



STAR, CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. II.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1835.

No. 78.

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

PARIS, Oct. 1.

The ministerial camp is divided. The journals which take their orders from the Government are at issue as to the propriety and advantage of the late seizure of certain volumes which, whether good, bad, or indifferent, have been pitilessly confiscated by the orders, it is said, of M. Persil. The DEBATS, as I stated yesterday, almost sides with the opposition journals, in condemning the measure; which, however, *en revanche*, is honoured with the cordial approbation of the *Moniteur du Commerce*, the organ of the fanatic party. The *Journal de Paris*, added partly in reply to the philippic published in the Debats of yesterday, vaguely declares that no philosophical work has been confiscated, and that the volumes really seized were obscene publications which had been already prohibited by law.

One of the consequences of M. Persil's scrupulous regard for the public morals has been a rather laughable exposure from which it would appear that his colleague of the Interior, M. Thiers, is in some sort an accomplice in the very act of the book-sellers of Paris a memorial, from which it appears that in 1830 the Government, from the members of the security for loans granted the revolution of July, a quantity of works, literary and among the number several copies of the *Œuvres* of Voltaire, and that very notorious work the adventures, &c., of the Chevalier de Faubles.—The whole transaction was effected with the sanction and under the direction of M. Thiers, who was the Under Secretary of State for having been repaid, the works deposited by way of security the department of the Finances. The loans in question were not publicly and officially sold in the month of January last, by order of the Government. The book-sellers now very naturally put forward claims for compensation for the seizure of works, the sale of which the late proceeding of Government authorized them to regard as perfectly lawful. They very fairly argue that the sale of the questionable volumes is, or is not, sanctioned by law.—In the former case say they, why seize the books at all? In the latter case, why not prosecute M. Thiers himself, and the Minister of the Finances?—the one for having induced the Government to accept as security works subversive of public morality; and the other for having ordered the sale of such immoral publications. Verily, Messieurs of the Interior and the Finances have worked themselves into what logicians call a dilemma. The affair seems to have produced a schism among the members of the Cabinet itself, and especially between Messrs. Thiers and Persil. The King, too, is said to be rather dissatisfied at the *bevue* committed by his counsellors; and so much so, that M. Persil is to be the only member of the Cabinet admitted to the honour of accompanying his Majesty on his intended visit to Fontainebleau, on the occasion of the approaching fetes.—An evening paper adds that expresses have been sent to Messrs. Dupin and Sauzet, and to Marshal Soult; but as

those personages are not likely to form an alliance with M. Persil, another reconciliation will, no doubt, take place among the members of the present Ministry, and matters will remain precisely as they are at this moment. The new Spanish Cabinet—if, indeed, a Cabinet can be said at this moment to exist in Spain has as yet adopted no decided course of policy, and, in the meantime, the confidence of the provincial Juntas is daily increasing. It was yesterday evening reported, on the strength of private letters, which, however, nobody that I know of has seen, that the Count de los Navas and his troops had entered Madrid, and that the garrison of the capital had marched for the north. This news must be received with caution, though preceding events have rendered it by no means unlikely. The Ministerial journals make no mention of the intelligence.

The *Journal de Paris* of last night publishes a telegraphic dispatch of the 29th from Perpignan, announcing that on the 24th Brigadier Ayerve defeated 4,000 Carlists near Olot. Their loss is computed at 200 men. An action is said to have recently taken place between Bilbao and Vittoria, in which the Carlists had a decided advantage. A Carlist division which attempted to oppose the march of Espeleta, experienced great loss, having been hemmed in between the troops of that General and those of the Commander-in-Chief of Cordova.

The numbers of the Vapor, of Barcelona, of the 21st and 22d ult., contain an official document from the Junta of that town, as to the line of conduct it will follow on the appointment of the new Ministry; but I extract from that Journal the following passages, which tend to show that, though still listening to the voice of the people, the Junta will not be hostile to the Government of M. Mendizabal: "It appears that the Superior Junta of Catalonia flatters itself that it will soon obtain a fundamental compact, consolidating liberty, and the Throne of Isabella II. We should applaud such high hopes provided we could be sure that the people will be deluded as they have been so many times. According to the turn which affairs are taking, that the so much desired charter will emanate from the throne, and will be granted."—"We will not promulgate sinister predictions; but as we ought not to be driven to repeated revolutions, we should reflect maturely before we lay down our arms."—"We should not be contented with merely fine word after so many sacrifices."—"If the provinces had unanimously adopted the Constitution of 1812 reformed, we should have had a basis, and if the Throne should consent to the assembling of the Constituent Cortes, we should have had the same basis. But it is evident that it will be difficult to bring all opinions to the first of these two alternatives, and it is even more improbable that we should be able to obtain a real Constituent Assembly of the Cortes. We are constituted *de facto*, and yet, with a contradiction which it is impossible to explain, we require that conditions should be imposed upon us."—"On the 21st, intelligence was received at Barcelona, announcing the capture of Guimera by the troops under the orders of Colonel Niubo, and the whole of the

guerrilla, commanded by Roset, amounting to 500 men.

The Memorial Bordelas, a Ministerial journal of the South, gives to the following a conspicuous place in its columns:—

"We have received positive information that the Juntas which formed the ancient Coronilla of Arragon have addressed to the Queen Regent, after they were made acquainted with the change of the Ministry, a petition requiring that the Council of Government created by the will of Ferdinand VII. should be dissolved, as being composed of men suspected of being inimical to the national cause. These Juntas assume daily a more usurping and insurrectional character." The same journal of the 28th ultimo says:—"Letters from Madrid represent that the lives of the ex-Ministers Toreno and Martinez de la Rora, and the Members of the Council of Regency, Amarillas and Orla, are so far in danger, that they remain, as it were, imprisoned at Madrid, the irritated inhabitants of the province having threatened to do justice upon all they take to be the above-mentioned four personages, who they believe will endeavour to escape out of the kingdom in disguise. They are accused of having yielded to foreign influence—of having constantly advised the Queen Regent not to comply with the petitions addressed to the Crown by the Juntas—of having neglected taking measures to repress the Carlist insurrection—of having degraded the national character, by calling for foreign aid, and, finally, of having entertained the infamous project of marrying the young Queen to the son of Don Carlos."

A letter from the frontier of Arragon states, that desertions daily take place and among the Pretender's troops that have entered Catalonia, and that the deserters in general take the direction of Navarra.

VALENCIA.—The horrible assassination of 62 soldiers of Ciudad-Real, and 14 or 15 Urbanos, who, after a heroic resistance of three days, surrendered by capitulation the fort of Rubiclos, so highly exasperated even the most apathetic men, that after the arrival of this news, nothing was heard but cries of vengeance. This terrible event gave such alarm to the Urbanos and the garrison of Fort de Mora, that they resolved to abandon it, and leave it open to the insurgents. This news spread the greater terror among the inhabitants of Valencia, as they learned at the same time that several columns stationed in the environs of forts de Mora and Rubiclos might have gone to the succour of their comrades. On the morning of the 17th the Count d'Almodovar was compelled to resign his post. His life was threatened, and his safety was only owing to the intrepidity of Don J. Cuivas and his friends Fuster and Osia, supported by the 2nd company of the Urbano chasseurs, commanded by their captain, Don P. Julian, who put his person under shelter. The populace proclaimed Don P. Fuster Captain-General, but he managed so well that at 6 o'clock the Queen's Lieutenant, Boggiero, was appointed in his stead. To day some companies of Urbanos and artillery have set out on their march against the insurgents. On the 18th the Junta addressed to the inhabitants a proclamation, in which it orders:—

"1. That the Urban militia should take the title of National Guard."

"2. That all the inhabitants of the capital and the province, from 18 to 50 years of age, should form part of the National Guard, to fight in the interest of the Throne of Isabella II. and the public liberties.

"3. That all the plate of the suppressed convents should be sold.

"4. That no quarter should be given to any enemy of the country taken in arms.

"5. That the press should be free.

"6. That all the carbiners of the province and other corps of the army should be employed against the insurgents.

LA MANCHA.—SANTA CRUZ DE MODENA, SEPT. 19.—On the 17th, at 11 o'clock at night, the battle of Cordova and that of the Queen, forming part of the division which was marching upon Andalusia under the command of General Latre, took arms, and declared to the General their resolution to go over to the troop which was in the Vicillo. The General was disposed to resist at first, but seeing the obstinacy of the battalions he yielded. At half past 11 the banner of the Queen's battalion played patriotic alies, and shouted 'Queen Isabella for ever! Liberty for ever!' The horse grenadiers and the artillery immediately joined them, and went out of the place, after having left there the pieces and the artillerymen on duty with the train. Gen. Latre set out at 4 o'clock in the morning on the 18th. In the course of the forenoon the van guard of the army of Andalusia arrived; it was composed of a squadron of the 4th Light Regiment, and a squadron of Urbanos.—The Count de Las Navas was at their head. He addressed the two battalions and the artillerymen who remained, and declared to them that, if they wished to go, he would give them an escort and money for their march. Two horse grenadiers alone withdrew. In the evening, the Count de Las Navas invited to supper 80 persons of the different corps.—This morning 2,500 men of infantry arrived. The two battalions of Cordova and the Queen have departed for Val de Penas. The division of Cadiz and Seville is expected to to-morrow. It will bring with it 17 pieces of artillery, and then the whole of these troops will march for Ocean."

Intelligence that a Spanish brig of war had recently arrived at St. Sebastian with troops; and also that further detachments of volunteers from England are expected at St. Sebastian in a few days, upon whose arrival this fortress which has been bare of men will have a sufficient garrison to defy the Carlist troops that remain in observation in the environs.

The Sentinell des Pyrenees of Bayonne of the 26th instant, has the following:—"Some Carlists of the division of Catalonia, have arrived at Estella. They had deserted with 150 others in order to proceed to Navarre, their native country.—They expect many other desertions if the war should continue. The Navarrese fight well on their own soil, but in other districts they have an insatiable desire to return home. A letter from Bilbao of the 18th instant states, that Christiano troops are on their march from that city towards Balmaseda. The fortifications of San Mamed are chiefly defended by the English. The river can no longer be intercepted. General Maroto and other Carlist chiefs, after holding a sort of Council under the presidency of Do

Carlos, have resolved to abandon all attempt against Bilbao. We are assured that a serious engagement has taken place in the environs of Estella, but have no details. A letter from the frontier of Aragon of the 17th inst. says:—Fifty insurgents, belonging to the army of Guerne were made prisoners, with arms and baggage, by the Urbans of the valley of Broto. Desertion continues from the Carlist ranks in Catalonia. Bands of 50 or 60 abandon the ranks at the same time and take the direction of Navarre. A column under the orders of Don Eulogio Verdugo, Colonel of the provincial regiment of Burgos, has beaten the rebels under Quilez at Orcajo.

HURRAH FOR OLD ENGLAND! Reader, look at this:

Letters from Smyrna announce a serious affair at the Port Suda, in Crete, between the CHILDERS, Sloop, 16 guns, the Hon. Captain Keppell, commander, and two Egyptian Brigs. It appears that one of the Lieutenants of the Childers having been assassinated by one of the Commanders of the Egyptian Brigs, the immediate punishment of the offender was insisted upon; and having refused, Capt. Keppell turned his broadside on both vessels, until he sunk them.

The following are the only details of the affair which have as yet transpired.—Several letters from Smyrna make mention of a highly tragic occurrence, reported to have taken place in the Port of Suda, in Candia. A dispute having arisen between some sailors of the English Brig of War, Childers, and men forming part of the crew of two Egyptian Brigs, who had been sent on shore to fetch water, an officer was sent to request the Egyptian commander to inquire into the matter, and to punish the aggressors. A warm altercation arose, during which one of the commanders drew his pistol, and killed the English officer on the spot. Exasperated by so outrageous and barbarous an act, the commanding officer of the Childers ordered his men to prepare for action, and sent notice to the Egyptian Brigs, that if, within a quarter of an hour, the individual who had killed his lieutenant was not handed, he would treat them as enemies. This delay having expired without the satisfaction claimed being given, he ordered—"Fire!" Our brave tars directed their shots with so much skill and precision that within an hour both Brigs sunk amidst their huzzas.—The Childers is said to have suffered considerably during the action, and also from the fire of the fortress while getting through the mouth of the harbour, that it will be difficult for her to reach Malta.

It is acts of such prompt and terrible retribution as this which have rendered the British Navy at once feared and honoured in all quarters of the world. We sincerely hope that the murderous ruffian in whose brutality this calamitous affair originated, was not allowed to escape.—*United Service Gaz., Oct. 3.*

THE WHALE FISHERY.—It is generally understood that there is very little, if any Whale Oil at present in first hands, and from the following accounts of the vessels that have been heard of, many of which may be daily expected to arrive, this year's supply will not be adequate to the demand. By these accounts, it will be perceived that 145 fish only have been taken as yet by 71 ships; as every fish yields upon an average 15 tuns, the gross measure will be of the present state of the fishing 2175 tons imperial measure, equal to 2610 tons old. The years 1832 and 1833 were very successful, and yielded a surplus for 1834 which produced 8234 tuns only, a quantity barely sufficient for one year's consumption; and such being the case, we may reasonably conclude, that the straits this year will not yield enough for consumption, till the arrival of the whalers in 1839:—
Hull, 23 ships, and 24½ fish.
Whitby, 2 ships, 10 fish.
Newcastle, 3 ships, 4½ fish.
Berwick, 1 ship, 1 fish.
Burntisland, 2 ships, 5 fish.
Kirkcaldy, 7 ships, 13 fish.
Leith, 5 ships, 12 fish.
Dundee, 9 ships, 17 fish.
Montrose, 2 ships, 4 fish.
Aberdeen, 5 ships, 12 fish.
Peterhead, 11 ships, 42 fish.
Total 71 ships, and 145 fish.

Mr O'Connell, in his speeches at, L.

merick and Dublin, has declared strongly in favour of the introduction of Poor Laws into Ireland. We are glad of this. Mun Charity it is said, covers a multitude of sins; and if Mr O'Connell will but agitate for the repeal of the Union, he will be sure to carry his point, and by doing so will atone for a host of errors, and establish a new and a powerful claim on the gratitude of his countrymen.—The Irish poor have long been, and still are at this instant, treated worse than were ever the helots of Lacedæmon, or the slaves of the West Indies. The landlords have dealt with their cottiers and tenants much in the way that the man of the law deals with sponges. They allowed them to squat on their estates, and to parcel them into potatoe gardens, so long as they could squeeze exorbitant rents out of them: but whenever they fall in this, or some new caprice strikes them, they turn out the miserable wretches with no choice but death, or enlistment under the banners of Captain-Rock. Such a state of things is a disgrace, not to Ireland merely, but to the English Government, and in fact, to the civilized world. What can be expected from such a system, but insecurity, murder and fire? Is it not to be supposed, whatever may be said to the contrary, that men will submit to die like cast off spaniels, by the way side, without laying violent hands on the perpetrators of others? But the landlords had better care. There is such a thing as overshooting the mark. By grasping at too much they may lose all. Great as the endurance of the Irish, even in their manners, dress it may be overpowered; and a day may come when it may neither be possible to recover the rent nor to get the tenant ejected. Such an occurrence can only be averted by raising a rampart between the poor, and absolute want; and by adopting a system that will compel the most selfish and inconsiderate landlords to set their faces against the endless subdivisions of the land and to look to something else in the management of their estates besides the rent that may be promised to them. Mr O'Connell can do more than any one else to bring about this desirable result. By agitating and obtaining poor laws for Ireland, he will confer an infinitely greater boon on his countrymen than he did by carrying Catholic Emancipation.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT IN SCOTLAND.—The public ought to be aware, that by an Act passed last Session of Parliament, no imprisonment for debt can take place in Scotland from and after the first of January next for any civil debt not exceeding £8 6s. 8d. sterling, exclusive of interest and expenses thereon incurred or contracted from and since the passing of the said Act; and further, that no imprisonment can take place in Scotland, from and after the first day of January, 1840, for debts not exceeding the same amount, incurred, or which may become due under contracts made before the passing of said Act, on ninth day of September current, that being the date when the said Act received the Royal Assent and thus became law. The Act contains an exception in favour of His Majesty, or his officers, or fiscals of courts of law, or others, to imprison him as formerly; and it is declared not to affect taxes or penalties due to the revenue, or fines, or forfeitures, or poor rates, or local taxation, or sums decreed for alimant.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

DESTRUCTIVE FORCE OF FIELD ROCKETS.—A twelve-pounder rocket laid on the ground and discharged without a tube by simply applying a match to the vent, will run along the ground four or five hundred yards, seldom arising higher than a man's head, and then, alternately rising and falling, will continue its course with such effect, as after ranging 1,200 yards to pierce through twenty feet of turf, and explode on the other side, scattering the seventy-two carbine balls with which it is loaded in all directions. At the first assault of Oporto, two six-pounder rockets threw the troops of Don Miguel into confusion, after musketry and artillery had alike failed in checking their advance.

Upwards of one hundred Architects are expected to compete with their designs for the new building of the Houses of Lords and Commons. The style is intended to be of the Gothic order of the

time
ly in favour of the introduction of Poor Laws into Ireland. We are glad of this. Mun Charity it is said, covers a multitude of sins; and if Mr O'Connell will but agitate for the repeal of the Union, he will be sure to carry his point, and by doing so will atone for a host of errors, and establish a new and a powerful claim on the gratitude of his countrymen.—The Irish poor have long been, and still are at this instant, treated worse than were ever the helots of Lacedæmon, or the slaves of the West Indies. The landlords have dealt with their cottiers and tenants much in the way that the man of the law deals with sponges. They allowed them to squat on their estates, and to parcel them into potatoe gardens, so long as they could squeeze exorbitant rents out of them: but whenever they fall in this, or some new caprice strikes them, they turn out the miserable wretches with no choice but death, or enlistment under the banners of Captain-Rock. Such a state of things is a disgrace, not to Ireland merely, but to the English Government, and in fact, to the civilized world. What can be expected from such a system, but insecurity, murder and fire? Is it not to be supposed, whatever may be said to the contrary, that men will submit to die like cast off spaniels, by the way side, without laying violent hands on the perpetrators of others? But the landlords had better care. There is such a thing as overshooting the mark. By grasping at too much they may lose all. Great as the endurance of the Irish, even in their manners, dress it may be overpowered; and a day may come when it may neither be possible to recover the rent nor to get the tenant ejected. Such an occurrence can only be averted by raising a rampart between the poor, and absolute want; and by adopting a system that will compel the most selfish and inconsiderate landlords to set their faces against the endless subdivisions of the land and to look to something else in the management of their estates besides the rent that may be promised to them. Mr O'Connell can do more than any one else to bring about this desirable result. By agitating and obtaining poor laws for Ireland, he will confer an infinitely greater boon on his countrymen than he did by carrying Catholic Emancipation.

According to all accounts the reception which Lord Durham met with from the Sultan, on his visit to Constantinople, has been flattering in the extreme. The interview took place on the 11th ult., and in fact, to the English Government, day described by the Astrologers as auspicious, and his Lordship's speech is said to have been both courteously composed and impressively delivered. On the Sultan pressing his Lordship to remain some time longer at the capital, adding that he would put fully at his disposal the means of gratifying his curiosity, Lord Durham, with true diplomatic politeness, replied that he had been so taken up in admiring the vast changes which his Highness had wrought in the military institutions of his people, and in their manners, dress and opinions, that he had forgotten there existed at Constantinople any other objects worthy a stranger's notice. This compliment to the Sultan's hobby was well received. After having visited the various officers of state, and some of the most remarkable objects of the Turkish Capital, his Lordship left on the 15th and sailed for the Black Sea.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND REFORM.—The inhabitants of Plymouth and adjacent towns have presented a numerous address to Lord John Russell, in reply to which his Lordship observes:—I earnestly recommend you to look for the triumph of farther measures of reform, rather to the effect of public opinion enlightened and matured by knowledge and discussion, than to organic changes, which cannot be proposed without causing division, nor carried without risk of convulsion; and which even if carried, would be of very dubious benefit indeed to the popular cause, but of unquestionable danger to the monarchy. For my own part, in my address to you upon taking office, I declared my resolution with respect to such fundamental alterations. To the great landmarks of our liberties I must steadily adhere; of the principles which pervade our primitive institutions I am an ardent admirer; to the constitution of the country, in all its branches, I stand pledged by feeling, by opinion and by duty.

THE STAR.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1835.

A good deal of excitement and uneasiness has been shewn by the community of this place, during the last fortnight, in consequence of the small-pox having been brought from St. John's, by one of the crew of a schooner called the *Ambrose*, belonging to Mr GEORGE FORWARD. As there appeared to be no public officer, whose duty it was, to put the vessel in quarantine, she was moored to the wharf, and some of the crew had gone on shore to their homes, before it was discovered that she had a man on board sick in the small-pox.

There were one or two meetings of the Magistrates, and some of the other inhabitants; but, as none of those persons considered themselves authorised to order the vessel to perform quarantine, she was still suffered to remain at the wharf, with the sick man on board, as well as two other men belonging to the crew. No communication was, however, allowed with the sick man, except through the medium of the other two, who were ordered to remain on board, for the purpose of taking care of the sick man, and of preventing any infection, being, by their means, communicated to others. The sick man died—was put into his

to quiet the public fears, and allay the public clamour, have, hitherto done what they conceived would best effect these purposes; but, we do not conceive that they have any authority, under the quarantine Bill. There were Health Wardens sworn to perform certain duties under that Bill; and the whole tenor of the Bill, would induce us to think, that in the absence of any other duly appointed Quarantine officer, the duty would devolve upon the Officer of the Customs, who would be subject to a forfeiture of his office, and be also subject to a fine of £200 if he neglected his duty under the Quarantine Bill. We conceive, however, in the stage of the business, as it respects the schooner *Ambrose*, that the Health Wardens, whoever they are, are bound to see, that the vessel be properly cleaned, fumigated, disinfected, &c.

We are tired of reiterating our regrets that the Colonial Laws should be a dead letter, for the want of means of carrying them into execution. It may be said, as it respects the Quarantine Law, that there is now no fear of the cholera; but, in a community like this, where, from the prejudices of the people, or the more blameable neglect of the Medical Practitioners, no general vaccination has ever been practised; and where there are families, who, for two or three generations have not been vaccinated, or subjected to the small-pox, this disease, would be almost as fatal as the cholera; and this is the case in every part of the island, except at St. John's, where the small-pox has appeared at different periods, and frightened the people into the practice of vaccination, as they were prepared for it, as they are not at present, the people were of the least; and rather be subjected to the small-pox, they got through it, could by inoculation; and the medical men by a spurious matter, as they are at present, lessened the public faith in the efficacy of the cow-pock, instead of increasing it.

We do not know that there is a particle of genuine *vaccine virus*, or cow-pock matter, at present in this Bay; and we doubt, if there has been much in St. John's, although the small-pox has there been going through all those of the population, who could be subject to it.—And to guard our friends and the public from being deceived, by the appearance of any sore that may be called the cow-pock, we give them herewith, a description of the genuine cow-pock, in the different stages of that infection, and without which appearances, it cannot be considered genuine.

On the third day, (the day of inoculation being reckoned the first,) a small red spot, like the bite of a goat, appears on the infected part. In six days, a small vesicle will be formed, which on the eighth, becomes circular, and surrounded by a circle of a reddish colour. On the ninth day, the vesicle is as large as a pea, and surrounded by a red ring. On the eleventh, the vesicle begins to scab, grows dry, and turns black in the middle, and the ring becomes more extended. On the fifteenth day, the pock becomes a scab, of a blackish or dark mahogany colour, and the red ring or margin disappears. On the twentieth day, the scab falls off, and a cicatrix or horny comb appearance, remains in its place. The use of the vaccine inoculation, which effects such a change in the constitution, as to render it incapable of taking the small-pox, has removed altogether the possibility of danger. This is a fact now so fully established, that, although some persons, under the influence of early prejudice, are still sceptical on that point, the age is too enlightened to require from the practitioners of the pre-

sent, lay, any further proof or justification.

We are happy to say that no case of the small-pox except that of the man belonging to the *Ambrose* has yet appeared in this community; which comfortable state will, we hope continue until the spring, if not longer; in the meantime we hope the Faculty will exert themselves in getting a good stock of cow pock matter from England; and when such is procured we would urge the people to a general adoption of one of the most beneficial and most efficacious remedies ever practised on the human constitution, for the eradication of one of the most loathsome and most infectious diseases to which mankind has been subjected. For the discovery of which remedy the name of JENNER, will be known and venerated amongst mankind, long after the small pox shall have ceased its ravages.

We understand that a petition praying that the Lawers Bill should be enlarged so as to admit a greater number, and a greater variety of the long-rob into practice, has been handed about for signatures in this Town. So that the bar may thereby be constricted of an "oil and vinegar" composition, suited to the various tastes and prejudices of the various suitors: rendered more generally useful; more likely to forward the ends of justice; and give an additional stimulus to the execution of the Laws.

A melancholy case of suicide occurred on board the *Barque Manchester* on the night of Friday last, or rather, early on Saturday morning. The Captain (GEORGE ALEXANDER BENNEY), a fine, athletic young man, aged 27, had, it appears, occasionally exhibited symptoms of mental aberration, and on the night above stated, went on board his vessel in a state of great excitement, and talked strangely of some secret which he declared was known to no one but himself in Newfoundland, but which weighed heavily upon his mind. He also complained of great pain in the forehead, which the mate at his desire, pressed his hand upon, and after some time he became soothed. He then bandaged his head, and was prevailed upon to lie down, which he did, upon the locker, where however, he had not long been when he wildly started up and, demanding his pistols, rushed into his state-room, where, seizing one which was already loaded, he instantly shot himself through the heart before there was a possibility of preventing him. He fell and expired immediately. A coroner's inquest has been held upon the body, when a verdict of self-destruction in a fit of temporary insanity, was returned. It is distressing to add that the unhappy young man was married only a week or ten days before he left Liverpool for this port.—*Ledger*, Dec. 15.

Married
On Sunday last, by the Rev. George Ellidge, Captain Joseph Ford, of the *Brig Reserverance*, to Miss Martha Row, of Trinity.

SHIP NEWS
CARBONEAR.
CLEARED.
Dec. 19.—*Brig Sisters*, Meadues, Poole 2810 qts. fish.
21.—*Brig Hebe*, Seager, Poole, 3900 qts. fish.
Brig Blackaller, Luscomb, Lisbon, 3349 qts. fish.

ST. JOHN'S.
ENTERED.
Dec. 10.—*Brig Mazeppa*, Ellis, Copenhagen, flour, bread.
11.—Hayte, Roe, Hamburg, flour, pork, wheat.
12.—Euphemia, McCann, Vienna, onions, salt.
13.—Schooner James, Whelan, Sydney, coal.

LOADING.
Dec. 9.—*Brig Salma*, Hayes, Greenock, fish & oil.
Charles, Hart, Cork, fish.
Sophia, M'Naughton, Liverpool, oil, &c.
10.—*Schr. Mary*, Webster, P. E. Island, merchandize.
11.—*Brig Fortitude*, Harvey, Brazils fish.
Columbia, Thomas, Brazils, fish.
12.—*Douglas*, M'Keuzie, Portugal, fish.
Elizabeth, Meagher, Waterford, fish.
SAILED.
Dec. 9.—*Brig Frances Russell*, Richard-

son, Grenada, fish.

On Sale
ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.
States' FLOUR, Superfine & Middlings
Prime Hamburg PORK, in half-barrels
BUTTER of a Superior quality
With a few Kegs Negrohead TOBACCO.
For Sale by the Subscriber,
JAMES HIPPISELY.

Harbour Grace, }
Dec. 23, 1835 }

Notices
Carbonear Academy,
For the instruction of Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

MR. and Mrs. GILMOUR respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that their ACADEMY will open, after the Christmas Recess, on MONDAY, January 4, 1836.

Mr. and Mrs. G., at the same time, beg to thank those Friends, who have honoured them with their patronage, during the long period they have been engaged in the Instruction of Youth in this Town, and trusts that a strict attention to the morals and general habit of their Pupils; together with the rapid improvement made by Children, entrusted to their care, will entitle them to future support.

Terms made known on application at the Academy.

A Quarter's Notice, or payment for a quarter's Schooling is required previously to the removal of a Pupil; and no allowance will be made for temporary absence.

Carbonear, Dec. 23, 1835.

I WILL NOT be accountable for any DEBTS contracted by the Crew of *Brig HOPE*, under my Command.

FRANCIS WM. SHADDOCK.
Carbonear,
Nov. 25, 1835.

In the Insolvency of
ROBERT AYLES,
Of CARBONEAR, Merchant,

NORTHERN CIRCUIT COURT,
HARBOUR GRACE, 13th November, 1835

MR. JOHN FITZGERALD and Mr. JAMES HIPPISELY, of Harbour Grace, Merchants, are this day appointed TRUSTEES of the Estate of ROBERT AYLES of Carbonear, Merchant, duly declared Insolvent; and the said JOHN FITZGERALD and JAMES HIPPISELY, are hereby authorised, under such Orders as this Honourable Court shall from time to time make here-in, to discover, collect, and realise the Estate, Debts, and Effects of the said Insolvent. And all Persons indebted to the said Insolvent, or holding any Property or Effects belonging to him, are hereby notified to deliver the same to the said Trustees.

By the Court,
JOHN STARK,
Chief Clerk & Registrar.

WE the undersigned TRUSTEES to the Insolvent Estate of ROBERT AYLES, Merchant, CARBONEAR, do hereby appoint Mr ROBERT AYLES, and GEORGE HIPPISELY of HARBOUR GRACE to collect and receive All the DEBTS Due to the said Insolvent ESTATE, and Notice is hereby given to make IMMEDIATE PAYMENT as above stated.

J. FITZGERALD,
JAMES HIPPISELY,
Trustees.

Carbonear, Nov. 18, 1835.

LIST of LETTERS for CARBONEAR, now in the POST OFFICE, which will not be forwarded without the Postage
Thomas Donelson, 1 } Care of Messrs.
Mr. Suffield, 1 } Slade, Elson & Co
Joseph Peters, 1 & 1 Paper
Leonard Butler, 1
Catherine Connors, 1
Philip Smith, or
Mr. Rogers, 1
Denis Fitzgerrald, 1.

S. SOLOMON,
Post-Master]
St. John's, Oct. 15

On Sale

SLADE, ELSON & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE
The Cargo of the Brig
CARBONAR,

Just received from St. ANDREW'S, New Brunswick:

CONSISTING OF

80 M. Feet Pine BOARD and PLANK
10 M. Feet Birch PLANK
10 Tons Hardwood BALK
25 M. SHINGLES
1 Pine MAST 20 INCHES
42 Spruce SPARS (various dimensions) from 17 to 8 Inches.

All of the best Quality; and any part will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash, Fish, or Oil Payment.

Carbonear,
Sept. 30, 1835.

BY
THE SUBSCRIBER,
NEWCASTLE COAL
(Prime quality)

Bread, Flour, Pork, Butter
Molasses, Sugar, Tea
Coffee, Chocolate
Oatmeal, Bran
Wine, Gin, Vinegar, Leaf Tobacco
Soap, Candles
Hatchets, Spades, Shovels
Earthenware, Glassware
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
And a General Assortment of other necessary and useful

MANUFACTURE GOODS,

For which Cash, Fish, Oil, Salmon, Mackerel, and Herring will be taken in Payment.

T. NEWELL.

Carbonear,
September 9, 1835.

Notice

SAMUEL OVERBURY HART

BEGS respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of St. JOHN'S, CONCEPTION BAY and the COUNTRY at large, that he has ready for the Press,

A SACRED DRAMA,

IN THREE ACTS.

SUBJECTS:

The Rebellion and Expulsion of the SATANIC HOST from HEAVEN,

AND

The Creation and Apostacy of MAN,

Containing about 20 pages, foolscap octavo
Price, One Shilling.

THE above little Work has been inspected and approved of, by Gentlemen of undoubted judgment, candour and talent; and he therefore solicits such a share of Patronage and support, as will enable him to submit his Performance to the decision of the PUBLIC.

For Recommendation, the Author would introduce the following quotation, as a fair specimen of the whole:—

Behold yon cloud of vital consciousness,
Whose beings' essence was their Maker's praise,
Thus sunk and ruined by their faithless chief,
By him, Son of the Morning once, and first
In love and duty's willing sacrifice;
'Till not contented with their glorious state,
And grasping at the sovereignty supreme,
They listened to their subtle Counsellor,
And from exalted Gods to hellish fiends
Sunk: and torment vast as former pleasure reap,
Their unspanned being now their bitterest curse.
Yet while rebellion's wages each receives,
Their chief with ampler vigour to endure
Shall in himself feel all his followers' feel;
And on his countenance shall be impressed
His characters, Destruction, Shame and Sin,
His brow shall wear the diadem of Death,
His rule and sceptre shall be over Hell,
And millions by his cunning thither led,
Their pregnant curses lighting on his head,
Shall stamp his gnawing agony complete.

ACT II., SCENE 1st.

This quotation is part of the Curse denounced by the DEITY upon LUCIFER, after his Expulsion from Heaven.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received at the Offices of the STAR at Carbonear, of the MERCURY at Harbour Grace, of the TIMES, and by Mr. M'IVER at St. John's:—Also by Mr. M. RYAN at Brigus, and Mr. VANDENHOEF at Western Bay.
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. &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 those 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 expence, he has fitted out to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET, BOAT; having two Cabins, (part of the after cabin 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 he 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 St. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR for 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 Kieley's (*Newfoundland Tavern*) and at Mr John Crute's.

Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

St John's and Harbor Grace Packet

THE EXPRESS Packet, being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her accommodations, and otherwise, as the safety, comfort and convenience of Passengers can possibly require or experience suggest, a careful and experienced Master having also been engaged, will forthwith resume her usual Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbour Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'clock, and Portugal Cove on the following days.

FARES.

Ordinary Passengers 7s. 6d.

Servants & Children 5s.

Single Letters 6d.

Double Do. 1s.

And Packages in proportion.

All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept for Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other Monies sent by this conveyance.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE
PERCHARD & ROAG,
Agents, St. JOHN'S.
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835.

TO BE LET

ON A BUILDING LEASE,

For such a Term of Years as may be agreed on.

WATER-SIDE, well calculated for Shipping of every description. With a Plot of LAND, bounded by the Widow ANN TAYLOR's on the South-side.

For further particulars, apply to
JONATHAN TAYLOR, Sen.
Carbonear, June 17, 1835.

POETRY

FIRST LOVE.

I've wandered east, I've wandered west,
Through many a weary way,
But never never can forget
The love o' life's young day!
The fire that's blown on Beltane e'en,
May weel be black gin Yule;
But blacker fa' awaits the heart
Where first fond love grows cule.

O dear, dear Jennie Morrison,
The thoughts o' bygone years
Still fling their shadows o'er my path,
And blind my een wi' tears;
They blind my een wi' saut saut tears,
And sair and sick I pine,
As memory idly summons up
The blithe blinks o' lang-syne.

'Twas then we luvit ikither weel,
'Twas then we twa did part;
Sweet time—sad time! twa bairns at scul;
Twa bairns, and but ae heart!
'Twas then we sat on ae laigh bunk,
To leir ikither leir;
And tones, and looks, and smiles were
shed,
Remember'd evermair.

My head rins round and round about,
My heart flows like a sea,
As ane by ane the thochts rush back
O' scule time and o' thee
O' mornin' life! oh mornin' luvie!
Oh lightsome days and lang,
When hinnied hopes around our hearts
Like simmer blossoms sprang!

I've wander'd east, I've wander'd west,
I've borne a weary lot;
But in my wanderings far and near,
Ye never were forgot,
The fount that first burst frae this heart,
Still travels on its way;
And channels deeper as it rins,
The love o' life's young day.

O dear, dear Jennie Morrison,
Since we were sindered young,
I've never seen your face, nor heard
The music o' your tongue;
But I could hug all wretchedness,
And happy could I die,
Did I but ken your heart still drea'd
O' bygone days and me.

A VOICE FROM AFAR.

What, tho' above thee shineth bright
An ever-smiling sky,
And on the "swift-wing'd steeds" of
time
Thy moments gladly fly.

Tho' Heav'n's own loveliest works are
shed
In rich profusion round,
And blooming sweets of every hue
Adorn that "Fairy" ground.

Tho' Nature all before thee stand
In all her pride confest,
Can "Fairy's" bow'rs or India's groves
Delight alone thy breast?

Is there no thought that's homeward
bound
For kindred—friend—or yet
For her who loves thee, though afar,
And never can forget?

No! be those charms whate'er they
may,
Or spell that hath thee bound,
A heart than thy own "English maid's"
Will ne'er more true be found.

'Tis true that wounded feeling—deep—
Hath parted her from thee!
But never till in death she sleep
Wilt thou forgotten be!

THE HEADSMAN'S TALE.

The tale of Balthazar was simple but
eloquent. His union with Marguerite,
in spite of the world's obloquy and in-
justice, had been blessed by the wise and
merciful Being who knew how to temper
the wind to the shorn lamb. We knew
we were all to each other, he continued,
after briefly alluding to the early history
of their births and love; "and we felt
the necessity of living for ourselves. Ye
that are born to honours, who meet with
smiles and respectful looks in all ye meet
an' know little of the feelings which
bind together the unhappy. When God
bave us our first-born, as he lay a mil-

ing babe in her lap, looking up into her
eye with the innocence that most likens
man to angels, Marguerite shed bitter
tears at the thought of such a creature's
being condemned by the laws to shed the
blood of men. The reflection that he
was to live for ever an outcast from his
kind was bitter to a mother's heart. We
had made many offers to the canton to
be released ourselves from this charge;
we had prayed the Herr Melchior,
you should know how earnestly we have
prayed the council, to be suffered to live
like others, and without this accursed
doom—but they would not. They said
the usage was ancient, that change was
dangerous, and that what God willed
must come to pass. We could not bear
that the burthen we found so hard to en-
dure ourselves should go down for ever
as a curse upon our descendants, "Herr
Doge," he continued, raising his meek
face in the pride of honesty, "it is well
for those who are the possessors of hon-
ours to be proud of their privileges,
but when the inheritance is one of wrongs
and scorn, when the evil eyes of our fel-
lows are upon us, the heart sickens.—
Such was our feeling when we looked on
our first born. The wish to save him
from our own disgrace was uppermost,
and we bethought us of the means."
"Ay," sternly interrupted Marguerite,
"I parted with my child, and silenced a
mother's longings, proud nobles, that he
might not become the tool of your ruth-
less policy; I gave up a mother's joy in
nourishing and in cherishing her young
that the little innocent might live among
his fellows, as God had created
him, their equal and not their victim!"
Balthazar paused, as was usual with him
whenever his energetic wife manifested
any of her strong and masculine qualities,
and then when deep silence had followed
her remark, he proceeded. "We want-
ed not for wealth; all we asked was to
be like others in the world's respect.—
Without money it was very easy to find
those in another canton, who were willing
to take the little Sigismund into their
keeping. After which, a feigned death,
and a private burial did the rest. The
deceit was easily practised, for as few
care for the griefs as for the happiness of
the headsman's family! The child had
drawn near the end of its first year, when
I was called upon to execute my office
on a stranger. The criminal had taken
a life in a drunken brawl in one of the
towns of the canton, and he was said to
be a man who had quarrelled with the
precious gifts of birth, it being suspected
that he was noble. I went with a heavy
heart, for never did I strike a blow with-
out praying God it might be the last,
but it was heavier when I reached the
place where the culprit awaited his fate.
The tidings of my poor son's death,
reached me as I put foot on the thresh-
hold of the desolate prison, and I turn-
ed aside to weep for my own woes, be-
fore I entered to see my victim. The
condemned man had great unwillingness
to die; he had sent for me many hours
before the fatal moment, to make acquain-
tance, as he said, with the hand which
was to despatch him to the presence of
his last and eternal Judge." Balthazar
paused; he appeared to meditate on a
scene that had probably left indelible im-
pressions on his mind. Shuddering in-
voluntarily, he raised his eyes from the
pavement of the chapel, and continued
the recital always in the same subdued
and tranquil manner. "I have been the
unwilling instrument of many a violent
death,—I have seen the most reckless
sinners in the agonies of sudden and
compelled repentance, but never have I
witnessed so wild and fearful a struggle
between earth and heaven—the world
and the grave—passion and the rebuke
of Providence—as attended the last
hours of that unhappy man! There
were moments when the mild spirit of
Christ won upon his evil mood his true
but the picture was in general, that of
revenge so fierce, that the powers of hell
alone could give it birth in a human
heart. He had with him an infant just
fitted to be taken from its mother's
breast. This child appeared to awaken
the fiercest conflicting feelings; he both
yearned over it, and detested its sight,
tho' hatred seemed most to prevail."
"This was horrible!" muttered the Doge.
"It was the more horrible, Herr Doge,
that it should come from one who was
justly condemned to the axe. He reject-
ed the priests; he would have nought of
any but me. My soul loathed the wretch

—yet so few ever showed an interest in
order me to the Indies, to China, for Ja-
pan, and you shall be obeyed. The sa-
crifice is greater than all that, said the
lady. For compassion's sake, then, cried
he in despair, tell me what it is? It is
no less than this, said she, that you
shave off your monstrous whiskers, that
I may have the pleasure of beholding
your face!—thy whiskers! cried he in
astonishment! my whiskers! O heavens!
No, madam, be it known to you, I will
not part with my whiskers, to obtain the
heart and hand of any daughter of Adam
now existing on the face of the earth.
A Yorkshireman taking the advice
his counsel on a lawsuit which his for-
tune depended, his advocate told him he
would be cast, and showed him "East
repors," "Never mind," said the suitor,
"the judges may not remember it;" and
while he was discussing the matter, the
counsel was called out on some business,
when seizing the opportunity, the coun-
tryman cut the disagreeable pages clean
out of the book, and stuffed them into
his fob. His cause came on, and he got
the verdict; on which the lawyer con-
gratulated him, "O sir," he replied, "I
could not lose, for I have taken special
care to keep the law against me in my
pocket."

The author of "The clubs of London"
relates the following anecdote of Mr. Ri-
chard Wilson a member of the Beef-steak
club:—
"Dick one day called at the Secreta-
ry's office in the India House, upon Cobb
who happened for a few minutes to be
absent; but on returning, who should he
see but Dick, earnestly exploring a map
of Asia that was suspended on the wall,
measuring the scale of it with a pair of
compasses that he found on the table,
and then applying them to a large tiger
which the artist had introduced to em-
bellish it, as one of the animals of that
country. "By Heavens Cobb," exclaim-
ed Dick, "I should never have believed
it! Surely it must be a mistake. Ob-
serve now—here," pointing to the tiger,
"here is a tiger that measures two and
twenty leagues. It is scarcely credi-
ble!"

SWALLOWING A CHICKEN.—To such
straits were we reduced for eatables of
some kinds, that I heard of a cavalry
officer of high rank, who having been
most unwelcomely warned by his mess-
mate that the egg which he was about to
discuss had a chicken in it, instead of
checking his hungry jaws in the infan-
ticial act, immediately swallowed the
savoury mouthful, with the exclamation,
"I wish it was a goose!"

CONNUBIAL RECKONING.
I took you, deceiver, "for better for
worse."
Submitting to wedlock's hard fetter;
While your worse part has daily grow
worse than perverse,
I have not discovered your better.

THE WIFE.
Does fortune smile, how grateful must
it prove,
To tread life's pleasing round with
we love?
Or does she frown? The fair with soft
ening art,
Will sooth our woes or bear a will
part."

THE LAWYERS.
Two lawyers, when a knotty case was
o'er,
Shook hands, and were as fast friends as
before.
"Zounds!" says the losing client, "how
comes yaw
To be such goods friends, who were sud-
den foes just raw?"
"Thou fool," said one, "we lawyer
so keen,
Like shears, ne'er cut ourselves,
what's between."

Dr Young tells a singular prophecy
Swift's about himself, which was too
tally confirmed. He says, "I remem-
ber as I and others were taking an evening
walk with Swift, about a mile out
of my fortune, and myself for your
Dublin, he stooped short; we passed on;
slave, replied the suitor, I will not de-
but perceiving that he did not follow is,
I went back, and found him fixed as a
fair damsel. Name your terms, name
statue, and earnestly gazing upward at a
noble elm, which in its uppermost branch-
es as much withered and decayed. Point-
ing at it, he said, "I shall be like that
for you shall make me victorious. Nay, trees; I shall die at top."

POWER OF FASHION.—The following
anecdote will shew in a striking manner,
the influence of fashion, (and in this in-
stance a most ridiculous fashion) over
the human mind.
A gentleman of large fortune, fell vio-
lently in love with a lady much inferior
to him in point of property, but far less
superior in intellectual talents. He ad-
dressed her for some time with a zeal
becoming her merits. But at length she
told him she never could consent to mar-
ry him till she had required a sacrifice
which she feared would be infinitely too
great for him to make. If it be half my
estate, said he, it shall be cheerfully laid
upon the altar of love. That, said the
lady, is but a trifle to what I am about to
demand. If you would have the whole
of my fortune, and myself for your
slave, replied the suitor, I will not de-
mur. It is more than all that said the
fair damsel. Name your terms, name
statue, and earnestly gazing upward at a
noble elm, which in its uppermost branch-
es as much withered and decayed. Point-
ing at it, he said, "I shall be like that
for you shall make me victorious. Nay, trees; I shall die at top."