

THE
CARBONEAR STAR,
AND
CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1833.

No. 27.

TO LET,

For a Term of Years as may be agreed on.

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

JONATHAN TAYLOR,
Or
SAMUEL C. RUMSON.

Carbonear, June 5, 1833.

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.

FARES,

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

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

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

A. DRYSDALE,
Agent, Harbour-Grace.

PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, St. John's

Harbour-Grace, April 5, 1833.

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

MADAME LETITIA BONAPARTE.—When the title of Madame-Mère was conferred upon this lady, she was about fifty-two or fifty-three years of age. She had been very beautiful in her youth, and all her daughters, with the exception of Madame Bacciochi, were much like what she once was. Her height was about five feet one inch; [nearly five feet six inches English measure] but, as she advanced in years, her shoulders became round, which made her appear much shorter, though her gait was always firm and dignified. Her feet and hands were still models of beauty; the former, in particular, were the smallest and most beautiful I ever beheld. They were round and narrow, though not fleshless, and the instep very high, perfectly corresponding with Aristotle's word *ritondetto*. There was a defect in her right hand, the more remarkable because the hand itself was so pretty—she could not bend the forefinger. An operation had been performed by an unskilful surgeon, who cut the tendon, and the joint ever after remained stiff, which produced a singular effect when she was playing at cards. She had, at this period, all her teeth; and, like all the Bonapartes, her smile was delightful, and her look piercing and intellectual. Her eyes were rather small, and very black, but on no occasion had they a severe expression; which is not the case with some of her children. Madame-Mère was very careful about her person, and her dress always corresponded with her age and condition. She wore the most beautiful things adapted to the season, and they were made up so as to defy criticism. She did the honours of her station with dignity and propriety; she was not like many princes and princesses I have seen, who required to put forward their title of royal highness not to be mistaken for vulgar plebeians. The only defect in Madame-Mère, and that I confess was a great one, was her timidity, joined to her difficulty of expressing herself in French. When I say timidity, I literally mean it. She was particularly timid whenever persons were presented to her whose satire she dreaded. She had great acuteness of judgment and of tact. The moment a person was introduced, a single glance enabled her to appreciate him; and she would know almost his thoughts before he left the room. * * * * * Napoleon's mother lived very retired; but it was not her fault. The emperor, much as he loved her, did not give sufficient importance to her station. She felt this; but, too proud to allow her son to perceive it, she preferred her solitude to coming in contact with either the empress or those who formed Napoleon's court. How often have I been disgusted with the conduct of some of the latter! The ministers paid her a visit on new-year's day, sometimes at other periods, but never in a becoming manner; with the exception, however, of the Duke of Gaète, and the arch-chancellor, who behaved pretty well. But, in truth, she had no influence, and courtiers have a marvellous tact at discovering such a truth.—*Madame Junot's Memoirs.*

THE SABBATH NOT ONLY A RELIGIOUS DUTY, BUT A CIVIL PRIVILEGE.—The rest of the seventh day is not only admirably adapted to the constitution of the human mind, but is necessarily required by the exigencies of an advancing period of society.—In the early ages, men have abundance of holydays. The pastoral life, during fine weather, is of itself one holyday; but the more society advances, and population is increased, the heavier would the original doom of labour fall upon man, except some benevolent and positive institution interfered to alleviate the primeval curse. There is a rapid declivity in human affairs to evil and to misery, when the supply of labour begins greatly to exceed the demand for it. This is the condition of old states, and long and thickly-inhabited countries, under those institutions which Christianity has introduced or fostered; the Old World did not labour to the same extent under the evils of over-population. Slavery was the disease of ancient times,—over-population of recent ages. We have given freedom to the mass of mankind, but have not given to them that which would make freedom in all things profitable,

universal education. When the remuneration of labour begins to fall, it sinks rapidly. The evil re-produces and multiplies itself,—men receiving less wages, and willing to give more time, are ready to bring more labour into a market which is already overstocked. It is a great gain to humanity that they should be forbidden, both by religion and the state, to bring the seventh portion of their labour also into the market, and thus increase the glut to the uttermost. It is a mercy to the workmen that they cannot work uninterruptedly during the twenty-four hours, otherwise manufacturers, without the aid of Circe's wand, would be transformed into beasts of burden, or, still lower, into mere machines, in perpetual motion; where the incessant activity of the body would leave the mind for ever unexerted, in a state of prolonged childhood, or in the neighbourhood of idiocy itself. But the body's natural need of rest prevents this extreme point from ever being reached, though, alas! in our own country, we see how possible it is to allow little to the wants of the body, and nothing to the acquirements of the mind; and how a nation, with the highest maxims of liberty, and the loftiest sentiments of personal independence, may yet be bringing back the mass of its community, at once by its neglect of education, and by the over-care of its provisional enactments, to a state, in some respects, little superior to slavery itself. The Sabbath, then, is not only a religious duty, but a civil privilege,—the greatest privilege which the majority of our nation possess,—a privilege without which all other privileges would be vain; for, at this moment, it is the greatest barrier against the degradation of the race; a reserve, in spite of themselves, of the liberty of the community, which, if left unbefriended by the legislature, pressed as they are by the approach of famine, and beset by every form of misery, they would be too apt to barter away; though they would not obtain for it even the bribe that wrought upon Esau,—an additional mess of pottage; since the more labour that is brought into the market, the harder are the conditions on which it will be purchased. It is from the want of attending to this distinction, that the Sabbath is both a religious duty and a civil privilege, that most of the objections against Sabbath protection proceed. As far as it is a religious duty, it must be enforced by the pulpit, and not by the laws. Religion is a voluntary and reasonable service; men cannot be compelled by human enactments to give their hearts unto God, and to live to the great ends of their being; all that can be done is to propose right motives for this voluntary surrender of their homage to the King of kings. When the state interferes in matters of religion, its interposition is both awkward and ineffectual. In such matters, we neither desire or require its aid. But the Sabbath is a civil privilege, and so far is the proper object of the state protection. It is simply for the maintenance of this privilege that the present petition prays.—*Douglas, of Cavers.*

A JEWISH PEACOCK.—A remarkable circumstance of these rabbinical opinionists, which came authentically to my knowledge, may illustrate our subject. A Jewish gentleman, well known to the scientific world, and moreover a lover of ancient romances, had often luxuriated in the descriptions of the splendid banquet of the 'Peacock,' so famed in the romances of chivalry. In an hour of fancy he had a peacock killed; the skin was carefully taken whole from the body, and when the bird was roasted and richly faced with aromatic spices, the skin was nicely replaced, and it was served up with its gorgeous plumage. A religious scruple suddenly haunted his mind that the demon Trefo sat on the peacock, and that its flesh was forbidden aliment. The Israelite despatched the brilliant fowl to the house of a neighbour, the chief rabbin, for his inspection. He told his tale, the rabbin alternately looking on the gentleman and on the peacock; at length the oracle! First he solemnly observed, that there were some things of a doubtful nature, among which was the eating of peacocks. He opined that this bird was among the forbidden meats. 'Be it so!

exclaimed the romantic ritualist; 'it was the fancy of a moment, and I have only lost a splendid bird; I have not transgressed.—Since it is killed, I will send it as a curious dish to my neighbour, who, being a Christian, is not perplexed by so difficult a ritual as our own. He may partake of the feast of the peacock.' 'I would thank you for it myself,' said the rabbin. 'For what purpose?' interrogated the ritualist. 'To eat it!' rejoined the master of sentences. 'How! If forbidden meat for me!—You understand the consequence?' The rabbin, fixing his eyes on the ritualist, and holding his finger up, as we mark our interjections in writing, to prepare the reader (here the hearer) for the notable wisdom forthcoming, and with an emphatic *distinguo!* thus opined the opinionist. 'Eating the peacock is, as I told you, among the doubtful things. One rabbin is of one opinion, and another of another. You have required my opinion as your rabbin; you are bound to abide by it. I opine that it is unlawful to be eaten. My father was of a different opinion; and therefore it may be eaten by me, because I act on my father's opinion. I accept the peacock, but I must not ask you to participate in it.' The bird was lost for the ritualist, and went to the rabbin's table.—*The Genius of Judaism.*—["'Tis true; what will you wager 'tis a lie?'—*Major Longbow.*"]

THE JEWISH SABBATH.—To the ancient polytheists, nothing seemed so joyless as the austerity of a Jewish Sabbath. It was a strange abandonment of all the avocations of life. They saw the fields of the Hebrew forsaken by the labourer; the ass unsaddled; the oar laid by in the boat; they marked a dead stillness pervading the habitation of the Israelite; the fire extinguished, the meat unprepared, the man-servant and the maiden leave their work, and the trafficker, at least one day of the week, refusing the offered coin. When the Hebrews had armies of their own, they would halt in the midst of victory on the eve of the Sabbath, and on the Sabbath-day ceased even to defend their walls from the incursions of an enemy.—Sabbatarians became a term of reproach for the Jews with the polytheists, who never could conceive the design of the Sabbath from its singular observances. The blunders of Plutarch are ludicrous; Tacitus and Juvenal imagined that the custom was a mere indulgence of national indolence.—Sometimes they mistook the solemn Sabbath for a penitential fast, as did Augustus when, writing to Tiberius, alluding to his own abstinence, he said, that 'no Jew kept so strict a fast on the Sabbath as he did upon that day.' The epigrammatic Martial alludes to the windy sourness of the empty stomachs of fasting Sabbatarians. The primitive Christians abhorred the observances of the Jewish Sabbath, which they considered as only practised by the contemners of 'the Lord's day.' Justin Martyr tells Tripho the Jew, in the full spirit of the times, that 'they would gladly endure the most horrible tortures that men and devils could devise to inflict on them, rather than keep *your Sabbath.*' The interior delights of the habitation of the Hebrew were alike invisible to the polytheist and the Christian fathers. They heard not the domestic greetings which cheerfully announced 'the good Sabbath,' nor the paternal benediction for the sons, nor the blessing of the master for his pupils. They could not behold the mistress of the house watching the sunset, and then lighting the seven wicks of the lamps of the Sabbath suspended during its consecration; for oil to fill the Sabbath-lamp, the mendicant implored an alms. But the more secret illumination of the law on the Sabbath, as the rabbins expressed it, bestowed a supernumerary soul on every Israelite. The sanctity felt through the Jewish abode on that day, was an unfulfilling renewal of the religious emotions of this pious race. Thus in the busy circle of life was there one unmoveable point where the weary rested, and the wealthy enjoyed a heavenly repose. It was not without some truth that Leo of Modena, a philosophical Hebrew, called this day 'the festival of the Sabbath.' It is beautiful to trace the expansion of an original and vast idea in the mind

of a rare character who seems born to govern the human race. Such an awful and severe genius was the legislator of the Hebrews. The Sabbath institution he boldly extended to a seventh year, equally as he had appointed a seventh day. At that periodical return the earth was suffered to lie fallow and at rest. In this Sabbath of the land, the Hebrews were not permitted to plant, to sow, or to reap; and of the spontaneous growth no proprietor at those seasons was allowed to gather more than sufficed for the bare maintenance of his household.—There was also release of debtors. The sublime genius of Moses looked far into futurity, when, extending this great moral influence, he planned the still greater Sabbath institution for every fifty years. Seven Sabbaths of years closed in the jubilee, or the great year of release. Then at the blowing of the horn in the synagogue the poor man ceased to want; the slave was freed; all pledges were returned; and all lands reverted to their original proprietors. To prevent an excessive accumulation of wealth, the increase of unlimited debts, and the perpetuity of slavery, this creator of a political institution like no other, decreed that nothing should be perpetual but the religious republic itself. But it has been the fate of Israel to witness her inspired ordinances polluted by the inventions and the artifices of men.—What was sacred, they have made ridiculous. The most scrupulous superstitions had long been superadded to the observance of the Sabbath, and practised by the rabbinical pharisees, in the days of Jesus. The female was not allowed to observe herself in a mirror, lest she might be tempted to pluck a hair; the Israelite might not even scrape the dirt off his shoes; he must not lift a weight, nor touch money, nor ride, nor bathe, nor play on an instrument; the most trivial act of domestic life connected with labour or business was a violation of the Sabbath.—Even the distance of a Sabbath-walk was not to exceed that space which lies between Jerusalem and the mount of Olives; this was the distance between the Temple and the Tabernacle: it had been nicely measured, and the Hebrew in Rome on his Sabbath was still counting the steps of a Sabbath-day's journey.—*The Genius of Judaism.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMING TO A STAND.—There was a proposition the other night in the house to curtail members' speeches. In the Liverpool rail road company, there was a law that every member, while speaking, should stand on one leg; but if this principle were carried into effect in St. Stephen's, the speeches might be as long or longer than at present; for with *geese*, standing on one leg never was a matter of difficulty. Some of the Tory debaters, have, however, now not even a leg to stand upon.—*Figaro.*

A NICE DISTINCTION.—Lord King gives the Chancellor credit for a great discernment in *human nature*, but not for great discernment in *clerical nature*. His facetious Lordship implies that the nature of the clergy is by no means generally *human*.—*Ibid.*

Ministers have it in contemplation to increase the number of English bishoprics, making provision for the increase by a diminution of the incomes of two or three of the largest sees.—*Bury Herald.*

POWERFUL STEAM-ENGINE.—One of the largest steam-engines (and probably the most powerful one) in the world commenced working on Tuesday week at Colonel Brad-dyll's new colliery at South Hetton, near Durham. This stupendous machine has been erected for the purpose of pumping water from a depth of eight hundred and seventy-six feet. The diameter of its cylinder is 84 inches, length of stroke in cylinder nearly 10½ feet, ditto in pumps nearly 8½ feet. Diameter of pumps 18½ inches, and when worked at ordinary speed it will throw up from 55,000 to 60,000 gallons of water per hour. Its power is rated at that of 240 horses, but it is capable of exerting the power of 300 horses in action together.

The last advices from St. Petersburg furnish us with an official notice of the number of Greek religious houses in Russia. It appears that there are 350 monasteries, with a population of 5,330 men, and 98 convents, with a female population of 4,126. The former cost each year to the Government 515,349 roubles, and the latter 99,519.

The French Chamber of Deputies on Saturday passed a vote for a pension of 6,000 francs (or £240) to the widow of General Daumesnil, who both in 1814 and 1815 refused to surrender the Castle of Vincennes to the Allies; and the Minister of Public Instruction proposed three other pensions—one of 6000 francs to the widow of the celebrated naturalist Cuvier; one to the widow of M. Champollion, the learned interpreter of the Egyptian hieroglyphics; and a third to the widow of M. Abel Remusat. The Minister likewise proposed a grant of 122,000 francs to purchase the library of the first, and the manuscripts of the second, of those distinguished men.

IRELAND.—AN AWFUL DECLARATION AGAINST IRISH LANDLORDS.—We take from the *Wear-*

ford Freeman the following description of two men, named *Redmond* and *Jackman*, convicted of the barbarous murder of the Maddoxes:—Upon the announcement of the verdict, the prisoner, John Redmond, in a firm and distinct voice, said—"The verdict is right so far as I am concerned, for I am the man who committed the murder; but as for Nicholas Jackman, he is as innocent of it, or of any participation in it, as (pointing to the bench) your Lordship there.—James Jackman, who was condemned yesterday, is also innocent." [This declaration produced a thrilling effect, as well upon the Bench and Jury as upon the bystanders, all looking at each other in stupor and silent amazement] "Yes," resumed Redmond, "I am the man who committed the murder, and for which I am willing to suffer. Bad landlords and bad agents have driven me to commit the desperate deed; my old father, who had grown grey upon the farm, and his numerous and helpless family, being thence expelled by them. My father was in arrears £5.—It was the last £5 note he had; he went and paid it down, and after all, was ejected, I say again, bad landlords and bad agents have forced me to seek this desperate redress; I was resolved upon vengeance, and now that I have taken it, I am content to die."—Poor Jackman, who all the while stood in a trembling attitude, his face as pale as death, now fell upon his knees, saying, "My blood be upon the Jury who condemned me, for, as I hope to appear before my Creator, I am perfectly innocent."

UBIQUITY OF BRITAIN.—With all her faults, ail her misery, all her debt, and all her taxation, Great Britain is certainly the most remarkable country in the world. A mere speck on the ocean as compared with her own colony of New South Wales, her right hand touching the east, and her left the west, at the same time. Her thousand and one interests some of them vast, have ears that never shut, eyes that never close. Her commercial sympathies extend to the uttermost ends of the earth. From the equator to the pole, north and south, every event of moral or political magnitude affects her, whether for evil or for good. The crop of whales in Greenland, of furs in the wilds of North America, of cod-fish in Newfoundland, of spices in Java, of tea in China, of cotton in South Carolina, of the vintage in Portugal and France, of lumber work in the Canadas, of tallow and hemp in Russia, of wheat in Poland, coffee in Turkey, precious stones in the Brazils, gum in Arabia, gold in Peru, oranges in St. Michaels, and cochineal in Malta, all affect her, tell on the National Balance Sheet, towards or the reverse, and regulate in some degree the comforts of the meanest sheeling in the heart of the Highlands. In India, according to Sir John Cam Hobhouse, she rules, at least, by delegation, over a population of eighty-nine million souls, and stretches a sceptre across the ocean, which touches a circle of not less than 1,128,000 square miles. In the conclusion of the speech of the Secretary of War, now Secretary for Ireland, there was one very remarkable passage, which fully justifies the above remarks. "Let them cast their eyes over the map of Europe—of the world.—They would find that there was no state so small or great, the movements of which would not have an effect upon this country. Whether in the east or the west—whether in the Mediterranean or India, or any where—in any of our colonies, scattered so thickly and dispersedly over the surface of the world—it would be seen that the slightest movement in any of these might render it necessary for us to be on the alert with our forces. Even the petty agitation of a petty tribe of Mandingoes had rendered it necessary for him to make his account for the service of the army, less handsome by £520 than he wished. If any gentleman felt a constitutional jealousy with respect to keeping up a standing army, he put it to them, whether this suspicion or fear was any longer reasonable, now that that array was under the controul of the true representatives of the people?"—*Dumfries Courier.*

The late Earl Dudley, amongst other singular bequests, in his will, has left his large estate at Imley, and 6000l. a year to his heir, and to the son of that heir 3000l. a year during his minority, and 5000l. afterwards. He has left Lady Lyndhurst an annuity of 2000l. To Mrs. Spencer, the wife of the Hon. William Spencer, the Poet, an annuity of 5000l., and 25,000l. to one of her sons. To the Philpotts, the pamphleteering Bishop of Exeter, his Lordship has left 2000l.; to Mr. Abercrombie, 6000l. Mr. Littleton, M. P. for Staffordshire, the Bishop of Exeter, and his Lordship's principal agent in town, and his other principal agent to the country, are appointed executors to the will. The town agent has a legacy of 4000l. and the country agent 2000l.

THE LATE SAMUEL DREW, M.A.—We are sorry (says the *Christian Advocate*) for the unexpected decease of that worthy and extraordinary man, Mr. Samuel Drew, M.A., Editor of the *Imperial Magazine*, and author of several publications, well known in this kingdom. He died at Helston, on the evening of Friday, March 29, at the house of his son-in-law, Mr. J. M. Read, in the 68th year of his age.

Mr. Drew was born in St. Austell, Cornwall, on March 3, 1765. His father, being a labouring man, had no means of giving him a good education. He learned to read at school, but taught himself to write. At the age of seven he went out to work, at two pence a day; and, at ten and a half, was bound apprentice, like Gifford and others, to a shoemaker. During his apprenticeship he acquired such knowledge as a small periodical, called the *Weekly Entertainer*, supplied. Having served his apprenticeship, he worked at his craft in Plymouth, from whence, in four years, he was recalled to St. Austell, where he undertook the shoe-making department, for a man, who seemingly thinking that there was "nothing like leather," united in one concern, the several trades of book-binding, saddlery, and shoemaking. Here he had access to plenty of books; but so much was his mother tongue a foreign language to him, that his progress in reading was continually hindered by the necessity of consulting the dictionary for the meaning of words. Here *Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding* awakened Mr. Drew to a deep sense of his own ignorance, and gave his mind both an impulse and a bias which it never lost.

In the mean time, he had begun business on his own account; and, by dint of great industry, overcame the pecuniary embarrassments which met him at the outset. Though he had now more leisure for reading, yet he attended to business by day suffering his studies to break in upon his nightly rest rather than upon his daily labour. For he remembered the words of Marmontel, to no one more applicable than to him: "The man who makes shoes is sure of his wages, the man who writes a book, is never sure of anything." However, he found making shoes and writing books not incompatible; and, provoked by Payne's "Age of Reason," produced an answer to that insidious work. This was published in 1799. A literary clergyman, the Rev. J. Waitaker, having seen this pamphlet, sent it to the *Antijacobin Review*, in which it was spoken of with praise not beyond its deserts. Encouraged by the success of this first effort, and by the reception given to several other pamphlets, which, however, were of temporary or local interest, and under the advice of his early patron above named, Mr. Drew appeared before the public, as the author of "An Essay on the Immateriality and Immortality of the Human Soul;" a work which established his reputation, and the value of which is sufficiently attested by the fact that it has gone through several editions. In 1831, Mr. Drew revised this essay for the last edition, when Messrs. Fisher and Co. purchased the copyright for 250l. The favourable manner in which this able essay was received, stimulated the author to renewed exertions; and his thoughts immediately passed from the consideration of the properties of the soul, to the consideration of the body, as to its re-union with its spiritual companion at the day of resurrection. As he was resolved, at once, to take the highest ground, and establish the identity of the resurrection body, he found that he had conceived a plan, in the execution of which he should be thrown much more on his own resources than in his former work. In 1805, however, he had performed the difficult task, but so little to his own satisfaction, that he rejected many parts of the manuscript as being, to use his own words, "frivolous digressions and impertinent reflections;" and, indeed, so great was his disappointment, on a review of his labours, that had he not been fortunately roused by the importunities of those who knew that the essay was in progress, it is probable that this noble work might have been condemned to die without any possibility of resurrection. But it was destined to a better fate, and having been re-modelled to the author's satisfaction, in 1806, it was submitted to his friends. It did not, however, appear in print till August, 1809. Both of these, Mr. Drew's principal works, which afford a splendid illustration on a subject which has lately been expounded in an entertaining manner—namely, the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, were published by subscription.

In addition to these important works, Mr. Drew published, in 1820, an elaborate work in two volumes, in proof of the existence of God, which added considerably to his high reputation, as a metaphysical writer. It was this which, in connexion with his previous works, procured for him the distinction of M.A., a degree which was conferred upon him by the University of Aberdeen, through Henry Fisher, Esq., who, in the handsomest manner, paid all the fees.

While thus illustriously occupied in forcing his way into fame, by the mere dint of industry and talent, and in spite of almost unprecedented obstacles, Mr. Drew attracted, among other honourable tokens of his merit, the particular regard of the late learned Dr. Adam Clarke, who, though his pursuits differed from those of Mr. Drew, had, like him, forced himself into general notice by efforts comparatively unaided. And, in the beginning of 1819, when the firm of Messrs. Nutall, Fisher, and Co. established the *Imperial Magazine*, Dr. A. Clarke, as the intimate friend of both parties, recom-

mended Mr. Drew to them as a fit person to conduct their miscellany. Pursuant to the suggestion of the Doctor, he was appointed the editor of it, and was then detached entirely from the pursuits of trade. Mr. Drew continued to conduct the magazine above-named from its commencement to the present period; and his name contributed to establish for it a reputation which his success in the compilation of its contents fully justified. His name appears, for the last time, on the cover of the *Imperial Magazine* for this month, as the principal editor of its pages.

Besides editing the *Imperial Magazine*, Mr. Drew had the general management of all works printed at the Caxton Press; and the testimony of the proprietors of that establishment to his moral worth, as well as to his punctuality, indefatigable industry, superior talent, and the readiness with which he applied himself to overcoming difficulties, is alike honourable to them and creditable to him.

Mr. Drew was a Wesleyan Methodist, but like his patron, Dr. Adam Clarke, he did not consider himself bound to accord implicitly with every measure which the ruling party in the conference might carry into effect.

Of Mr. Drew's personal character it is not easy to speak too highly. He was not puffed up by the success which crowned his unassisted efforts in the pursuit of letters; and, though his superiority of mind was easily discernible in his conversation, yet he was exceedingly unassuming and unostentatious. His piety, like his habits generally, was not showy, but it was consistent.

HOLLAND.—A morning contemporary in the interest of the Dutch Government states that a proposal has been made by M. Dedel to Lord Palmerston and Prince Talleyrand, to which an answer is to be returned this day. In an official sense this statement is correct. A long note has been prepared, and will this day, or to-morrow at the latest, be delivered to M. Dedel; but it is important to state, and we do so on undoubted authority—that the answer of Lord Palmerston and Prince Talleyrand has been already communicated verbally to the Dutch Plenipotentiary.

The proposal of the King of Holland was, like all the proposals which preceded it, a mere contrivance to gain time. Instead of expressing his readiness to treat with Great Britain and France, and naming the basis upon which he would negotiate, he proposes that the embargo upon Dutch shipping shall be removed, offering in return to take off the prohibition against the entry of British and French ships into Dutch ports; and, these points having been conceded, his Majesty is willing to treat with the Five Powers (not with the British and French Cabinets) for a definitive arrangement of the Belgian question, an armistice for a limited time being agreed to with a full understanding that he is to have the power of recommencing hostilities, if he pleases, the very day after the expiration of the armistice. There are other points, but of minor importance, and all equally inadmissible.

Lord Palmerston and Prince Talleyrand have declared to M. Dedel that they cannot accept this proposal, and M. Dedel has written to the Hague for new instructions. The written note, therefore, which will be presented to M. Dedel, is become a matter of form. As the Belgian question now stands, it is as distant from arrangement as ever.—M. de Talleyrand has declared that, so long as Austria and Prussia confine themselves to advising concession to the King of Holland, that obstinate man will never give way.—They have said, indeed, that if he persist in his present policy, they will not prevent Great Britain and France from resorting to coercive measures; but he knows very well that were coercion to be tried, Austria and Prussia would only allow it to proceed to a certain extent, and he is certain of the co-operation of Russia. Thus encouraged, he holds out in the hope of some political event which would prevent the British and French Governments from interfering with the views which he entertains of the re-conquest of Belgium.

The Roman Catholic Prelates of Ulster, in conference at Dublin, have subscribed a declaration to refuse absolution to all members of secret and illegal societies in that province, and the several priests, in those dioceses, are prohibited under pain of suspension, from granting said absolution in such cases.—*Glasgow Free Press.*

A man who has lived at Woolthorpe, near Colsterworth, (the birth-place of Sir Isaac Newton,) and who has for many years followed the humble occupation of a village carpenter, lately had the good fortune to be declared the heir of property to an immense amount, which has for a long period been unclaimed in the court of Chancery. The name of this lucky individual is Worrall, and the amount of the fortune of which he will shortly be put in possession is £120,000. It consists of large landed estates at Wisbech, Long Sutton, and Melton Mowbray, together with considerable sums in the funds. The beginning of the inquiry which has led to this rich result was accidental.—A youth residing in London, who is in the office of a solicitor, while making a search

in a will at Doctors' Commons for his employer, observed his own family name (Worral) connected with some very extensive bequests. He mentioned the circumstance to his father, who is a younger brother of the family; and upon further examination, the property was traced into the possession of a professional man at Spalding, who is long since dead. After considerable trouble and difficulty, the fortunate heir was discovered as above stated. He is far advanced in years, having a family of eight sons and daughters. One of the sons, a middle-aged man, has nearly completed a nine months' imprisonment in the House of Correction at Leicester, to which he was sentenced for a felony committed at Melton.—*Stanford Mercury.*

UPPER CANADA.—Public Meetings have been organized by the friends of the Crown Officers, to express horror at their dismissal.

St. Vincent.—Lieut. Governor George T. Tyler, Esq., arrived at his Government, Island of St. Vincent, from Barbadoes, in H. M. S. Arachne, on the 4th ult.

BAHAMAS.—His Majesty's Ship Comus, from England, had arrived at Nassau, with Mr. Belfour, the newly appointed Governor, on board.

DOMINICA.—His Honour Sir Charles March Scobey, Lieutenant-Governor of Dominica, arrived at that Colony on the 8th April, from London.—The House of Assembly, in order to evince the public feeling entertained of the very able administration of the Government of this Colony by Sir Evan McGregor, voted the sum of 150 guineas for the purchase of a sword, to be presented to him. This resolution was assented to by the Board of Council: "the tribute of regard thereby voted, was decidedly, but in the most handsome and feeling manner, declined by his Excellency, in consequence of the late instructions received.

The Honourable Robert William Pickwood, has, it is asserted, by the St. Christopher's Gazette, been deprived of his situation as Chief Justice of the Colony, by order of Viscount Goderich. The cause of removal is not given.—A memorial has been drawn up by the three Assistant Judges, to be presented to Lord Goderich, expressing their approbation of the conduct of Mr. Pickwood, as Chief Judge, and praying that he be reinstated in his office.

GRENADA.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Grenada, Major-General Middlemore, arrived at that Island on the 8th ult.—Major-General Middlemore, soon after his arrival, issued a Proclamation, wherein he states, that he has been given to understand that certain of the slaves had been induced to believe that their emancipation would take place on his arrival. He declares that he has no order or directions to that effect, and strongly recommends the slaves to be obedient to the laws of the colony, and cheerfully to perform their duty to their owners, and those lawfully placed in immediate authority over them.

The Rev. E. K. Avery, charged with the murder of Sarah M. Cornell, near Providence, (R. I.) and whose trial has excited so much attention of late in the United States, has been acquitted.

FALMOUTH, April 27.—A new arrangement will take place in June next, with regard to the North American packets, which will then only proceed as far as Halifax, remain there eight days, and then return direct to Falmouth. A schooner will be employed to carry the mail between Halifax and Bermuda.

Mr. WATSON TAYLOR.—When this gentleman left England he was indebted to several of his tenants, at Earlsstoke—to some for malt, to others for coals, and to others for money actually advanced to pay his servants' wages—all of whom were promised that their demands should be allowed in their respective rents. Those, however, who have now the management of the property do not feel themselves authorised to conform to this; and one tenant, a few days since, actually had his horses seized for payment of his rent, while £200 remained due to him from his landlord.

There has lately been discovered at Athens a very fine ancient statue, supposed to be that of Theseus. It is naked, of the same size as the Apollo Belvidere, of the purest marble, and of highly-finished workmanship. The head had been severed from the trunk, but was found at a short distance from it. A temple, three columns of which are still standing, has been discovered on what is supposed to be the site of the ancient city.

A curious document has been printed by order of the House of Commons, as to the salary of the Judge of the Admiralty Court. In this instance has the salary so rapidly increased, that it is now more than six times what it was when the days of sitting were nearly twice as numerous, and when there were eleven times as many causes tried.

There are advices in town from Madras, to the 29th of December, which mention that a serious famine existed in that quarter, in consequence of the draught.—*Liverpool Albion.*

CARBONAR STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1833.

We give insertion to the letter of "Democrates" although we do not approve of his personal allusions. "Democrates" appears to imagine that the remarks in the *Mercury* of Friday were an unjust aspersion on the community of which he is a member, and therefore, in justice, we cannot deny him the means of defending it. For ourselves, we do think if "the pros and cons" had been weighed a *little* more scrupulously by the writer of the article referred to by "Democrates," his conclusions would have been of a very different character.

Since our last we have learned that the seed potatoes, furnished by his Excellency the Governor to the Harbour Grace Committee, were *not* a donation to the *poor* inhabitants (by the poor we mean the really indigent) of this Bay, but a transaction of pounds, shillings, and pence, every barrel of seed having been paid for at no less a sum than 10s. each, and retailed by the Committee at 11s. to cover cost and freight.

In the event of a vacancy in the representation of the District of St. John's, Mr. T. Hogan, of that place, offers himself as a candidate for the suffrages of the electors.

We perceive, by the Halifax Journal, that on the 3d ult. a very fine brig was launched from the Ship Yard of Mr. Lyle, at Dartmouth, named the *Forte*, designed to be employed in the Government Service of this country.

We have been informed that the cholera morbus rages, with extreme violence, both in Oporto and Lisbon.

(To the Editor of the Carbonar Star.)

Sir,—One good has arisen, from your having very properly noticed, in some of your recent publications, the effects produced in this large community, by a total absence of every thing in the shape of an efficient police. This good is, that the Editor of the "MERCURY" has happily staggered upon the cause of the numerous evils that daily and hourly occur in this community; evils, that are not only a disgrace to civilized society, but are a reproach to those who have allowed the perpetrators to escape with impunity. The Editor of the "MERCURY," not satisfied that our persons, for the want of legal protection, should have been maltreated, has very considerably attempted to insult our sense of common decency and propriety, by attributing the disorders of our social system, to too great a degree of sociality; to too great a divergence from the aristocratical standard. Instead of maintaining "real dignity," by not being "dazzled by artificial splendour," or "awed by bold assumption," our superiors in society have brought on themselves indignity and insult, by a "forgetfulness of their rank, an undue familiarity with the vulgar, and by silly seeking for respect in popularity."—These opinions, then, of the literary Editor, form, it may be presumed, part of the "literary shape" of the last "MERCURY." The possession of such opinions, is as little to be envied, as his monopoly of official publications; and when the "Pigs" are getting on their "collars" the names of the owners, it would be well, that the *real* Editor of the "MERCURY," should subject himself to a similar badge of distinction.

DEMOCRATES.

Carbonar, 1st July, 1833.

The average temperature of the month of June was 53. 53. the lowest point observed, was 32, on the night of the 6th, and the highest 70, on the 21st, 22d, 28th and 30th.

DEPARTURE.—For St. John's, on their way to Halifax, the Rev. R. Knight, (Wesleyan Missionary,) and family. To which station the Rev. gentleman has been appointed by the Wesleyan Conference.

DIED.

On Monday evening last, in this town, Mr. Thomas Pike, aged 90 years.

At St. John's, on the 21st ult., after a very short illness, Mr. James Creed, a native of Devonshire, England, aged 22 years.

On the 24th ult., John D. Crawford, Esq., of St. Vincent.

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.

On quarantine ground, Schooner True Friend, McDonald, Miramichi; 15 days.

CLEARED.

June 28.—Brig Hit or Miss, Roberts, Bristol; 17,600 galls. seal oil, 1541 galls. cod oil, 1350 seal skins.

CARBONAR.

ENTERED.

July 2.—Schooner Lavinia, Hardy, Halifax; 10 puns rum, 25 puns. molasses, 18 chests tea, 5 bags coffee 25,000 lumber, 6,000 shingles, 50 bls. flour. Schooner Alice, Bransfield, Miramichi; lumber.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.

June 20.—Ship Resolution, Murray, Liverpool; salt, and sundries.

Brig Milton, Killany, Antigua; molasses, sugar. 21.—Brig Roseway, Beekers, Porto Rico; molasses. Schooner Ierne, M'Donald, Quebec; ale, oatmeal, oats, hams.

22.—Schooner Hope, Stanton, Bridgeport; coals. Brig Paget, Bascomb, Bermuda; rum, molasses, &c. Brig Concord, Watson, Miramichi; shingles, lumber. Brig George, Westroy, Liverpool; coals, salt, hardware, butter, &c.

Brig Saltrens Rock, Mollard, New-York; bread, pork, printing materials, &c. Schooner Mary, Brown, Sydney; coals, butter, and sundries.

Brig Hannah, Underhill, Gibraltar; salt, raisins. 24.—Schooner Ben, Forest, Halifax; molasses, porter, vinegar.

Schooner Richard Smith, Dangois, Shediac; plank, board. Schooner Fanny, Beauchepour, Shediac; board, plank. Schooner Hero, M'Grath, Lisbon; salt, wine.

27.—Schooner Gleaner, Harris, Newport; coals.

CLEARED.

June 20.—Brig Fortitude, Johnston, Pernambuco; cod fish.

Schooner Industry, Johnston, Halifax; macaroni, vermicelli, &c. Schooner Scipio, Graham, Bridgeport; ballast.

Brig Creole, Pickford, Halifax; seal skins, oil. Schooner Margaret, Evans, Ross; fish. Schooner Devonshire, Williams, Demerara; fish. Brig Cordelia, Hudson, Romuska; ballast.

21.—Schooner Hunter, Fougere, Sydney; ballast. Brig Minerva, Goss, Cadiz; fish. Schooner Jolly Tar, Antigonish; sundry merchandise.

Brig Sarah, Wilson, Montreal; rum, wine, molasses, seal skins, &c. Brig Sharp, Almoud, Bathurst; ballast.

Brig Betoek, Hunter, Miramichi; ballast. Brig Helen, Wylie, Spain; fish. Schooner Lottery, Bell, Barbadoes; fish, salmon, pork, rice, flour.

Schooner Mary Jane, Burke, Sydney; ballast. Schooner Faith, Colihole, Quebec; seal oil, seal skins, sugar, &c.

Schooner Catherine O'Flannigan, Barrow, P. E. Island; sundry merchandise. Schooner Joseph Smith, Babin, Halifax; fish.

Brigantine Adriana, Pitt, Grenada; fish, flour, and sundries. Brig Margaret, Lewellin, Restigouche; ballast.

Schooner Highlander, Munden, Liverpool; oil, blubber, fish, &c. 25.—Schooner Samuel, Bond, Liverpool; bubber, oil, &c.

Sloop St. Ann, Caragie, Quebec; molasses, salmon, oil. 27.—Schooner Water Witch, White, Boston; seal skins, coals, &c.

Brig Robert, Blake, Quebec; ballast. Brig Rover, Ingham, Barbadoes; fish, skins. Schooner Hope, Stanton, Bridgeport.

Brig Providence, Blackstone, Hamburg; seal oil, salmon, fish.

ON SALE.

By Private Contract,

The late Doctor DONOGAN'S Interest, in the PREMISES occupied by Mr. WILLIAM HARDING, and Mrs. CULLEN, on MARSHALL'S ROOM, in this Town.—Enquire of MRS. BEHAN. Carbonar, July 3, 1833.

At the Office of this Paper,

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

Also,

The Charter House Latin Grammar School Prize Books (handsomely bound) Sturm's Reflections on the Works of God, 2 vols. (plates) Sequel to Murray's English Reader Pinnock's Histories of Greece, Rome, and England And sundry other School Books. Carbonar, July 3, 1833.

NOTICES.

CARBONAR ACADEMY.

MR. and Mrs. GILMOUR, respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that the above ACADEMY for a limited number of young GENTLEMEN and LADIES, will open after the Summer Vacation, on MONDAY the 15th instant. Terms may be known, on application at the School. Carbonar, July 3, 1833.

THE SUBSCRIBER having appointed NEWMAN W. HOYLES, Esq., of St. John's, Agent for Lloyd's, to be his Attorney and Agent, in the case of the SALVAGE of the Schooner SYLPH and CARGO.—All Persons having Claims for assistance rendered to me, are requested to furnish the same to my said Attorney. JAMES DOYLE. Carbonar, June 26, 1833.

ON SALE.

JUST IMPORTED, And for Sale, BY COLLINGS & LEGG, 100 Jars New OLIVES.

Carbonar, June 12, 1833.

NOTICES.

BOOTS and SHOES.

BENJAMIN REES begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Carbonar, 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. A pair Ditto-Blucher or laced ditto 15s. .. Men's Shoes 10s to 11s. ..

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

And all other work in proportion.

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

Carbonar, April 3, 1833.

(CIRCULAR.)

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

New-York, April 2, 1833.

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

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

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

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

AARON H. PALMER, DIRECTOR.

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

POETRY.

TO THE GREAT PYRAMID.

Mountain of art! sublime, mysterious pile!
 Eye of the desert! Desolation's throne!
 Undeluged Ararat time! lone isle,
 Left in the ocean of oblivion!

Marvel of marvels! Titan relic vast!
 Gigantic gnomon of the boundless sand!
 Link of eternities to come and past!
 Stupendous vestige of a voiceless land!

What times—what deeds—what changes hast thou
 seen!
 What throngs have gazed upon thy wondrous form!
 Where are they now? Whole empires that have been
 Young in thine old, have banqueted the worm!

Kings, sages, conquerors—the god-styled race
 Who once gave glory to Egypt's name,
 Mixed with the dust, may now perchance deface
 The very monument that told their fame.

Extending to thy basement far and wide,
 Dwindling at nought where thou art nearest heaven,
 Thou art in shape the symbol of their pride,
 Whose vastest thoughts to earth alone were given.

Fain would we learn the legend of thy birth;
 Fain know why thus thou load'st the weary plain;
 But, ponderous fabric: incubus of earth!
 Thy stones are silent—our research is vain.

Thou hast no record: all hath pass'd away,
 Save that by Time's sarcastic hand, alone,
 Scrawl'd on the dusty tablets of decay:—
 "This was his work—the great, the proud unknown!"

SELECTIONS.

EARLY DISCIPLINE.—In order to form the minds of children, the first thing to be done is to conquer their will. To inform the understanding is a work of time; and must, with children, proceed by slow degrees, as they are able to bear it; but the subjecting the will is a thing that must be done at once and the sooner the better; for by neglecting timely correction, they will contract a stubbornness and obstinacy, which are hardly ever after conquered, and never without using such severity as would be as painful to me as to the child. In the esteem of the world, they pass for kind and indulgent parents, whom I call cruel; who permit their children to get habits which they know must be afterwards broken. When the will of a child is subdued, and it is brought to revere and stand in awe of its parents, then a great many childish follies and inadvertencies may be passed by. Some should be overlooked and others mildly reproved; but no wilful transgressions ought ever to be forgiven children, without chastisement, less or more, as the nature and circumstance of the offence may require. I insist upon conquering the will of children betimes, because this is the only strong and rational foundation of a religious education, without which both precept and example will be ineffectual. But when this is thoroughly done, then a child is capable of being governed by the reason and piety of its parents, till its own understanding comes to maturity, and the principles of religion have taken root in the mind.—*Mrs. Wesley.*

REFORM.—All governments and societies of men do in process of long time gather an irregularity; and wear away much of their primitive institution. And therefore the true wisdom of all ages hath been to review at fit periods those errors, defects, or excesses, that have insensibly crept into the public administration; to brush the dust off the wheels, and oil them again, or, if it be found advisable, to choose a set of new ones. And this reformation is most easily, and with least disturbance, to be effected by the society itself, no single man being forbidden by any magistrate to amend their own manners; and much more, all societies having the liberty to bring themselves within compass.—*Marcell.*

THE WILL TO BE GREAT.—Earl Dudley is dead, and has occasioned, by his last will, greater employment for scandal than he ever did during his life, and that was needless.—The deceased nobleman was determined that the public should be made acquainted with the extent of their loss, and has, therefore, commemorated his *talens de societate* in annuities of thousands and hundreds. Like most gentlemen of eastern habits, he was capricious and partial in the extreme; for there were several other ladies of respectability who had an equal regard to the Earl's golden regards as that highly-gifted and fortunate pair, who seem so especially to have merited his worship's esteem. Earl Dudley possessed, in a remarkable degree, an unpleasant peculiarity,—that of speaking his thoughts aloud. On one occasion, he was driving his cabriolet across Grosvenor-square, in his way to Park-lane, when he overtook an acquaintance, Mr. Luttrell, we believe. It was raining rather sharply, and his lordship good-naturedly invited the pedestrian to ride. They drove along until they had nearly arrived at Lord Dudley's mansion, where Mr. L., having given no hint of wishing to alight, the Earl unconsciously exclaimed aloud, what many would only have thought under similar circumstances, to the extreme horror of his fashionable companion,

"D—n this fellow, I suppose I must ask him to dine with me!"—*Monthly Magazine.*

ORIENTAL ACCOUNT OF THE ARRIVAL OF EUROPEANS IN INDIA.—And now it came to pass, in the Christian year 1522, in the month of April, that a ship from Portugal, in Jambu-dwipa, arrived at Colombo, without having met with any harm on the voyage; and while laying in the harbour, information was brought to the king in the following manner by the people of Colombo: "There are remaining in our harbour of Colombo a race of very white and beautiful people; they wear boots and hats of iron, and they never stop in one place;" and having seen the Portuguese eating bread and drinking wine, and not knowing what it was, they added to the king, "They eat Badhu gal, a sort of white stones, and they drink blood; if they get a fish, they will give two or three ride, in gold or silver, for it; and, besides that, they have guns, which make a noise like thunder when it breaks upon Jugandere Parwata, and even louder; and a ball shot from one of them, after flying some leagues, will break a castle of marble or even of iron;" and an infinity of such news they brought to the king. The king, on hearing this news, sent for his three brothers to come immediately to Cottah, and with them, and other wise men, and his adigars, took counsel what he should do on this occasion; and being in council, proposed to them this question: "Shall we be at peace with them (the Portuguese) or shall we go to war with them?" One of the said kings, who bore the title of Chacra Rajah, thereupon offered to go himself in person, and see what kind of people they were, and, after that, determine whether peace or war would be the consequence. This king accordingly disguised himself and came down to the haven of Colombo to take knowledge what kind of people the Portuguese were, and having done so, returned again to Cottah, and reported that there was no occasion to go to war with the Portuguese, and that it would be a very good thing to give them audience. The king accordingly gave audience to one or two of the Portuguese, and made them presents of several villages, and, in return, received presents from the Portuguese; and likewise sending presents to the King of Portugal, the king recommended himself to his friendship; and thus the King of Ceylon and the Portuguese became the best of friends, and from that day to this the Portuguese have remained in Colombo.—*Translation from the Singalese.*

HORRID CUSTOMS IN THE ISLAND OF MADAGASCAR.—*The Botanical Miscellany* contains an account of a strange race inhabiting a province called Emerica, in the island of Madagascar. The state of society and customs in this large population may be judged of from the following account:—On certain days, which are universally regarded as the king's lucky days, a horrid superstition takes place. If a woman bears a child on one of these days, she is obliged to murder it by drowning, so that a great loss of infants every year must be counted on. Polygamy, in its ordinary acceptation, does not exist in Emerica; but the practice substituted for it is ten times more revolting. A man may marry at the same time several sisters, or a widow and all her daughters, and this they do without the slightest consciousness that they commit a crime. Before marriage, the parties usually live together for a specified term. But the most revolting practice of all is the administration of a certain poison called tanghen. This used to take place frequently before the reign of Radama the late king; but he, being somewhat enlightened by allowing intercourse with Europeans, stopped these enormities. His queen, however, who succeeded him, revived the horrible practice, and in the beginning of 1830 issued an order for the exhibition of the poison. Her majesty declared that she had been bewitched—had been inoculated with some disease by a malignant sorcerer, and was persuaded that it was essential to her relief that the said sorcerer should be put to death. The ground on which this custom has been instituted was, that it constitutes a good test of the guilt or innocence of the party accused of any crime. The test of the tanghen, therefore, might be ordered at any period by the government, as a means of determining the loyalty of any subject called upon by royal authority. In compliance with the above order, in 1830 an administration of tanghen took place. The number of accused amounted to thirty, and these included members of the highest rank in the country. The whole of the nobility escaped, whilst the poor plebeians, who also took the poison, perished. At this period the practice was general throughout the province. It is noted by the Rev. Mr. Baker, who makes the communication, that it is common for the judges, when a case is difficult to decide, to administer the poison to both parties as a test, and in this way numbers are cut off. It is judged essential in the public administration of the tanghen, that some should perish, and this leads us to the point whether or not it can be so administered as to be effective or innocent. It is usually the case that great and rich persons escape, whilst the lower orders universally perish under the influence of the poison. Tanghen, it should be re-

membered, is the fruit of a native tree, and those who have had the opportunity of seeing it administered, believe that the very great difference in the effect, is to be explained by the opinion that two sorts exist, or that the poisonous quality of the fruit, supposing there to be no second species, depends upon the degree of maturity which it has at the time of its being administered.—The fact of a great deal of wealth being accumulated in the hands of persons engaged in administering the poison gives countenance to the notion that they possess the means of giving an inert or an efficient dose at their pleasure. A dollar and sixty-three cents is paid as a fee by the party who recovers, and who is obliged invariably to add a considerable amount to this in the way of presents. One individual can administer the tanghen to eight persons in one day, and when the accused dies, the officiating divine receives a twenty-fourth part of the whole property not bequeathed before the accusation. Utter ruthlessness is the distinguishing character of the whole transaction.—There can be no doubt that many of the sufferers are buried alive; at all events, it is a custom for the people waiting the issue in such cases, to strangle the accused, or suffocate him, and then rush from the house in order not to come in contact with the spirit as it departs from the body. The condition of such victims, however, is comparatively easy as contrasted with those devoted beings, who, after taking the tanghen with impunity, are left to the rapacity of wild dogs.

BOTTLE IMPS.—At the Horse and Groom Inn, Leicester, two mice were lately noticed to be very regular in their attendance on some empty soda water bottles, which had for some time been stowed aside in a store-room. A commission for inquiry was instituted, and a few of the bottles were ascertained to be the prison houses of several mice, which had incautiously effected an entrance before attaining the months of discretion, and lingered within until their increased bulk rendered it impossible for them to retrieve their error. In this predicament, their affectionate Pa and Ma unremittingly supplied them with food, through means of a free trade in corn, the husks of which had been ejected at the close of every meal by the early victims of the bottle. *Moral.*—He who lingers round the insidious bottle will soon be captive of the growing evil, and, like the foolish mice, have his days prematurely closed by a melancholy cat-astrophe.

FALLACY OF THE SENSES.—Of all the means of estimating physical effects, the most obvious, and those upon which mankind place the strongest confidence, are the senses. The eye, the ear, and the touch, are appealed to by the whole world, as the unerring witnesses of the presence or absence, the qualities or degrees, of light and colour, sound and heat. But these witnesses, when submitted to the scrutiny of reason, and cross-examined, so to speak, become involved in inextricable perplexity and contradiction, and speedily stand self-convicted of palpable falsehood. Not only are our organs of sensation not the best witnesses to which we can appeal for exact information of the qualities of the objects which surround us, but they are the most fallible guides which can be selected. Not only do they fail in declaring the qualities or degrees of the physical principles to which they are by nature severally adapted, but they often inform us of the presence of a quality which is absent.—*Lardner on Heat—Cabinet Cyclopaedia.*

GOOD OLD TIMES.—We often hear of "the good old times." When were these? In Queen Bess's reign—when, to be able to read was so rare an accomplishment that it procured to the greatest criminals "benefit of clergy," namely, impunity from well-deserved punishment! When wooden pallets formed the beds of nine-tenths of the people, and a log of wood their pillow! When their houses had no fire places—and needed none, fuel being as rare as silk stockings! When a Queen's bed-chamber—even that of the puissant Elizabeth herself—was strewn with fresh rushes daily, in lack of a Kidderminster or Kilmarnock carpet! When, as in the time of her father, bluff Hal, England did not grow a cabbage, turnip, carrot, nor, indeed, any edible root; and Queen Catherine had to send to Flanders for a salad! Pooh! old times, indeed!—Ours are the old rich times. These were but a beggarly boyhood!—*Chameleon.*

BOURBON HONOUR AND FRATERNAL AFFECTION.—In the recent sale of autographs at Evans's, was a letter of Louis XVIII., written in his own hand, to the Duke of Fitzjames, in the year 1789. He reminds him that six weeks had elapsed since he placed in his hands unquestionable proofs that the children of Louis XVI., were not his own (*les siens*), and proofs of the culpable conduct of the Queen (Marie Antoinette). He urges him to bring forward a motion on the subject in the Assembly of Notables, that *he himself will be absent*; but that his brother, the Count D'Artois (now Charles X.), will attend. He adds, that the proceedings will not be agreeable to the King, who is the

tool of his wife (Jouet de sa Femme), and significantly asks.—"Merite-t-il de regner." This most extraordinary letter was purchased by Treuttel and Wurtz, who have had numerous applications from distinguished characters, anxious to obtain it.

GENERAL RUN OF FACULTIES.—Society is a more level surface than we imagine. Wise men or absolute fools are hard to be met with, as there are few giants or dwarfs. The heaviest charge we can bring against the general texture of society is, that it is commonplace; and many of those who are singular, had better be commonplace. Our fancied superiority to others is in some one thing, which we think most of, because we excel in it, or have paid most attention to it; whilst we overlook their superiority to us in something else, which they set equal and exclusive store by. This is fortunate for all parties. I never felt myself superior to any one, who did not go out of his way to affect qualities which he had not. In his own individual character and line of pursuit, every one has knowledge, experience, and skill;—and who shall say which pursuit requires most, thereby proving his own narrowness and incompetence to decide?—Particular talent or genius does not imply general capacity. Those who are most versatile are seldom great in any one department; and the stupidest people can generally do something. The highest pre-eminence in any one study commonly arises from the concentration of the attention and faculties on that one study. He who expects from a great name in politics, in philosophy, in art, equal greatness in other things, is little versed in human nature. Our strength lies in our weakness.—The learned in books is ignorant of the world. He who is ignorant of books is often well acquainted with other things; for life is of the same length in the learned and the unlearned; the mind cannot be idle, if it is not taken up with one thing it attends to another through choice or necessity; and the degree of previous capacity in one class or another is a mere lottery.—*Hazlitt's Characteristics.*

STATE SECRETS.—In Cardinal Richelieu's time, a nobleman who waited upon him about some affairs, and to ask some favours, was ushered into his private cabinet. While they were conversing together, a great personage was announced, and entered the room. After some conversation with Richelieu, the great man took his leave, and the cardinal, in compliment to him, attended him to his carriage, forgetting that he had left the other alone in the cabinet. On his return to his cabinet, he rung a bell; one of his confidential secretaries entered, to whom he whispered something. He then conversed with the other very freely, appeared to take an interest in his affairs, kept him in conversation for a short time, accompanied him to the door, shook hands, and took leave in the most friendly way, telling him that he might make his mind easy, as he had determined to provide for him. "The poor man departed highly satisfied, and full of thanks and gratitude. As he was going out of the door he was arrested, not allowed to speak to any person, and conveyed in a coach to the Bastille, where he was kept in secret for ten years, at the expiration of which time the cardinal sent for him, and expressed his great regret at being obliged to adopt the step he had taken; that he had no cause of complaint against him—on the contrary, that he believed him to be a good subject to his majesty; but the fact was, he had left a paper on the table when he quitted the room, containing state secrets of vast importance, which he was afraid he might have perused in his absence. That the safety of the kingdom demanded that they should not be divulged, and obliged him to adopt measures to prevent the possibility of the contents be known. That as soon as the safety of the country had permitted, he had released him, was sorry, and begged his pardon for the uneasiness he had caused him, and would be happy to make him some amends.

RICH AND POOR.—It is impossible that a society can long subsist, and suffer many of its members to live in idleness, and enjoy all the ease and pleasure they can invent, without having at the same time great multitudes of the people that, to make good this defect, will condescend to be quite the reverse, and by use and patience inure their bodies to work for others and themselves besides.

PUBLIC OPINION.—When a nation changes its opinions and habits of thinking, it is no longer to be governed as before; but it would not only be wrong, but bad policy, to attempt by force, what ought to be accomplished by reason. Rebellion consists in forcibly opposing the general will of a nation, whether by a party or by a government. There ought, therefore, to be in every nation, a method of occasionally ascertaining the state of public opinion, with respect to government.

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