



AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

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Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS

NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal Cove.

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

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

April 10.

THE ST. PATRICK

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

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

TERMS.

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

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

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

Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

St. John's and Harbour Grace Packet

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

FARES.

Ordinary Passengers 7s. 6d.
Servants & Children 5s.
Single Letters 6d.
Double Do. 1s.
And Packages in proportion.

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

ANDREW DRYSDALE,

Agent, HARBOUR GRACE.

PERCHARD & ROAG,

Agents, St. JOHN'S.

Harbour Grace, May 4 1835.

UNSTAMPED PAPERS.

Mr Robinson hoped that the government would take steps to put an end to the gross violation of the law which was every day committed in the metropolis. He was not about to give any opinion respecting the propriety of taxes on newspapers. He had always given his support to the repeal of these and all other taxes that obstructed the progress and dissemination of knowledge; but while the law was in existence, he must say that he hoped those great offenders—for he knew there were very great ones implicated—would not be allowed by the attorney-general and the government to violate the law—(hear.) He begged to ask the hon. and learned attorney-general (as we understood him) if any steps had been taken on the subject, and if he intended to enforce the law.

The Attorney-General.—With regard to the tax itself that belonged to the department of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but with regard to the enforcing of the law, he had taken steps, and would continue to do so while the law existed, to see that it should be obeyed. He was determined whilst this tax was imposed it should be paid; and if parties attempted to evade it the law would be enforced against them.—He considered it would be a most crying injustice if the man who disobeyed the law should be allowed to undersell the honest man who obeyed the law, and this because he did obey the law—(hear.)—And in reference to the observations of the hon. member with respect to great offenders, he would only add, that if the hon. member for Worcester could point him out any men who were violating the law, be they high or low, he (the attorney-general) most certainly would put the law in force against them.—Saunders's Daily Advertiser, July 27.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JULY 21.

IRISH CHURCH REFORM BILL.

(From Sir Robert Peel's Speech.)

I have attempted to press this case on the paramount indefeasible claims which the Established Church has to the attention and consideration of the parliament of the United Kingdom. One of the three courses you must take. You may assert that the rights of the Established Church to these funds, and promise that its claims shall be first regarded, and that till you are satisfied it has superfluous revenues you will do nothing that will lead to the entertainment of expectations which cannot be realized. You may take another—certainly a most unwise and most improvident course, but one which would still be manly and clear. You may say the Roman Catholic shall be the established religion in Ireland. We are no longer able to struggle against the steady current of the popular party, and therefore we will go the whole length, and establish the Roman Catholic religion at the expense of the Protestant. That is intelligible. This is a course at least consistent with the steps you propose to take. There is another course—the course which I think you are about to take, and which is intermediate between the two. It is neither to recognize the principle of the Catholic religion nor to assert the permanent claims and rights of the Protestant religion. It is to sow the seeds of a slow and destructive poison, which will after much expensive litigation—after much harassing discord, and at the expense of continual bloodshed—lead to the ultimate extinction of Protestantism in Ireland. (The right hon. baronet then sat down amidst enthusiastic cheers, which continued for a few minutes.)

Mr FORRESTER rose to order. He said he could no longer endure the interruption that he experienced from a member behind him, the hon. member for Youghal. The interruption of the debate he conceived to be highly indecent—(hear, hear, with violent interruption)—and it was not, he must say, the first instance he had witnessed of similar indecent interruption by the hon.

member. [Here the tumult and noise rendered it impossible for any member to be heard, through several attempts at the same time. Mr John O'Connell the member for Youghal, was seen to come from the rear to a seat in front below the ministerial bench.]

The SPEAKER observed that it was not possible the hon. member alluded to should not see the very great inconvenience that always resulted from attempts at interruption like that complained of (hear.) It was the fact that many members who had addressed the house upon different subjects, of late complained, and strongly complained, of the increasing tendency to interruption within those walls—(loud and vehement cheering from all parts of the house.) A reiteration of that interruption, or its frequent occurrence, must be as discreditable to the parties who caused it, as it was undoubtedly prejudicial in the public opinion to the character and dignity of that assembly (loud cheering for a considerable length of time.) He trusted that after that admonition, the house and every member of it, would see the propriety of allowing the debate to be continued without those interruptions or breaches of propriety which he was much concerned to say, he had of late but too often witnessed. [This address to the house was vehemently cheered for some time.]

Mr J. O'CONNELL apologised for the manner in which, perhaps, he might convey his sentiments on this occasion. He had been in that house since 1833, and he had opportunities of witnessing interruptions made by the hon. member who now attacked him. He would now say, since the hon. member had brought against him a charge of being more than any other member distinguished by making a noise in this instance that in saying so, he said that which was not the fact (loud cheering from his friends.)

An Hon. Member (with great warmth)—I rise, Sir—I have never trespassed on the attention of the House before (laughter and cries of order.)

The SPEAKER again interposed but his observations were inaudible. The house continued in a state of the utmost confusion, several members endeavouring in vain to obtain a hearing.—At length the voice of

Mr M. FITZSIMON prevailed—I rise (said the hon. member)—to move that the further consideration of the subject of debate be adjourned till to-morrow (cries of go on.)—I do so—(here the hon. gentleman's voice was drowned by the various cries of the house.)

Mr J. O'Connell rose and walked out of the house.

Sir R. INGLIS endeavoured to proceed, but his voice was lost in the tumult.

After the lapse of some time,

The SPEAKER again rose to order. He observed that the course of observation which was pursued was such as would most likely lead to results which it was the duty of the chair and the house to prevent (hear, hear.) The hon. member below the bar had charged the hon. member on the floor with conduct which he described as indecent and unbecoming, whilst the hon. member for Youghal had retorted by stating that what that hon. member had said, in so charging him with being forward in disturbance, was not the fact. These were strong expressions and it did not become the house to suffer them to pass without calling upon those hon. members to retract those offensive and personal observations (loud cheers.)

Mr FORESTER said that he did not in the least intend to hurt the feeling of the hon. member for Youghal, or to say anything offensive (hear.) He should therefore withdraw the expression he had made use of (hear, hear, and cries of Mr John O'Connell Mr John O'Connell. He is gone, he is gone.)

Mr John O'Connell soon afterwards afterwards entered the house accompanied by Mr Morgan, who went out for him, and took the seat he last vacated.

The SPEAKER then called upon Mr John O'Connell and explained to him that Mr Forester had withdrawn the offensive expression.

Mr J. O'CONNELL said that after the explanation which had been given, he had no hesitation in saying he regretted having made use of the expression he had made use of.

Mr HUME moved the further adjournment of the debate till next day.

The motion was agreed to.

The orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

JULY 22.

Mr JACKSON said that there was another observation made by the hon. member for Tipperary which surprised him not a little. He compared the claim put forward by the Catholics in 1829 with that now put forward. He said that the same principle was at stake, and the same struggle to be made then as now. Now what was the fact? There were many gentlemen from Ireland, and among others the hon. gentleman himself examined before the committee of the House of lords upon the subject of Catholic Emancipation; and they all declared that neither the abolition of tithes, the repeal of the Union, nor any of the other popular cries, would be mentioned if that measure were allowed to pass.—(Hear hear.) Now he would ask if that had turned out to be the case? He would ask if every succeeding concession was not made a platform from which higher concessions were demanded; and although every demand was said to be final, was it not a fact that no sooner were they conceded there was just a cry for more as there was before it was granted?—(Hear hear.) He thought that those who brought this motion forward could not know the history of Ireland.—(Oh, oh, and cries of hear hear.) Nothing short of whether the Roman Catholic or the Protestant Religion should exist in Ireland as the established religion was at issue. He was satisfied from what he had seen and heard, notwithstanding all that had been said about this being a final measure, that the Roman Catholic Hierarchy, the clergy and laymen, would be satisfied with nothing short of demolition of the Established Church. He by no means said that this conduct on their part was unnatural or blameable, but he would ask this house—he would ask this British house of Commons, was it prepared to demolish the established religion? He could not believe it. One of the express conditions of the act of Union was, that the established religion should be preserved in Ireland. He would ask them whether in the teeth of an Article of the Union, they were prepared to demolish the established Church? Let them demolish the Established Church in that country, and they will certainly establish the Roman Catholic religion. He would call the attention of the house to the manner in which the Protestant had ever conducted themselves in Ireland. Had they not been the indissoluble friends of England? Had they not in the hour of difficulty and danger, when there were threats of invasion, or in times of insurrection stepped forward to maintain the interest of England. If they had, did it become this country now to desert them? Did it become this country to admit a principle which must prove their destruction, and for what purpose? Why merely to raise a miserable and insufficient fund for the purpose of education.

HOUSE OF LORDS—JULY 30.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION BILL.

It was moved that council be called in. Sir Charles Wetherell and Mr Knight then made their appearance at the bar.

His honour the VICE-CHANCELLOR who was presiding as Deputy Speaker, inquired, for whom do you appear Sir Charles Wetherell?

Sir C. Wetherell then bowed to their lordships, and appearing as if in doubt, answered *pro populo*. (A laugh.) He might say that he appeared for Doncaster, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and Leicester; Oxford was his friend. (A laugh.) Coventry associated with him, he was linked with Exeter, at Bristol he was at home. (Laughter.) Bolton knew him well, and Lancaster owned him as one of her two roses. (Renewed

laughter.) Weymouth shook hands with him; Norwich affectionately regarded him; Marlborough he took under his wing; Warwick was with him; Hereford had an anxious consort with him, while Taunton, Dover, Carlisle, St. Alban's, Truro, Poole and Sandwich, cum multis aliis, quos prescriber longum exit. (Laughter.) The learned knight then proceeded with great vehemence to condemn the bill as most atrocious and tyrannical. The title, he maintained, was mendacious, as the hopes of reform held out by it were fallacious.—What would remain to the municipal bodies throughout the kingdom if this tyrannical measure were past, would be the *nomina umbra*. The ancient character, to be sure, would be said to be left, but it would be so gutted, or disembowelled that the original objects for which such charter was granted would be altogether lost. The learned gentleman went on to describe the spirit which originated this and similar measures of reform, and which he compared to that which pervaded the days of 1792, and urged on the march-of-intellect-men of that period to the destructive measures which marked their desperate and reckless career. It was one of the most palpable principles of this measure that small rate payers would, in most instances, have a more powerful voice in the election of the municipal officers than citizens of wealth, rank, and intellectual worth. After arguing at great length, and with his accustomed ingenuity, against the principle of the bill, the learned gentleman proceeded to comment on page 52 of the bill, which gave to the mayor and common council the power of making by-laws for the good rule of the inhabitants and the improvement of the borough. These were to be sent to the Home Office for the sanction of the Secretary of State. The learned gentleman contended that this power was monstrous and unconstitutional. He then proceeded to advert on the clause mentioned in page 57, which began by complaining of the existing abuse of corporations selling their properties. He did not know many instances where such a circumstance had occurred; but if it were indeed an abuse, why not do away with it at once? Instead of this, corporations were forbidden in future not to dispose of their properties but by the sanction of government. It was said that corporations required reform.—why not then reform them? Why destroy them? Were they such a heap of moral putrescence—were they so far beyond recovery, that they were to be nailed up in their coffins and buried for ever? No; but the democrats and radicals hated them as they were now constituted. They were the bulwarks of loyalty, rank, true aristocracy, and the prerogative of the crown against the wild inroads of wild republicanism and popular tyranny, which would raise the standard of anarchy on their ruins and the ruins of every ancient and sacred institution in the land, and hail the triumph of annual parliament and universal suffrage. The learned gentleman then commented on the injustice of depriving a large and respectable body of citizens of the franchise which was guaranteed to them by the reform Bill and handed over to another class, which were hitherto only considered barely above the level of property, from which sprung the march-of-intellect-men of the present period, and the Messrs. Tomkines and Jenkines of no distant period. It behoved their lordships to look to themselves—to their honour, their rank, and privileges; it behoved them to remember that their ancestors, whose achievements were emblazoned in the history of the country who had ever been the safeguard of that country and its monarch against foreign invasion and domestic treason, and who had transmitted to them an inheritance of virtue and renown; it behoved them he maintained to look out ahead to where the machinations of their enemies would tend. It behoved them to keep off those evil days, when dignity would be replaced by democracy, and rank to republicanism, when an honest man would be pointed at by the scorn of popular tyranny, and degraded, not for his vices but for his virtues. This would be the consequence of evils which would follow in the train of this falsely-called Reform Bill of the corporations. More execrable tyranny, more political brutality, never were embodied in a legislative measure in any age or in any country. The learned gentleman said that this was a nut which the Messrs. Tomkines and Jenkines might crack as well as they could. What was the measure founded on? A heap of falsifications and absurdities jumbled together in the report of corporate commissioners—an affair to which nothing in the wide range of our present fashionable romance or novel reading could equal. It was one of peculiar merit, quite of the Roderick Random and Tom Jones's school, and peculiarly constituted for the constitutions of the superannuated classes of bathing readers. The learned gentleman said that in making these remarks, he should be subjected to the animadversions of a certain portion of the press, and that every species of trash, ignorant and contumely jargon would be heaped upon him. (Hear, hear, hear.) He did not, however, repine under the weighty displeasure of the party

from which it emanated—a party to which he always was and always should be opposed. He raised his voice in defence of vested rights and sacred institutions, and above all to rescue a large and respectable class of citizens from being sacrificed in the race of two parties for power, and their political homestead, under the semblance of being reformed and improved, from being made an unconstitutional power in the hands of a dominant faction. After some further observations, the learned gentleman said that of 185 corporations which this report pointed out to be disfranchised, 36 were allowed to stand irreproachable. To prove the foolery and worse of this report of the corporate commissioners he should have to examine a number of witnesses, who would also prove that property to the amount of half a million and upwards would be destroyed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JULY 31.

IRISH CORPORATE REFORM BILL.

Mr LEFROY said, that the effect which was likely to be produced from such a measure as that proposed to be introduced might be gathered from the hope expressed by the hon. and learned member for Dublin, that all the corporations in Ireland would soon be in the same situation as that of Tuam, which he described as being composed almost exclusively composed of Roman Catholics.

Mr O'CONNELL—I said nothing of the kind, and the hon. member knows I did not. (Loud cries of order, and chair.)

Mr SHAW.—I rise to order. My right hon. friend made an observation, whether right or wrong I care not; but the hon. and learned member for Dublin has accused him of stating a fact which he knows is not true. I appeal to you, sir, whether such conduct is not disorderly, and I would ask the house whether we really have not had enough of these scenes. (Hear.)

Mr O'CONNELL—I withdraw it.

Mr LEFROY said, that he had had too much experience in that house, particularly within the last year or two, to be surprised at any statement which fell from him being met by the hon. member for Dublin in the way, both as to manner and matter, in which his observation had just now been met by the hon. and learned member. (Hear hear.) The hon. and learned member stated that the corporation of Tuam was, with the exception of one member exclusively composed of Roman Catholics, and unless his ears had grossly deceived him, he also said he hoped the other corporations in Ireland would soon be similarly circumstanced. (Cries of hear, hear, and no no.) As however, the hon. and learned member denied he had said so, he (Mr Lefroy) would not dwell upon the point. But there was a statement which the hon. member had certainly made, and he was never more surprised in his life time than when he heard it, namely—that the corporation of Limerick was anterior to the establishment of the English power in Ireland. He was at a loss to know from what King the Corporation obtained its charter. There had been suits in Ireland which led to an investigation into the antiquity of the Corporation of Limerick, but he never before heard that it was established at a period anterior to the British dominion in Ireland. It was said that the bill about to be brought in ought to be adopted with respect to Ireland, because a similar measure had been passed for England, but he implored the House to recollect that the circumstances of the two countries were widely different. The right hon. gentleman concluded by expressing his belief that if the bill should be adopted by the legislature, the connexion between the two countries would soon be severed.

Lord MORPETH then moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better prevention of offences against the peace of Ireland.—His Lordship stated at the outset, that it was not the famous "Coercion Bill" of which he admitted the less was said the better.—The machinery of the new bill was two-fold:—By the first, it enabled the Lord Lieutenant, from time to time, to issue special commissions, (not to the judges, as hitherto, but to sergeants-at-law,) to hold sittings in disturbed districts, and empanel (not the grand juries of counties) but of the several quarter sessions now established. A tribunal so constituted would be equally efficacious towards the repression of crime as a special and occasional assizes, and would be infinitely less expensive. So much for the punishment of crime. As to its prevention, it was intended to invest the court in question with the powers not exactly of proclaiming a barony or division, but to warn the inhabitants to keep at home at nights; to require them to make out lists of their families, and to adopt other precautionary measures; but domiciliary visits would not be permitted by this bill.

After a good deal of desultory conversation, the motion was agreed to.

Otho, King of Greece, following the example of Louis Philippe, has commenced prosecuting the press for libel; but the decisions of the courts have been against him.

(From the *Noascotian*, August 27.)

A notice of the return of Captain Back, and the results of his expedition, for which we are indebted to the *Montreal Gazette*, will be found on another column.

RETURN OF CAPTAIN BACK.

Captain Back, accompanied by William Mally, one of the volunteers from the Royal Artillery, who left Montreal with him in 1833 has returned to Lachine, in excellent health and spirits. Doctor King and the rest of the expedition were left at Fort Reliance, all well—they are to leave for England by way of Hudson's Bay. No mortality or accident occurred to any of the persons actually accompanying the expedition, although one of the volunteer Artillerymen, Williamson, who was somewhat advanced in years, and who was unable longer to bear the fatigues and hardships of the journey, unfortunately died when on his return back to Hudson's Bay Station.

During the first winter, the expedition had to endure great privations and sufferings, owing to the great scarcity of food, and the severity of the weather. On the 25th April, being exactly one year after we had left Lachine, and during a heavy storm, the Despatch communicating Captain Ross's safe return was delivered to Captain Back. The primary object for which their journey was undertaken being thus happily fulfilled by their agents, Captain Back made preparations for complying with the secondary part of his instructions—the examination of the coast between point Turnagain, and Ross's Pillar. Several boats were with the utmost activity built during the winter, but in spring, finding that they had an insufficient supply of provisions, they could only take one with them. It was not until the month of July, 1834, that the expedition got to open water on the Thlew-de-chodzeeth, or Great River. Captain Back, we believe, succeeded in determining that this runs to the northward, and if we understand the purport of the scanty information which has reached us, it has its source on a height of land, about 150 to 200 miles from Fort Reliance, the winter establishment of the expedition at the eastern extremity of Great Slave Lake. Captain Back is the first European who has visited Great Fish River, and examined its course to the Polar Seas. Its very existence was doubted by many geographers. It is said to be large, but of dangerous navigation—greatly impeded by ice and having little but mounds of sand along its banks. It falls into the Polar Sea, at a point, as far as we can learn, that coincides very near to the place assigned to it by Captain Back and the Arctic Committee in London, in their prospectus already referred to. How far the labours of the expedition will increase our knowledge of the line of coast, we are unable to say; but from what has been stated above, it is obvious that a new route has been opened to the Polar Sea, and that a large blank which formerly struck the eye, on surveying the map, will now in a great measure be filled up. The extreme cold experienced, we learn, was 700 below zero.

The expedition returned to Fort Reliance, which place Captain Back left on the 20th of March, 1835, and travelled on snow shoes to Fort Chipewyen. From this station he departed on the 28th May, and arrived at Lachine, as already mentioned, on the 9th instant.

Captain Back arrived in Montreal this morning, and will leave for New-York in a day or two, in order to embark in the packet ship of the 16th inst. for Liverpool.—*Montreal Gazette*.

The Queen has presented Miss Kemble with a set of brilliant ornaments, accompanied with a high testimonial of Her Majesty's approbation of this young Lady's vocal talents at St. James's Palace on the evening of the King's birth-day.

AN INTERESTING CASE.—The British brig Gov. Temple arrived at New-York a few days since from Demerara, bound to the River Gambia, in Africa. She put in here to procure some articles for her cargo. She is chartered by upwards of 20 natives of Africa, and their descendants, who were sold some 20 or 30 years ago as slaves in the Colony of Demerara, and have since purchased their freedom, chartered this vessel, and are on their return to their native land to spend the remainder of their days. They are nearly all related to each other, and embrace both sexes, from childhood to the age of 70. All appear well dressed, comfortable and industrious; some of them are mechanics, and have, besides earning a stipulated sum for their masters, earned a sufficiency to pay for their freedom. One of them paid 1300 dollars for himself, wife and two children; another 500 dollars for himself; and others in like proportion. They all appeared happy and anxious to get back to their native shore.

It is a subject of no small interest, and one that must cause the mind of every beholder to reflect, on seeing a group of Africans, who were stolen from their homes, transported in a slave ship, sold, and served 30 years in a foreign land, and who, by their industry,

have acquired a sum sufficient to purchase their freedom, charter a vessel, and return home. All the older ones still hold to the religion they were educated in, that of the Mahometan faith, and all on board except one (the captain) are blacks.—*Daily Advertiser*.

BARBADORS.—The first anniversary of the memorable day, on which slavery ceased in every Colony of His Majesty, has arrived.—Twelve months have flown most rapidly; and, except in the late instance of injury to cattle, which however had, as we understand, no connection with the relations between master and servant, and we may venture to say that the year has passed happily. By the blessing of God on the just conduct of the employer, and the contented obedience of the apprenticed labourer, we trust the remainder of the apprenticeship will result in the improvement of the spiritual and temporal interests of all parties. A judicious system of instruction, the foundation of which will be laid in christian principle, will be the most effectual agent in the work of improvement.—*Barbadian*, Aug. 1.

A MILE A MINUTE.—A steam car has been built in England for exportation to the United States, which performed the distance between Manchester and Liverpool at the rate of a mile a minute, (nearly forty miles.) At the rate when the New-York and Erie Rail Road is finished, one can breakfast in New-York, dine at Buffalo, and be at Detroit, Michigan, the next day, a distance of nearly 800 miles, which is not now travelled in much less than a week.

Sir Astley Cooper was one of the most eminent physicians and physiologists in England. He said that he never suffered ardent spirits in his house, thinking them to be evil spirits, and added, that if the poor could witness the *white livers*, the *dropsies*, the shattered *nervous systems*, the *insanity*, which I have seen as the effects of drinking, they would be satisfied that ardent spirits and destructive poisons are synonymous.

INDEMNITY.—By a law of the State of Maryland the City of Baltimore is bound to make good to individuals all the damages they have suffered by the mob. The amount by a rough estimation, is not much short of 150,000 dollars, a very moderate tax, however, if viewed in the light of a chastisement for the most extraordinary dereliction of duty on the part of the public guardians, that ever was heard of.

CAPTAIN BURNS.—The interest which the public has ever taken in the family of the poet Burns, has been so great, that we are sure we are communicating an event which will give pleasure to thousands, when we mention that Captain James Glencairn Burns youngest son of the poet, has been promoted to the rank of Major in the East India Company's service.

The Greek brig Alexandros, Capt. Alexandros, from Syria—having on board five Greek lads, four of whom are sent by the Mission to Greece, to the American Board of Missions, for the purpose of receiving an education. The Alexandros is about 800 tons—was built at Syria, and is a very fast sailer. This is believed to be the second Greek vessel that ever visited our harbour.

ARRIVALS AT BOSTON.—The pleasure yacht Gem, Lane, from London, last from St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 4th instant, owned by the Marquis of Waterford, who is on board, accompanied by Lord Beresford, arrived at Boston on Friday. The Gem is schooner rigged, and about 125 tons burthen.

MASSACRE IN CUBA.—The N. Y. Mercantile states that a letter from Matanzas of the 21st ult. furnishes information that an insurrection of the negroes had taken place on a small plantation, who murdered all the whites, and proceeded to a neighbouring village, where, after committing various depredations and killing some of the inhabitants, they were finally overcome and made prisoners. On the arrival of the news at Matanzas, an armed force was immediately despatched to take care of the prisoners, and to suppress any further attempt at insurrection.

SLAVE TRADE IN SOUTH AMERICA.—We have been shocked with the extent which this horrid traffic in slaves is carried on.—On the 15th June, a large schooner called the Marinero, arrived at Bahia from the coast of Africa in ballast, reporting as left at the Bite of Benin, five vessels waiting the arrival of slaves from the interior. Eleven vessels remained at Bahia, 20th June, waiting cargoes of tobacco and rum, with which to sail for the coast of Africa—no doubt for the purpose of trafficking in slaves. The vessels had previously sailed under the flag of Donna Maria, to engage in the same wretched business. The difficulty with which the slavers are defeated and taken is very great.

SLAVERY.—The French Chamber of Peers passed a bill appropriating a sum of money for the marine and military service. The object of the appropriation, as we understand it, was to strengthen their military and naval forces in their colonial possessions in the West Indies, and it originated in a fear of disturbance among the slaves in the Islands of Martinique and Guadalupe. In the course of the discussion of this bill in both houses, the subject of slavery was alluded to, and various opinions were expressed in relation to it, and reference was frequently made to the abolition of slavery in their colonies by the British Government, and the effects it might be expected to produce upon other countries where slavery existed. It was frequently declared, by different members, that slavery must be abolished.

Celibacy of the Roman Catholic Priesthood.—In the Lisbon Chamber of Deputies, M. Manuel Passas, a Priest, has made a motion for the abolition of the law which enforces compulsory celibacy of the clergy.—The motion, after a brief debate, was rejected, some of the Ministers voting for, and others against it. M. M. Passes was greatly enraged at this rejection, and accused the Cabinet of truckling to the Court of Rome. The subject is too important to be easily forgotten, and M. M. Manuel Passas declares that he will bring it again and again before the Chamber, until he succeeds in awakening the eyes of the Legislature.

MARRIAGES.—Lord Lyndhurst has introduced a bill into the House of Lords, enacting that from the date of its first reading in the House, if a marriage within the prohibited degrees was not called into question within six months, the legitimacy of the children should never afterwards be questioned. In future marriages it must be done within two years after they were celebrated.

STEAM.—The French Government are about to appropriate six millions of francs, to establish ten steam packets of 160 horse power, to proceed every ten days from Marseilles to Constantinople, taking Leghorn, Civita Vecchi, Naples, Messina, Malta, Syria and Smyrna. The trip will occupy a fortnight.

A slave named Vincent was sentenced to 300 lashes for participating in the insurrectionary movement in Clinton, Miss.; when taken out to receive the stripes, the multitude voted to hang him, and he was accordingly executed the next day!

The captain of the Earthquake Volunteers at Wheeling Va has published a notice to his companions, "to be prepared to exterminate with one terrific shake the abominable gang of gamblers, which it is understood are emigrating to that place from Vicksburg and its vicinity."

A NEW INVENTION.—A gentleman of New York who has devoted several years attention to improvements in the manufacturing of candles, has, at length, after expending a considerable sum of money, and much labor, invented a process by which the tallow can be made as hard and transparent as the finest sperm, at a cost not exceeding the ordinary price of candles more than one cent per pound. He is about to put his new invention into operation, and if successful as he anticipates it will be, he will soon realize a handsome compensation for his industry and ingenuity, as his manufactures must inevitably surpass those of any other tallow chandler.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NEWARK.—About 8 p. m. on Saturday, a fire broke out from the livery stable of Mr. Day, (formerly Britton & Day) which rapidly extended to his dwelling and out houses; from thence to two dwelling houses on Broad street; a blacksmith's shop; the sash and blind factory belonging to Mr. Ira, Merchant; the Court-House and Jail—all of which, with many other buildings, were entirely destroyed.—Several horses in Mr. Day's stables were burnt. Fifteen buildings were destroyed, and property consumed to the value of 50,000 dollars; and it is believed that not a cent of it was insured.

A Son of Mrs. Hemans is now in Boston, and is about to commence a regular course of studies at one of the New England colleges.

Two years ago Mississippi and Louisiana licenced gamblers. Now they denounce them and hang them without judge or jury.

The Russian Count Demidoff has purchased the Sancy diamond for the sum of 500,000 francs. This diamond weighs 53 grains and a half.

It is a fact that the Duke of Orleans has made all the primary arrangements for a union with the Princess of Wurtemberg.—Her hand, however, has not been officially demanded.

The sum of 20,000 francs has been raised by subscription in thirty-four towns and villages in France, for the benefit of prisoners now on trial, and of their families.

Deuz, the Jew, who betrayed the Duchess de Berry into the hands of the French government, has published a pamphlet detailing an account of his treachery on that memorable occasion.

Owing to the increased communication between Ireland and England by steamers of the first class, the salmon fishers of Ireland are finding a ready and good market for the produce of their fisheries.

Clayton the great Aeronaut, we understand, intends making a trip from Cincinnati to the Atlantic in a balloon.

The nurse of Washington, now one hundred and sixty one years of age, is to be seen at Niblo's garden.

Commerce on Lake Erie, it is said, has increased in a five fold degree the present season.

Havana papers of the 17th July have been received at Philadelphia, which confirm the reported insurrection at that place. On the 16th, six of the ringleaders were shot, and their heads afterwards exposed to public view on poles.

The Grand Duke Constantine, the heir to the throne of Russia, is now in Paris. It is said that he will make the tour of Europe, and devote three years to the study of the political institutions of England and France.

The Rev. Charles Gutzlaff has been appointed additional Chinese Secretary to the English commission, with a salary of £800 a year.

The subject of exportation of flour from this country to America, in consequence of its high price in the United States and the low value it realizes here, has excited some interest at Liverpool.

Cobbett's place in Parliament is filled by a Tory, (Lees) who was elected by a majority of seven votes over John P. Cobbett.

Charles the Tenth, ex-King of France, is not expected to live.

The Turkish army is said to amount to 200,000 men, supported out of the public treasury, and not, as formerly, equipped and furnished by the great vassals of the Sultan.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—Sir J. Campbell is proceeding with his bill for abolishing imprisonment of debtors, except in cases of fraud; it has been recommended in the House of Commons, and no doubt is entertained of its becoming a law.

A correspondent of the Franklin Mercury says that the annual manufactured products of the town of Taunton are estimated at two millions of dollars.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.—According to accounts from Riga, there have lately been commercial failures in that and other Russian towns, to the amount of 1,500,000 rubles.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1835.

SHIP NEWS

HARBOUR GRACE.

CLEARED.
September 5.—Brig Ann, Butler, Liverpool, 14¾ tuns cod oil, 66¼ tuns seal oil, 3 tuns, 2 hh.s. & 32 gals. cod blubber, 1 bl. caplin, 1 cask herring.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.
September 5.—Schr. Hero, Dolbel, Oporto, salt.
6.—Schooner Ann, de Roche, Cape Breton, cattle.
Alexandria, Keating, Nova Scotia, cattle, sheep.
7.—Adventure, Smith, Quebec, sundries.
Brig Caskei, Davies, Boston, onions, apples, crackers.
Schooner Two Brothers, Le Blanc, Arichat cattle.
Brig Diana, George, Greenock, pork, bricks, tar, coal.
Hope, Burke, New-York, flour.
8.—Cane Grove, Armstrong, Lisbon, salt.
Schooner Diana, Le Blanc, Arichat, cattle, sheep.
Amity, Stephens, Sydney, coal.
Hope, Forrest, Bay Verte, cattle.
James, Whelan, Cape Breton, coal.
9.—Brig Terra Nova, Percey, New-York, flour, apples.
Schooner Harriette Elizabeth, Blake, Bridgeport, coal.
Spanish Brig Narciso, Narciso Pares, Havana, ballast.
Spanish Brig Begona, De Arrelola, Havana, ballast.
10.—Schooner Ayon, Edmonds, Sydney, coal.
Malvina, M'Donald, Buctush, board, plank, shingles.
Brig Goose, Grilla: Oporto, wine, raisins, & sundries.
Schooner Hibernia, Jantwell, Antigonish, horses.

Wellington, Odell, Halifax, molasses, chocolate.

CLEARED.

September 4.—Brigantine Frances Russel, Richardson, Grenada, fish.
Thomas N. Jeffery, Hally, Sydney, ballast.
Schr. Lady Young, Doyle, Quebec, rum and sundries.
Newfoundland, M'Donald, P. E. Island, ballast.
Brig Lester, Hayward, Poole & London, oil, blubber.
Cove, Willis, Bristol, oil.
Martin, Crooks, Quebec, ballast.
Salima, Hayes, Greenock, oil, fish.
Schr. Union, Rendell, Oporto, fish.
Argyle, M'Donald, P. E. Island, salt.
7.—Brig Selina, Bond, Gibraltar, fish.
Dewdrop, Furler, Corrunna, fish.
Schr. Native, Coysh, Sydney, bread.
8.—Pearl, Mudge, Oporto, fish.
Ann, De Roche, Sydney, ballast.
Brig Zante, Winsor, Leghorn, fish.
Eliza, Fowler, Barbadoes, fish.
Lavinia, Caldwell, Oporto, fish.
Diamond, Stanley, Barbadoes, fish.
Schr. Gleaner, Dench, Oporto, fish.
10.—Ocean, Hartery, Arichat, salt.
Jane, Pickford, Halifax, fish.

Notice

I the undersigned Magistrate, hereby give Notice, that in conformity to the provisions of the Act of the Colonial Legislature of this Island, entitled "An Act for Registering the Names of Persons entitled to Vote at Elections," I shall open a Court of REVISION, at the following places:—At CARBONEAR, at the House of Mr. William Branscombe, on SATURDAY, the 19th and MONDAY, the 21st day of September, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, and at FRESH WATER, on MONDAY, the 28th day of September, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, at the House of Mr. HENRY PARSONS.

Given under my hand at Carbonear, Twenty Sixth day of August, 1835.

J. BUCKINGHAM, J. P.

On Sale

BY
THE SUBSCRIBER,
NEWCASTLE COAL
(Prime quality)

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

MANUFACTURED GOODS,

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

T. NEWELL.

Carbonear, Sep. 9, 1835.

NOW LANDING,

Per Sir J. T. DUCKWORTH from Grenada

A CHOICE CARGO OF

RUM and MOLASSES
AND,
Per Native from Quebec,
Superfine FLOUR
Brazil and Salmon Barrel STAVES
SOLE LEATHER
4 CASKS SEAL SKIN CAPS
BUTTER in Firkins and Half-firkins & Co.
JOHN DUNSCOMBE & Co.
St. John's, August 1, 1835.

BY
THOMAS RIDLEY & Co.

Low, for Cash, Fish or Oil,
THE CARGO OF
The Brigantine DUNCAN & MARGARET,
Just Arrived from HAMBURG,

300 Firkins Prime New Butter
35 Barrels Prime Pork
100 Barrels Superfine Flour
20 Barrels Oatmeal
624 Bags Bread No. 1, 2 & 3
3000 Bricks.
Harbour Grace, Aug. 19, 1835.

FOOLSCAP PAPER

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
Cheap for CASH.
Carbonear.

BLANKS of every description For Sale at the Office of this Paper.

On Sale

JUST RECEIVED

BY
THE SUBSCRIBER,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF

States' Flour, Hamburg Bread
Irish Butter
Molasses in Puncheons
Rum, Gin, Wine
Teas, Sugars, Chocolate
Mould and Dipt Candles
Earthen and Glassware
Coffee, Sole Leather
Men's and Women's Shoes
Negrohead, Roll and Leaf Tobacco
Snuff in Canisters, and
A General Assortment of SOFT GOODS
And IRONMONGERY.

Which he offers for Sale on very moderate terms for Cash, Fish or Oil Payment.

MICHAEL HOWLEY.

Carbonear, Sept. 2, 1835.

Notices

TO B LET

ON A BUILDING LEASE,

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

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

For further particulars, apply to

JONATHAN TAYLOR, Sen.

Carbonear, June 17, 1835.

SAMUEL OVERBURY HART

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

A SACRED DRAMA,

IN THREE ACTS.

SUBJECTS:

The Rebellion and Expulsion of the SATANIC HOST from HEAVEN,
AND
The Creation and Apostacy of MAN,
Containing about 30 pages, foolscap octavo: Price, One Shilling.

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

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

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

ACT II, SCENE 1st.

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

** Subscriptions will be thankfully received at the Offices of the STAR at Carbonear, of the MERCURY at Harbour Grace, of the TIMES, and by Mr. M'IVER at St. John's:—Also by Mr. M. RYAN at Brigus, and Mr. VANDENHOFF at Western Bay.

Carbonear, August 26, 1835.

Genteel Board and Lodgings.

MRS CATHERINE MARA (Widow of the late Mr. THOMAS MARA) begs permission to acquaint her Out Harbour Friends, she is prepared to accommodate GENTLEMEN or LADIES, from any of the Out Ports, coming to St. John's, with comfortable BOARD AND LODGING, at her House near the Old London Tavern—where every attention will be paid them, and on the most reasonable terms.

St. John's.

June 22, 1835.

POETRY

LINES ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.

I lov'd thee, daughter of my heart,
 Mary, I lov'd thee dearly;
 And though we only meet to part,
 How severely—how severely!—
 Nor life, nor death can sever
 My soul from thine for ever.

Thy days, my little one, were few,—
 An angel's morning visit,
 That came, and vanished with the dew—
 'Twas here—'tis gone, where is it?
 Yet didst thou leave behind thee,
 A clue for love to find thee.

The eye, the lip, the cheek, the brow,
 The hands stretch'd forth with gladness,
 All life, joy, rapture, beauty now,—
 Then dash'd with infant sadness,
 Till, bright'ning with transition,
 Returned the fairy vision.

Where are they now? those smiles those
 tears,
 Thy mother's darling treasure?
 She sees thee still, and still she hears
 Thy tears of pain or pleasure,
 To her quick pulse revealing
 Unutterable feeling.

Hush'd in a moment, on her breast,
 Life, at the well spring drinking,
 Then cradled in her lap to rest,
 In rosy slumbers sinking,
 Thy dreams, no thought can guess them,
 And mine, no tongue express them.

For then this waking eye could see,
 In many a vain vagary,
 The things that never were to be,
 Imaginations airy:
 Fond hopes, which mothers cherish,
 Like still-born babes to perish.

Mine perished on thy early bier,
 No! changed to forms more glorious,
 Thy flourish in a higher sphere,
 O'er time and death victorious,
 Yet would these arms have chain'd thee
 And long from heaven detain'd thee.

Mary, my first, my well-beloved,
 The crown of every other,
 Though thou art born again above,
 I am thine only mother:
 Nor will affection let me
 Believe thou canst forget me.

Then, thou in heaven and I on earth,
 May this one hope delight us,
 That thou wilt hail my second birth,
 When death shall re-unite us,
 Where world no more can sever,
 Parent and child for ever.

THE DUEL.—A TRUE STORY.—FROM THE FRENCH.

During the few years which immediately preceded the insurrection of the negroes of St. Domingo, who were aided and abetted by England, merely because France had yielded some service to America during the war of independence, this fine French colony had reached the summit of prosperity. Perseverance and industry had amassed within the Island more gold than the mines had ever yielded to the Spaniards; but in its train the burning tropical sun, men's passions, by nature ardent, become violent and ungovernable, when wealth gives them unbounded opportunities of indulging them.

At the time to which I refer, 1788, the prevailing passion among the rich inhabitants of St. Domingo, was that of gambling. But those games which require either skill or calculation, did not suit these modern Sardanapaluses. They required for their amusement, games, the success of which depended on chance alone; games where one bet will swallow a large sum—games at which men lose, or gain fortunes, by the throw of a die.

These professed gamblers had recourse to dice to stimulate their slumbering energies, and it was not an uncommon thing to see a whole plantation, or princely dwelling put up at stake. A dozen dice would be thrown on the table, the gambler would select three, which decided his fate.

In 1788 then, if my memory be a true one, the son of a rich sugar planter held the rank of captain in the regiment of Port au Prince. Captain Severy was about twenty-six or seven years of age, and, though heir to an immense fortune, he had entered the army for choice. He had no rivals in the colony, in all manly and athletic exercises, and was a particularly good swordsman and marksman, but though brave unto rashness, he never abused his skill. But high-spirited and impetuous, he had already been engaged in several duels, in which he had received few scratches; while his better directed aim had made a fearful and bloody chasm in the society of St. Domingo. Though possessing many good qualities, Severy was more

feared than liked, for all his frankness and manliness could not always obliterate the remembrance of his impetuosity, and unfortunate propensity for fighting. It is hardly necessary, I presume, after this account, to say that he was a gambler.

One evening, a few persons were assembled in the chief gambling house of Port au Prince, and were amusing themselves for a few dollars, until the gamblers collected in sufficient numbers to animate the game. A French naval officer, commanding a frigate then in the port, entered the tavern, and walking directly towards the bar, to get some lemonade. As he passed by the table where they were playing, he glanced at it, and perceived a few pieces of money before some of the players. "Who will throw?" exclaimed Severy. "I will," replied the naval officer. He approached the table, carelessly threw the dice, and without watching to see the result of his efforts, he returned to the bar to finish his glass of lemonade. "Captain Montford," cried Severy, "you have won;" and he immediately pushed towards his fortunate adversary a large piece of gold. At the sight of this enormous sum, Captain Montford, who thought he had only risked a dollar or two, looked perfectly amazed, and pushing aside a heap of gold, he said, "Gentlemen, I should be greatly wanting in delicacy, if I appropriated this sum as if I had honestly won it. I assure you, that when I joined the game, I thought I was only playing for the very moderate sum I saw on the table. Therefore I cannot, I will not take this money." "Take it, take it, Captain," said Severy. "It is assuredly yours; and if you had lost, instead of winning, you would have paid it." "Indeed, Severy," replied Montford, "you are much mistaken, if you suppose so. I should not have thought myself bound to pay such a sum, had I lost, and therefore it is, that having won, I will not take it." "You would have paid it, Captain Montford, had you lost," exclaimed Severy imperiously; "I—I tell you, you would." There was something in the tone and manner, even more than in the language of Severy, which displeased the naval officer, and which prompted him to answer tartly. This produced another more imperious reply from Severy; and when their friends would have interfered to part them, they found it was too late. Each party considered himself so insulted, so aggrieved, that a duel was inevitable.

"Captain Montford," said Severy, "I do not wish to take any undue advantage of you, and I know that with the sword and pistol, I am your superior. Therefore to make all fair, I propose to you, that a pistol be loaded by a third person, and that we should toss up for the first fire, and let the winner blow out his adversary's brains." "Agreed," replied Montford, in a low, firm tone.

The whole company shuddered at this horrible proposal. Some of the players left the house, unwilling to witness this bloody scene; others filled with brutal curiosity, gathered round the two gamblers, who, seated facing each other, divided only by a table about four feet long, were patiently waiting the preparations for the duel.

While a third person was loading the fatal pistol, in the presence of Severy and Montford, a death-like silence pervaded the whole assembly, and this awful stillness was unbroken, save by a few calm words, exchanged between the adversaries, who alone, in this dreadful moment, seemed to retain their self-possession. When the pistol was loaded, Severy and Montford, each took it, and examined it in turn, to see that all was right, and then it was put on the table by the dice. It was decided that the highest number should be the winning one; each man took the three dice, and it fell to the lot of the naval officer to throw first.

He shook with the utmost calmness, the dice which were to decide a matter of life and death, and then threw them upon the carpet. The spectators sprang eagerly to the place where they fell, and proclaimed the number ELEVEN.

"Captain," said Severy, "you have thrown skillfully, and the chances, I think are in your favour. Now listen to me. If, as I think it likely, you should be the winner, show me no mercy; for I declare to you, on my honour, that if I am the favoured one, you need expect no quarters at my hands. If either of us show mercy to the other he is a coward." "Go on, Sir," said Montford, "and spare your impertinence.—I require no man to teach me my duty."

Severy smiled ironically, and shook his dice, as if preparing to play. The next moment the dice were rolling on the carpet, and in a faltering voice one of the bystanders called out, "FIFTEEN."

The circle which had formed round the two officers, gave way involuntarily, and clustered round Severy; while Captain Montford, finding himself alone, still fancying his enemy, rose instantly, and calmly and firmly waiting Severy's approach.

"Your life is in my hands, Montford," exclaimed Severy, seizing the pistol.—"Commend your soul to God, for your hour has come."

"Fire, Sir," replied the manly sailor, putting his hand upon his heart; "an honest man is ever ready to die." He had not time

to say another word; the ball from Severy's pistol had fractured his skull, and covered with his blood, the spectators of this tragedy.

After this horrible duel, the whole blame of which was by common consent cast upon Severy, this young officer, already dreaded by his fellow citizens, became the object of disgust and abhorrence to them. Finding himself avoided by his best friends he made no efforts to conciliate their favour, but returned contempt for contempt; hatred for hatred. When the insurrection broke out in St. Domingo, he enlisted in the ranks of the enemy, and fought under the orders of the English General Maitland. He there exhibited great personal courage, and great military ability. The insurgents were indebted to him for all their victories, until the battle Des Ivris, when a ball killed him on the spot, just as his troops were gaining their most brilliant victory.

DANGER FROM COMETS.

As the comets traverse the planetary regions in all directions, it is natural to inquire whether there is not a possibility that some one of them may approach so near to the earth as greatly to disturb its motion, or by an actual contact to produce the most disastrous effects. Upon this subject there is no reasonable ground for fear. If it is not absolutely impossible that a comet may come in contact with the earth, the probabilities against such an event happening are millions to one. Among bodies so small in comparison with the immense space in which they move; and moving with all velocities, and in orbits that are inclined in all directions, and are of all dimensions, how small must be the probability that any two shall come in contact! Small, however, as this probability is for any one age, if we take into account a long series of ages, the probability may be increased. If we suppose the earth actually to receive such a shock, it is easy to imagine the calamitous consequences which must follow. The axis and motion of rotation being changed, the waters of the ocean would leave their ancient position, and would be precipitated towards the new equator. A great part of the human race, and of lower animals, would be drowned by this universal deluge, or destroyed by the most violent shock impressed on the terrestrial globe.—Whole species of animals might be annihilated. All the monuments of human industry and invention would be overthrown. In such a catastrophe we find, too, a cause adequate to account for the ocean having overflowed lofty mountains, on which it has left incontestable evidence of its presence; and to explain how the animals and plants of the south may have existed in the climates of the north, where we find the remains and impressions of them. Lastly, such an event accounts for the recentness of the moral world, the monuments of which go back scarcely three thousand years. The human race, reduced to a small number of individuals, and to the most miserable condition, would for a long time be mainly occupied in providing for their preservation, amidst the wreck which surrounded them, and would lose all remembrance of arts and sciences; and when, by the progress of civilization, they at length became sensible of the want of these, they would find it necessary to recommence, as if man had been newly placed upon the earth. It seems impossible to contemplate the picture of calamity here drawn, without being forcibly struck with this singular coincidence; that if we suppose the period of the comet of 1830 (which in that year made a considerably near approach to the earth's orbit) to be 575½ years; and count back, from the year 1680, seven revolutions, or a period of 4028 years, we reach the 2349 before Christ—the year of the deluge, as fixed by chronologers.

GIN PALACES.

We rode on for some time in silence; at last, when we had proceeded a little distance, we came before a house, the front of which displayed, in all their architectural magnificence, pillars of the Corinthian: a large clock, which could be illuminated at night, showed the hour in a manner peculiarly attractive, from an elevated part of the building; and a lamp of immense size, profusely decorated, was suspended over the entrance. A crowd of the lower orders had congregated round the door. "This," said my companion, "is one of the many instances which abound in this metropolis of the taste for display in the humbler classes. This is a gin shop. While the rich man is sipping his claret in one of the splendid apartments in his princely club, the poor man is enjoying his gin in a room, the fittings-up of which cost several thousand pounds. Refinement has made such rapid progress in every direction, that the beggar who sweeps the crossing thinks it vulgar to be seen in a common tap-room; and so he goes to the gin palace, and gets drunk in style, at the expense of three halfpence farthing." "I cannot see," I observed, "how the purveyors of this favourite liquor, with his immense expense, can gain any profit." "They realise a large fortune in a few years," replied he. "But I will tell you how they manage

to do so. In some obscure part of the town, upon an unoccupied piece of ground, several houses of the smallest kind are built. One of these the retailer of gin purchases as soon as it is erected, fits it up as a small distillery, and there secretly manufactures an immense quantity of illicit spirits, which is conveyed by his agents into the gin palace. By defrauding his Majesty of the duties, he is enabled to under-sell others in the trade.—Some gin-sellers are more honest. They purchase the raw spirit from the distiller, paying all the duties, then adulterates it more than one half with the most poisonous materials. They do not cheat the King's revenue, they only destroy the King's subjects. The profit arises from the extent to which they can adulterate the raw spirit, or procure an illicit distillation, and from the immense quantity drunk by the lower orders. The man who first invented gin deserves immortality, and I will take very good care he shall have it, though not in this world.—Gunpowder has not produced half the effect of this intoxicating spirit; steam is not to be compared to its power. The discovery of Friar Bacon may kill a few thousands occasionally, but gin is destroying nine-tenths of the poor population of this vast metropolis.—*Mephistophiles in London.*

MAGNANIMITY AND GRATITUDE OF A LION.—Prince, a tame lion on board his Majesty's ship Ariadne, had a keeper to whom he was much attached; the keeper got drunk one day, and as the Captain never forgave this crime, the keeper was ordered to be flogged; the grating was rigged on the main deck opposite Prince's den a large barred up place, the pillars very strong and cased with iron. When the keeper began to strip, Prince rose gloomily from his couch and got as near to his friend as possible.—On beholding his bare back he walked hastily round the den, and when he saw the boatswain inflict the first lash, his eyes sparkled with fire, and his sides resounded with the strong and quick beating of his tail; at last, when the blood began to flow from the unfortunate man's back, and the clotted cats jerked their gory knots close to the lion's den, his fury became tremendous, he roared with a voice of thunder, shook the strong bars of his prison as if they had been osiers, and finding his efforts to break loose unavailing, he rolled and shrieked in a manner the most terrific that it is possible to conceive. The Captain fearing he might break loose, ordered the Marines to load and present at Prince; this threat re-joined his rage, and at last the captain desired the keeper to be cast off and go into his friend. It is impossible to describe the joy evinced by the lion—he licked with care the mangled and bleeding back of the cruelly treated seaman; caressed him with his paws, which he folded around the keeper as if to defy any one renewing a similar treatment; and it was after several hours that Prince would allow the keeper to quit his protection, and return among those who had so ill-used him.—*Martin's history of the British Colonies, Vol. 4.*

AN EXECUTION.

Amid the varied scenes in this vast metropolis, there is probably none so striking as an interior view of an execution at the Old Bailey. Being desirous to witness the effect of the punishment or death, I once accompanied one of the Sheriffs on a cold winter's morning, to see three men executed. We arrived between seven and eight o'clock, and were shown into the press room, a low gloomy chamber. Two of the men, having attempted to escape, were heavily ironed.—Each placed his foot upon an anvil, whilst a smith with a large hammer and great force, drove the rivets out. The sound was awful. One of the criminals, who had confessed to a hundred burglaries, I had myself committed for trial. He was a fine looking man of nine and twenty, but so altered that I could scarcely trace his former features; and I was informed that, even in the most hardened, nature generally gives way in the last four and twenty hours. When the three were pinioned, the procession moved slowly forward along the dark and narrow passages, a bell dismally knolling, and the Ordinary reading portions of the burial services. A few minutes after the drop fell, we retired, as is the custom, to breakfast in what is called the Lord Mayor's parlour. The Ordinary presided in full canonicals, and kept our attention alive by anecdotes connected with the occasion. On his right sat the City Marshal in military uniform. The Sheriffs wore their massive gold chains, and two Under Sheriffs were in Court dresses, contrasted with whom was a gentleman of peculiarly primitive appearance and attire—a constant attendant. The group, the time of day, the occasion, formed a combination altogether singular. After the lapse of an hour, the Sheriffs were summoned to see the bodies cut down, and I was surprised to find the countenance as placid as after natural death.

Lieutenant Drummond, R. N. the newly appointed Under Secretary for Ireland, enjoys a pension of £300 a-year on the Irish Civil List.