently beneficial to the poorer classes of the community. In most towns, one-fifth of the inhabitants pay at least one-half of the tax, and instead of sending one-half of the scholars, do not send one-sixth. Of course the school tax is substantially a tax on the rich to educate the children of the poor; and it is thus equally beneficial in its operation upon both parties. The poor have the promise of the law and the constitution that their children shall be educated, and thus preserved from the greatest temptation to crime: the rich are assured that they shall live in a community where universal education shall keep the foundations of society safe, and afford them a greater personal security than the law can offer. In this way the system of free schools, as practically carried into operation in New England, is to be regarded as a great moral police, to preserve a decent, orderly, and respectable population; to teach men, from their earliest childhood, their duties and their rights; and, by giving the whole mass of the community a sense of character and a general intelligence, make them understand the value of justice, order, and moral worth, and more anxious to maintain them than the law itself can be.—*View of the United States of America*.

PATRICK'S LETTER TO HIS KINSFOLK.—*New York, April, 3, 1833.*—Praised be all the saints! Thady, my dear brother, we have got here at last. Oh! of all born places in the big world America is the land for the poor and desolate man to come to. Barring ould Ireland, it's the Paradise of the earth.—We'd a pleasant passage enough, save now and then, when the sea put on airs, and made a big swell of itself. No deaths on board, except two pigs, five sheep, and twenty-two fowls, which were all kilt to find a grave in the stomachs of the cabin passengers. Our father boré the passage mighty well, considering his gray hairs; but Lion, poor dog! didn't seem to like his berth at all at all. He suffered much from say-sickness, and barked a good dale at nights; but 'twas moonlight, and you know he never could abide the moon. Well, New York is, barring Cork, the city of the universal world. There's a street in it, Thady, called the Broadway, which runs five miles and a half, and then don't stop: and the beautifullest pigs ever you laid your eyes on, running through the streets, without an owner; and as the serjeant tould Barney, (thru enough,) squealing as if they were saying, "Come and catch me." It's full of handsome shops and illigant ladies. Oh! Thady, Thady, if ye want to see delicate shapes, coal-black eyes, and nate ancles, you must come to New York. By the powers, the bare sight of them has made the ould man quite young again. Only think! he said to me yesterday,—"twas after dinner.—"Pat," says he, "I hear there's a bushel of fresh widows in this town; and, plaze goodness, I'll be after giving ye a second modher, my lad, before long." Ha! ha! Thady, how odd if we should get an American modher, and wee twins, too! We have put up at a boarding-house, in the upper part of the city, (for 'twas there, the captain said, they let lodgings cheapest,) and find ourselves comfortable enough. There are more than twenty fellow boarders to keep us company, and we go on as regularly and pleasantly together as if we were playing a game of lapfrog.—They've a mighty fine breed of pigs in this city, and 'tis as good as a play to see the poor, dumb bastards strutting about, as free as lords, in the streets. See that! Last night we, that is, father and myself, went to a playhouse called the Park; why they called it the "Park" I didn't ask, but it's very like a house. The play was called the Merchant of Venus, and funny enough, troth! It is all about an ould jew butcher, who gives a heap of duck hats, (what queer names Thady, those mounseers give to their money, and every thing else,) for a pound of man's flesh. The cannibal! However, 'twas against the law, thank goodness! as a lady in a large black gown tould them, and the butcher, as regular a built savage as ever I saw, barely escaped hanging for making such a bargain. During the play, father and I were much plazed at an instance of the prodigious spirit of this fine people. All of a sudden the boys in the pit set up a d'ivel of a shout at a dandy in the boxes, who turned his back, instead of his face, to the stage.—"A Trollop! a Trollop!" bawled they; which soon brought little mister to the right-about. A mighty nate way that, Thady, my boy, of teaching the craters manners in good company.

NEGRO ENTERTAINMENTS.—It is quite common for negro slaves to give parties, and employ some one to write invitations for them: but the price of the party is always put upon the note. These invitations are expressed in the same way as if one lady wrote to another, and I shall here faithfully copy one. "Mr. — requests the honor of Mr. —'s company to a dance and supper, on Tuesday evening, at nine o'clock.—Three dollars." Some parties cost even more than

this, and some less, according to the entertainment given. Drinking to excess is hardly ever known; and though our servants often went to dances, I never knew any of them return in the slightest degree intoxicated. X. was the only servant I ever saw who habitually drank to excess. B. I have seen twice a little tipsy, but not so as to incapacitate him for his work—he had just enough to make him unusually impudent; however, he was at all times very forward; and, indeed, negro men are most disagreeably so. I recollect obtaining the following information from him as to one of these dances. "How many had you at the dance?" "More than two hundred." "What did they dance?" "Quadrilles and waltzes." "Did you not dance the English country-dance?" "No, they no fashion now-day." "Had you any refreshment during dancing?" "Yes." "What had you?" "Tea and coffee, and wine of different kinds, sangaree, lemonade, and porter." He also informed me they had an excellent supper. Such entertainments are quite common, and negroes enjoy themselves very much at such times. Indeed, they will dance at any hour of the day. I recollect when our estates' people finished crop, a great band, in gay clothes, came to town to see us, preceded by the estates' fiddler, whose hat was trimmed up with ribbons; they had paid for getting these decorations themselves, because they said "they wished to surprise me, cause they knowed I had never seen the like afore." The house servants went all into the largest negro house, and began to dance although this was just the hottest time of the day; they danced with the greatest agility, not appearing at all inconvenienced by the heat. Their dresses were really ludicrous,—one woman had her own Christian name and her master's surname marked in large letters in front of her dress; and she told me she paid half a dollar for getting it done. Having got wherewithal to make merry on, they left us in about an hour, as jovial a party as could be.—*Mrs. Carmichael's West Indies*.

The difference between prejudices and other opinions doth not consist in this, that the former are false and the latter true; but in this, that the former are taken upon trust, and the latter acquired by reasoning. He who hath been taught to believe the immortality of the soul, may be as right in his notion as he who hath reasoned himself into that opinion. It will then by no means follow, that because this or that notion is a prejudice, it is therefore false. The not distinguishing between prejudices and errors is a prevailing oversight.—*Berkeley*.

REVOLUTION WILL FOLLOW REFORM.—Up to the present time, discontent has been, in a measure, isolated, and confined to individuals; it has been as devoid of danger as of inconvenience. But now a revolutionary spirit has infused that discontent into all classes, and, at no distant period, we shall witness its formidable progress. For a long time the word *reform* had been familiarized to the people's ears. Innovations prepared them to desire it as a want which brooked no delay, and which was equally felt by those who clamoured for it, and those whose interests it would affect. This latter class has not seen that the sacrifices they would be called upon to make, far from putting off the evil day, has only rendered more inevitable the death-struggle which must now be fought between indigence and property. Violence will now wrest that which a tardy prudence would recommend to withhold. The battle will not be long contested, if the weaker party are the first to aid in the overthrow of institutions which have hitherto protected them.—*Great Britain, by Baron D'Haussez*.

An American remarked, that Mr. Rush's book threw considerable light upon the manners of this country. A waggish Englishman replied, that it was a *rush-light*.

A public cemetery is about to be erected in the vicinity of Exeter on the New North-road.

THE SAILOR'S ADIEU!

The bark is now leaving
Which bears me from thee,
Thus doomed to lone grieving
Far o'er the dark sea!
In sighs for my country
Remembrance will dwell,
But my heart throbs with anguish
To say, love—farewell!
Thou' lost in dejection
Fond memory shall tell
How dear thine affection,
Mine own love—farewell!
On ocean, when sleeping,
Sweet dreams will prevail;
Though torrents are weeping,
Love sighs through the gale;
Though tempests assail me,
Proud billows may swell;
Thy prayers will avail me,
Mine own love—farewell!
With Hope—ne'er depressing,
My safety foretell,
My shield in thy blessing,
Mine own love—farewell!

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