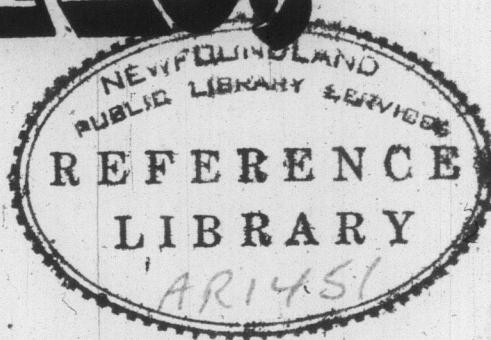


THE CARBONEAR STAR, AND CONCEPTION-BAY JOURNAL.



VOL. I.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1833.

No. 1

NOTICES.

NORA CREINA.

PACKET-BOAT BETWEEN CARBONEAR AND PORTUGAL COVE.

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

April 27.

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 Morning, at 9 o'Clock, and *Portugal Cove* the succeeding days at Noon, Sundays excepted, and weather permitting.

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.

The EXPRESS has recently undergone some important alterations, having been considerably lengthened, and her Cabin having been newly fitted up in a superior manner. Refreshments of every description will, in future, be kept on board, for the accomodation of passengers, and every measure adopted to promote their convenience and comfort.

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

HENRY WINTON, St. John's.
AGENTS, ROBERT OKE, Harbor Grace.

April 20.

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

THE CHINESE.—Ministers seem to entertain an opinion very different from that of our Indian Government, on the subject of the course to be pursued towards the Chinese. Admiral Sir John Gore is gone to Calcutta with express instructions to stop the armament which had been preparing for Canton, and as the trade at the date of the last accounts, had been resumed on the ancient footing, it is probable we shall hear no more about bringing the Chinese to feel the extent of our power, until they again outrage the feelings of the traders by some act of insolence or rapacity.—*Observer*.

UNITED KINGDOM.

It is probable that a new House of Commons will be elected before the close of the present year. The elections are at present expected to come on about the middle of December. It may therefore be considered certain that the present Parliament will never assemble any more, and indeed, after the sentence of condemnation which it has passed on itself, and after the preparation which it has made for securing the return of an assembly more truly representing the interests of the people, it is scarcely desirable that it should.

There has not been a more important period than the present in the history of England, since the era of the Revolution. A great change has been made in the institutions of the country—a new power has been called into existence, and on the use made of that power the future fate of the nation depends. The accumulation of abuses which led to the Reform Bill, has also alienated the lower classes from the higher and middle; and, at the same time, all manner of delusive schemes are advocated. For a considerable time we shall be exposed to the danger and inconveniences which always follow great and sudden changes in the political world, however necessary they may be. As, after the Revolution of 1688, the expulsion of the Stuarts, and the alteration in the rule of succession, unsettled the minds of men, broke up all old associations, and exposed the country to conspiracy, rebellion, and discord; so the overthrow of the old Parliamentary system of influence and corruption, will be followed, for a time, by agitation and unreasonable excitement; but, as after the evils of the Revolution had disappeared, the power of the Crown remained limited and well defined, so, in due time, the inconveniences of the recent change will cease to be felt, while its advantages will never be lost so long as the constitution endures. The great object of every man who wishes well to his country, ought to be to bring to maturity, as speedily as possible, the fruits of the new system, and to repress, as effectually as possible, the incidental evils arising, partly from the change, and still more, the state of things which rendered it necessary.

There is only one method of effecting these objects, which is, electing a House of Commons, composed of men who will not hesitate to carry into effect, without delay, every practicable reform in the financial, the legal, the ecclesiastical, and the fiscal institutions of the country; and who will, at the same time, set their faces against all visionary, violent, and unprincipled measures: of men, who will economize, repair, and mitigate, but who will also resist fearlessly all schemes of plunder, of violence, and of public robbery; who will attempt to relieve public distress, not by robbing one party to relieve another, but by reducing the expenditure of the State; who will refuse to sacrifice general principles to considerations of temporary expediency and, at the same time that they treat the maladies of the State with a bold, and fearless hand, will tamper with nothing vital in its Constitution, and will always be guided by those considerations of high public morality, which are the strength and stability of every state. Zeal is a good thing, but it must be enlightened by knowledge; and moderation is equally desirable, but it must be the moderation of men of firmness and principle, and not the drivelling of waverers and conformers. So far as the country is concerned, we have not the least doubt that the general result will be satisfactory, but we do not feel equally sanguine as to the Liverpool election, though we know full well that the Reformers of this town have the victory in their own hands if they will only arouse and bestir themselves.—*Liverpool Times*.

The Revenue.—The quarterly account of the Revenue, just published, is very satisfactory in itself, as an evidence of the prosperity of the country, but still more so as an additional proof that reduction of taxation renders the taxes which remain more

productive. This is a principle to which we may confidently look for a great mitigation of the pressure of the national burdens; and indeed, we are persuaded, that it is capable of being pushed, and that it will be pushed to an extent which few persons, at present, anticipate. There is scarcely an article now imported into this country, the consumption of which is not diminished by excessive taxation, or an article, on which the amount of duty may not be reduced with benefit to the revenue; and, indeed, we consider it highly probable that a thorough revision of the old VANSITTART policy, will relieve the country much more than all the savings that can be made by cutting down the national establishments. Since October, 1830, taxes amounting nearly to five millions four hundred thousand pounds have been reduced, whilst the decrease in the amount paid, has been only three millions and a half; or, in other words, there has been an increase since the reductions, of two millions a year. The increase during the last quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, is £696,000; or, if the cessation of the candle duty be taken into account, £800,000. This is strong encouragement to persevere in the same course of reduction.—*Ibid.*

Parliament, it is now pretty well ascertained, will be dissolved in about six weeks from the present time. We do not entertain the least fear as to the result of the elections. The pseudo-conservatives may be expected to triumph here and there, but it is morally and politically impossible, that any returns they may make, can check, much less prevent altogether, the march of reform; or, to use a word less objectionable to "ears polite," of moral and political improvement. The tories, yclept conformers, will form a small minority, when compared with the vast majority of liberal and reforming members who will be sent into the House of Commons as the real representatives of the people.—*Liverpool Albion*.

The farce of protocolling, which the Conference has been playing for the last two years, is now about to be followed by the tragedy of war. The combined fleets of England and France will, with the consent of the three powers, sail for the coast of Holland, to compel his Dutch majesty to come to an agreement with the King of Belgium, and thus to terminate the state of suspense in which Europe has too long been kept by Dutch obstinacy and revenge. If Austria, Russia, and Prussia, are faithful to their engagements with England and France, and do not interfere with those powers in their design to coerce Holland, the mere demonstration of hostilities, without their actual infliction, will be sufficient to bring William of Holland, if not to his senses, at least to reason. Of one thing we are quite certain, there will not, during the present year, be a general European war.—*Ibid.*

O'CONNELL.—The national rent now returns nearly £2000 per week. Mr. O'Connell writes to the National Union, "Let it be remembered that if only one eighth of the people of Ireland will contribute one penny a month—that is, one farthing a week—we shall have funds to the extent of £60,000 a year to achieve our two great objects—the total extinction of tithes by law, and the repeal of the legislative Union." What I respectfully suggest to the Political Union is this: First.—To revive the former Catholic churchwardens where they already exist. Second.—To appoint them in every parish where they are not already in existence. Third.—The appointment to be made as the old one was, by the parish naming one, and the Catholic rector naming the other; or if he decline, then the parish naming both. Fourth.—That the two Catholic churchwardens should, in every instance where it is possible, procure two Protestants at the least to join them as associates in their political duties. Fifth.—That there should be an express prohibition to these persons against assuming the character of delegates or representatives. This is necessary to avoid

the legal mania of the present administration. Sixth.—That as soon as the state of the funds can afford it, these 'parish wardens' should be supplied, as of old, with newspapers, at the expense of the Union. Seventh.—That the 'parish wardens' should collect the "National Rent," and attend to all the details of petitioning both branches of the Legislature."

MINISTERIAL PLAN OF CHURCH REFORM.—At the Hornastle Reform Festival recently held, after the healths of the members for Lincoln had been drunk, Sir W. Ingleby, M.P. made a severe attack upon the Clergy of the Established Church. Mr. C. Pelham, M.P., in returning thanks, said, I have the satisfaction of informing you, upon excellent authority, what are the measures which it is the intention of his Majesty's ministers to introduce in the next Session of Parliament. The bill for Reform of the Church I know is already prepared.—(Tremendous cheers.) It is, therefore, not for me, if I am again returned as your representative, to say, before I go into the House, whether I shall support that bill or not: all I can state at present is, that I will give it my best attention; and I will anxiously and deliberately form my judgment upon it.—(Loud cheers.) At the same time I believe—at least I have great hopes—I shall be able to support it, because I do not conceive that the same ministers, who would give you so full and efficient and beneficial a measure as Reform for the representation of the people, will so change their principles in so short a time as to give you a mean and scanty measure of Reform in the Church.—(Loud cheers.) I trust that this measure, like the one recently given, will be temperate and moderate, but amply efficient.—(Continued cheering.) On the question of Negro Slavery, I do not know whether I can go so far as to say that any specific measure is already prepared, but I can say, that it is their intention to do their utmost to repudiate the system altogether. It will be my pride to join them in so laudable an object.—(Loud cheering.)

Turkey.

The late Turkish Mail brings intelligence that the army of the Pacha of Egypt, was within a few days' march of the Turkish capital, and no troops to oppose its victorious career. A letter from Smyrna states, that they daily expected to learn of important events having occurred at Constantinople, towards which city the Egyptians were rapidly advancing, and must then have been within a few days' march, as they passed Koukia 20 days before, and had been joined by the people every where in their progress. The government at Constantinople was in a most critical state. The cholera had made its appearance at Constantinople; the plague was on the decline.

Spain.

The French papers state with confidence, that the question between Ferdinand the Seventh and Don Carlos will be settled in an amicable manner, by a marriage between the rival cousins, the Infanta of Spain, Ferdinand's only daughter, and heiress of the Throne, with the eldest son of her uncle Don Carlos. If the illness of Ferdinand terminates fatally, it is probable that, in the contemplation of such an alliance, no attempt would be made by Don Carlos to assume a higher station than that of Regent, if the abolition of the Salic law be even persisted in by the Beloved. It is reported by the same journals, that the minister Calomarde owes his disgrace to the practice of a trick on his master, through which, at a moment of the greatest danger, he was induced to sign a revocation of the act for the abolition of the Salic law, under the impression that the document was an ordinary state paper. If this be as it is stated, and if the contending parties for the throne be so closely united, the king will scarcely, however, recall his last act.—*Observer*.

Holland.

The speech of his Dutch Majesty, on opening the Annual Session of the States General, on Monday evening last, is, after the ordinary fashion of King's speeches, tedious, gaudy, and mysterious. Its tone is, however, decidedly militant; and it speaks of the "REVOLT in Belgium" in, all the loftiness of insulted pride. This is characteristic enough, and so, also, is the rodomontade about warlike preparations, means of defence, and further development of force; but the most curious, and, if we may say so, *squinting* portion of the document is this.—"In the mean time it is gratifying to me, that I am enabled to inform you, that I receive from the foreign powers, many proofs of the deep interest they take in our affairs."

Who can be meant by "the foreign powers"? If England be one of them, the "proofs of the deep interest" which she takes in the "affairs," is not the most cheering subject of gratulation, which his Majesty might have found to beguile the "noble and mighty lords," (Lord help us!) their "high rightnesses," the States General, of their money and their fears. If France, which, though neighbouring in proximity is rather foreign in other respects, the allusion is still more unfortunate. And if Russia, Prussia, and Austria only—what a precious piece of royal humbug it is to call them "the foreign powers"—pare excellence!

The Dutch are a solid, substantial, money-loving race: They like their pipes, and their drams, and their dams, and a good market for their cheese and butter; and we much question whether they will not prefer keeping the good things they have to risking their security for the amusement of a Quixotic, stubborn and selfish monarch. We repeat our belief, that William of Nassau would not have been guilty of the extravagances by which he has distinguished himself, but for the secret instigation of the three besotted continental despots; and we add, as a rational hope, that, when they discover the hopelessness of his condition, they will desert him "at his utmost need," and leave him to his fate.—Timely concession alone can save him, and it is scarcely possible that his dogged perversity, however it may have been incited or encouraged, can embroil the Continental Powers. If it should, the result is predictable, and despotism totters to its fall.

Colonial.**LOWER CANADA.**

The legislative Session opened at Quebec on Nov. 15, Lord Aylmer's speech is unusually long,—about three times as long as King's speeches generally are.

On the return of the members to their own Chamber, thirteen new members took the oaths and their seats. The certificate of Mr. Christie's election having been laid before the house, an animated discussion took place, Mr. Bourdages moved that the entries on the journals of 1829—'30 and '31 be read; and subsequently, that the R. Christie now returned was the same person who had been heretofore expelled and declared unworthy of sitting.

Mr. B. said that he respected the rights of election but still more the rights of the house, which the electors of Gaspé seemed to forget; and that Mr. C. had given a new insult by being the originator of the absurd project for the dismemberment of the Province, and the annexation of Gaspé to another. Supporters of Mr. Christie said, that the course pursued was a sacrifice of the interests of the country to the indulgence of hatred against an individual, that the experience of the English house of Commons was against the assumption now made; that there was no written law for such proceedings, and that after punishment by expulsion the individual ought to be reinstated in his rights, particularly as a re-election of the House had taken place since the first expulsion. These objections were answered in the usual triumphant manner, by pointing to Mr. Christie's gross offence against the dearest rights of the representative body, and his refusal to acknowledge his guilt and claim remission as an act of grace not right.

A motion of postponement was lost 42 to 14, and Mr. Christie's re-expulsion was carried 38 to 13. Thus Gaspé, through its own obstinacy again loses the advantage of a representative; as a child will have an offensive toy, or none at all, through sheer misfortune.

An occurrence very different from any of our legislative features was explained on the second day of sitting. Mr. Lafontaine remarked that he had been informed that one of the members of the House had been sworn in as Executive Counsellor, and he thought it right to inquire why there should be a person in the House representing the Executive. The Hon. Mr. Mondelet, the person alluded to, replied, that he had accepted the appointment with the view of being the organ of communication between the Executive and the House; that he received no emolument whatever, and disclaimed all idea of being influenced in favour of any thing that it might become his official duty to announce, or being biased in any way at variance with

his duties as an independent member of Parliament. The hon. member will be "a man in a thousand" if he keeps up to the rule laid down by himself for his conduct. On this subject, Neilson's Gazettee remarks:

"The same cause which produced a regular and continued connexion between the parliamentary majorities in England and the Executive, now exist here, and must eventually produce some similar effect. From the moment that the Government in England could no longer command the supplies without a majority in the House of Commons, the Crown found it necessary to dispense with its former advisers and take the advice of parliamentary majorities. These advisers became responsible to Parliament for the acts of the Government; they were forced to conduct it conformably to the views of the parliamentary majorities, and were maintained in their situations by the Crown, so long as they maintained themselves in Parliament and no longer. But they could only so maintain themselves, while their conduct was found conducive to the well-being of the people, who had it in their power to reject periodically, at the elections, the supporters of the Crown, and return others who would no longer support them. Thus, by a simple but constantly operating cause, the Government and the people were kept in unison, the natural prosperity was promoted, and public liberty secured, for a length of time and to a degree unknown in any other country."

It is obvious that our Government cannot go on for any length of time, without a much greater approximation to the English practice. The principal offices of the Government must be held by men participating in the views of the parliamentary majorities: without this, the business of the Government of the country cannot be well done in the House of Assembly. The attending to that business there, is in fact a part of the duties of their offices, which they must perform under the responsibility of losing them; and in a way to secure them the support of a majority. A mere organ in the House may be useful in a state of transition, but he cannot do the parliamentary business which inseparably belongs to the heads of the administrative departments. It is beyond the power of any one man, if even he were willing, to do the duties of officers and incur responsibilities, for which others receive the salary. The English system of responsible Ministers must eventually be introduced here, or the Constitution be in fact changed in its essential feature; a dependency of the Executive on parliamentary supply. As things stand at present, the Government of the Province is next to impossible: its consequences are anarchy or despotism; or the Government, as in the United States, must be held together and act through a *prevailing party*, holding all Legislative, Executive and even Judiciary authority, checked only by the frequent election of the whole of the principal authorities."

There is matter in the above subjects, perhaps, well worthy of the attention of all Colonial governments. An executive Council, distinct from the Legislative Council, would remove many of the anomalies to which we are in the habit of alluding in this Province; and the securing among the first mentioned body one able member of Assembly, would give distinctness and directness to public questions, which might lead to harmony, and prevent mistake and confusion in many cases.—*Acadian Recorder.*

UPPER CANADA.

After the delivery of his Excellency's speech, which we alluded to last week, the members returned to their chamber, and adjourned, after doing some routine business. Next day Nov. 1, House adjourned for want of a quorum. Nov. 2, two new members took their seats; and on the Speaker announcing that Mr. McKenzie—who had been expelled the house during last session—was again returned, it was moved that the entries in the Journals relative to Mr. McKenzie's expulsion be read. This passed 15 to 8, after a brief discussion. It was then moved, that by reason of former proceedings, Mr. McKenzie cannot sit or vote in the House as a member thereof. After a short but warm discussion this also passed, 15 to 8.—*Ibid.*

United States.

THE ARMY.—The peace establishment of the United States is composed of four regiments of artillery and seven regiments of infantry, and, with staff officers, amounts to about 6000 men. Each regiment of artillery consists of nine companies, one of which is equipped as light artillery. A company is officered by a captain, four subalterns, and eight non-commissioned, with three artificers, two musicians, and 42 privates. A company of infantry consists of a captain, two subalterns, and seven non-commissioned, two musicians, and 42 privates. And to each regiment of artillery and infantry there are one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, an adjutant, sergeant-major, and quartermaster-surgeon. The corps of Military and Topographical Engineers are not attached to the Ordnance Department, which is merged in the artillery. The ordnance service in the States consists merely of 30 offi-

cers of artillery, selected to command the different depots of arms and arsenals of the Union, with 10 superintendents of armories and storekeepers. Major-General Alexander Macomb commands the army at present, and he is allowed two aides-de-camps. Besides him there are two brigadier-generals, each with one aide-camp; and these aids, taken from the subalterns of the line, besides their own duties, perform those of assistant adjutant-general. Two inspectors-general annually visit the posts of the army; their duty is very severe, when one considers the extent of territory they have to traverse.—There are also an adjutant and quarter-master general, two quarter-masters, and 10 assistant-quarter-masters. The Subsistence Department consists of one commissary-general and 50 assistant-commissaries, taken from the subalterns of line, with extra pay. There are also one paymaster-general and 14 paymasters, and one surgeon-general, eight surgeons, and 45 assistant-surgeons.—*United Service Journal.*

THE MILITIA.—A word on the militia of the United States. The system and administration are radically bad, and impervious for alteration; in fact, the mere mention of American militia excites ridicule in the citizens themselves. Every citizen between the ages of 18 and 45, with the exception of surgeons, clergymen, &c. is enrolled in the militia, and they are nominally drilled twelve days every year; but, though they are expected to arm and clothe themselves, it is few who do either, at least uniformly; and as to the drill, it is a perfect farce. A "muster", in the state of Vermont last summer may serve as a specimen of the whole.—The privates turned out in their usual working dresses—belts and pouches over surtouts, long coats, round jackets; feathers, red, green, and blue, of all sorts and sizes, were stuck in round hats, on the front of some of which was tied the eagle with a string; some had broomsticks for muskets, and others muskets without locks. The band sent forth martial music from seven bass drums, a fife, and a fiddle; and the Colonel (as usual a tavern keeper), with a huge broad-sword by his side, could not attend to his duties for mixing "gin sling" behind a tree, wherewith to inspirit his gallant troops.—*Ibid.*

GENERAL JACKSON.—If the charges enumerated in the following resolution, passed at a great national meeting, held at the Masonic Lodge, New York, are just, we think that General Jackson's election as president rather doubtful.—

Resolved.—That the citizens here assembled, condemn and deplore the administration of Andrew Jackson: during whose short and withering career as President of the United States, we have seen the national honour prostrated abroad—the rights of personal liberty trampled upon at home—our public faith, pledged by treaty, violated—the Constitution disregarded—the laws unexecuted—the written promises of the Chief Magistrate broken—the second officer of the Government insulted—the Senate denounced—the representatives of the people pointed to as fit objects for personal violence—the honest exercise of opinion punished as criminal—the honours and rewards of the nation held forth as victorious spoils—the interests of Commerce sacrificed to a maritime rival—the fruits of Agricultural enterprise depreciated—the efforts of domestic industry depressed—the march of internal improvement arrested—the public treasure wasted—the ministers of religion illegally imprisoned—the Judiciary mocked and proscribed—and the blessed union of these States, brought by selfishness, favour and imbecility, to the very verge of dissolution.

NATURE OF TITHES.—The property in tithes, so far as they belong to the church, and not to lay proprietors, is of this nature. Several centuries after the commencement of the Christian era, the clergy, following the recommendation of St. Austin, who lived in the fourth century, preferred a claim to the tenth of the produce of land, founded on no better right than the analogy between their vocation and that of the Levites under the Jewish law. The claim, in these days of ignorance and superstition, was partly complied with; but compliance was understood to be voluntary, the claimants indeed having no appeal but to the charity and superstition of their flocks. By degrees, compliance became general, and was enforced by the power of both the church and the state. But it is clear that such enforcement was as unjust as it was unsupported by the authority of Scripture. This enforcement, be it observed, was in favour of the Catholic clergy. At the Reformation, the same claim of a tenth was made by the Protestant clergy, enforced by the Reformed Church and the Government, and submitted to by the people. But can a claim, originally unfounded in Divine law or human reason, be made good to perpetuity, by the submission to it of a succession of individuals? Surely not. A claim supported by nothing but law can be reduced

to its original injustice and absurdity by repeal of the law. The present possessors of benefices must be maintained; but persons, after the present incumbents, out, can have more than a share of a dependent right to be installed in the vacant benefices, and continue the exaction of tithes. *Tait's Magazine.*

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND MR. MACAULAY.

—Lord John Russell is a great favourite with the House. His manners are gentle and unassuming. His style of speaking is full of information, and clear English expression. In spite of his stature, there is something in his attitude that is pleasing, and his countenance is playful and expressive; altogether you could not but know that he was a gentleman of education; earnest in any cause he undertook, with great command of temper. What is it then that makes Lord John *not* a great orator? I am almost ashamed to say it—nothing but that he is a little man. There is no man whose diminutiveness tells so much against him. Grattan got over his whimsical—almost grotesque figure, by the vehemence of his gesture, the ardour of his language, and the excitement of the occasions upon which he addressed the House. But our own day affords the most striking instance of superior eloquence overcoming an accumulation of personal defects. The uninteresting appearance of Mr. Macaulay—his hissing tones; his utterance so rapid, that, as Sir Robert Peel once happily expressed it, "it seemed hardly a fit channel for the rich freight of thought and fancy that it was destined to bear," all are forgotten in the torrents of imaginative eloquence that he pours forth. It is difficult to know what to assimilate to his style of speaking; it is most unlike any thing known either by description, or acquaintance with the present men. He seems to delight in far-fetched information, as Burke did, as if sporting with his knowledge, throwing away what other men hoarded for great occasions, and exciting his audience by interesting allusions, of which, while they are inquiring the sources, and conning the intent, he has whirled off in some opposite direction to a more remote portion of history or literature. Occasionally he has some of the harrowing touches of deep feeling with which Brougham thrilled the house, though neither he or any other can ever imitate that rich and various voice. In his argument, too, he is close and strong. Moreover he has never yet wearied the house. No one can reproach him with prolixity, the evil most to be dreaded of political speaking; and he has shown great command over himself in modulating and steadyng his voice, as well as checking his propensity to an offensive violence, so tempting a vice to public speakers, where nervousness finds a ready remedy in the drains of vituperative eloquence. It is little to say that Mr. Macaulay is conspicuous among his contemporaries. It would be no great compliment to say that a lamp burned bright among farthing rush-lights; but he is a light to which the praisers of past times, who are, as if of necessity, the depreciation of their rivals of the present times, may look with consolation, if they wish for it; for my own part, though the chief, and of course the happiest, of my days have been with the past, I look, as I said at first, with eager anxiety to the future; and in the prospective talent before me there is no shade pre-cast so forcibly as that of Mr. Macaulay.

Evenings in the Ventilator, by a Member of Parliament—Court Journal.

At a late Meeting of the National Political Union, Mr. Wakefield observed that Mr. Spalding had assured him "that his father-in-law, (step-father,) the Lord Chancellor, had changed his opinion respecting the ballot, no longer considering that it would make 'the whole of a man's life a lie,' as he had asserted. It was a conversation with the late Mr. Jeremy Bentham that had changed his Lordship." This, if it be true, which we have no reason to doubt, seeing that it is put forth on respectable authority, is a piece of intelligence not less important than gratifying. Jeremy Bentham has made many converts, but never so illustrious a one as the present Lord Chancellor of England.—*Sun.*

POLITICAL APHORISM BY HEINSE.—All constitutions are bad, if the government is not in the hands of the wisest. All the difference between a democracy and a monarchy is this:—that in the former 500,000 and some odd fools may decide against 400,000 sensible people, and, in the latter, one fool may ruin 999,999 philosophers—if they will let him!

The Archbishop of Paris, at the close of the American war, thus addressed his congregation:—"Years (said he) may pass away before the two people will perfectly understand each other, but the day must come, when, in spite of their rulers, France and England shall command all nations to remain at peace, and the nations will obey."

The Paris Papers contain the following brief notice of a personage formerly of some

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note in the world:—"Madame Christophe, ex-Empress of Haiti, is at Geneva, with her daughter. Madame's domestic establishment, although by no means extensive, is not without its royal state; and Mademoiselle has had many suitors, whom she has rejected with disdain, preferring the condition of single blessedness as a Princess, to an alliance which would confer fortune without rank and dignity. Mademoiselle is jet black, highly accomplished, and very amiable."

Accounts from Sarepta, in the government of Suralow, say, that the horde of Kalmucks, living in the neighbourhood of that place, had suffered most severely in the last hard winter. The snow lay to a great depth from November till the middle of April, so that the herds could not find any food, and great numbers perished. Many of the Kalmucks were starved, because they had no wood to dress their provisions. They were obliged to burn almost all their huts for fuel, and many families collected in one, but even there they found but little protection against the violent storms. All the children under six years of age are frozen to death, and many growing-up persons have lost their hands and feet by the frost. As their herds constitute their whole wealth, they are now in such a state of misery that they are obliged to attack caravans, and plunder them of cattle and bread, to appease their hunger.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AMERICANS AND FRENCHMEN.—An Englishman cannot travel a mile in a stage-coach in the United States, without being asked whether he has been on the Liverpool Rail-road. In Europe, and in France particularly, it is, "Have you seen de Tunnell under de Thames." It is the usefulness in forwarding the prosperity of a country that suggests the American query; whilst with the Frenchman the use is entirely out of the question; he thinks merely of the magnitude and the novelty of the undertaking, and never fails to remark that the engineer was a native of France.—*American Paper.*

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Unless Communications, intended to appear in the "Star," are forwarded to the Editor on the Monday before publication day, they cannot possibly be noticed in that Number.

CARBONEAR STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1833.

We enter upon our duty as Editor, not without a due consideration of the great responsibility devolving on those who undertake that arduous office, but however arduous it may be, we hope to fill it satisfactorily.

The country has now received that long and anxiously desired Local Government (how much to its ultimate advantage, under existing circumstances, is as yet a paradox) and it now devolves on all earnestly to watch its component parts, so as to endeavor to realize the blessings which were anticipated after its reception.

Should these blessings be received—should we see men of all denominations assembled with one wish, and that wish the good government of those they were called on to represent—then, indeed, will the advocates of a Local Government have to congratulate themselves on the good they have been instrumental in procuring. We are not certainly sanguine enough to expect that this will be the case, however earnestly we wish it. In all assemblies of men—different motives—different desires—and [we are sorry to say] different prejudices will arise to thwart and oppose the good and the just. In the pursuit of ambition—in the race for pension—it is too often the case, that the constituent and his wants are wholly sacrificed and forgotten. To prevent this—to keep every man to his duty, will be our constant labour; and should our remarks at any period of our career conduce to the smallest portion of good, we shall consider ourselves amply repaid for all our labours.

We shall court not the favours of the powerful, nor fear the menaces of the many, but with a singleness of purpose—from which we hope never to deviate—advocate the cause of justice—liberty—and truth.

The latest account from Europe bring the intelligence that England and France, hitherto considered as natural enemies, have joined their naval forces to compel the obstinate Dutchman to listen to reason. Two years since England, under tory domination, was joined against France to make the unnatural union, which now, in her continued on with her, is about to disperse. French policy as this—by such doing and undoing has England been plunged into the ocean to pay the interest of which, the masses of our people are become paupers. You never may be the abilities for legislation of our

representatives, we feel perfectly assured that it is impossible they can manage our affairs in a worse manner than the *wisdom* of the House of Commons has managed those of the United Kingdom. With such an example before their eyes, our Assembly may enter upon their duties without fear or trembling. We anticipate good from them, and hope not to be disappointed.

We are anxiously expecting intelligence from Portugal, as, by this time, the contest between the brothers Pedro and Miguel, is most probably settled. A private letter from Oporto, dated November 16, states,—"Batteries having been erected to command the entrance of the river, by Don Miguel's forces, no vessel is allowed to come in. This will, no doubt, bring matters to a crisis, as an effort must soon be made to communicate with the sea—from whence this place is, at present dependent for its support."

Letters from Spain state, that, there is a prospect of the duties on fish being lowered in that country; if this be the case, it must, necessarily, add greatly to the consumption of, and consequently to, the demand for, that article there.

A short time since, a Meeting took place in this town, for the purpose of framing a Petition to the House of Assembly, to grant to the Methodist Missionaries in this Island, the unrestricted power of celebrating the rite of Matrimony. The Petition has been signed by above 300 persons of all denominations, and placed in the hands of R. Pack, Esq., for the purpose of being presented by him to the House. J. Power, Esq., we are informed will second it.

We also understand that Petitions of a similar nature, are in course of signature, at Harbor Grace, Port de Grave, and Trinity. We coincide with the prayer of these Petitions, and hope it will be granted.

A few days since a most dreadful murder was committed near Holy-Rood. The particulars of which, with accuracy we have not been enabled to ascertain. This is certain. A man was cut down from the crown of the head to the mouth, by a hatchet, and the murderer is in custody. There was no witness of the deed, but the brother of the deceased was near at hand and heard some high words pass between him and the man who killed him. An inquest has been held on the body—we have not yet heard the Verdict.

The average temperature for the month of December, 1832, obtained from observations taken at three periods in the day, was 23 degrees of Fahrenheit. The highest observed temperature was at 9 A.M. of the 10th, when the mercury stood at 40 degrees, and the lowest in the evening of the 23d being then 5 degrees below zero.

On the 2d ult. was totally lost, on Skiff-sail Point, 4½ miles from Mortier, the brig Mercury, of Poole, op her voyage from Bilboa to Mortier, laden with bread, and flour. We have conversed with the master, Captain Cockram, whose account of the sufferings of himself, his mate, and one of the crew, is almost incredible. After the wreck of the vessel, the captain, mate, and five of the crew, (one seaman, named William Atkinson, having been drowned in attempting to swim to land) proceeded to climb a precipice of about 200 ft. in height, nearly perpendicular. Four of the seamen ascended first—after arriving at about 90 feet above the foot of the rock, one of them missed his footing, and was precipitated from the height, falling within a few yards of the captain's feet, perfectly dead. This circumstance decided the captain, mate, and an Irish lad, on pursuing a different course to reach the top of the cliff. They commenced their ascent up a chasm of about two feet wide and 100 feet in perpendicular height, in the same manner that a sweep climbs a chimney; above this the precipice rose 100 feet, its side being completely encrusted with ice. In this appalling situation, a yawning abyss beneath, and an apparently inaccessible precipice above—with hands hard frozen—in a furious gale of wind, did these men debate on the best course to pursue. They at length, determined to attempt the ascent—holding on with one hand and clearing a safe footing with the other, did they drag their weary and frost-bitten limbs up the steep; but now, at the distance of 120 feet from the ground, a more frightful difficulty presented itself to the captain, who had in the ascent, lost sight of his two companions—the precipice overhanging some feet, and how to proceed he knew not; after looking about himself for some time, he observed, above his head, a small projection, (to use his own words) of about the size and shape of a horse's ear; over this, with his mouth and one hand, he tied a silk handkerchief, and with the other hand, and his wrist-threw himself over the edge, and down the face of the rock, where he was at once buried in snow. From this point he gained the summit. On looking about he observed that the mate and lad had succeeded in gaining a place of safety before him—each wondering at the other's miraculous preservation from what had appeared to them inevitable death. They immedi-

ately proceeded to discover some place of shelter after their extraordinary sufferings. So much, indeed, were they overcome, that had it not been for the perseverance of the captain, it is more than probable that his two companions would have lain down on the snow and perished: repeated did the lad propose this, and the captain states that it was with the utmost difficulty that he could persuade him to proceed. After two days' travelling in deep snow, without a morsel of food, they arrived at a fisherman's hut, here they remained three days, to recruit their strength; they then proceeded to Mortier, where they found the three others who had survived the wreck.

About the same time was totally lost, on Holy-Rood Beach, the Schooner Lyon, Polycarpe Le Blanc, Master, from St. John's bound to Halifax, laden with fish. Crew saved.

To the Editor of the Carbonear Star.

Mr. EDITOR,

SIR,—During the heavy gale of N.W. wind, which occurred on the evening of Friday last, at about 8 o'clock in the evening, the chimney of the house occupied by Mr. BRIEN, near the premises of Messrs. SLADE, ELSON and Co., caught fire, but which, through the exertions of those, who promptly and laudably assembled on the alarm of the fire bell, was providentially extinguished.

It is generally supposed that the new houses in this street are in such an open and unfinished state that a similar case, with all its awful attendant circumstances, is to be every moment dreaded. For had the above-mentioned house taken fire (which was expected by all observers present at the time) it is unquestionable that it would have involved almost every building on the North side of this town in the same fatal catastrophe.

From the above statement, Mr. Editor, would it not be advisable that a meeting or meetings of the respectable inhabitants of this town, should at intervals, take place, for the purpose of representing to the Grand Inquest, or petitioning the House of Assembly, as to the necessity of inspecting those chimneys which are considered dangerous and using those means which may prevent the dreadful recurrence of such deplorable conflagrations as have, at times, in this Island, during an inclement season, occurred—devastating towns, and reducing thousands to the only hopeless alternative of subsisting on charity, or of perishing of cold or starvation.

I am,
Mr. Editor, Your's,
CIVIS.

Carbonear, Jan. 2, 1833.

To the Editor of the Carbonear Star.

MR. EDITOR,

SIR,—Accompanying the King's instructions to the Governor is a letter from the Secretary for the Colonies, addressed to His Excellency, in which, amongst other things, is a recommendation that three members of the Council should sit and deliberate with the members of the House of Assembly; and citing Guiana as an instance, where a similar mode of proceeding has been found to "work well." This, by the way, is an example very far fetched. It is also remarkable that the same observation has been made use of as an excuse for seats improperly held in the British House of Commons, that the system, nevertheless, "worked well."

Now Sir, I consider it to be of vital importance to our future liberty and prosperity, that this measure be stoutly and firmly resisted; for we may be well assured that these three will be some of the ablest and most efficient of the seven; and that it would be just as well at once to admit the whole Council. These gentlemen may often have very different views and interests to advocate and support, than belong to the real representatives of the people: such, for instance, as the payment of high salaries to men holding official situations, the creation of new officers, which could, perhaps be dispensed with, the continuance of existing abuses, opposition to all reform, &c.

It cannot be too often reflected upon, that six form a quorum of the house, and three a majority, with the Speaker. It is said that it will promote dispatch, and so it may, but, as they have the whole year before them, "take time my hearties, and do it well."

It appears as if the Minister fancied there would be such a want of talent and incapacity for conducting the necessary business of the Assembly, that the presence of some of the Council was almost or quite indispensable; but we have no fear that those whom we have chosen as our representatives will need such assistance or advice as may thus be obtained, and confidently hope they will convince His Lordship and the world that they are not children in leading-strings, but men of integrity and ability.

I am Sir,
Your's,
A WATCHMAN.

Carbonear, Jan. 2, 1833.

Shipping Intelligence.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED INWARDS.

December 27.—Brig. Nimrod, Barrett, Hamburg; 350 firkins butter, 1851 bags bread, 1 barrel peas, 1 barrel barley, 1 barrel hams, 8 barrels oatmeal, 1 case hats, 6000 brick.

Cleared Outwards.

December 30.—Brig. Harton, Seager, Poole; 367 casks containing 23,797 gallons cod oil, 2 casks containing 97 gallons cod dredges, 7 casks containing 480 gallons seal maiden oil, 15 casks containing 728 gallons seal rendered oil.

NOTICES.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of PROWSE and JAQUES, Carbonear, Newfoundland, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All Debts owing to and from the said Concern, will be received and paid by the undersigned GEORGE EDWARD JAQUES. Witness our Hands, at Carbonear, this 31st Day of December, 1832.

SAMUEL PROWSE, Jun.
GEORGE EDWARD JAQUES.

THE Business hitherto carried on in this Town, under the Firm of PROWSE and JAQUES, will be continued by the Subscriber, from this date, in his own Name.

GEORGE EDWARD JAQUES.

Carbonear, Dec. 31, 1832.

S. PROWSE takes this opportunity of acquainting his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken a Spot of Ground from the Executor of the late W. H. Scott, (East of the Dwelling-house at present in the occupancy of Mr. Gamble), where he purposed to erect Premises and continue BUSINESS on his own account.

Carbonear, Jan. 1, 1833.

THE CARBONEAR ACADEMY,
CONDUCTED BY
MR. GILMOUR,

WILL re-open, after the Christmas Vacation, on Monday, January 7, 1833.

Carbonear, Jan. 1, 1833.

A Card.

J. S. TIBULON,

SURGEON,

Desires to present his grateful acknowledgments to those Friends who have honoured and encouraged him by their Subscriptions.

Carbonear, Jan. 1, 1833.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of CARBONEAR, BRIGUS, and their vicinities, that he has on hand a large and general assortment of Goods, which will be sold on

VERY MODERATE TERMS,
CONSISTING OF

Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Drab, Broad and Forest Cloths
Pilot Cloths, Blankets, Flannels
Serges, Stuffs, Plaids, Shalloons
Padding Cloths, Peruvian Cloths
Printed Chintz and Furniture Cottons
White and Grey Cottons
Shirting-Cotton and Shirting
Nankinetts, Blue and Pink Stripe
Nankeen, coloured, Cotton Bed-Tick
Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes
Coloured Counterpanes, Cotton Balls
Tapes, Pins, Needles, Silk Tabinet
Gros de Naples, Norwich Crape
Spotted, Book, Mule, and Checked Muslins
Lining Sarsnetts, Table-cloths, Carpets
Carpeting, Suspenders, Combs
Silk and Cotton Shawls, Room Paper
Hats of excellent quality
Cotton Check, Moleskins, and a variety of other Goods
Congo, Souchong, and Green Teas
Soap, Raisins, Butter, Bread
Beef, Pork, Rum, and Molasses

ALSO,

TO

POETRY.

CUPID DEFEATED.

'Twas a beautiful night in the month of May,
When moonbeams lay in the flower bed sleeping,
And glittering dew on each leaflet lay,
And the earth shone forth like a young maid weeping.

Young Cupid stole out in the dewy night,
To a flowery dell where he loved to slumber;
His wings droop'd low, but his heart was light,
For he'd won more hearts than he well could number.

He soon found one of the sweetest bowers
That ever was formed of flower buds twining;
So he gathered himself a couch of flowers,
And was lulled to sleep by the brooks soft chiming.

The rogue would not part with his arms the while,
So he laid them down by his cheek hot blushing;
And perfume stole up from the scented pile
Of buds, his curly head was crushing.

His light bow was made of a hazel rod,
The string was of ribbon-grass neatly twisted,
His arrow was tipped with a white rose-bud,
Which was torn from the bower where the youngster rested.

His quiver was hung with bright sea shells,
To which sweet flowers and buds were clinging;
And unseen were hung little silver bells,
That would waken the god with their fairy ringing.

This Cupid was always an artful boy,
As the bells on his quiver but proved too clearly;
For should youthful hands molest the toy,
It sight'd forth music, and those hands paid dearly.

Just now, as the little mischief lay,
Fast locked in sleep, midst his rosy bowers,
A lovely maiden passed that way,
And saw the rogue on his couch of flowers.

The maiden looked on the boy with a sigh;
She knew, if awake, no peace he'd give her—
So she stole to his green bed silently,
And stole from his head his bow and quiver.

But the last had scarcely touched her hand,
When music around the bower was sighing—
Such as might float o'er a fairy land,
When the magic winds of that land were dying.

"Ha, ha!" said Cupid, "is this the way?"
From his scented couch in a moment springing,
Presumptuous girl! I'll make you pay
For setting these tell-tale bells a ringing."

He snatched the bow and he aimed a dart;
With smiles of triumph, the mischief eyed her;
But the arrow fell back from her heedless heart,
And harmless lay on the grass beside her.

"What can this mean?" the poor god cried,
And he fluttered his wings in a dreadful passion;
"Tip your arrows with GOLD,"—the maid replied,
"Or you'll find that LOVE is out of fashion."

THE NOVELIST.

A RECRUIT IN LISBON.
FACT.

THE Christmas holidays had been rapidly passing away at my father's house in Somersetshire, and I was in a state of miserable anxiety, looking forward to the arrival of the day, which was to call me back to a school I most mortally detested, when my parent after an hour's meditation, broke silence with the following speech—"Tom," said he, "I have been thinking"—and there he stopped, seemingly confounded by the vast importance of his own ideas. Having kept me in a state of breathless suspense for several minutes by so extraordinary a communication, he recommended as before with—"Tom, I have been thinking that you are a well-grown lad, seventeen and upwards, and have been a long time at school; you speak French, and if you have learned only half the books your master has charged in his bills, you must be a clever lad likewise. It is now time to put you in some creditable way of gaining your livelihood, and I wish you to make choice of your vocation, for I shall send you to school no longer."

I sincerely thanked the good, and as he then appeared to me, very sensible old gentleman, for his kind consideration, and placed myself entirely at his disposal; but, recollecting he had observed, that I was a well-grown lad (an opinion I had entertained for some time), I ventured to hint his obtaining a commission in the army for me. My father approved, and in March, 1811, I became an Ensign in the *** regiment of foot. As that regiment was on service in Portugal, I was in due time forwarded to Lisbon in a transport (take the word in any sense you please) with a mixed cargo of soldiers, provisions, and warlike stores. I had been flattered, or rather confirmed in my own judgment, by the opinion of my father, that I was a well-grown lad, and the brilliant appointments of an Ensigncy, assured me at a single glance that my father was right in his assertion. To prove he was so, I determined, shortly after my arrival in Lisbon, to make a conquest, and commence my campaign by gaining the affections of some lovely young creature, whose soft heart must necessarily make but a feeble resistance to the battery of charms I could bring into the field.

By wandering about the streets, I soon had the satisfaction to observe myself noticed from a window by a young lady of considerable personal attractions, and I took every opportunity of improving the acquaintance by strutting up and down the street at least a dozen times a day, until at last, by one bold effort, I forced a bow, which was immediately acknowledged by the fair one's kissing her hand. From that moment I became her devoted slave. Some few days after this I was walking as usual towards the house which contained my dearly beloved (that was to be) when a sort of waiting-maid, wrapped up in a thick mantle, passed me, saying hastily, in French, "Captain, I beg you will follow me, I have something to say to you of the last importance." I kept sight of her until she stopped under a gateway, when I joined her, and there, finding no one could overhear us, she addressed me as follows: "Handsome stranger, you are so well made, and so amiable, that you will not be surprised when I tell you a young lady of quality has sent me to you from her window, and is violently desirous to have some private conversation with you." "I'll not say a word," I replied, "but I'll be with you as soon as possible." "I'll be with you as soon as possible," she said, "but I'll not say a word." "I'll be with you as soon as possible," I replied, "but I'll not say a word."

in a female en deshabille, I recognised my charmer, who said, in a trembling voice, that she had some very wicked scandalous neighbours, and therefore begged me not to appear in the street, but to retire for an hour or two, when I might return. That she was lodging alone with the exception of her domestics, and that if I liked, we could sup together.

Highly delighted with this proposition, I tenderly kissed the hand which was extended towards me, requesting at the same time the honour of being allowed to furnish our meal. This I had been informed was a custom in foreign countries. That is not at all necessary, replied the lady, but as you may not prefer those things which I have provided, you must do as you please. Overjoyed at this additional proof of her affection, I took my leave, for fear of exciting the suspicion of such wicked scandalous neighbours as unfortunately lived in the street, and ordered, from the nearest hotel, a magnificent supper, with four bottles of the best wine, and the finest fruits that could be procured, to be sent to the lady's house at nine o'clock, at which time I also presented myself.

She received me very graciously, took me by the hand, and conducted me to a well furnished apartment. I should suppose it was the room in which she slept, there being a bed, the hangings of which were of a yellow brocade ornamented with silver flowers, and I remarked that in a recess under a sort of pavilion of rose coloured taffeta there was a bathing tub.

In this apartment there was a table handsomely laid out, and a side-board garnished with my wine and fruits. It was with manifest delight I beheld these preparations which promised so agreeably, and the only wish I had was, that my amiable companion would be a little more cheerful; for she could not conceal from me, (spite of her endeavours,) that she had some secret uneasiness at heart. Being anxious to discover the cause of this disquiet, I implored her in the most pathetic terms to make me acquainted with it.—"Handsome unknown Englishman," replied she, sighing, "since I cannot conceal that from your penetrating glance, which I fear would have done, I must inform you of a most unlucky mischance which has this night befallen me. My brother, on whom I am totally dependent, and whom I thought was with his regiment, the Cacadores, has within this hour returned to Lisbon. I would have sent, and informed you of it, had I been acquainted with your residence;" but, added she, "as he is going out to supper, and will certainly not return before midnight, we can at least have the satisfaction of enjoying each other's society until then, and we may moreover derive consolation from the knowledge that he must leave this city on his return to the army, in two days—were it not for this, I swear to you I should be inconsolable, for he is without exception, the most violent man on earth, and values the honour of his family more than his life. You cannot imagine the restraint I am under in his presence; but heaven be praised, we shall soon be rid of him, and for some length of time?" This piece of information considerably damped my spirits. The unexpected return of a brother, and such a very violent brother too, was no laughing matter. I drew a very bad omen from it, and most sincerely wished I had been kept in a state of blessed ignorance.

Although certainly not a coward, I felt I was unarmed, young, and of course not able to cope with such a diabolical of a brother as she had described her's to be. Determined however to put a good face on the affair, I bid her be under no apprehensions, as I feared him not, should he return that very moment. Sincerely in my heart did I hope I should never see his face. Supper being brought in, we sat down to table. Every thing appeared as if we were about to enjoy ourselves; but scarcely had the covers been removed, when we were alarmed by a violent knocking at the door—"Oh! Heavens!" cried my charmer, with every appearance of horror and affright, "there is my brother, what will become of me? I shall certainly be murdered!"

Any one would imagine, that under all the circumstances of the case I should have boldly faced this disturber of our happiness; but the dread I had of him, from the picture my imagination had painted, quite overcame me. He being a Portuguese, with the most jealous notions of family honour, I fancied nothing could save me from the point of his stiletto, if I were found in his sister's apartment. I endeavoured to conceal myself under the bed, but the sister thinking I should be far more secure in the bathing tub, made me get into it, and covered me over with a piece of carpet. Unfortunately for me, the tub having been recently used, was still wet, which rendered my situation doubly uncomfortable.

The door had been opened in the mean time to this terrific brother, and he had scarcely entered the room, when astonished, or pretending astonishment, to see a table and sideboard so handsomely decorated, he stared without uttering a syllable; but at last he cried out in a peremptory tone, "Sister, what is this? Why all these preparations? For whom is this feast?" "For you," replied the trembling lady, "and I have waited your arrival." "No such thing," interrupted he, "you are not used to treat me with such magnificence, and this never could have been intended to welcome my return from the army; for I told you it was my intention to sup elsewhere to night." "I am aware of that," replied the lady, "but you know my dear brother, you used often to tell me so and return, and have been angry with me if your supper has not been prepared." "I am not at all satisfied with your excuse," muttered he surlily, "and I much fear the scandalous insinuations of your neighbours are not without foundation. For a young lady of quality, my sister, you are not sufficiently circumspect in your actions. Sister," continued he, "you know my delicacy on the score of reputation, therefore, beware how you in the least degree transgress," saying this, he drew a poignard and examined the point. "But come, let us sup," added he, "for this once at least I will believe you have had no evil intentions." He now sat down to table in my place, and the sister opposite him—they began to devour my unfortunate supper, and the rascal did not appear even content with feeding at my expense—he emptied three of my bottles during the repast; and when they had taken away the dishes, he ordered some cigars to assist in dispatching (as he termed it) the fourth. The lady endeavoured to persuade him to smoke in his own room, and leave her to her repose; but he flatly refused, saying he should not go until he pleased, and that he had made up his mind to pass the night in the one he at present occupied. The cup of misery was now full. I had been in hopes that this abominable fellow, when he had eaten and drunk as much as he possibly could, would have retired to his own apartment, and suffered me to pick the bones. I had hoped at least that the latter part of the evening

would pass more pleasantly than the former; but ever in this I was doomed to be disappointed. The lady, as if she participated in my misfortune, endeavoured to turn his resolution; but finding prayers and tears alike of no avail, she quitted the room with many outward signs of affliction.

She had no sooner left the apartment, than he began to behave like a man intoxicated or deranged. First he would sit down, then hastily rise and walk about the room, with his cigar in his mouth; then he danced; then drawing his sword, he began fencing against the wall. In short, after whistling, singing, and playing a thousand mad pranks, he swore, by all the saints in the calendar, he would exterminate the very first person that dared look him in the face. After having passed half the night in doing what I have related, he placed, for the sake of precaution, his drawn sword and a brace of pistols close to the bed-side, and threw himself, dressed as he was, at full length on the bed. Heaven be praised, thought I, my sufferings are nearly over—but even here I was unfortunately deceived, for the wine he had drunk did not possess that blessed sleeping quality so devoutly to be wished; for, instead of falling drowsy, he kept coughing and talking to himself for full two hours; and every now and then, starting up in bed, he called out as loud as he was able, "QUI VA LA?" just as if he had heard a noise in the room—and I am sure I made none in the tub, except by lifting the corner of the carpet, to ascertain if it were possible to make my escape from this accursed house. At last heaven had pity on my sufferings, for just at day-break this wretch fell asleep, and I determined, at all events, to attempt getting away. I crept out of the tub as softly as possible, reached the chamber-door, walking on tip-toe, with my shoes in my hand—lifted up the latch, fortunately found the door open, and made my way into the street. I reached my rooms in safety. Tired to death, I threw myself upon my bed, with the following soliloquy:—"Tom, Tom, take good care, my boy, the next time you write to your father, to forget to tell him this story—and, above all things, be SURE you never mention it at the mess-table."

SELECTIONS.

ANOTHER PORT.—It is well known that gentlemen of the Lower House are in the habit of sleeping at their posts. One evening, during the debate upon the reform bill, Mr. —, the Irish Member, laid himself off, as usual, to repose. On awakening from a refreshing slumber, he inquired, of the Irish Secretary, who sat next to him, "Stanley, my dear boy, what are they at now?" "Milborne Port, Sir," replied Mr. S.—"Did you say Milborne Port? Is it Milborne Port, then?" said the member; "Sure I have tasted Southampton port, and Tawny port, and curiously crusted port; but the devil a bit of me ever heard of Milborne Port till this blessed moment, sure?"—World of Fashion.

ROYAL CRUELTY.—The following story, which is stated in a history of King Ferdinand, by Colonel Rotades, now in the press, can hardly be credited. King Ferdinand, whilst pretending to his creatures, who were children, The Queen had a dog of extreme beauty, and Ferdinand, whilst pretending to play with him, caused him to swallow a little ball, in which were small pins stuck in various directions, and then covered them over with paste. The unhappy dog swallowed the fatal ball, when the Prince of Austrurias, holding in his hand a piece of twine, to which he had attached the ball, began to draw it upwards. The dog uttered piteous cries. The Queen ran to his aid, and the young wretch, redoubling his efforts, caused a portion of the intestines of the animal to attack to the pins, and drew it through his throat."

THE SULTAN AND THE PACHA OF EGYPT.—

The war between these two parties, according to certain current accounts of the genealogy of the two princes, is a war between uncle and nephew.

The Egyptian Pacha is said to be, by birth, a Frenchman of St.

Domingo, who, with his sister, was taken by the Algerines, at an early age, and both being sold as slaves, the female, who was beautiful, was purchased by the Sultan then reigning, became his favorite, and gave birth to the present ruler of the Turkish empire.

Through her influence her brother was raised from post to post, till by a course

of promotion, of which there are abundant examples in the East the poor captive became, at last, nominally Pacha, but, in fact,

really sovereign of Egypt!

Such is the account which we have from a friend long in the Levant, and with good opportunities for being well informed.—Scotsman.

CURIOS MODE OR PUNISHING A MURDERER.—Sir George Staunton visited a man in India, who had committed a murder; and in order not only to save his life, but, what was of much more consequence, his caste, he submitted to the penalty imposed; which was, that he should sleep seven years on a bedstead without a mattress, the whole surface of which was studded with points of iron, resembling nails, but not so sharp as to penetrate the flesh. Sir George saw him in the fifth year of his probation, and his skin was then like the hide of the rhinoceros, but more callous; at that time, however, he could sleep comfortably on his "bed of thorns," and remarked, that at the expiration of the term, he should most probably continue that system from choice, which had been obliged to adopt from necessity.—Penny Magazine.

PARLIAMENT.—On the 2nd of January, 1809,

the hon. Mr. Pitt, introduced a bill to disband a patriotic member of Parliament for Halifax, never among any decided step upon measures of importance without previously consulting his constituents. He was indefatigable in his attendance, and in reporting to the corporation the debates which took place.

He was a decided enemy to a permanent army in time of peace, and used his utmost efforts to have it disbanded. He was also opposed to the excise laws. The corporation rewarded his diligence, as well as that of his colleague, Mr. John Ramsden, by an occasional present of a cask of ale.—In 1665, we find Marvell attending Parliament at Oxford, where he began to correspond with his constituents almost every post. Many of his letters, written after this period, have been preserved, and are curious for their historical and parliamentary information. It would appear, that the mysteries of political economy were just as puzzling to the agriculturists of those days as they continue to be to the landowners of our own time. The cry has always been with them, "The rents are falling—we must do something to keep them up." And so, in their consummate wisdom, they passed a law to prohibit the importation of Irish cattle! There certainly were some practical legislators in the Commons at that time; for Sir John Pritiman, member for Leicester, having been suspended from his seat for a breach of privilege, and having been sent to the Speaker's chamber to receive sentence upon his knees at the bar, it was found that he had effected his escape by the back door. The door was forthwith ordered to be nailed up for the future! A bill was passed making all the conventicles riots; and a penalty of five shillings was directed to be imposed on all those who took part in them, and who refused to tell their names. If they were not able to pay the five shillings, it was provided, that they should "work it out" in the House of Correction!

THE EFFECTS OF LITIGATION.—A century ago there resided in Iriskea two persons who were remarkable for superior opulence, and had become the envy and wonder of their poorer neighbours. Their wealth consisted of a flock sheep, when unfortunately, some trifling dispute occurring between them, a dissolution of partnership was resolved upon.—To divide the flock, one would suppose, was not difficult, and they proceeded to portion the flock accordingly. They possessed 101 sheep; 50 fell to each proprietor, but the odd one—how was it to be disposed of? Neither would part with his moiety to the other, and after a long and angry negotiation, the sheep was left in common property between them. Although the season had not come round when sheep are usually shorn, one of the proprietors, requiring wool for a pair of stockings, proposed that the fleece should be taken off. This was resisted by his co-proprietor, and the point was finally settled by shearing one side of the animal. Only a few days after, the sheep was found dead in a deep ditch; one party ascribed the accident to the cold feelings of the animal having urged him to seek shelter in the fatal trench; while the other contended that the wool remaining upon one side had caused the wether to lose his equilibrium, and that thus the melancholy catastrophe was occasioned.—The parties went to law directly, and the expenses of the suit actually devoured the produce of the entire stock, and reduced both to a state of utter beggary. Their descendants are pointed out to this day, as being the poorest of the community, and litigants are frequently warned to avoid the fate of "Mailey and Malone."—Wild Sports of the West.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—A ludicrous example of this kind of absurdity is told of Mr. K.—, a courtier in the reign of George the Third.—This personage, who is said to have been the most absent man in the three kingdoms, went one birth-night to White's coffee-house, Saint James's, full dressed, except his stockings which he accidentally discovered in consequence of spilling some hot coffee upon his legs; he immediately sent the waiter to bring him a pair of white silk stockings, expressing his astonishment at the inadvertency he had committed, and congratulating himself on having so fortunately found it out. The stockings being brought to him, he put them both on one leg, and went to court.

CONSCIENCE.—Mr. —, who always indulges himself in speaking unceremoniously to persons of the highest rank, said the other day to a certain Marquis, "What answer can you give to the populace who so justly complain of your endeavours to trample on their rights?" "None," said the Marquis.—"I cut the myself in the mantle of my conscience." "Then your lordship wears very light clothing this cold weather," rejoined the other.—Magazine of the Beau Monde.

A FURIOUS WIFE.—A tradesman and his wife having had a bitter quarrel, in order to appease their fury they threw all their portable furniture out of the window. The wife then drew the bed to the window, ripped the ticking, and set all the feathers afloat in the air, then rushing to the balusters of the stairs and breaking her arm upon them, exclaimed with an insane energy, "Now you scoundrel, you must pay for a surgeon!"—Records of my Life, by the late John Taylor.

THE CARBONEAR STAR, AND CONCEPTION-BAY JOURNAL.

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