

THE  
**CARBONEAR STAR,**  
 AND  
 CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1833.

No. 18.

## 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 *Newfoundlander 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.

## FARE.

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 JAUQUES**, *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 JAUQUES**. Witness our Hands, at *Carbonear*, this 31st Day of December, 1832.

**SAMUEL PROWSE, Jun.**  
**GEORGE EDWARD JAUQUES.**

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

**GEORGE EDWARD JAUQUES.**  
*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.

## THE NOVELLIST.

## THE HAUNTED HEAD.

It was yet early in May morning, in the year 1540, when two travellers alighted at the little cabaret, known by the sign of the "Les quatre fils d'Aymon," at the entrance of the forest of Fontainebleau. They rode two very sorry horses, and each of them carried a package behind his saddle. These were, the famous Benvenuto Cellini, as mad a man of genius, as the sun of Italy, which has long been used to mad geniuses, ever looked on, and his handsome pupil Ascanio, who were carrying some works of art to the King of France, at Fontainebleau. For particular reasons, Cellini set out by himself, leaving Ascanio; and he, getting tired towards evening, proposed to walk in the forest; but, before setting out, was specially warned to take care, in the first place, that the Gardes de Chasse did not shoot him instead of a buck; and in the next, that he did not stray too near a large house, which he would see at about a quarter of an hour's walk distant to the right of the path. This house, the host told him, belonged to the Chancellor Poyet, who said he did not choose to be disturbed in the meditations to which he devoted himself, for the good of the state, by idle stragglers. To enforce his orders, too, he had an ugly raw boned Swiss for a porter, who threatened to cudgel every one who walked too near his garden wall. There was also a hint of a poor young lady being shut up in this guarded mansion. A long garden, enclosed by a high wall, and thickly planted on both sides with trees, which entirely concealed its interior from view, was at the back; and it was this which Ascanio first approached.

He heard a low voice, which he thought was that of a woman in distress, and listening more intently, and approaching nearer, he was satisfied that his first impression was correct. He distinctly heard sobs, and such expressions of sorrow, as convinced him that the person from whom they proceeded was indulging her grief alone. A large birch tree grew against the garden wall near the place where he stood; he paused for a moment to deliberate whether he could justify the curiosity he felt, when the hint of the hostess, that a lady was imprisoned there, came across his mind, and, without further hesitation, he ascended the tree. Ascanio looked from the height he had gained, and saw a young female sitting on a low garden seat immediately below the bough on which he stood. She was weeping. At length, raising her head, she dried her eyes, and taking up a guitar which lay by her, she struck some of the chords, and played the symphony to a plaintive air which was then well known. Ascanio gazed in breathless anxiety,

and wondered that one so fair should have cause for so deep a sorrow as she was evidently suffering under. In a colloquy which ensued, she exhorted him to fly; told him she was an orphan whom Poyet wanted to force into marriage; and finally agreed to elope with her young lover.

Ascanio clasped the maiden in his arms, and once kissed her fair forehead, by way of binding the compact. He looked up to the wall to consider the best means of enabling the lady to scale it, when he saw above it a man's head looking at them. Ascanio at first thought they were betrayed, but the expression of the face which he continued to look at, removed his alarm on this head. It was a very fine countenance, highly intelligent, and uncommonly good humoured. It seemed, as well as Ascanio could guess, by the thick beard and mustachios, to belong to a man of middle age. He had a long pointed nose, bright eyes, and very white teeth: a small cap just stuck on the left side of his head, gave a knowing sort of look to his appearance, and added to the arch expression of his visage, as he put his finger on his lip to enjoin silence, when Ascanio looked up at him. "Hush," he said, "it is a very reasonable bargain on both sides, very disinterested and strongly sworn to. And now, my children, as I have been a witness to it, although unmentionably, I feel bound to help your escape." Ascanio hardly knew what answer to make; but, as he saw it was perfectly indifferent to the stranger, who knew the whole of his secret, whether he should trust him or not, he resolved to accept his offer, and they immediately set about getting the lady over the wall.

While employed on this, three fellows were seen stealing round the walls with their swords drawn. "By St. Denis, we have been reckoning without our host," cried the stranger; "they don't mean to let us part thus. Come, my spark," he said to Ascanio, "you will have some service for that sword you wear, and which, pray Heaven, you know how to use. Do you stand on the other side of the tree, madam," he added, putting the lady, whose name was Beatrice, on his horse, "and, if the worst should betide, gallop down the path, keeping the high road, till you come to Paris; inquire for the Nunnery of St. Genevieve, and give this ring to the abbess, who is a relation of mine; she will ensure your protection." The lady received the ring, and, half dead with horror, awaited the issue of the contest. The assailants came on with great fury; and as they were three to two, the odds were rather in their favour. They consisted of a Gascon, Captain Sanglet, the porter, and a servant, who seemed in no great hurry to begin the fight: they appeared astonished at finding two opponents, having seen only Ascanio from the house. They fell on, however, in pretty good order. It happened to be the lot of the stranger, perhaps because he was the bigger man, to encounter the servant and the captain. Just as they came up, he loosened his cloak from his throat, and twisting it very lightly round his arm, he made as serviceable a buckler as man should wish to use. Upon this he caught the captain's first blow, and dealt, in return, so shrewd a cut on the serving man's head, as laid him on the forest turf without the least inclination to take any farther share in the combat.—The fight was now nearly equal; and, to do him justice, the Gascon captain was a fair match for most men: the stranger, however, was one to whom fighting was evidently any thing but new; and, in less than five minutes, the captain lay beside the servant, so dead, that if all the monks in Christendom had sung a mass in his ears, he would not have heard it.

"I have owed you this good turn a very long time, my gallant Captain Sanglet. I have not forgotten an ill turn that you did me at Pavia, when you did not wear the rebel Bourbon's livery; but there's an end to all, and you die as a soldier should."—And as the stranger muttered this, he wiped the blood-drops off his own sword, and looked at the fight which was continuing between the Swiss and Ascanio, but did not feel in—  
 (See last page.)

## LABOURERS OF EUROPE, No. 2.

## ITALY continued.

That part of Italy which borders on the Mediterranean, from the mountains of Genoa to the extremity of Calabria, a length of about 700 miles, consists, except in a few places, such as Naples, where hills intervene of a broad stripe of flat country, extending from the sea-shore to the lower ridges of the Apennine mountains. This region is called the Maremma. It is particularly unhealthy during the summer months, from June to October, when all the inhabitants, who are able, remove to the hills, and the few who are obliged to remain are exposed to the malaria fever, an intermittent ague, which emaciates the body, exhausts the vital strength, and, if not checked in time, proves fatal to the patient. The farms in the greater part of this immense tract, and more particularly in the Roman and Tuscan divisions of it are very large, often extending to several thousand acres. They are held by wealthy tenants, who live in the towns and keep agents and domestics who reside on the spot at least till harvest-time. By far the greater part of the land, although arable, is left for pasture, about one-fourth or one-sixth being brought into cultivation by annual rotation. No villages or cottages are to be seen; but here and there, at long intervals, a dingy, dismal, looking casale or farm-house, a speck in the midst of the desert. As there is no fixed population in these plains, labourers are engaged from the interior, and chiefly from the highlands of the Apennines, where a scanty soil, though under a healthy climate, does not furnish sufficient occupation for the native peasantry. They generally come down from the mountains in October, in bands of about one hundred each, under the guidance of a leader, a sort of jobber, who superintends for their services and pay with the agent of the farm. It is calculated that about twenty thousand come down in this manner every year, in the Campagna or plains of Rome alone. Many of them remain till May, employed in the different works of the farm. They are engaged mostly by the season, and receive at the rate of from ten to fifteen pence a day. Their chief nourishment consists of *polenta*, or Indian corn flour, boiled with water and salt, into a sort of pudding, with the occasional addition of skimmed milk or grated cheese. They sleep on the bare ground, either in the casale, or under shelter of temporary huts made with canes (*arundo tenax*), which grow luxuriantly in these regions.

At harvest time, about the latter end of June, a new reinforcement of labourers from the mountains is required. This is the most critical period in the year for those poor men, who come by thousands from the pure and wholesome atmosphere of their native districts to inhale the pestilential air of the lowlands, working by day under a burning sun, and sleeping at night in the open air, exposed to the heavy dews, and to the bite of gnats and other insects. The harvest men are engaged for eleven or twelve days, sometimes a fortnight, and they are paid at the rate of about two francs or 1s. 10d. a day. They are also better fed at this time, and have a plentiful allowance of wine and water. The corn must be cut, threshed, winnowed, and carried into the granary by the middle of July, after which no one dares to remain in the fields. Mr. Chateauxvieux, who visited one of these immense farms during the harvest season, gives the following description of the scene:—

"The fattore or steward ordered horses for us to visit the farm, and while they were getting ready I examined the *casale*, or farm house, a noble but gloomy structure. It consisted of a spacious kitchen and two large apartments adjoining, at the end of which were three other rooms of similar dimensions; all totally destitute of furniture, not even having windows. These formed the ground floor of the centre building. Above them were six other rooms of the same size used as granaries, one only being furnished for the use of the superintendants. The wings were formed by capacious arched stables, at once airy and cool; and above them were lofts for hay. This part of the esta-

blishment is almost superfluous, being merely used to put up the cattle employed in the work of the farm during the resting time in the middle of the day; at all others they are turned out to graze in the open air. There was not the least appearance of care or neatness about the whole farm. Neither trees, vegetables, nor gardens, were to be seen. To my observations about this negligence the people replied that the cattle would trample down and destroy whatever might be planted or sown, and that it was therefore more convenient to purchase their vegetables in the neighbouring towns, which are surrounded with vineyards, orchards, and gardens. The expense of carriage is nothing on these large grazing farms, where there are always cattle in abundance. They put a loaf and a bundle of hay into the cart, and thus equipped will perform a journey of sixty miles without any expense. This abundance of animals constitutes the only luxury of these farms. Neither steward, superintendants, nor even the herdsmen, ever think of going on foot. They are always on horseback, galloping at full speed over the plains, with a gun or a *pungoo* or spear in their hands, and horses are always kept ready saddled in the stables, each person employed on the farm having two assigned for his use. As soon as we were mounted, the steward conducted us to the part of the farm where the harvest had commenced. Broad stripes, of a golden yellow, extended at a distance over the undulated surface of the soil towards the sea; and we at length came, in sight of a sort of army, in battle array, with the commanders on horseback having lances in their hands, fixed to their stations. We passed several carts drawn by oxen, which were loaded with bread intended for the consumption of the men. We beheld before us a long line of a thousand reapers round a vast tract of corn which was silently falling under their sickles, while twelve superintendants on horseback surveyed and animated them from behind. They raised a loud shout at our approach, which resounded through the solitude, and was intended as a salute to the master of the farm. Soon after, the carts which we had passed drew up under the shade of some oaks, which were providentially still remaining in the middle of the plain. At a signal given, the reapers quitted their work, and the whole troop defiled before us. There were about as many men as women, all natives of the Abruzzi.—The former were good figures, but the women were frightful. They were bathed in sweat, for the heat was terrible. Though it was only a few days since they left the mountains, the malaria was beginning to affect them. Two only had as yet been attacked by the fever, but I was told that the number would increase daily, and that by the end of the harvest, scarce half the troop would be left. "What becomes of these poor wretches?" inquired I. "We give them a piece of bread and send them away. But where do they go?" They return towards the mountains; some of them die on the road, and the others reach home exhausted with illness and fatigue to recommence the same attempt next year. The repast of this day was a festival; for the master, in order to make his visit the more welcome, had purchased at Genzano two cart-loads of water-melons, which were distributed to the reapers with the bread, which in general forms their only food. The eyes of the poor people were eagerly fixed on these fine fruits, and I cannot describe the joy which appeared in their countenances when the large knives displayed the red pulp and refreshing juice of the melons, and spread around a delicious perfume. They make three meals a day, which divides their labours into two periods, and they are allowed two hours' sleep in the middle of the day. Their slumbers at that time are unattended with danger; but the earth still serves as their bed after the cold dews of the evening have descended upon it, and they pass the night on the moist turf in the midst of sulphurous exhalations. Their employers say that they would lose too much time were they to return every evening to sleep at the casale, which in these extensive farms is often at a great distance.

Thus for about one pound sterling, to which the wages of a reaper during the harvest fortnight amount, thousands of these poor men walk fifty or sixty miles and back again, to work in the pestilential flats of the Maremma, with the prospect of catching the fever, and either dying away from home, or returning sickly and debilitated for the rest of the year. Such is, and has been for ages past, the condition of labourers in some of the most celebrated regions of Italy. In the time of the ancient Romans the country was cultivated chiefly by slaves, who were considered no better than cattle, and over whose persons the owners had unlimited power, beating them, mutilating them, or putting them to death at their will. Christianity effected a great change: the slaves became, first of all, serfs attached to the soil, and bound to perform a certain measure of work for their masters, but their persons were placed under the protection of the laws.—By degrees the serfs became emancipated over the greatest part of Europe, and although most of them continued poor, they were enabled to dispose of their own labour

and carry it to the best market. This is as much as human justice and benevolence have been able to effect as yet for the labourers of Europe in the course of eighteen centuries. Any further improvement in their condition must be the result of a slow progress in the general condition of society, to be accelerated by the diffusion of sound knowledge.

The only stationary population in the Maremma consists of the cow and buffalo keepers, and forest rangers. The former are always mounted and armed with a lance, with which they keep in respect the wild cows and fierce bulls, which are let to roam about these solitudes. These keepers lead a life of freedom and independence like that of the Arabs in the desert; they are paid by yearly wages, besides which they generally rear up cattle of their own, which are allowed to feed with the rest. They retire in the summer months to the shady forests which line the sea-shore, and where the air is not so unwholesome as in the open plains. There, also, criminals escaped from the pursuits of justice take shelter, and are sometimes employed as wood rangers or buffalo drivers by the people of the neighbouring farms.

#### Legislature of Newfoundland.

##### COUNCIL CHAMBER.

TUESDAY, April 2.

Mr. Secretary CROWDY moved the third reading of the "Harbour Grace Streets Regulation Bill," which was accordingly done, and the Bill passed.

The Clerk of the Assembly brought up a Bill entitled "An Act to declare the qualification and character of persons admitted to practice as Barristers and Attorneys of the Supreme Court of this Island," which on the motion of Colonel HALEY, was read a first time.

THURSDAY.

The "Barristers Qualification Bill" was, on the motion of Colonel HALEY, read a second time.

MONDAY.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated that the Governor had issued a Commission for declaring his pleasure on the "St. John's Pilot's Regulation Bill," and that he (the Attorney-General) was the Commissioner named in the Commission for that purpose.—The Usher of the Black Rod having summoned the House of Assembly, and the Speaker and most of the Members having appeared at the Bar, the Commission was read by the Clerk, and the Commissioner then declared that his Excellency did not consent to the said Bill. Mr. Speaker then withdrew.

The Clerk of the Assembly brought up the "St. John's Fire Companies Bill," and the "Harbour Grace Fire Companies Bill," and stated that the House had agreed to the amendments made therein by the Council. He also brought up a Bill entitled "An Act to repeal so much of an act passed in the 5th Geo. IV., as authorized the Governor of Newfoundland to institute a Court of Civil Jurisdiction on the Court of Labrador," which, on the motion of the Attorney-General, was read a first time.

The "Barristers Qualification Bill" was then, on motion of Mr. Secretary CROWDY, read a third time, and passed.

THURSDAY.

The Clerk of the Assembly brought up a new Bill for "the Regulation of Pilots and the Pilotage of Vessels at the Port of St. John's," which was read a first time on the motion of Colonel HALEY, and on the motion of Mr. Collector SPEARMAN, a second time.

The "Contractors Prohibition Bill" was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Saturday next.

Mr. Secretary CROWDY then moved the second reading of the "Marriage Act Amendment Bill." The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

The Clerk of the Assembly brought up a Bill "to amend the Judicature Act (5th Geo. IV., c. 67.," which, on the motion of the Attorney-General, was read a first time.

SATURDAY.

Mr. Secretary CROWDY moved the third reading of the "St. John's Pilot's Regulation Bill." The Bill was accordingly read a third time and passed.

TUESDAY.

Mr. Secretary CROWDY moved the commitment of the "Contractors Prohibition Bill." The House accordingly resolved itself into a Committee, Colonel HALEY in the Chair.

The House having resumed, the Chairman reported that the Bill had passed through the Committee which had made several amendments therein.

The Bill as amended was then read a third time, passed, and ordered to be sent down to the Assembly for their concurrence.

The Clerk of the Assembly brought up a Bill "for the more speedy abatement of Nuisances," which, on motion of Colonel HALEY, was read a first time.

WEDNESDAY.

The Attorney-General stated that the Governor had issued a Commission for declaring his assent to several Bills, and he (the

Attorney-General) was the Commissioner therein named for that purpose. The Usher of the Black Rod having summoned the House of Assembly, and the Speaker accompanied by several of the Members, having appeared at the Bar, the Governor's assent was declared in due form by the Commissioner, to the "St. John's Fire Companies Bill," the "Harbour Grace Fire Companies Bill," the "Harbour Grace Streets Regulation Bill," "Barristers and Attorneys Qualification Bill," and the "St. John's Pilot's Regulation Bill." Mr. Speaker then withdrew.

The Clerk of the Assembly brought up the "Contractors Prohibition Bill," which had been amended in the Council, and sent down for the concurrence of the Lower House. He did not state whether the Assembly had agreed to the amendments or otherwise.

The House of Assembly was adjourned by His Excellency the Governor, until Monday the 20th day of May next, but we learn that the Council will continue its sittings until the whole of the Bills now upon the table of that House, have been disposed of.—*Ledger.*

#### CARBONEAR STAR.

WEDNESDAY, May 1, 1833.

In accordance with the request of our correspondent, we publish the whole of Mr. Kough's Bill, for adding nine members to the House of Assembly, so that the constituency, who are most interested, may judge of its merits.—Two questions naturally arise concerning this Bill, viz.:—Will it be advantageous to the general interests of the country in the present state of the constituency? and if it be—To what number ought the representatives to be increased; and to what parts of the Island ought they to be added?

We will dispose of the first question in a few words as possible.—The past conduct of the House of Assembly certainly merits more praise than censure, leading us to anticipate future good; and it will be perceived by the divisions, that the interests of the out-ports have not hitherto been entirely neglected; yet we cannot divest ourselves of the fear, that, in voting money, the preponderating influence of St. John will be felt. Now should the number of representatives be increased, upon the principle of the above named bill, that influence would be increased in a much greater degree, and completely shut out the out-ports from a fair representation of their interests. We would, therefore, much rather that the number of representatives remain as it is. But if the number can, by any means (and we think it can), be increased, so that all parts of the island may be fairly represented; then we think an increase in the representation much to be desired.

We assume the position then that means may be adopted to increase the number of the House of Assembly to the advantage of all, which brings us to the second question:—To what number, and to what parts of the Island ought they to be added? We think the number stated in the Bill perhaps sufficient to manage the affairs of a population such as this Island contains—but we entirely disagree with the proposer with regard to the division of the Island—we will instance one as an example of the improper arrangement of the Districts. The District of St. Mary's in 1828 contained 867 people, at the same period the District of Carbonear contained at least 4000, yet, will these two Districts, by Mr. Kough's Bill receive the same number of representatives.—This is a fair example of the manner in which other Districts are proposed to be represented, and certainly it requires very little knowledge to perceive how bad the principle would work, if the Bill were to pass. There is another circumstance well worth the attention of the people of the out-ports, that is, if the Bill pass fifteen Members would very probably be residents of St. John, and consequently their feelings and prejudices would induce them to act in favour of the District which they inhabit, in preference to that which they would represent. Our plan is this: let the Districts remain as they are, and give Members to large towns, such as St. John's, Harbour Grace, Carbonear, Port-de-Grave, &c. &c. The District Members, who would represent the landed interest, to be returned by Freeholders; and the Town Members, who would represent the interests of the consumer, by Householders. That the fundamental principle for appropriating Members to the various towns, should be that of population; because in a country like this, the consumer is and must be the most interested in the government.

(To the Editor of the Carbonear Star.)

SIR,—I shall thank you to insert in the columns of your paper, the enclosed draught of a bill, having for its object an increase of Nine Members to the Legislature of this Island, and lately introduced into the House of Assembly, but rejected when moved for a second reading by several of the Members in consequence of the then late period of the session, and by others, because they did not approve of its details; but however, as the

mover intends to bring in the bill again at our next meeting, and as the principle of it in respect of the mode of the distribution of the representatives, involves a subject of such vast magnitude to the future destiny of the Colony; I take leave to say is my only apology for publishing it, that my colleagues together with myself may have an opportunity of learning the sentiments of our constituents on this important measure.

Sir,

I am your most obt. servant,  
ROBERT PACK.

Conception Bay, April 25, 1833.

WHEREAS the Number of Representatives constituting the House of Assembly of the Island of Newfoundland is found to be much too limited and it is therefore deemed expedient to increase the number of Members of the said House of Assembly and to alter the division of Electoral Districts as heretofore existing in the said Island.

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor Council and Assembly in Colonial Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same that for the purpose of the Election of the Members of the said Assembly and of all future Assemblies of the said Island of Newfoundland the said Island shall from and after the day of next be divided into seventeen Districts to be called respectively

The district of St. John  
The district of Carbonear  
The district of Harbor-Grace  
The district of Port-de-Grave  
The district of Trinity-bay South  
The district of Trinity-bay North  
The district of Bonavista-bay South  
The district of Bonavista-bay North  
The district of Fogo  
The district of Twillingate  
The district of Bay Bulls  
The district of Ferrvland  
The district of St. Mary  
The district of Placentia  
The district of Paradise  
The district of Burin  
And the district of Fortune-bay

2d.—AND be it further enacted that the said District of St. John shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island of Newfoundland bounded by the shore which is situate and lying between the South Head of Petty Harbour and the South West head of Broad Cove inclusive and including also therein the Islands of Great Bell Isle and Little Bell Isle and Kelly's Island and the said District of St. John shall be represented in the General Assembly of the Island of Newfoundland by three Members.

And that the said District of Carbonear shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island of Newfoundland bounded by the shore which is situate and lying between Bay de Verds Head and the North Point of Mosquito inclusive and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by two Members.

And that the said District of Harbour-Grace shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island of Newfoundland bounded by the shore which is situate and lying between the North Point of Mosquito and Mad Rock near Spaniard's Bay and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by two Members.

And that the said District of Port-de-Grave shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island bounded by the shore which is situate and lying between Mad Rock aforesaid and Topsail inclusive and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by two Members.

And that the said District of Trinity-bay South shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island bounded by the shore which is situate between Bay de Verds Point and Tickle Harbour Point and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by one Member.

And that the said District of Trinity-bay North shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island bounded by the shore which is situate between Tickle Harbour Point and Cape Bonavista and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by one Member.

And that the said District of Bonavista-bay South shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island bounded by the shore which is situate between Cape Bonavista and Salvage inclusive and including the Town and Harbour of Bonavista and all Islands within the said limits and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by one Member.

And that the said District of Bonavista-bay North shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island bounded by Islands and the shore situate between Salvage and Cape Freels and including Green's Pond and all Islands within the said limits and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by one Member.

And that the said District of Fogo shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island of Newfoundland bounded by Islands and the shore which is situate between Cape Freels and Change Point including the Island of Fogo and all other Islands within the said limits and shall be represent-

ed in the said General Assembly by one Member.

And that the said District of Twillingate shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island of Newfoundland bounded by Islands and the shore which is situate and lying between Change Point and Cape St. John including the Islands of Twillingate and all other Islands within the said limits and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by one Member.

And that the said District of Bay of Bulls shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island of Newfoundland bounded by the shore which is situate and lying between the south head of Petty Harbour and Cape Broyle inclusive and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by one Member.

And that the said District of Ferryland shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island bounded by the shore which is situate and lying between Cape Broyle and Cape Race and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by one Member.

And that the said District of St. Mary shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island bounded by the shore which is situate and lying between Cape Race and Cape St. Mary and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by one Member.

And that the said District of Placentia shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island bounded by the shore which is situate and lying between Cape St. Mary and North Harbour and including all Islands which are situate nearer to the eastern-side than to the western-side of Placentia-bay and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by one Member.

And that the said District of Paradise shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island bounded by the shore which is situate and lying between North Harbour and Rashoon inclusive and including Merashoen and all Islands which are nearer to the Western-side than to the Eastern-side of Placentia-bay and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by one Member.

And that the said District of Burin shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island of Newfoundland bounded by the shore which is situate and lying between Rashoon and Point May and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by one Member.

And that the said District of Fortune-bay shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island bounded by the shore which is situate between Point May and Cape Ray and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by one Member.

3rd.—And be it further enacted that the Town of Saint John in the said Island in consideration of its extent and the number of the Inhabitants thereof shall be represented in the said General Assembly by two Members.

And that the said Town of Saint John for the purposes of this Act shall extend to and include every part of the land and shore within two miles of the Court House in the said Town.

4th.—And be it further enacted that such two Members for the town of Saint John shall be elected and chosen by the Freeholders and Householdors of the said Town resident within the limits aforesaid under such and the like qualifications rules and regulations as are in force and practice touching and concerning the election of District Members of the said Assembly—Provided nevertheless that no Freeholder or Freeholders Householdor or Householdors who shall or may vote in the election of the Members for the said Town shall thereby be excluded or prevented from voting in the election of Members for the said District of Saint John.

5th.—And in order to prevent the inconveniences of a dissolution of the General Assembly for the purpose of electing the said additional Members be it further enacted that it shall and may be lawful for his Excellency the Governor by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council by any Proclamation or Proclamations or Writ or Writs in the name of His Majesty without dissolving the present existing General Assembly of this Island to summons and call from among the Freeholders and Householdors of the respective Districts and of the said Town of Saint John to the said General Assembly nine additional Members that is to say two Members for the District of Conception-bay and one Member each respectively for the Districts of Trinity-bay Bonavista-bay Fogo Ferryland and Placentia and Saint Mary according to the divisions of the said Districts heretofore existing and two Members for the said Town of Saint John according to the limits thereof herein established and that such nine Members being duly elected and returned shall be Members of the said General Assembly Provided always that after a dissolution of the General Assembly of this Island shall have taken place all future elections of Members for Districts to serve in the General Assembly of this Island shall be made in pursuance of and under the amended division of Districts hereinbefore prescribed.

6th.—And be it further enacted that this act shall not be in force until His Majesty's Royal approbation be thereunto had and obtained.

POPULATION OF NEWFOUNDLAND. 1827—8.

Table showing population statistics for various districts of Newfoundland, including District of St. John, District of Bay Bulls, District of Ferryland, District of Trepassy and St. Mary, District of Placentia, District of Burin, District of Fortune-bay, District of Conception-bay, District of Trinity, and District of Bonavista.

His Hon. the Acting Chief Judge Simms arrived in Harbour Grace on Monday last.

The Northern Circuit Court opens this day.

We understand that a boat, laden with provisions, &c. bound to Bonavista Bay, was lost, with all on board, in Broad Cove, during a severe gale last week.

The Union, belonging to Mess. Garland and Co., Trinity, was fallen in with at sea, totally wrecked, by the Maria, sealer, of this place, the crew, it is supposed, were all lost—The Maria took a few seals out of her.

The average temperature for the month of April was 55.34, the highest degree observed, was 52, on the 6th, and the lowest 18, on the evening of the 23d.

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.

April 26.—Brig Caroline, Gyles, Lisbon; 2530 qtls. cod fish.

Arrived from the Seal Fishery:— SINCE WEDNESDAY LAST.

Dart, Parsons, 560. Duncan & Margaret, Keefe, 3370. Relief, Britt, 2000. Nancy, Crocker, 1700. Julia, Nicolis, 300. Edward Piers, Butt, 600. Repulse, Davis, 1200. Sylvanus, Webber, 1600. Hibernia, Hanrahan, 1200. Jane, Parsons, 1500. Success, Sheppard, 500. Trefoil, Pike, 1700. Friends, Simmonds, 1400. William, Power, 500.

CARBONEAR.

CLEARED. April 26.—Brig Atlantic, Barber, Lisbon; 3100 qtls. cod fish.

Arrived from the Seal Fishery:— SINCE WEDNESDAY LAST.

Corfe-Mullen, Finn, 3000. Success, Howell, 1700. Fox, Bemister, 900. Speedwell, Squires, 230. Ranger, Kennedy, 800. Julia-Anne, Broderick, 1200. Melissa, Hamilton, 700. Boyne, Parsons, 300. Trial, Pike, 1200. Londonderry, Guyney, 750. George, Oates, 800. Active, Peirce, 700. Little Belt, Thistle, 800. Harriet, McCarthy, 300. Venus, Pynn, 600. Rainbow, Taylor 120. Jason, Broderick, 250. Mary, Simmonds, 700. Cambrian, 2000. Curlew, Hanrahan, 1100. Thirteen Brothers & Sisters, Oates, 2000. Philanthropy, Nicholl, 2404. Sally, Forward, 735. Tyro, Pike, 700. Adelaide, Hudson, 2500. Eagle, McCarthy, 800. Elizabeth, Butt, 4000. Fanny, Taylor, 1600. Pandora, Harwood, 450. Traveller, Brown, 595. John, Penny, 802. Elizabeth Dwyer, 1320. Alpha, Penny, 1109. Lord McDonald, Lynch, 809. Frederick, Jellett, 1945. Cod-fish, Cole, 1119. Joseph, Taylor, 1720. Ambrose, Soper, 1450. Hero, Howell, 1244. Catherine and Margaret, Peaty, 400. Minerva, G. Joyce, 900. Matilda, S. Parsons, 395. Nimrod, George, 252. Rambler, Clarke, 1200. Samuel, Giles, 3300. Susan, Moran, 700. Harriet, G. Davis, 665. Wanderer, Marshall, 263.

MUSQUITTO.

Arrived from the Seal Fishery:— April 27.—Lady Ann, Pike, 1200.

BAY-ROBERTS.

Arrived from the Seal Fishery:— Ebenezer, 1365. Montezuma, 2820. William, 450.

SALE BY AUCTION.

On FRIDAY The 10th May, WILL BE SUBMITTED FOR SALE,

AT THE COMMERCIAL ROOM, In St. JOHN'S,

The valuable and commodious Premises AT HOLYBOOD,

Belonging to the Bankrupt Estate of MR. H. W. DANSON.

This Property is Fee-simple, and comprises an Establishment admirably calculated for the business of this country.

IT CONSISTS OF A good Dwelling-House, 2 Stores, Counting-House, Shop, Coopers' Shop, Cook-Room, Wharf, 2 Stages, 3 large Flakes, Cellar, with Net-Loft over; Garden and Meadow Ground, with Cow-House, and 4 Tenements for Fishermen.—These Premises are in excellent condition, and most of the erections have been very recently made.—For further particulars apply to

ROBINSON, BROOKING, GARLAND, & Co. St. John's,

Or, JAMES HIPPIESLEY, Harbour Grace.

Agents for the Assignee of H. W. DANSON'S Estate.

Harbour Grace, April 16, 1833.

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

ON SALE.

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

1,200 Qtls. Labrador Merchantable FISH.

J. McCARTHY & Co.

Carbonear, April 17, 1833.

NOTICES.

TO BUILDERS.

Persons desirous of contracting for erecting A BOWAN 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.

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. per pair Ditto Blucher or laced ditto 15s. Men's Shoes . . . . . -10s to 11s. . . . .

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

Mending and repairing Boots and Shoes will be strictly attended to. Carbonear, April 3, 1833.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, BY THE ABOVE,

FOUR Journeymen Shoe-makers; To whom liberal Wages will be given.—None need apply but good Workmen. April 17, 1833.

(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 B. PALMER, Director.

## POETRY.

THE LAKE OF KILLARNEY.  
FROM CROKER'S LEGENDS.

Killarney! all hail to thee, land of the mountain,  
Where roves the red deer o'er a hundred hill tops,  
Or silently views, from the depth of the fountain,  
His image reflected at eve when he stops.

Where the monarch of birds, from his throne on the  
rock,  
Ere he soars, 'mid the storm, sends his wild scream  
afar;  
Where the waterfall rushes with fierce foamy shock,  
And echo redoubles the sound of its war.

O, who has not heard of thee, land of the lake?  
And who that has seen, but enshrines in his heart  
The glow of thy charms, and those feelings which  
wake  
A scene such as this, with a magical start.

The rush of thy torrents are sweet to my ear,  
Thy lakes and their wooded islets dear to my sight,  
Thy mountains majestic, thy rivulets clear,  
Alternately flowing 'mid shadows and light.

Thy wide-spreading woods, yonder mountain's green  
pall,  
The mellow-toned bugle, the dip of the oar,  
Sweet sights and sweet sounds, on my spirits ye fall,  
And wake me to gladness and music once more.

## THE BRIDE.

BY CHARLES JEFFREYS.

Oh! take her, but be faithful still,  
And may the bridal vow  
Be sacred held in after years,  
And warmly breath'd as now.

Remember—'tis no common tie  
That binds her youthful heart;  
'Tis one that only Truth should weave,  
And only Death can part.

The paradise of childhood's hour,  
The home of riper years,  
The treasure'd scenes of early youth,  
In sunshine and in tears.

The purest hopes her bosom knew,  
When her young heart was free;  
All these and more she now resigns,  
To brave the world with thee.

Her lot in life is fix'd with thine,  
Its good and ill to share;  
And well I know 'twill be her pride  
To soothe each sorrow there.

Then take her; and may fleeting Time  
Mark only Joy's increase?  
And may your days glide swiftly on  
In happiness and peace!

(Continued from first page.)

clined to interfere. "Save him, for mercy's sake," cried the lady. "By our Holy Lady," he replied, "I think he wants no aid. He is making gallant play with his slender rapier there against the large weapon of the Swiss. You shall see him win you, madam, or I have mistaken my man. Well evaded!—there he has it!" he shouted, as Ascanio's sword entered his antagonist's body, until the shell struck against his breast bone, and the giant fell at the youth's feet. "The varlet may get over it," said the stranger, kicking the servant's body; "but for the other two, I'll be their gage they'll never come out to assassinate honest men on moon-light nights again. But away with you," turning to Ascanio; "we shall have the whole country up in five minutes: begone!" and he held the horse, while Ascanio mounted. "But what will you do?" returned the youth. "I am not far from home; and if the hunt should come hot, I'll get up one of these trees; but take care of the horse; he'll carry you six leagues an hour. Good bye, Rabincau," he added, patting the steed's neck, who, by his pawing, seemed to know his master.

The lovers did indeed put the speed of this noble animal to the test, and his gallop was as wild as if it would never end. But, on reaching Paris, Ascanio was at a loss how to dispose of his fair charge. Cellini was at this time living in an old castellated house on the left bank of the Seine, which had formed part of the Nesle Palace, and which Cellini had called "Il Piccol Nello." Almost all the chambers, excepting the few in which they dwelt, were occupied by the numerous works in which the artist was engaged. At length Ascanio's fertile invention suggested to him an expedient, by which he might ensure an asylum for the lady for a short time, at least until he should be able to explain the whole affair to Cellini. Among the odd whims which from time to time, reigned in the crazy brain of Cellini, that of making a colossal statue of Mars had for a long time been paramount, and he had proceeded so far as to make the head of the figure, when some other freak drew off his attention. This head was about as large as the cottage of a London ruralist, and occupied a large space in the court-yard of "Il Piccol Nello." The frame was made of solid timber, and the outside covered with a very thick plaster which was moulded into the form of a gigantic face, representing the aspect of the God of Battles; and a very terrible affair to look upon it was. Ascanio, who had often been much annoyed by the discordant noises with which his master conducted his labours; and no less by the incessant talking of the old housekeeper Catherine, had found a refuge from both in the cavity of this head, where he had formed a very convenient, and not a very small

apartment. Here he used to study painting and music, both of which he loved far better than either sculpture or working in gold; and he had been wise enough never to tell Cellini or any other person of this retreat. He entered it easily by a chasm from the ground, and a small ladder, which he had placed withinside, conducted him to his chamber.

Cellini's oddities and the unceremonious method he had adopted of getting possession of the "Il Piccol Nello," had made him many enemies. Among others, there was a wretched little tailor, who had the honour of being employed for some of the Conseillers du Parlement. This tailor became the implacable foe of Cellini. He took a garret directly opposite his house, where he used to watch the motions of "Il Piccol Nello," and to soften the exasperation of his mind, he bestowed on them from morning to night all the maledictions his ingenuity could invent. He had heard noises proceeding from the monstrous plaster head in the court yard, and even sometimes, in the dead of the night, he had seen two streams of light issuing from the great eyes; but, as he had no notion that Ascanio was then within the head, drawing by the light of a lamp, or playing on a guitar, which he accompanied with his voice, the little tailor's fears and malice induced him to spread a report that Cellini was an enchanter, and that the "Testa di Marte" he had made, was some demoniacal contrivance which he had animated for the destruction of the good city of Paris. Not content with reporting this throughout the quarter in which he dwelt, he told it among the lacquais of all the conseillers he knew, until at length the story of the Devil's Head in "Il Piccol Nello" was as well known as any other current lie in the city. In this chamber Beatrice was placed.

Meanwhile, the chancellor had found his bullies where Ascanio left them, but could persuade none of the three to tell him what had brought them into so sad a plight; and for this reason,—two of them were dead, and the other was so faint, from the loss of blood, that he could not speak, and seemed very likely to follow his companions. The chancellor, however, pursued the fugitives, resolved in his rage, to devote the youth to utter ruin, as soon as he should catch him; and, in the mean time, he proposed to glut his rage by sacrificing Benvenuto Cellini, who, as we said before, had made himself many enemies. Aware of Cellini's favour with the king, he was obliged to tread warily; but the superstition of that age rendered a charge of sorcery too grave to be parried.—The haunted head was, therefore, made the hinge on which the artist's ruin was to turn; and the Duchess d'Estampes, the king's mistress, and his majesty's confessor, both enemies of Cellini, entered into the confederacy against him. The confessor devoutly believed in all the legends of the Romish church, and thought it highly probable that a man who could execute such beautiful sculptures, as Cellini had exhibited on the preceding day, must be in league with the devil. When, therefore, the chancellor began to tell his story, these two worthy personages chimed in, and backed his villainous project so well, that the good-natured king was diverted from his first intention, which had been to kick the chancellor, and to leave the confessor and the suitana (the only two persons in the world of whom he had ever been afraid) to themselves. He said he would see Cellini, who had staid all night in the palace by his orders; and the artist was accordingly sent for.

"How now, Cellini," said the monarch, as he approached, "did I send for you to Paris that you should bring with you troops of fiends and demons, who, it is said, help in your work?" "I have no devils to help me in my work," said Cellini, "but your majesty's subjects; and if my great countryman, Alighieri, were to lead me through all the darkest places in the Inferno, I could not find worse fiends." "But here," said the king, holding out the papers "two men swear that you have a head of the devil in 'Il Piccol Nello,' and that the whole of the neighbourhood is infested by his legions, to the disturbance of the public tranquillity, and the great scandal of our holy church." The confessor crossed himself. "I abjure the devil and his power," said Cellini, crossing himself with no less fervour; "and, next to them, I hate and abhor the villains who have thus slandered me to your gracious majesty. Give me to know their names, and I swear they shall be better acquainted with the real devil ere long." The king decided on examining into the matter personally; but Ascanio had married the fair Beatrice before the royal commission got to Paris, and was going to restore the stranger's horse according to the directions he had received, at the time it arrived at the Testa di Maete, wherein the bride was lodged.

The consternation of Beatrice may be better imagined than described, when she heard the arrival of so many strangers; but it was increased to an almost intolerable degree as she listened to the conversation which ensued, and heard the odious voice of her oppressor the chancellor. She could not see any of the persons, unless she looked out at the eyes of the figure, and this she dared not do

lest she should discover herself. "And this," said the king, "is what they call the Devil's Head?" "Who calls it so?" asked Cellini, fiercely; "it is the head of Mars, and whoever has called it the head of the devil, is an ass and a liar!" "Patience, good Benvenuto," said the king; "let us hear what they have to say against the head, which seems to be a very fine work of art, whether it has been wrought by man or demon."—The chancellor who had taken care on the journey to mature his plans, now produced the little tailor, who saw here a glorious opportunity of being revenged on his formidable antagonist. He, therefore, began a long story, every third word of which was a lie, about the sights he had seen and the sounds he had heard, in and about this dreadful head. He had often seen the foul fiend himself go in and out, he said; he had heard, the devils performing the sacred office of mass backwards; he had seen flames issue from the mouth; and, no longer than last night, as he was a Christian and a tailor, he swore that he had seen two fiends enter the head, immediately after which it was seen to roll its fiery eyes in a manner truly horrible and awful.

It would be impossible to convey any adequate notion of the extravagancies which Cellini committed, while this little idiot was uttering his lies. If he had not been restrained, he would have killed him on the spot; he roared all sorts of imprecations, he cursed every tailor that had been on the earth since the creation, and then, adding all those curses together, he heaped them in a lump on the head of the particular tailor then before him; in short, he acted so whimsical a madness, that the king laughed until his sides ached. The chancellor, however, took up the matter in a much more serious light. He said it was evident, from the relation of the witness, that some foul deeds were practised and that the head ought to be exorcised; never doubting, that if he could once gain the assistance of the clergy, they would invent some pretext on which Cellini might be sent to prison, and knowing that their influence with the king was much greater than his own. The confessor fell into his scheme readily, and said he did not doubt that there was a spirit in the head, and repeated that it ought to be exorcised. The king had no objection to this, and as he had already enjoyed the farce so far, he wished to see it played out. Some of the brethren of the neighbouring Carmelite church were sent for, in all haste, and preparations made for the exorcising. The confessor directed a large stick of faggots, which stood in a corner of the yard, to be laid around the head; because, he said, the application of fire was always necessary to dislodge a spirit so malignant as that appeared to be which had taken up its abode in this structure.—The preparations were soon made, and a torch applied, when a faint shriek was heard to issue from the head. All the bystanders looked aghast; the priests crossed themselves; even the king looked grave; Cellini's hair stood on end; and the tailor ran away. At this moment, Ascanio had returned from the park, and learning from a bystander that they were about to exorcise the Magic Head, at the Italian sculptor's, because there was a spirit in it, he rushed in just time enough to dash the torch from the hand of a lay brother of the Carmelites, who was applying it, and whom he knocked down, at the same time trampling out the fire which had begun to catch one of the faggots.

"Fiends! monsters!" he cried, "advance one step, and your lives shall be the forfeit!" Beatrice heard his voice, and, almost fainting with terror, she rushed out, and threw herself into his arms. Supporting her with his left arm, and holding out his sword with his right, he continued to menace all who should approach. "What means all this?" cried the king. But Ascanio was too much busied in encouraging the terrified girl, to listen to the question. The old chancellor, however, who recognised Beatrice instantly, now thought that his plan had succeeded even beyond his expectation. "My gracious liege," he cried, "this maiden is a ward of mine, whose person I require to be instantly restored to me? the youth I charge with having, in company with others, slain three of my household, and having carried off the maiden by force." "It is false," cried Beatrice, as she threw herself frantically at the king's feet, "they were killed in fair combat, and I went willingly with him to seek protection from the cruelty of that vicious tyrant.—Here, at your majesty's knees, I implore your pity and protection." "But what says the youth?" asked the king of Ascanio, who had been gazing on him in almost stupefying astonishment. He saw before him, in the person of the gallant Francis, the stranger who had so generously aided him in the forest of Fontainebleau. "Has he any witness besides that maiden, who is so deeply interested in this matter, to prove that he killed his antagonist in fair fight?" "He is one of a band of murderers and ravishers," cried the chancellor in a rage; "he has no witness." "Thou art a liar, though thou wert a thousand chancellors," replied the youth; "and since peaceful men like thee do not make war but on weak maidens, I defy thee by thy champion. No, my liege," he added, turning to the king, and kneeling

—"I have no witness, save God and your majesty." "And may every honest man have witnesses as good in the time of need, to oppose to perjurers and lawyers. He is no murderer, chancellor;—by my holy patron, Saint Denis, I believe he could himself have killed these three murderous villains whom thou didst retain; but know, that I helped him—that I cut the throat of that traitor, Sangfen, whom in spite of me, thou didst cherish, to do deeds which thy black heart planned, but dared not achieve. I helped him to carry off the maiden, thy dead friend's daughter, whom thou didst basely oppress: and if he had not been there, I had done it myself."

The king and his train then departed, leaving the young people with Cellini, whom the disgrace of the chancellor had put into mighty good humour. He made Ascanio tell him the story of the fight in the forest over and over again; he kissed Beatrice, and called her his child; he forbade all work in "Il Piccol Nello" for a week; had the wedding celebrated with great magnificence; and said, that of all the works he had ever produced, none had made him so happy as LA TESTA DI MARTE.—*Hommage aux Dames.*

## SELECTIONS.

RESPONSIBILITY OF DRUNKENNESS.—It is a maxim in legal practice, that those who presume to commit crimes when drunk must submit to punishment when sober. This state of the law is not peculiar to modern times. In ancient Greece, it was decreed, by Pittacus, that he who committed a crime when intoxicated should receive a double punishment, viz., one for the crime itself, and the other for the ebriety which prompted him to commit it. The Athenians not only punished offences done in drunkenness with increased severity, but, by an enactment of Solon, inebriation in a magistrate was made capital. In our own country, at the present time, acts of violence committed under its influence, are held to be aggravated, rather than otherwise; nor can the person bring it forward as an extenuation of any folly or misdemeanour which he may chance to commit. A bond signed in intoxication holds in law, and is perfectly binding, unless it can be shown that the person who signed it was inebriated by the collusion or contrivance of those to whom the bond was given.—*Anatomy of Drunkenness.*

VALUE OF CHARACTER.—Colonel Chartres (who was the most notorious rascal in the world, and who had by all sorts of crimes amassed immense wealth), sensible of the disadvantages of a bad character, was once heard to say, that "although he would not give one farthing for virtue, he would give ten thousand for a character, because he should get a hundred thousand pounds by it." Is it possible, then, that an honest man can neglect what a wise rogue would purchase so dear?—*Lord Chesterfield.*

USE OF TOBACCO BY THE HOTTENTOTS.—Mr. Barrow, in his Travels, speaks of the use made by the Hottentots of this plant, for the purpose of destroying snakes: "A Hottentot," says he, "applied some of it from the short end of his wooden tobacco-pipe to the mouth of a snake, while darting out his tongue. The effect was instantaneous as an electric shock: with a convulsive motion that was momentary, the snake half untwisted itself, and never stirred more, and the muscles were so contracted that the whole animal felt hard and rigid, as if dried in the sun."

AN EXPENSIVE SNACK.—During a trial at Maryborough lately, one of the petit jury, after being sworn, slipped out of the box.—When the jury was called to try the next case, he was missed. He at length appeared; admitted that he had not been present when the verdict was given, and craved mercy, as he had merely gone to get a snack. He was fined £100.

ADVERSITY.—About half a league from Palos, on a solitary height overlooking the sea-coast, and surrounded by pine trees, there stood, and stands at the present day, an ancient convent of Franciscan friars, dedicated to Santa Maria de Rabida. A stranger travelling on foot, accompanied by a young boy, stopped one day at the gate of the convent, and asked of the porter a little bread and water for his child. While receiving this humble refreshment, the guardian of the convent, Friar Juan Perez de Marchena, happening to pass by, was struck with the appearance of the stranger, and, observing from his air and accent that he was a foreigner, entered into conversation with him. That stranger was Columbus, accompanied by his young son. He was on his way to the neighbouring town of Huelva, to seek a brother-in-law, who had married a sister of his deceased wife.—*Washington Irving.*

It is evident that nature has made man susceptible of experience, and consequently more and more perfectible; it is absurd then to wish to arrest him in his course, in spite of the eternal law which impels him forward.—*Du Marsais.*

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.