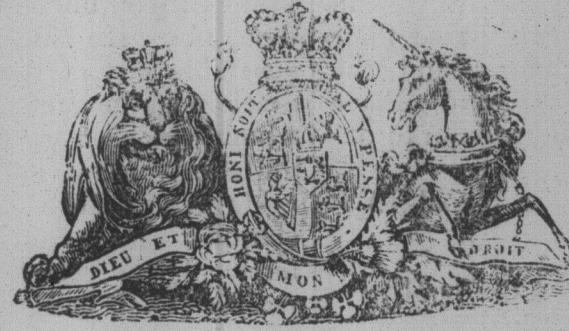


THE



STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

New Series.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1834. 10.

Vol. I.—No. XI.

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

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY, PACKETS



NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours in future, having purchased the above new and commodious Packet-Boat to ply between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove, and, at considerable expense, fitting up her Cabin in superior style, with Four Sleeping-berths, &c.

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

Terms as usual.

April 10

THE ST. PATRICK.

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

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

TERMS

After Cabin Passengers, 10s. each.
Fore ditto ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single or Double, 1s.

Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

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

Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

t John's and Harbor Grace PACKETS

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

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

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

April 30.

BLANKS of every description For Sale
at the Office of this Paper.
Carbonear, July 2, 1834.

CAP. XV.

An Act for Registering the Names of Persons entitled to Vote at Elections.

[12th June, 1834.]

WHEREAS it would greatly conduce to the convenience and purity of Elections for Members to serve in the Commons House of Assembly, if the names of all Persons entitled to vote at such Elections were registered: Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the thirtieth first day of December next, no Person shall be entitled to vote at the Election of any Member to serve in the Commons House of Assembly whose name shall not have been previously registered in the manner required by this Act.

II.—And be it further enacted, that at the Courts of General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace in the several Districts of this Island to be held next after the first day of July in the present and every succeeding year, at such times and places as His Excellency the Governor shall by his Proclamation be pleased to appoint, the Justices at such Sessions shall make out lists of all the inhabited places within their respective Districts, and shall assign to each of such Justices and to each of the Conservators of the Peace within such District, a particular Division thereof, within which such Justices or Conservators of the Peace shall act in procuring and revising the Lists required by this Act; and such Justice or Conservators of the Peace shall give orders or instructions in writing to the respective Constables residing within the division to him or them respectively assigned, for such Constable to make out alphabetical lists according to the form (No. 1.) in the Schedule hereunto annexed, of all Persons entitled to vote at such Elections as aforesaid, who reside at such place or places or within such limits as such Justice or Conservator of the Peace, may, by such orders or instructions, assign to such Constable respectively; and of all Persons who shall claim to be inserted in such Lists; and such Constables shall respectively prepare such Lists accordingly, and shall cause copies thereof to be fixed on or near the doors, of all Churches, Chapels and Meeting Houses or other places of Public Worship within such Town or Place; or if there be no such Church or place of Public Worship, then on some public place within such Town or Place respectively, and shall also affix thereto a Notice according to the form (No. 2.) in the Schedule to this Act annexed, requiring all Persons whose names are not included in such List, and who may consider themselves entitled to vote at such Election, to deliver or transmit to the said Constables respectively on or before the first day of September in the present and every succeeding year, a notice of their claim as such Voters according to the form (No. 3.) in the said Schedule, or to that effect: Provided always that after the formation of the Register to be made in each year as hereinbefore mentioned, no person whose name shall be upon such Register for the time being shall be required thereafter to make any such claim as aforesaid so long as he shall retain the same qualification and continue in the same place of abode described in such Register: Provided also, that any Person who may have been absent from his usual Dwelling Place during the whole time when the List prepared by the Constable was posted in such place until the twentieth day of September of the same year, and whose name shall have been omitted from such List, may at any time after the said twentieth day of September, and before the next annual revision of the List, give notice to the revising Magistrate or to the Court of Quarters Sessions respectively, of his claim to be inserted in such List; and such revising Magistrate or the Justices of the said Court of Sessions shall, if satisfied of his claim to be inserted in such List, insert his name therein accordingly, in like manner as if such Person had preferred his claim before such Magistrate whilst holding his Court for the revision of names as hereinafter provided.

III.—And be it further enacted, that the

said Constables shall respectively, to the best of their knowledge and information, insert the names of all qualified Persons into such Lists, and deliver and duly make return of all such Lists to the respective Justices or Conservators of the Peace by whose direction such Constables shall or may have acted in making out such Lists.

IV.—And be it further enacted, that the said Justices or Conservators of the Peace of each of the said Districts shall on or before the twentieth day of September in the present year make out or cause to be made out according to the form (No. 5.) in the said Schedule, a general alphabetical List of all Persons within the several Divisions of their respective Districts entitled to vote at such Elections as aforesaid, or who shall claim to be inserted in such List as Voters in the Election of a Representative or Representatives to serve for such District in respect of any House or Tenement occupied by them, and that the said Justices or Conservators of the Peace shall respectively on or before the twentieth day of September in every succeeding year make out or cause to be made out a like List containing the names of all Persons who shall be upon the Register for the time being as such Voter, and also the names of all Persons who shall claim as aforesaid to be inserted in such List, as such Voters, and in every list so to be made by the said Justices or Conservators of the Peace as aforesaid, the Christian Name and Surname of every Person shall be written at full length together with the place of his abode and the local description of the Dwelling House or Tenement, as the same are respectively set forth in his claim to vote. And the said Justices and Conservators of the Peace as aforesaid, the Christian Name and Surname of every Person shall be written at full length together with the place of his abode and the local description of the Dwelling House or Tenement, as the same are respectively set forth in his claim to vote. And the said Justices and Conservators of the Peace as aforesaid, the Christian Name and Surname of every Person shall be written at full length together with the place of his abode and the local description of the Dwelling House or Tenement, as the same are respectively set forth in his claim to vote. And the said Justices and Conservators of the Peace as aforesaid, the Christian Name and Surname of every Person shall be written at full length together with the place of his abode and the local description of the Dwelling House or Tenement, as the same are respectively set forth in his claim to vote. 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THE STAR, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

cient time before the then next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for such District; and immediately after such General or Quarter sessions of the Peace a true copy of such Register shall be transmitted by such Chief Magistrate to the Colonial Secretary, who at every election shall transmit the same to the proper returning Officer, who after such Election shall return the same with the Writ.

VIII.—*And be it further enacted*, if any Persons claiming to vote in the election of a Member or Members of any District as aforesaid, shall feel aggrieved by the decision of any Justice or Conservator of the Peace as to his claim to vote, such Person may appeal to the then next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District, and the Justices at such General or Quarter Sessions shall and may revise and alter the said list of Voters by the addition of the name of such Person if it shall appear to the satisfaction of such Justices, that such Person was on the first day of September, then last past, duly qualified to vote as an Elector of the said District respectively.

IX.—*And be it further enacted* that any Person whose name shall have been omitted from any Register of Voters in consequence of the decision of any such Justice or Conservator of the Peace, or any Court of Sessions which shall have revised the Lists from which such Register shall have been formed may tender his vote at any Election at which such Register shall be in force, stating at the time the name or names of the Candidate or Candidates for whom he tenders such Vote, and the Returning Officer or his Deputy shall enter upon the Poll Book every Vote so tendered, distinguishing the same from the Votes admitted and allowed at such Election:—*Provided always*, that in case any Person claiming to Vote at any such Election as aforesaid and who shall have tendered his Vote at the same, not having been duly registered according to the Provisions of this Act, shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the Returning Officer at such Election that he has actually occupied a Dwelling House for twelve months next before the day of such Election, and that such twelve months had not expired on the first day of September then last past, and is otherwise qualified according to Law to Vote at such Election, such Person shall be entitled to have his name entered on the Poll Book in like manner as if his name had been duly registered as herein provided.

X.—*And be it further enacted*, that upon Petition to the Commons House of Assembly complaining of an undue Election or Return of any Member or Members to serve in Parliament, any Petitioner, or any Person defending such Election or Return shall be at liberty to impeach the correctness of the Register of Voters in force at the time of such Election by proving that in consequence of the decision of the Justices or Court which shall have revised the lists of Voters from which such Register shall have been formed, the name of any person who has voted at such Election was improperly inserted or retained in such Register, or the name of any person who tendered his vote at such Election improperly omitted from such Register or not entered upon the Poll Book, by the Returning Officer when tendered, and the Committee appointed for the trial of such Petition, shall alter the Poll taken at such Election according to the truth of the case, and shall report their determination thereupon to the House, and the House shall thereupon carry such determination into effect, and the return shall be amended or the Election declared void as the case may be, and the Register corrected accordingly, or such other Order shall be made as to the House shall seem proper.

XI.—*And be it further enacted*, that no more than one person shall be registered as a person entitled to vote for or in respect of the occupation of any one Dwelling House:—*Provided always*, that for the purposes of this Act any Tenement shall be deemed a Dwelling House for which the Occupier pays Rent by the year, and of which he has the exclusive possession.

SCHEDULE.
No. 1.

District of {

The List of Persons entitled to vote in the Election of a Member (or Members) for the District of { in respect of Dwelling Houses situate within the (Port) (Cove) (or Harbor) of { and the vicinity thereof.

Christian Name and Surname of each Voter at full length.	Place of a- bode and qualifica- tion.	Street, Lane, Road or other local descrip- tion.
Adams, John Berigan, James	St. John's, St. John's,	King's Road Gower Street

(Notice of Constable to be attached to or published with the List of Voters.)

I hereby give notice that the Justices of the Peace for the District will on or before the { of this year, make out a List of all persons entitled to vote in the Election of a Member (or Members) to represent the District of { in the General Assembly. And all Persons so entitled, and whose names are not included in the above list, are

hereby required to deliver or transmit to me on or before the { day of { in this year a claim in writing containing their Christian Names and Surnames and the Name of the Harbor or Cove and Place where the Dwelling House they claim to occupy is situate.

A. B. (Constable.)

No. 3.

(Notice of claim to be given to the Magistrate or Constable)

I hereby give you notice that I claim to be inserted in the List of voters for the District of { and that the particulars of my place of abode and qualification are stated below.

Dated at { the { day &c.

C. D.

To Mr E. F.

{ or

G. H. Esq., {

No. 4.

(Notice to be given to the Voter objected to by the party objecting.)

I hereby give you notice that I object to your right of being registered as an Elector for the District of {

Dated at { the { day of

1834.

J. K.

No. 5.

District of {

The List of Persons entitled to vote in the Election of a Member (or Members) for the District of { in respect of Dwelling Houses situate in the { Division of the said District.

Christian Name and Surname of each Voter at full length.	Place of a- bode and qualifica- tion.	Street, Lane, Road or other local descrip- tion.
Agnew, Andrew Burdett, Francis	St. John's, St. John's,	Church Hill Queen Street

(To be continued.)

ARCHDEACONY OF SARUM

A Meeting of the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Salisbury, in support of the Established Church, was held at the Council Chamber, by permission of the mayor, for the purpose of petitioning both Houses of Parliament, and voting an address of thanks to His Majesty, for his most gracious declaration of firm and unshaken attachment to the Church, and his resolution to maintain and preserve it in all its rights and privileges, as well as to maintain inviolate its union with the State.

The Venerable Archdeacon Clarke being called to the chair, and having briefly explained the objects of the meeting, begged to express the great and sincere pleasure which he felt at seeing so numerous and highly respectable an assemblage of the Clergy, and which pleasure was also accompanied with a feeling of anxiety and regret that there should exist any occasion for such a meeting.

It was very desirable that this meeting of the Clergy should be as open and public as possible, in order to show they were neither afraid nor ashamed to avow and declare their principles—in short, not afraid to speak out, for it became them all to be earnest and determined in their resistance to undeserved aggression. They must neither slumber nor sleep, but be firm, and let their firmness be united with benevolence and charity: in fact, in upholding the Church they were upholding religion itself; for if the Church were to be destroyed, what would become of Religion,—what of the Monarchy—what of the Protestant succession to the Throne of these realms? It therefore became them all to be united and firm. Their enemies had avowed, at a public meeting held in London, a determination to effect the ultimate separation of Church and State. Their resistance should be as firm, and uncompromising: they should not surrender without a struggle the Church which they so highly prized, not for its emoluments only, but for itself and its principles. The object of the present meeting were two-fold,—to take into consideration the subject of the dangers which threatened the Established Church, and the King's most gracious Declaration in the support of it in all its integrity. His Majesty had come forward most generously and most nobly; it was therefore, their duty to rally round him, as well as to express their gratitude for his seasonable interposition in their favour. The Church must fall if they neglected to support him. If blemishes did exist, let them in God's name, be amended and corrected, but let this be done in a spirit of candour and impartiality. If the mouldings and friezes and cornices of the temple had suffered injury, from the decay of ages, let them be repaired and beautified, but let not the godly temple itself be swept away with the besom of destruction. If the work of reform had been left where he thought it might have been left with safety—in the hands of the Bishops—it would have been done more prudently, more safely, and more effectually too. In reference to the Dissenters, he begged to disclaim all hostility towards them as Dis-

senter; but he would oppose to the very utmost their unreasonable and unjustifiable demands. He felt certain that the more respectable part of the Dissenters themselves disclaimed the uncharitable and unholy abuse which had been poured upon the Church by united ignorance and virulence. The venerable Archdeacon concluded an able and eloquent speech, amid loud applause, by referring to the various letters which he had received from the Clergy who were unfortunately prevented from attending, and which all breathed the spirit of cordial unanimity and heartfelt wishes for the success of the meeting.

The Rev. Chancellor Marsh rose to move the first resolution, of which he cordially approved, and heartily concurred in all that had been so ably stated by the Archdeacon in opening the business of the day. The time was come for the Clergy, indeed for all the members of the Church of England, to bestir themselves. As some proof how little the Clergy interfered in political matters, he mentioned that, though he had been 30 years in the diocese, he did not recollect that the Clergy of this Archdeaconry had in all that time been called together on any occasion. For himself individually, and he would say, and he believed that the same might be affirmed of all the Clergy now present, that no opposition had been made on their part to the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, or to any other measure intended to redress the grievances of their Protestant brethren. When the Dissenters complained more recently of the Church-rate, which by the way, was levied on their property, and not on themselves as individuals; and when some of them objected to submit to the form of marriage, which, however pledged them to no doctrine whatever, no meetings of the Clergy were held; but they remained quiet, to see what redress would be afforded. Well, Bills were brought in, to remove the levying of Church-rates, and to allow all persons to be married by their own ministers, in their own places of worship; but the Dissenters indignantly rejected the offer, and chose rather to remain as they were, and continue to submit to those grievances of which they had so much complained.

It appeared that the redress which was offered, fell very short of the wishes and intentions of a large portion of them. They openly spoke out; they petitioned for the abolition of all connexion between Church and State,—a connexion which some of them declared to be wicked and sinful, and which therefore it was, and ever would be their duty to oppose. This was in other words, to petition for the dissolution of the Establishment—for the destruction of the Church of England. Would it not then be base and cowardly in the Clergy of that Church not to stand forward in its self-defence? Would it not be criminal and a sacrifice of Christian principle for them not to do their best to support what they so highly valued—what they in their own consciences believed to be the most rational and purest form of Christian discipline and doctrine?

It was a matter of satisfaction to him that the Dissenters of Salisbury, with many of whom, and with their Ministers he was well acquainted, and whom he knew to be highly respectable and excellent persons, had not joined as he believed, in these violent measures. The Wesleyans of Salisbury and indeed, as far as he knew, throughout the kingdom, had refused to concur in such uncharitable proceedings: but he ought not to mention the Wesleyans as Dissenters; he did not consider them as such. They objected to none of the doctrines of the Church of England; they refused not to frequent its services; and he did not think it improbable that he might live to see what he sincerely wished—a much closer union between the Wesleyans and themselves. The Rev. gentleman then mentioned as another source of satisfaction, what he had seen on coming into the place of meeting (the Nisi Prius Court)—a long list of names of laymen who had signed an address to the king similar to that which he was about to propose. That list contained 1650 names, and he had been just informed, that 500 more were about to be added to it. This was a circumstance which afforded some proof that there existed among the laymen of that neighbourhood—and he trusted that a similar feeling prevailed throughout the realm—a decided attachment to the National Church. (Cheers.)

The Rev. G. P. Lowther rose to second the resolution, and congratulated his Reverend Brethren upon the first proof that he then witnessed of their unanimity in action as well as feeling. He rejoiced to see the Clergy at last aroused and putting on their strength, for he was sure that the Church possessed the affection of a vast majority of the kingdom. He had ever considered the hostility of Dissenters (though he did not in that term include Roman Catholics) as contemptible in point of numbers, however formidable they might be from their activity and virulence. He believed he was speaking within bounds, when he asserted that so far from being outnumbered, the majority on the side of the Church was at least ten to one—ten millions to one million. He did not fear the power of Dissenters; but he did fear the power and increasing energy

of the Roman Catholic Church, whose battles the Dissenters were then unconsciously fighting. He saw clearly, that the contest lay between the Church of England and the Church of Rome, and that unless the Church of England put forth all her might in the struggle, she would eventually be overthrown and the Dissenters be buried in the ruins.—The Archdeacon had asked “if the Church and State are severed, what becomes of the Protestant succession?” He would answer that question by quoting the legal maxim, “Cessante ratione, cessat lex.” The House of Brunswick was called to the throne for the maintenance of Protestant ascendancy. They were called to the exclusion of the legal heirs, whose sole disqualification of their creed. The lineal descendants of those heirs, were numerous at that hour; and should the monarch of this kingdom ever cease to maintain Protestant ascendancy, he would virtually abdicate his Throne; and if the succession be open to the followers of any creed, the legitimate descendants of the discarded family might again put forward an hereditary claim. There was a time when his Majesty's private sentiments towards his Church, was a matter of doubt and anxiety to many of her friends; but those doubts were cleared up and those anxieties had been dissipate. The King, in her hour of peril had come forward nobly, and spoken out. He, (the Rev. speaker) felt most grateful for that manly and well-timed declaration, and it behoved them to respond unanimously to the King's call. “Entertaining these opinions and feelings,” said the Rev. speaker, “I have great satisfaction in concluding the resolution.”

The Rev. Canon Fisher, in moving the third resolution, said, that such were the dangers with which the Church was threatened, such wretched open and undisguised attacks, which were daily made, against its very existence, that it became their duty to exert every energy in her defence. He deeply regretted that there should exist any such hostility against her, and indeed he did not believe that it did exist until the events of the month of May had proved what were the real feelings of the Dissenters towards them. He deeply regretted it, because it disturbed the even tenor of the life of the parochial Clergy, and compelled them, however reluctantly, to come forward upon occasions like the present. He was happy however, to be able to give his testimony to what had been stated by the Rev. Chancellor Marsh, in reference to the Wesleyans, that they had not shown any hostility towards them, and he could only say that in his own Church they had been amongst the most constant attendants. But whatever dangers might threaten, and however dark and gloomy the prospect might sometimes appear, still he thought that they had grounds for hope. In the first place, they might congratulate themselves that the Dissenters had spoken out so plainly,—that they had had the candour boldly to declare what their ultimate object was. It was also matter of congratulation that the representative of the house of Stanly had nobly come forward to declare his attachment to the institutions of the country; but above all, had they cause to exult in the Declaration of the Sovereign to maintain inviolate the rights of the Church. It was indeed a most noble address, and on reading it they might almost fancy that they heard once more the voice of the revered monarch who had declared that he was ready to retire to Hanover, but not to violate his oath—to lay his head upon the block, but not to swerve from the strict truth of his duty.—William the Fourth had indeed, proved himself the worthy son of George the Third; and what made the declaration more valuable was, its undoubted originality. Had Sir Robert Peel been the King's confidential adviser, they might then have thought that those were the sentiments of the First Lord of the Treasury; but when the King, surrounded as he was by the friends of Earl Grey, expressed himself in such remarkable words, they could not but consider them as expressive of his own sentiments, and avowing his own intention. It was their duty to respond to the call. When he had thus spoken out, they could not hold their peace. (Cheers.)

An Imperial Ukase has been published, prohibiting Russian subjects from remaining abroad, under pain of having their estates confiscated.

IRELAND.—The new plan of National Education in Ireland has so far succeeded, that there are now 1000 Schools and 140,000 Scholars in connexion with the Board.

Among the curiosities which M. Ruppe has brought from Abyssinia, are two remarkable manuscripts. One is a Bible, said to contain a new work of Solomon, one or two new books of Esdras, and a considerable addition to the fifth Book of Esther, all perfectly unknown in Europe. It also contains the Book of Enoch, and fifteen new Psalms the existence of which was already known to the learned. The other manuscript is a species of code, which the Abyssinians date from the Council of Nice (324), the epoch at which it was promulgated by one of their kings. This code is divided into two books: the first relates to canonical law, and treats

THE STAR, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

of the relations of the Church with the temporal power; the other is a sort of civil code. There are also some remarkable hymns, because they present the return of consonancy, the only feature of poetry to be found in Abyssinian literature.—*Galignani*.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 1.—The Lord Chancellor read His Majesty's answer to the Address on the subject of the Union with Ireland, which was as follows:—

"It is with great satisfaction I receive your Address, stating your determination to maintain inviolate the Legislative Union of the two countries, which, I perfectly agree with you, is essential to the safety, peace, and integrity of the British empire. I shall use the powers that are by law entrusted to me to put down and repress all attempts, by whomsoever made, to sever my dominions. I look back with satisfaction to the salutary laws which have for a series of years, been passed to remedy the grievances which affected my Irish subjects, and have resolved to continue to remove, from time to time, all just causes of complaint."

Earl Grey moved that the Address of their Lordships, together with His Majesty's gracious answer thereto, should be printed in the usual way, which motion was agreed to.

The House of Commons has agreed to a clause in the County Coroners' Bill, declaring all Coroners' Inquests, to be open Courts.

HOW TO GET RAIN.—MUNICH, July 10.—By his Majesty's directions there was a great procession to implore rain; the relics of the statue of St Benno were carried in the procession, which is done only in cases of great extremity.

The Courier remarks, that it should not be at all surprised, judging by the violence of their religious sentiments, if Lord Winchelsea, should some day or other embrace the doctrines of the Romish Church, and Bishop Phillpotts those of the honest John Calvin.

The Austrian Emperor, Francis, is stated to have recently given utterance to the following liberal sentiment:—"I care nothing for learned men: give me loyal subjects,"—otherwise prostrate slaves. What a Turk is this low-thoughted caricature of the "Caesars!"

A Chapel has been opened at Christchurch in connexion with the Wesleyan Methodists, and the services have been attended by rapidly increasing congregations.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 10, 1834.

From a work entitled "History of the Middle and Working Classes," with a popular exposition of the Economical and Political principles which have influenced the past and present condition of the industrious orders, by JOHN WADE, London, 1834.

The impotence of mere form of government in determining the condition of the working classes may be easily illustrated.—Englishmen certainly enjoy a greater share of political freedom than any other nation of Europe, yet the bitter privations undergone by vast bodies of them of late years have never been exceeded. It would be absurd to allege that government has been directly instrumental of this, that it has been guilty of the suicidal folly of nourishing political discontent by producing national misery.—Had our institutions been ten times more democratic than they are, they could not have averted the consequences of increasing population, of the application of machinery, and of the fluctuations inseparable from commercial and manufacturing pursuits.—When a million of men are suddenly thrown out of work, government cannot find them employment; neither has it funds to maintain them in idleness. Ireland is subject nearly to the same laws and institutions as England, but how much greater is her moral and physical degradation! All forms of rule, or rather misrule, have swept over Italy within the last four centuries; yet the condition of her labouring classes has not been altered an iota. France, after her glorious revolution of 1830, was plunged into the deepest misery, of which her new government could only be a helpless spectator.—The springs of industry were paralyzed, and it had no electric power to re-animate them. When the market of labour is depressed, it is beyond the power of the state, it requires the wants, the increasing consumption of a whole community, to raise it.

These remarks are not meant to extenuate the evils of bad, or to deprecate the blessings of good institutions, but to elucidate the real causes of social misery. The power of government over public happiness is rather negative than positive, consisting chiefly, as before hinted, in affording freedom and security, in not being a stumbling-block in the way of national industry, and, above all, in opposing no obstacle to the people themselves, by discussion and inquiry, obtaining a knowledge of the principles on which their welfare depends.

The intolerable pressure of taxation has justly formed of late years a popular theme of animadversion; but no repeal of taxes,

however extensive, even the extinction of the great debt itself, and the abolition of all imposts, would materially affect the condition of the working man. His well-being depends on his command over the enjoyments and necessities of life, on his power to purchase a sufficiency of meat, and bread, and beer; on his ability to clothe himself comfortably, and procure a dwelling adapted to his wants and furnished with the requisite domestic conveniences. Oppressive as our excise and custom duties, and assessed taxes are, how do any of these affect him? Scarcely at all. Taxation only averages about two pounds per head on the entire population of the United Kingdom. But the poor do not contribute equally with the rich, and certainly a labourer in husbandry does not contribute 10s. per annum (which, by the by, is just that sum too much, for he ought not to contribute a farthing) on his whole yearly expenditure in food, clothes, and habitation, to the exigencies of the state.

If, however, he contributed ten times ten shillings in taxes, and the whole amount was at once repealed, it would not better his lot, provided his labour was redundant in the market. The truth of this is incontestable.

It results from the principle before explained, namely, that wages are not determined by the employed, but the competition of the unemployed, who, rather than starve, will accept any wages on which they can barely subsist. While the labour-market is overstocked, if a tax on any article of consumption be repealed, the remission is speedily followed by an equivalent reduction in wages, because the remission has left surplus beyond the means of that bare subsistence for which the unemployed labourer will submit to work, so long as his industry is redundant: his wages in consequence become minus the tax repealed.

Such elucidations, I trust, will be received as they are intended, as the truth, not as apologies for a lavish public expenditure.—The legitimate end of taxation is to defray the necessary expenses of government. The business of government is a branch of social labour, essential to the well-being of the community, but it is quite as proper that this labour should be executed in the best and most economical mode, as it is that the resources of machinery and science should be brought to our aid to economize and abridge the operations of the artisan and manufacturer.

The foregoing opinions on Political Economy are modern enough to satisfy the most fastidious, with respect to the "enlightened" doctrines, of "passive obedience and non-resistance," yet, they bring additional proofs of our position, that the contemplated taxes will not fall with all their weight on the labouring classes. Then, go we to enquire who are the persons that some of our contemporaries are urging with so much zeal to the signing of petitions. The laboring classes would, by such an act, be doing themselves an injury. The circulation of an increased revenue would afford to them more employment, and consequently ameliorate their condition. The merchant and planter, under the operations of our credit system, have their interests so combined, that they cannot be separated, the injury of one must be the injury of the other, and as we have before stated, the mercantile interest wants not the advocacy of such papers as the "PATRIOT." That interest has good and efficient guardians in both Houses, who will not squander their own patrimony, or make any sacrifices, but those that are called for by dire necessity. They therefore, have no necessity for petitioning themselves. The shop-keeping interest, depends for its vitality upon the quantity of circulating medium; an increased revenue would increase that quantity, add to the sales, and consequently to the profits of that branch of the trade. The shop-keepers would not therefore be acting for their own interests, by signing petitions against taxation. An avarolent duty would decrease the burden on the West Indian trade, and consequently add to the profits of the inn-keeper. He should not sign the petition. Then who would sign them? We answer, the dupes of a designing faction, who, under the cover of noisy patriotism, would blind the people to their true interest, and make them the tools of an insidious and wily policy. One of that faction, has said that the people of this country could do without the merchants; if he had said, that the merchants could do very well without the overplus population, he would have been nearer the truth in his assertion. We are not advocates for unnecessary taxation; but we deprecate the measures of those who are using their puny efforts to disorganize society; pouring their contempt upon all our civil and judicial authorities; for what? They scruple not to tell us, it is because their leaven of indomitable sectarian hate, is not mixed up in our constitution. We deeply regret that any of

our once tolerant and christian-like fellow-subjects, should have listened to the querulous agitations of disappointed inanity, or the fulsome and fetid effusions of pedantic bigotry. But the serpent carries with it both "bane and antidote," and will disappoint its own aim, by exposing its fangs with too much avidity.

The native neutral "NEWFOUNDLANDER," pressed by the thumb of censure on one side, and tempted by cupidity on the other, attempts to cloak his personal opinions from public, yet joins in the howl of "no taxation," by copying from the "MERCURY." It is a great compliment to the Bay folk, that they should send them naught but St. John's advertisements. Well may the "LEDGER" say, "give us a song."

The following extract has been handed us for publication. The letter that contained it is from gentleman of high respectability, and undoubted veracity, who is now residing in Halifax. We shall refrain from making any comment on the recent date of the letter; we believe it came from Halifax to Burin, thence to St. John's in a coasting vessel.

HALIFAX, August 22, 1834.

"We have now the ASIATIC CHOLERA among us. Many have died at the Poor House, and at the Barracks, and I fear a more extensive mortality awaits us. It is now stealing its deadly march into the town. The Dalhousie College is to be made a Cholera Hospital.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An Inquest was held on Tuesday night last, at the Grove Farm House (Quidi Vidi) on the body of Mr William Barnes, Shoemaker of this Town, who had been missing since the evening of the preceding Friday, and whose body was at length found floating in the pond.

It appears that the deceased, with several others had been attracted to the neighbourhood of the pond by the musical party of the Harmonic Society on Friday evening, and had remained at the Grove Farm, with a small party until after 10 o'clock, when they started for home, but had not proceeded far when, Mr Barnes said he would return to the house for his child, whom he had forgotten. After a lapse of a quarter of an hour, his friends also returned to the house in quest of Mr Barnes, but found he had not reached it; and although when information was given, the Magistrates were indefatigable in their exertions, no traces or tidings of him were discovered until Tuesday when he was found as above described. Some circumstances had however given rise to a suspicion that foul play had been used, and a man who gave a very contradictory account of himself was taken into custody, where he now remains. The body we are informed, presented a melancholy appearance with the face much blackened, one of the eyes half torn out and several bruises about the head. From the evidence of the medical gentlemen, (Dr. Kielley and Dr S. Carson) the Jury at three o'clock yesterday morning, had no hesitation in bringing in a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

The unfortunate deceased was respectfully interred yesterday at 2 o'clock, and his untimely fate has excited public feeling to a considerable extent.—*Newfoundlander, September 2.*

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.

ENTERED.
September 1.—Brigantine Rasselias, Brier, Bridgeport, Cape Breton, 70 chaldrons coal.
Brigantine Union, Taylor, Liverpool, N. S., 75,000 feet board & plank, 24 handspikes, 50 sides leather.

CARBONEAR.
Cleared.
August 29.—Brig Sisters, Johns, Italy, 3000 qts. fish, (to load at Labrador.)
September 8.—Brig Lark, Power, Liverpool, 70 tons cod & seal oil, 20 qds. fish, 3 lbs. caplin, 3 lbs. herring.
9.—Brig Apollo, Ford, Naples, 3062 qds. fish.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.
August 29.—Brigantine Thomas, Walker, Liverpool, salt.
30.—Shallop Two Brothers, Fusill, Cape Breton, cattle.
Brigantine Jabez, Tuzo, Trinidad, molasses, sugar.
Brig Admiral Lake, Rodel, St. John New Brunswick bread, flour.
Mersey, Whiteway, Liverpool, wine, coal, salt, board.
Schooner Britannia, Graham, Sydney, coal.
Jolly Tar, Vigneau, Antigonish; cattle, shingles.
Union d'Unabazo, Cadiz, ballast.

Polly, Harriett, St. Vincent & Bermuda, molasses.

Elizabeth, Chapman, Bay Verde, board and plank.

Sept. 2.—Brig Kingaroch, Thornton, Miramichi, lumber.

Schooner Lady Smith, Tope, New-York, pork, flour.

2.—Brig Annandale, Taylor, Greenock, coal, cordage.

4.—Schooner Three Sisters, Power, Hamburg, bread, pork.

Assistance, Cheson, Margaree, cattle.

Spanish Schooner Santa Barbara, Tuton, Grand Canary, wine.

American Schooner Rice Plant, Parsons, Boston, pork, flour.

5.—Maria, Forrest, Arichat, cattle, and sundries.

Hope, Forest, Arichat, cattle.

Brig Thomas N. Jeffrey, —, timber, shingles.

6.—Euphemia, McGaw, Liverpool, salt, candles, bread.

8.—Sarah Mortimer, Butt, Liverpool, salt, gunpowder.

Francis, Collibole, Demerara, molasses, rum, and sundries.

Schooner Reindeer, Haley, Halifax, rum, molasses.

Brig Maguasha, Hamilton, Miramichi, plank, board.

CLEARED.

August 29.—Schooner Clondolin, Roche, New-York, coal.

Margaret Ellen, Saunders, P. E. Island, sundries.

30.—Diana, Le Blanc, Arichat, ballast.

Commodore, Walters, Viamna, fish.

Succes, Deagle, Margaree, bread.

Hallifax, O'Brien, Halifax, ballast.

Brig Picton, Morris, New-York, seal skins.

Barque Lowther, Murphy, Quebec, oil.

Sept. 1.—Brig Leah, Hutchings, Civita Vecchia, fish.

Schooner Luna, Frith, Demerara, fish.

Emulator, Windsor, Oporto, fish.

3.—Shallop Dolphin, Boudrot, Guysborough, ballast.

Norval, M'Kinnon, Miramichi, ballast.

Britannia, Graham, Sydney, ballast.

4.—Jolly Tar, Vigneau, Miramichi, ballast.

Brig Mary, Turner, Bay Chaleur, sundry merchandise.

Shallop Two Brothers, Fusiere, Margaree, salt.

Notices

ONE HUNDRED and THIRTY ONE POUNDS

REWARD.

WE, the undersigned, view with abhorrence, the scandalous and disgraceful act committed on the Night of FRIDAY last, by some Person or Persons, on the TOMB STONES, in the Burial Ground of P. E. MOLLOY, Esq., in the Westcayn Church Yard of this Town. Such a desperate act, such a wanton piece of infamy we do heartily denounce, and to assist in the detection of the Villain or Villains guilty of such an outrage on society, we, the undersigned Subscribers, will advance the sum attached to our respective names, as a REWARD to any Person or Persons that will give such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators.

	£. s. d.
THOMAS CHANCEY	20 0 0
STEPHEN O. PACK	20 0 0
J. ELSON	20 0 0
EDWARD PIKE	5 0 0
FRANCIS PIKE Sr.	5 0 0
JAMES G. HENNIGAR	20 0 0
On the part of the Westcayn Society.	
JOHN PIKE	2 0 0
H. F. FORWARD	10 0 0
COLLINGS & LEGG	2 0 0
W. BEMISTER & CO.	10 0 0
DAVID GAMBLE	1 0 0
JAMES LEGG	5 0 0
WM. TAYLOR Sr.	2 0 0
WM. H. TAYLOR	3 0 0
JOHN NICHOLL	1 0 0
ROBERT AYLES	2 10 0
HEARDER & GOSSE	2 10 0

Carbonear, September 10, 1834.

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

THOMAS BUCKLEY,

ROBERT KENNAN,

Trustees,

By their Attorney

CHARLES SIMMS,

J. ELSON,

Trustee.

Carbonear, September 3, 1834.

POETRY.

FANNY.

"I saw thy form in youthful prime,
Nor thought that pale decay
Would steal before the steps of time,
And waste thy bloom away."—MOORE.

Her place of rest is mantled o'er
With dews of early morning;
She needs not now the winter's roar,
Nor flowery spring's adoring.

Alike to her, when summer's heat
Glowed on her verdant bed,
Or when the snows of winter beat,
And a fleecy covering shed.

And rarely do they mention her,
Who most her fate should mourn;
And little did they weep for her,
Who never can return.

But back to memory let me bring
Her laughing eyes of blue:
She was, on earth, as fair a thing
As fancy ever drew.

She lov'd and was beloved again!

And quickly flew the winged hours;

Lov'd seemed to wreath his fairy chain

Of blooming amaranthine flowers

She deemed not time could ever blight

That whisper'd tale she lov'd to hear;

Alas! there came a gloomy night,

That threw its shadows on her bier,

He told her time should never see

The hour he would forget her—

That future years should only be'

Fresh links to bind him to her.

That distant lands his steps might trace,

And lovely form he'd see,

But Fanny's dear, remembered face,

His polar star should be.

"O! ever shall I be the same

Whatever may betide me;—

Remembrance whispers Fanny's name,

And brings her form beside me.

Believe, believe, when far away,

Distance but closer draws the chain;

When twilight veils the 'ganish day,

Remembrance turns to thee again."

He's gone!—but fancy in her ear

Still murmurs on his last farewell,

While Hope dries in her eye the tear,

And bids her on each promise dwell.

And long she hop'd---from day to day---

From early morn to dusky eve

Her thoughts were wand'ring far away,

Nor deem'd that he could e'er deceive.

Fond maid!—he thinks no more on thee--

He mocks at thy enduring faith;

While the foul tongu'd of calumny

Accelerates thy early death.

This world to her a desert grew,

The sunny heavens no more were fair;

Fast gathering tears obscured her view,

And only night's dark clouds were there.

Faded and changed the glorious dream,

The vision bright that floated round her;

And death was in the ghastly gleam

That gave her eyes unearthly splendour.

Sherlinger not, to feel that earth

Is rife with Disappointment's thorn--

That vows of faith are little worth,

And fleeting as the hues of morn.

Farewell! farewell! pale lilies drooping

On her low bed as emblems wave;

And see!—the angel Pity stooping

To shed her tear on Fanny's grave!

DIALOGUES OF THE LIVING.

LORD GREY AND MR O'CONNELL.

Mr O'Connell. Come Grey, here we are, face to face, and foot to foot. How you in your own person, and in those of your wooden-headed colleagues, oppose the Repeal of the Union.

Lord Grey. Because I am convinced that it would be a measure fraught with the worst possible consequences to the country.

Mr O'C. Is that it? Why, then, what a pretty fellow you must have been when you pledged your whole soul to the question, and told me and the rest of my countrymen that union with England was destruction to Ireland. Why animate us with sentiments in our younger days, which now you attempt to exterminate.

Lord G. I tell you Mr O'Connell, I am wiser now than I was then.

Mr O'C. So that's what you are thinking! And pray my Lord, when did you make your political reputation? Why, when you were forty years younger than you are now, and when you had the credit of being a friend of the people and a leader of patriots. What your feelings towards Ireland were, your recorded speeches, and your intimacy with Arthur O'Connor, sufficiently proclaim; and to show that you are not altogether changed, I need only just remind you that your old friend is, under your special sanction come back to his native land.

Lord G. I admit my intimacy with Mr O'Connor, my feeling in his favour, and my readiness to bear testimony to his candour and loyalty.

Mr O'C. And yet his candour soon after the unfortunate turn of making him confess himself a rebel; so that you and your

friends who admired the openness of his heart, as well as the loyalty of his principles must either have upheld the politics of the traitor, or been the dupes of his superior adroitness and hypocrisy.

Lord G. I do not connect the questions of the Irish Rebellion and the union of the countries.

Mr O'C. Well, then, for the Union. Here the other night, you make a blarneying speech as minister, to which you were encouraged just because Peel condescended to support you in the House of Commons, in which you praise the Union up to the skies. Just let me put it to you thus: on the 21st April 1800, you said, in the House of Commons, that you had "the strongest and most insuperable objections to the Union"—the petitions in favour of it were sent up to the English House of Commons under the dictation of a chief magistrate, who, besides commanding an army of 170,000 men, was able to proclaim martial law when he pleased, and could subject whom he pleased to the arbitrary trial of a court-martial—

Lord G. Well, I did say so.

Mr O'C. By the virtue of my oath, then that's a noble admission; just considering that you now support the Union, and have just given Lord Wellesley, the identical power you then denounced. Never mind—wait a while—what did you say in the same speech?

That the Union would not unite Englishmen and Irishmen, and that the dangers to Ireland accrued from the manner in which she was governed. "Let the system be changed," said you, "and the dangers will disappear." My Lord, that's just what I say now, and which you contradict. In the same speech you denied that Catholic Emancipation would ever be granted. You did for it through your Whig life, and never could carry it. The Tories gave us that and small thanks to you for your support of it. And what did you say, moreover, that "till the grievances of Ireland are done away with, till the disabilities under which the Catholics labour are taken off, no progress will be made in securing the public tranquillity, or in promoting the extension of commerce and wealth."

Lord G. I said so, because I conscientiously believed so.

Mr O'C. Upon your honour did you? Why then, that is all of a piece with the rest of it. I once thought you wicked; I am sure now you are only weak. Do you suppose that I ever believed that Catholic Emancipation would secure public tranquillity, or promote the national prosperity?

Not I. I knew it was the first step to gain, but that was all; and if you were ever sincere in your advocacy of the question, I consider you a small man entirely.

Lord G. I confess myself somewhat indifferent to your censure or approbation Mr O'Connell.

Mr O'C. So you say, my Lord; but that won't do. It seems little too late to treat me with indifference, and, I dare say, you fancy contempt, after having made me figure in the King's speech in company with all the kings and emperors of Europe. So just listen; you opposed the Union—you concluded that very speech by moving an address to the King, to suspend all proceedings relative to it.

Lord G. Admitted.

Mr O'C. And now you uphold that Union, because you say experience has taught you your error; not a change in your own circumstances or in your position in the country, but experience! why, then, let me ask you, coeval with the hatred of the Union, was your love for Parliamentary Reform? What has your experience taught you about that?

Lord G. Time enough has not yet elapsed since the passing of the Reform Bill, to judge of its working.

Mr O'C. It has walked a tolerable pace too. Without its assistance I don't think I and my blood relations would have been able to beat up your quarters in Parliament. But it seems to me that men who confess themselves to have been disappointed in the expectations which they at first formed on any great measure, should be extremely careful how they attempt to begin to legislate. Your experience has taught you that every opinion you had formed upon the Union was erroneous, and you tell the Irish nation, whose champion you then affected to be, that if Parliament would give you the power to put them down you would wield it fearlessly. That is just like Anglesey, who told us to agitate having previously talked of riding over us with his dragoons.

Lord G. Lord Anglesey's administration I am not going to discuss.

Mr O'C. Now the letter Hume read—that was a pretty job; first Althorp's denying it, and your not recollecting it, and then your admitting it, and then our publishing it. I think you might guess how that came out. When we managed the castle, and Father Doyle, and Blake, and Cloncurry, and I had the "ear," we had it all our own way. I could do anything with Anglesey if I did but admire his boot.

Lord G. And you reconciled it to your conscience, Sir, to take advantage of a nobleman's personal vanity to obtain his confidence.

Mr O'C. Why we could frighten our go-

vernour—so we took the wheedling line.—Your Lordship is said to try both systems; and this I can say with safety, the devil a bit of good I ever did for myself by my exertions.

Lord G. You surprise me. Did we not give you a silk gown, and a patent of precedence, which puts you over the head of the whole bar, save one?

Mr O'C. Small thanks to you for that and whose fault was it that I had not some thing better still? No, I have my ends in view, I have my object in sight; but I scorn all personal considerations.

Lord G. What do you think of the tribute, Mr O'Connell? What do you think of draining from the pockets of a population, which by your own account is starving, a vast and splendid income?

Mr O'C. There's just this difference between us, my Lord: you get your splendid income by law, I receive mine voluntarily from those who have faith in my sincerity. I believe if your Lordship's pay as Premier was to be furnished under similar circumstances, it would not buy you shoe-strings.

Lord G. There can be no analogy in the cases. To live upon the hard-earned pannies of a paupered people—

Mr O'C. Tut, tut, my dear Lord, less of that now. What difference does it make whether the pennies come to me in copper as they are, or made up into the shape of gold cups, and presented by a Lord Mayor? You took that tribute—I take mine. The difference between us is, that your virtues and integrity were valued at about fifty pounds, and mine at about fifteen thousand a-year.

Lord G. I admit that Sir John Key disappointed me.

Mr O'C. Another bit of ill luck. So did the electors of Dudley, I suppose, when they turned out your Attorney-General—so did the electors of Gloucester, when they turned out your Lord of the Admiralty—so did the electors of Perthshire, when they would not have your Lord of the Treasury,—they will all disappoint you in time o'ld gentleman.

Lord G. I would rather admit all these disappointments than unblushingly declare my conviction that things which I had supported were to injurious to the country, and that those which for party purposes I opposed, were advantageous. I always advocated Parliamentary Reform, and was one of the Society of the Friends of the People.

Mr O'C. Yes, and as soon as you had carried your Reform, by means of similar societies, with whom your Government corresponded, and to whom letters were addressed under your cover (at least,) you bring in a Bill to put them down, and the moment the smallest indication of popular feeling manifests itself, all your troops, horse and foot, life guards, and foot guards, police and artillery, are prepared.

Lord G. It is the duty of every government to take proper precautions for preserving the public peace.

Mr O'C. Is it the duty of any government, to encourage any persons to disturb the public peace.

Lord G. I am not here to contend with you upon such points. You have desired to see and speak with me. Here you are, and as yet I have heard nothing to justify the request.

Lord G. I have disappointed you then.

Lord G. Not much. Placed, as you have chosen to place yourself, in a position of irresponsibility, I should as much regret using language adequate to my feelings towards you, as I feel ashamed when I find you indulging in vituperation and abuse, for which you impudently declare a resolution not to stone. The resolution to which you have come, is a Christian resolution, and unimpeachable in itself, but you should couple with it a determination not to assail men's reputations, which you refuse to permit them to vindicate—or attack their honour, which you decline to satisfy.

Mr O'C. I have said nothing offensive to you, my Lord Grey. I have recalled a few of your early words upon a subject close to my heart; and as for offending me—your Lordship may say whatever you please about me—I glory in the cause I have undertaken, and will never flinch from any responsibility I may incur.

Lord G. I hope there will be no occasion for putting you to the test.

Mr O'C. You are vastly obliging. If it had not been for Peel's support of you on that division, I am thinking you would have been a civilizer still—that division, I must say, cropped my comb, and is likely enough to moulting my tail.

Lord G. It has shown the country the estimation in which you are held, at least in England, and developed the extent of your power in Parliament.

Mr O'C. I tell you what, my Lord Grey, I know my place, and I'll not flinch—but I am not deaf to negotiation—bid high, and you may have me yet; you paid dearer for Brougham than you meant, and a nice life he leads you; you thought him mad, and yet you offered him your Attorney-Generalship—he was not so mad to take that, when he could frighten you out of the Seals. What do you think of the Irish Rolls, and provision for my sons? You can't object to that—the comfortable settler of thirty seven near relations. Plunkett cannot object; his

Hannibals are all filled—at least as much as they may be, after the blow-up about the Deanery; and yet you get up and pat Plunkett's back, and cheer him up in his explanation in the Lords—

Lord G. Mr O'Connell, if this offer is the object of your visit, I can only say that I can give no answer to your proposition until I have had a little talk with Mr Stanley. Lord Duncannon and Sir Henry Parnell have already prepared me for some such event. I confess I have an opinion, Sir upon the subject.

Mr O'C. So you had upon the Irish union, and the Political Unions, and upon Brougham, and upon the Pension List, and upon the French Revolution, and upon various other topics—but you have changed them all; perhaps you will alter that which you have formed of me.

Lord G. When I have, Mr O'Connell, I'll send for you. Good morning. [Exit.]

Mr O'C. Devil fly away with him—who cares? If he does not come up to my price I'll join the Dissenters and Radicals, and blow him out of the water. [Exit.]

FALL OF A METEORIC STONE IN NORTH AMERICA.—"On the 10th of February, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, I heard an explosion as I supposed of a canon, but somewhat sharper. I immediately advanced with a quick step about twenty paces, when my attention was arrested by a buzzing noise, which increased to a much louder sound, as if something were rushing over my head, and in a few seconds I heard something fall; the time which elapsed from my first hearing the explosion, to the falling might have been fifteen seconds. I then went with some of my servants to find where it had fallen, but did not at first succeed: however, in a short time, the place was found by my cook, who dug down to it, and a stone was discovered about two feet beneath the surface; it was sensibly warm, and had a strong sulphurous smell. I was of an oblong shape, weighing sixteen pounds and seven ounces. It has a hard vitreous surface. I have conversed with many persons, living over an extent of perhaps fifty miles square: some heard the explosion; while others heard only the subsequent whizzing noise in the air. All agree in stating that the noise appeared directly over their heads. The day was perfectly fine and clear. There was but one report heard, and but one stone fell to my knowledge. There was no peculiar smell in the air. It fell within 250 yards of my house."—*Nanjerry, Maryland*.—*From the American Journal of Science*.

An analysis of this aérolite gave the following results:—

Oxide of iron	24.09