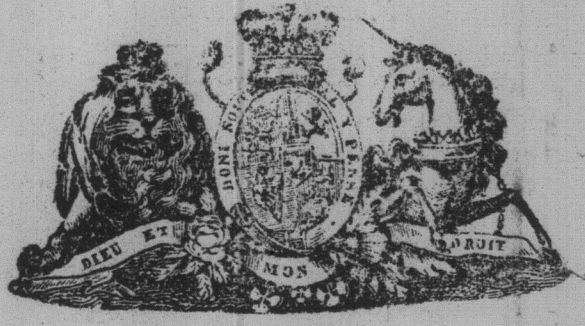


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EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURE.

Captain Thompson, of the Ship Troughton, has written to the owners of that vessel, describing the extraordinary escape of himself and crew from the perils of the sea, and from an attack of pirates, who boarded them whilst the ship was wrecked. Captain Thompson's letter is dated from Canton, July 11, and it appears that he left Singapore in the Troughton, on the 19th June. On the 3d July he encountered a severe gale, which carried away the masts of the Troughton, and the men were obliged to work constantly at the pumps to prevent the vessel from sinking. After being for three days in danger of sinking, he succeeded in reaching the Mandarin Cape, where the vessel was boarded by between three and four hundred men, armed with pikes and swords, who came to the Troughton in two large boats from the shore. Captain Thompson then proceeds to say:—

"On seeing their intention was to murder us, the mate and myself immediately jumped into the cabin and seized our pistols, with which we kept firing through the companion and skylights. The skylights were now torn to pieces and thrown overboard, yet seeing we were determined one of them had the courage to enter the cabin; they then hove down fire-arms with the intention of burning us, but hopes of life at this time were but faint, for I had already received two severe wounds in the right side, and had I considerably. The cabins were now in flames, and also the berths in which the mate and myself had taken shelter; at this time, in two of its most awfully presented itself, and we were to the dreadful alternative of being chered or burnt alive. It was at this crisis that the idea occurred to me of blowing the ship up with all on board, rather than submit; we now threw three keels of gunpowder into the flames, which exploded, but from some unknown cause, did not take the desired effect, only blowing one of the beams, and starting the deck planks, of the companion of the mate. At the moment of the explosion I made my escape into one of the after-cabin; this the mate could not do, the cabin in which he was being on fire, and spears pointed at him, through the cabin; how he succeeded afterwards in getting the after cabins unburnt, is impossible for me to say; however, he got the larboard cabin any myself the board. The larboard cabin being on the flames and smoke soon drove through the stern window into the cabin, preferring, as he has since told me, to being burnt alive. Here I remained for a considerable time, and had great many spears darted at him, but fortunately was not wounded; at last, one, more humane than the rest of the villains, hauled him into the boat, and lashed him tight round the neck to a piece of timber that went across the stern of the boat. After the mate jumped overboard I found another barrel of powder, which I threw into the flames, but it had no effect. At this time I thought the mate had long since perished, and that myself and one of the seamen were the only living persons belonging to the ship. Shortly after I was surprised to hear the second mate call me by name, and beg of me to come upon deck and my life would be spared; but being in an ex-

hausted state from the loss of much blood and the cabin being on fire, I ventured, and on coming up the companion I received another severe wound in the head; and I really believe the villain would certainly have killed me if he had not been prevented by the rest. They then lashed me to the wheel chain, on my back, so tight as almost to stop circulation. Shortly after this they brought the mate from the boat, and lashed him along side me. They had by this time extinguished the flames, and were breaking and tearing every thing to pieces. They soon found the dollars, and after breaking and tearing to pieces a great many valuable packages, and taking every thing we had, to make sure that there was no more, by ten p. m. they left us. After they were gone, and the mate had recovered, the people were found locked in different parts of the ship, the cook and myself most severely wounded, and also one of the seamen; the steward was also dreadfully burned from the explosion of part of the gunpowder. Fortunately the mate was but slightly wounded, and, after dressing our wounds as well as we could, we got the ship to Macao on Wednesday morning, when the mate immediately went on shore and stated the facts to Sir George Robinson the superintendent of British trade.

The Sea's Bottom.—The bottom of the basin of the sea seems to have inequalities like those of the surface of continents. Were it dried up, it would present mountains, valleys, and plains. It is covered, almost throughout, by an immense quantity of testaceous animals, or those who have shells, intermixed with sand and grain. The bottom of the Adriatic Sea is composed of a compact bed of shells, several hundred feet in thickness. A celebrated diver, employed to descend into the Strait of Messina, saw there, with horror, enormous polypi attached to the rocks, the arms of which, being several feet long, were more than sufficient to strangle a man in many places, the eye perceives nothing but a bright, sandy, plain bottom, extending for several hundred miles without an intervening object. But in others, particularly in the Red Sea, it is very different; the whole body of this extensive bed of water is, literally speaking, a forest of submarine plants and corals, formed by insects for their habitation, sometimes branching out to a great extent. Here are seen the madrepores, sponges, mosses, sea mushrooms, and various other things, covering every part of the bottom. The bed of many parts of the sea, near America, presents a very different, though a very beautiful appearance. This is covered with vegetables, which make it look as green as a meadow; and beneath are seen thousands of turtle, and other sea animals feeding thereon. There are some places of the sea where no bottom has yet been found; still it is not bottomless. The mountains of continents seem to correspond with what are called the abysses of the sea. The highest mountains do not rise above 25,000 feet; and allowing for the effects of the elements, some suppose that the sea is not beyond 30,000 feet in depth. Lord Mulgrave used in the Northern Ocean, a very heavy sounding lead, and gave out along with it, cable rope to the length of 4,680 feet, without finding the bottom.—But the greatest depth hitherto sounded,

was by captain Scoresby, who in the Greenland seas, could find no bottom with 12,000 fathoms or 7,200 feet of line. According to Laplace, its mean depth is about two miles, which supposing the generally received estimates to be correct as to the proportion the extent of the water bears to the dry land on the earth's surface, would make about 290 millions of cubic feet of water.—*Rev. C. Williams works.*

GLASGOW MANUFACTORIES.—Among the numerous extensive manufactories, the following are unequalled for ingenuity and extent: Messrs Henry Monteith and Co's dyeing, discharging, and printing works at Dalmarnock; Messrs Charles Tennant and Co's chymical works at St Rollox, for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, chloride of lime, soda and soap. This manufactory, the most distinguished and extensive of any of the kind in Europe, occupies ten acres of ground, and within its walls there are buildings which cover 31,346 square yards of ground. There are upwards of one hundred furnaces, retorts, or fire places. The platinum vessels in one apartment alone cost upwards of nine thousand pounds.

The report of "the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge," for the past year, has just been distributed to the subscribing members; from which it appears that the extent to which its beneficent operations have been carried, far exceeds that of any other period of its history. The circulation of books and tracts, since the last report, has amounted to 2,278,048, being an increase of 116,825 upon the circulation of the year preceding. The amount does not include the publications of the Committee of General Literature and Education. The number of publications circulated by the Committee, including the Saturday Magazine is 4,741,187. The general receipts of the Society during the past year have amounted to £72,630, 14s. 11d., to which must be added the sums received on account of the special fund, for the Foreign Translation of Committee, amounting to £73,236 13s. 2d.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Rail Road to Quebec.—We have much pleasure in informing our readers that petitions both in this Province, and in Canada, have been numerously and respectfully signed, praying that His Most Gracious Majesty may be pleased to sanction the construction of a rail road between the city of Quebec in Canada, and St. Andrews in this Province.—We most sincerely hope that this grand projection may receive the favourable consideration of the King and his government, for unless it is viewed as a national undertaking, it will be next to impossible to bring such a gigantic fabric into successful operation.—*Courier.*

A statue is about to be erected in one of the squares of Antwerp in honour of Rubens. A subscription has been opened, and it is expected to produce from 80,000 to 100,000 francs, (nearly £4,000). The task of executing the statue will be confided to M. Geefs, a Belgian sculptor of acknowledged merit. Sir Fredetick Adam, has it is said, resigned the government of Madras.

A murder of surpassing atrocity has just been committed in the neighbourhood of Auray. A young girl, the only child of a retired officer of the *Grande Armee*, had been commissioned by her father to proceed to the fair of Vannes to purchase the monthly stock of provisions. She had in her little purse 72 francs, with which she proceeded to the house of her uncle where she was to pass the night. On her arrival she hastened to entrust her stock of money to the uncle, who, previous to her retiring for the night, said to her, "my dear child, you will sleep along with my daughter, and as you will have to be up betimes, you had better sleep in the front of the bed." The unsuspecting girl had not long been in bed when she imagined she heard a noise resembling the sharpening of a knife. The parting words of her uncle flashed upon her mind, and, in a state of alarm, she woke her cousin, who immediately proposed to change places, on condition of not being again disturbed. The terrified girl accepted this proposal, but could not compose herself to sleep. Scarcely an hour had elapsed when the door of the apartment slowly opened, and a cautious footstep approached the bed. There was no light, but by his breathing the girl recognised her uncle. To draw the knife across his own daughter's throat, and to sever the head from the body was the work of a moment, and as he huddled the head and the lifeless trunk into a sack, the warm blood gushed over the face and arms of the child who had been marked out as the victim of his horrible butchery. No sooner had the monster quitted the apartment than the half frantic girl dressed herself and escaped from the house. Proceeding with breathless haste to Vannes, she apprised the authorities of what had taken place; and on her deposition, officers of justice were immediately despatched to the scene of this revolting tragedy. The sack, containing the body of the unhappy victim, was found in a ditch in the neighbourhood of the premises.

Letters were received on Monday in Liverpool from Colonel Chesney, the commander of the expedition, dated Bir, on the Banks of Euphrates. The gallant officer states, that the larger of the iron steam-boats that went out from Liverpool in pieces had been put together and launched on the river, in which a steam-boat probably never floated before. The Pasha of Egypt had given a great deal of trouble, but Colonel Chesney was in excellent spirits when he wrote, and felt confident of success. The river, at the time when he wrote, was full of water, from the melting of the snows on the Armenian mountains, and the expedition was almost ready to proceed to Bassora.

During the last year the quantity of wine exported from Oporto was 38,297 pipes, of which Great Britain alone imported 32,297 pipes! And yet the Portuguese Cabinet demur to grant a treaty which may encourage the manufacturers of a customer seven times better than the whole world besides!

It is supposed that about 200 sail of ships lost anchors and cables between Yarmouth and Harwich, and from twenty to thirty were driven on shore, and lost in the late heavy gales. So many vessels have not put into Harwich with losses and damage, at any one time, for the last seventeen or eighteen years.

PORTUGAL.—Her Most Faithful Majesty Donna Maria has placed herself in a strange predicament, that she can neither advance nor recede without either offending her consort, or violently opposing the Cortes. By advices from Lisbon to the 21st ult. we learn that her Majesty had the temerity to write a letter to her husband, conferring upon him, of her own mere will, the Commandership-in-Chief of the Portuguese army. The Cortes naturally enough, were alarmed at such a stretch of the prerogative. A motion was made in the Chamber for excluding the Prince from the Command which was so well received, that the utmost ministers could obtain, was the adjournment of the debate sine die. Thus stands the affair at present; and though it is likely that the Chambers will eventually confirm her Majesty's appointment, yet the attempt to confer it without the consent of the Cortes will not be soon forgotten. Donna Maria is very far from being so popular now as she was at the period of her accession. Her temper is by no means likely to endear her to her subjects; and her notions of the prerogatives of a Constitutional Sovereign such as accord not with the convictions of her people. Neither is her Majesty's heart likely to redeem the faults of her head, if we may presume to judge from her conduct on those occasions when the Queen stood confessed in the woman.

Our Bayonne correspondent informs us that the garrison of Plencia, after a vigorous resistance, had been compelled to surrender to the Carlists, on the same terms as that of Balmaceda.

The Spanish intelligence published in the French papers, and confirmed by our private letters, is of some importance. It will be seen that the Carlists are drawing closely to Bilbao, and otherwise proceeding almost without interruption from the Christians.

On the 27th, 40 men of the British auxiliary legion, deserted to the Carlists, and were presented to Don Carlos at Durango.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

(From the Times, April 20)

Lord Minto stated, in answer to observations from Lord Hardwicke, that after the present year, the establishment of the Naval College at Portsmouth would be suppressed; but he said he was not yet prepared to state in what manner the education hitherto afforded by that establishment to the younger branches of the naval profession would be supplied.

Mr Hardy gave notice on Monday last that on Thursday next (to-morrow) he will move the following resolutions:—

Resolved, that it appears, in the evidence reported by the committee appointed to inquire into the circumstances under which Alexander Raphael, Esq., was returned a member for the county of Carlow at the election in June last, that an agreement in writing was concluded between Daniel O'Connell, Esq., a member of this House, and the said Alexander Raphael, as follows:—

Charles-street, June 1, 1835. My dear Sir,—You having acceded to the terms proposed to you for the election of the county of Carlow, viz.—you are to pay before nomination £1,000—say £1,000, and a like sum after being returned, the first to be paid absolutely and entirely, for being nominated, the second to be paid only in the event of your having been returned—I hereby undertake to guarantee and save you harmless from any and every other expense whatsoever, whether of agents, carriages, counsel, petition, against the return, or of any other description; and I make this guarantee in the fullest sense of the honourable engagement that you should not possibly be required to pay one shilling more in any event, or upon any contingency whatsoever.

I am, my dear Sir, your very faithful, DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Alexander Raphael, Esq.

Resolved, that it appears that Nicholas Aylward Vigora, Esq., was cognizant of, and consenting to, the said agreement, and that in pursuance thereof, the said Daniel O'Connell and the said Nicholas

Aylward Vigora did endeavour to procure the return of the said Alexander Raphael as a member to serve in Parliament for the said county of Carlow, and who was returned accordingly.

Resolved, that to enter into, or consent to, such an agreement, was a high breach of the privileges of this House.

Resolved also, that such agreement, as aforesaid, is in violation of the statute passed in the 49th year of King George III., for preventing the giving or receiving of money on any contract or agreement to procure, the return of any person to serve in Parliament.

The *Moniteur* of Monday confirms the account transmitted to us from Paris on Saturday, relative to the fall of Lequeu into the hands of the Carlists. That place is said to have been taken on the 12th. The telegraphic despatch which communicated the news of its fall must have been received in Paris two or three days at least before its publication. It is difficult to understand why the publication of the news was so much delayed. The *Moniteur* adds, that between 500 and 600 of the garrison were made prisoners. It appears, however, that their right number was 700. Still this is a very insufficient garrison for a place where it had been deemed necessary to have sent some time before by General Cordova that the garrison should withdraw; but we have reason to believe that the orders, if issued at all, were given too late, and could not therefore be executed. Lequeu is, however, an extremely insignificant place on the coast, and cannot be of any use to the Carlists so long as the coast is well guarded. No other accounts from Spain appear in any of the French papers of Monday which we have received along with the *Moniteur*.

Some fresh naval movements are about to take place at Toulon, in consequence of the arrival of orders from Paris by the telegraph. All the ships that were fitted out for sea, were to proceed to the roadstead to complete their victualling and stores, and be ready to sail immediately. Their destination was supposed to be Africa, where it is said they are to take in troops for Spain. But as there are among them large three-deckers, it is hardly possible to believe that they are to be employed on so insignificant an expedition. Besides, it is not probable that any French troops will be transferred from Africa to Spain.

Bombay papers to the 29th of December have been received. The Tigris had arrived out with the mail from Alexandria. The only news she brought from the Red Sea was, that the Pasha of Egypt was determined to carry on the war against the Arabians, notwithstanding his recent reverses. When the Tigris left Suez 12,000 troops were waiting to be transmitted to Judda, and 4,000 were at Cossier to be conveyed to the same destination. The coffee monopoly at Mocha had been partly relaxed, it having been determined that one-half only should be appropriated to the account of the Government, and the remainder to be exported. Lieutenant Burnes, who it will be recollected, had been ordered up the Sindh to quell some disturbance amongst the Ameers, had returned after fully completing his mission, besides having removed many obstacles in the way of the expedition which was about to proceed up the Indus. He had also gained permission from the Ameers to survey the mouth of the river, which was considered an important point.

The report of the intended visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange to this country, mentioned in the Hague Journals, we are enabled to confirm, preparations, being now making for the Prince's arrival. His Royal Highness's visit to this country is said to be unconnected with politics, and arises from a wish of placing two of his sons (Prince Alexander and Prince William Frederick) at one of the British Universities to finish their education. Such an object the Prince contemplated last year, but circumstances prevented his leaving Holland.

Such is the scarcity of seamen at present in this Port, that we are informed several vessels ready for sea are detained by the want of crews.—HALIFAX JOUR.

(From the Morning Herald, April 25.)

WESTMINSTER CONSERVATIVE DINNER.

The Chairman, on proposing the health of Sir THOMAS COCHRANE, informed the company that he had arrived from the Continent expressly for the purpose of attending the meeting.

The toast was drunk with three times three, and the warmest demonstrations of satisfaction.

Sir THOMAS COCHRANE, advertising to the probability of his again becoming a candidate for the representation of Westminster, said he was most anxious that his political sentiments should not be misunderstood. He would not, by even an equivocal expression, attempt to gain a single vote, for he had never yet been able to understand how a man could be at once a political rogue and an honest private character. If any persons voted for him at the former election under the idea that he would oppose the correction of abuses which had crept into our institutions, he was bound in candour to say that they ought to find some other person to represent them. It was a long time since he had been of opinion that the House of Commons required a judicious reform, because it did not fairly represent the people, or work out the principles on which it was originally founded; and he regretted that the proposition which Mr. Stanley brought forward in 1828 for enfranchising some of the great towns had not been adopted. He was not only willing to amend defects, but would seek them out, and he knew of no final measure in such a work until the last abuse was corrected—(hear). Being a reformer, he of course did not wish to destroy. He could not sanction any of the wild schemes which were at present afloat. He was opposed to the ballot and universal suffrage; to the abolition of the national Church, and the destruction of the House of Peers—(cheering for several seconds)—because that assembly choose manfully to declare its own opinions, and would not consent to become a simple register office to the decrees of the House of Commons—(applause).

The situation of the country at the present moment was one of a peculiar nature. With a majority of the people of England opposed to the policy of the present Ministers—with three-fourths of the wealth, four-fifths of the nobility, and almost all the intellect of the country opposed to them, the nation was, nevertheless, obliged to pass under their yoke. To what was this owing? To the apathy and want of energy of the sound thinking part of the community—to that very moderation which made them Conservatives—(hear, hear). If every individual would exert himself, the good cause would speedily triumph. The Gallant Officer concluded by proposing, as a toast, "The Conservatives of Westminster."

Politics in Lower Canada are thus coming to the crisis which we predicted. The patience of the Governor and the Home Government appears to have been exhausted; and the wild overtures which have been made to the anti-British faction have had no other result than, as we have before said, of compelling Lord Gosford to prorogue the Provincial Parliament in the following manner:—

On the 21st March, Lord Gosford went down in state to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the throne, the House of Assembly was summoned to attend, and, after giving the Royal Assent to 58 Bills, His Excellency closed the Session, sine die, with the following speech:—

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly. The advanced season of the year, and the want of a sufficient number of Members in both Houses for the despatch of public business, render it expedient that I should prorogue this Parliament.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly. It is to me a matter of sincere regret that the offers of peace and conciliation, of which I was the bearer, to this country, have not led to the result which I had hoped for. The consequence of their rejection, and of the demands which have been made on His Majesty, I will not venture to predict. In the speech which

which I opened the Session, I announced that should you consent to discharge the arrears due to the public officers, and provide for their maintenance, pending the inquiries which His Majesty had commanded to be made in the Province, so part of the surplus revenue of the Crown should be touched during these inquiries, without your assent. As no provision has been made for the purposes contemplated in that proposal, I shall be under the necessity of applying the revenues at the disposal of the Crown, as far as they will extend to the payment of the public servants, and towards the current expenses of the Civil Government.

What further measures must be adopted for the removal of the difficulties to which the affairs of the province are reduced, the authorities in England must now determine.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

Of the 59 Bills that have passed both Houses during the Session, I have given the Royal Assent to all save one—namely, the Bill for establishing a railroad between the river St. Lawrence and the Province line. As this Bill affects the King's prerogative in the disposal of the waste lands of the Crown, the 42d clause of the Constitutional Act makes it necessary that I should reserve it for the signature of His Majesty's pleasure; and it is probable that the omission of the formalities required by that clause will be altogether fatal to the measure.

I shall continue to do all in my power for the advancement of the public good, and the furtherance of that paternal policy which has been enjoined upon me by our most Gracious Sovereign; and you, Gentlemen, will, I doubt not, each in his individual capacity, labour to preserve the peace, and to promote the real interests of the community.

In the letters of our Correspondents from Lisbon, received last night, will be found a detailed account of the ceremonies observed upon the occasion of the arrival and marriage of the Prince of Saxe-Coburg to the Queen, in the Portuguese capital, of the fact of which we have already informed our readers, upon the authority of advices received in London from Madrid and Paris. The descriptions are interesting, but for such an occasion it appears to have been rather a melancholy one. The Royal bridegroom reception by the people of Lisbon was anything but enthusiastic.

These letters are naturally much grossed by the courtly ceremonial, being five days more recent in date than the last advices, they contain some intelligence of the general state of things in Lisbon which is not without interest. The resignation of M. Campos is now placed beyond question, but it appears to affect his own retirement only, and not broken up the Cabinet. Several persons have been named as his successors in the Finance Department, but the most likely is thought to be M. Manoel A. Jo de Carvalho, the President of the Chamber of Deputies. This Gentleman, who, like Mendizabal, boasts of possessing a secret nostrum for restoring vigour and health to the all but exhausted Portuguese Exchequer, appears not to be unwilling to undertake the great responsibility of the post, but upon terms of being interfered with in his plans by other Ministers, and of having associated with him in office the Viscount de Corvo, and three others of the rank of merchants in Lisbon, upon whom he expects to prevail to advance money to the public service. This rather suggestion had not been well received, but M. Carvalho was obstinately adhering to it as the condition of accepting office. The only real resource for the Government, it was thought, would be to impose new taxes, which would raise a tempest of remonstrance, if not resistance against it, or to try the experiment of another loan upon the London or Belgian Exchanges, which would no doubt be equally fruitless.

The Queen, finding that the Cortes were still discussing the question of propriety of her gift of the Commandership-in-Chief to the Prince of Saxe-Coburg, whilst her husband was already in sight, went and very cavalierly broke up the assembly. This conduct has given great offence, and there have been meetings to prepare remonstrance

upon the subject. At one of these meetings of Deputies, a resolution is said to have been come to, that as the Session had been closed before there was sufficient time to examine the Budget, it would not be illegal to refuse to pay the taxes. Such manifestations are very awkward for Her Majesty's Government. The Bank has objected to make any more advances, and is restricting its issues. The Press also has warmly taken up the dissolution of the Cortes.

With regard to the question to be brought forward this evening, we learn from the replies of Lords Morpeth and John Russell to Sir Robert Peel, on Friday night, that it will not be framed so as to include the "appropriation" principle; but the existing circumstances of the O'Connell alliance forbid us to hope that this principle will not be urged by others, but finally lost by a majority of Ministers in the Committee of the whole House, upon which the framing of the Irish Title Bill will devolve. The explanations which it is but reasonable to expect the Government will afford this evening, as to their future intentions upon this subject, are looked forward to with great interest.

The question of intervention in the affairs of Spain by the French Government appears by the Papers of Friday to have been very properly made a subject of discussion and reprobaton in the Chamber of Peers on Thursday last. Upon that occasion the Marquis de Dreux Breze, connecting the subject with the demand of a grant for secret service money, deprecated in very strong language the hol- low double-dealing of the Government, which, whilst it was, on one hand, soliciting funds for the suppression of revolutionary plots at home, was, upon the other, encouraging anarchy in Spain. The French Police agents in Paris, he said, were paid to put down conspiracy and rebellion, whilst those at Perpignan and Bayonne were hired to foment and encourage it amongst the Spanish revolutionists. The indignant speaker characterised the quadruple treaty as destructive of all the advantageous commercial relations which formerly existed between France and her southern neighbour, and as pledging France, to her disgrace and eventual loss, to protect and uphold that state of anarchy and disorder which reigned in the Legislative Chambers of the Peninsula. "How far had Ministers resolved to go," he asked, "in this affair? What were they prepared to do in case Don Carlos or the Republicans succeeded in Spain—cases not at all improbable?" The Noble Speaker called for distinct answers upon these points, contending that as the Government was compromising the honour of the nation, it would be at least but fair to let people know to what extent they were to be pledged. The Minister of the interior to these interrogatories gave a most vague and unsatisfactory answer. Instead of throwing any light upon the intentions of the Government, he claimed credit for their motives in very general terms; and that he could give assurance of was, where would not meet with much favour from any individual of the present Cabinet. For the particulars of their future policy, the nation must take them upon trust, and their former characters were pledged to their rightly discharging their duties. That this conversation ended, without obtaining any information upon so important a point. As regards an amnesty, Montalivet added that the time had not arrived when Ministers could conscientiously recommend such a measure to the King.

The Queen of the French arrived at the Tuilleries on Thursday night from Brussels, accompanied by the Princess Clementine and the Prince de Joinville. Mr O'Connell, it is said, has taken Sir John Ashley's mansion in Langham-place for three years.

It has been recently stated as an intimation for another attempt at the discovery of the north west passage, that he drift of the whalers which escaped from Davis's Straits was over a distance of 600 miles in 60 days; this is alleged, proves the communication from Baffin's Bay.

from *Humburg*, last from *Poole*, in 28 days to Messrs. SLADE, ELSON, & Co., we have been kindly favoured with the "Trugs," of the 20th, and the "Morning Herald" of the 25th ultimo, from which we have been able to make some interesting extracts.

Mr D. W. HARVEY, in the House of Commons, had introduced a motion, That a Select Committee be appointed to revise each pension specified in a return, ordered to be printed on the 28th of June, 1835, with a view to ascertain whether the continued payment thereof is justified by the circumstances of the original grant, or the condition of the parties now receiving the same, and to report thereon to the House. The motion was opposed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL; was supported by Mr PUME, and that this principle will not be urged by others, but finally lost by a majority of 70 in a House of 392 members.—The Naval College at *Portsmouth* would be suppressed after the present year.—A Resolution had been moved, "that the agreement between O'CONNELL and VIGORS for procuring the return of RA-PHAEL, was a high breach of the privileges of the House."—We refer our readers to a speech delivered by LORD GOSFORD, on proroguing the Provincial Parliament of *Lower Canada*: this, it appears, took place, because "the patience of the Governor, and the Home Government was exhausted, and the occasion the Marquis de Dreux Breze, to the Anti-British faction, could have no other result."—We have much pleasure in giving our readers from the "MORNING HERALD," the speech of our late talented Governor, SIR THOMAS COCHRANE, delivered at a Conservative Dinner of 500 persons, at WILLIS's Room, *London*, for the purpose of attending which meeting, SIR THOMAS had arrived expressly from the Continent. We have much pleasure in responding to the opinions of SIR THOMAS: "Being a Reformer, he of course, did not wish to destroy. He could not sanction any of the wild schemes which were at present afloat. He was opposed to the ballot, and universal suffrage; to the abolition of the National Church, and the destruction of the House of Peers, &c. The QUEEN of Portugal was married on the 9th of April to the PRINCE of Saxe-Coburg; her husband is nineteen, and the young QUEEN seventeen years of age.

We have several times directed the attention of our readers, to the Act for the establishment of Hospitals in this country for the relief of sick and disabled seamen and other persons. A meeting took place some time since, convened by three of the Magistrates, at the Court House in *Harbour Grace*, at which meeting, a noted *Harbour Grace* Radical, took upon himself to be the organ and spokesman for the expression of the *Harbour Grace* politics; entered into a discussion, and delivered a speech on the expediency of the Law; assumed to himself, a power above the Colonial Parliament, and proposed a Resolution for the repealing of the Act, which was, by the meeting, foolishly allowed to pass, to the disgrace of good order, and the injury of all those, who would in future times, be relieved by the operation of the Act. We are astonished that the Magistrates who convened the meeting at the Court House if they were present, did not state that the meeting was not for the purpose of repealing the law, and that a resolution to that effect, could not be passed at such a meeting; that the meeting had been convened for carrying the law into operation, and that an attempt to oppose it was a factious interference with operations of the executive. We now refer our readers to a Notice, signed by ten J. P.'s for another meeting at *Harbour Grace*, the 6th proximo; at which meeting, we hope all those interested will attend, and that they will not allow themselves to be led by the nose by Radicalism; and if the people of *Harbour Grace* allow their opinions to take their colouring from such a source, *Harbour Grace* will be sunk very low indeed.

SHIP NEWS

Custom-House, Port of Carbonear.
 CARBONEAR.
 ENTERED
 May 18.—Brig Egle, Hunt, Poole, 40

tons, salt, 24 casks lime, 197 coils cordage, 210 bbls. hoops, 20 bls. tar, 300 grape-nuts, 2 casks & 1 crate earthenware, 1 cask & 1 bag hardware, 3 casks leatherware, 4 bales leather, 10-bags shot, 3 casks & 2 boxes hats, 4 crates tinware, 6 casks & 7 bundles fishing tackle, 1 box hooks, 1 cask, 8 bales, 7 bbls. & 6 boxes cotton, linen and woolen, manufacture, slops, military, wearing apparel, and hosiery.
 Brig Perseverance, Ford, Hamburg, 300 bls. pork, 500 bls. flour, 290 firkins butter, 12 bags bread, &c.
 Brig Hope, Shaddock, Hamburg, 250 bls. pork, 450 bls. flour, 200 firkins butter, 815 bags bread.

CLEARING.
 May 14.—Brig Mary Ann & Martha, Major, Pictou, ballast.

Notices

IN compliance with the provisions of an Act passed in the present Session of the Colonial Legislature, chap. 1., for the Relief and Benefit of SICK, INFIRM, and DISABLED SEAMEN, FISHERMEN and other Persons engaged in the Navigation and Fisheries of this Colony and its Dependencies, and for the endowment and support of Hospitals thereon. We, His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in the District of Conception Bay, do hereby give

PUBLIC NOTICE

to all the Lawful Owners, and Masters of Vessels, owned in the Electoral District of Conception Bay, to meet and assemble at the COURT-HOUSE, at *HARBOUR GRACE*, on MONDAY, the Sixth day of JUNE, next ensuing, at Twelve o'Clock of the same day; then and there to Elect from among themselves, being lawfully present, and voting at such meeting, FIFTEEN DIRECTORS, for the purpose contemplated by the above in part recited statute.

Given under our hands, at Harbour Grace, 18th May, 1836.
 THOMAS DANSON, J. P.
 J. BUCKINGHAM, J. P.
 PETER BROWN, J. P.
 JAMES POWER, J. P.
 THOS. RIDLEY, J. P.
 JOHN STARK, J. P.
 THOMAS CHANCEY, J. P.
 ROBERT PACK, J. P.
 JOHN ELSON, J. P.
 JAMES BAYLY, J. P.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to acquaint those FRIENDS who have favoured him with their SUBSCRIPTIONS to his *little WORK*, and the PUBLIC at large, that it is now in the PRESS, and will be ready for Delivery on WEDNESDAY Next, the 1st of June.
 SAMUEL O. HART.
 Carbonear, May 25, 1836.

WANTED, A Steady APPRENTICE for the TAILORING Business.
 For PARTICULARS apply to JOHN CLIFFORD, Tailor.
 Carbonear, May 18, 1836.

On Sale
 LOW FOR CASH,
 BY
 THOMAS RIDLEY & Co.
 200 Barrels Superfine States' FLOUR Copenhagen and Hamburg BREAD. FLOUR, OATMEAL and BUTTER. 7/8 Inch Chain Cable (proved) Chain Topsail Sheets and Ties Sheathing Iron and Stemplates Sheet Iron and Copper Bar and Bolt Iron Hawasers, Warps and other Cordaeg Oakum, Spun yarn and Marline B.B. & S.S.G. Shot Nails all sizes Cabin Stoves and Cambouses Hawse and Deck Pipes Patch, Tar & Turpentine 40 Boxes Soap Candles Mould and Dipt No. and Flat Canvas, Sail Twine Tobacco, Leaf & Negrohead Mens SHOES of Superior quality in small packages With a general assortment of HARDWARE and other MANUFACTURED GOODS &c. &c.
 Harbour Grace, Jan. 27, 1836.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS

NORA CREINA
 Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours.

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

Ladies & Gentlemen 7s 6d
 Other Persons, from 5s. to 3 6
 Single Letters 6
 Double do. 1 0

And PACKAGES in proportion.
 N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for lost LETTERS and PACKAGES given him.

THE ST. PATRICK

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

The St. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR for the Cove, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning and the Cove at 12 o'Clock, on Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet Man leaving St. John's at 8 o'Clock on those Mornings.
 After Cabin Passengers 7s. 6d.
 Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.
 Letters, Single 6d
 Double, Do. 1s.
 Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.
 N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., will be received at his House, in Carbonear, and in St. John's, for Carbonear; see at Mr Patrick Kieley's (*Newfoundland Tavern*) and at Mr John Crute's.
 Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

St John's and Harbor Grace Packet

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

Fares.
 Ordinary Passengers 7s. 6d.
 Servants & Children 5s.
 Single Letters 6d.
 Double Do. 1s.
 And Packages in proportion.
 All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept for Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other Monies sent by this conveyance.
 ANDREW DRYSDALE,
 Agent, HARBOUR GRACE
 PERCHARD & ROAG,
 Agents, St. John's.
 Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835.

TO BE LET

On a Building Lease, for a Term of Years,
 A Piece of GROUND, situated on the North side of the Street, bounded on East by the House of the late Captain STARR and on the West by the Subscriber's Land.
 MARY TAYLOR.
 Carbonear, Feb. 26, 1834.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1836

By the arrival of the Brig *Ceres*, Adxy, May 18.—Brig *Egle*, Hunt, Poole, 40

POETRY

The following beautiful lives are extracted from the OLD MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for February, which states that the author is THOMAS MILLER, a basket maker in London:—

THE EVENING HYMN.

How many days, with mute adieu,
Have gone down yon untrodden sky!
And still it looks as clear and blue,
As when at first it hung on high.
The rolling sun, the frowning cloud,
That drew the lightning in its rear,
The thunder tramping deep and loud,
Have left no foot mark there.

The village bells, with silver chime,
Come softened by the distant shore;
Though I have heard them many a time,
They never ring so sweet before.
A silence rests upon the hill,
A listening awe pervades the air;
The very flowers are shut, and still,
And bowed as if in prayer.

And in this hushed and breathless close,
O'er earth, and air, and sky and sea,
That still low voice in silence goes,
Which speaks alone, great God! of
Thee.
The whispering leaves the far off brook,
The linnet's warble fainter grown,
The hive-bound bee, the lonely rook—
All these their Maker own.

Now shine the starry hosts of light,
Gazing on earth with golden eyes;
Bright guardians of the blue-browed
night;
What are ye in your native skies?
I knew not! neither can I know,
Nor on what leader ye attend,
Nor whence ye came, nor whither go,
Nor what your aim or end.

I know they must be holy things,
That from a roof so sacred shine,
Where sounds the beat of angel-wings,
And footsteps echo all Divine.
Their mysteries I never sought,
Nor hearkened to what Science tells,
For oh in childhood I was taught,
That God amidst them dwells.

The darkening, woods, the fading trees,
The grasshopper's last feeble sound,
The flowers just wakened by the breeze,
All leave the stillness more profound.
The twilight takes a deeper shade,
The dusker pathways blacker grow,
All silence reigns in glen and glade,
All all is mute below.

And other eyes as sweet as this
Will close upon as calm a day,
And sinking down the deep abyss,
Will like the last be swept away,
Until eternity is gained.
That boundless sea without a shore,
That without time for ever reigned,
And will when time's no more.

Now Nature sinks in soft repose,
A living semblance of the grave;
The dew steals noiseless on the rose,
The boughs have almost ceased to wave;
The silent sky, the sleeping earth,
Tree, mountain, stream, the humble
soil.
All tell from whom they had their birth,
And cry, "BEHOLD A GOD!"

THE SIEUR V.—

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

The resolution which it was supposed had been formed by Morey, the accomplice of Fieschi, of starving himself to death, is not the first example of the kind on record. This same mode of suicide has on several former occasions been successfully adopted by accused and condemned persons. It has been remarked that the horrible tortures of hunger do not produce delirium, or even annihilation of the intellectual faculties, except when violently imposed by power superior to that of the victim. The suffering, on the contrary, when incurred for the purpose of suicide, and endured with energetic but fatal determination, seems to excite and invigorate the moral faculties, and to increase the acuteness of the senses. In spite of exhaustion, and prostration, of the physical organization, the immaterial portion of the system acquires renewed strength, and at-

tains an inconceivable development of power.

A very curious example of suicide by means of starvation occurred some years ago in Corsica. During the elections, the Sieur V—— rushed into the electoral college armed with a dagger which he plunged into the breast of a man who had done him some injury. The man fell dead at his feet. This assassination was committed in the light of day before an assembled multitude. Never was an act of Italian *ven telt* more signally executed.

He resolved to starve himself to death during the interval which elapsed between the sentence of the Court of Assizes and the reply which the Court of Cassation would make to the appeal he had addressed to it.

He had succeeded in concealing from the observation of his jailors, a portion of the food with which they supplied him, so as to make it to be believed that he regularly took his meals. After three days abstinence, the pangs of hunger became insupportable. It then suddenly occurred to him that he might more speedily accomplish the object he had in view, by eating with avidity; he thought the state of exhaustion to which he was reduced, would unfit him to bear the sudden excess, and that it would inevitably occasion the death he so ardently desired. He accordingly sat down to the food which he had laid aside, and ate voraciously choosing in preference the heaviest things. The consequence was, that he was seized with a violent fit of indigestion, from which contrary to his expectation, the Prison Doctor speedily cured him.

He then resumed his fatal design—He suffered again what he had undergone before. The torture was almost beyond his strength. His thirst too, was intolerable. It overcame his resolution. He extended his hand towards the jug of water which was placed in his cell. He drank with avidity, and to use his own expressions, he was restored to *new Life*.

To avoid yielding again to similar temptations, he daily took the precaution of overturning the jug of water which was brought to him. Lest he should be induced to raise it to his lips, he threw it down with his foot, not venturing to touch it with his hand.

In this manner he passed eighteen days.

Every day at different intervals, he noted down in his album a minute account of his sensations. He counted the beatings of his pulse and marked their number from hour to hour, measuring with the most scrupulous attention the gradual wasting of his strength. In several parts of this melancholy memoir, he declares that he felt it harder to bear the agonies of thirst than those of hunger. He confessed that he was frequently on the point of yielding to the desire of drinking. He nevertheless resisted.

He was surprised to find his sight become more clear, strong and accurate;—it appeared to him like the development of a new sense. The nearer he approached his latter moments, the more his power of vision seemed to increase. On this subject he thus expresses himself:—"It appears as though I could see through the thickest walls."

His sense of feeling likewise attained the most exquisite sensibility. His hearing and smelling improved in a similar degree. His album contains many curious statements on these subjects.

The Sieur V—— had devoted some attention to anatomy, and physiology; and he attributes the increased acuteness of his senses to the way in which the intestinal irritation acted on the nervous system.

His ideas he says were numerous and clear, and were very different from anything he had experienced in moments of excitement or intoxication. They were all directed to logical investigation, whether he applied them to an analysis of material objects or to philosophic contemplation. He also felt himself inspired with a singular aptitude for mathematical calculations, a study for which he had previously felt but very little inclination.

In short he declares that he never derived so much gratification from his intellectual condition as throughout the whole duration of his physical tortures.

He made notes in his album to the last moment of his existence. He had scarcely strength sufficient to hold the pencil with which he traced the following words:—"My pulse has nearly ceased to beat;—my mouth is totally parched, but my brain retains a degree of vigour which in my sad condition is the greatest solace Providence could bestow on me. It is impossible that I can live out this day.—My jailers watch me, and fancy they have adopted every precaution. They little think that I have outwitted them. Death annuls the sentence which has been pronounced on me. In another hour, perhaps, they will find nothing but a cold corpse."

V—— expired as he foretold. His album has been carefully preserved. It is a record replete with interest to Medical Professors. The slow torture endured with so much courage, and described with such remarkable clearness, renders it one of the most curious documents in the annals of medical science.

A FAMILY SCENE.

I happened not long since to call at a neighbour's for the purpose of friendly conversation; when on a sudden half a dozen boys and girls rushed into the room, and with boisterous sounds of words and loud laughter, confused and drowned the conversation.

The father reddened with seeming resentment, and said in a softened tone, "Don't my children be noisy." He might as well have been silent; for they had been too long acquainted with his irrelative and unsteady government, to pay the least attention to what was said.—They continued till one a little out of breath, drew off from the rest, to listen to a story his father was relating. Presently he bawled out, "Father, you don't tell that story right."

"But do you not know my son, it is not good manners to interrupt your father when he is talking?"

"But I vow, you don't tell that story as I heard it." His father was silent, and the son went on with his story, the old man was as tame as a whipped spaniel, till it was finished then he said, "Come my son, fetch some wood and put it on the fire." "Can't let Sam go; lazy but he han't done nothing to-day."

"Yes I have done more than you too; you may go, father told you first."

"Don't say so Sammy: come John you are father's best boy, run and bring some wood."

"Yes I am always the best boy when there is anything to do; have to do everything under the sun; great lazy Sue stays in the house and can't do anything; let her go." In the end the father went himself. In his absence, as one was sitting down in his chair, another pulled the chair away, and let him fall on the floor. He scrambled up in a rage, and fell upon his brother with his fist and began to cry "Father, John is biting and striking me." "Sue has got a pin and pricks me screamed another. "He pinched me first," said Sue. "Give me my thing here," bawled the fifth. "I wout; tisn't your thing; it's mine: you said I might have it." "L-a-w my son, do give it to him." "I won't." And away it went into the fire. Dinner was soon ready, and another scene of irregularities opened. The children scrambled and huddled round the table like so many hungry dogs. Each began to help himself before the duties of the table were attended to. They cut and slashed crowded and differed till the pie was brought on the table; when one called out with authority, "Mother give me a great piece." "Sam," said another has got a piece as big again as I have;" and away went his to the floor. "O my dear said the mother that's naughty; shouldn't do so. Don't cry my dear and I will give you a great piece. I believe the children always act worse when we have company than at any other time. They act worse than I ever knew them."—*Family Magazine*.

AMERICAN SPECULATIONS IN REAL ESTATE IN GREECE.—We confess we were aware that the rage for speculating in real estate and town lots pervaded the great republic from Passamaquodda to Pensacola, but we were not prepared to learn that it had invaded the classic grounds of Greece, the very temples of Athens, and columns of the far famed Parthenon. Such is the fact.—A correspondent of the London Times informs us, that such is the mild government of

young Otho who is daily walking the streets of Athens with his father the king of Bavaria, and such the encouragement given to foreign enterprise, that they have already made arrangements for a bank, (Safety Fund probably) have a steamboat running northly from Patras to Fal-mouth (Eng.)—but what is more, lots laying out without number among the crumbling cornices and broken statues of the Piræus, among which a Scotchman has invested 50,000 dollars, and an American gentleman forsooth (not to be outdone by the Caledonian Yankee) 20,000 dollars. They have long had two or three smart Yankee schoolmistresses, teaching Dilworth and Cocker to the descendants of Epaminondas and Demosthenes, and Byron and Shakspeare, to some perhaps of Homer and Euripides of posterity.—Next they will have town meetings and elections, and militia musters, and assemblymen and congressmen, ending ultimately we hope in 4th of July orations, and a declaration of independence and establishment of a republic after the Yankee pattern.—*New York Star*.

INGENIOUS HOAX.—Madam W——, a rich foreign lady at Paris, was lately made the subject of a mortifying hoax. Having sent round 400 cards of invitation and lighted her rooms most brilliantly, what was her chagrin to find not a solitary being arrive! A wag it appears who had not been asked, and who had obtained the list, sent round in revenge, an apology from the lady, countermanding her previous notes, and pleading sudden illness. The *enclaircissement* did not take place till the following day, when numerous cards arrived, enquiring anxiously after her health.

INVENTOR OF STENOGRAPHY.—Cicero as we learn from Plutarch, was the person who first introduced into Rome the art of taking notes in short hand. Before his consulate they had no short hand writers. He taught a number of the swiftest penmen the art of abbreviating words by characters, and placed them in different parts of the Senate House. In this way he only oration extant of Cato the younger was preserved.

A NEW INVENTION FOR THE LADIES.—What will or may not French ingenuity do to gratify the taste for ornament in everything especially that pertains to the ladies costume, in which their refined judgment we must confess is generally correct. There is a journal now published in Paris, called "Psche," intended exclusively for the ladies, each monthly number of which is embellished with coloured figures of the latest fashions, divided into moveable pieces representing the different parts of the dress which may be taken out and fitted upon a sculptured doll which is sent with the journal.

TAX ON BACHELORS.—A lady having remarked in company that she thought there should be a tax on the single state "Yes madam, replied Colonel —, of — in Berkshire who was present, and was a most notable specimen of the uncompromising old bachelor, "as on all other luxuries."

"Talking of storms," said Paddy the other day to a friend of ours at Pembroke my dear sir, we had the heaviest I ever saw considering the size of the town.

VALUE OF A SINGLE VOTE.—Whiston says he was informed by Mr Arthur Onslow that it depended upon a single vote in the House of Commons whether King James should be permitted to employ Popish officers in his army. The circumstance was this:—A courtier who was to watch every member that had any employment under the king, observed one who had a regiment and was going to vote against the Court: upon the discovery he accosted him warmly and put him in mind of his regiment, to which the officer made answer, "my brothe died last night, and left me seven hundred a year."

M. Felician David, who has resided some time in the Levant and Egypt, has since his return to Paris, published a collection of new and original Oriental Melodies taken from the national airs of the people he visited.

M. de Griesswald who lately became bankrupt at Hamburg was the owner of 63 vessels.