



Newfoundland Archives

THE



STAR,

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New Series.

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Vol. I.—No. I.

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

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS



NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove.

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

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

April 10

THE ST. PATRICK.

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

The St. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR for the COVE, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock in the Morning; and the COVE at 12 o'clock, on Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet Man leaving St. JOHN'S at 8 o'clock on those Mornings.

TERMS

After Cabin Passengers, 10s. each. Fore ditto ditto, 5s. Letters, Single or Double, 1s. Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

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

Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

St John's and Harbor Grace PACKET.

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

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

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

April 30.

BLANKS of every description for sale at the Office of this paper. January 1, 1834.

DISMISSION OF A FAVORITE.—Theresita, the milliner, who was recently so great a favourite with the Queen of Spain, has fallen into disgrace.—she has overreached herself,—political intrigue has proved too much for her, and she has been banished from Court. To add to her misfortune her effects have been sealed, and an inventory is to be made of the whole before any of them are delivered. This disgraced favourite of the Queen of Spain arrived at Bayonne on the 6th inst. She was born in France, of obscure parentage, but her history is most curious. Having become a simple camariste to the Queen of Spain, she obtained so great an influence over the affections of King Ferdinand, that he did nothing without consulting her, and for some years she may be said to have ruled the destiny of Spain. Her address was at the same time so consummate, that she managed to win an equal confidence from the Queen. It is believed that Theresita was no stranger to the resolution which led to the change in the order of succession. After the death of the King, Christina, in gratitude for the services of Theresita in this great object, made her her most intimate confidant and indeed her Prime Minister. If certain reports are to be believed, she was present when M. Mignet had his first audience of the Queen, and it was owing to her that he was admitted to fulfil his mission. The highest Grandees of the Court did not disdain to attend the drawing-rooms of the favourite. A power so great and so exalted might have satisfied the most towering ambition, but whether from the natural fickleness of woman, or from the intrigues of M. Zea, who feared that her influence might effect his downfall, Theresita was accused of carrying on a correspondence with Don Carlos, with the view of restoring him to that throne, in depriving him of which, she was the principal instrument. Though the proofs against her were very vague, she was exiled from Madrid. Her husband, or rather her paramour, formerly a body guard, some say, stimulated her to conspire against her benefactor, and has fled to Portugal, but others assert that he remains at Madrid, and that Theresita, who has done too much to be sacrificed, will ere long be recalled. [We suppose it was Theresita who taught Ferdinand to embroider petticoats.]

An American gentleman, of the name of \*\*\*\*\* landed at Calais from England within the last fortnight. His baggage was of course overhauled, and examined at the Custom-house, the Douaniers taking special notice of certain papers, contained in a portfolio, in which the name of Lafayette frequently occurred. These writings related in fact to the sale of portions of the lands bestowed by the Government of the United States on Lafayette. The gentleman arrived in town, and called often at the house of the General during the following week. On Friday last he met a friend in the Champs Elysees, who after the first salutations, observed—"You are in good company."—"What do you mean?"—"I perceive that you are attended by an agent of the police."—"It must be so," said the American, "that man has followed me every where I have been, every day since my arrival in Paris."

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.—The practice of embalming the dead, although originally and in the most perfect manner adopted by the ancient Egyptians, was not entirely confined to their use; for the Persians, the Jews, the Ethiopians, and even the Christians, in some degree, employed these ceremonies. \* \* \* \* \* Sepulture in the earth however, has been the most ordinary mode of disposing of the dead; but many nations committed the bodies to the action of fire, and even reduced their frames to a state of powder, which was taken either in their drinks, or dispersed to the winds. Erasmus Francisus reports of a nation of the kingdom of Guinea, that they pulverise the bones of their lords, ladies relations, &c., then mix the dust in their ordinary drink, and so absorb it. Interment in the earth appears to have been the earliest, as it is certainly the most natural way of disposing of the dead,

and the first instance on record of this mode of burial, though there can be little doubt that the practice existed anterior to the record of it, is that of Sarah, the wife of Abraham. The burning of the bodies of the dead had probably its origin in the endeavour to prevent any insult or ill treatment being offered to them; and we find that this custom prevailed among the ancient Greeks, Romans, Germans, Gauls, and others. The people of Chios, and the old Romans not only burnt their dead, but beat the bones in a mortar, and when thus reduced to powder sifted it through a sieve, and scattered the dust abroad by the winds. The ancient Romans also washed the body, and rubbed it with perfumes.—Pliny relates that it was customary among the northern people, near the Rhipæan mountains to bury the bodies in water. So indeed, in Scythia they formerly kept the dead bodies of their parents affixed to the trunks of trees in snow and ice.—Blasius Vigerus reports, that the Macrobians and Ethiopians having emptied, and deprived the bodies of the dead of their flesh covered the remains with plaster, on which a kind of fresco painting was laid, so as to represent as nearly as possible the natural body. This done, it was put into a glazed case or coffin; the nearest relatives kept it in their possession for one year, making offerings and oblations to it during that time, at the expiration of which the body was removed to the environs of the city and there buried.

The Tranzians removed the heart and intestines from their dead, bathed them in aromatic and spicy liquors, and then burnt them in honour of their gods; the ashes were carefully collected together and replaced in the body, that no part might be found wanting at the day of resurrection.—The Colchians and Tartars suspended their dead upon trees for three years, to be dried by the sun. When the desiccation was complete, they took down the bodies and burnt them entire. The Persians, as well as also the Syrians and the ancient Arabians, covered their dead with honey or wax and so preserved them. Erasmus Francisus reports that a certain people of the kingdom of Guinea (Tivivæ,) dwelling about the river Orenouque, mourn their dead with great wailing, and bury them. When it is suspected that the flesh, through the process of putrefaction, has become separated from the bones, they dig it up afresh, hang up the skeleton in the house, decorate the skull with different colored feathers, and affix plates of gold to the arms and thighs. A certain nation of the Brazils mourn the death of their kindred with extraordinary sorrow and weeping; then paint the body with various colours, and afterwards roll it in silk, lest it be rudely touched by the earth in which it is placed. The same authority acquaints us, that it often happens among the Chinese, that the children preserve the bodies of their parents for three or four years in the house as a token of their devotion and adoration; but the chinks of the coffin are so firmly glued up, that no noisome sense of putrefaction can offend the nostrils.—Such and so various have been, and are (among many others) the modes of disposing of the dead: the Chinese, a civilized people, continue to make earthenware of their ancestors and relations—the mandarins no doubt, china—the common people dell!

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 29.

(Private Correspondence.)

The Samos expedition sailed from hence on the 27th. I have just received a letter from a sensible correspondent of that island of which the following is a translation:—"Samos, April 22.—I can perceive nothing to apprehend from the arrival here of the Ottoman squadron, either now or hereafter, because the inhabitants have no idea of offering the slightest resistance. The present Governor has lost much in their eyes by his outrageous suggestion of a general emigration. After so ridiculous a proposal, which the people laugh at, he must become powerless on the appearance of a superior force, to which the population will unite, to preserve their rights. The inhabitants of Vathy

at least, are quite determined, and have openly protested against the decree of Lycurgus, the Governor, ordering the emigration.—They declare their resolution to remain in their houses, and in possession of their property. They will not deceive the three Powers any more than King Otho, or the Grand Signior—a very prudent determination, which will secure to them the advantages stipulated in their favour. If the Turks have only confidence in the Samiots, in an hour they will be masters of the island, and the present Governor must necessarily give way; but if the inhabitants are treated as enemies, which I cannot imagine, it is impossible to say what might happen.—P.S. I hear that the rebel chiefs, with the famous Bishop at their head, are preparing for flight.

We may hope consequently, to hear that this endless and foolish affair is settled.

Yesterday morning the remainder of the Turkish fleet moved out from the arsenal to the Bosphorus. I observed two three-deckers, five seventy-fours, six frigates, and one corvette. In the course of the summer they are occasionally to exercise in the sea of Marmora; but their chief purport appears to be to grace the approaching festivities.—Everything is to be on a grand scale, even the fire-works; the Captain Pacha has prepared 30,000 rockets for his share of them. It is much to be feared that these rejoicings may prove the cause of sorrow to many, as the plague has made its appearance, and will probably increase greatly, when hundreds of thousands come to be jostled together for hours at a time. If not, it will be a pretty convincing proof that the disorder is not of so contagious a nature as people are apt to imagine. The Acteon frigate, which was absent a few days, is returned, after having visited Sizicus, and Nicomedia.

I hear that Mehemet Ali has positively refused to pay the Porte any thing further, until he shall be released from all responsibility for the arrears of contribution which accrued during the two year's rebellion. It is thought the Porte will arrange the matter satisfactorily, and that no serious differences will arise in consequence. Meanwhile Mehemet Ali goes on increasing his army and his fleet, and is proposing to execute the gigantic task of damming up the Nile, so as to inundate a portion of Egypt which the waters have not hitherto reached, and thus increase the resources of the country. The attempt will cost nearly a million sterling.

All accounts concur in representing the inhabitants of Syria as most unequivalently disaffected, and Ibrahim Pacha has been cutting off heads at Aleppo at a great rate—his oppression is intolerable, and he may be pushing it too far. The Egyptian troops are loudly complaining of the hardship of being so long detained from their beloved Nile, and a single spark thrown in among them, might produce a general ignition; besides long arrears of pay are due to them, and they are pacified only by being allowed to lord it over the unhappy Syrians, who are now repenting in sackcloth and ashes their imprudent change of masters. The revenue of Mehemet Ali is greatly diminished, notwithstanding his acquisition of territory; whilst on the other hand, his expenses are ever on the increase. This cannot continue always.

M. Zographos has finally been received as Greek Minister, teshrifat or ceremonial, being precisely the same as that observed towards the Envoys of other Powers. It is supposed that a commercial treaty will speedily be arranged between the Porte and Greece, probably nearly verbatim, such as exist with most other Powers, 3 per cent. customs on imports and exports, free navigation through the Bosphorus, the subjects of Greece, being amenable only to their own authorities to be appointed here, and at all the principal outports. Some special arrangement must be made to secure the return to Turkish allegiance of the numerous Rayahs, now calling themselves Franks. In every treaty there is a stipulation to prevent the protection of Rayans. By Russia, this stipulation has always been greatly abused, and by Greece it may be more so, unless strict measures are adopted.—Morning Herald.

(From the Liverpool Chronicle, May 24.)

**IRISH PRODUCE IMPORTED INTO LIVERPOOL.**—A year or two ago, it was resolved to adopt, in connexion with the department of the Board of Trade, a plan for furnishing annual statements of the revenue, population, and commerce of the United Kingdom.—The first of those annual statements, comprising the returns for the year 1832, has lately been published, and is at once both an interesting and a valuable document, as affording a clear, comprehensive, and authentic view of the operations, and resources of the country. We perceive by the tables contained in this return, that the total value of Irish agricultural produce imported into Liverpool, during the year 1831, was £4,497,708 7s.; and during the year 1832, £4,444,500 6s. This deficiency, though but trifling, will appear more considerable when added to the deduction from the ratio of increase. As it has no doubt been owing in a great measure to the state of Ireland, before the coercion Bill was put in force, the returns for the succeeding year are expected to exhibit a much more favourable result. The difference in the quantities and value of particular articles is more conspicuous than the difference in the totals: thus, the number of cows imported has decreased from 90,715, to 69,624; sheep, from 134,762 to 74,260; mules, from 243 to 29; while flour has increased from 93,154 sacks to 177,252; wheat, from 277,060 quarters to 338,649; eggs, from £50,120 value to £81,940; and butter from £680,746 to 819,142 13s.

**SIR J. M. DOYLE AND COLONEL BACON.**—Sir John Milley Doyle and Colonel Bacon, have been quarrelling in Lisbon with exceeding energy. It appears that certain reports injurious to Colonel Bacon's character, have for some time been in circulation. He was charged with appropriating stores which did not fairly fall to his share, &c. These reports Sir J. M. Doyle mentioned in a letter, couched in very friendly terms to Colonel Bacon himself, offering at the same time to state his authority for them, and to enquire into their truth. Colonel Bacon sent to demand the authority; but Sir John Doyle refused to communicate with him. Col. Bacon then wrote a note to Sir John, commencing in these terms—"You are a dirty, cowardly, backbiting, infamous scoundrel," and defying him to mortal combat. Sir John refused to fight, till Col. Bacon had cleared his character. Col. Bacon threatens to horse-whip him the first opportunity! Don Pedro has cashiered Sir John Doyle; and here the matter rests for the present.

**MEDICAL REFORM.**—We have reason to believe the principal changes which will be recommended by the Parliamentary commission, will be the establishment of local boards, composed of physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries for the examination and licensing of general practitioners; while the colleges of physicians and surgeons, will retain their privileges of protecting the higher branches of the art, but their jurisdiction will no longer be local, and it will be sufficient to possess the diploma of one college to be qualified to practice the profession throughout the United Kingdom.

**THE BAPTIST MISSIONARIES.**—The Baptist Missionaries, who were expelled from Jamaica by the violence of the planters—the Rev. Mr Birchall, and the Rev. Mr Knibb—are about to return to that island, having obtained a grant of £5000 from Government. They will find a wonderfully altered state of things on their return, to that which existed when they were compelled to fly for their lives; the fruit of a social and a bloodless revolution, without parallel in the history of the world.

**NEGRO EMIGRATION.**—Trinidad papers mention the arrival of the Schooner Reyna Christina, from the Havannah, with an importation of 194 fine Africans, to be distributed among the colonists. This is the second importation of the kind, and the accounts received of the former importation, are highly satisfactory, the negroes being pleased with their condition and treatment, and working steadily in assisting to take off the crop.

**STEAM NAVIGATION.**—The design of establishing steam navigation, between England and India, seems to be warmly cherished at Bombay. With Suez it is already in operation, and a considerable subscription has been raised for extending it to the mother country.

**LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.**—The London and Birmingham Railway, which attracted so much of the public attention in the progress of the bill through parliament, may now be said to be fairly launched. Tenders have been accepted for executing the first twenty-one miles from London in the period of two years, on terms which are considered very favourable, this being in many respects the most expensive part of the line. The specifications and plans of the works are spoken of as being full, clear, and precise, shewing that the time elapsed since the passing of the act has been profitably employed. The next contracts, which will be advertised in a short time, will comprise the district between Coventry and Birmingham.

**COMMITTALS AND CONVICTIONS FOR FORGERY.**—It is as true, as it is remarkable that the committals for forgery, as Parliamentary returns show, in 1833 was precisely the same for England and Wales as in 1827, being 91 in both years. But mark the difference as to the superior efficacy of the ameliorated, compared with the sanguinary law. In 1827 out of 91 committals, were but 46 convictions—while in 1833, out of 91 committals, there were 62 convictions; so that the convictions under the non-capital, were about one third more than the convictions under the capital law. How completely this refutes the stupid assertion of the admirers of exterminating laws, that to repeal the punishment of death for forgery, would ruin the commercial interests of England!

**A STRIKE AT OXFORD.**—The students at Oxford are said to have struck—not work—but the authorities of the University. It seems that Mr Deighton, a tutor of one of the colleges, had imposed an extra task on the students by way of punishment, the consequence of which was an insurrectionary movement, in which the hapless tutor was severely beaten by sticks and other weapons of assault. The students in other colleges joined the Trinity lads, and on Friday night the University and city were in a state of the greatest excitement. This story proves that the admission of dissenters, would utterly damage the strict moral and religious discipline of the place.

**LAW CHANGES.**—Mr Justice James Parke has retired from the Court of King's Bench, and Mr Justice Alderson from the Common Pleas, and have become Barons of the Exchequer. Mr Baron Vaughan and Mr Baron Williams have left the Exchequer, and gone, the former to the Common Pleas, and the latter to the King's Bench.

The only corporation in Ireland favourable to repealing the Union, is that of Wexford.

Sir Hussey Vyvyan is to be continued in command of the forces in Ireland for three years longer.

The roots of dandelion, are recommended as a substitute for coffee. We apprehend the demand will not be very great.

The Emperor of Morocco it is said, has declared war against the King of Naples, and prepared a fleet of pirates to commence business.

In the Arches Court last week, a marriage was declared null and void, on account of the banns having been published in fictitious names.

A very gallant action was fought by the Pluto steam-vessel, Lieutenant Sullivan, with a Spanish vessel employed in the slave trade, off the Bonny, which ended in the capture of the slaver, with 400 slaves.

Mr Wolff, the Missionary, has arrived at Portsmouth, after undergoing the most unprecedented sufferings; he was robbed in Nubia, and taken together with his servant, to the slave market, to be sold. His servant fetched a high price, but he went very low; he says the ladies interested themselves in getting him off.

Ministers it is now said, have abandoned all idea of putting an end to the Session of Parliament, at the early period once contemplated.

The Princess Victoria completed her fifteenth year, on Saturday, the 24th May.

Miss Wickham, one of the richest heiresses in England, has been created a Peeress, by the title of Baroness Wenham.

On Thursday, the 22d. May, the astonishing number of 5007 passengers, were conveyed along the Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway.

So numerous are the omnibusses which run in and about London, that the mileage duty alone amounts to nearly £200,000 per annum.

**IMPROVED STEAM-BOAT.**—At a late meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers, a member gave an account of a Steam-Boat now plying on the river Hudson, which is said to have travelled at the rate of twenty miles in an hour and one minute, set in motion by one paddle-wheel, worked by steam; the wheel is said to be of very large diameter. The boat is composed of two shuttle-shaped barrels of wood, each three hundred feet long, and eight feet in diameter, connected by beams, on which is laid the deck, at a height of six feet above the water-line; the midship breadth is forty-one feet.—It was stated, that the trip, above alluded to, took place in slack water, the current in the Hudson at all times being inconsiderable, owing, in a great measure, to the small rise of tide.—A member considered the vessel admirably adapted for speed; her total displacement he estimated at eighty four tons, drawing only sixteen inches of water.—It was stated, that it was while in motion the draft of water of the steam-vessel above mentioned was sixteen inches; when at rest, it was two feet.—A member considered, that the form of the vessel might be improved; also, that the barrels should be wholly immersed.—It was thought a single boat might be preferable to the twin shape.—A member stated, that the greatest velocity he had

known attained in this country is still water—was eleven and a quarter miles per hour.

**COUNSEL FOR PRISONERS BILL.**—Mr Ewart's bill for allowing Counsel to persons accused of felony has been printed. It provides that the evidence, both for the prosecution and the defence, shall be given before the Counsel for the prosecution addresses the Jury, and, after he has done, a Counsel or Attorney may address the Jury for the accused.—The Counsel for the prosecution is not to reply. If he decline to address the Jury, the Counsel for the defence is not deprived of his right to speak.

The Irish Coercion Bill, which expires on the first of August, is to be made a permanent law in the present Session, and civil officers will be substituted in the place of military ones for the trial of offenders.

In the small debt Court at Paisley, the sheriff decided last week, that the Secretary of a trades' union cannot recover wages due to him from the union, because the bargain between them was founded on an illegal compact.

The whole of the laws relating to the Militia force are to be revised, with the view of placing that branch of his Majesty's service on a more efficient footing.

The Birmingham manufacturers complain that their trade has been seriously injured by the proceedings of Gen. Jackson on the banks of the United States.

An American paper says—"From all the data that can be collected, it appears that the beer, wine, and spirit drinkers, pay in Great Britain at least 500,000,000 of dollars yearly for intoxicating liquors. No wonder that it has become a nation of paupers.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH WALES.**—At a meeting recently held at Pwllheli, it was agreed to establish a communication by steam between Pwllheli, Aberystwith and Liverpool during the summer months. Thus a direct communication will be opened between Bristol, Carmarthen, Swansea, &c., on the one side; and Liverpool, Manchester, and the great manufactories of the North of England on the other. The adoption of this plan will also afford tourists every facility to visit the Menai bridge, Llanberris Lakes, Tremadoc, Snowdon, Cader Idris, and the other grand and romantic scenery of North and South Wales. The prospectus of the plan embraces only the limited sum of £2000 to commence the undertaking, and towards that amount the hon. E. M. L. Mostyn, M.P. has subscribed the very liberal sum of £200.

The Belgian papers announce the death of the infant Prince Royal of Belgium, who expired in convulsions on the night of the 16th of May.

The Viceroy of Egypt has just nominated Captain Besson, a Frenchman, to be his Vice Admiral; this being the first instance of a Christian being employed in such a dignified office in a Mahomedan country.

**RECALL OF THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.**—A courier arrived on Tuesday night, with despatches recalling Prince Lieven, as Ambassador to the British Court. His Excellency has been the representative of the Russian Government in this country, for upwards of 19 years; and leaves to assume the tuition of the heir apparent to the throne of the Czars.

**TRADE OF SIAM.**—A country so rich in productions as Siam, offers a large field for mercantile enterprise. Sugar, sapan wood, beche-de-mer, birds' nests, sharks' fins, gamboge, indigo, cotton, ivory, and other articles, attract the notice of a great number of Chinese traders, whose junks every year in February, March, and the beginning of April, arrive from Hainan, Canton, Soakah, (or Shankeo, in Chau-chow-Foo,) Amoy, Ningpo, Seanghae, (or Shanghae-heen in Keang-nan,) and other places. Their principal imports consist of various articles for the consumption of the Chinese, and a considerable amount of bullion. They select their export cargo, according to the different places of destination, and leave Siam in the last of May, in June and July. These vessels are about eighty in number. Those which go up to the Yellow sea, take mostly sugar, sapan wood, and betel-nut. \* \* \* \* Though the trade to the Indian archipelago is not so important, yet about thirty vessels are annually dispatched thither from Siam. It is not generally known that the English once had a considerable trade with Siam—several free merchants having settled at Mergui, on the west side of the peninsula of Malacca; they behaved themselves so prudently, that the King of Siam placed one of them named White, at the head of the custom-house, and intrusted another named Williams, with the command of his navy.—But the East India Company, in 1687 sent Captain Weldon with an armed vessel, to threaten the king of Siam with war, unless he surrendered the merchants prisoners, or drove them from the country. Weldon acted with such audacious violence, that the Siamese were driven to take up arms, and seventy-six Englishmen were murdered for the crime of their unworthy countryman. The rest fled from Mergui, and were dispersed through the company's factories.

SPAIN.

The news received in Paris from Madrid comes down to the 13th inst. inclusive, and is of considerable interest. The *Journal des Debats* states positively that the Duke de Terceira had entered Coimbra. Previous letters from Madrid, dated 12th inst., had represented Rodil's corps as capable of proceeding only very slowly towards that point, in support of the army of the Duke de Terceira. Public opinion was becoming much excited in the Spanish capital, against the hesitating and uncertain march of Government, particularly in respect of the convocation of the Cortes, and we regret to observe that the belief was gaining ground that the bonds of the Cortes of 1820 would not be recognised by the existing Government, nor indeed by the Cortes to be assembled. Some changes in the Spanish ministry are also rumoured, including the retirement of the Minister of War and of Finance. General Quiroga had arrived in Madrid.—The Hon. Colonel Caradoc, (according to the French papers,) left Paris for the Spanish capital on Monday last, charged as report had already stated, with a mission in respect of the Spanish army now acting in Portugal, similar to that which he held at the head-quarters of the French co-operating army at Antwerp in December 1832.

Our Bayonne letters represent (as do the Journals,) the state of the northern provinces of Spain as unsatisfactory in the extreme. In Biscay and Navarre the Carlists were in great force, and apparently strong enough to defy the Queen's troops now in those provinces. General Leydet, a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, was on Monday last, unexpectedly ordered to proceed to take the command of his brigade of the Army of Observation of the Pyrennees—a circumstance which had occasioned some uneasiness in Paris.

**HEIR OF PERSIA.**—The *Swabian Mercury* gives letters from Constantinople announcing that Mahomet Mirza has been declared to be the heir to the throne of Persia, and that Mirza Habbul Hassen Khan, has been sent to St. Petersburg and London, to obtain from those Courts an acknowledgment of the Prince in that quality.

**GREECE.**—The advices from Munich state that King Otho, according to the last advices from Greece, was extremely unwell. The climate was understood not to agree with him; and he was labouring under a severe nervous fever. Tranquility prevailed in all parts of Greece.

DEATH OF GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

With unfeigned regret we announce this melancholy event, which took place at a quarter to five o'clock this morning. The improvement which was perceptible in the symptoms of his fatal malady yesterday evening, and which inspired his friends with a hope that his valuable life might yet be spared to them, continued till about two o'clock this morning, when a change took place in his breathing, which announced the approach of dissolution. A blister was about to be applied to the chest, but he faintly expressed his dissent, and these were his last words. The venerable General was born on the 1st September, 1757, and, consequently, wanted little more than three months to complete the age of 77. The wondrous scenes in both the New World and Old, in which the name of Lafayette was prominently distinguished, are amongst the most remarkable in the annals of mankind; and we may safely aver without entering into abstract opinions on political doctrines, that history does not in all her records possess a name which has passed through the searching ordeal of public opinion, even in the darkest and most tempestuous times, more pure and unsullied than his, whose death his country is to-day called upon to deplore.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

The Paris papers of Tuesday bring intelligence of the death of the well-known General Lafayette. The deceased was in his 77th year, and was one of the most remarkable men of his time. His name, more than that of any other individual living, is connected with modern history, may be said to be so identified with that of "revolution," as to be almost a convertible term for it.—Without any immediate connection with the causes of the great convulsions which have shaken the world for the last half century—for he was an actor, not a plotter—Lafayette was present at the birth, and acted as the god-father to most of them. His interference in North America affairs greatly influenced the ultimate secession of the United States from this country, and upon every occasion he is found most prominently mixed up with all the extraordinary scenes which occurred in his own country some years subsequently. But though cradled in insurrection, his character was mild and his disposition merciful. He revolted from scenes of blood; but strange to say, justified those outbreaks which necessarily provocative of resistance, must in their nature be sanguinary. He was weak enough to think that the most violent disorders might be perpetrated in an innocuous and peaceful manner. He would

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not hurt a fly, and could yet approve of convulsions which unsettled all the guarantees of life, liberty and property. Weak and inconclusive in council, he was straightforward and formidable in action, most commonly the slave of his own impulsive attachment to abstract liberty; or a tool in the hands of somebody more cunning and less principled than himself. He was the last of that theoretic school which received its notion of sedition from the writings of the philosophers, and was as unlike a modern Republican as D'Alembert to a member of the *Aide-Tei* society. His reputation belongs to the former rather than to the latter revolution. During the "three great days" of 1830, he certainly took a leading part, but his countrymen impute to him that upon that occasion he displayed more generosity than judgment, and to his good-natured error in measuring the King's character by his own, is imputed much of the evils which have since unsettled France. He-it was who accepted Louis Philip's vague assurance "that the Charter should henceforward be a verity," as a full pledge of the newly-elected Monarch's intentions respecting the Charter.—He however, lived long enough to be the dupe of this *maiserie*, and after being the hero of so many revolutions, he died the victim of the last, having been ill-treated, slighted, and disgraced, by the very man whom he had raised to power. By a very slight acquiescence in the wishes of the people, in 1830, Lafayette might have declared himself head of the "French Republic," but he was contented with the more humble title of "Chief of the National Guard," a distinction, however, which, in a very few months the ingratitude of the King obliged him to abandon in disgust. His death, under present circumstances, is an affair of considerable national importance. He was avowedly the head of the Republican party in France; at once the most influential and the most respectable of that political sect. How far his departure will act on the future conduct or the present importance of the Republic appears to be a question of doubt amongst the speculative in that country. Gen. Lafayette will be buried with all the honors due to his fame. In this the Chambers and the Court appear to concur. It is satisfactory to learn that, according to all present calculations, the funeral ceremonial will pass over without any material disturbance.—*Morning Herald*.

IRELAND.—QUEEN'S COUNTY.—Great alarm, accompanied by some actual distress, has been caused among the poor of this district by a sudden advance in the price of potatoes. They have risen to 7s. 6d. per barrel (of 20 stone), which is considered a famine price where labourers can earn no more than eightpence per day, and often find a difficulty in obtaining employment even at that rate. The highest price which a poor man, supporting a family by his work, can afford to give for potatoes is 3d. a stone.—The least fraction above that is felt as an inconvenience, and if the increase amount, as in the present instance, beyond a penny, it is attended by an actual privation of food. It is feared that the markets will rise still higher during the next month, although the store in hands is amply sufficient for the inhabitants of this county. But the people from the coal district of Kilkenny flock into our markets, and buy up all the provisions with an eagerness which might almost be called rapacity. Some persons say that there is food enough for all, and that the present advance is merely temporary, and occasioned by the demand for seed potatoes, which will soon be satisfied, as the greater part of the crop is in the ground; but others, who seem to be well informed on the subject, entertain more gloomy anticipations, and predict a recurrence of such scenes as we witnessed in 1822. In the mean time we may ask, what has become of the *Poor Law Commission*.—*Morning Herald*, May 24.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 21.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S WIDOWS' BILL.

At the Evening Sitting, after an unsuccessful attempt on the part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to proceed with the Committee on the Poor Laws' Amendment Bill, to the exclusion of Mr Lyall's motion, Mr LYALL pressed the second reading of the Seamen's Widows' Bill. As he proposed to transfer the 6d. per month, at present paid out of the wages of merchant seamen to Greenwich Hospital, to the Merchant Seamen's Fund for the relief of widows of men who should die in the service, become disabled, &c. he thought he was bound to show whether the institution in which he proposed to vest these sums was likely to afford guarantee of its being a safe and proper channel through which to grant this relief. The hon. Member then entered into a description of the Institute, and concluded by moving the second reading of the Bill.

Sir J. GRAHAM opposed the motion. If the proposed Bill were carried, there would be no alternative but that of applying to his Noble Friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) to make up the deficiency of £22,000 from the Consolidated Fund. Notwithstanding the able manner in which the hon. Member for London had supported the Bill,

he could not assent to it until he saw how an equivalent for one-seventh of the fund was to be made up.

A discussion ensued, in which Mr Alderman Thompson, Doctor Lushington, Mr P. Thompson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c., took part.

Mr EWART said he felt it his duty to support this Bill, inasmuch as he believed it would benefit the merchant seamen, a most worthy class of persons, as well as the shipowners, whose property was now considerably depressed.

Lord SANDON said, that the way in which the seamen reasoned was, shall we lay by out of our wages for our own advantage, or for an institution in which we have little, if any, interest? They did not derive any advantage from Greenwich Hospital. The merchant seamen, to a man, felt unanimously in favour of this Bill.

The House then divided, when there were, for the second reading, 94; against it, 57; majority, 37. The Bill was then read a second time.

JEWISH DISABILITIES.

After some discussion on the Jews' Disabilities Bill, a division took place on the question for the second reading, when there appeared for the Bill, 123; against it, 32.—The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1834.

Shakspeare makes the Clown, in *As You Like It*, say, that there are seven modes of re-tort; now we see no reason why there should not be equally as many of salutation,—let us see, the salute courteous, the salute modest, the salute churlish, the salute valiant, the salute quarrelsome, the salute circumstantial, and the salute direct. When we are in good odour with ourselves and all about us, we give the salute courteous; when doubtful of our abilities the salute modest; when displeased with the world and all its belongings, the salute churlish; if perchance we have an adversary whom we are conscious of being superior too, we give him the salute valiant; when our motives are questioned, (particularly if those motives be improper) the salute quarrelsome is the most suitable; the salute circumstantial, when doubtful what party is best able to do us a service; and the salute direct, when the question of which side to take, is no longer a mystery. We, gentle readers, pleased as we are, with ourselves and all the world, salute you courteously; and we doubt not, but that you will graciously receive our salutation; if you do not, we shall, most certainly, make use of the salute churlish; and, from editors, such salutes are by no means of the most covetable description. We do not, however, fear that you shall be out of temper with you; but that you will meet us with the same cordiality, as we prefer you; and not throw a damp over our first attempt to please. We have assumed a situation new to us (we forgot to inform you that we are the new editor of the STAR) and therefore claim your favourable indulgence, peradventure our workmanship be not so well executed, as though we had been more experienced in our profession.—but why all this expostulatory preface? we feel confident of your smiles, and your support.

It has been generally a practice, when first assuming the Editorial Office, (we beg pardon of our predecessor; *slippers*, we should have said), to promise to the public, what will be done to please them; what line of politics will be pursued, and all that sort of thing. Now, this system of promising, we most heartily abhor, for the reason, that it is impossible to keep the promises made, however desirous the promiser is, of doing so; circumstances daily arise, which compel him to throw his promises to the winds; thereby giving an opening for every block-head, who may be troubled with cacethes scribendi, to gratify his propensity for wasting ink, or spoiling paper. We, therefore, promise nothing. We, however, profess to be influenced by no party—we are not the first who have made such professions; it remains for us to prove our sincerity, and, as far as we can be sincere to himself, we are resolved.

Our readers will perceive, that the Star has returned to its original shape—we think it more suitable to a newspaper, and trust that our subscribers will think so too. In all other respects the "STAR" will be the same as it hitherto has been.—Well printed; its selections carefully made; latest intelligence secured; and no labor spared to render it worthy to rank side by side, with the best Journals of the Island.

The Star will be open to the communications of every party without distinction; but we must premise, that we shall not hold our-

selves accountable for the opinions expressed in any communication; consequently our politics and opinions must not be judged of by what matter may appear in our Journal:—by our own writings we wish to stand or fall; and to those alone must our readers look, for our opinions and sentiments. We have taken the precaution to say to the public thus much, as we know, too often the Editor of a Journal, is considered, to be of the same opinion as his correspondents, because he publishes their contributions; this idea is erroneous and illiberal; it destroys, all independence in a Journalist, cramps his energies, and destroys his usefulness.

Having said thus much, we make our bow, perfectly assured, that if we merit the support, (which we shall endeavour to do,) of the public, they will not withhold it.

By the arrival of the *Bæothick*, 30 days from Liverpool, we are put in possession of London papers to the 24th of May; we refer our readers to previous columns, for the information of their contents.

CAUTION TO PARENTS.—A few days since in this town, a young child named Penny, during the temporary absence of its mother, took up a tea-pot filled with boiling tea, and drank a quantity through the spout. The poor child lingered in great pain for several days, when it expired.

[FOR THE STAR.]

"An undevout Astronomer is mad."

A second New-ton has placed himself in apogee on the "PATRIOT's" orbit; and, from his high and dizzy seat, has deigned to scan the humble opinion of one whom he has been pleased to place in perigee.

I dare say it will be necessary for me to refer my readers to the "PATRIOT" of the 24th instant, and to a production in that paper, signed "*Rectus Lateratus*," before I make, on the said production, a few observations. Mr *Rectus* having formed an opinion, from the hackneyed quotation, "a little learning is a dangerous thing," was determined that by using the whole of his stock of learning, in the production alluded to, he would make a great deal of learning perfectly harmless. He, therefore, mystified his subject with "nodes" "quadratures" (quadratures) and syzgies (syzgia), so as to make the whole a dead letter to the greater part of the *Patriot's* readers, or to any class of readers. The *Boys* will wonder where *Rectus* got it all; and, as he is professionally a linguist, they will think that he has a right to use such sentences as the following, "I would despise to notice the remarks of "*Verax*" &c. Despise what? the, "to notice," it was the act of noticing that *Rectus* intended to say he would despise. "To notice the remarks of *Verax*, I would despise!" "How then *Verax* did the accident happen?" instead of studying an accident, as he should have done, he has made the accident happen; to happen an accident! "Is this language calculated to infuse in the mind, &c." To infuse a taste in the mind, instead of into the mind. So much for Mr *Lateratus*. This little notice of his extensive learning, may give him the *dolar lateratus*, and "leave him alone with his" pedantic "glory."

D—

Carbonear, June 28, 1834.

The average temperature for June, was 55.23. highest point observed, was 76, on the afternoon of the 8th; lowest, 42 on the evening of the 30th. The average temperature of last year, for the corresponding month, was 53.53.

The Right Rev. Dr Fleming, accompanied by the Rev. Mr Dalton, and the Rev. Mr McKenna, sailed on Tuesday evening last, in the *United Brothers*, Capt. Brien, for Tilton Harbour. His Lordship intends, we understand, to visit the remotest parts of the Diocese previous to his return, and will, in his progress homeward, administer Confirmation wherever it is practicable to do so.—The present visitation will probably occupy his Lordship about six weeks—after which he will proceed to the Westward.—*New-foundlander*, June 25.

MARRIED.—Last evening by the Rev. J. G. Hennigar, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr George Rice, to Miss Rachael Young, all of this Town.

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.

CLEARED.  
June 23.—Brig Betty, Mairs, Quebec; ballast.  
26.—Maria, Palfrey, Figueira; ballast.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.  
June 25.—Schooner Dart, Collins, Liverpool, N. S.; 25,500 feet board and plank, 21 bbls. leather, 1 bbl. calf and seal skins, 7000 shingles.  
25.—Brig Bæothick, Horsley, Liverpool; 924 bags bread, 100 brls. flour, 1 bale canvass, 18 tons coals.

CLEARED.  
June 28.—Schooner Dart, Collins, Liverpool, N. S. ballast.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.  
June 21.—Schooner Lady Young, Swerney, P. E. Island; scantling.  
June, Pike, Richebucto; board.  
Despatch, O'Neil, Miramichi; lumber.  
23.—Brig John & Jane, Patterson, Hamburg; bread, flour, pork.  
24.—Marnbull, White, Hamburg; bread, flour.

CLEARED.  
June 19.—Brig Fisher, Hastings, Quebec; ballast.  
Maria, Fearon, Quebec; ballast.  
Schooner Success, Dollard, Oporto; fish.  
Clandolin, Roche, Bristol; oil, seal skins.  
Huskisson, Warner, Sydney; ballast.  
Britannia, Graham, Sydney; ballast.  
21.—Catherine and Elizabeth, Beausejoir, Arichat; ballast.

Sale by Auction

ON THE PREMISES, AT CARBONEAR,

On MONDAY, the 7th day of July,

At 11 o'Clock,

The following Valuable Property, belonging to the Estate of WILLIAM BENNETT, of Carbonear, Merchant, Insolvent.

ALL that commodious, substantial, and well-built DWELLING-HOUSE, newly erected, in a desirable part of the Town of Carbonear, and lately in the occupancy of the said Insolvent; together with the LAND, GARDENS, and other appurtenances belonging thereto; all of which being FREEHOLD PROPERTY, offers an excellent and safe investment for money.

ALSO,

A quantity of SHOP and STORE GOODS and UTENSILS.

A quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A Credit would be given, upon Security for a portion of the Purchase Price of the DWELLING HOUSE and LAND.

THOMAS BUCKLEY, } Trustees.  
ROBERT KENNAN, }  
by their Attorney,  
CHARLES SIMMS.  
J. ELSON, Trustee.

On Sale.

BY

THE SUBSCRIBER,

A quantity of SLACK LIME, (In Casks.)

M. HOWLEY.

Carbonear, July 2, 1834.

Notices

CARBONEAR ACADEMY.

MR GILMOUR presents his respects to his friends, and informs them, that being about to visit England, he shall not have the pleasure of again meeting his pupils until the early part of October next, at which time he hopes to receive the same patronage which he has hitherto experienced at their hands.  
Carbonear, July 2, 1834.

MRS. GILMOUR begs to intimate to her friends and the public that her Seminary (for YOUNG LADIES, will re-OPEN after the *Midsummer Recess*, on MONDAY the 7th JULY.  
Carbonear, June 25, 1834.

MR GILMOUR begs respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Carbonear and its vicinity that, from the 31st of OCTOBER next, he will receive and instruct Children in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, at the very low terms of

40 SHILLINGS per annum.

The uniform success that has attended his system of education, emboldens him to anticipate support at the hands of those Parents who desire a rapid improvement in their Children. Mr GILMOUR has now been 9 years engaged in the instruction of youth; the experience acquired, during that period, of the various dispositions of Children, has enabled him to adapt his mode of communicating knowledge to all capacities, so as to ensure to each child, a certain and progressive improvement. Mr GILMOUR will still continue to give instruction in the following branches:—Book-keeping, with the higher branches of Arithmetic, and Geography, £4. The whole of the above, with History, Composition, Euclid's Elements, Use of the Globes, &c. &c. £6.

Firing, or a proportionate quantity of wood, 5s. Pens and ink, unless brought by the Pupil, 5s.

Reading books and Arithmetics, will be kept in the School, for the use of the Children, for which no charge will be made.  
Carbonear, July 2, 1834.

POETRY.

SONG.

Do you ever think of me, love?  
Do you ever think of me,  
When I'm far away from thee, love,  
With my barque upon the sea?

My thoughts are ever turning  
To thee, where'er I roam;  
And my heart is ever yearning  
For the quiet scenes of home.

Then tell me, do you ever,  
When by barque is on the sea,  
Give a thought to him who never  
Can cease to think of thee?

When sailing o'er the billow,  
Do you think I once forget  
The streamlet, and the willow  
Beneath whose shade we met?

No, I fancy thou art near me,  
And I often breathe a sigh,  
Where the waves alone can hear me,  
And the winds alone reply.

Tell me do you ever,  
When my barque is on the sea,  
Give a thought to him who never  
Can cease to think of thee?

YOU ASK ME FOR A PLEDGE LOVE.

You ask me for a pledge, love! but gaze upon my cheek,  
And let its hues, when thou art near, my heart's devotion speak,  
Look on my dim and tearful eye, my pale and rigid brow,  
And list my wild, unbidden sigh—what need of pledge or vow?

You ask me for a pledge, love! some token of my truth,  
Take thou this flower, an emblem meet of woman's blighted youth;—  
The perfume of its withered leaves, triumphant o'er decay,  
May whisper of my changeless love, when I have passed away.

What, yet another pledge, love?—then mark ye while I vow,  
By all this heart hath borne for thee, by all it suffers now,  
In grief or gladness—hope—despair,—in bliss, or misery,  
I'll be—what I have ever been—to thee, to only thee!

**PRACTICAL MEN AND THEORISTS.**—The character of Neckar, compared with that of Turgot, seems to furnish the means of determining the question as to the relative merits of "practical men" and "theorists." The cry has hitherto generally been of the practical men, as they term themselves, against the theorists, by which they mean the philosophers. In Turgot and Neckar is an example of two men, one a theorist, the other a practical man, called to perform the office of statesmen in extremely critical times. Turgot was a man whose previous life had been devoted to the ennobling pursuits of literature and philosophy; and, more especially, to the comprehension of those enlarged views which have for their immediate object the moral and political advancement of mankind; to the study, to use his own expressive words, of "the science of public happiness." Neckar was a successful tradesman, a man who had realized large fortunes as a banker in Paris; he was, in one word, a man of "detail." Unaccustomed and unaccustomed to the comprehension of grand principles, although liberal and, there is reason to believe, upright, he possessed not, to use the language of Sir James Mackintosh, (*Industria Gallica*, p. 30. edit. 1791.) "the direct and untrepid spirit, those enlarged and original views, which adapt themselves to the new combinations of circumstances, and sway in the great convulsions of human affairs." Accustomed to the tranquil accuracy of commerce, or the elegant amusements of literature, he was called on to ride in the whirlwind, and direct the storm." Dr. Adam Smith, who on such subjects will be now pretty generally acknowledged to be good authority—"always held," observes Sir James Mackintosh, in a note to the above passage, "this opinion of Neckar, whom he had known intimately when a banker in Paris. He predicted the fall of his fame when his talents should be brought to the test; and always emphatically said, 'he is but a man of detail.'" At a time, adds Sir James, when the commercial abilities of Mr Eden, the present Lord Auckland, were the theme of profuse eulogy, Dr. Smith characterised him in the same words. Living instances might be mentioned similar to the cases of Turgot and Neckar, in which the philosopher when taken from his generalizations and placed at the desk of the practical man, proved himself able, accurate, perfect man of business; and the "practical man," when taken from the details of his counting-house or his money-shop and placed in the bureau of the statesman, became a wretched driveller, generally blundering, and when right, counteracting any good that might have been done, by the miserable "bit by bit" manner in which he did it.—A more striking instance could not be named, than the manner in which those persons who long governed England to their own profit, and the loss and disgrace of the rest of the country opposed the grand mea-

sures of Napoleon. "He," to use the expressive words of a writer (supposed to be Lord Brougham—*omnia si sic*) in the 25th No. of the Edinburgh Review, art. 14, "singles out the vital part of his whole adversary and the point of it which is most exposed.—In that vulnerable heart he plants his dagger; and he knows full well, that the remotest limb will quiver with the shock. He sends forth his host, in the plenitude of its array, to sweep over the interjacent regions, and to pour itself in one grand, deep, but contracted, and therefore irresistible torrent, into the centre of the strength of Europe. Here,—as near Berlin and Vienna as he can, he fights his battle; and while you are menacing the western department—or landing and re-embarking in Italy—or capitulating in Holland—or idling in Portugal and Egypt—or butchering your friends in the North—or burying your own men, and planting the slave trade in the West-Indies—he is playing that great game which must place in his hands the sweep of all those small stakes for which you are pretending to throw."

**THE HELLS OF LONDON.**—On an average during the last twenty years, about thirty hells have been regularly open in London for the accommodation of the lowest and most vile set of hazard players. The game of hazard is the principal one played at the low houses, and is, like the characters who play it, the most desperate and ruinous of all games. The wretched men who follow this play are partial to it, because it gives a chance, from a run of good luck, to become possessed speedily of all the money on the table; no man who plays hazard ever desists of making his fortune at some time. Such is the nature of this destructive game, that I can now point out several men, whom you see daily, who were in rags and wretchedness on Monday, and, before the termination of the week, they ride in a newly-purchased Stanhope of their own, having several thousands of pounds in their possession. The few instances of such successes which unfortunately occur are generally known, and consequently encourage the hopes of others who nightly attend these places, sacrificing all considerations of life to the carrying (if it be only a few shillings) their all every twenty-four hours to stake in this great lottery, under the delusive hope of catching Dame Fortune at some time in a merry mood. Thousands annually fall, in health, fame, and fortune, by this maddening infatuation, whilst not one in a thousand finds an oasis in the desert. The generality of the minor gambling-houses are kept by prize-fighters, and other desperate characters, who bully and hector the more timid out of their money by deciding that bets have been lost, when in fact they have been won. Bread, cheese, and beer is supplied to the players, and a glass of gin is handed, when called for, gratis. To these places thieves resort, and such other loose characters as are lost to every feeling of honesty and shame; a table of this nature in full operation is a terrific sight; all the bad passions appertaining to the vicious propensities of mankind are portrayed on the countenance of the players.—An assembly of the most horrible demons could not exhibit a more appalling effect; recklessness and desperation overshadow every noble trait which should enlighten the countenance of a human being. Many, in their desperation, strip themselves on the spot of their clothes, either to stake against money, or to pledge to the table-keeper for a trifle to renew their play; and many instances occur of men going home half-naked, after having lost their all. They assemble in parties of from forty to fifty persons, who probably bring on an average each night from one to twenty shillings to play with.—As the money is lost the players depart, if they cannot borrow or beg more; and this goes on sometimes for fourteen or sixteen hours in succession, so that from 100 to 140 persons may be calculated to visit one gambling-table in the course of the night; and it not unfrequently happens that, ultimately, all the money brought to the table gets into the hands of one or two of the most fortunate adventurers, save that which is paid to the table for box-hands; whilst the losers separate only to devise plans by which a few more shillings may be procured for the next night's play. Every man so engaged is destined either to become by success a more finished and mischievous gambler, or to appear at the bar of the Old Bailey, where, indeed, most of them may be said to have figured already. The successful players by degrees improve their external appearance, and obtain admittance into houses of higher play, where 2s. 6d. or 3s. 4d. is demanded for the box-hands: at these places silver counters are used, representing the aliquot parts of a pound; these are called pieces, one of which is a box-hand. If success attends them in the first step of advancement, they next become initiated into crown houses, and associate with gamblers of respectable exterior; where, if they show talents, they either become confederates in forming schemes of plunder, and in aiding establishments to carry on their concerns in defiance of the law, or fall back to their own station of playing *chicken-hazard*, as the small play is designated. Capital offences result from this horrible system.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

**CONVICTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.**—On the Convict's arrival he is assigned to a settler; registers of the applications are kept in the proper office, and the convicts as they arrive are given to the applicants in rotation, so that the convict cannot choose his master, as appears to be understood in England. After his arrival at the farm, he is worked from sunrise to sunset for six days in the week, with an interval of one hour for dinner, and in the summer season, of half an hour for breakfast; but in many establishments an hour is given for that purpose. The work of this new country is of the most laborious description,—cutting down trees, the wood of which is of such a hardness that the English-made tools break like glass before the strokes of the workman; making these trees into fires, and attending them, with the thermometer usually ranging, in the middle of the day, from 80 to 100 degrees for eight months in the year; grubbing up the stumps by the roots, the difficulty of which would appal an English workman; splitting this hard wood into posts and rails, and erecting them into fences. The convict is not permitted to leave his master's farm without a passport. For neglect of work, insolent words, or any turbulent or insubordinate behaviour, he is liable to be taken before a magistrate and flogged, or confined in a solitary cell, or worked in irons on the public road. He receives from his master seven pounds of beef and nine pounds of flour per week; the more liberal allow their servants two or three pounds of the latter in addition, with a quart of milk per diem, and two ounces of tobacco weekly. The last-mentioned allowances are given only during good behaviour, and are consequently liable to stoppage at the will and pleasure of the master.—*New South Wales Magazine.*

**CIVILIZED PEOPLE STRONGER THAN SAVAGES.**—Many travellers, Pagan in particular, have mentioned a fact which is worthy of notice, viz. that savages, far from being stronger than civilized people, are weaker; an additional proof that civilization is beneficial to the destiny of human nature, and that the state of nature of which Rousseau in his disgust at a corrupt state of society, has formed an ideal state of felicity, as far from bringing us in contact with physical perfections, every thing demonstrates, that man is sociable, and in a progressing state; but this progress is often shackled, his sociability rendered torturous by individual egotism, and by the vicious nature of our institutions.

**INFLUENCE OF THE MOON ON RAIN.**—From the comparison of a series of observations, continued for twenty-eight years, at Munich, Stuttgart, and Augsburg, by Professor Schubler, it appears that the maximum number of rainy days takes place between the first quarter, and the new moon. The number of rainy days in the last of these intervals, is to that in the first, as 696 to 845, or in round numbers as 5 to 6. And this proportion is not only true of the twenty years taken together, but also of the separate groups of four years, which give analogous numbers; we therefore conclude that it rains more frequently during the increase, than during the wane of the moon. The results obtained by Schubler receive support from a series of observations made by Pilgram at Vienna. On 100 repetitions of the same phase, Pilgram found the falls of rain to be as follows:—New moon 26, mean of the two quarters 25, full moon 29; consequently, at Vienna, as well as at Augsburg and Stuttgart, it rains more frequently on the day of the full, than on that of the new moon. Arago remarks in regard to the observations, "confining ourselves to the principal results, it seems difficult to resist the conclusion, that the moon exercises an influence on our atmosphere; that in virtue of this influence, rain falls more frequently towards the second octant, than at any other epoch of the lunar month; and lastly, that the chances of rain are fewest between the last quarter and the fourth octant."

**ANCIENT STATUE.**—There is now preserved in the Carmelite Church, in White Friar-street, Dublin, a very interesting sample of ancient sculpture—a statue of the Virgin, with the *Infant Jesus in her arms*, carved in Irish oak as large as life. The style of the execution is dry and gothic, yet it has considerable merit, and is by many attributed to some pupil of Albert Durer's school, to whose time and manner it seems to belong. There are some traditional circumstances relative to the preservation of this statue which are interesting. It was originally a distinguished ornament in St. Mary's Abbey, at the north side of Dublin, where it was not less an object of religious reverence, than of admiration for the beauty of its construction. (See Archdall's *Monasticon*.) Its fame, however, was lost when the religious house in which it was deposited, was suppressed. The Abbey was given to the Earl of Ormond for stables for his train, and the beautiful relic alluded to was condemned, and supposed to have been consigned to the flames. One half of the statue was actually burnt, but it was fortunately the less important half, and when placed in a niche, the deficiency is somewhat concealed. The portion remaining was carried by some persons to a neighbouring inn-yard, where with its face buried

in the ground, and the hollow trunk appearing uppermost, it was appropriated to the ignoble purpose of a *pig-trough*! In this situation it remained until the irreligious tempest had subsided, and the vandalism of the Iconoclasts had passed away, and then it was restored to its ancient respect in the humble chapel of St. Michan's parish (Mary's-lane), which had timidly ventured to rise out of the ruins of the great monastery, to which it originally belonged. During the long night of its obscurity a great change had, however taken place in the spirit of the times, more dangerous to its safety than even the abhorrence of its Iconoclast enemies. No longer an object of admiration of any except the curious antiquary it was, considered of such little value by its owners, that within the last few years the ancient silver crown which adorned the head was sold, for its mere intrinsic value, melted down as old plate. The statue itself would most probably have shared the fate of its coronet, had it been composed of an equally precious material, but fortunately it was rescued for a trifling sum, by the Rev. John Spratt, Prior of the Carmelite Convent White Friar-street, where it is at present deposited, at the Epistle side of the High Altar.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

**ANECDOTE OF THE KING.**—An opinion has generally prevailed in the naval service, though erroneous in every respect, that our naval Monarch, when Prince William Henry, and a youngster, under the care of the late Sir Richard Keates, was mast headed by that excellent officer and rigid disciplinarian for some slight breach of duty; but Sir Richard, who always bore testimony to His Royal Highness's innate love and respect for order and obedience, and that exemplary conduct so indispensable in a man of war, explained the circumstance which gave rise to this misconception, in the following manner:—During a stormy night in winter, as the gale increased, Sir Richard, then Lieutenant of the watch, to make all snug, ordered the topmen aloft, to close reef the top-sails. The night was dark and squally; and his Royal Highness, who unperceived had entered the rigging among the first, was in the act of mounting the ratlings with the seamen, (who crowded round their Prince, to prevent his falling overboard,) was recognised by Sir Richard. This trust-worthy officer, anxious for the safety of his charge, immediately called to his Royal Highness and said, "There is no necessity for your Royal Highness to expose yourself in this weather, nor do I wish you to venture aloft at night." But our Monarch who was then stationed aloft, at reefing top-sails, and knowing it to be the duty of a midshipman to head and accompany the men, unhesitatingly and heroically replied, "thank you Sir Keates, but where the men go I go."—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

**THE MARCH OF INTELLECT.**—On one morning of the past week Mrs —, residing within three miles of Torpoint, left her residence to make a call on the lady of the clergyman of the parish. She had not gone far when she discovered that her boa had fallen from her shoulders, and sent her man servant back the road to look for it. The servant met a countryman, of whom he enquired, "Have you seen a boa in the road?" To which the bumpkin replied, in amazement, "A *boa*! I've seen no *boa*, nor anything else, but a great long hairy snake in the road; I've pelted it with stones for this last ten minutes, but can't kill the thing; I've cut it in two, but its tail moves now." On the servant arriving at the spot described by the countryman, he actually found the lady's valuable fur literally cut to pieces with stones, with which it was nearly covered.

An Oxford student joined, without invitation, a party dining at an inn; after dinner he boasted so much of his abilities, that one of the party said, "You have told us enough of what you can do, tell us something you cannot do." "Faith," said he, "I cannot pay my share of the reckoning."

**A SAILOR'S DESCRIPTION OF A HUNT.**—Going to see my father the other day, he ax'd me to a voyage a-hunting with him; so when the swabber had rigged the horses, they brought me one to stow myself on board of, that, they told me, she was in such right and tight trim, she would go as fast upon tack, as a Fulkstone cutter; so I got up aloft, and clapt myself athwart the ship's this'n, and made as much way as the best of 'em. After some time, to the windward of a gravel pit, we espied a hare at anchor; on getting within hail she weighed and bore away. We held her in chace a long time, and just as I had come up with her, my horse came bump ashore upon a stone. The backstay broke, she pitched me over the forecastle, came keel upward, and unshipped my shoulder—so sink me if ever I set sail on a bad privateer again.

**A CHEAP HUSBAND.**—A young servant girl, who had conducted herself very much to the satisfaction of her mistress, was presented by her with five pounds, to serve as a marriage portion. Some time after her mistress desired to see her lover. He was ugly and mis-shapen. "My good lass," said the lady, "what a comical husband you have chosen." "Ah! Madam," replied the girl, with much simplicity, "what can one expect to get for five pounds."