

# THE CARBONEAR STAR,

## AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1833.

No. 44.

### FOR SALE

**SLADE, ELSON & Co.**  
Offer For Sale,  
ON REASONABLE TERMS,  
90 M. BOARD and PLANK  
37 SPRUCE SPARS 8 to 16 Inch  
Just Received per the Brig Carbonear,  
from St. Andrew's.  
Carbonear, Sept. 25, 1833.

**SLADE, ELSON & Co.**  
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,  
By the Brig Julia, from Poole,

300 Barrels Danzig FLOUR  
800 Bags Danzig BREAD.  
Which they will dispose of on reasonable  
Terms, for CASH, OIL, or MERCHANTABLE  
SHORE FISH.  
Carbonear, August 21, 1833.

### NOTICES.

**RICHARD MAHON,**  
Tailor and Clothier.

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

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

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

TOGETHER WITH  
A neat Assortment of Kerseymer and Fan-  
cy WAISTCOATING.

Carbonear, July 31, 1833.

### NORA CREINA.

**PACKET-BOAT BETWEEN CARBONEAR  
AND PORTUGAL COVE.**

**J**AMES 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 be-  
tween 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 SATUR-  
DAY, 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.

### NOTICES.

**DESIRABLE CONVEYANCE  
TO AND FROM  
HARBOUR-GRACE.**

**T**HE Public are respectfully informed  
that the Packet Boat EXPRESS, has  
just commenced her usual trips be-  
tween HARBOUR-GRACE and PORTUGAL COVE,  
leaving the former place every MONDAY,  
WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at  
9 o'Clock, and PORTUGAL COVE the succeed-  
ing 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 ac-  
countable for any Specie or other Monies  
which may be put on board.

Letters left at the Offices of the Subscri-  
bers, will be regularly transmitted.

A. DRYSDALE,  
Agent, Harbour-Grace.  
PERCHARD & BOAG,  
Agents, St. John's

Harbour-Grace, April 5, 1833.

**B**LANKS of every description for sale  
at the Office of this Paper.

From the *Liverpool Journal*.

The first session of the reformed parlia-  
ment has closed, and it must be admitted  
that much and important business has been  
transacted; perhaps too much was attempt-  
ed. It may not be uninteresting to throw a  
rapid glance at what has been done. The  
first step was the passing of the Irish coer-  
cion bill, a measure, which, as it came from  
the Lords, had quite a Draconian aspect. It  
was not only severe, but needlessly so;  
it heaped penal enactment upon penal enact-  
ment; and, if the bill had passed into a law,  
without being moderated by the amendments  
of the Commons, it is not unlikely that its  
immediate effects would have been to throw  
the whole of Ireland into civil war. It was  
a statute framed upon the precedent of '98,  
when law was but a name, and justice a  
mockery,—an enactment based upon the  
Castlereagh principle of making, if it did  
not find rebellion. The Commons, however,  
modified the bill. They reduced it into  
something like an act of justice,—of justice  
untempered with mercy. Still it infringed  
upon the liberty of the subject; it exhibited  
the dangerous novelty of a suspension of the  
constitution; it established a precedent for  
the enactment of violent measures, without  
sufficient, without any proof (except the ex-  
parte statements of the minister) of their ne-  
cessity; and it is creditable to the Irish go-  
vernment, that, in the administration of this  
law, deeply trenching on the liberty of the  
subject, extreme moderation appears to have  
been exercised. Did the government indeed  
feel ashamed of having forced forward a mea-  
sure so completely opposed to their own  
avowed principles, and direct that, nominally  
severe, it should actually be a dead letter?

Ireland now is tranquil. How has that  
tranquillity been caused? The ministerial  
press—the tory press—will tell us that it is  
the result of “the wholesome measure of se-  
verity which, early in the session, was en-  
acted for the pacification of Ireland.” They  
will tell us this; but who shall believe them?  
Ireland is tranquil, but the tranquillity has  
not been caused by the coercion bill. It  
has sprung from the ameliorating measures

succeeding that bill, which show that, at  
last, the experiment is being made to treat  
Ireland as an integral part of the empire, and  
not as a mere conquered province. The  
abolition of the vestry cess,—the virtual  
abolition of tithes,—the relief afforded by  
the grand jury bill,—the new system adopt-  
ed with respect to the formation of juries,—  
the Irish revenue bill,—all, in short, that has  
been done to improve the administration of  
the law, and to relieve the poorer classes  
from the grinding imposts which weighed  
down their physical and moral energies,  
this, and not the coercion bill, has effected  
the pacification of Ireland. Justice is what  
the Irish are entitled to; and so devoted are  
they to this first and holiest attribute of good  
government, that its very seeming suffices to  
tranquillize the most fiery people in the  
world. Be just to Ireland: there needs  
none other than this gentle coercion to make  
her children tranquil.

The Irish church bill is less than was pro-  
mised—less than ministers intended should  
be granted. The omission of the 147th  
clause reminds us of the strolling-player who  
announced the tragedy of Hamlet, “the  
part of Hamlet to be omitted, by particular  
desire!” Was it not “by particular desire”  
of the tory lords that this clause was burked?  
They have gained their object, but “they  
have gained a loss;” for although their lord-  
ships may rejoice that they have deferred,  
for the present, the legislative recognition of  
the principle, parliament has a right to inter-  
fere with the temporalities of the church—  
with a view to reform. They cannot pre-  
vent the popular recognition of that right;  
and when the question again comes before  
parliament, the ministers, backed by popular  
opinion, may claim and obtain better  
terms for the country than they lately de-  
manded.

The West India bill and the Bank char-  
ter bill exhibit, in a remarkable degree, the  
want of tact for which the present ministry  
are notorious. The change of a loan of fif-  
teen millions to a gift of twenty millions, is  
a startling instance of the weakness of pur-  
pose which is the besetting sin of this ad-  
ministration. So, too, the changes in the Bank  
charter bill evidence Lord Althorp's utter  
incapacity to act as leader of the House of  
Commons. Good humour and complaisance  
are but poor qualifications for a minister of  
finance; when they are the chief qualifica-  
tions, they are ridiculous. But the bills have  
passed; and although it is little to boast of,  
still it is a consolation that they are no worse  
than they are. With such an obsequious  
House of Commons, Mr. Stanley and Lord  
Althorp might have given away twice twenty  
millions to the slave owners, and made £1  
Bank of England notes as a sovereign tender!

The East India and China trade bills have  
passed with comparatively little opposition.  
The most influential body in the kingdom—  
the most unassailable—has suddenly and  
completely sunk into a mere body of mer-  
chants, still in possession of high political  
power, but checked in its exercise. We con-  
sider the passing of the measures effecting  
this change to be an epoch in our legislative  
and commercial annals. The chief mono-  
poly of the East India Company has been  
broken up, and new prospects thereby open-  
ed to the enterprise, the energy, and the  
wealth of British merchants. New and rich  
channels are opened to the commerce of Eng-  
land; and the port of Liverpool, in particu-  
lar, will profit largely by the change.

The local courts bill—thrown out by a  
faction of the aristocracy—has not been lost.  
Lord Brougham is not the man we take him  
for, if he abandons that measure, because  
“the whisper of a faction” has silenced it for  
a season. It was a measure calculated to  
destroy the anomaly, that justice could be  
bought or sold, for its expense acted, to the  
poor man, as a prohibition. To establish an  
unexpensive system of national judicature,  
is an object well worthy the fame of him  
whose life has been dedicated to the promo-  
tion of knowledge, and the consideration of  
law reform; and the nation expects, from  
his hands, a fulfilment of the hopes which  
he led it to entertain. What he has already  
effected, with a noble disregard for personal

emolument, in Chancery reform, is a pledge  
of the earnestness with which he will pursue  
his object of general law reform, and the  
fidelity with which he will keep his pledge.  
If the Lords are again so infatuated as to op-  
pose themselves to the sweep of reform, they  
may find it a surge which will bear them  
away upon its waters.

The session has concluded; and, when  
we see the maintenance of peace—the pro-  
gress of reform—the practice of reduction  
and retrenchment—the remission of such  
taxes as weigh heaviest upon the productive  
industry of the labouring classes, we cannot  
hesitate to admit that ministers have showed  
no reluctance to fulfil their pledges of peace,  
reform, and retrenchment. We blame them  
for not sweeping away sinecures, unmerited  
pensions, and useless places—for that wav-  
ering purpose of which the tories have taken  
every advantage—for a want of tact in the  
business of their station—for retaining tory  
underlings to clog the execution of their de-  
signs—and for alternately yielding too much  
and too little to popular clamour. But we  
grant that they have done much—that they  
have executed more in this one session, than  
their predecessors would have dreamed of in  
half a century. They have done much; they  
have yet to perform a great deal. They  
must commute tithes—improve and amalga-  
mate the civil and criminal law—correct the  
abuses of the courts of justice—reduce the  
expenses of law, and diminish its delays—  
abolish imprisonment for debt—abolish the  
barbarous practice of flogging in the army  
and navy—reduce the civil and military ex-  
penditure—abolish sinecures—weed the pen-  
sion list of its excrescences—change the sys-  
tem of impressment, and carry into every  
department of the state that principle of re-  
form which they have introduced into the  
legislative body. This they must do—not  
rashly—not hurriedly—but with due and  
careful deliberation. Better for them to at-  
tempt one thing at a time, and perform that  
well, than to make numerous experiments,  
and make them unsuccessful.

**FLAW IN HIGH LIFE.**—An extraordinary  
report has got into circulation with reference  
to a distinguished high northern nobleman,  
the investigation of whose right of successi-  
on to the peerage honours and great estates  
he at present possesses is said now to be  
placed in the hands of a gentleman well  
known for his high genealogical talents and  
industry in developing such kind of mysteri-  
ous matters. This is said to allude to a  
claim upon the dukedom of Hamilton by  
Lord Stanley.—His lordship is son of Eliza-  
beth, daughter of James, the sixth duke of  
Hamilton. The present duke is descended  
from Archibald, the ninth duke, who suc-  
ceeded to the title on his nephew Douglas,  
the eighth duke, dying without issue.—*Liverpool Journal*.

**FAMINE AT MADRAS.**—The native inhabi-  
tants of Madras are still suffering all the hor-  
rors of famine, notwithstanding the exertions  
of government and the merchants in pro-  
curing supplies of grain, and subscribing  
largely to enable the poorer classes to pur-  
chase food. A choultry, or grain house, has  
been opened, where nearly 2000 persons are  
fed daily free of cost. The amount of volun-  
tary subscriptions is £300 per month! all  
classes contriuting, from the governor  
with his £20 per mensem to the poor native  
with his four annas or 6d.

**A YOUTHFUL CIGAR-SMOKER.**—On Mon-  
day George Hymans, a boy of fourteen years  
of age, was brought before Mr. Murray, at  
the Union-hall Office, on the following  
charge:—The prisoner was an errand-boy in  
the employ of Mr. Toplis, a tobacco manu-  
facturer, in the Borough, and in consequence  
of several packages of cigars having been  
missed from the stock, a search was institut-  
ed. In the course of this search some bun-  
dles of the missing cigars were found in the  
prisoner's possession, and he confessed that  
he had taken others from the stock. When  
asked by the Magistrate how he had dispos-  
ed of the cigars, the prisoner replied, “Why,  
I smoke them myself, to be sure.” Magis-  
trate (with surprise)—“What! a boy of  
your age smoke cigars?” Prisoner—“I



likes backy, your worship." The Magistrate said, that it was quite ridiculous to observe the boys who promenaded some of the principal streets with cigars stuck in their mouths puffing out smoke to the right and left, to the annoyance of females and other persons who were unaccustomed to such an effluvia. The Magistrate then questioned the boy's mother, and asked her whether she would prefer having him committed to gaol, or undergo the punishment of flogging at the rear of the office? The prisoner, on hearing the question about the flogging, burst out crying, and afterwards exclaimed, "For God's sake, your worship, don't flog me, and I'll never smoke a cigar again as long as I live." The mother thought a good whipping would do her son more good than sending him to gaol amongst other persons worse than he was himself. At all events it would sicken him of smoking his master's cigars. The boy was then taken into the yard and well whipped; after which he was again brought into the presence of the Magistrate, who gave him a severe lecture, and then discharged him. If Mr. Murray's example were generally followed by magistrates, there would be fewer hardened juvenile delinquents.—*Liverpool Albion.*

#### Foreign Intelligence

(From the Times, September 14.)

#### BREST, SEPT. 5.

The Hermione frigate, lately arrived here, as she sailed pretty close to the coast of Algarves, saw the flag of Donna Maria every where flying. Two of Napier's ships, one of them of the line, were at anchor in the bay of Lagos, and several others were seen cruising on the coast.

The Hermione having cast anchor for a short time in the bay of Algesiras, some officers went on shore; they there learned that some persons, whose names are well known in Lower Brittany, had just embarked in a coasting vessel for Portugal; they were Messrs. de la Houssaye, Gustavus and Adolphus Dudore, Dudandiere, and a fifth, whose name escaped them; all had assumed the title of Colonel at the least. The Chouan de la Houssaye, who seemed to take the lead, had with him his young wife and two servants. They came from Gibraltar on board an English packet-boat.—*Moniteur.*

The Marquis and Marchioness de Loule do not accompany Queen Donna Maria to Portugal, as the Marquis is charged to carry on negotiations which have been opened with the French Government. They have taken up their residence near Paris, at Passy.

Extract of a letter from Florence, addressed to the *Garde National* of Marseilles:—"Madame Lucchesi Palli intended to have remained here some days, but the Grand Duke refused her permission to do so, and caused it to be notified to her that she must continue her journey within 24 hours after her arrival."

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 7th instant, contains the following of the 2d from Vienna:—"The last accounts from Prague confirm the report that the interview between the Monarchs of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, will not take place at Troppan, but at Friedland, a small town in the circle of Bunzlau, in Bohemia. Business continues to be very flat on our Exchange, which is partly owing to the apprehensions of many speculators, who imagine that the decisions of the approaching Congress of Sovereigns may lead to war, and partly to the stagnation and uncertainty now prevailing on all the questions connected with the general interests of Europe. Among these are the affairs of Portugal, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany, to which some add those of Turkey and Egypt, asserting that the envoys from France and England at Constantinople are constantly endeavouring to disturb the close alliance of the Porte with Russia, which gives them so much umbrage."

The *Berlin State Gazette* of the 5th inst. says:—"According to the last accounts from Stettin, which come down to the evening of the 3d, the Emperor of Russia had not yet arrived in that town. The Crown Prince was still at Swinemunde, waiting to receive the august visitor on his arrival. At Stettin part of the garrison was stationed along the streets between the landing place and the hotel Toussaint, where His Majesty is to alight. The weather continues very unfavourable; wind and rain succeed each other in turns. According to the most recent letters from St. Petersburg, the Emperor sailed from that port on the 28th ult."

The *Hamburg Correspondent* of the 5th instant says, that according to a letter from Berlin, the Emperor of Russia will return to his states by Prague and Vienna.

According to letters from Berlin, the Duke of Cambridge, who is still in that capital, will accompany the King of Prussia to the camp at Magdeburg, and then return to Hanover. The Duchess, previously to her return home, intends to proceed from Berlin to Rumpenheim, on a visit to her father, the Landgrave of Hesse.

Extract of a letter from Thorn, on the frontiers of Poland, dated August 27:—"The

late disturbances in various parts of Poland have subsided. Such of the insurgents as have not made their escape across the frontier have fallen into the hands of the Russians, who, relieved from their fears, now give themselves up to vengeance. More than 4000 persons, the greater part of them belonging to the most distinguished families, gorge the prisons of Poland; the mere suspicion of an insurgent having touched the estate of a proprietor is sufficient for the latter to be treated as a criminal, and many whose innocence is fully established are still detained in confinement; among them are many old men and even women. Their number increases daily, and the only diminution it experiences is by those who undergo the capital punishment, to which they are condemned, and which has been inflicted upon a great many. The most inquisitorial measures are resorted to in order to extort from the prisoners confessions as to their relations with the inhabitants, and as to the means by which the insurrection was excited and upheld. The Prussian Government vies in cruelty with the Emperor Nicholas.—M. Flotvel came to Posen in April last with a pretended amnesty for such of the Polish subjects of Prussia as during the late war for independence joined the ranks of their brethren; but this, after all, was nothing less than a confirmation of the doom denounced against them, for it did not abolish the pain of imprisonment inflicted upon minors, nor the confiscation of property; men who were free from military duty on account of their age or the state of their health have been enrolled as private soldiers. It is announced that the Prussian Government is about to make forced purchases of estates to a great extent, and transfer them to Prussians, in order by degrees to extirpate the Poles from the province. The prisoners confined for political offences are treated with great rigour."

#### Miscellaneous.

**COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH FRANCE.**—The Right Hon. Paulett Thomson has taken his departure for the continent, where he has long been negotiating a commercial treaty with France, calculated to cement the good understanding between the two countries, by improving a free commercial intercourse, equally advantageous to both.—*Globe.*

**IRISH TOBACCO.**—The Board of Excise and Customs mean to buy up, next month, all the Irish tobacco now on hand, at a valuation by their own officers. The Crown will apply it for the use of the navy. All Irish tobacco is to be forfeited from the 1st of January next, and the holder incurs a penalty of £100.

**MORTALITY AMONG THE ARISTOCRACY.**—The mortality in some of the branches of what is denominated the high aristocracy, has of late been singularly great. We believe the Buccleuch estates have passed through three generations in little more than thirty years. In the same period there have been three generations of the Abercorn family.

**ROYAL MUNIFICENCE.**—His Majesty, who has been accused of a want of regard to his family, lately presented the female members with a most magnificent mark of his paternal affection, £5000 each.

**ULSTER CANAL.**—We have the pleasure to inform the subscribers to the Ulster Canal that the Lords of the Treasury have issued their warrant to the Exchequer Loan Commissioners, for the first advance of £20,000, under the provisions of the Ulster Canal act.—*Dublin paper.*

**THE GRANDFATHER OF THE BAR.**—In the list of barristers of the Post-office Directory for the present year, there appears the name of Henry Humphreys, who was called to the bar so long ago as the year 1715!!! So that this gentleman must have been in the profession of the law considerably more than a century. The father of the bar is a distinction enjoyed by the oldest barrister; but Mr. Humphreys is entitled to a more venerable designation—"The Grandfather of the Bar."—*Dublin Register.*

#### CARBONAR STAR.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1833.

"The Grand Jury (of St. John's) beg most respectfully to represent to the Court, that they have been occupied during the present term, with many very trifling cases, which the Jury believe to be, in a great measure occasioned by the very lenient manner in which prisoners are treated in the Gaol of this town, and that imprisonment, in their estimation, is no punishment whatever. They beg to suggest, as an improvement on the present system, that, upon conviction, prisoners may be sentenced to labour on the public roads under overseers, or to be employed in some other way laboriously for the public benefit.

"JOHN DUNSCOMB, Foreman."

The Hon. Chief Judge Simms expressed his entire concurrence with the Grand Jury on the subject of the presentment, but regretted that it was not in his power to adopt their suggestion. He would, however, di-

rect it to be recorded, and would exert all the influence he possessed in pressing attention to a matter of so much importance.

On reading the above we could not but feel astonished at perceiving by it the total absence of punishment for convicted felons in the principal prison of the Island—for the manner in which the convict is at present treated, can be considered only such as will induce him, after the expiration of his term of imprisonment, to return to the place in which he can lead an indolent life.

We have long been aware that a lodging in the prison of Harbor Grace, is sought after rather than avoided by the abandoned, as it gratifies their propensity to indolence, without depriving them of society; but until the above request was made to the Chief Judge, we were not aware that the discipline in the gaol of St. John's was equally bad. It appears by the answer of his Honor that he has not the power to pass a sentence of hard labour. Now, we think this very extraordinary.—Either the criminal law of England extends to this country or it does not—if it do, then has the Chief Judge power to inflict what punishments that law awards to convicts; and, if it do not, in whom, but the Judges of the land, does the power of awarding punishments exist? But in whom the power exists is now of little moment; it is to our House of Assembly we have to look for a settled system of jurisprudence, and the correction of abuses, which are daily developing themselves; and we take it, that not the least among these is the present system of *Prison Discipline.*

Happily the number of criminals on our calendars, has, as yet, been very small; and, by consequence, the attention of the philanthropist has not been directed to the internal regulations of our prisons: but small as the number has hitherto been, every session convinces us that it increases progressively with the population, as well as that the crimes perpetrated are of greater atrocity: such being the case, the subject we have adverted to demands the attention of our government.

The Assembly of this Island is particularly fortunate in having before it the results of the many experiments which have been made, both in Europe and the United States, to prove the efficacy of various systems of discipline for reforming the felon, and inculcating a wholesome dread on the minds of the ill-disposed. A prison is erected, not merely for the confinement of those who offend against the laws; but as a place of punishment, and of such a punishment as will leave a dread on the mind of him who has received it, and prevent his again subjecting himself to the like. Our present system punishes the suspected equally with the convicted, if we except a trifling alteration in the quantity and quality of diet. The injustice, to say nothing of the inefficiency of such a system, is too evident to need remark.

We doubt not but that in our forthcoming Judicature Act more commensurate punishment will be awarded to crime than has hitherto been inflicted; and that, during the next session, a bill for the internal regulation of our prisons, and the building of a penitentiary, in which the prisoner shall be compelled to labour for his support, will be introduced into our Assembly by some one of its members. But should even this desirable circumstance be accomplished, it is but a portion of what is necessary to be done.—It will ensure the punishment of the criminal certainly, but it will not reform him; and as the object of coercion is to reform as well as to punish—to convert a bad into a good citizen—too much attention cannot be given to the discovery and adoption of a system calculated to effect so desirable an end.

That the systems pursued in the Mother Country, to prevent crime, are inefficient is notorious—it having been proved beyond a question, that so far from reforming the prisoner, they have sunk him deeper in iniquity by herding him with old and irreclaimable offenders: in fact, it is notorious that plans of robberies have been formed in the prisons of England, which were perpetrated by the framers of them after their liberation: so shamefully inefficient, indeed, is the Prison Discipline in England acknowledged to be, that the Government has sent out a commissioner to the United States, to report on the experiments that have been made in the prisons of that country. It appears, by statements which have come under our observation, that the system pursued at Auburn, in the State of New York, is the most perfect in its character, and efficacious in its application. This system, which was finally adopted after a variety of others had proved abortive, is that of confining each convict in a separate cell, in which he is compelled to maintain absolute silence. On the arrival of a prisoner at this penitentiary, he is placed in a cell, and permitted either to work or play as he may think proper; no instance, however, has yet occurred in which a prisoner, after two or three days' confinement, has not asked for work as a favour. The prisoners work together in work-shops attached to the prison, but in perfect silence. The result of the system is, that of every 19 convicts, who have been discharged, only 1 ever returned to the prison; being a much less average than any other system could boast of.

The limits of a newspaper will not permit

us to give a detailed account of the many plans that have been tried and have failed; it is enough for us to give a statement of that which has succeeded, and to direct the attention of our Local Assembly to a subject of vital importance to the well being of the country.

It may be said, perhaps, by some, that it is time enough to take up the question of Prison Discipline when our prisons are better stocked with subjects on whom to enforce it; but such a remark is not worth an answer. We hope never to see an overflow of crime, and our only motive in writing the above is to point out a way to prevent such an occurrence.

The Grand Jury of St. John's are entitled to our warmest thanks for calling the attention of the government to the subject.

**IMPORTANT!**—By the Imperial Act 3d and 4th Wm. IV., cap. 59, vessels of the United States can henceforth import into St. John's, goods (being the produce or manufacture of that Country) fit and necessary for the Fisheries—*DUTY FREE.* The same privilege will also extend to vessels of the following Countries—being those which have placed the commerce and navigation of the British Empire on the footing of the most favoured nations—viz. Harover, Lubek, Bremen, Hamburg, Rio de la Plata, New States of Mexico, States of Columbia, Russia, Sweden, France, Prussia, and Spain from her Colonial possessions.

The Act of the 10th Geo. IV., cap. 43,—which permitted Foreign Timber to be imported duty free, and to be exported and admitted at the same rate of duty in the United Kingdom, as Timber of the British Plantations—is repealed.

Foreign Hams and Bacon, which paid 12s. per cwt. will in future be chargeable with an *AD VALOREM* duty of 15 per cent.

On Sunday week, during the hours of Divine Service in the morning, a most daring robbery was committed in the Shop of Mess. Barrister and Co. by three of the Servants of that firm, named *Coa*, *Larkham*, and *Willis*. They effected their entrance through the Dwelling-house attached to the Shop, by forcing back the bolt of a door opening into the kitchen, from which they ascended the stairs and made their way into a store-room above, and from thence below into the shop, from which they stole some loose silver and various articles of wearing apparel. They were all committed to prison, on the Monday, and took their trial on the following Saturday.—*Willis* was sentenced to six months imprisonment, but *Larkham* and *Coa*, who opened an entrance into the house, will not receive their sentence until his Honor the Judge has conferred with his colleagues.

The Northern Circuit Court was opened by his Honor Judge Brenton, on the 22nd inst. After the Grand Jury had assembled his Honor delivered an excellent address, in which he took the opportunity of alluding to the state of the poor, in the places which he had visited in the circuit, and which he considered much better than it was, at the same period, last year; for, although the Labrador fishery was comparatively a failure, the Shore fishery, on the whole, was much superior to that of several previous years. The names of seven prisoners appeared on the calendar, of which—3 were for stealing in a dwelling-house, 1 for larceny, 1 for an assault on a child of tender age, and 2 for assaults against the whole of these (except the one for larceny, against whom no prosecutor appeared) true bills were found.

**MURDER.**—Another instance of the murder of a family has occurred at Conch (French Shore) on or about the 12th inst. From intelligence received, it appears that in the absence of the master of the house (Mr. James Hope) the barbarians entered the premises, and despatched Mrs. Hope and two children, and afterwards rifled the house. A man, who was servant to Mr. H. has been committed to the Gaol of St. John's, on strong suspicion of being one of the perpetrators of this diabolical act.

WE, the undersigned, request you will be pleased to convene a Public MEETING of the Inhabitants of this Town, this Afternoon, for the purpose of voting an ADDRESS to RICHARD ALEXANDER TUCKER, Esquire, on his intended departure from this Island.

Harbour Grace, 26th October, 1833.

To  
NICHOLAS STABB, Esq. }  
Deputy Sheriff. }  
Thomas Ridley, } William S. Comer,  
Richard Andrews, } Michael Keef,  
John Stark, } William Mooney,  
John Munn, } Peter Rogerson,  
William Innott, } James Burn,  
J. L. Prendergast, } Ebenezer Webber,  
John Smith, } Patrick Huie,  
James Hipsley, } Edward Shelly,  
H. G. Coe, } Daniel Canler,  
George P. Jillard, } Roger Hanrahan,  
George Hipsley, } James Prendergast,  
Thomas Marten, } David Keef,  
Thomas Foley, } Maurice Power,



Richard Connell, Daniel Green, Andrew Drysdale, James Brown, Henry C. Watts, William Dannelly, John Connell, Thomas Griffin, Thomas Griffin, Henry Stow, John Richards, Thomas Dawson.

IN compliance with the foregoing Requisition, I hereby notify the Inhabitants that a Public MEETING will be held at KEEF'S Hotel, at 4 o'Clock this Afternoon, in this Town.

(Signed) NICHOLAS STABB, Deputy Sheriff. Harbour Grace, October 26, 1833.

HARBOUR GRACE, OCTOBER 26, 1833. A Public Meeting held at KEEF'S Hotel, in this Town, on Saturday afternoon, the 26th instant, pursuant to a Public Notice, for the purpose of voting an Address to RICHARD ALEXANDER TUCKER, Esq., on his intended departure from this Island.

Mr. NICHOLAS STABB, Deputy Sheriff, was called to the Chair, when the following Resolutions were unanimously carried:— That although it has been laid down as a general principle, that the most perfect performance of an imperative duty, can give no just claim to any specific mark of approbation, yet it has been judged not only prudent but highly beneficial under the existing state of society, to award such to pre-eminent conduct on the part of those in high stations, thereby creating an honourable emulation on the part of their successors, and exciting a stronger emotion in the breast, than that which is usually attendant on a mere love of virtue alone, and that a spontaneous approval of superior excellence ought invariably to emanate from every candid mind.

That taking into our view the public and private character of our worthy and talented late Chief Justice TUCKER, this Meeting would not stand justified to their consciences, either as discharging the duty they owe to their Country or to themselves, did they withhold that just need of praise, to which the able, honest, and humane conduct of that exalted individual so eminently entitled him.

That this Meeting do most heartily concur with the spirit of a letter addressed to the late Chief Justice TUCKER, by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which encomiums are passed upon him, for the judicious manner in which he administered the government at various times during the absence of his Excellency Sir THOMAS JAMES COCHRANE, Knt., &c. and that this Meeting do solemnly aver, that his conduct in that capacity, reflected the highest honour upon his energy and talents in every instance whatever.

That so far as they are capable of determining, this Meeting are firmly of opinion that in the situation of Judge, no man could give more general satisfaction, no man could preserve the purity of the Law more inviolate, none more fearlessly shield the property of the poor from the grasp of the oppressor.

That it is with feelings of the deepest gratitude, and with emotions that no words can properly express, that this Meeting bear in mind his generous sympathy and his great exertions, at a time when the hand of an all-wise Providence lay heavily upon them. That rising from a bed of sickness, crossing a wide and dangerous Bay, in an open boat, to alleviate the misery which an almost general Conflagration had occasioned, are acts for which the sufferers can never be sufficiently grateful.

That as no better proof of integrity of principle can be given, than a sacrifice of self-interest to opinions conscientiously adopted, this Meeting view with admiration the firmness and magnanimity displayed by R. A. TUCKER, Esq., in foregoing the emoluments of his situation, in the maintenance of his opinion, "That Newfoundland was at present unable to bear Taxation," and that they deem it an act altogether worthy of himself.

That hearing with deep regret of his intention shortly to leave, for ever, the land which owes him so much, this Meeting do resolve that an Address be immediately drawn up for the purpose of conveying to him, the sense of the foregoing Resolutions, and the hearty prayers of the Inhabitants of Harbour Grace for his future prosperity and happiness.

That a Committee of five be appointed, composing Messrs. J. L. PRENDERGAST, JAMES HIPPLEY, PATRICK HUIE, JOHN MUNN, and ANDREW DRYSDALE, to draw up an ADDRESS for the signature of the Inhabitants.

That WILLIAM CARSON, M. D., JOHN DUNSCOMB, and JOHN SINCLAIR, Esqrs., of St. John's, be solicited to form a deputation to wait upon R. A. TUCKER, Esq., with the Address.

(Signed) NICHOLAS STABB, Chairman.

Mr. STABB having left the Chair, Mr. RIDLEY was called thereto; when the following Resolutions were unanimously carried.

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. STABB, for his able conduct in the Chair.

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. KEEF, for his kindness in offering the use of his Long Room, for the purpose of this Meeting.

After which three unanimous cheers were given, with one cheer more for the health and prosperity of RICHARD ALEXANDER TUCKER, Esq.

(Signed) THOMAS RIDLEY, Chairman. [The Address and Answer in our next.]

Shipping Intelligence. HARBOUR GRACE.

On the Quarantine Ground, Brig St. Patrick, Hunt, Hamburgh; cargo of provisions. Brig Elizabeth, Evil, Liverpool; general cargo.

Oct. 23.—Schooner Pearl, Triggs, Alicant; 1960 qtls. fish.

25.—Schooner Sydney, Fogarty, Halifax; 1844 qtls. fish. 12 bbls. herrings, 19 casks seal oil, 20 pieces sheathing iron, 5 casks, 1 case wine.

CARBONEAR.

Oct. 23.—Brig Cornhill, Florence, Copoulin; 250 bbls. pork, 20 bbls. beef, 240 bbls. butter, 100 bbls. flour, 302 bags bread, 22 casks oats, 1 cask beans, 1 cask peas. Brig Gem, —, Liverpool.

Oct. 24.—Brig Carbonar, Watts, Italy; 3,200 qtls. fish, 7 casks salmon. 28.—Brig Ann, Williams, Genoa; 3,350 qtls. fish.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PORT-DE-GRAVE.

BRIGUS.

Oct. 17.—Brig Janthe, Brown, Liverpool; 20 tons coals, 70 tons salt, 1 hhd. loaf sugar, 3 casks shoes, 4 bbls. leather, 1 case, 1 box hardware, 19 bbls. oakum, 54 bags nails, 60 bags bread, 20 bbls. oatmeal, 10 bbls. peas, and sundry merchandise.

ST. JOHN'S.

16.—Brig Charles King, Dolivar, Philadelphia; flour, cabbages, bread, &c. Brig Rowena, Smith, Pictou; coals. Schooner Eleanor, Philips, London; troops and ordnance stores. Brig Euphemia, McGaw, Liverpool; coal, salt, bread, butter.

Barque John, Stephens, Liverpool; coal, salt, and sundry merchandise. Brig Ann, Towzeel, Hamburgh; bread, flour, butter, pork, &c.

17.—Brig Walker, Tennant, St. Andrews; shingles, flour, &c. Schooner Willing Lass, Watt, Halifax; molasses, tea, chocolate.

Schooner Lady, Bangs, Lunenburg; lumber, apples, potatoes. 18.—Brig Balcutha, Waterstone, Greenock; candles, bread, coal, &c.

American Brig Creole, Robins, Boston; apples. Schooner Thames, Cheyne, Hamburgh; oatmeal, peas, bread.

Schooner Industry, Johnston, Philadelphia; flour, apples, bread. Schooner Friends, Marshall, Guysborough; cattle, sheep.

Oct. 11.—Schooner Catherine O'Flanagan, McDonald, P. E. Island; sundries. Schooner Hope, Forat, Arichat; ballast.

Schooner Mary Jane, Organ, Boston; ballast. Brig Malvina, Hally, Sydney; ballast. 17.—Schooner Huskisson, Warner, Halifax; fish. Schooner Bermudiana, Newbold, Barbadoes; salmon, fish.

Schooner Maria Eliza, Hughes, Cork; fish. 19.—Brig Tantiy, Galt, Sydney; ballast. Brig Mary Jane Davis, Greenock; oil. Brig Apollo, Wilson, Leghorn; fish.

23.—Schooner Reliance, Gosbee; Halifax; fish. Schooner Willing Lass, Watt, Halifax; fish. Brig Clyde, Martin, Plymouth; cranberries, oil, fish, caplin, &c.

Brig S. Ima, Shapley, Bilbao; fish.

SHIPWRECK.—The Schooner Hannah, Maurice Bolin, master and owner, with a cargo of fish, &c. from Bay Bulls for this port, mis-stayed and went on shore on the morning of Saturday last, at Cuckold's Head, and almost immediately went to pieces. —The crew were saved by one of the pilot boats.—Gaz. Oct. 22.

ON SALE.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

On LIVERPOOL, payable in LONDON, at 60 Days Sight, in suitable Scts.—Apply to

THOMAS CHANCEY & Co.

Carbonear, October 9, 1833.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of JAMES GOULD, of Cloyne, County of Cork, Ireland, but late of Carbonear, Conception Bay, are requested to furnish their Accounts, duly attested to the Subscriber; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby desired to make immediate payment.

her CATHERINE GOULD. mark.

Adm'r. Carbonear, October 30, 1833.

SALES by AUCTION.

The Trustees of the Insolvent Estate of Mr. CHARLES COZENS,

Will offer for SALE, at BRIGUS,

On FRIDAY, the 1st November, AND FOLLOWING DAYS, (In LOTS to suit Purchasers,) A LARGE QUANTITY OF

MANUFACTURED GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

MEN'S ready-made Clothes, Slops, Coarse Cloths, Woollen and Linen Drapery, &c., Crockery-ware, New Casks, Bar, Bolt, and Sheet Iron, Ironmongery, and various other Articles, too numerous for insertion in this advertisement.

On MONDAY, THE 25TH Nov.

The Trustees will submit for SALE,

AT BRIGUS,

THE FOLLOWING VERY VALUABLE

FREEHOLD PROPERTY,

Particulars of which will be published in Handbills, previous to the Day of sale; viz.—

LOT 1.—A common FARM-YARD adjoining the Insolvent's Dwelling-house, containing a large stone Barn, Stabling, Cart-house, Piggery, &c., &c., with one half the Meadow adjoining.

2.—The Western part, or about half the MEADOW adjoining the Farm-Yard, and one half the POND therein.

3.—A Piece of GROUND and DWELLING-HOUSE, lately occupied by Mr. HAYES.

4.—MOUNT DORSET FARM, consisting of 8 Acres of rich and highly cultivated Land, with extensive Erections thereon. (This Farm will be offered in one, two, or three Lots, as may hereafter be determined.)

5.—A PIECE of GROUND, South of Mount Dorset, and adjoining the road to Cochrane Dale.

6.—The SOUTH or MOUNT PLEASANT FARM, consisting of 60 Acres of excellent Land, chiefly under cultivation, with several valuable Erections.

7.—That celebrated Farm, COCHRANE DALE, comprising the Good's Farm of about 250 Acres of Tillage, Meadow, and Woodland, with many valuable buildings thereon.

8.—JUNPER STUMP FARM, consisting of about 150 Acres of excellent Land, about 20 of which are under cultivation.

9.—SHEPPARD'S FARM, on the Cupid's Head, comprising about 20 Acres of cultivated Land, Dwelling and Out-houses.

10.—The valuable and commodious PREMISES at CUPIDS.

11.—The convenient PREMISES at KILLGREWS, with Tillage and Meadow Land thereto attached.

12.—The Water-side PREMISES, Two Oil Vats, Iron Boiler, large Flake, Wharf, and range of Building Ground.

13.—The Insolvent's Interest in the HOUSE at present occupied by Mr. JAMES ENGLISH, —Garden, Stage, and Flake.

14.—That excellent DWELLING-HOUSE with SHOP, GARDEN, and OUT-HOUSES, formerly occupied by the Insolvent.

ALSO,

To foreclose MORTGAGES thereon, several FISHING ROOMS and DWELLING-HOUSES, situated in BRIGUS and its vicinity.

4 HORSES, 4 HEIFERS SHEEP and LAMBS Carts, Ploughs, Sleighs, and Canadian Waggon.

Farm Utensils; also, a large quantity of Hay, Straw, Potatoes, &c. The HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THE

Cutter ALERT,

21 Tons.

For further Particulars apply to W. J. HERVEY, } Trustees to the C. F. BENNETT, } Insolvent Estate R. R. WAKEHAM, } of C. Cozens, St. John's;

Or, to Wm. SWEETMAN, Agent, Brigus. St. John's, Oct. 16.

NOTICE.

WANTED,

AT the Office of this PAPER, on the 1st of NOVEMBER next, a LAD to run of ERRANDS.

ALSO,

AN APPRENTICE

TO, THE

PRINTING BUSINESS,

Who will be treated as one of the Family.

Carbonear, October 16, 1833.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Shipping Papers.

(Copy.)

IT is hereby agreed between MICHAEL MARA and BENJAMIN REES that he, Mara, shall serve said Benjamin Rees or order, from the date hereof, until the First day of March next, as a Shoemaker, Fiddler, Winter Servant, (in and out of woods), or anything in his power, for his Employer's interest, as he shall, from time to time, be ordered. In consideration of good service being duly performed, without neglect, he is to have as wages, one pair of Wellington Boots.

N.B.—It is further agreed that, any night said Employer does not want said Michael Mara, he can play, for his own benefit,—not less than Ten Shillings each night.

BENJAMIN REES.

MICHAEL MARA.

THOMAS DWYER, Witness.

October 17, 1833.

(Copy.)

I HEREBY agree to ship to BENJAMIN REES, as a journeyman Shoemaker, for Six Months from this date; to serve him in every thing that I can make myself useful and profitable, for the sum of Ten Pounds currency: the balance to be paid in Cash.

BENJAMIN REES. MATHEW GUINAN.

Witness (present)

THOMAS DWYER.

Carbonear, 16th October, 1833.

FOR SALE

At the Office of this Paper,

A quantity of Pinnock's Catechisms, viz.: History of Greece, History of Rome History of England, Chemistry Astronomy, Latin Grammar Navigation Modern History and Ancient History.

Also,

The Charter House Latin Grammar School Prize Books (handsomely bound) Sturm's Reflections on the Works of God, 2 vols. (plates)

Sequel to Murray's English Reader Pinnock's Histories of Greece, Rome, and England

Bonycastle's Mensuration And sundry other School Books. Sealing Wax India Rubber WRITING PARCHMENT of a very superior quality, and large size

Carbonear, July 3, 1833.

NOTICE.

Prize Medals.

IT is hereby announced that the Natural History Society of Montreal has resolved to offer Four MEDALS for the best ESSAYS presented during the present year:—

Three Subjects have been chosen and a Medal is offered—

1st. For the best Essay on the Fish and Fluviatile Shells of Canada.

2d. For the best Essay on the Climate of Canada.

3d. For the best Essay on the Minerals of Canada.

4th. A fourth Medal is offered for the best Essay on any other subject connected with Natural History.

The conditions are—

1st. The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1834.

2. The Essays may be in French or English.

3d. The names and residences of the authors must be concealed; to ensure which, each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the Author. This note shall only be opened in the case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize, otherwise, it shall be destroyed.

4th. The successful Essays shall remain the property of the Society.

5th. The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays are to be addressed to A. F. HOLMES, M. D. Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

ANDREW H. ARMOUR,

Recording Secretary.

Montreal, July 11, 1833.

The Editors of all public papers in the British Provinces, will confer a favour on the Society by giving an insertion to the above, or by noticing it in the editorial columns of their journals.

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



## CAPTAIN STURT'S EXPEDITIONS INTO THE INTERIOR OF SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA.

The geography or chorography of New Holland presents as many novelties as its natural history: the platypus and kangaroo do not distinguish it more from other continents than the superficial features of the country, as far as it has been explored. As soon as the formidable range of the Blue Mountains was crossed by the colonists on the south-east coast, and the rivers, Lachlan and Macquarie were successively discovered, flowing into the interior, the grand desideratum of an inland navigation was supposed to be obtained. The Lachlan, surveyed by Mr. Oxley in 1817, was traced for about four degrees of longitude, till it was lost in extensive marshes covered with reeds, the water being stagnant and unfit for use.—Next year Mr. Oxley followed the Macquarie (which was in the same parallel with the Lachlan, and only about a degree east of it, but flows to the north-west, the Lachlan flowing almost due west), in like manner, to a vast expanse of shoal water, in which all semblance of a river was lost in reedy morasses. The result of these expeditions, and the conclusions to be drawn from the general dip of the country, led Mr. Oxley to frame a theory, which soon became current, that the interior was a vast shoal sea or lake, into which the rivers fell which flowed westerly, and he fancied, in his last expedition, that he had reached the borders of the "long-sought Australian sea." He remarks in his journal, that "it is most singular that the high lands on this continent seem to be confined to the sea-coast, and not to extend to any distance from it."

In 1828 the local Government determined to avail itself of the existing drought, and to fit out an expedition in order to ascertain the nature and extent of the marsh or basin into which the rivers were supposed to fall, by descending along the Macquarie and tracing that river beyond the point reached by Mr. Oxley. The command of this expedition was given to Captain Sturt.

The first volume of the work before us contains the account of this expedition.—Captain Sturt, accompanied by Mr. Hume (an Australian by birth, and himself celebrated in the annals of discovery) traced the Macquarie from Wellington Valley, through a low, dreary, unwooded country, diversified with some rich flats, to an expanse of marsh, level and unbroken except by a wilderness of reeds. The journey had been painful and difficult; the soil was parched by the heat (the thermometer 149 deg. in the sun); the eye was fatigued by the monotony of the landscape and the general stunted character of its vegetation. Prosecuting his survey to the N. W., however, beyond the edge of the marshes, which was traversed on every side, he reached a noble river, which he named the Darling, coming from the north-east, and flowing to the south-west, with a capacity of channel in that dry season which proved that he was as far from its source as from its termination. The trees that overhung it were of beautiful and gigantic growth. Its water, however, was salt, owing, as it afterwards appeared (though it gave rise immediately to a speculation that they were near the sea), to brine-springs gushing from its bed.

This river, which was struck upon in about lat. 37½ S. and long. 145½ E., and which was afterwards met with two degrees more to the eastward, was traced about 66 miles to the south-west. Captain Sturt's party were not in a condition to prosecute their survey of its course, or of the country beyond the river, further. The result of this expedition, therefore, whilst it has disproved the theory of an inland sea, disclosed no inviting country for settlement, and "withdrew the veil from the marshes of the Macquarie, to spread it over the channel of the Darling." Subsequent discoveries seem to connect this river with the Dumaresq and the Gwydir.

Captain Sturt remarks that "it is the characteristic of the streams falling westerly from the eastern ranges to maintain a breadth of channel, and a rapidity of current near their sources, that ill accords with their diminished size, and the sluggish flow of their waters in the more depressed interior." He states his impression, when travelling to the north-west of the Macquarie marshes, to have been that he was traversing a country of comparatively recent formation, which impression was produced by the sandy nature of its soil, the great want of vegetable decay, the salsolaceous character of its plants, the appearance of its isolated hills and flooded tracts, and its trifling elevation above the sea.

In the ensuing year (1829) a new expedition was resolved upon. As it was evident that the Darling was the chief drain for carrying off the waters falling westerly from the eastern coast, and as its course indicated a decline of country directly opposite to that calculated upon, it was important to ascertain whether it held on a due south course (that being its direction when Captain Sturt left it), or whether it turned westerly and ran into the interior. With this view it was determined to trace the Morumbidgee, a river of considerable size, which runs westerly, between the parallels of 34 deg. and 35 deg.

and if stopped, it was expected that the expedition might gain the banks of the Darling on a N. W. course. Captain Sturt was likewise intrusted with the command of this expedition, the history of which is given in his second volume.

The early part of the course of the Morumbidgee lies through a country of superior character to the steppes of the Lachlan and the Macquarie; the scenery is grand and diversified, and Captain Sturt speaks of rich flats, backed by ranges of hills clothed with verdure to their very summits. This pleasing aspect of the scenery, however, soon gave place to the prevailing characteristic of this singular region. "It is impossible for me to describe the kind of country we were now traversing," says Captain Sturt, "or the dreariness of the view it presented. The plains were still open to the horizon, but here and there a stunted gum-tree, or a gloomy cypress, seemed placed by nature as mourners over the surrounding desolation." At length he came to an expanse of reedy swamp, in which it was supposed they should lose the Morumbidgee; but it was at length discovered that here it joined the marshes of the Lachlan, not far south of the ultimate point reached by Mr. Oxley. The diminished channel of the Morumbidgee was recovered, and followed till its junction with a broad and noble river, the Murray, flowing from the south-west. Its medium width was 350 feet, its depth from 12 to 20, and the views upon it were splendid. No positive change, however, took place in the general features of the interior. The junction of another river took place which flowed from the north, and consequently in the very direction of the Darling: whether it be that river is one of the interesting problems to be solved. The Murray (no longer the Morumbidgee) was traced till, in the parallel of 34 degrees, it received another river, the Lindesay, from the south-east, and, after flowing through a sandy and barren interior, except the partial alluvial flats on its immediate borders, it was turned off by the high country to the east of the Gulf of St. Vincent, almost at right angles, to the south, when the country began greatly to improve, and the river terminated in a lake, named Lake Alexandrina, 50 miles long and 40 broad, but extremely shallow, communicating with the ocean at Encounter Bay, by a passage impracticable even for the smallest boats!

Such are the results of the two expeditions, of which Captain Sturt's narrative gives some interesting details. They appear to have been conducted with ability, and they fill some important chasms in the map of southern Australia. They have revealed little, however, to show that that portion of the interior is a land of great promise.—Much, indeed, remains to be explored before we can venture to pronounce a judgment upon the possibility of realizing the two grand desiderata—a large extent of cultivable country, and an inland navigation.

As an author, Captain Sturt appears in a highly respectable character. His qualifications, literary and scientific, seem to be ample.

CROCKFORD, GULLY, AND CO.—Of the public racing men at Newmarket, Messrs. Crockford, Gully, Ridsdale, Sadler, the Chifneys, &c., we need not say much, their deeds being almost daily before us. But, looking at the extraordinary results of these men's deeds, who will not admit racing to be the best trade going? Talk of studs, talk of winnings, talk of racing establishments, our Graftons, Richmonds, Portlands, and Cleverlands, with all their "means and pliancies to boot," are but the beings of a summer's day, when compared with those illustrious personages, and their various transactions and doings on the turf. Here is a small retail tradesman, dealing in a very perishable commodity, become our modern Cressus in a few years, and proprietor of several of the finest houses in England! Behold the champion of the boxing-ring, the champion of the turf, the proprietor of a noble domain, an honourable member of a reformed Parliament, all in the person of a Bristol butcher! Turn to a great proprietor of coal-mines, the owner of the best stud in England, one who gives 3000 guineas for a horse, in the comely form of a Yorkshire footman! We have a quondam Oxford livery-stable-keeper, with a dozen or more race-horses in his stalls, and those of the very best description, and such as few country gentlemen, or, indeed, any others, have a chance to contend with.—By their father's account of them (see "Genius Genuine," by the late Sam. Chifney) the two Messrs. Chifney were stable-boys to Lord Grosvenor at eight guineas a year, and a stable suit. They are now owners of nearly the best horses, and—save Mr. Crockford's—quite the best, houses, in their native town. There is the son of the ostler of the Black Swan, at York, betting his thousands on the heath, his neckerchief secured by a diamond pin. Then, to crown all, there is Squire Beardsworth of Birmingham, with his seventeen race-horses, and his crimson liveries, in the same loyal, but dirty town, in which he once drove a hackney-coach. Taking for granted that all this is done honestly, why should we despair of having the gratification to see the worthy devil who trots with this sheet to Stamford-street, appear some

fine morning on Newmarket Heath, with his seventeen race-horses, his crimson liveries, and his diamond pin.—*Quarterly Review.*

HOUSEBREAKERS.—London is the headquarters of the regular and practised delinquent—it is the centre to which they all gravitate, and whence they again diverge into the country to commit crime; many of them taking journeys as regularly as any mercantile house of business in the city of London. There is a gang of pickpockets who start regularly every spring, to make the circuit of all the race-courses, cattle-fairs, and other places of public resort, returning as the season closes to winter business in town. The housebreaker travels at all seasons, but his journeys are direct, for the accomplishment of some one specific object of robbery.—Sometimes it is a *put-up affair*—that is, notice has been given them by some one on the premises intended to be robbed, or by an agent residing near the spot, of an opportunity to commit a robbery. When an intimation of this kind is given, hands are forthwith sent down with a vehicle to accomplish the speedy removal of the property to town. Some of the parties are always in the country on the adventure and look-out for business. As they pass through the different towns they find no difficulty in meeting with loose characters, who are ever ready to receive their instructions, and to listen to the temptations held out to them of gain, if they will but in due time send up an account to the rendezvous of the housebreakers, of the maturity of any scheme for committing a robbery in the neighbourhood where they (the informants) reside. These characters are always to be met with at what are called the flash public-houses, one of which is in every town, usually kept by pugilists. Those who travel for this purpose are generally dressed respectably, and are so well supplied with money as to support themselves in very good style, without running the least risk, being paid after a certain rate for each *put-up* (intimation): they are most usually accompanied by a well-attired female, assuming on the road a journey of both pleasure and business. I was very recently informed of one man, who himself carried in his chaise a case of housebreaking instruments, in order to be in readiness in the event of meeting with any chance of committing a robbery before hands could be sent for from town; and I was favoured with a sight of this case. I had not time to count the number, or to view the various kinds and purposes to which the instruments were applicable, but I guess there were from sixty to seventy in the whole: most of them appeared designed for lock-picking, with some few for forcible entry. When I saw the case it was in the hands of a carpenter, who had it for a short time to make some alteration in the interior fittings-up. He informed me that the whole was made at a cost of £150 and that if a door was not bolted or barred, there was no lock made which could resist these instruments in skilful hands.—*History of Crimes committed by Offenders in the present day.*

AN INDIAN NIGHT. I have said it was a night in the south-west monsoon. Over head a star and a half appeared wading despondingly through an ocean of black humid-looking clouds, which every now and then hurled down a cataract of lukewarm water (called rain in India) on the already flooded earth. Forty millions of gigantic frogs drank their fill, ate frogs less than themselves, and croaked like thunder round the fortress of Budge Budge; and they were answered by other thunders from the pitchy firmament, which kept grumbling and spluttering as if universal nature had the colic. About every five minutes, a man or a cow was killed by lightning; while a thick, dank, damp, steamy, fume, clammy, hot moistness clung to every thing and every body, like a close-fitting garment of cholera morbus turned up with fever, liver lapelles and skirts. Neither had the frogs and the thunder all the noise to themselves;—every now and then the jackals set up a screaming like the yell of twenty thousand furies; occasionally a wild burst of howling and wailing announced some village becoming extinct under the fangs of the blue cholera: or a crash, a plunge, and a roar, indicated the precipitation of another, with all its inhabitants and two or three miles of some worthy gentleman's estate, into the muddy billows of the Ganges. Then did the alligators smack their chops, with a noise as of a volley of small arms, and feasted like aldermen; in short, it was a Bengal night in the rains, so there is no necessity to say any more about it.—*The Bengal Annual.*

THE COMING STORM.—If further suffering is now dreaded, (and dreaded it need be, for it is to come), the middling orders are the parties to be alarmed; they it is who will exhibit all that will be new in the way of suffering. They do suffer now: but how much more adversity have some of these to undergo? We question if, let the factions do their best to coerce us, there can ever be more general distress throughout the country than now exists. It is only in the form which distress is by and by to assume, when we shall see placemen, and pensioners, and hangers-on of one kind and another weeping and wailing aloud, that it will appear to be

greater than it now is. The poor wretches who are now ground down to the last point of endurance are comparatively silent with their thoughts of misery, and hidden from the sight of those who are better off. The labourer has, by degrees, been so intured to starvation, that when he is seen to suffer it seems as if he were even made by nature (and educated he in fact is) to bear the odious degradation with patience. Misery of this kind can hardly increase, as is well known by those who visit the hovels of country places and the streets in which poor towns' people are huddled together. But that "great mass of private distress," the thought of which so choked the nerves of Mr. Horace Twiss, is still to come. Come it must, unless a miracle be worked to prevent it; and if none were to be the sufferers but such as can now shut their eyes to the sufferings of others, we should hail such suffering—the humiliation of the plundering and the unfeeling—as one of the best of blessings. There is this one thought for consolation with the "lower orders;" that they cannot be shifted into a worse condition than they are now, and that, whatever may occur to embarrass their enemies, it must come attended by relief to themselves.—*Colbert's Magazine.*

duc de BORDEAUX.—The playful innocence, the graceful deportment, the precocious talents of a child, threw even a charm over the sadness of the meetings at Holyrood. Happiness in the choice of words carelessly scattered here and there during the progress of his amusements, sallies of wit announcing not only a lively imagination, but a judgment already formed, an elevated mind, called up the expression of real pleasure in countenances to whose features an expression of grief had become familiar. The good-nature of the Duc de Bordeaux is apparent in those frequent acts of munificence and charity which the sight of misfortune never fails to elicit. His memory is not only retentive, but well stored. He speaks with equal fluency the French, German, Italian, and English languages. Gymnastic exercises, to which he had been early accustomed, tended to develop in him a dexterity and elegance of manners which distinguish his deportment and all his movements, and could not fail to attract notice, were he not already, by his birth and premature importance, an object of general and undisguised interest. The following anecdote will give an idea of his elevated mind, and the readiness and tact of his sallies. When the exiled family was about to quit Lulworth Castle, where they had taken up their temporary abode on their first arrival, in order to repair to Edinburgh, his sister, who, it had been arranged, should proceed by way of London, entertained her brother with the pleasure she should have in visiting the chapel. "What will you see," said the young princess, "that can possibly interest you in a sea voyage?" "The coast of France," was his reply. And the ill-concealed tears started into his eye, and drew corresponding tears from all who heard a reply, inspired by so affecting a sentiment, expressed with such dignified simplicity.—*Baron Haussez Sketches.*

ARISTOCRACY IN GRADATIONS.—Exclusiveness is not peculiar to any one class; we are, all exclusives, from the peer, which black-balls the merchant at a club-house, to the farmer's cook, who drives the pigs out of the kitchen with a birch-broom. Exclusiveness is part of man's nature, and the dignity with which he resists usurpation in the way of rank is but a spice of ambition to rule.—Curious is the voluntary blindness of men to their own passions, when they, who seek for the destruction or abatement of rank, seek for it from their own love of rank. The eloquent author of the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire flies out, I remember, into a violent and splendid rage with the complimentary and adulatory titles, which prevailed in the decadence of the empire, which he is pleased to call ridiculous and unmeaning—yet that same Edward Gibbon was a hearty Tory, and as good a stickler for rank as any man living—nor did he see any great folly or absurdity in the title of Lord Sheffield, which was conferred on his friend Holroyd.—*Athenaeum.*

A lawyer, said Lord Brougham, (in a facetious mood) is a learned gentleman, who rescues your estate from your enemy, and keeps it himself.

## A FRAGMENT.

FROM FRASER'S MAGAZINE.

She comes in vision as she came  
When heavenly beauty filled her frame—  
When, in a mould of mortal birth,  
Heaven flung its charms o'er those of earth.  
But oh! it is in midnight dreams  
That I behold those radiant gleams  
Of vanished brightness come and go,  
Like sunshine on the mountain snow.  
Her quivering lips may not unroll  
The hidden transports of her soul;  
But straight before my tranced eye  
She stands, a vision of the sky—  
A child of heaven, that may not brook  
The ardour of a waking look.

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