

THE CARBONEAR STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

VOL. I.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1833.

No. 23.

TO LET,

On Building Leases, for a Term of Years.

A Piece of LAND, the Property of the Subscriber, extending from the House of Mr. Joseph Parsons, on the East, to the House of Mrs. Ann Howell, on the West, and running back from the South Side of the Street, to the Subscriber's House.

MARY TAYLOR,
Widow.

Carbonear, Feb. 13, 1833.

NOTICES.

NORA CREINA.

PACKET-BOAT BETWEEN CARBONEAR AND PORTUGAL COVE.

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

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

TERMS AS USUAL.

Letters, Packages, &c. will be received at the Newfoundland Office.

Carbonear, April 10, 1833.

DESIRABLE CONVEYANCE TO AND FROM HARBOUR-GRACE.

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

FARES,

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

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

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

A. DRYSDALE,
Agent, Harbour-Grace.

PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, St. John's.

Harbour-Grace, April 5, 1833.

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

A VISIT TO THE ILLINOIS.

From the Monthly Magazine.

When, in the year 1817, the political dissatisfaction of the people of England induced great numbers of our intelligent and wealthy farmers from the southern counties to take refuge in the western world, from the real or imaginary evils of their native land, I was then, though little more than a youth, amongst the crowds who were hurrying to the western Elysium.

I do not propose here to describe the thousand times described voyage across the Atlantic Ocean, nor the cities, roads and taverns of the Union; nor the peculiarities of the people, country, laws, manners or natural productions; nor, indeed, to dwell upon any foreign matter whatever, in this narrative; proposing solely to exhibit, as through a telescope, a distant community of English men and manners in the bosom of the woods and prairies of the Illinois.

The person who first directed the attention of emigrants to the natural meadows of the western settlements of America, was Mr. Morris Birkbeck, a gentleman farmer from Wanborough, in Sussex, whose travels and scientific writings are well known in the literature of this country. Upon my arrival, in the following year, at the settlement in the Illinois, I found that this gentleman had fixed his residence upon the edge of an extensive and very beautiful prairie, having made large purchases of land, both woodland and prairie; and he had at that time built a substantial log-house, planted an orchard and garden, and enclosed and ploughed about fifty acres of prairie land. He had also laid out the site of a future town, called Wanborough, but which, at that time, consisted of only a few straggling log-cabins.—His views were apparently grasping and ambitious for, with a capital altogether inferior to so extensive a design, he had petitioned the government of the United States, to grant him a tract of country more than thirty-two miles square. Indeed, many circumstances induced to the belief, that personal dissatisfaction with his station upon the political ladder in England, and a belief of his ability to ascend to a great height upon it in a foreign country, had been his principal motives for emigrating to America. Nor is it out of the course of human feeling, that such should have been his expectations; for the opposition to a tyrannical government does not so often proceed from motives of generous commiseration with the victims of oppression, as from a selfish and envious resentment of the power to oppress; nor is it material, perhaps, whether envy or humanity be the means implanted in our nature, to counteract the evil intentions of arbitrary power. Whatever might have been the designs of Mr. Birkbeck, it is certain that imagination entered too much into the composition of his mind, for their well-directed accomplishment. And his settlement upon the prairies of Illinois, though amongst the most refined and magnificent virgin scenery of nature, eminently fitted for the retirement of the scholar and the man of contemplation, was removed, as it were, beyond the ways of men; being more than forty miles from the river navigation of the Ohio; almost a thousand miles from the Atlantic seaboard; and thus excluded altogether from this money-getting world. Though the prairies consisted of a land of a high degree of fertility, and though the climate of the Illinois was wholesome, mild, and invigorating, yet these advantages of nature was useless without the labour of the hands of man; and, amongst roving Indians, and gouging backwoods-men, labourers there were none. The disadvantages of the inland situation of the settlement became very soon apparent; the influx of emigrants from England, after the first season, became materially diminished; the lands in which the capital of the projectors of the settlement had been extensively invested, remained unsold, and Mr. Birkbeck was already dispirited at the prospects of his family. These consisted of several sons and daughters, grown up, and all educated in the utmost degree of refinement.—

(See last page.)

REASONS FOR IRISH DISQUIET.

(From the Times.)

O'Connell has been complaining bitterly of the Church of Ireland, and he is right. The Church, as composed at present, never ought to have existed; and it is now on the point of reformation. He has, all along complained of the Grand Jury laws; and who that knows anything of Ireland can blame him? Why no den of robbers that ever infested society was guilty of more base and monstrous plunder, though disguised under plausible names, than that which has been perpetrated by Irish gentlemen, exercising the office of grand jurors. Enormous grants of money, to be raised upon the country for purposes ostensibly lawful, but really selfish and corrupt—contracts alleged, but with no security against violation—expenditures attested by wholesale perjury—jobbing interchanged amongst each two individuals of the whole body of grand jurors—all useful public works neglected—all personal frauds, the most palpable and most infamous connived at—no responsibility, no appeal, no control, no sense of shame to check them—a country oligarchy worse than the Venetian Senate—a half-yearly committee of ways and means, confiscating the resources of each district throughout the country, in a spirit almost as flagitious and as desperate as the spoil in gross committed on the entire kingdom by that iniquitous assembly, the native Irish Parliament, of which Mr. O'Connell so pathetically bewails the dissolution—this grand jury system is, indeed a grievance which no honest or reflecting man can, in our opinion, condemn the learned gentleman for striving, by all the means at his disposal, to annihilate. So the Vestry Act, child of Mr. Goulburn's comprehensive genius!—the Vestry Act, whereby any two or three Protestants, should there be no more within the most extensive parish in Ireland, may meet, receive, and legislate upon the purses of 10,000 of their catholic neighbours for any object, caprice, or folly, which to their equity it may seem meet to describe as the "service of the Established Church!" Is not this atrocious? Can the Catholics do the like? Can a vestry under the degrading law assess a single shilling upon the parish for repairs of the Catholic Chapel, though tottering to its ruin, and resorted to by successive crowds of that persuasion, who fill its old walls even to bursting? Where, then, is the Christian regards so plainly due to the maintenance of the religion professed by four-fifths of Irishmen, and to that clergy with which it would be so prudent for the state to keep up the most kindly relations.

We have already spoken upon the state of the peasantry, and the urgent necessity for poor laws, and shall soon be recalled to the wholesome though painful task. Our solemn adjuration to the Government of both islands is as before—"do justice," change places with O'Connell, put him where you now are—in the wrong! reconcile the priests and set the Repealers at defiance.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Portugal.

OFF OPORTO, MARCH 23.

I, on Friday, sent you a few hurried lines, giving some account of the state in which the squadron of Admiral Sartorius, is and I now send you an account of their proceedings more in detail. I have this from an officer who has had good opportunities of seeing and judging with respect to all that has taken place. His account begins with the return of the fleet to Oporto after the action of October, and comes up to yesterday. I mentioned to you, some time ago, that the Admiral was to be recalled, and of this he had intimation, when he immediately took the sense of the squadron, which he communicated to the Emperor by his letter of the 10th inst. This is the letter which was termed insulting to his Imperial Majesty; but if the account I now send you is correct, and in the main points I believe it is so, it would be difficult to say what course the Admiral ought to take, or indeed can

take, circumstanced as he is with the men. I shall not at all enter into the miserable disputes and intrigues which from the commencement have existed in this expedition. The squadron has had more than its due proportion of these, and the Admiral, as well as many others, alleges that there was a conspiracy to thwart him in every measure he took, and to disobey every order he gave. With this I have nothing to do, and will give no opinion. The account I here give you.

The circumstances of the action of the 11th of October, the ungracious manner in which it was viewed by the Government, and their ultimate conviction of its merits, when the truth was made clear, you are acquainted with. We arrived off Oporto on the 18th, with the intention (after splicing, patching, carpenter's cobbling, and obtaining a few immediately requisite stores) of following the enemy's squadron off the Tagus; but in consequence of an expected attack on the 26th, the Emperor judged it right to detain the squadron, and thus prevent, without any equivalent advantage, the good moral effect our presence off Lisbon would undoubtedly have produced amongst the friends of the cause there. Owing to unwillingness on the part of the enemy's troops, the attack did not take place, and the desertion and insubordination of the seamen and marines we landed to defend the batteries were the only fruits of our ill-judged detention, which was stubbornly prolonged by the Emperor, until going to the Tagus was impracticable from the want of provisions.

At this period the Admiral stationed the Eugenie and Liberal (manned and officered by Portuguese) off the coast of Aveiro, Figueiras, &c., to prevent the landing of the enemies munitions of war; the former, in consequence of want of pay and clothing, was taken to England by the crew, whilst the latter was declared to be worse than useless, by the Constitutionals on that coast, who complained bitterly of the commander's conduct, in permitting guns, powder, and stores of all sorts to enter with impunity. Stores, pay, provisions, and clothing, now become the constant theme of our public despatches and requisitions to the Government, without the slightest attention being paid to any one point; nor was even a morsel of cartridge stuff, to enable us to go into action again, supplied us from that time to the present day. A few provisions for temporary use were obtained from vessels from England, but the men became discontented and mutinous from want of pay and clothing, which proceeded to such an extreme that the Admiral, with the full approval of the Emperor and Government, at length, in December, harangued the crews, and publicly assured them that at the close of March every farthing should be paid up, and those who then wished to quit the service would be provided with a passage to England. The squadron put into Vigo to repair, to water, and, if possible, to procure provisions; discontent then increased, which, for the want of proper conduct on the part of the superior officers, led to the desertion of nearly 300 men on the 22d. This was about the time that Captain Mins, who was under arrest, broke the arrest and left the squadron. He was not charged with the taking of 12,000 dollars from the Brazilian prize, but the offence laid to his charge was his not using due diligence in preventing his men from plundering, his not rendering any account of the sums he had taken on searching them, and his allowing all these occurrences to come to the Admiral's knowledge by accident, and without any official account from himself. These, with prior acts of loose discipline, were the causes of his arrest. It appeared evident from the communications Captain Mins left behind him that it was his intention, when he left, to go to England, as, instead of handing over the dollars taken from the men, together with money of the seamen's savings placed in his hands, to the officer who succeeded him in command, he only left a card, stating the address of his agent in London, who would pay on demand, the sums he was accountable for. Changes consequently took place in the commands of the ships, and our calamitous situation was immediately represented to the Government,

accompanied with reiterated demands for money, stores and men. No notice however was taken, with the exception of sending us 500 seamen and marines, and, a short period afterwards, but 1,400 sovereigns to appease the wants of 15,000. By the middle of January, by the influence of the Admiral and the exertions of the officers, perfect discipline and good order were restored, and provisions for about six weeks obtained at Vigo, on the strength of bills on the commission in London. At this moment, before we could ship the slops we purchased, and for which we paid ready money out of the 1,400 sovereigns, orders from Madrid were issued to send us from Vigo roads (a 74 and a frigate being sent to enforce the orders), and to prevent any further communication with us, directly or indirectly, accompanied by an extract of the Government despatch of the most insulting nature, against which the Admiral made a formal protest, and wrote at the same time to the French and English ambassadors at Madrid, explaining the same. This despatch, I understand, desired the Spanish authorities to drive "the adventurer Sartorius" from the bay, and was doubtless a most intolerable insult. In order to repel an attack, should any be made, the other ships were supplied for the occasion with flannel for cartridges from the Don Pedro. In consequence of this, I presume, the St. Vincent was sent; but we sailed before she arrived, and our squadron again made its appearance off Oporto, for the purpose of co-operating with the movements of Solignac who then took the command of the Constitutional army. The Admiral was well received, and although overtures were at that time making for the services of another person to take command of the squadron, nothing was imparted to him. On the 24th the Admiral left the Emperor and Solignac at 9 o'clock, with orders to get the vessels in and attack the Quejo battery, and clear the beach between that and the Foz: the wind was strong, but the Rainha and Don Pedro reached in ample time for the General's operations. The Donna Maria struck work, as they said "No pay, no fight;" the Admiral, however, by exhortations and entreaties induced them to return to duty, and she anchored off the battery at four o'clock. The attack failed; and the cause assigned for it to screen the Emperor's ignorance, was "the tardy movements of the squadron." That night we took up our usual anchorage, and, it coming on to blow fresh, each ship lost an anchor in attempting to weigh the following day. Until the 13th of the following month we continued at sea, with constant gales and a heavy swell, until sails split, rigging rotten, and badly sprung masts, obliged us to bear up for Vigo; the Don Pedro and the smaller vessels running in under the Bayona Islands, whilst the Rainha and Donna Maria, having each but one indifferent anchor left, and the latter but 60 fathoms of chain, ran for the quarantine ground at Vigo. The Admiral on our arrival applied to the Spanish commodore and to Captain Senhouse for such aid under the circumstances as neutral nations were justified in lending as an act of humanity; the first pleaded inability, the second unwillingness without the sanction of Admiral Parker, to whom he sent by the Nimrod; the weather being then so bad that the Donna Maria was not expected to hold.

The men now again became turbulent for pay and clothing, the wet weather having set in, and exposed them to a more serious want of a change of linen, as well as woollen clothes, than they had yet experienced.—The steamer was in consequence sent immediately, with the most pressing requisitions, to the Government for aid, in the way of money, clothing and stores; all of which now became indispensable for the existence of the squadron and the good of the cause. Much was promised, but nothing was sent, and we were thrown upon the mercy of Providence; for the bills we gave for provisions on our last visit had been dishonoured, and, in consequence, our credit entirely gone at Vigo. A correspondence now took place between the Commodore (Quintana) of the Spanish squadron and the Admiral, through the intervention of Captain Senhouse, on account of an absolute decided order being sent, on the 13th of Feb., for the squadron to quit Vigo immediately. We then received permission for the two frigates only to continue at the quarantine ground until the return of good weather, with these conditions, that our colours should not be displayed, that no communication should take place between the crews of those ships and the shore, and that no other vessel with our colours should join us. These proposals were made and countenanced by Capt. Senhouse, an Englishman, a British officer, a fellow-countryman, and a brother officer of the Admiral. The Admiral replied, that he would not consent to any such terms; that, although the flag was young, it should not be disgraced in his keeping; that it was the standard of a legitimate Sovereign, recognised by the Powers of Europe, and which Sir Humphry Senhouse had ordered to salute; that nothing but real distress had forced him into Vigo; and although he should be most unwilling to compromise the Spanish authorities with their Government, yet out he would not go unless forced; and he then assured them he would

wait until they fired, but if they did it would be a deadly struggle. All was, in consequence, ready in the squadron, and every man was determined to avenge this want of humanity.

The cholera now attacked us with violent symptoms and strong apprehensions on our part that it might prove of the most serious nature. We implored relief from Captain Senhouse for slops, to enable the poor wretches to change their clothes when wet, and thus avoid an increase of sickness; all, however, was refused, until he should receive Admiral Parker's sanction, and his conduct on this occasion was altogether more calculated to excite inimical collision between the Spaniards and ourselves, than to allay any warlike tendency on the one part or the other. By continual despatches, representing our situation, and requesting our Government to assist us, the Admiral entreated some notice might be taken and some consideration evinced for our forlorn condition. We, however, received neither assistance nor consolation in any way, but incessantly were given to understand our services and assistance were much required off Oporto. At this time several vessels, from stress of weather, put into Bayona roads with provisions from England for Oporto, some on Government account, others on speculation. On those for Government we put *mains fortes* and by persuasion we induced the others to supply us with articles on the strength of bills on Carbonell & Co., London; in this way we were enabled to provision the squadron up to about the beginning of April.

To this day nothing in any shape has been supplied by our Government (excepting the 1,400 sovereigns), whilst peremptory orders were repeated for our services off Oporto, with all the boldness, impudence, and coolness, as if we had been in the most perfect state of equipment. All our misfortunes, wants, and their calamitous results, have been at innumerable times represented as inevitable to the Emperor, the Minister of Marine, and the Government in Council, both in person and by despatches: and at the same time to the intimation that at the end of March, by agreement entered into with the crews, both money and men would be required to retain the squadron in the service. From no quarter however, have we received aid or even advice how to act in case of emergency, and the last act of these grateful people, we accidentally heard, was to supersede the Admiral, on being acquainted with which the resolution of the squadron is made known to the Emperor and Government, whose answer we momentarily await.

Captain Senhouse was the first to report in public our state of sickness; he at another time threatened to hoist the quarantine flag if the authorities allowed any communication between the shore and the Constitutional squadron. He asserted in private society that he would not meet any of them; the consequence of which was, in the same house the officers of our service were received in one room, and those of the St. Vincent in another. When he saluted our flag it was with 13 guns, and refused the use of one of our flags, converting his own Miguelite ensign into the bicolor, only by the addition of a narrow border of blue.

Extract of a letter dated Demerara, Feb. 23.—"The seasons have been very irregular for some time. After being considerably injured by too much wet, we are now suffering from dry weather. We have not had occasion to open our sluices for the last nine months—I mean in the Beet and Walters; and this is the case with nearly all the estates in the west. The cultivation has suffered in some degree in consequence of it. I observed your strictures on the Court of Criminal Justice, as now formed by the new assessors. At the time of forming the new Order in Council, Ministers might have availed themselves of information on the subject from many parties here, who would have pointed out to them a plainly-marked line, which would have included black, brown, and all colours. The lowest tax on income paid in the colonies is on those amounting to 2,000*l.* per annum. This would have included many respectable black and coloured inhabitants; but the idea of taking people possessing property to the extent of £10 per annum to sit as judges, with all the power and authority of men regularly educated to the profession, is preposterous. As jurymen, there would have been no objection; but on the present system, you see there gentlemen learned in the law having for their associates tailors, butchers, bakers, and all the other inferior trades, and the latter having equal authority with the former. One of the assessors is a man whose occupation is driving one of the town-carts which ply for hire in the streets. All parties are dissatisfied; the people sitting as assessors not feeling themselves competent to the duty, and incapable of supporting their opinions against those of the judges; while the judges think themselves degraded in having to co-operate with men so inferior to themselves. The quarantine regulations for vessels entering this port have been taken off, excepting only such ships as arrive from the United States, St. Thomas's, and Martinique.

The Bishop of Barbadoes, accompanied by Archdeacon Elliot, arrived here on the 14th instant. His Lordship has been since his arrival engaged in visiting the public schools.

(From English Papers to the 29th April.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE BUDGET.

Friday, April 26.

LORD ALTHORP, in producing his financial statement, said, he had fulfilled their pledge of introducing economy into the mode of conducting the public service. They had abolished 1387 places, and salaries to the amount of £231,406, from which was to be deducted £38,000, the amount of retired allowances; leaving the actual present saving £192,000. Three parliamentary places, with salaries amounting to £21,894, had been abolished: and the saving in the diplomatic service was £91,735. During the last two years, 536 persons had been brought from the retired list of the Revenue department, and placed on active service: by which a saving of £28,000 had been made in the retired allowances.

The amount of income for the year ending 5th April, 1833, was £46,853,000
The amount of expenditure £45,366,000

Leaving an excess of Income over expenditure of £1,487,000

He had only estimated this excess at £800,000; but as it amounted to £1,487,000, it would more than cover the deficiencies of the preceding year. That deficiency was £1,200,041. Taking the deficiency and excess together, there was an improvement of not less than £2,728,000: created, however, not so much by increase of income, as by decrease of expenditure. This was proved by the fact that the excess of the income of 1833 over 1832 was only £235,000. The expenditure of 1833 was less than that of 1832 by £2,493,000.

Having stated in detail the income and expenditure of the last year, Lord Althorp proceeded to take the income for the ensuing year at £46,404,128.

This was less than the income of last year, because there were certain arrears of malt duties collected last year, which would not be received in this.

The whole expenditure for the year, including the charge of £30,300,000 on the Consolidated Fund, would be 44,922,219.

Leaving an estimated surplus of £1,481,909

With regard to taxes to be taken off, Lord Althorp said, that looking to the growing increase in the produce of the malt duties, he did not conceive that the tax pressed heavily on the consumption of the article; and although he had been much pressed on the point, he would not consent to reduce it. With regard to the newspaper duties he considered it would be expedient to take off the whole of the tax, if the money could be spared. He objected to reduce it partially. But the abolition of this tax, which yielded £440,000 would not afford relief to the distresses of any considerable portion of the community. He did not believe that the increased consumption of paper, or the produce of a postage duty, would make up the loss occasioned by the repeal of the newspaper stamp duty. He admitted that he had held out an expectation that the tax would be repealed, but he thought now it would be better to take off those taxes which pressed more heavily on the productive industry of the country. The first duty which he would take off was that on tiles, amounting to £37,000. The next would be half the duty on advertisements. Instead of charging 3*s.* 6*d.* for each insertion, he would impose a tax of 2*s.* on the first, 1*s.* 6*d.* on the second, and 1*s.* on every subsequent insertion. The loss to the revenue would equal half the amount now produced by the duty, or £75,000. The marine insurance duty, which had fallen in amount from £452,000 in 1815, to £220,000 in 1832, would be also reduced as follows. Where the premium does not exceed 15*s.* he would reduce the duty from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per cent; where not exceeding 30*s.* from 5*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* This would occasion a loss of £160,000. With respect to the assessed taxes, he proposed to take off the duties on windows in all shops employed as such, or as warehouses. The house duty, wherever shops were attached to the houses, would also be reduced in the following way: in houses containing fifteen windows, of which five belonged to the shop, one-third of the house duty would be reduced. This would amount to a reduction on the house and window duties of £100,000. The duty on taxed carts, amounting to £30,000 would be taken off. He would also take off the duty upon shopmen, warehousemen, hawkers, stewards, book-keepers and clerks.—This would make the whole reduction on the assessed taxes £244,000. He had always considered the tax on raw cotton as altogether wrong in principle; but he could not do without it, when he took off the duty on printed calicoes, from which so much relief

had been experienced. The tax on raw cotton, in 1831, was three-eighths of a penny per pound, he had increased it to five-eighths of a penny. The whole duty now produced £626,000. He proposed to take off the additional tax; which would cause a reduction to the amount of £300,000. He intended to propose a fixed duty of five-sixteenths of a penny per pound. The tax on soap was the next to which he would call the attention of the House. The annual produce of this tax was £1,186,000. He proposed to reduce the duty one-half. This would appear to be a great reduction; but when it was considered that £100,000 now paid in drawbacks, would be saved, and that a large increase of consumption might safely be calculated upon, he did not think that the real loss to the revenue would actually be more than half the amount of the reduction. He should therefore put it down at £300,000. In reply to a question from Mr. O'Connell, Lord Althorp said, he was not certain whether the drawback on soap exported to Ireland would be done away, but he thought that there ought not to be a lower duty on soap in Ireland than in England. He would now recapitulate—

1. Tiles—Whole duty taken off.....	£27,000
2. Marine Insurance—Estimated diminution.....	100,000
3. Advertisements—ditto.....	75,000
4. Assessed Taxes—Reduction of House and Window Duty on Shops.....	244,000
5. Cotton—Reduction of additional duty imposed in 1831.....	300,000
6. Soap—Half the present duty.....	593,000
	£1,349,000

Estimated return on Soap..... 293,000

Probable loss to Revenue..... 1,056,000

Surplus for the year ending 1834.. 1,072,000

Estimated surplus after the above reduction..... £516,000

This surplus was smaller than it had been usual to calculate upon; but the principle which guided him was, to carry the reduction of taxes to the greatest practical extent. If more taxes were repealed, the House must see, if public credit were to be preserved, that other taxes must be substituted for them. He would not detain the Committee any longer, but would move the first resolution—that the duty on tiles should henceforth cease to be paid.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS.—Lord Anglesea has issued a proclamation forbidding the future meetings of the Volunteers. His Excellency designates the association "as dangerous to the public peace and safety, and inconsistent with the due administration of the law."

It is rumoured about the Foreign Office, that it is in contemplation to effect a general reduction of salaries throughout that establishment. It is also proposed still further to reduce the allowance of some of our ambassadors; and Paris is mentioned as one of the places at which a reduction is to take place.—*Court Journal.*

It is reported that Sir W. Horne is to succeed Baron Bailey on the Bench of the Court of Exchequer, that Sir J. Campbell is to be the Attorney-General, and that Mr. Pepys will succeed Sir J. Campbell as Solicitor-General.

The recent changes in the Colonial department has thrown the care of the Mauritius and the West Indies into the hands of the new Under-secretary, Mr. Lefevre; while Australia, the Mediterranean, and the Canadas, fall to his colleague, Mr. Hay.

The Gazette of Friday announces that His Majesty has been pleased to grant the dignity of an Earl of the United Kingdom to Frederick John Viscount Goderich, and his heirs male, by the name and title of Earl of Rippon, in the county of York.

Report names General Lord Howden, or Sir John Byng, as the intended successor to Lord Hill, as Commander-in-chief.

COURTS MARTIAL.—Forty-four officers, from the half-pay list are to be immediately commissioned to act as members of the Courts Martial, to be held under the Coercion Bill. They are not to belong to any regiment doing duty in Ireland.

The Right Hon. Sir G. F. Hill, Bart. has been appointed Lieut. Governor of the Island of Trinidad.

In the last four years 145,945 emigrants have settled in the Canadas, a part of the British Empire computed to contain about 3,400,000 square miles of land, of which not more than 129,500 have as yet been explored.

Ministers have expressed their intention to introduce a bill to amend the Anatomy Bill. On Saturday the professors met the Home Secretary by appointment, when the proposed alterations were agreed to, one of which is a tax on both Professors and pupils, to pay the expense of carrying the Act into effect.

Extract of a letter, of the 12th inst., from the banks of the Rhine:—"A report is current that the Poles are arriving, by detachments, on the road of the Black Forest, and that they are proceeding to Fribourg, Hei.

delberg, &c. where they may probably be joined by the students. Great agitation appears to prevail in Baden, Wirtemberg, and Rhenish Bavaria. M. Garnier, formerly one of the editors of the *Globe*, at Paris, who had kept up an active correspondence with France, has been arrested in the Grand Duchy of Baden. The police assert that they have found in his possession the plan of a vast conspiracy. The Diet is alarmed, and purposes, it is said, to retire to Mentz. It is also reported that Messrs. Wirth and Slebenpfeffer, who were expiating in prison their patriotic speeches at Hambach, without trial, have been liberated in Rhenish Bavaria.

CARBONEAR STAB.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1833.

The proceedings in the House of Assembly since our last has been of little importance if we except the introduction and passing of a Bill for opening a new street and fire-break in St. John's, in defiance of an arrangement entered into by the members that no new bill should be introduced into the House until an answer to the address to His Majesty was received. The introduction of the above-named bill, to say the least of it, is taking an unfair advantage of the out-port members, who left St. John's upon the faith of the above arrangement. This was advanced by some of the hon. members in opposition to the bill, but the objection was over-ruled, and the bill passed. The expenses that will be incurred under the bill are, it is stated, to be defrayed out of that portion of the revenue under the immediate control of the Crown. Now as this revenue is to be expended for the purpose of public improvement, we think, that instead of the people of Harbour Grace being taxed for the expense of fire-breaks, a portion of the revenue about to be expended in St. John's should be appropriated to that purpose. The House and Council are at issue on the proposed amendments in the Marriage Bill.

We neglected last week to notice that some villain, on the night of Monday the 27th ult. broke open the door of a box which enclosed the tap of an oil vat, belonging to Messrs. Bemister and Co. of this place, and let the oil run. It is impossible to judge of the quantity that escaped, but, from the size of the vat, it must have been considerable. This, we believe, is not the only instance of the kind that has occurred lately.—The acting Chief Judge Simms, at the opening of the Northern Circuit Court this spring, congratulated the Grand Jury on the small amount of crime which existed in the District, judging from the small number of criminals for trial; but we can inform him that the conclusion drawn was not a correct one. Depredations are far more prevalent than the calendar exhibited. Crime is committed, but the criminal escapes—in some instances from the insufficiency of the police, and in others, because the person injured would rather allow the perpetrator of the injury to escape, than go to the expense of prosecuting him merely for the good of the community. Cattle, poultry, and clothes are frequently stolen, but how rarely does a case for either of these felonies appear on the calendar. Gardens are constantly being robbed, yet are none of the depredators brought to justice.—Why is this? we answer for the reasons above stated. The absence, therefore, of crime, must not be argued, because the perpetrators are not brought to justice, it is rather to be deplored that means are wanting to prevent or punish it. We make the foregoing remarks to clear away any impression which the Chief Judge might have made as to the necessity of a more efficient police in the district; because, if, as it would appear by his remark, that crime is so rare, it would be quite unnecessary to expend the money of the colony in establishing a more serviceable one. If, instead of congratulating the Grand Jury on the absence of crime, his Honor had deplored the want of means to bring criminals to justice, we would have perfectly agreed with him. His Honor judged from appearances, and as far as appearances went he was justified in his conclusion; but it is too often the case that a wholesome exterior covers a mass of corruption.

A Meeting of Ship Owners took place in this Town, pursuant to public advertisement on the evening of the 1st June, at the House of Messrs. MOORE and BRANSCOMBE. R. PACK, Esq., was called to the Chair, when it was resolved that a Scheme of MUTUAL INSURANCE be formed, to commence at 12 o'clock at noon, on the fourth day of June; and continue until twelve o'clock at night, on the last day of November. Any Vessels, admitted into this Scheme, after the last day of June, shall be rated for their proportion of losses, from the date of their respective certificates of survey.

This Society is intended to Insure Vessels which have been built for, or are intended to be employed in the Seal or Cod Fishery, to any Port or Ports in Europe, outside the Straits of Gibraltar; but, not farther East than London, inclusive; except, that Vessels belonging to this Scheme may go to the Elbe, provided that they have on board, during that voyage, a regular Pilot. It will

not Insure Vessels farther South on the Coast of America, than New-York, inclusive. It will Insure Vessels employed Fishing and Coasting on the Banks and Shores of this Government, and its Dependencies; and all Vessels belonging to this Scheme, will be Insured, as well in Port as at Sea.

Vessels which leave this Country for Europe, after the first day of November; or the States of America after the tenth day of November; or leave any Port in Europe after the fifteenth day of October; or the States of America after the tenth day of November; will not be considered as belonging to the Scheme; and, if lost, will not be paid for by this Society.

On Saturday last, about 12 o'clock at noon, a fire broke out, at Harbour Grace, in the house of Mr. P. Kelly, in the rear of the town, and entirely consumed it. The fire commenced in the chimney, which, having been built in the fall of last year, was supposed to have been injured by the frost and rendered insecure. The whole of Mr. K's supplies for the fishery was in the house at the time, and consumed with the rest of his property. The fire fortunately did not extend beyond the premises where it originated.

By the arrival of the JOHN & ISAAC, Martin, from Liverpool, and the kindness of Mercantile friends, we are in possession of dates to the 29th April, extracts from which will be found above.

Ministers have been defeated in the House of Commons on a motion introduced by Sir W. Ingleby, for the reduction of one half the malt duty, this will deduct nearly 2½ millions from the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget, and in fact annihilates it at one blow. On this subject the *Sun* of the 28th April says:—

"The division of last night has produced an extraordinary sensation among all the leading politicians at the west end of the town. This morning, at an early hour, several of the Ministers assembled in Downing-street, although summonses had been issued for a Cabinet Council at the usual time of the day. The reports as to the intentions of Ministers are various, but every thing at present seems to indicate that they will listen to the wishes of their friends, and remain in office, there being really nothing in the defeat of last night to render their resignation necessary, either as a measure of feeling or duty. In an unreformed Parliament, it was essential for Ministers to have a majority, as the whole system of Government was at that time one of patronage, and ministers could not expect to carry any measure, however important to the country, except with the support of the borough nominators. Now things are different. Ministers are, or ought to be, merely the executive of the House of Commons, and all that they have to do is to obey its decisions, so long as they are not brought about by the intrigues of a faction.

"It was stated last night, in the House of Commons, by Mr. Spring Rice, previously to the division, that the defeat of Ministers would, in all probability, render it necessary for them to retire from office; but we do not hear that this opinion was expressed by any other Minister, and the conduct of Lord Althorp after the division, by no means corresponded with the intimation which had been given by his colleague. It is said, however, this morning, in parliamentary circles, that Lord Althorp will retire, and that Mr. Edward Ellice, the Secretary at War, will replace him, and be succeeded at the War-office by Mr. S. Rice. It is also said that Mr. Wood, the patronage Secretary to the Treasury, will take some other office, as he has been found unequal to the whipper-in portion of the Treasury duties. We give these of course merely as reports; but we consider it by no means improbable, that in the event of Lord Althorp's retiring or exchanging office, Mr. E. Ellice will be invited to succeed him, as he is eminently qualified for the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, having been for many years a merchant, and thoroughly conversant with finance questions."

The French appear again ripe for a revolt. Germany is also in a state of great agitation. The Russians are in Constantinople.

Lord Palmerston the Foreign Secretary, it is reported, is to replace Lord W. Bentick, as Governor-General of India.

Nothing is to be done, it is said, concerning the renewal of the Bank Charter this Session.

By the latest news from Oporto, it appears that there were desertions in the camp, and Admiral Sartorius had sailed with the fleet for England. He had previously threatened to blockade Don Pedro in Oporto, unless money were sent to pay the seamen.

ARRIVAL.—In the Cornhill, from Gibraltar, Mr. JAMES STOKES.

DEPARTURE.—From Harbour Grace, in the Gem, for Liverpool, Mrs. RIDLEY.

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.

ENTERED.
June 1.—Schooner Fly, Soper, Lisbon; 137 mays salt.

3.—Brig Nicholson, Craig, Liverpool; 150 tons salt 20 tons coals, 100 bls. flour, 20 bls. pork, 30 firkins butter, 7 trunks, 2 bales shop goods, 30 boxes soap-20 boxes candles, 6 boxes glass, &c.
4.—Brig Prince of Wales, Dodd, Liverpool; 5320 bushels salt, 10 tons coals, 1 tierce glass, 19 packages hardware, 10 packages shop goods, 12 boxes window glass, 40 firkins butter, 30 half-boxes hard soap, 6 boxes candles, 4 tons potatoes, 20 bls. pork, 4000 bricks, 1 tierce loaf sugar, &c.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.

May 31.—Brig Oak, Woodward, Cadiz; 160 tons salt.

June 1.—Schooner Sarah, Jacob, Waterford; 50 bls. pork, 50 half-bl. ditto, 180 kegs 13 firkins butter, 25 tons potatoes, 327 bags bread, &c.

3.—Brig Camilla, Grayson, Liverpool; 15 tons coals, 7800 bushels salt, 100 bls. flour, 3 tierces rice, 50 bls. pork.

4.—Brig Hope, Shaddock, Hamburg; 423 firkins butter, 300 bls. pork, 400 bls. flour, 730 bags bread, 2 casks gin, 1 case glass.

Brig John & Isaac, Martin, Liverpool; 4,600 bushels salt, 12 tons potatoes, 22 tons coals.

Brig Cornhill, Florence, Gibraltar; 1490 faegos salt, 56 qr.-casks, 20 pipes, 24 hds. wine, 1 pipe brandy, 10 boxes liquors, 400 jars/olives, 20 half-boxes almonds, 50 fraills figs.

Arrived yesterday the Brig Thomson, from Liverpool.

CLEARED.

June 1.—Brig Providence, Taylor, London; 252 casks, containing 17,314 galls. seal oil, 10,000 seal skins.

3.—Brig Transit Donnelly, Quebec; ballast.

4.—Brig Curlew, Hamrahan, Liverpool; 277 casks, containing 17,969 galls train oil, and blubber.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.

May 24.—Brig Emma Zoller, Aberdeen, Ross; potatoes, passengers, &c.

Brig Fenwick, Dawson, Newcastle; coals, earthenware, &c.

Brig George, Hallett, Ancona; bread.

25.—Brig Good Intent, M'Gilton, Yaughal; passengers.

Schooner Joseph, Lock, Poole; merchandise, salt, &c.

Schooner Aneas, Harris, P. E. Island; oats, potatoes cattle, &c.

Brig Cabinet, Phelan, Waterford; passengers, porter coals, &c.

Brig John & Mary, Johnston, Liverpool; salt, &c.

Brig Freedom, Cousins, Teignmouth; salt, potatoes cordage, &c.

26.—Schooner Three Brothers, Chessoney, P. E. Island; potatoes, &c.

Brig Lustre, Finley, Newcastle; coals.

Schooner Surprise, Blackall, Lisbon; salt, &c.

Brig Success, Hunter, Hamburg; bread, pork, oatmeal, &c.

Schooner Mahone Bay Packet, Pitt, Tobago; rum, molasses.

Schooner Lottery, Bell, Jamaica; rum, pork, flour.

Schooner Swift, Webster, P. E. Island; potatoes oats, wheat.

Schooner Phoenix, Jordan, Teignmouth; potatoes, salt, &c.

27.—Schooner Mary, Clarke, Halifax; flour, porter, ale.

Brig Janus, Bowman, Hamburg; bread, butter, pork, flour, &c.

30.—Schooner Maria, Girtior, Antigonish; lumber, butter, &c.

Schooner Kingarlock, Martin, Waterford; barley, oats pork, &c.

Schooner Rose, and Thistle, Francis, Lisbon; salt.

Schooner Thistle, Clarke, Halifax; molasses, pork, barley, &c.

Brig Deborah, Start, London; butter, sugar, brandy, tea, &c.

CLEARED.

May 25.—Schooner Scipio, Graham, Sydney; ballast.

Schooner Rambler, Terrio, Arichat; ballast.

27.—Brig Good Intent, M'Gilton, Quebec; ballast.

Amaranth, Lard, Sydney; ballast.

Emma Zoller, Aberdeen, Miramichi; oats, porter.

Royal Nigger, Larned, New-York; ballast.

Eliza, Burke, New-York; seal skins.

Clydesdale, Corbin, Greenock; seal oil, sleigh.

London, Ball, Cadiz; fish.

Schooner John and William, Ellis, a port in Portugal or Spain; fish.

30.—Barque Thorntons, Mitchell, Bathurst; brandy.

Brig Beszin K. Reece, Tuzo, -----; fish, &c.

Selina, Oldrey, Vianna; fish.

TO LET.

For a Term of Years as may be agreed on

A desirable WATER-SIDE PREMISES, measuring about 63 feet East and West, situated in the central part of this Harbour, and well adapted for Building on.—For particulars, apply to

JONATHAN TAYLOR,

Or

SAMUEL C. RUMSON.

Carbonear, June 5, 1833.

THE SITE, whereon lately stood the Shop and Dwelling-house belonging to the Estate of Mr. H. W. Danson, on which is a BRICK-BUILT FIRE and FROST-PROOF CELLAR.

The above is situate near the centre of Harbour-Grace.

Apply to

JOHN McCARTHY.

Carbonear, May 22, 1833.

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

NOTICES.

BOOTS and SHOES.

BENJAMIN REES begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Carbonear, Harbour Grace, and their Vicinities, that he has taken the Shop, attached to Mr. McKee's House, where he intends carrying on

BOOT and SHOE-MAKING.

(Both Pegged and Seved),

In all its various Branches, and, by stricts attention to business, hopes to merit a share of public patronage. As none but the best Workmen will be employed, those favouring him with their custom, may depend on having their orders executed in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice.

PRICES:

Gentlemen's Wellington Boots @ 25s. 4 pair
Ditto Blucher or laced ditto 15s. ...
Men's Shoes 10s to 11s. ...

LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES.

Boots @ 10s. 4 pair
Shoes 8s. ...
And all other work in proportion.

Mending and repairing Boots and Shoe will be strictly attended to.

Carbonear, April 3, 1833.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

BY THE ABOVE,

FOUR Journeymen Shoe-makers

To whom liberal Wages will be given.—None need apply but good Workmen.
April 17, 1833.

For Sale at the Office of this Paper.

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR

SEALERS.

A SERMON,

BY THE

Rev. W. BULLOCK,

Protestant Episcopal Missionary, Trinity.

PRICE 6d. EACH COPY.

Carbonear, April 10, 1833.

(CIRCULAR.)

OFFICE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY, founded in the city of New-York, in 1828, for the recovery of Claims, Investment of Funds in the Public Securities of the States of the Union, or on Mortgage of Freehold Property, and for Commission and Agency Transactions in general.

New-York, April 2, 1833.

The undersigned Director of this Agency, and the authorised agent of a number of the most eminent and extensive Manufacturing Establishments of this city and its vicinity, will promptly execute all orders that may be confided thereto for any of the undermentioned objects of American manufacture or construction, viz.

Cabinet furniture and Upholstery; Fancy and Common Chairs; Piano Fortes; Church and Parlour Organs; Coaches, Carriages, Omnibuses, and Railroad Cars; Saddlery and Harness; Gold and Silver Plate and Plated Ware, Watches and Jewelry; Gold Silver, and Bronze Leaf, Flint Glass, Cut and Moulded Glass, and Glassware; Printing Types Printing Presses; Printing and Writing Paper, and Printing Ink; Cotton Goods; Beaver and Patent Silk Hats; Caps and Umbrellas; Shell and Brazilian Combs, Leather, Boots and Shoes; Common and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, &c.; Tallow and Sperm Candles; Manufactured Tobacco; Medicinal Drugs; Chymicals, Paints, &c.; Gunpowder; Shot; Agricultural Implements; Copper Stills, Boilers, and Sugar Pans, Sugar Mills, &c.; Refined Sugar; Iron Chests; Iron Castings, Hollow Ware, &c.; Fire Engines, Steam Engines, Railroad Locomotive Engines, and Machinery of all kinds; Ships, Vessels and Steamboats of every class.

All the foregoing objects will be warranted by the respective Manufacturers and Builders, and furnished at the wholesale prices specified in their Circulars, issued from this Office to the Agents and correspondents of this Establishment, and payment on delivery or shipment at the port of New-York.

All orders must be accompanied with a remittance of funds to the amount thereof, either in Specie, Bullion, Bills of Exchange, or by consignment of any merchantable products addressed to the undersigned Agent, Office of American and Foreign Agency, No. 49, Wall-street, New-York.

AARON H. PALMER, DIRECTOR.

POETRY.

FROM THE LITERARY SOUVENIR.

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 then 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 me 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!

(Continued from first page.)

Mr. Birkbeck being himself a widower, apparently about fifty years of age. Another circumstance was thought to have added much to the mortification produced by the failure of his projects, being no other than a disappointment in love, which, even at that late period of his life, had affected him in a remarkable degree. The object of this strange occurrence was a Miss A—, a lady of the Jewish persuasion, who had accompanied his family from England. She possessed very brilliant conversational talents; and whether specially engaged to the patriarch of the party, it is certain, that when the lady announced her intention to enter into a matrimonial connection with Mr. F—, the companion and co-partner of his journey, the most inveterate hostility, which time appeared in no wise to abate, was the consequence upon the part of the elder rival. In due time, however, the bright-eyed Jewess consigned her charms to the younger of these competitors,—maigre his wife in England. This affair contributed very greatly to the disadvantages of the settlement, substituting the most inveterate hostility for that co-operation of plan, which, in so retired a situation, was essentially required for success. In this state of things, about five years wore on, the settlement becoming gradually more deserted and impoverished, until at length the instalments due upon the extensive lands of Mr. Birkbeck, being unable to be paid, the entire property reverted to the government of the United States; the ruin of his family was the consequence of this too sanguine speculation; and his own unfortunate end, in the waters of the Wabash, completed what Mr. Cobbett has too truly called "the melancholy history of Mr. Birkbeck."

About two miles from Wanborough was the skeleton of another town, called Albion, in the centre of the lands of Mr. Flower.—This town consisted of a few straggling log-huts, with two or three houses built of stone, a brick tavern and two well supplied stores, with several inferior whiskey shops. Beyond this the place did not appear to advance, and a deficiency of water, none being found at a depth of one hundred and twenty feet, rendered its progress extremely dubious. This town, however, was otherwise in a well chosen situation, being upon an elevated ridge, and the spot healthy in the highest degree. Mr. Flower had the misfortune to become very unpopular amongst the back-woodsmen of that neighbourhood, for which there appeared certainly to be no foundation, other than the anomaly of a wealthy proprietor, living in some appearance of refinement, amongst a lawless and Tartar population.—In any of the older settlements of the Union, this gentleman would have been much respected for his intelligence, enterprise, and wealth; but here the most lawless outrages were committed upon his property. Various were the attempts to burn down his dwelling-house. At length, the murder of his younger son completed the list of his misfortunes, and his death occurred in circumstances little less lamentable than that of his unfortunate neighbour.

About two miles westward from Albion, is the village Prairie, the property of another wealthy speculator from the city of London. This gentleman had been a merchant tailor in the city, who, being known to the family of Mr. B., and an admirer of one of his accomplished daughters, conceived the romantic notion of going out with the party to America, in hopes of being rendered happy in her possession, in the tranquil solitudes of the Illinois. For some time after his arrival upon the Prairies, the worthy man prosecuted his enclosures of land and his suit with the fair lady with uncommon perseverance, not perceiving how common it is for weak-minded men to be led about the world in triumph by feeble-minded women. After some months, an accidental circumstance opened the eyes of the astonished gentleman from London. A party had been formed for

the purpose of visiting Vincennes, an ancient French settlement, about twenty-five miles from the English Prairie, in which we included Mr. L— and the lady of his love. During the ride, the usual course of indifferent civility had been manifested by the lady, when, upon arriving at the tavern at Vincennes, and the party being dispersed into the different departments of the house, L. overheard the damsel of his heart inquiring from another lady of the party, "I wonder what that tailor follows me about so for?" And oh! what a thunderbolt was that! In three days poor L. disappeared from the Prairies, travelled with all haste to New-York, and embarked for England, where he is cutting cloth to this day in the city of London. His enclosures, garden, and frame-buildings were all deserted, and left to the wolves and the back-woodsmen, and the cause of the disappearance of L. from the Prairies was long a secret of state. It was afterwards maintained that L. was a greater man than Lord Byron, for when Byron, upon a similar occasion, overheard the contemptuous expression about "the lame boy," it appears that he only ran to Newstead, whilst L. ran a thousand miles across the continent of America, and clear across the great Atlantic Ocean.

Scattered round the various Prairies, were many other English settlers of note, amongst whom was Mr. Hunt, brother to the member for Preston. Unlike his brother, he had the misfortune to be *dumb* from his infancy, but was a man of tremendous muscular power, and a scientific bruiser. Amongst the back-woodsmen, the superiority of the system of boxing, over their ferocious method of gouging and biting, was much disputed, and a trial with Mr. Hunt was very eagerly coveted by "the best men" amongst these worthies. One day, a very famous man of this description, in passing near the cabin of Mr. Hunt, perceived him in the act of ploughing in a neighbouring field, and thereupon he got across the fence, for the purpose of provoking a quarrel. As he advanced, it happened that some derangement in the tackle of his plough, compelled Hunt to stop the team, and being a man of very passionate temper, he was seen to level one of the horses with a blow of his fist. Upon this, the back-woodsman hastily turned back, and re-crossed the fence; and from that time it was observed, that nothing more was said upon the superiority of the gougers.—Hunt soon afterwards died at this settlement.

About nine miles from Albion, and upon the Wabash river, was the town of Harmony, a German settlement, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Rapp. The settlers consisted of many hundreds of persons, of every variety of age, trade, and profession; and, by an excellent system of management, and the artful manner in which the people were kept in ignorance of the language and free institutions of the people around them, wonders were here effected in the way of agricultural improvements, and the usual manufactures. It resembled a scene in Germany, to view the church, the dwelling-houses, and the mill, with the dress, manners, and boorish Teniers-like appearance of the people at Harmony. It is, indeed, one of the most desirable peculiarities of the United States, that the traveller, in his rout, occasionally views the transplanted people, scenery, and manners, of all the European countries. As Harmony is a miniature picture in Germany, the vine-growers at Venay, upon the Ohio river, exhibit the simplicity of Switzerland; and, descending to the lower region of the Mississippi, for a hundred miles, the sugar district of Louisiana preserves the language and manners of France. Harmony was, at length, purchased by Mr. Owen, of New-Lanark, a gentleman whose schemes, for the welfare of his fellow-men, appear to embrace all the hemispheres. He purchased the lands, towns, mills, and other appurtenances of the place, for the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars; the two bells in the church alone being estimated at the sum of six thousand dollars; and here this worthy man commenced his plan of labour co-operation. He did not, however, calculate sufficiently upon the difference of the habits and manners of the people of whom his settlement was composed, from those of his German predecessors at Harmony; for high-spirited and unsettled republicans were soon found to be very different materials from German beasts of burthen. Discontent and discord soon became the prevailing characteristic of the place; and Mr. Owen, having abandoned his injudicious purchase at Harmony, has returned to the sphere where the efforts of the man of philanthropy are a thousand times more required.

It was the greatest disadvantage of the prairie settlements to be filled with a class of persons altogether unsuited, from previous habits of life, to undergo the privations and labours peculiar to a new country. The glowing descriptions of the prairies of the Illinois, when read in a drawing-room in Bond-street or the Regent's Park, are certainly calculated to excite the most rapturous anticipations, and numbers of persons who were already in possession of elegance and luxury at home, yet encountered the toils and privations of the sea and land to reach the El Dorado of the Illinois. These

adventurers forgot that these conveniences of life are altogether unattainable in a new country, and that the charms of the finest natural scenery disappear in a few days or weeks; whilst toil and hunger, and repining after home, endure to the end of the days of man. Thus amongst the settlers in these wilds were Londoners of every grade, publishers, painters, stock-brokers, lawyers, bankers, cousins to a lord, and every variety of men who could least be expected to be found in the land of labour. The greater proportion of these persons soon found themselves with exhausted means, the illusion wearing away, and themselves disappointed and dejected at the prospect of perpetual continuance in this, now to them a Siberian exile. Others, more prudent and wealthy, returned, disgusted and disappointed, to their native country, convinced that there is a time and place for all things, and that transitory causes of discontent ought not to induce the man, possessed of a luxurious native home, to abandon his position in society, and fly to the wilds and solitudes of a foreign land.

Still the scenery of these prairies is most sublime and impressive, and to a traveller who has journeyed for days through the monotonous and gloomy roads of a woodland country, the first view of these wide extending meadows is enchanting in the highest degree. The scene is picturesque and magnificent: the prairies, undulating and rolling away for miles, combining the grandeur of the ocean with the beauty of an English park. The prairies are of various extent; three of the largest class being upwards of fifty miles in circumference; but these, from the deficiency of timber, are uninhabitable, excepting at the edges of the woods, by which they are surrounded; and from this circumstance, great bodies of land, comprising a considerable portion of the state of Illinois, will for ages remain uncultivated.—The land is generally fertile and water is invariably found a few feet below the surface of the ground. And thus a settler, who pitches his tent at the edge of the woods, possesses the convenience of timber for fencing, building, and firewood, and enjoys a ready made farm upon the prairie. The origin of these singular meadows is an object of much controversy; some naturalists having conjectured them to be the bottom of lakes of the antediluvian world; but this opinion is not supported by appearances, there being no deposit of marine remains, nor is there any appearance of the banks, which to enclose the water, must have risen many feet above the surface of the lake, whereas the woods are usually upon a level with the prairie. The more common conjecture assigns as their origin the annual burning of the woods by the Indians for the purpose of enclosing the deer; but many striking objections occur to this theory, for it is still the custom of the Indians to burn other tracts of country for similar purposes without any material injury to the woods, nor is it easy to determine upon this ground why other tracts are not found to be divested of their natural timber, there being no prairies in all the great regions of the continent, eastward of the Ohio river. It is, therefore, difficult to assign any satisfactory conjecture for the origin of these natural meadows, and they have probably existed in their present condition since the creation of the world, a variation in the works of nature similar to the oasis of the deserts of Arabia. They are covered with a rough natural grass, which grows to the height of six feet, and matted roots of this grass make the first ploughing of the prairies a most difficult operation, but the soil is afterwards remarkably easy of cultivation, being invariably a rich vegetable mould. The productions consist of Indian corn, wheat, cotton, and tobacco; but owing to the deficiency of negro labour, Illinois being amongst the free states of the Union, cotton and tobacco is only partially cultivated, and corn and wheat form the staple productions of the state. The fields of Indian corn present a magnificent appearance, this invaluable plant is the pride and glory of the continent of America, and the first of the gifts of providence in every country, the climate of which favours its production. The atmosphere of the Illinois is remarkably pure and salubrious, being free from moisture and the variations of temperature so common in the states to the eastward of the Alleghany mountains. To natives of England the effect of this dry and equable climate is observed to be very salubrious, old persons being here very rapidly freed from long affections of rheumatism, paralysis, and other disorders incident to our damp and unwholesome climate. The remarkable clearness of the atmosphere adds much to the beauty of the scenery upon these wide extended prairies, and nothing even in the mixed landscapes of England, can compare with the splendour and solemnity of the scene when the descending sun mantles these vast meadows with a crimson light, and the belt of the woods is darkening in the shades of evening.

The presence of human society and labors of a dense population alone are wanting to render these regions a paradise—the garden of the western world. In the recollections of a chequered life there are few scenes and times to which my memory reverts with

more satisfaction than to the years which I have spent upon the magnificent prairies and in the Italian climate of the Illinois.

A SKETCH OF CHINON.—Chinon, by the river, is grand and picturesque. It is on the right bank of the Vienne, and is sheltered between craggy hills, on the top of the loftiest of which are the remains of the once formidable castle, which, for a thousand years, held the surrounding country in awe. It was the favorite residence of Henry the Second of England, and the scene of his last moments, in 1189, when broken hearted by the undutiful conduct of his children, he left the world with a malediction upon them upon his lips. And here, ten years afterwards, his son, the lion-hearted Richard, closed his valiant career, and his giant-like ambition, in the narrow precincts of the grave. This castle was the chosen abode of Charles the Seventh. The apartments he inhabited are still in tolerable preservation, as is also the room in which Joan of Arc was introduced into his presence, and selecting him, in his assumed disguise, from the nobles by whom he was surrounded, declared to him her divine mission. Here, likewise, it is that his unnatural son, Louis the Eleventh, whilst yet dauphin, dared to propose the assassination of his parent, to the Comte de Chabannes, the favorite minister, who had virtue enough to shrink from the horrible crime, and revealed the intention to his royal master. The dismal 'oubliettes' may still be traced, close behind the fireplace, in the principal sitting-room; so that the haughty prince might be stretching his legs over the fire, with the utmost nonchalance, at the moment that the unfortunate wretch who had offended him might be precipitated, at his very side, into his horrid grave! Alas! that history should have recorded this to have actually been the case with that mirror of chivalrous honor, Francis the First, in company with one of his mistresses; but having seen such incontrovertible proof of the monstrous cruelty of the ages of despotism, I can now believe almost any thing that is told of them; and amongst others, the account of a French writer, which, before, I thought only adapted to the pages of romance. 'The chamber which this monarch occupied,' says he, speaking of Louis the Eleventh, at the Chateau des Loches, 'was exactly over the frightful dungeons in which the unfortunates, cast in by his orders, languished. What reflections could a king make, thus taking up his abode above the horrible vaults from which the last sighs of his expiring victims were breathed! what hope of pardon for these despairing wretches when he who alone had the power of granting it, could thus unfeelingly repose immediately over the spot where they were suffering! A considerable time after the death of Louis the Eleventh, a captain of the name of Pontbriant, governor of the chateau, discovered an iron door, which he caused to be opened, and traced by the light of flambeaus the subterranean passages, the entrance to which its purport was to close. After advancing a little way, he perceived a second iron door, as the first—he then penetrated into a vast dungeon, at the extremity of which he beheld, exactly under the apartments of Louis the Eleventh, a man sitting on a stone bench, leaning his head on his hands. No doubt the unhappy wretch had died in this position of famine and despair! There was nothing near him excepting some linen in a small trunk. Pontbriant approached and touched him; but only a hideous skeleton, of large proportions, remained beneath his hand, at the pressure of which, slight as it must have been, the flesh and garments had instantly fallen to the earth, a heap of dust! It is natural enough that tyrants should be cowards: the Castle of Chinon, like most of the same period, has several subterranean passages, to favour escape in case of any sudden attack. One, in the corner of the king's dormitory, ran not only to the river, but under the bed of it, to a chateau on the other side, within sight of the castle; and thence to another, it is said at twelve miles distance. What a picture might the imagination draw of a blood-stained, conscience-stricken monarch, thus flying by torch-light, through the very bowels of the earth; his glittering robe and trembling diadem impeding his coward flight; fear leading the way—hate pursuing him! whilst above, in the blessed sunshine, and pure breezes of heaven, the shepherd throws himself on the enamelled turf, careless alike of the troubles and crimes of the great!—But enough of horrors.—Six weeks on the Loire.

"What are you thrashing the poor boy for?" said we to a sweep of some twelve years of age, who was laying it on thick upon one much younger; "Vy 'cause he insulted me; he called me a Tory," was the reply of the "son of the clergy." "Vell," cried the other, still holding up his little fist, in the attitude of defence, as the tears washed two white streaks down his sable cheeks, "he first called me a *Vig*, sir.—*Metropolitan*."

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