

THE CARBONEAR STAR, AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1833.

No. 26.

TO LET.

For a Term of Years as may be agreed on.

A desirable WATER-SIDE PREMISES, measuring about 63 feet East and West, situated in the central part of this Harbour, and well adapted for Building on.—For particulars, apply to

JONATHAN TAYLOR,
Or
SAMUEL C. RUMSON.

Carbonear, June 5, 1833.

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.

POOR LAWS FOR IRELAND.

(From the Monthly Review.)

We have received a small pamphlet, entitled *Poor Laws for Ireland*, written by R. Montgomery Martin, the author of *Ireland as it was—Is—and ought to be*, &c. The great leading object of this brief work is to prove, that a system of poor laws in Ireland is a measure demanded—first, as one of justice to England; secondly, as one of humanity to Ireland and England as well; and, thirdly, as one of self-preservation for the empire at large.

In developing the effects of the want of the poor laws in Ireland, whilst such laws exist in England, Mr. Martin dwells particularly on the consequences of the immigration of the Irish labourers into England. The practical questions to which the consideration of this subject gives rise, have received the attention of Parliament. The select committee appointed to report on the advantages or disadvantages of emigration in the year 1826, expressed its deliberate opinion, at that time, to the following effect:—that one of two results is inevitable—either the Irish population must be advanced to the standard of the English one, or the English depressed to that of the Irish; or, as they put it in another shape, whether the wheat population of Great Britain, shall or shall not be supplanted by the potato-fed population of Ireland?

The same opinion as this was long ago declared by Mr. Malthus, who stated that the continued increase of the labouring population of Ireland would prove most fatal to the labouring classes in England, because their constant and still augmenting influx lowers wages, and prevents all that vast good being done which would, under favourable circumstances, be accomplished by their superior prudence. After going through the several stages of the process of degeneration, Mr. Malthus concludes by stating, that, if the people increased and continued in their present state, there could be little if any greater degree of security and tranquillity in Ireland.

The evil, the folly, the absurdity, the extravagant expense attending the immigration of Irish paupers into England, and then sending them in many instances back again, must speedily become so intolerable as to require to be put down on the instant. The number of these paupers who annually come to England is decidedly on the increase; and the Irish landlords, in the spirit of that atrocious selfishness which has ever characterized their body, have literally adopted a system of transport for sending their surplus population to that country.

Although attention has been drawn but comparatively lately to the subject of Irish immigration, yet it may be described as an evil of very long standing. So far back as Charles the First's reign, we find a proclamation issued respecting "the swarms of paupers" who came over from Ireland upon the disbanding of Charles's army in that country. The proclamation directed that these persons should be handed on, as it were, from constable to constable, until they arrived at one of the specified ports from which they were to embark for Ireland. The system of immigration has scarcely ever since been interrupted, and it is now carried on to such an extent, as that it is now common for the rent of the cottier's land in Ireland to be earned in England, and sent across either to the proprietor himself, or, if he be an absentee, to his steward.

The expense of sending back the paupers to England, is by no means the least oppressive of the grievances which result from the present system of immigration. An Irishman, by residing three years in Scotland, becomes entitled to parochial relief, and this is a source of expense which it is quite unjust that the people of the northern kingdom should be called upon to endure. But the grand evil, under the head of disbursements, is the expense of passing Irish paupers. This is the heaviest on those districts which have sea-ports on the western coast, because they are the thoroughfare of the Irish, and are charged with the entire expense of the

transit of such persons by sea to Ireland. It appears from authentic returns, that the number passed from Liverpool to Dublin, in the five years ending in 1830, was no less than nearly twenty-nine thousand, the expense of which, to the counties that had to transmit these paupers, was £56,120! Bristol alone, it is calculated, is obliged to apply £1000 a-year to this transport. Truly may our author conclude, upon this view of the existing facts, that the patience with which the rate-payers of this country sustain such an interference of their rights, and so large an invasion of the property which they so laboriously acquire, is highly creditable to the splendid liberality of the British public.

It is the opinion of Mr. Martin, (which, indeed, he only shares in common with every reasonable and disinterested individual in the country,) that the effective, or rather the only, cure for the evil just mentioned, is the enactment of a system of poor laws for Ireland. The author sets out with expressing his surprise, that the abstract right of the poor to national relief, and, if necessary of national relief, should ever be a subject of doubt in a country where the very domestic animals and beasts of burden are even secured from harsh treatment by laws strictly enforced.

Taking it for granted, then, that the poor should be provided with sustenance by those who are enabled to furnish it, as a general and imperative law of society, Mr. Martin thinks it wholly unnecessary to inquire if the condition of the lowest classes in Ireland is such as to demand legislative protection. The fact that they are so is too striking to admit of a doubt, although the author is ready to admit that this state of destitution is confined to those of the humblest class. Mr. Martin appeals to the evidence of Dr. Doyle, as one of the men best acquainted with the situation of Ireland, in favour of the establishment, forthwith, of poor laws. The Doctor believes, that all other measures but this one, for the improvement of Ireland, will be perfectly nugatory:

"I have no doubt," says Dr. Doyle, "that a compulsory rate would have the effect of increasing the capital to be usefully employed in Ireland. I have no doubt, whatever, that a legal assessment, which would take a certain quantity of money from those who now spend it in luxuries or in distant countries, and which would employ that money in the application of labour to land in Ireland, would be productive of the utmost benefit to the country at large; and, I think, that benefit, so far from being confined to the poor themselves, or to the class of labourers immediately above the destitute, would, ultimately, and at no distant day, redound to the advantage of those proprietors out of whose present income I would suppose the portion of that income to be taken. The reason of my opinion is, that when the proprietors of the soil of Ireland would be impelled, by a consideration of self-interest, to watch over the levies to be made of their property, and over the application of those levies; and that the necessity of doing so would induce many of them, now absent, and, more particularly, those of moderate income, to reside in Ireland. Then, with regard to the money thus levied, and with which the committee would be enabled to give employment to able bodies in times of want and distress, if that money were employed, whether in public works, or by the owners of land in useful improvements, I have no doubt but lands which are now enclosed would rise very much in value, the quality of the tillage be considerably improved, and that of agricultural produce greatly altered for the better; so that, in fact, everything which constitutes property in Ireland would gradually become better and more valuable than it now is, or than it ever will be under the present system."

In carrying the principle of this illustration into effect, Ireland would appear to be a gainer to an extent which, arithmetically considered, would be equal to the difference between forty-five millions sterling, the amount of the value of her present landed produce, and one hundred millions sterling, which, upon a moderate calculation, would

be the natural income derivable from the same land. This result is calculated on the amount of acres in Ireland, which is 17,190,726, and the average produce is estimated only as high as five pounds the acre. If it be said, that this calculation takes in a vast quantity of bog and other unclaimable land, the answer may be readily returned, that, in the opinion of engineers (Mr. Nimmo, for instance) best calculated to form an opinion on such matters, any bog is capable, by manure and tillage, and due management, of being rendered the most fertile land that can be submitted to the operations of the farmer. So that, in case justice was done to the whole soil of Ireland, it would be, according to Mr. Martin's reasoning, fully able, without any aid from manufactures, fisheries, or mines, to afford food and employment for not less than 51½ millions of human beings!

Here is a field of unbounded dimensions for the profitable employment of capital! why, then, does not capital flow into Ireland? Dr. Doyle's answer, in the spirit of which our author heartily joins, as the best, for it is the best that can be given to this question:—"Men," he says, "who have money to spare, will not take it to Ireland at present, because of the unsettled state of that country, because of the nightly outrages, because of the want of character of the common people. The great object, then, would be to prepare a quiet population, to take the lower orders out of the condition in which they are placed, and secure them from every temptation to disorder. This object would be accomplished, and it would be triumphantly so, because the existence of an assessment of Irish property would call home the absentees, and induce them to adopt the best and most convenient system for themselves."

Mr. Martin refers to one powerful motive why a system of poor laws should be established in Ireland as quickly as circumstances will admit. Dr. Doyle, he tells us, only speaks the sentiments of every man of experience in that country, when he represents, as he has, before the Select Committee on the State of the Irish Poor, that the physical condition of the latter has visibly degenerated from what it recently was.

"I recollect," observes this learned and spirited prelate, "when a boy, to see them assemble at public sports in thousands, and to witness, on such occasions, exhibitions of strength and activity, which I have not witnessed for some years past; for, at present, they have not either the power or the disposition to practise those athletic sports and games which were frequent in our country when I was a youth. Moreover, I now see persons who get married between twenty and thirty years of age; they become poor, weak, and emaciated in their appearance; and, very often, if you question a man and ask him what age he is, you will find he has not passed fifty. We have, in short, a disorganized population, becoming, by their poverty, more and more immoral, and less and less capable of providing for themselves; and we have, besides that, the frightful, and awful, and terrific exhibition of human life wasted with a rapidity, and to a degree, such as is not witnessed in any civilized country on the face of the earth."

Such are the principal motives which call for the establishment of poor-laws in Ireland; and, with respect to any objections which may arise against this measure, they never occupy our attention but for a short time.—It is usually said, that these laws tend to increase the population. Well, but population increases without them, and that, too, with a vengeance, for, whilst the population of Ireland doubled itself in three-and-thirty years, England took one hundred and fifty to perform a similar exploit.

Poor-laws, say the timid, tend to lower wages. Their power in this respect may be extraordinary; but if they can take off a jot from the wages of the labourer in Ireland, they are gifted with a power which no human penetration can discover. Then, when it is said, that the poor-laws demoralize the population, let it be asked, if the English poor, the very victims of those laws, are not pat-

terms of morality compared with those of Ireland, who have been well secured from all such malignant influence? Mr. Martin, however, is not satisfied with this negative argument, but enters into an elaborate citation of authorities to show, that the evils attendant on the execution of the poor-laws in this country do not naturally follow from the principle of securing a wholesome provision for the destitute poor, but are altogether the result of mal-administration and perversion of the facilities afforded by them.

COMMERCIAL RESOURCES OF CHINA.

The first English ships reached China in the year 1634; and at length in 1834, the trade will be thrown open. The commerce of the most numerous, the most industrious, and the richest people in Asia, will therefore have been bound in the fetters of monopoly for exactly two centuries, in so far as England is concerned. How singular, that the greatest commercial nation in the world, and the nation which, after all, best understands the true principles of commercial policy, should be the last to abandon so prodigious a nuisance as the China monopoly. It would be impossible to form an exact estimate of the evils and losses which the country has sustained, from our perseverance in this folly; but the reader may arrive at a tolerable notion of it, by considering that in the fifty years which have elapsed since the consummation act, the people of this country will have paid to the East India Company, for the single article of tea, beyond what the tea might have been had for in a free market, a sum equal, with simple interest, to at least a hundred millions sterling,—or what would have paid one eighth part of the national debt. During the same time, without reckoning interest, the people have paid as taxes to the crown, on this department of commerce, about 120 millions sterling.

China Proper, exclusive of its colonies, conquests, and tributaries, contains an area of 1,372,450 miles, and embraces a territory extending from the 20th to the 40th degree; the great commercial emporium of Canton being in the same climate as Calcutta, and the capital, Peking, in the same as Madrid.—China contains two great rivers, nearly equal to some of the most magnificent rivers of the new world; and ten not inferior in magnitude to the Loire, the Rhine, and the Elbe. Most of these rivers are connected by numerous artificial navigable canals; among which the most remarkable is the great Imperial Canal, which has a course of 600 leagues, and very nearly connects Canton in the 23d degree of latitude with Peking in the 40th.

The number of the Chinese has long been a subject of doubtful speculation. The question may now be considered as set at rest, by the publication, in 1825, of a census taken by imperial authority in 1813. The practice of numbering the people was always obtained in China, either for fiscal or police purposes; but in consequence of a capitation-tax, previous to the year 1709, the people were tempted to withhold their names; and hence the small numbers exhibited in all our earlier statements. By a census taken in 1792, the population was found to amount to 307,467,200; and by the census of 1813, to 367,821,647; showing an increase in twenty years of about 20 per cent.

The population of China Proper, or the population consisting of the proper Chinese race, amounted, then, twenty years ago, to 367,821,647; which, enormous as it appears, gives for the area of the country no more than 268 to the square mile,—a density not equal to that of our own country, or of several other countries of Europe.

But the population of the Chinese empire now given is that of China Proper only. In Tartary and other dependencies, there is a further population, which is estimated at 2,203,654; making the total, in round numbers, 370,000,000.

The vast country occupied by the Chinese race has been subject to a single government for a period probably not short of thirty ages; in itself an evidence of early civilization, for none but a people to some extent civilized could, considering the vast numbers, have been so long held together. In this long period they have been only twice conquered by strangers, once in the thirteenth century, and once in the sixteenth.—But the Tartar invasions amounted rather to changes of dynasty than conquests such as the northern nations made in other parts of Asia and in Europe. The invaders yielded to the laws and language of the conquered, and became amalgamated with them. The government and civil institutions generally of the Chinese, have, in point of skill and practical utility, a vast superiority over those of all other countries in the east. They are by far the best agriculturists, the best mechanics, and the best merchants in the east. Even in physical strength they have a superiority: a Chinese mechanic has twice the strength and ten times the ingenuity of a Hindoo; and in the native country of the latter, in fair competition with him, he will earn four times the wages.

In China, the principle on which the taxes are imposed is fixed—determined—well-

known. The land, of course, is private property. The amount of the taxes levied in money, is ten millions sterling, and the value of those levied in kind, is about two millions; making the whole about twelve millions sterling, which is under eightpence per head. This is not the whole amount of Chinese taxation; it is only what is remitted to the imperial treasury, after deducting many local and provincial charges. There is no question, however, but that the rate of taxation is small; and this fact, together with its defined character, will go far to account for the wealth and prosperity of the Chinese in comparison with other Asiatics.

Of the products of agriculture, the most remarkable are, wheat for the northern provinces, rice for the southern, with maize and millets for the hills, cotton and silk for the rich plains of the eastern provinces, and tea for the hilly portions of almost every province in China, but particularly for the maritime provinces lying between the 25th and 35th degrees of north latitude. The price of corn in China is twice as great as in the under-peopled countries to the west of it, including even British India. The Chinese have no corn-laws: on the contrary, they welcome every one who brings corn to their ports, as friends, and there is neither duty on the cargo nor port-charges on the ship.—As to tea, every province in China produces it for its own local consumption, as every country of the south of Europe produces a *vin du pays* for its own use; but it is only in three or four provinces,—and the parallel holds true with the vine,—that tea of a superior quality is produced, fit for exportation. Twenty years ago, the tea exported from China was confined to two provinces. As the demand has been increased, it has now extended to four; and should that demand rise still further, it may be extended to a dozen provinces. The soil and industry of China, then, produce fifty millions of pounds weight of tea which had no existence one hundred and thirty years ago. This quantity is worth, to the Chinese, three millions sterling! and the facts show how valuable the commerce of the European nations must already be to a portion of the Chinese people; and how readily such a country would meet the demand were our consumption of tea even as much as five pounds weight a head, instead of being, as it is, short of twenty ounces.

The Chinese have been misrepresented as hating commerce and holding it in contempt. This was the romancing of the East India Directors: and the silly people of this country were so credulous as to believe them for whole centuries together. The Chinese government, jealous of strangers, because essentially a weak one, was necessarily distrustful of foreign commerce. But the Chinese people themselves are eminently a commercial people; and, indeed, to argue that one of the most industrious nations in the world should hold the exchange of commodities in contempt, would be a contradiction in terms. The modest company has insisted, in the same strain of logic which they used twenty years ago in respect to India, that it was impossible to augment the commerce of England with China. If, indeed, they had said—"We, the monopolists, not only cannot increase our commerce with China, but we cannot even prevent it from retrograding," they would have announced a truth worthy of all acceptance. In 1813-14, the export and import trade of the East India Company with China, both in its Indian and European branches, amounted to upwards of thirteen millions and a half of dollars; in 1830-31, it had fallen off to twelve millions of dollars. The trade of British India with China, in the first-named of these years, was considerably short of ten millions of dollars; in the last-named, it considerably exceeded twenty-one millions of dollars,—an increase of about 250 per cent. in sixteen years! This was the damning fact with which Mr. Grant very skillfully and fairly knocked on the head the sophistry of the East India Directors.

Formerly there used to be a constant export of silver bullion to China, but within the last few years it has been constantly exported thence. In the two years ending in March 1831, the gold and silver bullion exported from China amounted to 11,425,496 Spanish dollars, or nearly two millions and a half sterling.

The most remarkable proof of the passion of the Chinese for trade, and of the skill of Englishmen in gratifying it, is afforded by the history and progress of the trade in opium. This indeed is one of the most remarkable circumstances in the general history of commerce itself. Opium is a monopoly under the government of the East India Company, and a prohibited article in China.—The entire commerce, in so far as the Chinese are concerned, is an affair of smuggling. The English free traders and the subjects of the Emperor of China have succeeded completely in baffling the great man of Peking and the great men of Leadenhall-street. The monopoly has been broken down in Hindustan, and the celestial laws have been put to utter defiance even within the very precincts of the Imperial Palace. Opium has fallen to one half, nay to one third of the price which it bore fifteen or twenty years ago.—

The consumption of this article, which the Chinese use, as we use wine and brandy,—and, in moderation, as innocuously,—spreads every year from district to district, and from province to province; until at last it has begun to find its way into Tartary, along with our calicoes and broad-cloths. In 1816-17, the total quantity of Indian opium consumed by the Chinese was 3,210 chests, equal to 468,660 pounds weight; and the value was 3,657,000 Spanish dollars, or £731,400. In 1830-31, the quantity had increased to 18,760 chests, or 2,626,000 pounds weight; and the value to 12,900,031 dollars, or £2,580,006. The quantity, therefore, had increased in a sixfold proportion, and the value in nearly a fourfold proportion, in fourteen years. The mode in which the contraband trade in opium is conducted, is briefly this. One Portuguese, two Danish, one American, and two British ships, making in all seven vessels, of the united burden of two thousand tons, under the name of "receiving ships," constantly lie at anchor off the little island of Lintin, about fifty-six miles from Canton. To these vessels—unarmed, and, with the exception of officers, manned by the timid natives of India—the smugglers repair at night, and through the joint effects of bribery and intimidation, smuggle into China three millions worth of forbidden drug, in defiance of Chinese police, the Chinese navy, and imperial and provincial periodical edicts and proclamations innumerable.

Two questions of considerable interest remain to be noticed: 1st, Is there any danger of our intercourse with China being interrupted? and 2d, Is there any chance of our being able to extend our trade to other ports than Canton? With respect to the first—we think there is neither risk nor chance of our intercourse being interrupted.

The emperor himself derives from the foreign trade a yearly revenue, which, as the duties on imports alone amount to £300,000 per annum, we suppose cannot be short of half a million, or one twenty-fourth of the revenue of the empire. To part with such a source of income, would be the same thing as parting in this country with a couple of millions a year; and we see that the good Lord Althorp, with all his eagerness to lower the taxes and please the people, finds a reduction of two millions a year impossible.

With respect to the second question—the probability of extending our commerce to other ports than Canton—we think it very considerable. The feeble Tartar dynasty which first excluded Europeans from a general intercourse with the ports of China, is tottering to its fall. During the last seven years, a number of English ships have visited the northern parts of China, and traded with them to some extent. In the last summer, one of these vessels posted a Chinese placard in the streets of Ningpo, a port in the great silk province of Chekian, which was headed "A brief Account of the English Character," and was signed "A Friend to China and England." Placards of a similar character, inviting to trade, it appears, have been posted as far north as the maritime and rich province of Shantung, in the 28th degree of latitude. In reference to this particular ship, one of the Canton journals (for there are two English newspapers, and about 140 British residents at the place) observes—"The merchants were found every where eager to purchase British manufactures; but, owing to the opposition of the Mandarins, we believe that sales were effected only at the port of Fuh-chow-foo, the capital of Fokien, and even there to a limited extent." We have great hopes; British enterprise, British calico, British cotton twist, British broad-cloth, and Indian opium, are doing wonders,—especially the last named, which, according to a complaint made to the Emperor last year, is to be found "in all places, cities, villages, market-towns, camps, and stations."

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRANCE.—M. LIONNE, the responsible editor of an obscure Paris paper, called the *Tribune*, has been found guilty of libelling the French Chamber of Deputies, by a majority of 256 members of that chamber against 50. By a majority of 204 against 103, he has been sentenced to an imprisonment of three years, and a fine of 10,000 francs—about £400. The punishment is the heaviest which the law empowers the chamber to inflict for a libellous offence. A subscription has been opened at the office of the *National* to pay the fine. The editor's offence consisted in terming the chamber "prostituted." If the use of the terms "corrupt" or "prostituted," rendered the London journalists liable to fine and imprisonment, of which them would now be at large? M. Lionne was arrested immediately. He was taken to the Prefecture of Police, where he passed the night, and the next day was removed to St. Pelagie.

CHINA.—Accounts from Canton state, that Governor Le had not been executed by order of the Emperor, but had died by his own hand. News of a rebellion on the borders of Honan and Shantung provinces having broken out had reached Peking. It was also

reported that a dreadful famine prevailed in the province of Fokien. The Leen Chou Highlanders had again broken out in rebellion, had laid the government fort in ruins, and murdered the builders and the commanding officer. The weather at Canton was unseasonable, being close and highly oppressive. The thermometer during the heat of the day was at 80.

EXTRAORDINARY INVESTIGATION.—Lately an adjourned inquest was held at the Christchurch Work-house, Boundary Row, Blackfriar's road, London, on the body of Eliza Baker, aged 17, who was found drowned at the steps of Blackfriar's bridge by a police constable. Mr. Peter Wood, an eating-house keeper, in the Bermofdsbury New Road, near the Bricklayers' Arms, having seen a paragraph in one of the Sunday newspapers, that the body of a female had been taken out of the Thames on the previous day, and carried to the Work-house to be owned, and from the description given, suspecting that it was the body of a young female who had lived in his service, but who had been discharged by his wife on account of jealousy, went to the work-house and recognised the body of the unfortunate girl. He was very much agitated, and cut off a lock of her hair, and kissed the corpse. He immediately went to an undertaker, and gave orders for the funeral. He then went to the deceased's parents, who reside in Adelaide-street, Whitecross-street, Cripplegate, and informed them of the melancholy fate of their daughter. They also went to the work-house, and, on being shown the body, were loud in their lamentations. The jury, on the following day, proceeded to view the body of the deceased, and, on their return, a number of witnesses were examined, mostly relations, who swore positively to the body. It appeared that the deceased had lived with Mr. Wood as a servant, for four months, but, his wife being jealous, she was discharged about a month ago, since which time Mr. Wood had secretly supplied her with money, to keep her from want. Mrs. Baker, the mother of the deceased, and other relations, spoke in severe terms of the conduct of Mr. Wood, and said that they had no doubt but that he had seduced the unfortunate girl, which had caused her to commit suicide. The jury appeared to be very indignant, and, after five hours' deliberation, it was agreed to adjourn the case until the next day. Mr. Wood the alleged seducer, was now present, but he was so overcome by his feelings at the melancholy occurrence, that nothing could be made of him; in fact he was like a man in a state of stupefaction. Mrs. Wood, the wife, was called in; she is 28 years older than her husband, and shook her head at him, but nothing was elicited from her, her passion completely overcame her reason. A jurymen—The more we dive into this affair the more mysterious it appears against Mr. Wood. This remark was occasioned on account of some marks of violence on the body: there had been a violent blow on the nose, a black mark on the forehead, and a severe wound on the thigh. The jury were commencing to deliberate on their verdict, when a drayman in the employ of Messrs. Whitbread and Co. brewers, walked into the jury-room and said he wished to speak to the coroner and jury. Mr. Carter—What is it you want? Drayman—I come to say, gentlemen, that Mrs. Baker's daughter, you are now holding an inquest on, is now alive and in good health. The coroner and jury, (in astonishment)—What do you say? Drayman—I'll swear that I met her to-day in the streets and spoke to her. The coroner, witnesses, and jury were all struck with amazement, and asked the drayman if he could bring Eliza Baker forward, which he undertook to do in a short time. In the interim the jury and witnesses went again to view the body of the deceased. Mr. Wood shed tears over the corpse, and was greatly affected, as well as all her relations; the drayman's story was treated as nonsense, but the jury, although of the same opinion, were determined to await his return. In about a quarter of an hour the drayman returned, and introduced the real Eliza Baker, a fine looking young woman, and in good health. To depict the astonishment of the relations, and of Mr. Wood, is totally impossible, and, at first, they were afraid to touch her. She, at last, went forward and took Mr. Wood (who stood motionless) by the hand, and exclaimed, "How could you make such a mistake as to take another body for mine?—Do you really think I would commit such an act?" Mr. Wood could not reply, but fell senseless in a fit, and it was with great difficulty that seven men could hold him. After some time he recovered, and walked away, to the astonishment of every one, with Eliza Baker, leaving his wife in the jury-room. Several of the jurors remarked, that they never saw such a strong likeness in their lives as there was between Eliza Baker and the deceased, which fully accounted for the mistake the witnesses had made. The whole scene was most extraordinary, and the countenances of the witnesses and jurymen it is impossible to describe. There was no evidence to prove who the deceased was; and the jury, after about eleven hours' investigation, returned a verdict of found drowned, but by what means the deceased came into the water there is no evidence to prove.

CARBONEAR STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1833.

We insert, below, for the information of our readers, an abstract of the Nuisance Act.

We have just received information that the long-wished for and anxiously expected seed potatoes, (200 barrels), promised by his Excellency the Governor, to the people of this Bay, have arrived at Harbor Grace, and are confided to the care of the Harbour Grace Committee. We trust that the poor people on the North Shore, who are anticipating the receipt of some seed, will soon receive their proportion. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on his Excellency for this kind and humane donation to the people, many of whom are in the lowest stage of poverty and wretchedness.

On the 14th inst. a miscreant of the name of Cusick committed a gross assault on a female of tender age, in this town. He has been committed to prison for trial. By the way this case is an example among many, of the expense an aggrieved person is necessitated to incur before he can bring a criminal to justice. We subjoin, for the information of the public, and to show the necessity of an immediate and radical reform in the whole system of our police, the charges made previously to the felon, named above, being placed in confinement:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Items include Complaint, ditto, Warrant, Serving (2 Constables), Mitimus, Examination of Cusick, and Two Recognizances. Total amount is £3 4 8.

Harbour Grace, June 14, 1833.

Who, after reading this, need wonder that so few criminals appear on the calendar for trial, during the sittings of the Northern Circuit Court? We, for one, do not. Suppose the complainant, in the above case, to have been a poor man, the culprit must, of necessity, have escaped, as he could not have found means to discharge the magistrates' fees. Whether the demand for these fees be legal or otherwise, we shall not stop to inquire; but presuming it is so at present, we trust that the Legislative Assembly will, ere long, provide some means to insure the punishment of criminals free of expense to the prosecutor. It certainly is the height of injustice that a man, who has already suffered, either in his person, or in that of some portion of his family, should be taxed, for the benefit of the community, as placing the culprit in confinement can be of no advantage to the injured man, as the injury will not be obliterated by it.—The felon is prosecuted for the safety of the community and the prevention of crime: we must, therefore, if any law recognizes the infliction of such heavy expenses on the prosecutor of a felon, protest against it as unjust and a crying evil, and calculated only to protect criminals and encourage crime. That the police should be paid, and that handsomely, is highly necessary, but we must raise our voice against the manner in which the public are, at present taxed, without receiving a commensurate advantage.

We are happy to state that the Fishery, in this Bay, opens with better prospects this season than it has for several previous ones. Caplin was caught in some of the coves a week since.

Abstract of an Act for the abatement of Nuisances, passed in the First Session of the Newfoundland Colonial Parliament.

Preamble.—Whereas it is deemed requisite to empower the Courts of Sessions, or any one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, within their respective Districts in this Island, or any place within the Government thereof, in a summary way, to abate all Nuisances, and to punish all and every Offender or Offenders concerning or relating to such Nuisances as are herein specified, according to the means and power of this Act: Be it, therefore, enacted, by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, that from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Courts of Sessions, or one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace, in a summary way, within their respective Districts in this Island, or any place within the Government thereof, to hear and determine all informations and complaints, touching or concerning any Nuisances, or any offence or offences relating to such Nuisances, as are hereinafter specified, which may be brought or made against any Person or Persons before the said Courts of Sessions, or such Justice or Justices respectively, and upon due conviction, to punish all and every Offender or Offenders, by awarding against him, her, or them, such Fine or Fines as are hereinafter imposed by this Act, and all such Costs and Expenses as may attend the same.

There are then Clauses providing— 2.—That the Courts of Sessions, or one or

more Justices of the Peace, are empowered, within their respective Districts, to sell or let all the Filth or Rubbish which may be found in any Street, Lane, Cove, or Place within or leading to any Town or Settlement within this Island or its Government—to any Person or Persons who will contract to remove the same, who are to give security to take it away, and after the Contract has been publicly notified by a Justice of the Peace are entitled to the sole and exclusive right of removing such offensive matter, any custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding. Contractor failing to fulfil agreement, is liable to forfeit all or part of the sum for which he became bound at the discretion of the Magistrate.

3.—Persons claiming any Filth or Rubbish, are first to be notified by a Magistrate to remove the same themselves immediately, but failing to comply, to be fined Forty Shillings, should they hinder or obstruct the contractor in taking it away.

4.—If no one can be induced to contract, the Occupiers of Houses or of Lands, after notice from any Justice or Justices to that effect, must remove Filth or Rubbish, if placed there by their order or directions, to the full extent in front of their Premises, and to the centre of the Street, Lane, Cove, or Place as aforesaid, under the penalty of Twenty Shillings, and the expenses incurred in removing the same.

5.—Prohibits persons from depositing Filth or Rubbish in any place under the penalty of Five Shillings, as aforesaid.

6.—Directs Constables within their several districts under the penalty of Forty Shillings, to report to the nearest Justice of the Peace, the names of any persons who may offend against the Act.

7.—Carts employed in the removal of Night Soil must be tight and covered, and cannot take away the same except between the hours of ten at night and four in the morning.

8.—That no Person or Persons shall bring into or carry through any Place in the populous towns of this Island, any putrid or offensive matter, unless in carts tight and covered—penalty Five Shillings.

9.—Gives power to Justices in their General Sessions of the Peace to make regulations for preventing trespasses by Entire Horses going at large,—prevents Dogs and Goats from going at large unless properly logged or yoked, in a manner as shall be most requisite to the several Districts, or unless such Dogs have around their necks collars with their owners' names thereon—penalty not to exceed Forty Shillings.

10.—Enacts that where the owner of any Dog cannot be found, all Dogs running at large contrary to the above provision may be shot by order of any Justice of the Peace.—Also makes it lawful for any Person whatsoever to take and seize all Swine going at large within One Mile of the Streets of any Town; and upon the oath of one credible Witness, before a Justice of the Peace the Swine to be Forfeited and Sold—one half the value to the person seizing the same and the other half to the King.

11.—Gives power to any Person to deposit in any Street, Lane, or Highway,—materials for the purpose of House building or repairing, to the extent of one third the breadth of such passage provided the space so occupied may not prevent a Cart from passing.

12.—Fines and Penalties—one half to the Person who may sue or inform, and the other moiety to be paid into the hands of the Colonial Treasurer, to be used as the Legislature may direct.

A Proclamation in the Royal Gazette, establishes the following table of Precedency within this Government.

- Lieutenant Governor, President of the Council, Members of His Majesty's Council, Speaker of the Commons' House of Assembly, Chief Judge, Treasurer, Assistant Judges, Baronets, His Majesty's Attorney-General, Judge of the Admiralty, Secretary of the Colony, High Sheriff, Members of the Commons' House of Assembly.

It also states that the Members of His Majesty's Council shall use and wear the uniform established for Members of Council in the Colonies.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint NEWMAN W. HOYLES, Esq., to be Treasurer of the Colony.—Gazette.

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.

- June 19.—Schooner Lady Ann, Pike, Miramichi; ballast. 20.—Brig Prince of Wales, Dodd, Quebec; ballast. 21.—Schooner Fly, Soper, Plymouth; 480 qtls. cod fish.

- 22.—Brig Hero, Harrison, Bay Chaleur; ballast. 25.—Schooner Duncan & Margaret, Ewen, Cork; 1393 qtls. cod fish, 1398 galls. seal oil, 149 galls. cod oil, 868 galls. blubber.

CARBONEAR.

- June 24.—Brig Aurora, Strickland, Liverpool; 118 tons salt. CLEARED.

- June 18.—Brig Camilla, Grayson, Quebec; ballast. Schooner Fanny, Taylor, Liverpool; 70 tons seal oil, 1 hhd. cod oil, 3,550 seal skins, 8 qtls. fish. 19.—Brig Scipio, Cowman, Quebec; ballast. Brig Thompson, Burton, Quebec; ballast. 20.—Schooner Elizabeth, Dwyer, Liverpool; 17,405 galls. seal oil, 52 galls. blubber, 2000 seal skins, 8 cow hides. Brig Jane, Kendall, Bay Chaleur; ballast. Brig Quebec Packet, Tate, Quebec; ballast. 22.—Schooner Sarah, Jacob, Liverpool; 16,228 galls. seal oil, 123 seal skins, 12 knees, 9 cow hides. Brig Cornhill, Florence, Poole; 19,861 galls. seal oil, 8000 seal skins, 15 hides. 24.—Schooner Sophia, Frazier, Liverpool, N. S.; ballast. Brig Albion, Duggan, New Brunswick; ballast. 25.—Brig Alexander, Cowman, Quebec; ballast. Brig Mary, Harrison, Miramichi; ballast.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PORT-DE-GRAVE.

PORT-DE-GRAVE.

- June 6.—Brig Sophia, Fox, Liverpool; 25 tons coal, 279 tons salt, 30 boxes soap, 8 boxes candles, 12 boxes glass, and sundry merchandise. CLEARED.

- May 18.—Schooner Lady Ann, Coys, Miramichi; ballast.

BRIGUS.

- May 27.—Brig Sally, Ditchburn, Liverpool; 15 tons coals, 8,800 bushels salt, 2 trusses fishing tackle. June 4.—Brig Quebec Packet, Tate, Liverpool; 7,400 bushels salt, 15 tons coals, 113 firkins butter, 60 bls. pork, 2 bales canvass. CLEARED.

- May 29.—Brig Sally, Ditchburn, Quebec; ballast. Brig Ianthe, Brown, Liverpool; 84 tons seal and cod oil, 2000 seal skins, 112 cow hides.

ST. JOHN'S.

- June 13.—Brigantine Adriana, Grenada; rum, molasses. 14.—Schooner Babe, Hogan, Bridgeport; coals. Brig Ebenezer, Tuckett, Lisbon; salt. 15.—Schooner Sophia, Graham, Bridgeport; coals. Schooner John Fulton, O'Neil, Boston; beef, butter, pork, &c. Schooner Joseph Smith, Babice, Halifax; molasses, porter. Schooner Joseph, Murphy, Bay Verte; oxen, sheep. 17.—Schooner Jolly Tar, Vigneaux, Antigonish; cattle, sheep, horses. Brig Steadfast, Davie, Gibraltar; salt, coals, macaroni, vermicelli, &c. Brig Frances, Smith, Newcastle; coals. CLEARED.

- June 13.—Brig Mary, Brown, Bay Chaleur; ballast. 14.—Schooner Commodore, Bond, Sydney; figs and sundries. Schooner Aeneas, Harris, Buctush; iron. Brigantine Rover, Hayes, Pictou; ballast. 15.—Schooner Courier, Girroir, Halifax; oil, olives, fish. Schooner Royal William, Wills, London; oil, skins, and sundries. Schooner Star, Babin, Shediac; sundries. Schooner Pricilla, Warren, P. E. Island; leather, nails. Schooner Ann, Silly, Cork; fish. Schooner Ranger, M'Mullen, Buctush; sundries. Schooner Three Sisters, Grandy, London; oil, and skins. Barque John & Mary, Johnston, Port Wallace, N. S.; ballast. Schooner Victory, Dingwell, P. E. Island; sundry merchandise. Brig James, Bowman, Shediac; ballast. Brig Phillis, Kinsock, Quebec; ballast. Brig Lustre, Finley, Pugwash, N. S.; ballast. 18.—Schooner Mary, Gerroir, Aricut; ballast. Schooner Elizabeth, Cann, Sydney; ballast. Brig Freedom, Cousins, Cadiz; fish. Brig Cherante, Cormack, Greenock; oil, blubber, skins, molasses, &c. Schooner Rainbow, Walsh, Sydney; sundries.

ON SALE.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

15 Tuns Pale Seal

OIL,

In Shipping Order.

M. HOWLEY.

Carbonear, June 26, 1833.

NOTICE.

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

JAMES DOYLE.

Carbonear, June 26, 1833.

ON SALE.

JUST IMPORTED,

And for Sale,

BY

COLLINGS & LEGG,

100 Jars New

OLIVES.

Carbonear, June 12, 1833.

NOTICES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BENJAMIN REES begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Carbonear, Harbour Grace, and their Vicinities, that he has taken the Shop, attached to Mr. McKee's House, where he intends carrying on

BOOT AND ROE-MAKING,

(Both Pegged and Sewed),

In all its various Branches, and, by stricts attention to business, hopes to merit a share of public patronage. As none but the best Workmen will be employed, those favouring him with their custom, may depend on having their orders executed in the nearest manner and at the shortest notice.

PRICES:

Gentlemen's Wellington Boots @ 25s. per pair Ditto Blucher or laced ditto 15s. .. Men's Shoes 10s to 11s. ..

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.

Boots @ 10s. per pair Shoes 8s. .. And all other work in proportion.

Mending and repairing Boots and Shoe will be strictly attended to.

Carbonear, April 3, 1833.

(CIRCULAR.)

OFFICE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY, founded in the city of New-York, in 1828, for the recovery of Claims, Investment of Funds in the Public Securities of the States of the Union, or on Mortgage of Freehold Property, and for Commission and Agency Transactions in general.

New-York, April 2, 1833.

The undersigned Director of this Agency, and the authorised agent of a number of the most eminent and extensive Manufacturing Establishments of this city and its vicinity, will promptly execute all orders that may be confided thereto for any of the undermentioned objects of American manufacture or construction, viz.

Cabinet furniture and Upholstery; Fancy and Common Chairs; Piano Fortes; Church and Parlour Organs; Coaches, Carriages, Omnibuses, and Railroad Cars; Saddlery and Harness; Gold and Silver Plate and Plated Ware; Watches and Jewelry; Gold Silver, and Bronze Leaf, Flint Glass, Cut and Moulded Glass, and Glassware; Printing Types Printing Presses; Printing and Writing Paper, and Printing Ink; Cotton Goods; Beaver and Patent Silk Hats; Caps and Umbrellas; Shell and Brazilian Combs, Leather, Boots and Shoes; Common and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, &c.; Tallow and Sperm Candles; Manufactured Tobacco; Medicinal Drugs; Chymicals, Paints, &c.; Gunpowder; Shot; Agricultural Implements; Copper Stills, Boilers, and Sugar Pans, Sugar Mills, &c.; Refined Sugar; Iron Chests; Iron Castings, Hollow Ware, &c.; Fire Engines, Steam Engines, Railroad Locomotive Engines, and Machinery of all kinds; Ships, Vessels and Steamboats of every class.

All the foregoing objects will be warranted by the respective Manufacturers and Builders, and furnished at the wholesale prices specified in their Circulars, issued from this Office to the Agents and correspondents of this Establishment, and payment on delivery or shipment at the port of New-York.

All orders must be accompanied with a remittance of funds to the amount thereof, either in Specie, Bullion, Bills of Exchange, or by consignment of any merchantable products addressed to the undersigned Agent, Office of American and Foreign Agency, No. 49, Wall-street, New-York.

AARON H. PALMER, DIRECTOR.

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.

LINES COMPOSED AT MIDNIGHT.

I cannot close my weary eyes,
From yonder bed such sounds arise,
And banish sweet repose;
Then let me to beguile the time,
Accompany with tuneful rhyme,
My neighbour's tuneful nose.

All is at rest about the house,
Not e'en the scratching of a mouse
Is heard amidst the gloom;
Nought save the sounds that struggle out
From that unintermitting snout,
And echo through the room.

What sweet amusement this to note
From that incorrigible throat
What various noises pour;
In loud smooth breathings now they gush,
And now the mingled discords rush
In one tremendous roar.

Oh, horrid sound!—'Tis sooner far
List to a three-string'd crack'd guitar,
By tuneless mortal play'd;
Or warbling in the lofty gutter
I'd sooner hear a tom-cat utter
His tender serenade.

Worse than the voice of fish-wife Nell,
Worse than the dust-man's jangling bell,
Worse than knife-grinder's wheel;
Worse than a score bag-pipers playing,
Worse than a score jackasses braying,
Is that discordant peal.

Grant, oh, ye Gods! if e'er I wed,
I may not lay my aching head
Beside a snoring wife;
No—rather let me live, unless'd
With all the joys that lend a zest
To matrimonial life.

But hark! a pause!—the noise has ceas'd!
Though but, I fear, with power increas'd
Soon to renew the strain;
Then let me e'er it re-commence,
Strive to knit up my weary sense
In slumber's flowery chain.

PERSIAN DESCRIPTION OF ENGLAND.

A summary account of the kingdoms of Ingilterrah, called Ingreez; and the appointment of Captain John Malcolm to the embassy of Iran, by Marquis Lord Wellesley, Governor of Hindustan, agreeably to the command of the King of Ingreez; and various other matters.

The kingdom of Ingilterrah (*i. e.* England) is composed of two great islands, and divided into three kingdoms: its length is 380 English miles, and its greatest breadth 300; it is completely surrounded by the sea. This country contains excellent pasturage and beautiful meadows; fine wood is also produced there. The water is abundant, and the mines of various kinds. The inhabitants are robust; the horses delicately formed and swift; game is very plentiful; and the quantity of wood and coals is immense. The people are opulent; it possesses excellent emporia for commerce, where the most costly stuffs and merchandise are met with, and become the objects of purchase and sale. They make, in great quantities, all sorts of watches, military arms, engines, penknives, silk and woollen cloths of an excellent and beautiful workmanship. The English are high-minded and magnanimous; skilful, sagacious, and intelligent; and their noblemen, honoured and esteemed, are possessed of good faith and sincerity. Their power at sea exceeds that of all Europe. The capital of Ingilterrah is named London, a city of great extent and delightfully built; that part which is called the city contains solid edifices, great inns, (of court,) academies, highly-ornamented churches, and beautiful school-houses. The royal palace of Ingilterrah is called Parliament, which is the place of assembly for the counsellors of the realm. The river Tameez flows through the midst of the city: there are three bridges constructed over it. The kingdom is divided into fifty-two iylets, or counties. In short, when the sovereignty of this kingdom came to a lion-subduing woman, Lizabet (*i. e.* Elizabeth) by name, the people of Ingilterrah, during her days, greatly increased in power. This woman, who was exceedingly intelligent, politic, and subject-protecting, fought at sea against Filip Shah, king of Aspaniol (*i. e.* Spain); and, though this Filip collected many ships, immense stores, and experienced soldiers, he suffered a great defeat, and the nation of Ingilterrah attained great power and might on the face of the ocean. In her days the Compania, which is the title of those who superintend the affairs of Hindustan, was appointed * * * ; and the commencement of their power in Hindustan was as follows:—The people of France, as well as of Ingilterrah, had taken possession of some forts and towns on the eastern shores of the Peninsula of India, and also obtained the supreme power in some islands adjacent to each other's possessions, and exercised in those places, by their respective strength, uncontrolled authority and dominion. At a subsequent period, when disorder and confusion arose in the French government, several battles were fought between the French and English nations; and the latter, being possessed of greater force

by sea in the regions and places under their jurisdiction, they expelled the French from the forts and towns along the coast of India, seized their various territories, and remained sole and absolute masters in those countries. By degrees they extended their dominion and authority, and, partly by war and partly by treaty, imposed tribute on the sovereigns and rulers of India; whilst other Indian princes, influenced by their own interests, formed alliances with them, so that their power and dignity reached the highest elevation. The western side of the Peninsula of India was governed by Tippoo Sultan, a powerful and mighty prince; and his kingdom, which was called Mysore, in beauty and organization like the spring, was managed with perfect order and well-regulated splendour. The English people fought against him several times; at last, in the year of the Messiah 1802, Tippoo Shah was slain, and all the realms which had been under his government fell into the hands of the English troops, so that they obtained an increase of power and dignity beyond all limits. At the present date the provinces belonging to the English in Hindustan are more numerous and extensive than the countries they possess in Aroopa (*i. e.* Europe) and the island of Ireland, (Ireland,) which was under their sway before these events; therefore, we may truly say they have added kingdoms to their kingdom. Their Indian possessions are divided into three governments: the first, that of Calcutta or Bengal, extends along the course of the river Ganges; the second, that of Madras, along the Coromandel coast; the last is that of Bombay. The English state has not introduced any innovations into India, but remains occupied in the administration and regulation of affairs, the maintenance of all descriptions of troops and the expenses of naval armaments for India belonging to the Compania, which is settled in Ingilterrah. The Compania has entered into partnership, alliance, and friendship with the nation, * * * under their own responsibility. The supreme direction of affairs, the movement of the troops, the internal regulation, administration, and arrangements, all depend on the king; the disbursements, changes, and all other matters connected with the country rest with the Compania, who also, in an eminent degree, derive great profits and advantages from the commerce of Hindustan. In short, soon after the death of Lizabet, James the First became king.—At present Jarge the Third possesses the sovereign power: he has reigned fifty years over this kingdom, and proceeded in the paths of equity and justice. From ancient times until the present period the bond of union and friendship has firmly subsisted between the states of Iran and Ingreez, and there has always been an uninterrupted succession of envoys and ambassadors. This year, therefore, Marquis Lord Wellesley, who had lately been appointed to the splendid rank of vizir, and the office of governor-general, selected, by order of the King of Ingreez, as an envoy to Iran, Captain Jan Malcolm Bahadur. Marquis Wellesley's origin is from the kingdom of Ireland; he is one of the nobles of that country, and of ancient lineage. In the first instance, he was one of the counsellors of the English realm: on account of his skill in affairs, his integrity, innate talents, bravery, and unbounded liberality, (which exceeds all description,) sagacity, and penetration, he was nominated to the government of Hindustan, on which kingdom he conferred the greatest lustre by his intelligence, experience, undaunted bravery, generosity, and energy: he possessed consummate policy and dauntless intrepidity to so high a degree, that, although, on his appointment to the vizirship, there existed an obstinate war between the empires of Ingreez, Roos, (*i. e.* Russia,) and Franska, (France,) and the states allied with these powers, yet, through Divine grace, joined to his eminent loyalty and sagacious foresight, not the smallest symptom of weakness appeared throughout the empire of Ingreez. Captain Jan Malcolm Bahadur, on account of his innate abilities, experience, bravery, liberality, and prudence, was admitted to the intimate confidence of Marquis Lord Wellesley, and was at first sent by him, along with his brother Lord Wellington, to the Dekkan and Nagpore, where he fought and obtained the victory. He was afterwards detached with Lake Behadur into Hindustan, where he fought a severe battle with General Perron, originally a native of Franska, but engaged in the service of the Marhattas. He defeated General Perron, and set at liberty one of the kings of Hindustan, a lineal descendant from Timur Gur Khan, who was a prisoner in the hands of the Marhattas. This action greatly increased the name and celebrity of Malcolm, who was afterwards appointed envoy to Iran.

SELECTIONS.

MIND.—What is mind? Aye, there's the rub.—The origin of all things—the fountain light of all our day—the matter-light of all our seeing—substance invisible, without which the visible were not. Nay, it is the only actual thing in the universe. Mind is the only being in the universe with the reality of which we are actually acquainted, and every thing else which appears to be, is

but a manifestation of its eternal activity. We are mind! The mind is the man. Only because of its reality other things are real; modifications as they are of its being—products of its actuality. In its eternal activity it proceeds forth and impresses on the chaos of disjointed things, its own forms and order of arrangement. It is idle to talk of any cause beside mind; the mind is the only cause of all things—the only motive power.

OPTICAL WONDERS.—People laugh at the story of Argus with a hundred eyes; but what was even Argus to some insects? The cornea of insects seems cut into a number of little planes or facets, like the facets of a diamond, presenting the appearance of network; and each of these faces is supposed to possess the power and properties of an eye. Lewenhock counted in the cornea of a beetle, 3181 of the facets, of a horse-fly 8,000, and of the gray-drone fly 1,400.

POLITICAL FEELING IN THE TYROL.—I wish I were able to present the reader with the portrait of an old peasant as I addressed this question to him. We were walking up a steep mountain path; he stopped,—faced round,—leant upon his rod,—and in almost a whisper said, 'Sir, you are an Englishman; I say to you, what I would not say to every one; I carried a rifle, and used it too; but in a bad cause. Hofer was a hero,—Speckbacher, whom I followed, was a hero; Haspinger was a hero; but they were all three fools. Our balls were all spent in defence of Austria: and let me tell you, this arm can carry a rifle yet,—but not for Austria.'—'But,' said I, 'if not under the government of Austria, under what government would the Tyrol place itself?' 'Under the government of the Tyroleans,' said he; 'Switzerland is free,—and respected; and your government has recognized its republic; have we shown less ardour in defence of our privileges than the Swiss? but no matter; our turn is at hand.'—*Ingil's Tyrol.*

PRACTICAL MEN AND THEORISTS.—The character of Neckar, compared with that of Turgot, seems to furnish the means of determining the question as to the relative merits of "practical men" and "theorists." The cry has hitherto generally been of the practical men, as they term themselves, against the theorists, by which they mean the philosophers. In Turgot and Neckar is an example of two men, one a theorist, the other a practical man, called to perform the office of statesmen in extremely critical times.—Turgot was a man whose previous life had been devoted to the ennobling pursuits of literature and philosophy; and, more especially, to the comprehension of those enlarged views which have for their immediate object the moral and political advancement of mankind; to the study, to use his own expressive words, of "the science of public happiness." Neckar was a successful tradesman, a man who had realized a large fortune as a banker in Paris; he was, in one word, a man of "detail." Unaccustomed and unequal to the comprehension of grand principles, although liberal and, there is reason to believe, upright, he possessed not, to use the language of Sir James Mackintosh, (*Vindicia Gallica*, p. 30. edit. 1791.) "that erect and intrepid spirit, those enlarged and original views, which adapt themselves to the new combinations of circumstances, and sway in the great convulsions of human affairs. Accustomed to the tranquil accuracy of commerce, or the elegant amusements of literature, he was called on to ride in the whirlwind, and direct the storm." Dr. Adam Smith, who on such subjects will be now pretty generally acknowledged to be good authority—"always held," observes Sir James Mackintosh, in a note to the above passage, "this opinion of Neckar, whom he had known intimately when a banker in Paris. He predicted the fall of his fame when his talents should be brought to the test; and always emphatically said, 'he is but a man of detail.' At a time, adds Sir James, when the commercial abilities of Mr. Eden, the present Lord Auckland, were the theme of profuse eulogy, Dr. Smith characterized him in the same words. Living instances might be mentioned, similar to the cases of Turgot and Neckar, in which the philosopher when taken from his generalizations and placed at the desk of the practical man, proved himself an able, accurate, perfect man of business; and the "practical man," when taken from the details of his counting-house or his money-shop and placed in the bureau of the statesman, became a wretched driveller, generally blundering, and when right, counteracting any good that might have been done, by the miserable "bit by bit" manner in which he did not. A more striking instance could not be named, than the manner in which those persons who long governed England to their own profit and the loss and disgrace of the rest of the country opposed the grand measures of Napoleon. "He," to use the expressive words of a writer (supposed to be Lord Brougham—*omnia si sic*) in the 25th No. of the Edinburgh Review, art. 14, "singles out the vital part of his whole adversary and the point of it which is most exposed. In that vulnerable heart he plants his dagger; and he knows full well, that the remotest limb will quiver with the shock. He sends forth his host, in the plenitude of its array, to sweep over the

interjacent regions, and to pour itself in one grand, deep, but contracted, and therefore irresistible torrent, into the centre of the strength of Europe. Here,—as near Berlin and Vienna as he can, he fights his battle; and while you are menacing the western department—or landing and re-embarking in Italy—or capitulating in Holland—or idling in Portugal and Egypt—or butchering your friends in the North—or burying your own men, and planting the slave-trade in the West Indies—he is playing that great game which must place in his hands the sweep of all those small stakes for which you are pretending to throw."

THE BLACK DEATH IN THE XIV. CENTURY.—It was reported to Pope Clement, at Avignon, that, throughout the East, probably with the exception of China, 23,840,000 people had fallen victims to the plague. Merchants, whose earnings and possessions were unbounded, coldly and willingly renounced their earthly goods. They carried their treasures to monasteries and churches, and laid them at the foot of the altar; but gold had no charms for the monks, for it brought them death. They shut their gates; yet still it was cast to them over the convent walls. People would brook no impediment to the last pious work to which they were driven by despair. When the plague ceased, men thought they were still wandering among the dead, so appalling was the living aspect of the survivors, in consequence of the anxiety they had undergone, and the unavoidable infection of the air. Many other cities probably presented a similar appearance, and it is ascertained that a great number of small country towns and villages which have been estimated, and not too highly, at 200,000, were bereft of all their inhabitants.—In many places in France not more than two out of twenty of the inhabitants were left alive, and the capital felt the fury of the plague alike in the palace and in the cot.—The churchyards were soon unable to contain the dead, and many houses, left without inhabitants, fell to ruin. In Avignon, the Pope found it necessary to consecrate the Rhone, that bodies might be thrown in the river without delay, as the churchyards would no longer hold them; so, likewise, in all populous cities, extraordinary measures were adopted in order speedily to dispose of the dead. In Vienna, where, for some time, 1200 inhabitants died daily, the interment of corpses in the churchyards and within the churches was forthwith prohibited; and the dead were then arranged in layers, by thousands, in six large pits outside the city, as had already been done in Cairo and Paris.—In many places, it was rumoured that plague patients were buried alive, as may sometimes happen through senseless alarm and indecent haste; and thus the horror of the distressed people was every where increased.—In Erfurt, after the churchyards were filled, 12,000 corpses were thrown into eleven great pits; and the like might, more or less exactly, be stated with respect to all the larger cities. Funeral ceremonies, the last consolation of the survivors, were every where impracticable. In Padua, after the cessation of the plague, two-thirds of the inhabitants were wanting; and in Florence it was prohibited to publish the numbers of the dead and to toll the bells at their funerals, in order that the living might not abandon themselves to despair.—*Translated from the German, by Dr. Babington.*

NEW PRINTING MACHINE.—Mr. J. Kitchen, of the *Newcastle Journal*, has invented a printing press, which bids fair to revolutionize this department of the arts. It bears no analogy, even in appearance, to any machine for the purpose hitherto known.—The form can be fixed in its place in a single moment, and will, when adjusted, remain stationary until the work is finished. Complete facilities are given for regulating the power, and the quantity of ink, and for over-laying or obtaining register. The same machine will be equally applicable for the smallest job or the largest sheet; it will be perfectly under controul, and only require one man during the process of printing; or where great speed is required and the work is heavy, a man and a fly-boy, whilst it can be sold for the same price as the common press. Mr. Kitchen is now engaged in the application to his invention of a clock-work movement, so that the machine may keep a register of its own work, and thus act as a check upon waste of paper and idleness in the absence of the employer or overseer.

Samuel Boyce is the name of a very unfortunate gentleman of merit, who was known to the world some time about the close of the last century. Dr. Johnston used occasionally to beg for him, and once that he had received a guinea, bought some roast beef and port wine for poor Boyce. The moment that the latter sat down to eat, he commenced a serious quarrel with the doctor because he had not also added some mushrooms or catsup!

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