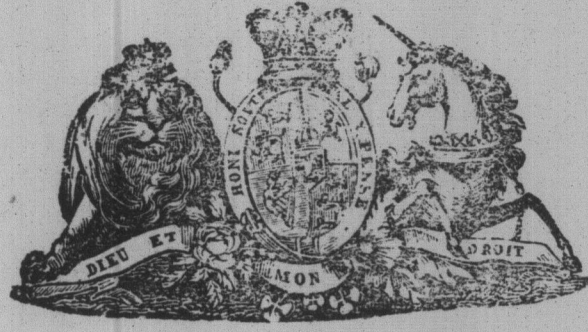


THE



STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

New Series

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1835.

Vol. I.—No. L.

Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN T. BURTON, at his Office, CARBONEAR

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS

NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove.

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

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.*

April 10

THE ST. PATRICK.

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

The ST. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR for the Cove, *Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays*, at 9 o'clock in the Morning and the Cove at 12 o'clock, on *Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays*, the Packet Man leaving St. John's at 8 o'clock on those Mornings.

TERMS

After Cabin Passengers, 10s. each.

Fore ditto ditto, 5s.

Letters, Single or Double, 1s.

Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., will be received at his House, in Carbonear, and in St. John's, for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Crute's.

Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

St. John's and Harbor Grace Packet

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

FARES.

Ordinary Passengers 7s. 6d.

Servants & Children 5s.

Single Letters 6d.

Double Do. 1s.

And Packages in proportion.

All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept for Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other Monies sent by this conveyance.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,

Agent, HARBOR GRACE.

PERCHARD & BOAG,

Agents, ST. JOHN'S.

Harbour Grace,
May 20, 1835.

An Act for the establishment of a Light House on Harbor Grace Island.

WHEREAS it is considered that the erection of a Light House on Harbour Grace Island, in Conception Bay, would tend much to the safety of Ships and Vessels bound for, or putting into the Ports and Harbours of the said Bay:—

Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council, and Assembly of Newfoundland, in Colonial Parliament assembled, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor or the Acting Governor of Newfoundland for the time being, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, to appoint Five persons to be Commissioners for the purpose of superintending and regulating the Erection of a Light House on Harbor Grace Island aforesaid, and for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act; and in case of the death, absence or resignation of any such Commissioners, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, or Acting Governor, for the time being, by and with the advice aforesaid, to nominate and appoint a Commissioner or Commissioners in their or his stead, who shall have like power and authority conferred by this Act upon the first appointed Commissioner.

2nd.—And be it further enacted, that the Treasurer of the Colony shall, and he is hereby authorised to raise by loan from such person or persons, or Body Corporate, as will advance the same, a sum not exceeding in the whole One Thousand Pounds Sterling, chargeable upon and to be paid out of the Public Funds of this Colony, together with Interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, in annual instalments of not more than Two Hundred Pounds Sterling, in the way and manner hereinafter provided.

3rd.—And be it further enacted, that the said Commissioners, or the major part of them, shall without delay procure plans of the said intended Light House or Building and Estimates of the expenses of Materials and Workmanship necessary to complete the same, which together with all Contracts that may be entered into by the said Commissioners shall previously to their being executed be laid before the Governor or Acting Governor, for the time being in Council for approval.

4th.—And be it further enacted, that the Governor or Acting Governor for the time being, shall, and he is hereby authorised and empowered to draw Warrants on the Treasurer of the Colony on the requisition of the said Commissioners or the major part of them for such sum or sums of Money as shall be necessary to defray and disburse the expenses of lighting and maintaining the aforesaid Light House and its appurtenances.

5th.—And be it further enacted, that when and so soon as the said Light House on Harbour Grace Island shall have been completed it shall and may be lawful for the Governor or Acting Governor for the time being, to issue a Proclamation under the Great Seal, signifying that the same hath been so completed, and that thenceforth there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, upon every merchant Ship and Vessel entering any Port or Harbour of the aforesaid Bay, a Duty or rate of one penny halfpenny Sterling per Ton for every Ton Register admeasurement of each respective Vessel as aforesaid: Provided always, that no Vessel owned in or belonging to this Colony, having once paid such Light duty as aforesaid, shall during the same year be liable to any further duty under this Act, while employed in Fishing or in the Coasting trade of this Island and its Dependencies, and sailing under a general Coasting Clearance.

6th.—And be it further enacted, that all such said Duties or Dues shall be levied, collected, and received by such person or persons as shall be appointed for that purpose by His Excellency the Governor, or the Administrator of the Government for the time being, to collect the same previously to such Vessels respectively being entered at the Customs and in the event of any

Vessel or Vessels putting into any Port or Harbour of the said Bay, either by stress of weather or otherwise, where no person authorized or acting in such behalf shall reside, then and in such case the said Duties or Dues shall be levied, collected, and received by any Justice of the Peace residing or then being at or near to the respective Port, Harbor or Roadstead where such Vessel shall arrive or put in, and shall be payable immediately on such Vessel coming to anchor, and all sums of Money so received by such Justices of Peace, shall be paid forthwith to the nearest Collector as aforesaid; and all monies arising from the whole of the aforesaid Light Duties, shall be paid Quarterly to the Treasurer of the Colony, and be appropriated in such manner as the Colonial Legislature shall from time to time direct:—Provided always, that it shall be lawful for such Collector or Sub-Collectors of His Majesty's Customs, and such Justices of the Peace as aforesaid, to return and withhold from the sums by them respectively collected for Light Duties under this Act, and paid into the hands of the Treasury of the Colony, a Commission at and after the rate of Five Pounds per Centum upon the amount so by them respectively collected and paid over, as a compensation for their trouble in collecting the same.

7th.—And be it further enacted, that on the non-payment by the Master or the Owner or Owners of any Ship or Vessel of any Duty or Dues shall and may be sued for and recovered by the respective person or persons authorized to receive the same, in a summary way before one or more of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and the amount thereof together with all costs incurred, shall be levied on the Goods and Chattels of the Owner or Owners or of the Master of the respective Vessel on account of which the said Light Duty or Dues shall be payable.

8th.—And be it further enacted, that the Treasurer of the Colony shall be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to grant and issue to the respective Persons who shall lend and advance Money for the purposes of this Act, one or more Debenture or Debentures, in the form and to the effect hereinafter set forth, which Debentures shall be issued for sums of not less than Fifty pounds respectively, and shall express therein the rate of Interest agreed to be paid, and the day of the Month and Year in which they shall respectively be issued, and shall be numbered in succession from one upwards, and shall be signed by the Treasurer for the time being, and countersigned by the Colonial Secretary, and shall be assignable and transferable by endorsement of the parties to whom the Debenture shall respectively be assigned.

9th.—And be it further enacted, that the Interest on the said Debenture shall be payable half yearly, on the last days of June and December in each year, at the office of the said Treasurer; and the said Treasurer shall not be required to commence the payment of the Instalments hereinbefore mentioned until after two years from the date of the said Debentures respectively.

(Form of Debenture)

No.

By virtue of an Act of the Parliament of Newfoundland, passed in the Fifth Year of the Reign of His Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An Act for the establishment of a Light House, on Harbor Grace Island," I, the Treasurer of the Island of Newfoundland, do hereby certify and declare that under the power and authority in and by the said Act vested in me, I have borrowed and received by way of loan from the sum of Pounds Sterling, bearing interest from the date hereof at the rate of per centum per annum, which Interest is payable half yearly on the last days of June and December in every year; and I do declare that the said sum of money has been paid and received by me towards defraying the expense of erecting and constructing a Light House on Harbor Grace Island as provided by the said Act; and I do further certify that the said principal money and interest will be paid as I pay-

able to the said or his assigns or indorsee, on the production of this Debenture at my Office in St. John's at the time, and in the proportions provided in the said Act.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at St. John's, Newfoundland the day of in the year of Our Lord 1835.

Treasurer.

THE BUFFALO HUNT.

We now formed our plan to circumnavigate the herd, and, by getting at the other side of them, to hunt them in the direction where we knew our camp to be situated; otherwise the pursuit might take us such a distance as to render it impossible to find our way back before nightfall. Taking a wide circuit, therefore, we moved slowly and cautiously, pausing occasionally, when we saw any of the herd desist from grazing. The wind fortunately set from them, otherwise they might have scented us and have taken the alarm. In this way we succeeded in getting round the herd without disturbing it. It consisted of about forty head—bulls, cows, and calves. Separating to some distance from each other, we now approached slowly in a parallel line, hoping, by degrees, to steal near without exciting attention.—They began, however, to move off quietly, stopping at every step or two to graze; when suddenly a bull that, unobserved by us, had been taking his siesta under a clump of trees to our left, roused himself from his lair, and hastened to join his companions.—We were still at a considerable distance, but the game had taken the alarm. We quickened our pace, they broke into a gallop, and now commenced a full chase. As the ground was level, they shouldered along with great speed, following each other in a line, two or three bulls bringing up the rear; the last of whom, from his enormous size and venerable frontlet and beard of sun-burnt hair, looked like the patriarch of the herd, and as if he might long have reigned the monarch of the prairie. There is a mixture of the awful and the comic in the look of these huge animals, as they heave their great bulk forwards, with an up and down motion of the unwieldy head and shoulders; their tails cocked up like the queue of the Pontaloon in a pantomime, the end whisking about in a fierce yet whimsical style; and their eyes glaring venomously with an expression of fright and fury. For some time I kept parallel with the line, without being able to force my horse within pistol shot, so much had he been alarmed by the assault of the buffalo in the preceding chace. At length I succeeded, but was again balked by my pistols missing fire. My companions, whose horses were less fleet and more wayworn, could not overtake the herd; at length Mr. L., who was in the rear of the line and losing ground, levelled his double-barrelled gun, and fired a long, raking shot. It struck a buffalo just above the loins, broke its backbone, and brought it to the ground. He stopped, and alighted to despatch his prey, when, borrowing his gun, which had yet a charge remaining in it, I put my horse to his speed, again overtook the herd, which was thundering along pursued by the count.—With my present weapon there was no need of urging my horse to such close quarters; galloping along parallel, therefore, I singled out a buffalo, and by a fortunate shot, brought it down on the spot. The ball had struck a vital part; it could not move from the place where it fell, but lay there struggling in mortal agony, while the rest of the herd kept on their headlong career across the prairie.—Washington Irving's tour on the Prairies.

PETITIONS PRESENTED IN PARLIAMENT.

Some curious information respecting parliamentary petitions is given in a Report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed on the 9th May, 1832, to consider the best means of facilitating the presentation of those that relate to public matters. The report was ordered to be

printed, 25th July, 1832; and to be re-printed 6th February last.

Anciently it appears from this paper, the greater number of petitions presented to Parliament related to private grievances.—Probably ninety-nine in a hundred were of that description. Receivers and Triers, as they were called, used to be appointed for arranging and classifying petitions—the former being commonly the clerks of the Court of Chancery, and the latter, committees of prelates, peers, and judges, whose business it was to examine the petitions, and to refer the petitioners either to the proper regular tribunal for redressing their complaints, or, if they were not such as could be taken cognizance of by the ordinary courts of Law, to the High Court of Parliament. The form of appointing Receivers and Triers is still observed in the House of Lords at the opening of every new Parliament.

The only private petitions now received by Parliament are such as relate to matters not coming within the jurisdiction of the courts of law. The number of such petitions now bear a small proportion to that of those that refer to questions of public or general interest. The extent to which the latter have increased of late years, appears from the following statement given in the Report:—

The number of public petitions presented to the House of Commons amounted—	
In the 5 years ending in 1789 to ..	880
.....1805— ..	1,026
.....1815— ..	1,498
.....1831— ..	24,492

The greatest number presented in any one of the five years included in the first series, was 298 (in the year 1785); whereas in 1827 there were presented 3635; in 1828, 4074; in 1829, 4011; and in 1830 and 1831 together 12,742.

In consequence of this great increase in the numbers of public petitions, the most serious difficulty has been experienced in devising a mode by which they might be submitted to the notice of the House, with occupying the time demanded for the other business of Parliament. The presentation of a single petition frequently consumes a considerable space of time. According to what was the practice up to the commencement of the present session although the petition itself is rarely read at length, but only its prayer stated by the clerk, its presentation often occasioned no fewer than four successive motions of questions, on each of which a new debate might arise. There was first the motion that the petition be brought up; then, another that it be read; then, a third that it be laid on the table; and lastly, a fourth that it be printed. A resolution proposed by Lord Althorp and agreed to by the House on the 6th February, limited to this right of speaking to the two questions—that the petition be laid on the table, and that it be printed; but still this does not get rid of the principal part of this difficulty. Were there only one opportunity of debate upon each petition, it would still be almost impracticable for the House upon the plan that has hitherto been followed to get through the reception of the vast numbers that are every session put into the hands of members. The order of precedence in the right of presenting petitions has been of late years a matter of constant contest. Formerly the practice was for those members, who wished to secure an opportunity of presenting the petitions and which they had been entrusted, to strive who should be first at the House in the morning, when, by putting down their names on a paper, they entitled themselves to precedence over those who did not make their appearance so early. Upon this system, as one of the witnesses examined before the committee states, a few members were in the habit of getting the priority in a great number of cases; those who lived near the House, constantly took advantage of their proximity to am the race from their competitors, frequently presenting their names at six o'clock in the morning.—Of late the matter has been arranged by allowing members having petitions to present, to ballot for precedence; but although on the average of the session, about twelve members have been in the habit of attending daily at the ballot, it is stated that only the first five whose names were drawn have in general had any chance of getting their petitions presented in the evening before the public business came on. A member has often attended regularly for many days, and even weeks without being fortunate enough to attain a sufficiently high place on the list. Soon after the commencement of the present session, Lord Althorp proposed a new plan of proceeding with regard to this important subject, namely, that there should be no ballot, but that the members wishing to present petitions should put down their names upon a paper from which they should be called upon by the Speaker in their order, day after day, till the whole list should be gone over. And in order to afford time both for private business, and for the reception and discussions without encroaching upon the time necessary for public business, his lordship further proposed, that the House should for the former purposes, assemble every day except Saturday, with the Speaker in the chair at noon, and sit till three o'clock when it should adjourn till five, at which hour it

should again meet and proceed at once with the business set down in the order book.—This plan has since been agreed to by the House.

In addition to the embarrassment occasioned by the petitions, on account of their consumption of the time of the House, the printing of those of them that are ordered to be printed has been a source of considerable expense. From 1789 down to 1817 the practise was to print all public petitions either at length, or in the form of a short abstract, in which is called the Votes, that is the record of those proceedings of the House which properly comes under the description of business done, but not including resolutions which are merely proposed without being determined upon, and some other matters which are only inserted in the larger record called the Journals. In 1817 the plan was adopted for printing and distributing the Votes every day; and since then, only those petitions have been printed respecting which the House has thought proper to give an order to that effect. They are printed in the form of an appendix to the notes. The proportion of petitions ordered to be printed to the whole number submitted to the notice of the House, appears since the commencement of the new system to have varied considerably in different years. Of 4,074 petitions for instance, presented in 1828, only 1,579 were ordered to be printed; whereas of 4,041 presented in 1829, the number ordered to be printed was 3,394. Of the whole number of 24,942 presented in the five years ending 1831, 10,615 were ordered to be printed. And the expenses thus occasioned, amounted these five years to upwards of £12,000, or between £2,000 and £3,000 a year. Moreover it appears that the mass of matter thus laid before the House and the public excites comparatively but little interest even among those who are most in the habit of attending to parliamentary proceedings. The report states that some members have declined receiving the appendix, considering it as an incumbrance, and that during the year 1831 while there were sold to the public 400 copies of the Votes, there were not sold more than 150 copies of the appendix. The appendix for the year 1829, in which Parliament sat from the 6th June, to the 24th June formed a volume of 1525 folio pages, consisted entirely of public and election petitions. It is suggested in report that a select committee might be appointed at the commencement of each session to arrange and classify the petitions presented, and having a discretionary power to decide as to the printing at length of any containing facts or reasoning, of which in their judgment, the House ought to be apprized. A resolution to this effect was, on the motion of Lord Althorp, passed by the House on the 20th of February and the Committee was appointed.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The private advices received from the Cape of Good Hope to the 7th February, contain additional particulars relative to the operations against the Caffres, as well as some interesting details regarding the state of the Colony. Representations have been forwarded to the British Government, enforcing the immediate necessity of a border force being established, in order to awe the savages from any future encroachments. A body of volunteers had been established for this purpose, and had been reviewed by his Excellency, who was highly pleased with their appearance, and the readiness shown by them in learning the exercise in so short a period. It was the wish of the colonists that military forts should be formed along the line of the frontier. The chiefs Pata, Kama, and Cobus remained of the British Government, though reports were current that they only awaited a more favourable opportunity to commence an attack upon the property of the colonists. Heavy rains had set in, which had rendered the roads impassable in several parts of the colony and this had impeded the operations of the troops. The chief Hintza continued his design upon the colony, and was watching the turn of events, and would again profess the strongest desire to be on good terms with the colonial authorities in the event of the total defeat of the Caffres. All the missionary property at mount Coke, had been removed to Wesleyville. The Caffres were wanting of ammunition to use the few fire arms they possessed. The great excitement which had existed in the colony on the first news of the irruption had considerably subsided. The arrival of reinforcements had increased confidence. The Commander of the Forces had resolved upon the steps to be adopted in the state of affairs in the colony. A strong party, consisting principally of the mounted inhabitants, and commanded by Captain Harris of Port Elizabeth, had proceeded as an escort to Mr H. Fynn and Mr S. Shipstone, who were acquainted with the Caffre tongue, and who were charged with a message from the Governor to the chiefs Pata, Kama and Cobus. The object of the Governor was to open a communication through these friendly chiefs with those of the invading hordes. The chief Cobus was to accompany Captain Harris to the colony,

and to place himself as a hostage for the fidelity of those Caffre tribes which acknowledged the jurisdiction of himself and his two brothers Pata and Kama. The bush stretching up the Chumie heights had been scoured by the forces under Major Burney and Captain Armstrong, and the enemy's outposts completely dislodged. The main body of Tyal's force remained in possession of the post on the Amatoli river, and there was also deposited and guarded a considerable amount of property which had been taken from the colonists. Measures were in progress if possible to gain possession of the booty by the British and other troops under Major Burney. While the troops were dislodging the Caffres from the Chumie heights other savages surrounded Fort Aderuche and had plundered the inhabitants. In this affray the son of Field Cornet Groepe was killed, having been pierced through the heart with an assagai. According to accounts from Branfort, the chief Tyal had expressed his intention to destroy all before him. The chief Hintz it was believed, was removing the greater portion of cattle swept away from the colonists. All the outposts established in the Albany district had been maintained, and in the skirmishes with the savages, the colonial force had been successful. At Bathurst, Silem, and Theophilus, the colonists again enjoyed repose, and the Caffres finding that no cattle could be had without a desperate struggle, had moved into the interior. The forces under captain Baset and Mr Bailey had succeeded in intercepting a considerable body of the enemy, and had recaptured a great number of cattle horses &c. Both these gentlemen had been great sufferers by the invasion, each having erected extensive farms, &c., all of which had been laid in ashes by the savages. The general computation in the colony was that from 75,000 to 80,000 head of cattle had been swept off by the Caffres, and a great number of the Colonists having lost their whole property were in a state of the utmost distress. The Board of Relief for the destitute colonists, had in consequence of excesses that had been committed, issued a notice that it would not consider itself justified in affording aid to persons who were found frequenting the canteens. Such were the active steps taken by the Governor and the Commanders of the troops, that it was confidently believed at the date of the present advices, that in a few weeks the savages would be driven far into the interior and much of their booty re-captured.

A requisition numerously and respectfully signed has been transmitted to Mr G. H. Wood, of Northwood Park, requesting him to stand again for the county of Wight in case of a dissolution. The feeling of indignation at the manner in which the representatives of the people have used their delegated authority is generally strong.

Mr Mangles the member for Guildford, has received an intimation from the electors of that town, that in consequence of his late votes in opposition to the Government of Sir R. Peel, they desire never to see his face again as a candidate for their suffrages. Mr Ramsbottom too, it is said has received a similar hint from the people of Windsor.

Earl Amherst his Majesty's Commissioner to Canada, accompanied by his nephew, the Earl of Hillsborough, and his Secretary Mr Elliott, will embark for that Colony on the 20th inst. His Lordship and suite will take their passage in the Pique, 39 guns, a new frigate, commanded by the Hon. captain Rous. The mission of the noble Earl will be temporary, as he is expected to return in eight or ten months, and the Countess and lady Sarah Amherst therefore will not accompany his Lordship.

The title of Ashburton to which Mr Alexander Baring has been elevated, has been in his family before. Dunning the celebrated lawyer, who was created Lord Ashburton, married a sister of Sir Francis Baring. An old joke is given to Lord Shelburne, by whom the Peerage was bestowed—when somebody asked him why he had yielded to the lawyer's importunities, his Lordship said by way of excuse, that it was not the first peerage that had been got by Dunning.

Lord William Bentick was to leave Calcutta on the 15th March, in his Majesty's ship Curacoa having written from Oolcaumund, to request that his successor might be appointed. Lord Heytesbury is, anxious to see what turn affairs take before his departure, for the ship is reported ready for sailing in which he is to take his passage. It is a question with us which is the wiser course to go at once, and be installed Governour General in India, or wait and be confirmed in England.

The Right Hon. Charles Grant has been raised to the peerage; the creation was to appear in the Gazette of the 21st instant. We understand that Mr Grant has selected the title of Baron Inverness.

Lord Brougham attracts great notice on account of the singularity of his attire—a frock coat of the fashionable colour, a light Aclaiade Brown, a brilliant embroidered velvet vest, and trowsers of Scotch plaid,

very broad pattern; a black silk stock too small for his neck; a massive gold chain crossing from one pocket to the other.—*Morning Post.*

At the marriage of Lord John Russell on the 11th April, an accident took place which those skilled in such matters declare to forebode no good, and which for some time threw a shade over many a fair face in the bridal group. After the bridegroom had placed the ring, in the customary manner, on the finger of his bride, immediately on her ladyship's withdrawing her hand, the ring fell to the ground! It was remarked that the cheek of the lady was deadly pale as the noble lord replaced the mystic symbol on her hand. Though his lordship's complexion, from which the toils of leadership have somewhat removed the bloom, rendered the change of colour on his part not quite so perceptible, the tremor of his hand bore evidence that he "liked not the omen."

On Monday week, Great Tom of Lincoln having been resuscitated, started from the foundry of Mr Mears, at Whitechapel, to his former residence, attended on the first stage by a vast concourse of persons. The weight of this enormous bell is about 5 tons and it has been recast from the metal of the old bell which has long been out of repair. He was conveyed to his destination on a carriage drawn by eight horses, and will travel at a speed of about twenty miles a day.

POOR LAWS IN IRELAND. The grand objection to introducing poor laws into Ireland is the prevalence of the idea that they tend to augment population, to lower wages and to demoralize the people. In reply to this statement it might be sufficient to observe, that Ireland without poor laws, has doubled its population in 33 years, and England with poor laws, has not doubled its population in 150 years. As to the lowering of wages, it is impossible for human labour in a northern climate to be lower than it is in Ireland; (in parishes where the wages of labour have been reduced in England, it has been owing to the abuse, not to the existence of the poor rates;) and as to the demoralization of the people being caused by poor laws, England's peasantry with her progressive property, and uncertain and severe punishment of crime, has not yet reached (and it is to be hoped never will) the terrible state of demoralization which exists in the sister isle.

The population of Ireland was in 1695 1,034,102; in 1800, 4,000,000; in 1833 8,000,000.

EXETER, April 10.—We are promised one of the severest contests ever known, in the event of Lord John Russell taking office.—The Conservatives have addressed a requisition to Mr. E. Parker, of Whiteway, and that gentleman has promised to come forward.—His friends are making the most strenuous efforts. Lord Rolle heads a subscription list for £1,000. Mr Parker will also have Earl Morley's interest, it is said. The conservatives express the most sanguine hopes of turning out Lord John. Exeter is also becoming more conservative, and in the event of another election for the city, C. Saunders, Esq., a banker, and a man of great substance, will come forward.—As to Lord Morley's support, we doubt it.—Lord John Russell and his happy bride went to Lord Morley's house, an Knightsbridge, to breakfast after their wedding—however, nourishing a private friend, and cherishing a political fiend, are different things.

The expenses attending the trying the merits of the Worcester election petition, amounted it is said to not less than £400 a day during the sitting of the committee. Nearly 100 witnesses attended from the country, whose maintenance and lodging, together with the fees to barristers and other expenses, were very considerable.

A well known Member of Parliament who represents the largest agricultural constituency in the Emerald Isle has backed himself for a considerable sum to hop on the same foot two hundred and fifty feet in thirty successive hops, being equal to 8½ feet each hop. The feat is to be attempted in the course of next week, and is considered an extraordinary sporting undertaking.

The Conservatives in all parts of the kingdom are actively endeavouring to strengthen themselves. Associations are establishing for the purpose of watching the registration of voters, and taking any other measures which may seem desirable.

Tuesday evening a numerous and highly respectable assemblage of the gentry and trading community resident in the truly loyal parish of Hampstead met at the Holybush Tavern, to organize a "Constitutional Conservative Society." The meeting was attended by the leading residents of wealth and station, with a great admixture of the respectable shopkeepers, who seemed to anxiously vie with their superiors in a devoted disposition to uphold the sacred institutions of Church and State. A series of resolutions was passed, appointing a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Committee of thirty-six members, with power to add to their numbers. Lord Viscount Stormont was unani-

mously elected President; Sir Thomas Mar-
ryon Wilson, Bart., the Rev. Samuel White,
D. D., W. A. Garratt, Esq., C. Carvick, Esq.,
and E. V. Sidebottom, Esq., were elected
Vice-Presidents. To these it is expected
that the names of Sir Felix Booth and Sir
Thomas Neeve will be added. Churchward-
den Dixon, Patterson, Pownall, Evan, Car-
dale, Bourke, Brooke, J. M. White, Law-
rence, Woodruffe, &c., were appointed Com-
mittee-men. Mr. Robotham was confirmed
in the office of Secretary in consequence
of his arduous and beneficial exertions during
the registration.

Tuesday there was a strong meeting of the
members of the Marylebone Constitutional
Association, to receive the lists of new sub-
scribers. Mr. W. A. Mackinnon, M. P., was
in the Chair. There were present the Hon.
Sir R. Stopford, Sir Chas. W. Doyle, Colonel
Hugh Baillie, M. P., W. C. Towers, Esq.,
Colonel H. S. Eyre, Mr. W. H. C. Plowden,
Hon. Colonel Stopford, Mr. Robert Isher-
wood, Mr. J. H. Pope, &c. &c. The lists
presented by the various Secretaries of the
Sub-Committees, afforded every encourage-
ment to the projectors of such valuable aid
to the support of the Constitution of the
country. The subscribers are numerous,
and the subscriptions liberal, in the form of
donations. We understand it is the inteni-
on of this institution to follow up their de-
sign by occasionally dining together.

Monday a meeting of the members of the
Westminster Conservative Club took place
at the Thatched House Tavern, Mr. Carey,
in the Chair, when the resolutions passed at
their last meeting being read over and con-
firmed, a list of names of new members was
presented and accepted. The rapid increase
of the members of this club gives every hope
of a favourable result to the exertions of the
friends of safe Reform, the principles of
which are based upon a preservation and
not a destruction of the Constitution.

The St. George's (in ward district) Com-
mittee of the Westminster Conservative So-
ciety, of which the Hon. John Stuart Wortley
is Chairman, he addressed a circular to the
inhabitants of the district, explanatory of the
society. We rejoice to learn that this ap-
peal has been eminently successful.

There was a special meeting of the Com-
mittee of the City Conservative Association
on Wednesday, at the City of London Ta-
vern, for the purpose of receiving the reports
made by the Secretaries; also to propose the
fixing upon some situation for the offices of
the Society, they at present occupying one
of the rooms in the City of London Tavern,
and to take into consideration the immediate
establishment of district Committees, which
are to communicate weekly with the central
Committee. Mr. Powells was in the chair.—
A long and animated discussion took place,
in which Mr. Alderman Lucas, Mr. Bosan-
quet, Sir Charles Forbes, Mr. Buckle, Mr.
Attwood, M. P., Mr. Davis, and several other
Gentlemen took a part, which ended in an
approval of the above arrangements.

A Conservative Society is forming in Den-
bighshire, of which Sir Robert Cunliffe is the
head. Many former supporters of Mr. Bid-
dolph have desired their names to be sub-
scribed. Either Mr. Bagot or Mr. Kenyon
are sure to be returned in conjunction with
Sir Watkin W. Wynn, should a dissolution
take place, as both the Hon. Gentlemen are
very popular.

At the monthly meeting of the Maidstone
Society on Tuesday last, John Mercer, Esq.,
in the chair, several new members were ad-
mitted, and others proposed. The address
which had been prepared to His Majesty and
Sir Robert Peel were submitted to the meet-
ing and unanimously approved. The con-
stant accession of new members to this loyal
association is highly satisfactory to the
friends of the constitution, and proves in-
contestably the gratifying progress which the
principles of conservative Reform are mak-
ing in this populous and improving town.—
Maidstone Journal.

Applications for copies of the rules of the
South Lancashire Conservative Association
have been made during the last month from
almost every county in Scotland, and it has
been determined forthwith to form Societies
upon the model of the South Lancashire So-
ciety in all parts of that country.

At a meeting held at Stafford on Thursday,
at which, in addition to a numerous atten-
dance of the Magistrates, Gentry and Clergy
of that part of the county, the Earls TALBOT
and DARTMOUTH were present, it was deter-
mined to establish a conservative Association
for Staffordshire. Ralph Sneyd, Esq.,
who presided, was appointed President. Up-
wards of six hundred names of the highest
respectability are already enrolled.

A Conservative Association for North
Lancashire, we are happy to announce, is in
course of formation.—*John Bull.*

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1835.

The following are the particulars connect-
ed with the late murderous attack on Mr.
WINTON, the Editor of this Paper, on the
road leading from Carbonear to Harbour
Grace, in the District of Conception Bay.

Shortly after four o'clock in the afternoon
of Tuesday the 19th ultimo, Mr. Winton
left Carbonear, on horseback, with the in-
tention of reaching Harbour Grace, distant
about three miles. Before he quitted the
town, he was joined by Capt. Churchward
of the Brig Hazard, who was also proceed-
ing to the same place on foot. Having gone
through the marsh in the neighbourhood of
the town, and passed the Bridge, they lei-
surely ascended the long and rugged hill,
which lay in their way, and having passed
the level ground on the summit, were de-
scending that part of the road commonly
called Saddle-Hill—(familiar to many of our
readers as the scene of former outrages, both
accompanied and unaccompanied with deeds
of murder)—when a gang of ruffians hide-
ously disguised with painted faces, suddenly
issued from the woods on the right of the
road. Instantly the foremost of them with
uplifted arm, approached Mr. Winton, and
by a heavy blow on the side of the head,
with one of the stones, felled him from the
horse, whilst others sprang towards Capt.
C. and effectually prevented him from ren-
dering any assistance. From the moment
Mr. W. fell to the ground he was rendered
powerless by several heavy blows being
thrown in succession upon his head. Whilst
this scene was enacting, Capt. Churchward
called out violently, and in the utmost dis-
tress begged them to desist; but he was soon
hustled into the woods to the left of the road,
where two men threatened him with instant
death if he offered any resistance or made
the slightest noise.

The savages, however, had not completed
their diabolical purpose. Not content with
the brutal violence they had committed upon
their victim, they proceeded to fill his ears
with mud and gravel—and to the question,
"Do you mean to murder me," one of the
ruffians replied, "Hold your tongue, you
—," and then opening a clasp knife,
stooped down and mutilated one of the ears.
At this period one of the gang exclaimed,
"Hold his hands," whilst another called
out, "Here he is—we have him." They
then took off the other ear, and left their
victim insensible. Upon recovering, which
Mr. Winton thinks must have been very
shortly afterward, he found himself alone,
and bleeding very profusely from the wounds
inflicted upon the head as well as from the
excision of the ears; and upon rising from
the ground, he perceived (indistinctly from
the quantity of blood which streamed over
the head and filled the eyes) two objects be-
fore him, one of which as Mr. W. approach-
ed him with a pistol in his hand (of which
from the suddenness of the attack he had
hitherto been unable to avail himself) re-
treated into the woods whence he had issued,
whilst the other, who proved to be Capt.
Churchward, ran up and urged him to pro-
ceed as fast as possible to Harbour Grace.—
A desire to follow up and apprehend the
miscreants, now that there was some chance
of fair play for it, was the first natural im-
pulse; but this was over-ruled, and Mr.
Winton and his fellow-traveller walked at a
rapid pace until they reached the house of
Dr. Stirling (about a mile and a half from
the scene of these barbarities) where the
hemorrhage ceased and the wounds were
carefully and skilfully dressed.

To the immense effusion of blood (so co-
pious as to be traceable along the road down
even to the precincts of the town) is no
doubt to be ascribed in the first instance,
Mr. W.'s rapid convalescence; but he is
under the deepest obligation to Dr. Stirling
and his numerous and kind friends at Har-
bour Grace for their unwearied attention and
unceasing acts of kindness under circum-
stances the most painfully distressing. He
is now restored to a degree of comparative
health and strength, and resumes his inter-
course with his readers.—*Public Ledger,*
June 2.

The following are the stations of the Wes-
leyan Missionaries for the ensuing year :—
ST. JOHN'S.....Rev. J. Smithies
HARBOUR GRACE.... — John Haigh
CARBONEAR..... — Geo. Ellidge
BLACK HEAD..... — Wm. Faulkner
WESTERN BAY and
ISLAND COVE..... — Thomas Anquin
PERLICAN and
HANTS HARBOR.... — J. F. Bent
TRINITY..... — Wm. Ellis
BONAVISTA..... — A. Nightingale
PORT-DE-GRAVE..... — Wm. Murray
BRIGUS..... — John Pickavant
BURIN..... — J. G. Hennigar
GRAND BANK..... — Ingham Sutcliffe.

Died

April 10, at Teignmouth, Devon, Mr
William Pinsent, merchant, late of Port-de-
Grave, Newfoundland, aged 78.

On the 12th May, on board the colonial
Brig Maria, on his passage from hence to
Halifax, Lieut. Hollingworth, R.A.—His re-
mains were conveyed to Halifax, where they
were interred with military honours on the
17th.—*Gaz.*

SHIP NEWS.

HARBOR GRACE.

ENTERED.
June 4.—Brig Camilla, Corkhill, Liverpool,

30 tons coals, 6000 slates, 80 kegs, 1 cof-
boy, 1 cask & 10 bls. painters colours, 6
boxes candles, 2 boxes pipes, 1 cask, 2
cases & 2 bales wrot. leather, 4 bales & 2
cases slops, 1 pun., 1 cask, 1 hamper, 1
case, 22 bags & 2 bds. hardware, 5 cwt.
lead, 10 cwt. cast iron, 20 firkins butter,
1 crate earthenware, 168 tons salt, 1 cast
iron boiler.

CLEARED.

June 2.—Brig Nile, Ferguson, Bathurst,
ballast.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.

June 9.—Brig Maria, Blake, Liverpool, 230
tons salt, 20 tons coal.

CLEARED.

June 9.—Brig Harton, Andrews, Bristol,
90½ tons oil, 10,000 seal skins, 11 hides,
50 bolts copper.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.

May 29.—Brig Britannia, Farrel, Sydney,
coal.

Diana, Ferguson, Cadiz, salt.

Freedom, Cousins, Teignmouth, potatoes,
salt.

Industry, Johnson, Philadelphia, molasses,
flour.

30.—Schooner Lucy, Mortimer, New York,
flour.

Four Sons, M'Leod, New York, flour, beef,
& sundries.

Brothers, Sunderland, P. E. Island, potatoes,
shingles.

Rover, Walling, Plymouth, ballast.

Brig Ardent, Brophy, St. Vincent, molasses,
rum, sugar.

Antelope, Griffiths, Waterford, butter, and
sundries.

Transit, Grayson, Liverpool, pork, soap, salt,
coal.

June 2.—Schooner Hope, Forest, Bay Verte,
cattle, staves.

Mary, Belfountain, Arichat, potatoes, and
sundries.

Priscilla, Warren, P. E. Island, potatoes,
oats.

Rosabel, Stear, Figueira, salt.

Courier, Giroir, Antigonish, board, shin-
gles.

Sarah, Anderson, P. E. Island, board, pota-
toes.

3.—Richard Smith, Moore, Sydney, lumber,
butter.

James, Whealin, Bridgeport, coal.

Hibernia, Cantwell, Antigonish, cattle, shin-
gles.

Brig Maria, Palfrey, Figueira, salt and sun-
dries.

Nancy, Wilson, Liverpool, salt, and sun-
dries.

Schooner Avon, Edmond, Bridgeport, coal.

4.—Brig Friendship, Mudge, Teignmouth,
ballast.

Schooner Abeona, Hore, Lisbon, salt, and
sundries.

5.—Brig Horwood, Wrightson, London,
tea, butter.

Barque Helen, Dodd, Sunderland, coal.

6.—Schooner Ploughboy, Yeo, P. E. Island,
cattle.

Brig Samuel, Westroy, Liverpool, salt.

Schooner Enterprise, Peacock, Bay Verte,
cattle.

Rapid, LaBlanc, Brasd'or Lake.

Brig Velocity, Blackston, Sydney, coal.

Wensleydale, Sims, Hamburg, flour, pork,
butter.

Schooner Friends, King, Halifax, flour, but-
ter.

Brig Rochdale, Tucker, Hamburg, bread,
butter.

Schooner Concord, Smeardon, Teignmouth,
ballast.

Brig Carricks, Pott, Liverpool, salt.

CLEARED.

May 29.—Brig Vigilant, Spencer, Pictou,
ballast.

Gleaner, Venning, Oporto, fish.

Charles, Hart, Bristol, seal oil, and sun-
dries.

Schooner Mary, Bell, London, cod and seal
oil, seal skins.

Adriana, Spencer, Barbadoes, fish.

30.—Barque Voyager, Anderson, Quebec,
ballast.

Brig Selina, Bond, Oporto, fish.

June 1.—Schooner Three Sisters, Power,
Cork, fish, hides.

Thomas Seon, Pitt, Barbadoes, fish.

2.—Brig Malvina, Callahan, Greenock, oil,
seal skins.

Piscator, Petherbridge, Sydney, bread.

Cleopatra, Stewart, Cadiz, ballast.

3.—Schooner Kate, Cooper, Oporto, fish.

Devonshire, Williams, Barbadoes, fish.

4.—Brig Eliza, Fowler, Bristol, seal and cod
oil, seal skins.

Schooner Eclipse, Newman, Trinidad, fish.

Brig Avalon, Sinclair, Greenock, seal skins,
seal and cod oil.

Jabez, Tuzo, Barbadoes, fish.

Hariet Elizabeth, Blake, Miramichi, ballast.

Salima, Hayes, Oporto, fish.

Schooner Hope, Forrest, Bay Verte, bal-
last.

Brig George IV., Wakeham, London, oil,
seal skins.

Schooner Mary Annabella, Brockington,
Lisbon, fish, oil.

Notices

HARBOUR GRACE, } 8th MAY, 1835.
NORTHERN DISTRICT.

In General Sessions.

IN pursuance of a Colonial Act passed
the 31st day of May, 1833, in the
Third Year of the Reign of His present Ma-
jesty, King William the Fourth, authorising
the Justices in Sessions to make Rules and
Regulations respecting Entire HORSES go-
ing at large or astray, DOGS and GOATS,
being at large, without being properly Log-
ged and Yoked.

Ordered that throughout CONCEPTION
BAY, in the said Northern District,
No ENTIRE HORSES shall be allowed
to go at large.

No DOGS shall go at large without a Log
twelve inches long, and three inches square,
or without Collars round their necks, with
the Owners names thereon.

No GOATS shall go at large without
Yokes, the bar of which, to be two feet and
an half long.

All Constables residing in the said District
are required and strictly enjoined to carry
the said Orders and Regulations into effect
as the Law directs. And all Persons con-
cerned are desired to govern themselves ac-
cordingly.

By Order,

MATTHEW STEVENSON,
Clerk Peace

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing
in this Town, under the Firm of
COLLINGS & LEGG, is this day DIS-
SOLVED by mutual consent. All DEBTS
owing to and from the same Concern, will
be received and paid by the undersigned
WILLIAM COLLINGS. Witness our
hands at Carbonear this Sixteenth day of
May, 1835.

(Signed)

WILLIAM COLLINGS,
JOHN LEGG.

Gentle Board and Lodgings.

MRS CATHERINE MARA (Widow
of the late Mr. THOMAS MARA)
begs permission to acquaint her Out Har-
bour Friends, she is prepared to accommo-
date GENTLEMEN or LADIES, from any
of the Out Ports, coming to St. John's, with
comfortable BOARD AND LODGING, at
her House near the Old London Tavern—
where every attention will be paid them, and
on the most reasonable terms.

St. John's, May 1, 1835.

WE intend to Publish about the First
of MAY next, Price One Shilling
each, or six copies for Free Shillings,

THE DYING CHRISTIAN,

A SERMON

From the 2nd Tim., 4th chap. 7th & 8th vs

Preached in the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, at
Port-de-Grave, on the 15th Feb., and
at Bay Roberts, on the 22d Feb. 1835.

BY THE

REV. G. ELLIDGE,

Wesleyan Methodist Missionary,

ON THE DEATH OF

MR. GEORGE VEY,

Formerly of Port-de-Grave.

"The chamber where the good man meets his fate
Is privileged beyond the common walk
Of virtuous life, quite in the verge of Heaven."
Young's Night Thoughts

The above Work, after Publication, can be
procured at any of the residences of the
METHODIST MISSIONARIES, or at the "STAR"
Office.

Carbonear, April 8, 1835.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the POST OFFICE,
which cannot be forwarded without
the Postage.

Mrs. Margaret Cahill, (care of Jas. Veary)
Catherine Connors, (care of E. Pike)
Dennis Fitzgerald, (care of John Fewton)
John Day, South Side
Wm. Connor, South Side
Edward Welsh, Cooper
Philip Smith, (care of Wm. Rogers)
Mrs. Jane Morea
Daniel M'Carthy
Wm. Harding, Cooper
George Osard, Cooper.

S. SOLOMON,
Post Master.

St. John's, May 25, 1835.

BLANKS of every description For Sale
at the Office of this Paper.
Carbonear.

POETRY.

TO THE WIND.

Wind of the winter night, whence comest thou,
And whither, oh! whither art wandering now?
Say, where hast thou been on thy cloud lifted car?
Say what hast thou seen in thy roamings afar?
What sorrow impels thee, thou boisterous blast,
Thus to mourn and complain as thou journeyest past?
Dost weep that the green sunny summer has fled,
That the leaves of the forest are withered and dead,
That the groves and the woodlands re-echo no more,
The light hearted music they teemed with of yore,
That the song of the lark, and the hum of the bee
Have ceased for a while on the snow covered lee?
Say wind of the winter night, whence comest thou,
And whither, oh! whither art wandering now?

WIND'S ANSWER.

I've been where the snow on the chill mountain peak
Would have frozen the blood on the ruddiest cheek;
And for many a dismal and desolate day,
No beam of the sunshine hath brightened my way.
But I weep not that winter hath bared the green tree,
And hushed the sweet voice of the bird and the bee:
I sigh not that summer hath fled from the plain,
For spring will return to its brightness again!
But I mourn and complain for the wail and the woe,
That I've seen on my course as I've journeyed below!
For I've heard the loud shout of the demon of war,
And the peal of his guns as they flashed from afar:
And I've heard the lone widows and orphans complain,
As they wet with their tears the pale cheeks of the slain,
And I sigh'd as I thought on the errors of man,
And the follies that measure life's wearisome span.
I've been on the deep when the storm as it past,
Spread death and dismay on the wings of the blast,
Where the billows rose up as the lightning's flew by
And twisted their arms in the dun coloured sky;
And I saw a frail vessel all torn by the wave
Drawn down with her crew to a fathomless grave
And I heard the loud crack of her storm splinter'd mast,
And the flap of her sails as they beat to the blast:
And I raised my shrill voice on the cold midnight air,
To drown the last cry of the sailor's despair!
But it smote on my ear a shrill warning of death,
As he struggled and strove with the waters for breath;
'Tis his requiem I tune as I howl thro' the sky,
And repeat of the fury that caused him to die!
And far have I roam'd o'er the desolate shore,
And the cold dreary waste of the tenantless moor,
Where a hoary old man journeyed on thro' the plain,
To his bright blazing hearth and his children again,
And I sigh'd as I wept o'er the desert of snow,
For I saw not the path where the traveller should go!
Then he paused for a while on the wilderness drear,
And clasped his cold hands and he listened to hear,

The bark of his dog from his cot on the dell,
Or the long wished for toll of the far village bell!
Poor weary old man he was feeble and chill,
And the sounds that he loved were all silent and still.
Ah vainly he turned his dim glance to the sky,
And vainly he sought with his tremulous eye,
Some light in the distance whose pale beaming ray
Might guide him aright on his comfortless way!
Till fainting and chill he turned wearily back,
And tried to discover the snow hidden track,
But vainly he strove, and no sound could he hear,
To tell his sad heart that a refuge was near
Till worn by the load of his toil and his woe,
He muttered a prayer and sank down on the snow!
And I heard the last gasp of his quick fleeting breath,
His last parting groan as he struggled with death,
And I mourn for him now on this desolate moor,
And tune his sad dirge as I howl at thy door!

MY UNCLE.

O my prophetic soul, my uncle!
SHAKESPEARE.

Let it not be supposed that the title which I have prefixed is intended to signify any affinity with those honourable members of the community who supply the wants of the needy at a profit of a tolerably round item per cent per annum; and who, among the multifarious titles with which society invests them have received the honourable designation of a relationship to it which some of its members would be glad to see permanently established, but to which they have no more right than the tribe of *Panctee* Indians themselves.

The honourable relative of whom I speak—my uncle—had no relationship with either *pop* merchants, *spouters*, or two-to-one gents of any sort. He was a hale old naval officer, who had fought his way upward to the rank of post captain; and having nearly all his life commanded frigates on lively stations, he had fallen in for some good lumps of prize money. His whole life, from his being a youth of some seven years old, had been spent in the navy; consequently all his feelings, prejudices, and motives of action were as strongly tinged and intertwined in it as tar and pitch are with every fibre of its ropes, every seam, plank, and spar of its mighty wooden flotilla. He had borne the character of a rigid disciplinarian and though next to the name of his king and his ship, his affective were fixed on his crew, yet so severe were his notions, and so frequently did he put the cat in requisition, that he was generally known in the ship by the designation of "Father Tie-em-up."—Drunkenness and quarrelling among his men had an especial aversion to, and if he saw any symptoms of it he usually ordered the culprits to be tickled with a round dozen or two. "Tickled!" said I to Jack Longyarn one day, as he was dwelling on his favourite theme, my uncle's exploits, "call you that tickling Jack my boy?"

"Lord love you, sir, ours was the lightest cats in the service, an' would'nt, no not a cut a fly off ov your back, not they. There was seldom more nor a few spots ov blood shown arter a matter ov three or four dozen. We wouldn't a minded takin' a turn at the gang way any on us, any mornin' before breakfast, if it 'ud give Tie-em-up any pleasure, for he was sure to send us a glass o' grog arter to put us in sperrits for our day's work.—An' then it created some affection among the crew both for himself and each other. You see sir we was all treated pretty much alike, for somehow or another the floggin came in pretty riglar turn. And then you see the boys, there was a nice little cat for them 'at wouldn't have hurt no not a young unfledged kitchen; an' it was quite delightful-like to see the little fellows take their allowance just like the men. And then d'ye see, Father Tie-em-up wouldn't have no unaffection among his men. I shall never forget when Jack Swizzle and Ben Squall was sulky with each other it came to his ears, and he made Jack flog Ben and Ben flog Jack till they promised to be good friends. I remember—ha, ha, ha!—each of 'em took five dozen; and you may think they were no featherflaps for the fellows hated one another like h—ll; but it was easy to see the cat was takin' it out o' them fast. Jack throw'd down the cat when it came to his turn to give Ben his sixth dozen, and swore he'd rather have a bellyfull himself than give him any more.—Then Ben said at once he'd be friends; and

my eyes! if you had but a seen how they did hug each other. And them very fellers loved each other as long as they lived arter."

Not further to extend my digression, though honest Jack would spin till he was brought to a clinch per force, I may briefly inform the reader that my uncle, having as the saying goeth, neither chick nor child of his own, and being moreover as I have notified, tolerably rich, my parents whose affection increased for him with the increase of his years, judged it expedient that I should cultivate the most friendly intimacy with him.

My uncle was a warm hearted man. The tenant of his bosom lay exactly in its right place. His affection for those things which won his regard, was unbounded: yet such and so rigid were the notions of discipline on which he piqued himself, that to a person unaccustomed to his habits and peculiarities the government of his household would have smacked of tyranny, and my uncle in all probability have been pronounced a most disagreeable and overbearing individual.

I had not long been an inmate of his house before I completely superceded the old watch dog of the Thunderbolt and Jack Longyarn in his affections, but I cannot say that his mode of discipline won from me any great reciprocity of regard; at least it was some time before I could accustom myself to the rough usage of the old officer, who never failed to punish my juvenile delinquencies by a direct appeal to my corporeal sense through the medium of Jack and his "kit jin," as the latter was accustomed to call a cat-o-nine-tails whose thrums were little more than threads. Now Jack in his manufacture and application of this instrument of correction, prided himself, like a skilful physician, in his nice adaptation of his medicines to the constitution of his patient.—Nor can I in truth, say that all the kickings and buffettings, and roarings with which I used to express myself on these occasions of my ticklings were called forth by the degree of pain inflicted, so much as at a certain indignation and horror that I had of the punishment.

"My precious eyes!" exclaimed Jack, "but this little un 'll be a tearer in a boardin' match some day ver honour. He's like a wild tiger. You see it isn't as he's frightened, but he's indignant."

My uncle would stand by with all the gravity that might have become him on the quarter deck, and direct the operations with an air of solemnity which however ridiculous it may appear now, had then the aspect of one of the most serious affairs in the world.

One or two incidents which I will relate will give the reader a better idea of the simple operations of my uncle's mind than all the narrative that I could spin.

One of my uncle's regulations was as follows: at five o'clock on each morning, in winter as well as in summer, Jack rang a huge ship bell, which had been slung for the purpose, when "all hands," as Jack expressed it, "must turn up for morning duty." The house maid with her broom, the groom with his curry comb, the cook with her toasting fork, and the scullion with her dish clout. For myself and Jack, who was major-domo, valet-de chambre, and factotum all that was required of us was, that we should be cleaned at all points for the day.

We were assembled as usual in the breakfast parlor, waiting the appearance of the "captain on deck," as Jack always insisted on terming it. I was carrying on some freaks which seemed to alarm the housemaid "Be quiet master Henry," said she your uncle's coming."

"I don't care," exclaimed I in the exuberance of my frolic.

"What! don't you care for your uncle?" "No," I replied, still pursuing my sport, Jack held up his finger, but I was in too high spirits to be easily dismayed.

"Oh fie!" said the house maid pursuing the subject with a pertinacity betokening that love of mischief which is inherent in woman "fie, master Harry! don't you love your uncle?"

"No I don't," replied I, speaking loudly and impatiently.

My uncle had just entered. "Jack," said he, "take care of that youngster for a minute or two." The business of the morning proceeded, and I remained in Jack's custody. When the servants were dismissed to their respective avocations, my uncle seated himself and ordered Jack to bring me before him. "Well, sir, said he, "do you love your uncle?"

"No."

"It's only his stubbornness, sir; it was Betty's fault. He does love your honour,—don't you now master Harry?"

"No."

The honest old tar lifted up his hands in astonishment. "I'll soon make him love me: tie him up Jack!" exclaimed my uncle. This was done. The kitlin was prepared, and my little inexpressibles—SMALL CLOTHES they undoubtedly were—were unreefed.

"Now Jack, lay on well. One, do you love me sir?" "No." "Two, do you love me sir?" "No." "Cut away Jack we shall conquer by and by. If that doesn't make

him love his old uncle, I don't know what will. Jack did cut away, and my uncle continued to mark the time, repeating his question after every stroke. Indignation soon gave way to sullenness, and I refused to answer. Indeed so determined had I been, that I had shown the firmness of a Stoic from the beginning, neither uttering cry or dropping tear. Meanwhile I was surprised to find how little pain was communicated by the infliction when coolly taken, and the punishment was in danger of losing its dread effect for ever, when Jack whose arm sweeping such a light instrument I verily believed suffered more than my posterior, paused to recover breath.

"Puff! it's no use sir; it's no use: he has yer honour's blood in him an' he won't be conquered. Bygor, sir,—I ax pardon,—but he just minds of your own self when the Leclair (l'Eclair) and the Jetto (Jet'd Eau) both rained it in upon us at worst, and made sich a riddle ov the hawld (old) frizgit. My timbers, how we did smoke! We made in our minds for Davy every one of us. And there you stood looking quite quiet, an' your eye fixed just like this youngster The men was waverin'. Well you sees this, and sings out clear as the boatswain's whistle through all the thunder. 'Aloft there, ahoy! sings you. 'My eyes,' says Bill Lanyard, 'we're goin' to strike!' 'Strike le d—said Tom Broadfist and knocked him down; 'There's strike for, my boy.' 'Aloft there,' sings you again. Every man aboard listened. 'Nail the colours to the mast.' 'Hurra, hurra, hurra!' Them three cheers made the Frenchman wonder what the devil had got us. They was just aboard of us but every man in his breast. 'Stand by boarders,' sung you; 'steady boarders,' sung out hawld Luff. You led one party, Luff the other, and we was master of both of 'em in ten minutes, and our colours still fast to the mast; and in the very moment of victory,—only look at the youngster your honour—that's just the very way as you looked then." I stood gazing on my uncle absorbed in attention to the narration of his bravery. The latter gazed upon me; the tears overflowed in his eyes; he caught me up in his arms, and strained me to his bosom.—The rough tar had touched the right cord to awaken the sympathies of his nature.

"Now you young dog," said Jack drawing the cuff of his jacket across his eyes, "don't you love your uncle now?"

Jack's story had made a much greater impression than his floggin', and I felt that I did love my uncle very dearly; and putting my little arms about his neck, I undisguisably told him so.

"I knew it," said Jack with a triumphant air; "he's just like you sir."

My uncle kissed me again. "Jack," said he, "get his pony ready, and tell Bill to take him to ride, when he likes for two hours; then after breakfast do you give him his lesson and then send him to me. And Jack remember to ask me for a double allowance after dinner."

What further appertaineth unto my venerable uncle must be given in another paper.

Among the constant newspaper advertisements of droll import is one of a tradesman who styles himself "Manufacturer of English and Foreign *straws* to the courts of Great Britain and France, &c." Another states that he alters *Plats* to suit them to the present times.

A few days ago the town crier of a market town in Craven astonished them by announcing that a horse was lost standing fourteen YARDS and a half high!

CRUMBS OF COMFORT FOR OLD BATCHELORS.—"Sir Thomas Moore was wont to compare the choosing of a wife, into a casual taking out at all ventures of Eels out of a bagge wherein were twenty snakes for an eel.

A RADICAL MISTAKE.—A worthy of the lowest class, as far as tatters indicate, was telling another what had passed at the Pancras meeting on Monday, and in our hearing assured him with an oath, that "every resolution was passed IGONOMIOUSLY!"

MARRIAGE FEES.—At Norwich, a whimsical privilege is ascribed by the charter of that church, to the senior scholar of the grammar school—namely that he is to receive marriage fees to the same amount as the clerk or in lieu thereof the bride's garters.

A SAGACIOUS SWEEP.—The inhabitants of a pretty large town in the north of Scotland were lately amused by the novel appearance of a chimney sweep who was seen plodding along the street with one half of his face washed, shaved, and trimmed, and the other unshorn and as black as ebony. On being questioned as to his motives for granting abatement to only one half of his physiog, he replied, "only half the duty's aff soap yet."

I asked one of my negro servants whether old Luke was a relation of his. "Yes," he said. "Is he your uncle or your cousin?" "No massa." "What then?" "He and my fader were shipmates massa."