

THE CARBONEAR STAR, AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1833.

No. 39.

NOTICES.

NOVA CREINA.



PACKET-BOAT BETWEEN CARBONEAR
AND PORTUGAL COVE.

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

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

TERMS AS USUAL.

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



DESIRABLE CONVEYANCE TO AND FROM HARBOUR-GRACE.

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

FARES,

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

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

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

A. DRYSDALE,

Agent, Harbour-Grace.

PERCHARD & BOAG,

Agents, St. John's

Harbour-Grace, April 5, 1833.

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

THE CONSTITUTION OF BELGIUM.

The constitution of Belgium being one which is likely to be stationary, and it being desirable that a new state, just starting into existence, should be watched in its progress, we feel that it will be advantageous to those who take an interest in political philosophy, to present to them the following summary of the leading principles of that constitution:

"The members of both chambers represent the nation at large, and not merely a province, or subdivision of a province, for which they may be returned. The chamber

of deputies is composed of members, who pay of taxes the sum of one hundred florins a-year, (elected immediately by the people). The elective qualification is from twenty to thirty florins in the country, and from thirty-five to eighty florins in the towns. The ratio of the returned numbers is one deputy to forty thousand of the population.

"A deputy must be a Belgian by birth, or naturalized, be in the full enjoyment of civil and political rights, have attained the age of twenty-five, and a resident in the kingdom. The elections take place every four years, one-half of the whole number of representatives being renewed every second.

"Each deputy has an allowance of twenty florins a-day during the sitting of the chambers, provided he is not a resident in the town where they hold their sessions. The late king was more liberal, allowing 2500 florins annually to each deputy as long as he continued in the representation, and 3,000 florins to each of the senators, or members of the first chamber.

"The members of the senate are likewise chosen according to a fixed ratio of population, and are elected by the same persons who return the members of the other house. The congress came to this arrangement to provide against the undue influence of the crown, and the attempts of party. The aggregate number of the senate is only one-half that of the second chamber, and are elected every eight years, one-half being replaced every four. The senator must likewise be a Belgian, enjoy civil and political rights, and have attained his fortieth year. His qualification in direct taxes is on one thousand florins. Senators receive no remuneration in any shape, either directly or indirectly, for their services. The heir-apparent, or presumptive, of the king, is a senator in his own right, after he has attained his eighteenth year, but has no voice in the deliberations of the assembly until he has reached the age of twenty-five.

"No member of either house receiving a salary, or holding any place under government, can retain his seat a moment, and can only be re-seated by a new election.

"At the commencement of every session, the chambers respectively nominate their president and vice-president, and form the *bureau*.

"All debates are carried on in public, though on some extraordinary occasions there is a power vested in each chamber to resolve itself into a secret committee, on the motion of the president and six of the members. It then decides, by a majority of votes, whether the debate shall be resumed in public on the same question. In his late majesty's time the sittings of the chamber of representatives were all held with closed doors.

"The votes are signified by the posture of standing or sitting, unless five members should agree to call for a *voix* vote.

"Each chamber has a right to propose amendments on the separate clauses of any bill brought before it. The late constitution required it should be carried or rejected in the lump.

"If either chamber entertains a doubt of the correctness of any statement made by ministers, it has a *droit d'enquête* to examine into the truth of the fact.

"The royal succession is exclusively in the male line.

"The king cannot assume the sovereignty of any other state without consent of both chambers. His person is inviolable, and his ministers responsible. It will be recollected by those who have paid any attention to the causes which led to the revolution, that the refusal of the late king to allow of this responsibility was one of the chief objections urged by his discontented subjects. No act of his present majesty can have effect unless counter-signed by a minister, who becomes in consequence responsible. His majesty has the same power as the English monarch of appointing and dismissing his ministers at will.

"The king commands the land and sea forces, proclaims war and makes peace, and concludes treaties of commerce and alliance. His power, however, to plunge the country wantonly into war is controlled, as with us,

by the authority of the chambers, in refusing the supplies, or the payment of the expenses incurred by such war. He can dissolve the parliament when he will; but a new election must take place in the course of two months afterwards. He cannot proclaim a longer adjournment than one month.

"His majesty's ministers are required to be Belgians by birth, or to be naturalised subjects, and must only not be of the royal family. They have a right to speak in both chambers; and either of the chambers has authority to cite their attendance when they may deem it necessary.

"His majesty has no power to show favour to a condemned minister, unless at the special request of one of the chambers.

"As to titles of honour, the king may exercise his discretion in conferring them; but has no power to attach any privileges thereto; and in conferring military honour, he is governed by the strict letter of law.

"There are no privileges belonging to the nobility but that of being enrolled in the equestrian order.

"The civil list is settled at the commencement of each reign.

"No taxes can be levied but in strict conformity to law. Those for the service of the state are voted annually. No pension or benefit of any sort, at the expense of the public treasury, can be granted but according to law.

"Law trials are conducted by jury in all criminal matters, and for all political offences of the press; pending which trials the doors cannot be closed, unless by an unanimous vote of court.

"The judges are independent. No judge can be deprived of his office, or superseded, excepting he has had a fair trial.

"The king ratifies and promulgates all laws in the *Gazette (bulletin officiel)*, which are in force eleven days after their being so promulgated.

"The Belgian constitution is bottomed on the principle, that all power emanates from the people; the only condition exacted being, that this power shall be exercised in the manner pointed out by the charter. Thus the sovereignty of the people becomes the unalterable *loi fondamentale* of the kingdom. The divine right of kings, by the grace of God, is a profanation held in abhorrence, and has no existence in the Belgian charter. Every subject, no matter how humble, has a right of petition to the public authorities, if it be presented with either one or more signatures. The people may, with a perfect regard to the spirit and letter of their charter, form themselves into assemblies for deliberation or discussion. "*Voilà*," says the charter, "*une application du principe de la liberté en tout et pour tout, que les Belges ont proclamés les premiers.*"

"Every man's house is his castle. No one, whatever be his station or rank, can enter the house of any other man by night, no matter how humble, unless in case of some accident or occurrence where he comes to assist the owner.

"The press is free. No censorship can be established, nor can bail be demanded of either author, editor, or printer. When the author is known, and is an inhabitant of Belgium, neither editor, distributor nor printer, can be prosecuted. This the Belgians consider one of the greatest triumphs of the revolution.

"The post-office is responsible by law for all letters committed to it, and the contents of all letters are inviolable.

"Toleration is universal and indiscriminate towards all forms of worship. The church has no alliance or connexion of any sort with the state, and cannot be interfered with by any authority in the appointment of its ministers, who are all paid by the government."

The charge to Government under the title bill of last session in Ireland was £7,357 for proclamations alone, including the schedules of debts due to the parochial clergyman.

At the instance of the Marquis of Sligo the Peace Preservation Police are to be withdrawn from the hitherto disturbed barony of Gallen, county Mayo.

* DUBLIN.—*Death of an informer.*—On the 24th June, died at Ballymaine, county Dublin, aged 103. John Doyle, better known by the name of "Silly Jack." This was the man who, if report be true, betrayed the unfortunate Robert Emmett, by giving information that he was at Harold's Cross, for which service he is said to have received £200 secret service money, and two guineas per week, which he received until the short administration of the Duke of Bedford, when that weekly gratuity was discontinued.

Mr. Steele has sent Crown summonses to Lords Grey, Brougham, Althorp, Plunkett, Sir William Gossett, and Mr. Stanley to attend as witnesses on his trial at the approaching assizes for Limerick and Kilkenny, at the prosecution of the Attorney-General.

Mr. Michael R. Mac Dermott was on Wednesday charged at the Head Police office with an assault on Mr. Dominick Doyle, of Galway. The circumstances of the case are as follows:—In the report of the review, which appeared in the *Comet* newspaper of Saturday last, Mr. Doyle's name was mentioned as the "ugliest man on the ground;" whereupon Mr. Doyle called at the *Comet* office, and having seen Mr. Mac Dermott, made use of the most opprobrious epithets to him; a hostile message was the result, but Mr. Doyle refused either a meeting or an apology. Mr. Mac Dermott, on meeting Mr. Doyle on Wednesday—having no other resources—committed the assault, which consisted merely of a slap on the face; whereupon Mr. Doyle, in the most violent manner, with the upper part of a loaded stick, assaulted a gentleman who interfered to preserve the peace. Informations were tendered and received on both sides.

The consumption of tea in the whole civilized world besides England, is 22,000,000lb., while the consumption of Great Britain and Ireland is 31,931,626lb.

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—In the year ending January 5, 1831, the total of our income was £54,840,190 7s. 4½d.; the year ending January 5, 1832, £50,990,315 10s. 3¼d.; the year ending January 5, 1833, £51,686,822 6s. 2d. Our expenditure in the year ending January 5, 1832, was £52,575,308; and in the year ending January 5, 1833, only £50,385,118!

The Pope has been for some time past suffering a severe attack of illness.

The number of persons employed in the department of the Customs in the year 1819 was 2000; their salaries £277,913 10s. 2d. In 1832 the number employed was 1,654; salaries £243,678 14s. 11d.; making a reduction, since 1819, of 346 persons and £34,234 15s. 3d. The gross receipt of revenue collected in the port of London for the year 1819 was £7,749,463 at the rate of £3 11s. 8½d per cent. In the year 1832 the revenue was £9,434,854 at a rate of £2 11s. 7¾d. per cent.

LAMENTABLE FATE OF DR. DIXON, THE AFRICAN TRAVELLER.—A letter received from Cape Coast Castle, dated April 28, 1833, gives the following account of this catastrophe:—"Dr. Dixon was proceeding through the interior of Africa from the Dahomey coast, to meet Captain Clapperton and his companions at Katunga. The king into whose territory he was about to enter from Dahomey, having sworn to afford him protection and assistance, came out of his principal town to meet him, attended by his sons and chiefs, and desired his eldest son to swear fidelity to the stranger, after the fashion of the country. This is done by drawing a sabre, and making a long harangue, using the most violent gestures, and pushing the sword in the face of the person in whose favour the oath is taken; in fact, they show their dexterity by cutting close to the face, without actually touching it. Dr. Dixon unfortunately mistook the nature of the ceremony, and thinking the king's son meant to kill him, drew his sword and thrust it into his body. The Doctor would have been sacrificed on the spot, but the king ordered him to be safely guarded, declaring that he could not break his oath, though his son had been killed. The next morning Dr. Dixon

was sent on his journey, under the protection of an escort; but the instant they passed the boundaries of the king's dominions, thinking the king's oath no longer binding, they fell on the Doctor and killed him."

Foreign Intelligence.

London, Aug. 12—19.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

JULY 23.—I take advantage of a courier, who brings the treaty of alliance between Russia and the Porte, which the latter is said to have taken great pains to bring about, and evidently needs the support of a foreign power, and Russia was the proreper for this purpose, as without its prompt aid the Ottoman Empire would have been overthrown. The Russian Government engages to maintain the integrity of the Turkish empire, and to aid the Porte against all enemies, foreign and domestic. On the other hand, the Porte engages to assist Russia in similar circumstances. It is in fact a real offensive and defensive alliance, and is already ratified by both parties. It is for eight years, at the end of which it expires, unless renewed. The Porte keeps it a great secret, probably lest France or England should protest against it. It is, however, wrong to deny the existence of the treaty, or to manifest any embarrassment at having entered into close engagements with a Court which has saved it from destruction without the assent of the two great naval Powers, since every state has a right to choose its allies.—*Allgemeine Zeitung*, Aug. 12.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government is very desirous that Don Carlos should withdraw from Portugal, and that he should be conveyed in an English ship. The prince, however, has always some excuse ready for not sailing to Italy. The reason now assigned for the delay is that he fears the cholera from among sailors from England.—*Morning Herald*.

Since the project of sending an army into Portugal has been abandoned, desertions are daily taking place in the Spanish army. General Sarsfield has informed the Government that 300 men had, of late, gone to join the Miguelites.

Two Spanish Colonels left Madrid for Salamanca a few days ago. They are the bearers of letters of credit to a large amount. Those officers have publicly owned that they were going to recruit for Don Miguel. Their services, in that respect, might be dispensed with, for we are assured to-day that 1,500 of his soldiers had been compelled to take refuge in Spain, in the direction of Ciudad Rodrigo.—*Correspondent Morning Herald*.

Charles X., it is said, has addressed a letter to the Sovereigns assembled at Toepitz, expressing his surprise at not having been called to the Conference about to be held in that town. He declares that the differences which have occurred between him and his subjects have not made him lose his right of being a member of the Holy Alliance, in conjunction with the sovereigns, his former allies. The abdication which he signed with his son, in favor of the Duke of Bordeaux, not having been accepted by France, ought to be considered as null and void. He consequently claims the full execution of the guarantees stipulated by the treaty of 1815.—*French Paper*.

Portugal.

By the William the Fourth (steamer), which arrived at Falmouth on Saturday, we have intelligence from Lisbon to the 31st ult., and from Oporto to the 2d instant. No fresh attack had been made on Oporto up to the 2d inst.; but a firing was still kept up on the boats as they land stores for the supply of the Queen's forces. General Molellos, with about 3000 troops under his command, which had marched to Alentijo, to encounter the Queen's army, had abandoned the cause of Miguel, and joined the force under General Villa Flor, who was about to march with an army of 10,000 men to attack the rebel army before Oporto. Troops in considerable force from Lisbon had also been landed at Peniche, a fortified seaport between Lisbon and Oporto, with a view of compelling General Bourmont to raise the siege of the latter place.

Don Pedro arrived at Lisbon in the above steamer on Sunday, the 28th ult., and was immediately saluted by the British men of war, as well as by the ships of Admiral Napier's squadron, and all the forts and batteries. The most unbounded joy was manifested in the city, which was brilliantly illuminated every night before the steamer sailed. At Oporto the bombardment was continued as before, although all the Miguelite troops had been withdrawn to the southern bank of the river. Don Miguel is supposed to be with the army near Oporto. The George the Fourth, which was purchased in this country for his service, has been made a prize of by Admiral Napier, manned with a new crew, and is now added to the Queen's fleet. Nothing was known either at Lisbon or Oporto, of any intention of the Spanish Government to interfere in the contest, although Spanish troops had been marched to

the frontiers. Arrangements were making at Lisbon for the reception of the Queen, whose arrival was most eagerly desired by the people. A messenger, who came with despatches from Don Pedro for Lord Palmerston, our Minister for Foreign Affairs, proceeded direct to town. General Bourmont was wounded, it is said, in the action of the 25th ult. at Oporto.

A gentleman, who came over in the steamer, has favoured us with the following account of Don Pedro's arrival and landing at Lisbon:—After a delightful passage down the coast, at noon, on the 28th ult., the steamer, in which his Imperial Majesty and suit had embarked, passed Cascaes. After passing Fort St. Julian, the steamer was decorated with constitutional flags, and a royal salute was fired. Saluting then became general from all the forts and batteries, and his Britannic Majesty's schooner *Pike*, which was leaving for Falmouth, also fired a salute, manned the rigging, and gave three hearty cheers. The day was unusually fine, and a gentle sea-breeze was blowing right into the Tagus. Before the steamer had reached Belém Castle, she was surrounded by an innumerable fleet of boats, of all descriptions, crowded with passengers, who shouted with one heart and one voice—"Viva Don Pedro!—Viva Donna Maria Secunda!" Admiral Parker, accompanied by several British naval officers, and the British Consul, came on board of the steamer to pay their respects to the Emperor. At this moment the appearance of the British ships, with colours flying, yards manned, and guns firing, was grand beyond description. A French corvette, lying close to our ships, followed their example.

The Duke of Palmella and Terceira came off in the state barges. Admiral Napier also came, accompanied by his son. The Emperor instantly left the quarter-deck to assist the Admiral over the side, and the moment he was on deck, the Emperor clasped him in his arms, and with great emotion expressed his gratitude for the bravery and skill which he had evinced on a late memorable occasion, and which had given so happy a turn to the current of events. The Admiral then introduced his son: the Emperor shook him by the hand, congratulated him on his speedy recovery from the effects of the wound he received in the action, and thanked him for his gallant conduct.

The steamer having now nearly approached Admiral Napier's squadron, the Emperor and suite entered the state barge, rowed by thirty men, splendidly dressed, and went on board the *Don John*, where he was received with hearty cheers, the rigging being filled with the crew. After inspecting the vessel he went on shore, where the state carriages were waiting to convey the party to the royal palace. As the procession passed along the streets, every window and other place from which a view could be had, was crowded with people, shouting "Viva Donna Maria." At night the city was most brilliantly illuminated, and there were grand displays of fireworks, which scene was repeated every night until the steamer sailed.—*Bristol Paper*.

We have some intelligence of more or less importance from Portugal to-day. We learn through Madrid, that Viscount Molellos remains at Alemtejo, and that his army is every day increasing. The inhabitants are flying in all directions from the districts occupied by the Pedroites, especially since a system of applying fifty coups de bâton, had been put in force. The Miguelites are increasing in the mountains, and a guerilla war is in full activity. The Duke of Cadaval occupies the famous lines of Torres Vedras with 7,000 men. Lisbon is in a lamentable condition, in the hands of the emancipated tenants of its gaoles. The *Renouveleur* contains an account of the attack on Oporto, on the 25th ult., and claims great advantages for Marshal Bourmont. A report was spread that he was in possession of the place, and on his march to join the Duke of Cadaval. Whether this report be true or not, it is certain that the civil war in Portugal is any thing but ended.—*Tory Paper*.

The *Madrid Gazette* of this day contains the following intelligence from Portugal:—"MATOZINHOS, July 29.—The intelligence of the arrival of Don Pedro's troops in Lisbon has reached the army; it caused a great sensation but no discouragement. As we have a larger force here than we want, it is intended to send a reinforcement of 4,000 men to the Duke of Cadaval, who, it is reported, has been instructed to act on the offensive, and effect a junction with the Viscount Molellos. The latter was to have ascended along the left bank of the Tagus, crossed the river, and marched on Santarem to join the Duke of Cadaval."

The Portuguese (the Queen's) Consul at Havre has intimated that all vessels and merchandise will be admitted to Portugal on the same terms as before Miguel's usurpation.

FRANCE.

Accounts from Paris, by the French mail of Tuesday, state as follows:—"We can assert that the Court of Spain does not demand any other conditions to acknowledge Donna Maria as Queen of Portugal, than that England and France will not recognize any other successor to the throne of Spain

than the princess called by the Anti-Salicy law of 1830. A note has been communicated to the above two courts.

THE CHOLERA.—A letter received from Calais announces the reappearance of the cholera in France. At Paris 150 cases had occurred within a few days.

The Paris Papers of Saturday have been received, but they contain little intelligence. The cause of the Chambers not being dissolved, as had been expected, forms a fruitful subject for speculation, and it is asserted that the state of feeling in the provinces against the present Government had rendered it unsafe to appeal to the Electoral Colleges during the excitement that prevails relative to the fortification of Paris. The King of the French, it is announced, will leave Paris on the 26th inst. for Cherbourg, accompanied by Marshal Soult and Admiral Rigny.

MEXICO.

A mail by the *Skylark* confirms the accounts that this country is on the point of another revolution. Private letters of the 14th June, from Vera Cruz, state that Santa Anna was still in confinement, accused of wanting to proclaim himself dictator. All the houses and shops were closed and barricaded at Mexico, and the greatest alarm prevailed; but to add to this a greater calamity prevailed,—the cholera and black vomit were making great ravages, on account of which we understand that the *Skylark* had no communication with the shore.

United Kingdom.

London, Aug. 12—19.

It is rumored that Ministers do not mean to prorogue Parliament at all, but that, having despatched the more pressing business now before them, the two Houses will adjourn to the end of October, then to proceed with the various matters which still call for their attention. We do not pretend to vouch for the accuracy of this report. All we know is, that it is talked of in quarters which entitle us to repeat it as not improbable. Whether, however, Parliament be adjourned or prorogued, the country has a right to expect that the recess will be a short one, and that both Houses will speedily re-assemble, to make up by acts for the time which has been consumed in a mere war of words.—*Herald*.

The Bishop of London has peremptorily ordered the discontinuance of the concerts of sacred music, on Sunday evenings at the Apollonion Rooms.

The state of Ireland continues to present a happy contrast to its condition six months ago. That country is, in fact, so tranquil, that we understand the Lord Lieutenant has declared that, in case of necessity, he should not be afraid to disperse with a considerable number of the troops there—if, as was a short time since apprehended, there might be a necessity for a force in Portugal. If the tranquillity of Ireland is not interrupted by systematic agitation, it is not likely this year to be interrupted by distress. The crops of grain are very good, and the prospect of the potato crop excellent.

We observe, by an article in the *Dublin Evening Mail*, that Lord Althorpe's brother has been elected to one of the vacant Popish Bishoprics.

CHOLERA.—Government were at first inclined to allow the cholera to take its course without any interference on the part of the authorities, as it was naturally supposed that strict public measures of precaution had a tendency to increase the apprehension of the timid. The spread of the disease during the last fortnight had, however, appeared to render it necessary that some measures should be adopted for enforcing the regulations respecting cleanliness and method of treatment, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, therefore, on Friday, laid on the table of the House of Lords a Bill to renew the Act of last Session for the prevention of Cholera. This Bill was read a first time, and the standing order suspended to allow of its being forwarded another stage yesterday (Saturday). No mention of it was, however, made in the course of the proceedings, and we learn that the intention of passing it has been abandoned. We are not in possession of the reasons for this change, but it is probable they were founded on renewed representations of the unpopularity and inutility of legislative interference.—*Observer*.

It is an error to suppose that in the possible event of the demise of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Cumberland, as senior Member of the Royal family, must succeed to the guardianship of the Royal minor, upon the accession of the Princess Victoria to the throne of England. Hanover, like every other fief of the German empire, being subject to the Salique law, his Royal Highness will succeed to the Hanoverian throne, as King Ernest the First, and will, consequently, be removed from all participation in the business of the English state.

Before the conclusion of the present Session some honorable Member will do well to put another question to Lord Althorpe on the subject of his Belgian Majesty's English

pension. If Leopold has not yet had the grace to abandon his 50,000*l.* a year, no feeling of delicacy ought to prevent the House of Commons from reminding him that he is expected to do so.

Mrs. Fitzherbert, to the surprise of all her friends, is making preparations for a continental tour.

Cholera, in the same form as that which excited so much attention about this time last year, is now prevalent in London to a very great extent. Influenced probably by the little apparent benefit which formerly resulted from their exertions, the Government had evidently determined to turn a deaf ear on the rumours which have been, for some time, afloat on the subject; but their intention seems likely to be defeated by the steps taken by some foreign of the foreign authorities. Sweden, finding the cholera was said to prevail in some of our seaports, but without any official admission of the fact being made, has adopted the summary course of placing all vessels from any part of England under quarantine; and France has ordered, that ships from London be visited by a health officer, before any person is allowed to land. The latter Government, we know, has employed an agent in London, to obtain and transmit to them the requisite information on the subject. It is probable that these are the considerations which have within the last few days led to the adoption of measures at home, by which the Government shall be enabled to procure statistical returns indicative of the state of the disease in the metropolis. These, we are informed, are to consist in the appointment of medical men in different districts, to report daily the number of cases which occur in their respective departments.—*Medical Gazette*.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE REDEMPTION OF SLAVES.—The country are now waiting in anxious expectation to know how 20,000,000*l.* of money, as compensation to the West India proprietors, is to be raised. Is not this, therefore, a good time for our Buxtons, our Allens, our Croppers, to give a lasting proof of their philanthropy, by raising a voluntary fund as an assistance towards liquidating the claims of the West Indians.—*Times*.

It is a curious fact, that two or three of the principal members of the noble premier's family are politically opposed to him on two questions—the Bishop of Hereford on church reform, and Lord Howick, his son, on Mr. Stanley's emancipation plan. Lord Durham, his son-in-law, quitted office as much from political dissatisfaction as from illness; and Mr. Ellice, the Secretary of War, Lord Grey's brother-in-law, although never in avowed opposition, is known to entertain sentiments of a more liberal character than the premier is able to act upon.

It is positively stated that the Marquis of Anglesey is forthwith to be recalled from the Viceroyalty of this country. We understand that preparations for his departure have actually commenced. No person has as yet been named—at least the nomination has not transpired—as his Lordship's successor. *Dublin Evening Mail*.

The accounts of the harvest from all parts of the country, including Scotland and Ireland, continue of the most gratifying description.

DREADFUL RIOT.—*Three Lives Lost.*—Tuesday, at the fair of Borrisholeigh, a desperate riot took place between two factions; a magistrate found it necessary to read the Riot Act, but this not dispersing the rioters, the military were obliged to fire, by which three lives were lost, and several men wounded; the police were obliged to seek refuge in their barracks, into which they were beaten. The military had to fire twelve or fourteen shots: thirty of those concerned in the riot were apprehended.—*Clonmel Herald*.

FIRE AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—During the entire of yesterday the fire-engines were still engaged in pouring water upon the burning ruins of the custom-house stores. From the inquiries which we have been making upon this subject, we can, we believe, state with some certainty, that the loss occasioned by the fire will not be so great as was at first apprehended, and that it will fall principally upon those, the solidity and solvency of whose establishments render them most capable of meeting it. A considerable degree of confidence has been restored to the great body of merchants, by the discovery that the wines stored in the vaults have, for the most part, escaped without injury. The architect by whom the buildings were erected, and the architect of the Board of Works, have given it as their opinion that the vaults might be opened, they were visited by some of the merchants, who found the wine and spirit casks cool, although surrounded by an atmosphere that appeared in some degree heated. The discovery of this fact has checked in a great degree the panic that first seized the mercantile classes of this city. Although notices are still served on the church-wardens, as if the calamity was occasioned by malice, the notion is universally scouted that the fire was caused by an incendiary. We have been informed that during the examination of the vaults by the merchants deputated for that purpose, it was discovered

that three claret casks, in one of them, were completely emptied. Portions of the casks towards the bottom appeared to have been burned, and it is supposed that the fire communicated to them, but in what manner it is difficult to say, as no aperture by which it could have been admitted appeared in the roofing of the vaults. The place where those casks lay is adjacent to the portion of the stores above where the whiskey was deposited. It is singular that the casks which were over the empty ones were uninjured.

Prince Frederick, of Salm Kirbrough, has recently espoused the widow of a shoemaker, of the name of Schulmester, who had bequeathed to her a fortune of £40,000.

A grant of £20,000 has been voted by the House of Commons, to aid in the building of Lancasterian and other school houses.

CARBONEAR STAB.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1833.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—“A Friend to the Turfs” letter on the Conception Bay Races came to hand too late for insertion. We perfectly agree with him in thinking that the Harbor Grace gentlemen have come forward very handsomely to ensure sport to the lovers of racing; and expect, with him, that many friends of that pastime in this neighbourhood would readily contribute their dollars, were they invited to do so. We think, if the lovers of field sports in Harbor Grace and those in this neighbourhood had met each other, made preliminary arrangements, and exerted themselves with “a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together,” the letter of our correspondent would not have been needed.

The following is a copy of a private letter from Falmouth, dated Aug. 26th, 1833, received by a mercantile house in this town:

“The African” steamer, arrived this morning from Lisbon and off the Douro. She sailed from the former place on the 17th inst. and the latter the 20th. The commander informs us that the Hermes, steamer, had not arrived; but he took despatches to Lord W. Russell, who delivered his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary, and notice of the recognition of Donna Maria by Great Britain, at the Levee, on the 15th, amidst great rejoicings. The accounts brought by the Pantaloon, were unfounded; how they originated he does not know, but he states that Gen. Bourmont had not proceed further South than Coimbra, according to the most recent advices; and that he had not been joined by the other generals. The Duke of Terceira, with a considerable force, had proceeded to Villa Franca, where he intended to occupy the best positions, in case any attack should be attempted on Lisbon. The new Loan was completed at par. The Douro is open, and all the vessels which were off the Bar, except the men of war, have entered. On the 18th Gen. Saldanha made a sortie in the direction of Volonga, where his opponent was quite unprepared to receive him, and a considerable slaughter ensued. The following night the Miguelites retreated 10 or 12 miles; and, on the 20th, they had no force within that distance of Oporto. Gen. Saldanha was assembling a strong force to proceed after Gen. Bourmont. Previous to the latter quitting Villa Nova, he, or some of the Miguelite authorities, caused 7,500 pipes of wine, belonging to the Oporto Wine Company, to be destroyed. J. A. Mendozabel and G. Bell came passengers by the Packet, who, we apprehend, gave the foregoing information to the Commander.”

His Majesty having been pleased, in compliance with an Address from the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, and in consideration of the peculiar financial situation of that province, to command that the collection of the Quit Rents there, should be suspended for the present, has been further graciously pleased, in order to prevent any unfair distinction between the two provinces, to direct that the collection of Quit Rents in New Brunswick also be discontinued until further orders.—*New Brunswick Royal Gazette, July 31.*

The arrival in St. John's of the LESTER, from Poole, has enabled us to lay before our readers extracts from London dates to the 27th ult. We here take an opportunity of thanking our mercantile and other friends, for their uniform kindness in supplying us with their latest files.

“FALMOUTH, Monday Morning, Half-past Seven.—Important news has just reached our port by the African steamer, which left Lisbon on the 17th. Up to that date the forces of Don Miguel had not reached beyond Coimbra, and did not exceed 16,000, so that the late accounts were much exaggerated. Marshal Bourmont, it is stated, is tired of the affair, and his troops completely dispirited, so that it is doubtful if they venture to approach the capital. The Duke of

Terceira was at Villa Franca, with a large force, augmenting rapidly by volunteers.—Entrenchments were thrown up around Lisbon, and every thing ready to give the enemy a warm reception. The state of Lisbon was tranquil, and the government popular to an extreme.

“Admiral Parker has received orders to land his Marines, if necessary, for the protection of the capital; so that there is no chance of the Miguelites taking Lisbon; and although the Miguelites may annoy they have no hope of success.”

The bill for staying the actions for tithes, commenced in consequence of Lord Tenterden's act, was thrown over the session last night in the House of Lords—the Lord Chancellor consenting to the fate of the bill on the ground that nothing could be done in the suits before November, and that very little progress could be made in them before the re-assembling of parliament, when the legislature, upon a more full investigation of the case, could do justice to all parties if interference were advisable.

In the House of Lords yesterday the Bank Charter, the Factories Regulation, and the Tea Duties Bills were passed.

From the Courier Français.

The departure of Donna Maria is postponed to await the issue of the engagement which is expected under the walls of Lisbon, it not being considered prudent for the young Queen to undertake the journey until affairs shall have assumed a more settled aspect. It has been stated that a French Envoy will accompany her; and we hear that this envoy is to be M. Mortier, nephew to Marshal de Treviso. His conduct at Berlin, when some Frenchmen went to join the Poles, merited this mark of distinction. It was thought that his political opinions would not suit Spain or the Cabinets of the North. This however, was no doubt considered by our Minister as of little importance compared with the desire of assisting the triumph of the Portuguese patriots.

ARRIVAL.—In the John and Isaac from Poole, Mr. W. W. Bemister, Merchant, of this town.

DIED.—At Greenock lately, Mrs. D. Mc Lea, wife of Mr. D. McLea, of this town.

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOR GRACE.

Sept. 13.—Schooner Duncan and Margaret, Eewen, Cork & Liverpool; 1 pun. whiskey, 1 hhd. brandy, 30 tons coals, 44 boxes soap, 5 puns. hardware, 9 hald. trusses slops, 70 bags nails, 3 load household furniture, 1 ton window stone, 70 lbs. pork, 1 tierce loaf sugar, 100 casks butter, 18 boxes candles, 5 tons wrought & cast iron, and sundry merchandise.
23.—Schooner Sydney, Fogarty, Halifax; 348 lbs. flour, 15 puns. molasses, 4 chests tea, 73 M. shingles, 30 tubs butter, 30 cheese, 25 bls. apples, 150 bls. potatoes, and lumber.

CARBONEAR.

Sept. 20.—Brig Lark, Power, Bristol; 15 tons coals, 18½ cwt. currents, 1 hhd. geneva, 17 cases hats, 2 tons hay, 2 casks, 1 box glassware, 22 boxes window glass, 4 casks, 2 boxes leatherware, 6 bales woolens & cottons, 150 bags nails, 6 anchors, 2 cables, 3 crates, 8 baskets earthenware, 40 qr. bls. gunpowder, 7½ doz. household furniture, 16 baskets cheese, 1 hhd. loaf sugar, 48 jars vinegar, 10 bls. tar, bar & bolt iron, and a large assortment of iron goods.
21.—Brig John & Isaac, Martin, Poole; 90 tons coal, 216 coils cordage, 1721 lb tea, 26 bls. pitch & tar, 19 boxes candles, 18 casks leatherware, 60 hds. oakum, 43 pieces sail cloth, 24 grindstones, 2 crates tinware, and sundries.
23.—Schooner Enterprise, McChesney, Antigonish; 30 head cattle, 20 sheep, 20 firkins butter.

Sept. 23.—Schooner Enterprise, McChesney, Antigonish; ballast.

ST. JOHN'S.

Sept. 16.—Schooner Maria Eliza, Hughes, Cork; butter, pork, &c.
Schooner Elizabeth, Walsh, P. E. Island; shingles, plank.
Shallop Fanny, Beauchefoir, Arichat; cattle, sheep.
Schooner Phoenix, Jordan, Cadiz; salt, grapes.
Spanish Ship Piedad, Calvo, Havana; ballast.
Schooner Annabella, O'Neil, Bristol; butter, paint, coals, &c.
Schooner Mary, Wills, Figueira; salt, onions.
17.—Schooner Cygnet, Jones, Plymouth; bread, butter, pork, &c.
Brig Maria, Meagher, Miramichi; boards, shingles.
Schooner Congress, Robins, St. John, N. B.; indian corn, flour, &c.

Sept. 13.—Schooner Polly, Harriatt, Barbadoes; fish.
Barque Manchester, Dixon, Pernambuco; fish.
Schooner Lady Brougham, Forbes, Spain; fish.
Brig John Stewart, Follett, Palermo; fish.
14.—Schooner Champion, Charles, Greenock; hides, oil, fish.
Schooner Edward Goderich, Grant, Barbadoes; fish.
Brig Impulse, Colburn, Gibraltar; fish.
Schooner True Blue, Laws, Greenock; oil, fish.
Brigantine St. Patrick, Burridge, Seville; fish.
Schooner Aeneas, M'Donald, Miramichi; ballast.
Schooner Venus, Burke, P. E. Island; sundries.
Schooner Samuel, Bond, Leghorn; fish.
Brig George IV., Hellyer, Gibraltar; fish.

American Brig Columbo, Smith, Brazil; fish.
Schooner Eliza, Boudrot, Arichat; salt.
17.—Brig Meteor, Gibbs, Pernambuco; fish.
Schooner Three Brothers, Chessony, Margaree; ballast.
Shallop Fanny, Beauchefoir, Arichat; salt.
18.—Schooner Ann, Dwyer, Madeira; fish.
Brig Water Witch, Kelso, Quebec; sugar, wine, rum, fish, oil.
Schooner Adventure, Cuthbertson, Malta; fish.

NOTICE.

CONCEPTION BAY RACES;

TO TAKE PLACE ON
COCHRANE COURSE,
HARBOR GRACE,
ON TUESDAY NEXT,
The 1st Day of October.

FIRST DAY:
A Plate for 30 DOLLARS; three Horses, or no Race; Entrance, 2 Dollars; Two Mile Heats.
2nd. Race.—A Handsome Set CART HARNESS, to be run for by Cart Horses, kind both in Shaft and Traces; Two Mile Heats.

SECOND DAY,
The HARBOR GRACE and CARBONEAR Ladies' Plate for 20 DOLLARS, to be run for by Ponies; four Horses or no race; Entrance, Two Dollars; Two Mile Heats.
2nd. Race.—A Purse for beaten Horses, to be a Handicap by the Stewards, of 15 DOLLARS, with an Entrance of 1 Dollar; Two Mile Heats.
Harbor Grace, Sept. 24, 1833.

FOR SALE

BY
PUBLIC AUCTION,
THIS DAY,
(WEDNESDAY,) At 2 o'Clock,
ON THE WHARF OF
COLLINGS & LEGG,

28 OXEN & COWS
14 SHEEP
20 Firkins BUTTER
20 M. SHINGLES.
Carbonear, Sept. 25, 1833.

SLADE, ELSON & Co.
Offer For Sale,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,
90 M. BOARD and PLANK
37 SPRUCE SPARS 8 to 16 Inch
Just Received per the Brig Carbonear, from St. Andrew's.
Carbonear, Sept. 25, 1833.

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
100 Barrels SUPERFINE States

FLOUR,

For which SHORE Fish will be taken in payment.
COLLINGS and LEGG.
Carbonear, September 11, 1833.

BY
JOHN M'GARTHY & CO.

Rum, Molasses
Superfine and Middlings Flour
Bread Prime Irish Pork
Butter Loaf and Brown Sugar
Rice Pearl Barley
Vinegar Linseed Oil
White Lead Spirits of Turpentine
Soap Candles
Assorted Nails
Earthenware and Glassware
Tobacco (leaf and manufactured)
Sole Leather
Black Pepper Pimento

ALSO,
A General Assortment of SHOP GOODS,

Just received of ELIZABETH, from Liverpool.
Carbonear, September 4, 1833.

BY
THE SUBSCRIBER,
A few Barrels of Prime Irish
OATMEAL.

Warranted Good.
T. GAMBLE.
Carbonear, Sept. 4, 1833.

NOTICE.

MICHAEL HOWLEY

OFFERS FOR SALE

On reasonable Terms,

States Flour
Hamburg and Danzic Bread
Irish Butter
Prime American Pork
Rum in Puncheons
Molasses in ditto
Tobacco in Bales, 50lb and 100lb each
Sole Leather, by the Bale or Hide
Waxed Calf-skins, by the doz. or half-doz.
A quantity of Slack Lime, in Casks of from 4 to 20 bushels
A few dozen of Halifax Chairs
With an assortment of Cotton and Woollen Goods
A variety of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes and Boots
Nautical Instruments and Charts
Tinware, Hardware, Earthenware and Glassware
Groceries, and Wines (*on Retail*)
Shore Fish taken in Payment.
Carbonear, September 4, 1833.

ON SALE.

SLADE, ELSON & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the Brig Julia, from Poole,
300 Barrels Danzic FLOUR
800 Bags Danzic BREAD.
Which they will dispose of on reasonable Terms, for CASH, OIL, or MERCHANTABLE SHORE FISH.
Carbonear, August 21, 1833.

At the Office of this Paper,

A quantity of Pinnock's Catechisms, viz.:
History of Greece, History of Rome
History of England, Chemistry
Astronomy, Latin Grammar
Navigation
Modern History and Ancient History.
Also,
The Charter House Latin Grammar
School Prize Books (handsomely bound)
Sturm's Reflections on the Works of God, 2 vols. (*plates*)
Sequel to Murray's English Reader
Pinnock's Histories of Greece, Rome, and England
Bonycastle's Mensuration
And sundry other School Books.
Sealing Wax India Rubber
WRITING PARCHMENT of a very superior quality, and large size
Carbonear, July 3, 1833.

NOTICES.

RICHARD MAHON,
Tailor and Clothier,

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

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

CONSISTING OF
BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, and OLIVE
Broad Cloths,

TOGETHER WITH
A neat Assortment of Kerseymer and Fancy WAISTCOATING.
Carbonear, July 31, 1833.

CARBONEAR ACADEMY.

MR. and Mrs. GILMOUR, respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that the above ACADEMY for a limited number of young GENTLEMEN and LADIES, opened, after the Summer Vacation, on MONDAY the 15th instant.

Terms may be known, on application at the School.

Carbonear, July 3, 1833.

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

POETRY.

WHAT IS GLORY? WHAT IS FAME?
BY W. MOTHERWELL.

What is Glory? What is fame?
The echo of a long lost name;
A breath, an idle hour's brief talk;
The shadow of an arrant nought;
A flower that blossoms for a day,
Dying next morning;
A stream that hurries on its way,
Singing of sorrow;—
The last drop of a boothless shower,
Shed on a sere and leafless bower;
A rose, stuck in a dead man's breast—
This is the World's fame at the best!

What is fame? and what is Glory?
A dream—a jester's lying story,
To tickle fools withal, or be
A theme for second infancy;
A joke scrawled on an epitaph;
A grin at Death's own ghastly laugh;
A visioning that tempts the eye,
But mocks the touch—nonentity;
A rainbow, substanceless as bright,
Flitting for ever
O'er hill-top to more distant height,
Nearing us never;
A bubble, blown by fond conceit,
In every sooth itself to cheat;
The witch-fire of a frenzied brain;
A fortune, that to lose were gain;
A word of praise, perchance of blame;
The wreck of a time-banded name,—
Ay, this is Glory!—this is Fame!

EFFECTS OF A REVOLUTION IN
GREAT BRITAIN.

Many talk of a revolution in this country as inevitable, now that the expectations formed of the Reformed Parliament have been so much disappointed, and a collision between the Lords and Commons seems almost certain. It seems to be thought from a Revolution would spring a new system of Government, under which taxes would be light, trade and commerce flourishing, profits high, and the people contented and happy. These talkers overlook the circumstances that, in such a revolution as would likely take place in this country, great misery would, in all probability, be the first consequence, and that the present generation could hardly feel the benefits of the change. A revolution such as that in France in 1830, by which one branch of a family is placed on the throne instead of another, would produce little change in the state of the country, and is not the sort of revolution which is contemplated by those who consider such an event not improbable. It is a revolution which would remove the reigning family from the throne, substitute for monarchy another kind of Government, and, by annihilating the national debt, permit a great reduction in our taxation. Now let us consider what would be the consequences of such an event. The fundholders are not, as is often supposed, generally men of a great wealth; on the contrary, by far the greater number of them are persons of very moderate fortune. Thus there are no fewer than 90,755 persons whose dividends do not exceed 10l. per ann. 41,295 not exceeding £20; 99,582, £100; 26,049, £200; 15,459, £400; 5141, £900; 3243, £1000; 1734, £2000; 487, £4000; so that of the total number of fundholders, amounting to 283,958, only 2436 have incomes exceeding £1000 per annum. The first effect then of applying a sponge to the national debt is to involve in ruin upwards of a quarter of a million of persons, most belonging to the middle classes, and chiefly heads of families. Then the funds of saving banks are mostly all invested in the funds, and the depositors in these banks in England and Wales, exclusive of Scotland and Ireland, amounted in 1830, to 384,120, and may be moderately estimated for the whole United Kingdom at present at half a million. The class of persons to whom the deposits belong may be judged of from the circumstances that the average sum deposited is £34, and that nearly one half of the deposits are sums under £20. The total amount of sums deposited cannot be short of twenty millions, and therefore a revolution would cause a direct and immediate loss to the working classes of these twenty millions. With the first outbreaking of a revolution the Bank of England must necessarily suspend payment, and this suspension must necessarily, and instantly, be followed by the stoppage of every bank in the United Kingdom. Almost all the Insurance Companies have the greater part of their funds invested in the funds or in bank stock, and hence their insolvency, also is inevitable. The proprietors of bank stock, therefore, would lose the whole capital they had invested. Paper money being rendered worthless, we should be deprived of a circulating medium; for the small quantity of gold and silver now in circulation would speedily be hoarded and disappear, and we would thus be reduced to barter. All the manufacturers throughout the kingdom would stop their works, as they would not have means to pay their workmen, and millions of operatives would be turned out to the streets to starve, or live by plunder and rapine. The owners of property would naturally unite for its defence, and hence, in every street and in every village, scenes of the most horrible violence

and carnage would ensue, and the kingdom would be deluged in blood. There being no longer any pay for the army, 50 or 60,000 men, with arms in their hands, would be let loose at free quarters on society, to live by plunder as they best could. Scotland would probably suffer more than any other part of the united kingdom by a revolution. Here every thing rests on credit. Ready money, or metallic circulation, is almost entirely unknown. It is all credit,—nothing but paper, cash accounts, bills, paper money.—Touch but the funds and the whole fabric comes to the ground, and anarchy and confusion take the place of order and peace.—Such appear to us to be the consequences of a revolution, or of applying a sponge to the national debt. It would cause not only a national bankruptcy, but the bankruptcy of almost every individual. It would put an end to business of all kinds reduce millions to starvation, cause a complete change of property, and give a shock to the country which it would not recover in a century.—*Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle.*

GERMAN LEGEND CONNECTED WITH DER FREISCHUTZ.—In a translation, lately published by Schloss, of the original legend on which Weber's opera is founded, from the German of A. Apel, we find the following legend; it is narrated by the descendant of the person introduced:—"It was my great grandfather who first possessed and erected the ranger's lodge. Originally he was a poor squire, and served the Knight of Wippach, who liked him well, and took him with him to wars, to tournaments, and hunting; particularly on one occasion this Knight of Wippach found himself at a grand hunting meeting, which the Duke held here, with many knights and noblemen. Near this spot the hounds started a stag, upon whose back sat a man, piteously wringing his hands and shrieking fearfully; for at that time a tyrannical custom existed among the lords of the chase of fastening unfortunate wretches to stags, for some trivial infraction of the forest laws, that they might be miserably mutilated or torn to pieces, or perish of hunger or thirst. When the Duke perceived this he was beyond measure enraged, immediately stopped the chase, and offered a great reward to any one who should hit the stag, but withal threatened disgrace and punishment if the shot wounded the man whom he wished to take alive, that he might know who had dared to execute so cruel a deed in violation of his prohibition. The nobles refused, the squire came forward, he took his rifle, levelled it in God's name, and with a pious faith-breathing prayer, intrusted the ball to the holy angels; then, without taking a long aim, he boldly fired into the forest, and in a moment the stag flew out of it, fell, and expired; but the man was unhurt, and his hands and face were not even scratched by the brambles. Envy followed this success, and the squire's success was attributed to witchcraft, because he had taken no aim, but sent into the blue heaven a free shot, which must always hit. It was then resolved that each of his successors (in the rangership of the forest) should make a trial shot before he received the rangership." This is the foundation of the opera.

BYRON'S LAST MOMENTS.—It was now evident Byron knew he was dying. Tita his affectionate servant stood weeping by his bed holding his hand and turning away his face from his master, while Byron looking steadily, exclaimed, "O questa e un bella scena!" When Fletcher came to him he endeavoured to express his last wishes, and between his anxiety, says Moore, to make his servant understand him, and the rapid failure of his powers of utterance, a most painful scene ensued. On Fletcher asking him whether he should bring pen and paper to take down his words, "O no!" he replied, "there is no time;" his voice became hardly audible; for a considerable time he continued muttering to himself a few names of the friends who were most dear to him.—After a feeble effort to explain his wishes, he exclaimed, "Now I have told you all,"—"My Lord," replied Fletcher, "I have not understood a word."—"Not understand me!" said the dying man, with a look of the utmost distress, "what a pity—then it is too late, all is over."—"I hope not," said Fletcher; "but the Lord's will be done."—"Yes, not mine," replied Byron! He then tried to utter a few words, of which none were intelligible except "My sister! my child!" When Parry loosened the bandage that was tied round his head, he appeared to revive a little; he shed tears after it was loosed, then took Parry's hand, uttered a faint good night, and then sank into a slumber. During the evening he occasionally slumbered, and when he awoke he muttered to himself rapidly and incoherently. For the next twenty-four hours he lay in a comatose state, incapable of sense or motion; life was only indicated for some hours by the rattling in his throat; at length it ceased, and Byron was a corpse at sunset!!—*Infirmities of Geniuses.*

DISCOVERY OF AN EXTENSIVE AND SPLENDID CAVERN.—About six weeks ago, as some workmen were employed in quarrying stones in a limestone quarry, situated within seven miles of the town of Caher, and six miles of Mitchelstown, on the old line of road, they

discovered, at the distance of twenty feet from the surface, an opening into the rock, capable of admitting the body of one person. Prompted by curiosity, one of the men entered the opening, and proceeded along a sloping declivity which terminated at the distance of forty or fifty feet from the entrance in an abrupt descent of about twenty feet. Unable to proceed further, he returned, and having procured a ladder he, accompanied by two or three of the workmen, proceeded to explore the cavern. Having descended the ladder, they proceeded along a passage about three hundred yards in length forty feet in breadth, and generally between thirty or forty in height, at the termination of which a superb cavern, nearly one mile in circumference, presented itself to their view. This grand cavern seemed to be supported by about 150 chrysalis columns, varying in height from thirty or forty feet and in diameter from one to eight feet. In the middle of this spacious cavern is placed a chrysalised petrefaction, exactly resembling a table, about seven feet in length and two feet in breadth, surmounted with chrysalis canelabras of the most curious construction. The subject would be endless were we to enumerate the variety of surprising creations which nature has displayed in this subterranean palace. At the distance of seven or eight hundred yards, and immediately opposite the entrance, lies another passage, which led them into what they called the lower cave, which is about three quarters of a mile in circumference, supported like the former cave by lofty pillars, and decorated with the most fanciful productions. Having proceeded through this cave, they discovered an aperture, which having ascended by a flight of eight steps, a sight presented itself to their view capable of impressing the strongest emotions of surprise and astonishment on the mind of the spectator. It is useless for us to attempt a description of this astonishing hall; suffice it to say that it is about three miles in circumference, supported like the other caves with innumerable pillars, and adorned with almost perfect imitations of all that art and nature present to our view. However, we cannot forbear remarking that in the centre of this magnificent hall, and depending from its roof, appears a petrefaction resembling the body of a horse, through which, at the distance of 15 feet from the floor, issues a stream of pure water, which, forming several evolutions on its chrysalised bed, disappears, with hollow murmurs, at the furthest extremity of the hall. Through an opening to the right in the last mentioned hall, they descended by a flight of ten or twelve steps to a cavern called the long cave, about a mile and a half in circumference, supported in like manner by superb columns, and adorned with many of the same imitations of nature and art. Amongst the imitations of art is a hollow chrysalised petrefaction, resembling a drum, which, when struck upon, produces a sound, the reverberation of which will continue for several minutes.—Having proceeded through the last-mentioned cave, they came to a fissure in its right side, which led them into what they called the cellar cave. This cave, unlike the rest, is not supported by pillars, nor adorned with those productions of nature for which the others are so highly appreciated; but, the spectator is amply compensated for the absence of those ornaments, by the view of a deep and rapid river, which urges its subterranean course through the middle of the cave, and which, in all probability, is the same which passes through another celebrated cave, called the "Sheep Cavern," a place too well known to offer any comment upon. Several beautiful specimens of spar, &c., have been brought from the cavern, and left for inspection at our office.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

MILITARY EXECUTION OF A YOUNG LADY BY THE RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.—Several letters from the frontiers of Poland announce that the young lady Hawceker, aged 18, was recently shot at Lubin by the Russians, accused of having furnished to the insurgents provisions; she proceeded quietly to the place of execution between a file of Russian soldiers. Count Michel Wollowicz having returned from France put himself at the head of the insurgents in the environs of Grodno; having engaged in a skirmish with the Russians, he was wounded and taken prisoner, and was immediately hung at Grodno. Although this execution took place, and numerous arrests, the insurgents are augmenting in force in the whole of Volhynia and Podolia, and it is stated that the Russians have been obliged to retreat from all the villages. The citadel of Warsaw will soon be finished, and Kiew is also to be strongly fortified.

GOOD EFFECTS OF GINGER.—John Dickson, Esq., of Kingsland, near Haddington, having occasion to employ a great number of reapers during the harvest of 1832, and fearing the effects of the cholera which at that time prevailed in many parts of the country, purchased some ginger, from which he had a decoction made, and sent a portion to the field each day to mix with the drinking water. The consequence was that no cholera appeared. The reapers were exceedingly fond of the ginger water, and said it made them very comfortable. In former years Mr. Dickson uniformly had several

persons on the sick list, which humanity forbade him to send from the premises. This year he had none, and he considers he saved more on this score than the cost of the ginger. Comfort and safety may thus be obtained for a trifle, as the duty on ginger is about to be reduced to 1d. 4/16. This experiment is worthy the attention of the Temperance Society.—*Scotsman.*

FEMALE EMIGRANTS.—A letter, dated Nov. 12, 1832, from Hobart Town, mentions the arrival of the ship Princess Royal, with a cargo of females. On coming up the river the ship went aground near Pittwater, where they were obliged to land the ladies for safety. They were all rejoiced, if not at the vessel striking, at having the pleasure of jumping about once more on shore, which they did as playful as lambs. Mr. Gordon, late a police magistrate, and Mrs. Gordon, behaved very kindly to them. One of the females, when offered a place at 15l. a year, replied, "Ladies, I can get as much per week." Some went to situations procured for them, and others got married; but the writer states, that he is sorry to say the ladies were soon obliged to abandon the major part of them, who are now strutting about the *parc*; and he adds, their appearance is such, that if there were a Covent-garden or a Drury-lane theatre there, the residents might from the scenes before them suppose themselves in London.

PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION AT ALGIERS.—The influence of the Turks has long been declining in Algiers. But there are few Moorish families not connected in marriage with the public functionaries sent thither from Constantinople. Their descendants are denominated Coulongis, and have always enjoyed peculiar privileges. The families connected with them have been enriched; but the source of wealth, which consisted in piracies upon the coast of Spain and Italy, has been stopped during many years; and Lord Exmouth put an end to christian slavery in 1816, while various treaties with Europe decidedly checked the former irregular warfare and weakened the Turks. In this state of things we found the Moors ready to receive us as liberators. Our manners and refined habits were more pleasing to them than those of the Turkish soldiery. They have not forgotten Spain and its enchantments. Their countenance and gestures, and their whole demeanor, are strikingly Spanish. One of them, Sidi Bou Dharba, told me, one day, that by his mother's side he was descended from the Moors of Grenada. I have often played at whist or ecarté, with those pretended barbarians, and found myself in enlightened discussion upon the comparative merits of European and Moslem manners. Their dwellings are fitted up with great luxury. At the country-house of Sidi Hameden, whose eldest son was educated at Paris, are to be seen all the resources of a man of taste, a library, and a garden laid out in the English style. Polygamy is almost unknown at Algiers. They have much more freedom than in other Mahomedan countries. They have the exclusive management of the house, and pay much attention to the education of their children. The Algerines are fond of music, and offered to contribute towards the expense of a theatre. Many of them speak French, Italian, Spanish, and English, and what seems decisive as to the civilization of the Moors, they possess a great number of schools conducted upon the Lancaster and Bell systems of mutual instruction; and primary instruction is more general than in France. It is a great error to suppose them hostile to our more enlightened views.—*Westminster Review.*

THE SUBLIME.—An editor in the western part of New York thus announced the entrance of La Fayette into his village:—"The Gallic hero, seated in a chariot, led the van; the rosy morn be-sprinkled the oriented clouds with effulgent glory—and the gorgeous sun, at last uprising, like a warrior from his repose, walked up into the sky, gilding the vast expanse of ether, and throwing his broad and splendid rays upon a line of one-horse wagons and chaises, filled with individuals principally from our village!"

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS.—The French says Lavater, have no traits so bold as the English, nor so minute as the Germans. I know them chiefly by their teeth and laugh. The Italians I discover by the nose, small eyes, and projecting chin. The English by their foreheads and the weakness of their hair. The Germans by the angles and wrinkles round the eyes and the cheeks. The Russians by the snub nose, and their light coloured or black hair.

PRESENT STATE OF PARTIES.—We rely upon our authority when we say that the other day the observation of the highest personage in the realm on the present state of parties was literally this:—"There are two mad parties in the country—the Radicals and the ultra-Tories; but the ultra-Tories are by far the most mad of the two."—*Town.*

Europe may perhaps behold ages of bad taste, but never any of barbarism; the invention of printing has prevented that.

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