

St. John's
St. John's

THE CARBONEAR STAR, AND CONCEPTION-BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1833.

No. 15.

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.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

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

SAMUEL PROWSE, JUN.
GEORGE EDWARD JAQUES.

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

GEORGE EDWARD JAQUES.
Carbonear, Dec. 31, 1832.

ON SALE.

BY
COLLINGS & LEGG
50 Barrels American Flour
50 Barrels American Beef
30 Firkins Prime Butter
50 Boxes Raisins
And a general Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Carbonear, Jan. 9, 1833.

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.

REPORT OF THE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NEWFOUNDLAND, TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, UPON THE JUDICATURE BILL.

(Continued.)

Geo. IV., c. 67, s. 23. If those feelings of humanity which the situation of an unfortunate insolvent debtor naturally calls forth were completely suppressed; and the question respecting the expediency of granting him a discharge from his debts were, in consequence, considered merely in reference to its effects upon the general interests of society, it would be found, on the one hand, to be attended with the most important advantages, by restoring to the community the services of a member whose energies and exertions must otherwise be paralysed by despair; whilst, on the other side, it lessens that caution with which obligations ought always to be contracted, by the facility which it affords of eluding the force of them: and thus not unfrequently introduces a taint into the moral character of the individual who avails himself of such a discharge. In constructing, therefore, a system of insolvent law it is always necessary to guard against this latter tendency with considerable care; and this necessity becomes even more imperative where other causes co-operate, as they do in Newfoundland, to tempt men to enter into engagements which they have not a reasonable chance of being able to fulfil. Instead, however, of being framed upon the principle of extending to its utmost limit the advantage, and of restraining as much as possible the evil, of a release from those obligations which the debtor has not the power to perform, the insolvent law of this country, by fixing the qualification for a trustee at so large a sum as twenty pounds, and by leaving it entirely at the option of the creditors to appoint trustees or not as they may think proper, in some instances permit a *poor man* to continue under a load of debt which it would be useful to the public as well as beneficial to himself to remove from him; and yet, in other cases, renders the attainment of a certificate of discharge by the insolvent of a higher class, who generally has some zealous friend to back him, even more easy than it probably ought to be. As a corrective of this last defect it may, we think, be advisable that the certificate which by the present law should be signed by *one half* in number and value of the creditors, shall hereafter in like manner be signed by *four-fifths* of them; and that it shall be competent to the *dissenting fifth part* or to any one or more of them, to oppose the allowance of such certificate by the Judges: who shall, after due examination into the nature and grounds of such opposition, either allow or withhold the certificate as they may deem

right, upon a fair consideration of all the facts of the case. Under such an alteration the law will become as suitable to the merchants and the other classes of persons who carry on business on a pretty extensive scale, as the present circumstances of this country will suffer it to be; but in order to extend an equal measure of relief to debtors in the more humbler walks of life, we would recommend, that where there are not two creditors whose debts amount respectively to the sum of twenty pounds and upwards, or where the creditors upon being called on to make choice of trustees, neglect to do so, it shall be lawful for the court to appoint trustees to the estate of the insolvent, who shall have the same powers to all intents and purposes as if they had been elected by the creditors; and that the Judges shall also be authorised, in all cases where there shall be no creditors qualified to be elected trustees, or where the creditors shall refuse or neglect to appoint trustees, and to perform the other acts necessary to entitle the insolvent to his discharge, to order a distribution of the estate to be made among the creditors of the insolvent by the trustees appointed by the court, and thereupon to grant him a discharge in the same manner as if a certificate had been actually signed by four-fifths in number and value of the creditors; unless such discharge shall be opposed by the creditors, or a part of them, and such reasons assigned in support of their opposition as may appear to the Judges to be a good ground for suspending the proceedings and deferring the discharge to a future day.—And lest the great facility which would thus be given to all descriptions of persons to obtain a release from their debts should encourage parties to contract them fraudulently, we think it would be most desirable that the court should likewise be invested with power to order an insolvent who may apply for his discharge without having obtained a certificate from his creditors, and who may be proved to have been guilty of fraud and dishonesty towards any of them, to be *incarcerated*, for any time it may deem proper not exceeding a year in the whole, at the suit of any creditor who will undertake to make him an allowance of 6d. sterling a day during the time of his confinement if the estate of the insolvent, which is in the first place to be subject to the charge of his maintenance whilst in prison, shall not be sufficient to support him there at the before-mentioned rate of 6d. per diem. Provided always that at the expiration of his imprisonment, the insolvent shall be acquitted and wholly discharged from all the debts contracted by him, previously to the time of his being declared insolvent by the court. To obviate too any doubts which may exist from the use of the expression, "at the return thereof," which occurs in this section whether a person, who, being really insolvent, has neglected to plead and prove that fact during the trial and has in consequence been taken in execution upon a *capias ad satisfaciendum*, may afterwards obtain his discharge both from that suit and also from all his other debts upon a fair surrender of all his property to his creditors, we would strongly recommend that a particular provision should be made for his case, by enabling the court to receive from any such prisoner for debt, a petition for his discharge, accompanied by a list of the debts, then due by him and a schedule of all the property to which he is, or conceives himself to be, entitled—to examine him upon oath touching the truth of his statement and all other matters relating to his application—to notify the creditors specified in his list to attend his examination—to appoint a trustee, with full powers for collecting, realizing, and distributing his estate, among his creditors according to law—and thereupon to discharge him immediately from prison released from all his debts, to the several parties described in the list of his creditors, if no good ground of objection against such discharge shall be urged by any of them; or, if it shall appear that the prisoner had been guilty of such conduct as would have induced the court to commit him had he been at large, when he was declared insolvent, then, and in that case, to defer the time of his liberation until he shall have

suffered such incarceration, upon an allowance of 6d. a day to be paid out of his estate, or, when it shall be sufficient, by the creditor, or creditors, who oppose his discharge for any period not exceeding a year from the time of his first commitment, as the Judges may consider to be an adequate punishment for his misconduct. It being well understood that the power of inflicting the punishment of incarceration upon an insolvent, is strictly confined, to those cases, in which his discharge from his debts, proceeds entirely from the exercise of those particular powers with which the Court is invested where no trustees shall have been appointed by the creditors: and does not in any way extend to an insolvent who shall have obtained a certificate from four-fifths in number and value of his creditors; nor of course to an insolvent who is precluded by the want of such certificate from obtaining his discharge. Imprisonment being, in fact, the price at which an insolvent, whose conduct has not been so correct and honourable as it ought to have been, purchases his discharge without the consent and concurrence of his creditors.

5. Geo. IV., c. 67, s. 25. Whether those preferences in payment which are secured to certain classes of Creditors by this section are, or are not, conducive to the true interests of the fisheries is a "*causa auctoria*," upon which the opinion of the merchants is now very much divided. *The Chamber of Commerce* did, indeed, about the end of the year 1828, come to a resolution that the privilege of the Creditor for Supplies ought to be abolished; and we were led to believe that there was a very general if not a universal, concurrence among commercial men in all parts of the island in this sentiment: but we have lately had an opportunity of ascertaining that there are some merchants in this town, of the highest respectability, who are so far from coinciding in the view which the Chamber of Commerce have taken of this subject that by them the repeal of the Law of Current Supply is regarded as the certain DEATH-BLOW of our fisheries. Under such a contrariety of feeling among persons whose situation in life must have prompted them to investigate this question with a more scrutinizing attention than we have been able to give to it, we wish we could consider ourselves at liberty to decline any discussion of it. As the Secretary of State will, however, probably desire to be furnished with our opinion, in order that he may throw the weight of it into one of the scales if an exact equipoise should otherwise seem to exist between them, it will be our aim, in conveying our opinion to his Lordship, to lay before him also the reasons upon which it is founded in such a manner as will enable him to determine what degree of credit ought to attach to it.

The practice of remaining in this Island, during the winter, in opposition to the policy of the British Government, had not taken deep root before the merchants on the other side of the water began to perceive, that the fisheries could be carried on with more advantage by *these residents* than it could be either by the *fishing ships*, or by the *bye-boat keepers* who annually return home; and they accordingly came forward with great alacrity to advance those residents, (who acquired, probably from their connection with the soil, the denomination of *PLANTERS*) all the supplies necessary for the prosecution of the fisheries. In a pursuit, however, which is exposed to all the vicissitudes of weather, and to various other casualties, instances of failure must occur very frequently; and as the planter's ability to pay for the supplies he had received depended wholly upon the success of his voyage, the merchants who had furnished those supplies became alarmed the moment they saw any cause to apprehend that the catch of fish would not be a good one. The fears of all the creditors of the planter being thus excited, each of them strove to obtain the earliest possible settlement of his account, by seizing all the property of the planter he could any how lay his hands on; and, in their several struggles for the attainment of this object, they often injured one another, besides ruining the un-

(See last page.)

Legislature of Newfoundland.

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Thursday, March 21.

The "St. John's Pilots' Regulation Bill" was sent down by the Clerk to the Assembly, for the concurrence of that House to the amendments made therein by the Council.

The Clerk of the Assembly brought up a Bill, entitled "An Act to regulate the Streets of the Town of Harbour Grace," which, on the motion of the Colonial Secretary, was read a first time.

Adjourned to Saturday.

Saturday, March 23.

The "St. John's Pilots' Regulation Bill" was brought up from the House of Assembly by the Clerk, who stated that that House concurred in all the amendments which had been made therein by the Council. He also brought up a Bill, entitled "An Act to establish and regulate Fire Companies in the Town of Harbour Grace," which, on the motion of the Collector of the Customs, was read a first time.

The order of the day for going into Committee on the "St. John's Fire Companies' Bill," was then moved, and the House accordingly resolved itself into a Committee—Mr. Secretary Crowdy in the chair.

The House having resumed, the Chairman reported that several amendments had been made in the Bill.

Two petitions, one from Messrs. Baine, Johnston & Co., and the other from J. Stewart & Co., on the subject of the Bill, were presented to the Council, read, and ordered to lie on the table; and the Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Wednesday next—to which day the Council then adjourned.

Wednesday, March 27.

The Council met to day, the Attorney-General in the chair.

A communication from his Excellency the Governor, on the subject of establishing an adequate constabulary force for the maintenance of peace and tranquillity in the Outports, or the organization of a militia for that purpose, was received and read.

The Attorney-General then stated that the Governor had issued a Commission for declaring his assent to the "Quarantine Regulation Bill," and the "St. John's Gunpowder Bill," and that he (the Attorney-General) was named therein as the commissioner for that purpose.

The Usher of the Black Rod was thereupon directed to summon the attendance of the House of Assembly; and the Speaker, accompanied by most of the members, having accordingly appeared at the Bar, the Commission was read by the Clerk; and the assent of his Excellency to the aforesaid Bills pronounced in due form by his Commissioner.

The order of the day was then moved for the third reading of the "St. John's Fire Companies' Bill." The Bill was read a third time, passed, and sent down to the Assembly for their concurrence in the amendments made therein.

The "Harbour Grace Fire Companies' Bill" was then read a second time, on the motion of the Collector of the Customs; and having had the same amendments introduced as those of the Bill for St. John's, was also read a third time and passed.

The Clerk of the Assembly brought up a Bill to repeal the law now in force concerning the celebration of marriages; and to regulate the future celebration of marriages in this Island, and requested the concurrence of the Council therein. The Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Secretary Crowdy then presented a petition from the Minister and Congregation forming the body of *Non-conformists*, relative to the Marriage Act, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, as were two other petitions presented by Mr. Collector Spearman, one from Briggs, and the other from the Wesleyan Methodists of St. John's on the same subject.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

Thursday, March 28.

The "Harbour Grace Fire Companies' Bill" passed yesterday, was, on motion of Mr. Secretary Crowdy, sent down to the Assembly for their concurrence in the amendments it had undergone.

That part of the Governor's message (delivered at the commencement of the session) relative to Savings Banks, having been read, Mr. Collector Spearman, having already obtained leave so to do, brought in a Bill for the establishment of an institution of that nature in this Colony, which was read a first time.

The "Harbour Grace Streets' Regulation Bill" having been read a second time, the Council adjourned till Tuesday next.

Wednesday, March 30.

The "St. John's Pilots' Regulation Bill" was, on the motion of the Attorney-General, read a second time.

The House then, on the motion of the Collector of the Customs, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill—Colonel Haly in the chair.

The House having resumed, the Chairman reported that several amendments had been made in the Bill; which was there-

upon, on motion of Collector, read a third time, passed, and sent down to the Assembly for the concurrence of that House in the amendments.

The "St. John's Fire Companies' Regulation Bill" was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Saturday next.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Monday, March 18.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for the establishment and regulation of the Police of the district of Conception Bay—Mr. Kough in the chair.

Mr. P. Brown moved that the first blank be filled up with £250 Sterling, as a salary for the Chief Magistrate, and £175 Sterling, for each of the two Assistant Magistrates.

After some discussion on the above proposition, the following amendment was proposed:—

Resolved,—That under the present embarrassed circumstances of the Colony, owing to the loss of the Revenue Bill, and considering that there are no adequate means under the controul of the Legislature, this Committee deem it inexpedient to agree to any Bill during the present session, having for its object the payment of a salary to a public officer.

The amendment having been carried by a large majority, the Chairman reported progress, and the House resumed, when the resolution was also agreed to by the House.—The Bill is therefore, for the present, wholly owing to the want of funds, a "dead letter."

Mr. Brown moved the third reading of the "Bill to regulate the Streets of Harbour Grace" which passed, and was sent up to the Council.

March 22.

Mr. Kough brought in a Bill to increase the number of Representatives of this Island to *Twenty-four*.—Read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Wednesday.

March 23.

Mr. P. Brown moved the third reading of the Bill to regulate Fire Companies in the Town of Harbour Grace, which passed, and was sent up to the Council.

The Marriage Bill, (brought in by Mr. Thomas) was read a third time on Monday, and sent up to the Council.

March 30.

The Bill brought in by Mr. Kent, "to declare the qualification and character of Persons admitted to practice as Barristers and Attorneys of the Supreme Court of this Island," was read a third time, and ordered to be sent up to the Council.

Mr. Kough moved that the Bill for increasing the number of the Representatives of this Island be read a second time.

A lengthy debate took place on this motion, which was lost upon a division of the House. There appeared to be no difference of opinion amongst the members upon the general principles of the Bill—the wish of the majority, as far as we could gather, was to be allowed further time to consider its provisions, and to consult with their constituents.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole House on the general state of the Colony—Mr. Power in the chair.

April 2.

Mr. Kent brought in a Bill to repeal that part of the Judicature Act which establishes a Court at Labrador, which was read a first and second time, and ordered to be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the general state of the Colony—Mr. Hoyles in the Chair—when the following resolution was agreed to:—

Resolved,—That an address be prepared and presented to his Excellency the Governor, stating the embarrassment under which the House labours, in consequence of the rejection of the Revenue Bill, and praying that his Excellency will be pleased to take upon himself the payment of the necessary expenses of the Colony, until an answer to the address of this House, recently forwarded to his Majesty, be received from his Majesty's Government.

Mr. Bennett, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Hoyles, Mr. Kough, Mr. Pack, and Mr. Kent, were appointed a Committee to prepare the address.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council stating, that the Council had agreed to the bill for establishing and regulating Fire Companies in the Town of St. John's, with certain amendments—also, to the Bill for establishing Fire Companies in Harbour Grace, with certain amendments—to which they desired the concurrence of the House.

The amendments were, accordingly, taken into consideration, and agreed to by the House, and the Clerk was ordered to acquaint the Council therewith.

Mr. Pack moved that a Committee be ap-

pointed to search into the Journals, of the Council to ascertain what proceedings had been made upon the Bill, for limiting the duration of the present and all future Assemblies of this Island to three years.

A Committee was accordingly appointed and having returned, Mr. Pack reported that they had searched the Journals of the Council, and found that the said bill had been read a first time on the 15th Feb. and ordered to lie on the table—and that they could find nothing further relating to it.

The House then went into Committee on Carter's Bill for extending the summary jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, in which some progress was made.

The following Financial statement has been put into our hands by a Gentleman of the House of Assembly. It professes to exhibit the probable pecuniary condition of the country at the termination of the current year, had the Revenue Bill proposed by the Lower House been permitted to pass into a law.

NEWFOUNDLAND, 1833.

Dr.

[The total expenditure for the year 1831, having been £23,264]
To three-fourths of a year's expenditure 17,448
Balance in favour of the Colony . . . 9,183

£26,631

Cr.

By Revenue estimated at that for 1831 15,623
Licence-money 1,008
New Duties, 1833 10,000

£26,631

To be deducted from the expenditure of 1831:—
Labrador Court £1,372
Admiralty Court 500
Surveyor-General 300
Colonial Agent 300
A reduction in the Collector's Salary 800
Ecclesiastical Grant and Pension 520

Savings.

£3,792

Thus, taking the amount of duties intended to have been levied on the importation of Wines and Spirits on the one hand, and the proposed retrenchment on the other, showing a balance of about £13,000 over and above the ordinary revenue to meet the expenses necessarily arising from the new order of things.—*Ledger*.

UNITED KINGDOM.

(From the Spectator, Feb. 18.)

CONFIDENCE IN THE MINISTRY.

Some of our readers have been rating us for a want of due confidence in the Ministry. We, doubtless, repute the profligate maxim in politics, that all public men are alike. We know the value of consistency; and we appreciate the difficulties of preserving it through the various changes in our eventful times. Liberal principles are professed; anti-Reformers have turned completely round and have become the friends of improvement. There are not a few men, now high in power and office, who, as every one remembers, agreed with the Tories in sneering at Reform, and in upholding a rotten system of representation, though they were utterly opposed to them in every thing else. Among these men the present Premier is not to be classed. He was a Reformer forty years ago; he has been one, we believe, ever since. To say that such a man is no more deserving of public confidence than the late Lord Castlereigh, would be to assert what our honest convictions clearly contradict. But, as we belong to no party but that of the nation,—as we are not under the slightest obligation to extenuate the delinquencies of the Whigs, or to exaggerate the blunders and political profligacy of their opponents,—we claim to ourselves the right to examine the acts of Earl Grey's Ministry, and to applaud or stigmatise them according to their character and probable effect. Though we are by no means disposed—very far from it indeed—to view the policy and practice of the present Government with a suspicious temper and a jaundiced eye, still we dare not place a blind confidence in any Ministry; we cannot applaud measures which, had they emanated from a Tory Cabinet, would have been designated as arbitrary, because their promoters are members of a Whig and a Reforming Administration. With every disposition to think well of a body of men who have been in a great degree instrumental in carrying the Reform Act, we consider it absolutely necessary to watch them closely—to warn our readers of any symptoms of backsliding which appear in their policy and the practical working of their system of government. And we regret to say, that the manner in which they opened their Parliamentary campaign was such as to induce the

pregnant suspicion that some of them were lukewarm, if not treacherous, to the popular cause. It will not soon be forgotten, that their very first act was to place Mr. Manners Sutton in the Chair of the House of Commons. Was not that a suspicious circumstance? Did it not appear very like a truckling attempt to conciliate, by most paltry means, the virulent foes to popular rights? The mode in which it was managed too—the negotiation of the Ministry with their plausible candidate—was such as to create distrust in the minds of many of their well-wishers. The election of an Anti-Reforming Speaker was their first act; now for their second. For some time previous to the opening of Parliament, it was understood that overtures had been made to the leading Anti-Reformers. The regular organs of the Ministry in the Press had assumed an altered and most offensive tone on many of the popular questions of the day. With respect to the affairs of Ireland, it was given out that an "imposing attitude" was to be assumed; the standing army was to be strengthened; martial law was to supersede the Constitution; and the old Tory measures of coercion and violence were to be resorted to by the Reforming Ministry. But it appeared that doubts were entertained as to the concurrence of the Reformers in such measures as these; and the Ministry were therefore constrained to beg for assistance from their Conservative opponents, in the well-grounded confidence that it would be joyfully accorded. We maintain that these overtures afforded strong and just cause of suspicion against the Ministry. Why did they distrust their Reforming majority—that majority which represented the opinions of the great mass of the people of England? When the day arrived for the opening of Parliament, matters assumed a still darker aspect. Not one word of conciliation dropped from the lips of the Ministerial organ, the proposer of the address in the Commons. Every sentence breathed defiance and severity. The Members of the Cabinet, who spoke during the debate, said nothing to mitigate, or to neutralize the stern announcement of the coercive measures which they declared to be forthcoming. They did not deny that the Habeas Corpus Act was to be suspended, and the right of trial by a jury of their countrymen denied to the Irish criminals! They talked vaguely of the conciliatory measures which were to follow; but, contrary to all—even to Tory precedent—they maintained a stubborn silence as to the extent or nature of those measures. Were they fearful, that if they had proclaimed their scheme of Church Reform, they should have lost the votes of the Conservatives, when the division on the address came to be taken? If such was the case—if their object was to triumph over the Radical and Repeal minority—to show how great a superiority of force they could command, we can style their conduct as little better than a piece of desperate and dangerous bungling. An insurrection might have broken out in Ireland upon the receipt of the King's speech, coupled with the speeches of the Ministers and their partisans on the first night of the session. The risk of such a calamity was not trifling; especially when we consider, that the highly-wrought and inflammatory addresses of Mr. O'Connell and the Irish Members—full of fearful forebodings and fierce denunciation—were certain to accompany the announcement of the intentions of Government. It seemed to be the very aim and intent of Ministers at all risks to irritate the men who lead the Irish democracy.—We have heard of no one reason assigned for this inconceivably indiscreet conduct, except the fear, which we have above alluded to, that to divulge their schemes of Church Reform would have been to alarm their Conservative allies—who really seem to have been taken in on this occasion. Up to Tuesday night, therefore, when Lord Althorp proposed his extensive and politic measure of Church Reform, we maintain that the Ministry had not acted in such a manner as to deserve the confidence which has been demanded for them. It is difficult to imagine how they could consistently be supported both by Sir F. Burdett and Sir Robert Peel on Irish questions. The support of the Tories injured them more in public estimation than it benefited them on the division. The effects of the suspicion thus engendered in the public mind will not be easily or soon allayed. We have stated some of the reasons which have caused us to view with distrust, and to scrutinize with some severity the plans and apparent policy of a Cabinet whose measures we would gladly support and applaud. In carrying through every scheme of reform and retrenchment, which is worthy of the authors of the new Charter, we shall freely and zealously lend them our aid. During the struggle on the Reform Bill, we refrained from opposition, when there was no little ground for it—because we would not, in ever so slight a degree, endanger the successful termination of their great work. We refrained for the sake of the People of England, whose cause they were fighting; not for the love of the Ministry, whom we only know as the faithful or negligent and treacherous servants of the people. We are not bound to change sides with them.

The *London New Price Current* says, "The West India merchants have been thrown into a state of the greatest consternation, by a report that slavery is to be abolished in three years, and no compensation given to the planters. The only authentic intelligence which has transpired, is from a deputation of West India merchants, who waited on his Majesty's Minister yesterday upon the subject; we understand that it is to be made a Cabinet question, but we should think that the fears entertained of the emancipation being fixed for an early day are not without foundation. Lord Grey would neither contradict nor confirm the report of the emancipation in three years; he stated that his Majesty's Ministers had a plan of emancipation under consideration. The interview was of a very unsatisfactory nature."—*Morning Herald*.

The Mayor of Wexford, Mr. C. G. Walker, has refused to pay his tithes, and a warrant having been issued against him, there will be exhibited in his person, the extraordinary instance of a Chief Magistrate committed to prison, and the maintainer of the laws, one of the first infringers of them.

WHITEFEET.—Mr. Blackney, our representative, addressed a large assembly at Leighlin-bridge, on Sunday, the 10th inst. In the course of his observations he deplored the wicked conduct of the misguided men called "Whitefeet;" and after having convinced the multitude that he was their true friend, and anxious to guard their interests, the impression made on their minds was such that nine stand of arms have been delivered to the Rev. Mr. Kehoe, of Leighton, and 16 to the Rev. Mr. Magher, of Gore's-bridge.—*Carlton Post*, Feb. 19.

Spain.

MADRID, JAN. 7.

The Holy Alliance would seem to have obtained from the King the continuance of the old system of absolutism. Consequently it is only an amnesty that remains to us of all the ameliorations with the expectation of which we were so much flattered.

The Neapolitan Court influenced by Austria, protests against all acts inconsistent with the Salic law, established by Philip V.

It is believed that M. Zea's brother will remain Chargé d'Affaires at Paris. It is expected that he will not return to the duty of Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The most important fact resulting from the Royal Meeting of the 31st Dec. is, that the King, by acknowledging the rank of the personages nominated by the Queen, gives a tacit sanction to the acts of her Majesty's administration, a point on which, it is well known, the Apostolicals had raised some doubts.

Some projects of ambition respecting Portugal have lately been detected in the language of M. Zea. Our President of the Council seems to wish to repair the faults of Ferdinand VI., and to return to the policy of Charles I. and Philip II.

The Apostolicals are doing all they can to circulate the intelligence every where that the King has fallen into a state of imbecility; that he is incapable any longer of holding the Crown; that the Cortes must be forthwith called; that Don Carlos should, by right of primogeniture, be created Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, in order to provide for the wants of the country, and to suspend the operation of the acts of the Queen, and even those of the King, who is incapable of estimating the evils he is bringing on the country.

The new Minister of War, M. Cruz, is insisting on obtaining the pardon of Prince Anglone, and his restoration to the rank of Lieut. General, and the forgetfulness of the constitutional attempts of that Noble family which was only too faithful to the legitimate dynasty of the heiress Infante.

Muriel, a distinguished literary Ecclesiastic, author of "The History of Spain under the Bourbons," is to be called to some important post immediately.

It appears that during the conference between Sir Stratford Canning and M. Zea Bermudez, that the former has found a disposition, by no means favourable to his views. Zea, in fact, is no longer the minister of 1824, whom the Apostolicals persecuted on account of his moderation. Nine years residence in a foreign country has very considerably altered his opinions; and it is said that the change is immediately owing to his intimate acquaintance with Wellington. However this may be, it is quite certain that Zea is far more disposed to make a retrograde movement than to follow in the path of innovation which is now opened. It is generally believed that this minister will not hold his place long. His inflexible disposition—his opposition to all measures that do not emanate from himself—have produced, between him and his colleagues, a degree of discord which is sure to produce many obstacles to the progress of the public business. The conduct of Sir Stratford Canning would be a notice of a change of this minister, if it was not known that his fall was looked for. Captain Campos, who was arrested with 12 others, has made confessions of great importance, which confirm all that is already known of the Carlist conspiracy. The num-

ber implicated in that affair is immense. Of all the enterprises of the Apostolicals, since 1824, this is the one which comprehended most partisans, and was most widely extended. The trials of the parties apprehended are to take place at Madrid. It is fortunate for those who are not charged with being Constitutional. Rufino, formerly an officer of police, has been arrested, and exiled to the Philippine Isles. His lot is not very calamitous, for they come back from places further than that.

The Spanish Ambassador at Paris refused a passport, for his return to Spain, to one of the sons of M. Bertrand de Lyz, although he received authority from Zea Bermudez, the very day on which that officer entered the Ministry. But there exists an amnesty which the successor of that Minister will, perhaps, respect.—*Morning Herald*.

Portugal.

Official accounts from Lisbon to the 6th inst., state that the new Ambassador, from the Court of Spain, had set out for Braga, to visit the usurper; but the Constitutionals had no longer any hopes that his mission would be favourable to their cause, as the latest acts of the Spanish Government had been decidedly hostile to Don Pedro. Their spirits, however, were kept up by a belief that the French Government was about to adopt coercive measures against Miguel. On the 2d inst., the French Consul, and an agent of the French Government, who has been some time in Lisbon, had an interview with the Foreign Minister, in the course of which they held language highly unpleasant to Miguel's representative. The Consul declared that his Government would no longer be trifled with, and that Miguel must comply with his demands, or prepare for measures which he would not find so courteous as the demands themselves had been. Miguel's squadron was nearly equipped, but, on examination, many of the ships were found to be still unseaworthy, and it was thought advisable to delay their departure. These accounts state that fifty-six constitutionalists, who had been long confined in the fortress of Almeida, for political offences, had made their escape; but some of them had been retaken, and they would, it is feared, have their lives taken as a punishment for their attempt to regain their liberty. Money was very scarce in Lisbon, and the certificates of the forced loan were unsaleable at a discount of 70 per cent. A private agent, supposed to be in the pay of the Portuguese Regency, had been betrayed to the Government, but, contrary to expectation, no attempt had been made to molest him, from which it was inferred, by some persons, that he was deeper in the interest of the Miguelites than of Don Pedro.—*Sun*, Feb. 18.

CARBONEAR STAR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1833.

We understand it is expected that the House of Assembly will be prorogued in a few days.

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

To the Editor of the *Carbonear Star*.

MR. EDITOR.—Having observed, in a late number of your paper, a copy of some official memoranda, which have been furnished to the House of Assembly; in which, under the head of "CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT," is the following sentence:—

"There is one Episcopal Church in St. John's, and there was one in Harbour Grace, which was most unfortunately burnt down in the recent conflagration which took place in that town." I was induced to institute an inquiry into the character of the place in which I have long been accustomed to worship after the forms of the protestant episcopal communion. The result of my inquiry leads me to imagine that there must be some strange mistake, or suppression in the original document which you have copied, as I find that, not only the place in which I worship, but several others which I have enumerated on the annexed schedule, are solemnly dedicated, for ever, to the worship of Almighty God, according to the forms of the Church of England, and are, in the eye of the law, and of religion, as much entitled to the name of Episcopal Churches, as the metropolitan church of St. John's, or the late beautiful structure of St. Paul's, HARBOUR GRACE.

I forward to you, for the information of yourself and of your readers, a list of those churches, in which, I believe, the services of the Church of England are exclusively performed; and which, the greater number of them, indeed all, with the exception of two or three, whose names, you will observe, are unknown, have been consecrated, under the names which are affixed to them.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Your's, &c.
A CHURCHMAN.

Carbonear, April 10, 1833.

Bare Need, St. Mark's.

Bay Roberts, St. Matthew's
Bay de Verd, St. Barnabas'
Bonaventure, St. John's
Bonavista, Christchurch
Bread and Cheese Cove, St. John's
Carbonear, St. James'
Catalina, St. Peter's
English Harbour, St. Silas'
Exploit's Burnt Island (name unknown)
Ferryland (name unknown)
Fogo, St. Andrew's
Green's Pond, St. Stephen's
Heart's Content, St. Mary's
Island Cove, St. Peter's
Kiel's, St. Philip's
King's Cove, St. James'
Moreton's Harbor (name unknown)
New Harbour, St. George's
New Perlican (name unknown)
Petty Harbour, St. David's
Placentia (name unknown)
Port-de-Grave, St. Luke's
Portugal Cove, St. Bartholomew's
Pouch Cove, St. Thomas'
Salmon Cove, Trinity Bay, (name unk.)
Salonge, St. Stephen's
Sillee Cove, St. Luke's
Torbay, St. Nicholas'
Trinity, St. Paul's
Twillingate, St. Peter's
Vere Islands (name unknown)

We are happy to announce the arrival, at this place, of Robert Pack and James Power, Esqrs. two of the hon. members, for this district.

Married, on the 21st inst., at St. George's Church, Everton, by the Rev. R. P. Buddicom, G. E. Jaques, Esq., of Newfoundland, merchant, to Ann, third daughter of the late Mr. Heap, of Richmond Hall.—*Liverpool Chronicle*, Feb. 23.

Yesterday, by the Rev. Mr. Shreve, Mr. J. R. Foot, of Wincanton, Somersetshire, to Miss M. Spencer, of this place.

Died, on the 20th February, after a very short illness, George Garland, Esq. of Stanley Green Cottage, near Poole, younger brother of J. Bingley Garland, Esq., Speaker of the House of Assembly.

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.

ENTERED.

APRIL 6.—Brig Emily, Coombs, Bristol; 60 tons coals, 4 trusses cottons, 2 trusses and 1 bale woollens, 62 cwt. iron nails, 1 truss worsted hose, 20 tons potatoes, 4 packages hats, 4 crates earthenware, and sundries.

Brig Gem, Milward, Liverpool; 70 barrels flour, 45½ tons coals, and sundries.

CLEARED.

APRIL 4.—Brigantine Marion McKenzie, Dummons, Alicante; 3000 qtls. fish.

Arrived from the Seal Fishery:—

APRIL 7.—Thomas and Hugh, Parsons, 2600 seals.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.

APRIL 7.—Brig Sir John Byng, Cram, Poole; 120 tons salt, 2 casks wine.

Arrived from the Seal Fishery:

APRIL 7.—Ann, Davis, 4200.
9.—Clinker, Nicholl, 3400. Waterloo, Ash, 2900.
Beginning, Josh. Taylor, 1400. Good Intent, Pike, 2600. Lavinia, Udell, 4000.

MUSQUITTO.

Arrived from the Seal Fishery:

APRIL 6.—Eunice, E. Pike, 3300.
7.—Herald, Gordon, 4300.

BAY-ROBERTS.

Arrived from the Seal Fishery:

APRIL 4.—Active, Mercer, 2090.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.

MARCH 30.—Brig Hazard, Churchward, Lisbon; salt, oranges, &c.

Brig Marhull, White, Lisbon; salt and bread.

Brig Dolphin, Dollard, Lisbon; salt and cork-wood.

Brig Gleaner, Harris, Lisbon and Dartmouth; salt, potatoes, and sundries.

Brig Avalon, Crawford, Lisbon; salt and wine.

Brig Elizabeth, Godfrey, Demerara; molasses, &c.

Schooner Daniel, Champion, Bristol; coals, potatoes, iron, &c.

Schooner Commodore, Bond, Dartmouth; potatoes, cordage, bricks, &c.

Schooner St. Patrick, Burridge, Waterford; potatoes, bread, and leather.

APRIL 1.—Brigantine Invulnerable, Walsh, Liverpool; flour, pork, and sundries.

American Brig Frances Sophia, Hall, New-York; flour, bread, pork, and sundries.

2.—Brig Maria, Thomas, Liverpool; flour, pork, salt, shot, and sundries.

Brig Hoyant, Pontony, Waterford; bread, oatmeal, and iron.

Schooner Ann, Silly, Dartmouth; coals, potatoes, &c.

Brig Rapid, Warren, Dartmouth; potatoes, lime, &c.

CLEARED.

MARCH 29.—Brig Alexander, Carmichael, St. Vincents, fish.

APRIL 3.—Brig Norval, Panton, Barbadoes; cod-fish, wine, oil, and salmon.

4.—Barque John, Stephens, -----; cod-fish.

Schooner Daniel, Champion, Alicante; cod-fish.

Brig Avalon, Crawford, Naples; cod-fish.

Brig Ambassador, Newton, Demerara; cod-fish.

American Brig Columbo, Smith; Brazils; cod-fish.

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

NOTICES.

TO

BUILDERS.

Persons desirous of contracting for erecting

A ROMAN CATHOLIC

CHAPEL,

In CARBONEAR,

Are requested to send *Tenders* to the Office of Mr. MICHAEL HOWLEY, where a PLAN of the Building may be seen, on or before the 1st of May next.

Carbonear, April 10, 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.

"Tis Education forms the tender mind
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

THE Inhabitants of CARBONEAR and its Vicinity, are respectfully informed, that the Subscriber has opened SCHOOL in the House in which the late Mr. HENRY PARSONS resided, where he trusts by the most unremitting attention to the Pupils who may be intrusted to his care, to give satisfaction to their Parents and Friends.

TERMS

For Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, and Astronomy,—£4 4s annuum, and 10s. Entrance. Terms, for Children commencing, to be learned at the School.
Mathematics, and the Languages an extra Charge.

N. B.—A separate apartment for Girls.

JOHN PHELAN.

Carbonear, April 3, 1833.

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 Sewed).

In all its various Branches, and, by strict 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. 4s pair
Ditto Blucher or laced ditto 15s. ..
Men's Shoes 10s to 11s. ..

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.

Boots @ 10s. 4s pair
Shoes 8s. ..

And all other work in proportion.

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

Carbonear, April 3, 1833.

(CIRCULAR.)

Office of American and Foreign Agency.
New-York, Oct. 1, 1832.

THIS establishment was founded in the city of New-York, in the year 1828, and is exclusively restricted to Commission and Agency transactions, embracing the recovery of Debts, Claims and Inheritances. Having efficient and responsible sub-agents in the principal cities of the United States, and correspondents at the chief ports and capitals of Foreign Governments in commercial relations therewith, this Agency possesses peculiar advantages and facilities for the safe and speedy transaction of such business as may be confided thereto, subject to the usual Commissions prescribed by the New-York Chamber of Commerce.

Orders for purchases or investments must be accompanied either with a remittance of funds, or consignment of produce, &c., to the amount required, addressed to the undersigned, Director in the Office of the Agency, No. 49, Wall-street, New-York.
AARON H. PALMER, Director.

POETRY.

THE PRISONER'S PRAYER TO SLEEP.

Oh gentle Sleep! wilt thou lay thy head
For one little hour on thy lover's bed?
And none but the silent stars of night
Shall witness be to our delight

Alas! 'tis said that the couch must be
Of the elder-down that is spread for thee;
So I, in my sorrow, must lie alone,
For mine, sweet Sleep! is a couch of stone.

Music to thee, I know, is dear—
The saddest of music is ever here—
For grief sits with me in my cell,
And she is a siren who singeth well.

But thou, glad Sleep! lovest gladsome airs,
And wilt only come to thy lover's prayers,
When the bells of merriment are ringing,
And bliss, with liquid voice, is singing.

Fair sleep! so long in thy beauty wooed,
No rival hast thou in my solitude;
Be mine, dear Sleep, and we will lie
Embrac'd for ever, or awake to die.

Dear Sleep, farewell! hour, hour, hour, hour
Will slowly bring on the gleam of morrow;
But thou art Joy's faithful paramour,
And lie wilt thou not in the arms of sorrow.

THE SPIRIT OF SLEEP TO THE PRISONER.

I hear, thou lone one! a yearning prayer,
Sent up from the depth of thy dungeon lair—
I hear it—The night-winds are bearing a tone
Of thy spirit's woe to my regal throne!

I know that unrest, as a burning chain;
Is binding its agony round thy brain;
I know thou art watching, in sickness of heart,
Hour after hour, come and depart.

But there is around thee a stronger thrall
Than the felon's chain, and thy dungeon wall—
There broods on thy soul a heavier gloom
Than that assigned thee by mortal doom.

Thou art worn by visions of secret guilt—
There's a haunting cry as of life-blood spilt,
Thrilling thy soul with its vengeance spell
Through the spectry hush of thy prison-cell.

Oh! vain were the roofing of fretted gold,
And the draperies floating with broiler'd fold:
The lute's low tone, and the viol's sound—
I come not, thou fallen one, where guilt is found.

I go with the peasant, at eve, to his bed—
The patriot knows me where carnage is spread,
And the martyr's fiery morrow hath been
Upheld by many a soothing dream.

But thou—a remorseful spirit is thine—
A bosom unpurg'd of its brooding crime—
I may not aid thee, depl'd one!—Away!
And, bow'd in the dust, to the Saviour pray.

(Continued from first page.)

fortunate planter, by carrying off the fish before it was properly cured, and by putting an end to the voyage before the chance of taking more fish had entirely ceased. To prevent the fatal mischief resulting from such a system, the rule of *lieu for wages* and of *preference in payment for Current Supplies* was first introduced by custom, and afterwards sanctioned by Law. Nor can it be doubted but that in a state of society where, from the absence of all independent and impartial Courts of Justice, "force had usurped the privileges of right and strength had become lord of imbecility," such a regulation, whatever exceptions it may otherwise be open to, must have proved practically beneficial, by removing those motives for the enforcement of immediate payment which had produced strife and contention, accompanied with serious loss, among the creditors; exposed the poor planter to complete ruin; and inflicted a very severe injury upon the general interests of the fisheries. The merchants, however, were not slow in discovering that the *lieu* upon the catch of the voyage which the servant was indulged with as a security for the payment of his wages, had a great tendency to lessen his interest in the success of the enterprise, and, by consequence, to relax his exertions, as soon as he perceived that there was fish enough caught to pay all the wages; and they stouly maintained, that the *labour* which was employed in the fisheries ought only to be put, in respect to payment, upon the same footing with the *food* which was consumed in the prosecution of them, as the one was just as essential to them as the other. But whilst they protested and remonstrated against the *superior advantages* which by means of their *lieu* the servants enjoyed over them, they did not scruple to push *their own privileges* very much beyond their due and natural limits, by extending those preferences in payment which the Law intended to confine to debts contracted for supplies necessary to the fishery, to debts contracted by the planter for articles which had no real connection with it; and by applying a rule which could not be salutary where, as in the instance of the *planter* it was requisite to supply the want of *capital* by substituting *credit* in lieu of it, to the case of the *most extensive merchant*, and in fact to that of every class of persons who might happen to become insolvent in this Island. In these attempts they were for a long time assisted by the *Courts*, which were far too feeble to oppose themselves, even if they had wished

to do so, to the united force of the mercantile body; and accordingly when Mr. Forbes was appointed Chief Justice of this Colony, it had become a generally-received doctrine, that the expression "*Current Season*" was synonymous to *Year*; that the word "*supplies*" included every article that could be bought and sold; and that the estate of every person who was declared insolvent was liable to be distributed according to the law of current supply, whether he had, or had not, been directly engaged in the fishery. To an understanding enlightened like his, the decisions of the *Sarrogates* upon which this system had been built appeared so contrary to the principle by which the rule of Current Supply ought to be governed and at the same time so injurious to the general interests of the trade of this Island, that he did all in his power to reform a practice which was too firmly fixed to admit of its being altogether removed by him; and, through his efforts, seconded by subsequent parliamentary enactments, the most prudent and worst excesses upon the law of Current Supply have been happily lopped off. Yet even in its present amended state we strongly incline to think, that the evils which spring from it, in conjunction with its twin-born sister regulation of "*LIEU FOR WAGES*," greatly preponderate over the advantages which are supposed to be derived from these preferences in payment. The argument by which it is attempted to maintain the necessity for their continuance is, that the merchant will not advance supplies to the planter, nor the fisherman engaged in his service, if they should be deprived of any part of their present privileges; and that the planter being thus stripped of credit, would no longer be able to prosecute his employment. And assuming that the truth of this proposition cannot be controverted, its supporters at once proceed to deduce from it, as a necessary corollary the destruction of the fisheries—the extinction of the trade, and the starvation of the inhabitants of Newfoundland. But though we are fully sensible that the most serious mischief might be produced by the absence of that care and caution which should always be observed in overturning ancient usages even when they rest upon foundations notoriously wrong; and though we unhesitatingly admit, that the Credit which is the offspring of preferences in payment ought not to be extinguished unless Credit erected on a firmer basis can instantly be substituted for it, we are at the same time so much persuaded, that a substitution would take place, if the abolishing of the law of Current Supply, and *lieu for wages*, were gradual and prospective, that we have little hesitation in recommending, that for one year from the passing of another Act of Parliament the privileges of the servant and of the Current Supplier, shall continue on exactly the same footing on which they now stand by this section—that after the end of one year the *lieu* shall be taken away, and the preference of the supplier for the current season over the one of the preceding season shall also cease and determine—that creditors for wages that may become due in the second year after the passing of a new Act, and for such supplies necessary for the fishery as may bona fide have been furnished to the planter within two years from the passing thereof, shall rank together in the same class of privileged creditors, and shall be entitled to be paid 20s. in the pound before any other description of creditor shall be admitted to participate in a dividend of the Insolvent's Estate, provided the Insolvency shall be declared in one of the Courts within two years from the passing of the Act—and that all debts which shall be contracted by any person after the termination of two years, shall thenceforward be paid before all debts of an earlier date but that among the debts which shall be so contracted from the commencement of the third year no preference or privilege to demands for wages or to claims for current supplies shall in any shape whatever be granted or allowed.*

* Every law, as Lord Bacon has justly observed ought to give warning before it strikes. In compliance with this principle, we think that no change whatever ought to be introduced, with respect to the law of *lieu for wages*, and of preferable payment of current supplies, by a new law until the expiration of a year after the passing thereof, in order that those persons who may have been influenced by it shall have due notice of its repeal before the security they derived from it shall in any degree be withdrawn. We do not therefore, propose to make any alteration in the privileges of the servant and of the current supplier until the commencement of the second year; when they may both, we believe, be put on such a footing as to admit of their entire abrogation at the close of that year. Still, however, it will be necessary that when the law of current supply shall wholly cease the merchant shall not be restrained from advancing supplies by the apprehension that the fruits of the voyage may be applied to the payment of debts previously due by the planter; and we accordingly recommend that whatever debts may be due by the planters when the law of supply shall cease to operate, shall be postponed in payment to those subsequently contracted by him.

We take the following from the *Helvetie*, a Swiss journal:—"On the 8th December last, M. de Perrot, Mayor of Neuchâtel and President of the Criminal Court of that town, went to the prisoners confined for political offences, and communicated to them the commutation of their sentences, granted

by the King of Prussia. The Magistrate at the same time tendered to them the following oath—"I will not seek to avenge myself upon the persons of my judges, nor continue to bear malice against any persons whomsoever. I will faithfully keep my prison, and not make any attempt to escape during the period of my detention." This oath was taken by all of them except Dubois, who was under sentence of death, which was commuted to *hard labour for life*. This refusal was repeated a second time, upon which, by order of the Mayor, Dubois was bound hand and foot, and thrown into the cage which had been formed upon the model of that invented by Cardinal de la Balue under the orders of Louis XI., being only five feet square, so that the poor wretch confined can neither sit, stand, nor lie down, but must remain crouched upon the straw, if even this indulgence is afforded him. The cage is constructed of oaken planks, and receives only a slight glimmering of light except when the outer door of the tower, in which it is placed, is opened. In summer the miserable being may endure this horrible punishment for a time, but in winter it is utterly insupportable. The unfortunate Dubois was destined to remain 15 days, receiving no other nourishment than bread and water. At the end of 48 hours, however, he was found by the jailer in the condition of a man frozen to death—his senses were gone, his blood no longer circulated, and his limbs were stiff. The man, overcome by this frightful scene, ran and brought him some hot food and warm clothing, and then proceeded to the Mayor to report the circumstance. Upon this Dubois was removed back to his former place of confinement, and when somewhat restored, the objectionable oath was again tendered to him, and, overcome by the torture he had endured, he, at last, consented to take it.—*Morning Herald*.

FAMILY OF THE EX-KING OF FRANCE.—Extract of a letter of 24th January:—"In whatever chateau we may be placed, we must lay our account with missing the comforts to which we became habituated during our stay with you. You may judge of this, when I say that in these matters the Austrians are as much behind the French as the French are behind the English. You, who have lived in Paris, can understand, by what you found wanting in the French apartments the degree of absence of accommodation which we experience here. The Imperial Chateau is perhaps worse furnished than others, as it is not often occupied by its owner, but in it they do not seem to know the use of curtains either for beds or for windows; there are no carpets, nor chimnies, nor mirrors, nor any of the many things with which your rooms are filled. The furniture is principally made of common white wood, sometimes with a little paint on it. The best pieces are of oak, but the form and style is far from making up for the coarseness of the material. For about a month we have had a temperature 10 deg. to 12 deg. below freezing, with a clear sky and little wind."—*Scotsman*.

AN INFANT COMMITTED TO YORK CASTLE.—This morning, the infant son of Mr. Hauxwell, clerk to Messrs. Dresser and Co., bankers, Thirsk, arrived in York, in the custody of a bailiff, it having been committed to York Castle for contempt of the High Court of Chancery! This great offender is twelve weeks old, and is accompanied by its mother to give it the breast.—Several divines have disputed the orthodoxy of the doctrine of original sin appertaining to infants, but we believe that there was never yet found one either mad enough, or bigoted enough to imagine such capable of actual transgression.—*York Herald*.

A FAINTING FIT.—A dissolute female, named Mary Robinson, was brought up at the New Bailey, on Wednesday, charged with picking the pocket of a gentleman named Bowker under the following circumstances.—On Tuesday evening a gentleman was mounting a very restive horse, at the door of the Apple Tree public-house, in Fennel-street, when the prisoner pretended to be so much alarmed at the capering of the animal that she fell down in a fainting fit. Mr. Bowker, feeling compassion for her misfortune, ran to her and lifted her off the ground, and while he was so employed she suddenly recovered, and took the opportunity of picking his pocket of 8s. Mr. Bowker discovered his loss immediately, and gave the woman into custody. She was committed to hard labour for one month.—*Manchester Herald*.

FLAX BEETLEING.

It was on a clear, bright September day, that a number of the Tillydown girls had assembled, for the purpose of beetleing and scutching the priest's "wee lock iv flax." The action was purely voluntary, and the cheerfulness and good spirits with which the party entered on the task, showed, at once, their sincerity and their industry. The close of evening found the labour completed, and the whole of the flax lodged in the hands of the hackler. As usual, on such occasions the boys gathered, after their day's labour, to the flake, to have a comfortable "crack" with their sweet hearts. They were all pleasantly seated round the fire, each boy with his girl "in under his oxtail;" whilst the priest's house-keeper was busied in baking a number of stout oaten "scous," and filling a range of nogginns with sweet milk for a supper for the beetlers and their friends. Amongst the boys who were seated round the flake was one Billy Morgan, a sly, witty rogue, who exercised his genius to the continual

annoyance of, at least, some portion of whatever company he chanced to be in. Billy had a very happy talent for that dry, quiet humour which distinguishes the north men. There was a quaintness in his manner of expression which gave a peculiar zest to his jokes. His gravity was immovable. But his happiest jokes were generally of a practical nature; and here his rigid gravity assisted him wonderfully; for, with the aid of this quality, his devilities always assumed the appearance of pure accident. Now the fair reader, from whom we all alike, from the king to the beggar, spring—mother earth. Well, a little rising ground in front of the flake was fashioned, with spade, into three rows of steps, each rising a little above the other, and here they were seated. Now, Mither Paddy M'Gurk, or, if you please, Paddy the Buck, had been, for some time, exercising the thousand and one little acts of gallantry of which he was so perfect a master.

Paddy was a short, squat, burly figure of a man, with square shoulders and brawny bow legs. The different parts of his body seemed to have been thrown together at random, and, in the hurry of the composition, Nature had wholly overlooked a neck; and the head was, therefore, stuck right between the shoulders. His eyes, grey, large and prominent, were surrounded with masses of flabby flesh; his forehead high and pumpy. But, having no faith in phrenology, we must decline analyzing the bumps. His nose looked upwards, as if in contempt of its associate features; and to say the truth, this organ possessed a great superiority, in point of expression, over any of the other component parts of the face. But what he prided himself most in being possessed of, was a pair of large bushy whiskers, traversing the whole range of face, from ear to ear, and running into sharp points at the corners of the mouth. These were cultivated with much care, and, under the fostering hands of their proprietor, had grown to great perfection. There was an air of overweening self-satisfaction ever lurking about his mouth and nose, which seemed to absorb every other feeling. His dress formed a part of his character. The remnants of a military officer's blue sturton buttoned tightly around his body, exposed on his bosom a huge bunch of ruffles, standing bolt out from his breast, and fluttering in the breeze, like a full-blown lily. The collar of the shirt exceeded the altitude of his ears; and a large quantity of fine cambric was twisted, in the form of a neckcloth, round the lower part of the face, the ends being drawn into a full-flowing bow on the point of the chin. A big, nob-headed brooch, with a huge emerald stone, glittered in the centre of the knot; and an old metal chain, which had been washed, sporting round his breast, in the capacity of a watch-guard. His hat was stuck gaily on the right side of the head, and, like the hat of Banister the proctor, had the nap brushed backwards, to show that it was a beaver. Such was our friend Paddy the Buck.

Well, Paddy had been pouring his soft nonsense, with great devotion, into the attentive ear of Kitty Conley, and was about reaping the fruits of his industry, in the shape of a kiss, when that unlucky wight, Billy Morgan, passing quite accidentally in the rear, just at the critical moment, and with his heavy hob-nailed brogues on, stumbled upon the tail of Paddy's coat.

Paddy jumped up in a moment, darting a glance of ineffable anger at the wagging Billy, who, with great gravity, begged ten thousand pardons for what he had done. Blud-an-thunder anons, Billy Morgan," roared Paddy, "what's the main' o' this! Arrah, h * * I get me soul! iv aw wouldn't rather a man 'ud take the head clean aff me, nor go fur till throw an assault on the decent dud iv a coat that covers me. What doeve mane, sur, ch?" "Well, in troth, Mither M'Gurk," said Billy, gravely, "yer the last man in Tillydown that aw wud go fur till put an assault upon; a respect you too much, sur; but, as ye don't seem content with what a toul ye, iv ye ev any spite to spit at the poor brogues, there they are, sur," taking them off and letting them drop, deliberately, on a sore toe of Paddy's, which peeped forth from a hole cut in the upper leather of his old boots.

Poor Paddy writhed under the infliction. His face assumed fifty different contortions in as many moments, and, for a time, he was deprived of the power of utterance. His first impulse sent him hopping up and down, not daring to let the injured foot touch the ground. He then began to turn round, still on one foot, exclaiming, in a tone of suppressed agony, "My Jee's Almighty, what's this fur? ach, am a ruined man! The toe o' me's murder'd intirly! Oh! the curse o' the widdy an' her orphan childer on ye, day an' night, Billy Morgan, an may ye!"

The appearance of father D, coming towards the party, had the effect of strangling in the birth, Paddy's imprecation. He sat down, groaning under his wrongs and breathing curses, "not loud but deep," on the devoted head of Billy Morgan. The priest, after thanking the girls heartily for their services, said, "And now my children, amuse yourselves peacefully and innocently. Innocent amusement is perfectly compatible with the highest duties of the Christian; but avoid, as you would avoid the serpent, which leadeth astray, all temptations to bad actions. Let not the hope of gaining a momentary smile of applause tempt you to utter that which might give pain to the feelings of another. Believe me, such conduct is productive of much evil." So saying, the good father passed on to enjoy his evening walk.

The pain of poor M'Gurk's toe had, by this time, considerably abated; but the injury done to his coat still retained possession of his mind. Looking after the priest, he said, half soliloquizing, "ach, ha, but it's the thrue words ye spake, father D-----, Lord preserve ye; an iv the scapegraces an' vagabones i' the country, that are workin' fur the gallows would be said or led by ye, how many i' them ud escape a shameful end. Be ma sowl," said he, speaking up in a somewhat more cheerful tone than hitherto, "Be ma sowl a body'd think aw didn't suffer enogh th' other day from uncle Mick's calf, but every calf in the country side must have a lick at me, heh, he, he, heh," roared Paddy, forgetting both his toe and his coat tail in the enjoyment of this stroke of wit. The whole company joined him with a loud shout of applause, save and except Billy Morgan, who was rather annoyed at being attacked, with his own weapons, by Paddy the Buck. "But uncle Mick's calf, Mr. M'Gurk; do tell us about uncle Mick's calf," shouted a dozen voices. "O, aye, uncle Mick's calf, be all manes."

Printed and Published by D. E. GILMOUR, at the Star Office, Carbonar, Newfoundland, to whom all Communications must be addressed.—Subscription, ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM, payable half-yearly.