

# THE CARBONEAR STAR, AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1833.

No. 50.

## NOTICES.

### THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has now open and ready for inspection at his

## NEW SHOP,

(Near Mr. GAMBLES)  
AN ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL AND  
**FASHIONABLE GOODS,**  
Which he will dispose of on  
**Very REASONABLE TERMS.**  
S. PROWSE, Jr.  
Carbonear, November, 6, 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.

### 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.*  
April 10, 1833.

## ON SALE.

### SLADE, ELSON & Co. HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

*By the Brig Julia, from Poole,*  
300 Barrels Danzic FLOUR  
300 Bags Danzic BREAD.

Which they will dispose of on reasonable Terms, for CASH, OIL, or MERCHANTABLE SHORE FISH.

Carbonear, August 21, 1833.

### SLADE, ELSON & Co. Offer For Sale,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

90 M. BOARD and PLANK  
37 SPRUCE SPARS 8 to 16 Inch

*Just Received per the Brig Carbonear, from St. Andrew's.*

Carbonear, Sept. 25, 1833.

**B**LANKS of every description for sale at the Office of this paper.

## POLAR ENTERPRISES.

Ever since the great era of the discovery of America, and the rise of Britain into maritime greatness, her views have been steadily and zealously directed towards the discovery of a northern passage to India. In this attempt, many of her most celebrated navigators acquired their glory, and have had their names almost canonized by a grateful people; a Frobisher, a Hudson, a Baffin; on which list others, scarcely less distinguished, have been recently enrolled. Perhaps from the first, this pursuit was tinged with somewhat of a chimerical character. As soon as Cabot, Verazzania, and Cortereal, had ascertained the continuity of the American coast, from the Gulf of Mexico to the borders of the Arctic circle, there was little ground, indeed, to anticipate any easy or comfortable passage to the eastern world. Perhaps even the hardships and improbability, and its very hazards and improbability, conspired with the greatness of the objects to which it related, to make it attractive in the eyes of a people to whom such enterprises are congenial. It is now established that, in reference to any practical object, or purpose of commercial navigation, no such passage exists; yet we are far from thinking that this long and arduous search has been either vain or unprofitable.

Among the benefits resulting to mankind from the discovery of America, and of the modern passage to India, those of a physical nature hold perhaps the lowest rank. Men are not better, or perhaps in any degree happier, because they drink tea and coffee, wear cotton, and smoke tobacco. It avails them much more to be wise and brave, than to be in the fullest possession of foreign and exotic luxuries. Man has been exalted in the scale of being, not by the enjoyments afforded by these commodities, but by the impulse received from them, when they first appeared as new and rare objects of desire. Thus all his energies were called forth, new worlds opened to his view, and the whole sphere of his existence was expanded. The present pursuit, vain though it proved as to its primary object, has rewarded its followers with like benefits. The naval energy—the spirit of enterprise—the love of knowledge and adventure, which Britain has displayed beyond any other people, have been greatly owing, we are persuaded, to the stern and severe struggles which she has so long maintained with the tempests and snows of the north. In no sphere of maritime enterprise, has there been exhibited loftier progress, or more eventful vicissitudes. In regard to discovery, the regions thus brought to light are neither populous nor wealthy.—But the human mind, imbued with a laudable

desire of completeness in all its spheres of inquiry, could not remain tranquil, while the northern boundary of the greatest of all the continents, was lost in an unknown and mysterious termination.

This career being, by the results of the last expedition, come so very nearly to a close, a rapid sketch of the steps by which it has been brought to this issue, during the successive ages in which it continued to agitate the hopes and the fears of mankind, may not be without interest.

The first expedition of the Cabots, like that of Columbus, had the western passage to India for its main object. After discovering Newfoundland, the part of the new-land which was earliest reached by any European, they sailed a considerable distance, first to the north, and then to the south, in hopes of an open sea leading westward, but found themselves every where baffled by a continued barrier of coast.

Not long after Cabot, spirited attempts were made from Portugal, by two brothers, of the noble family of Cortereal; but neither ever returned to his native country. A third, who was preparing to set out in search of his lost kinsmen, was prevented by an express prohibition of the king, who thought that sacrifices enough had already been made in such a cause. The Cortereals appear to have sailed along the coast of Labrador, to which they first gave that name, and even to have looked into some of the passages leading up to Hudson's Bay. After the disasters of these two gallant and ill-fated youths, Portuguese zeal cooled; and, with the exception of the casual discovery of Brazil by Cabral, we are not much indebted to them for our knowledge of the new world.

The search in England after a north-west passage, as it is now called, did not commence seriously till the reign of Elizabeth. That princess, however, unless when inspired by the hope of solid and immediate profit, was not apt to lavish her treasures. It was with Frobisher himself, that the plan of an expedition first originated; and he spent fifteen years in soliciting, both in the city and at court, the means of equipping two little barks, or rather boats, of twenty-five tons each. With this miserable craft, which would now-a-days be thought inadequate to navigate a frith, or inlet, on our own shores, he hesitated not, in 1576, to face the tempests of the northern deep. Frobisher employed three voyages in beating about the northern, or secondary passage, leading into Hudson's Bay, without ever discovering the main entrance into that great interior sea.—Entangled in these narrow channels, always filled with masses of floating ice, he passed through a singular series of disasters, and never made any approach to the fulfilment of his general object. The zeal of the adventurers at home, however, was kept up by the discovery of a species of glittering mineral, then idly supposed to contain gold.—Under this potent impulse, the queen, who at first had only given smiles and courtesy, produced for the second voyage a tall ship of a hundred tons burthen; while the third expedition, consisting of eleven ships, carried out the wooden materials of a fort, and provisions for a permanent colony of a hundred persons. But this voyage was the most disastrous of the three; the vessels were dispersed, and the planks of the future fort were suspended from their sides to defend them against the furious blows of the masses of floating ice. Every idea of settlement was abandoned, and the vessels, in a shattered state, returned to Britain.

These three fruitless attempts produced a pause of disappointment; but the spirit of the nation again revived, and in 1586, a company of merchant adventurers sent out John Davis, who conducted three successive voyages with great discretion. He made it a particular study to conciliate the savage natives, for whose recreation he carried out a band of music, to which his crew danced, as soon as any Esquimaux appeared in view. Davis penetrated through the broad strait, which still bears his name; and, in his third voyage, reached its widest expanse, where there appeared an open sea, stretching to the westward; whence he returned full of very sanguine hopes. Three failures, however,

had again exhausted the patience of his patrons; they were heard to say, "This Davis hath made three voyages; why hath he not found the passage?" and he in vain solicited a fourth equipment.

Hudson established a name superior to that of any other northern navigator. He sought a passage, first, by the east, along the north of Asia; then by a daring route across the pole itself; and, lastly, when both these had failed, by the old route of the west.—There he achieved a signal discovery, by entering the great Mediterranean sea, improperly called a bay, which bears his name.—This, however, was in his last fatal voyage, in 1610, when the crew, impelled to deadly mutiny by a youth whom he had rescued from destruction, thrust out and abandoned him on these savage and desolate shores, where he doubtless perished. A dreadful fate, by the hands of savages, overtook the chief perpetrators of this crime, and the ship was brought home by a party who asserted though they did not fully satisfy the world, that they had been merely its passive and reluctant spectators.

Notwithstanding the tragic issue of this voyage, it afforded an opening too important to be overlooked in that enterprising age.—In the following year, the adventurers sent forth Sir Thomas Button, an officer of merit, who having entered Hudson's Bay, pushed directly across its broad expanse, and believed himself in full career to the South Sea, when suddenly there appeared before him a long unbroken barrier of coast, which forbade all farther advance. He named it "Hope Checked," and returned after spending the winter in the same river and bay, which were afterwards occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company.

The adventurers, frustrated on this side, now determined to investigate thoroughly the sea entered by Davis, and of which no limit had yet been reached. This task devolved on Baffin, who, though he had not, according to Purchas, "the gift of words," was accounted the most scientific steersman of the age. Baffin, in 1616, reached the northern shore, situated in a very high latitude, and made the complete circuit of that Bay; but it appeared to him to be encircled by a continuous range of coast, no where affording a passage into the sea beyond.—When he came to Lancaster Sound, the future destined entrance into the Polar sea, his patience, like that of Captain Ross two centuries afterwards, seems to have been exhausted, and unluckily at this very point he began to despair. Bestowing only a cursory view upon this opening, he returned home with the decided impression, which he communicated to the British public, that the passage sought for had no existence.

With Baffin terminated the early series of north-western discovery, which had been maintained with such courage and perseverance for forty years; and the question appeared to be settled in a manner unfavourable to the long-cherished hopes of the nation.

Meantime, similar efforts were not wholly wanting from the opposite side of America. This was the domain of Spain; who, as soon as she became mistress of Mexico, and while the spirit of adventure in her great captains was still in its vigour, showed no want of a disposition to engage in the boldest schemes of discovery. These were embraced with extraordinary ardour by Cortes, who hoped by new and still greater achievements, to indemnify himself for the wrongs which he suffered from the jealousy of his sovereign, on whom he had already conferred benefits too vast to be received from a subject. He proclaimed his hopes of finding in the unknown regions between America and India, kingdoms yet more wealthy than those which he had conquered in the new world.

Cortes accordingly fitted out several expeditions; but neither he or his lieutenants could ever reach beyond the dreary and rocky shores of California, inhabited by a handful of naked savages, and yielding only a few pearls, which could in no degree repay the immense efforts which had been made in search of them.

Soon, however, a vision of unheard of  
(See last page.)

(From the London Times.)

We have repeatedly mentioned, in speaking of the blessings of the Reform Bill in relation to the different portions of the United Kingdom, that in England it would be an immense improvement on existing institutions, but in Scotland it would amount almost to a revolution. The whole electors in that part of the empire last year did not exceed 2,300. These 2,300 Scotch freeholders and burgesses—a great portion of whom voted on paper-qualifications, which had no more connexion with the land of Scotland than a bill of exchange drawn on a merchant in Lombard-street—returned the 45 members who represented in Parliament our brethren north of the Tweed. By the Reform Bill, a single county in Scotland, such as Perth, has now more freeholders than the whole of that ancient kingdom on the old system; and some of the towns have double or treble the number of electors. The system of representation must change along with that of election. The DUNDAS dynasty has been deposed, as well as that of the BOURBOINS,—the reign of the Tories is over,—and the people, seeing their rights, have resolved to elect representatives engaged to support their interests. Hence a scream of fear, horror, or indignation, has arisen from among the partisans of ancient abuses,—from among the adherents of the Dundas monopoly. Their roost is disturbed,—their jobs are endangered. Like "the moping owl," they complain that their "ancient solitary reign" has been broken in upon by the rude intrusion of reform.

The places on the bench—the offices of supreme judges, which ought always to have been sacred from party influence—were in Scotland, under the sway of the Melvilles, the subject of the most disgraceful corruption, favouritism, and family jobbing. Some of the 15 judges of the Court of Session were raised to the bench because they were unfit for any thing else; and it is well known that often their office was a mere pastime.—It would be difficult to speak of some of the surviving members of this ancient school of judges as they deserve, without the danger of committing a libel; but it is enough to say that they are the bitterest enemies of that reform which has exposed the system of promotion by which they have unworthily attained their present eminence.

From English Dates to the 26 Oct.

#### PORTUGAL.

No less than three steamers arrived from Lisbon on Friday the 11th Oct. Colonel EVANS, who returned in one of them, we understand, gives a favorable account of the military force of Don Pedro, which on the 6th inst., within the limits of Lisbon, amounted to 20,000 men, 9,000 of which were regular troops. His force at other places is stated as amounting to 2,500 (regulars) at Peniche; 4,500 at Oporto; and elsewhere about 1,800; making a total of 28,000, in addition to the civic guard of Oporto and some guerrillas.

The army of Miguel, on the other hand, is estimated at 14,000 before Lisbon, 7,500 in the vicinity of Oporto, and guerrillas in great numbers. It is stated, however, to be in a very bad condition; on which account, it is said to have been resolved that a general attack should be made on it on the 10th instant. General Macdonnell, a British subject, not long ago, according to report, released by subscription from confinement for debt in Boulogne, assumed the command on the retirement of Marshal Bourmont, who is said to have resigned subsequent to General Clouet. About eighty French officers departed with these two leaders. On the other hand, Macdonnell, who was a brigadier-general in the Spanish service, brought with him several Spanish officers. The resignation of Bourmont is attributed to the refusal of Miguel to comply with his demand for a change of ministry, and it is still presumed that he has gone to Spain. The *Confiance* brings accounts of the loss of the *City of Waterford* off the Burlings, crew and passengers saved, but all the baggage, amongst which was the plate of the Duchess of Braganza, was lost, and also the Queen's carriage. Some of the passengers had been taken prisoners by the Miguelites, but were subsequently released, and had arrived at Lisbon. The *Superb*, in which Lady Napier went out, had also narrowly escaped being wrecked, and after sustaining some injury, had arrived at Corunna.—*Globe*.

A letter from Villa Nova, a town in the Portuguese province of Algarve, of the 9th Sept. has been received, which states that every person of respectability in the place had been murdered, with the exception of the British Consul. It is greatly to be feared that this account, though mentioned in only one letter, is true; and that it will prove but one among many instances of the outrages committed in that part of Portugal by the guerrillas and other armed bodies professing to fight on the side of Miguel, but actuated by no other motives than those of plunder and devastation.

#### IRELAND.

We refer with great pleasure to the letter

of our Dublin correspondent as to the increasing existence of a calm and rational party in Ireland. We trust that it is from a higher feeling than satisfaction at the correctness of our own anticipations that we feel so much gratified with the intelligence.—The great capabilities of this portion of the Union, the admirable opportunity now afforded of putting down that senseless collision, which, however it may temporarily advance the sinister interests to-day of this side and to-morrow of the other, always in the sequel proves injurious to both, renders every thing likely to advance so considerable a consummation peculiarly welcome.—The government—the paternal and impartial government of the whole people, is what Lord Wellesley emphatically announces to be the intended spirit of his government, and we doubt not that he acts under auspices which will enable him to redeem his pledge.

The inquiry of the Commissioners into the state of the Dublin corporation has been met, in the commencement at least, with a correct and proper feeling. What a pity that Leicester is likely to stand alone, and that all the amiable endeavours to make it "a great example and a theme," go for nothing at all! It is said that a practised eye can always discover the would-be gentleman, however finely attired. It is possibly the same with logical drapery; for somehow or other, like the whited sepulchre, all the dialectic arrangement in the world is not much respected as a cover for rottenness and bones. In fact there is no responsive voice, "no gentle echo tells us where." This is at least indicative, and party people may as well be aware of it.—*Ibid*.

BELFAST.—A project for a rail road between this town and Carrickfergus is entertained; as the ground is almost a perfect level, the expense will be comparatively moderate. An important and practicable part of the plan is the formation of such a harbour at Carrickfergus as will afford to shipping 16½ feet at low water, the accommodation necessary for vessels trading to the East Indies. A meeting of gentlemen favourable to the undertaking will take place at Carrickfergus on Wednesday to consider the propriety of applying to parliament in the ensuing session for an act authorising the making a pier at Carrickfergus and connecting that town and harbour by a railway with Belfast. Sir John Rennie has furnished a plan and estimate for the improvement of that port, amounting to £55,150 which will afford 16½ feet at low water. The making of a railway would have the effect of reclaiming much ground, now covered by the sea, along the line between Carrickfergus and Belfast.—*Belfast News Letter*.

PRUSSIAN FRONTIERS, Oct. 2.—Notwithstanding the little importance which several of the French journals affect to attach to the interviews of the Sovereigns, they appear to be rather embarrassed, and to be actuated by a presentiment which is generally experienced by one who, incessantly tormented by the presence of a certain object, wishes to look upon it in the best point of view, and loses himself in illusion. The best informed Paris journals, of which number the *Journal des Debats* is undoubtedly one, begin to change their tone, and treat the state of Europe with rather less nonchalance than they have hitherto done.

The article in the *Debats* on the question of disarming, clearly shows that the government is not on a bed of roses, and does not consider itself sufficiently secure either at home or abroad, to relieve the budget from a burden which France, of almost all states, is the least able to bear, or the least understands how to bear. We know not how far the apprehensions are well founded which the *Debats* appears to entertain respecting internal relations; we are not acquainted with the intentions of the Sovereigns, but we believe that the actual state of Europe which renders it necessary to keep up a great military establishment, has materially weighed at Toplitz, Schwedt, and Munchan Gratz, and was certainly found calculated to call for the consideration of means to remedy it, or at least to make it the duty of the Sovereigns to direct their attention to the future. This they certainly do, and therefore no blame can attach to them, if amidst the elements of destruction by which society is threatened, it should be found necessary to abandon a system which aimed at maintaining tranquillity by pacific means, and to proceed instead to extreme measures. Every well disposed mind is undoubtedly averse to the adoption of the latter, and the Sovereigns will certainly not adopt them except as the last resort, but they are most firmly resolved to employ them as soon as the decisive hour comes, and the only alternative is "To be, or not to be." Every body feels that the mass of evils is daily increasing, and that unhappily the moment may come more quickly than is supposed, when the governments will no longer be permitted to confine themselves to mere demonstrations, and to await in inaction the last appeal to their power. In this point of view the conferences at Schwedt and Munchan Gratz were probably more important than the French press would persuade itself. The return of Count Nesselrode by way of

Berlin seems to indicate something more than a mere compliment. But the approaching conferences of the German courts will most probably prove that the time is come when they intend to act, and no longer to be the sport of contingencies. The French journals may boast if they please that the most dangerous doctrines are proclaimed with impunity, and the triumph of republicanism is irrevocably established; we, however, believe that the time is at least near at hand when every one will exert all his strength to serve himself and his country, and that those take their ground on false supposition: who fancy that the Sovereigns have made much ado about nothing. Conferences have lately taken place at Berlin between Count Nesselrode and M. Ancillon, at which, as we hear, Prince Charles of Mecklenburgh was present. Every body knows the opinion of this prince and his influence. It is known that he is no friend to half measures, but is rather inclined to believe that too much has already been sacrificed to the circumstances of the times.—It is likely, therefore, that resolutions will be taken which will enable the continental powers to resist all further demands that may be made on them from any quarter whatever in consequence of the French revolution, and if not to effect a better regulated state of things, at least to maintain the *statu quo*.

We may therefore predict that any further attempt of France to interfere by arms in the affairs of Holland and Belgium will not be passed over, but will draw after it more serious consequences than heretofore.—*Globe*.

The Infanta Maria Isabella Louisa, who succeeds to the throne of Spain, under the name of Isabella II., is three years old; she was born the 10th of October, 1830. The Queen Mother, Maria Christina, is 27; her sister the Infanta Louisa Charlotte, who is a woman of extraordinary accomplishments and powers of mind, and is said to have great influence over her, is two years older. Ferdinand was 49 years old; his brother Don Carlos is 45; and Don Francisco de Paula, the third brother, and husband of the Princess Louisa Charlotte, is only 34. Don Carlos has a son aged 15.—*Messenger des Chambres*.

A company has been formed at Whitby, called the "Whitby Herring Company," to cure herrings and other fish for home-sale and exportation. This branch has been hitherto confined to a small extent of coast, Yarmouth taking the lead.

The private letters by the Lisbon mail add little to the information from thence already made public. It seems to be established on the best authority that the resignation of Bourmont and his officers arose solely from the refusal of Miguel to follow his advice in withdrawing his troops from before Lisbon, and not from any views entertained at the time with respect to Spain. It is also certain that the arrangements for conveying Don Carlos out of Portugal into Italy were far advanced, and but for the event of his brother's death, would certainly have been carried into effect in a few days. As the matter now stands, although the Infante has gone into Spain, he does not appear to have manifested any of that activity and energy of character from which might be inferred an arduous struggle on his part for the Spanish crown. Miguel's force being now deprived of its main support in the talents of the French officers, no doubt was entertained of the success of the attack on him, for which preparations were making, and which is to take place on the 28th Oct., before which time the supplies and reinforcements from England will have reached Lisbon.—*Times*.

The cholera continues to afflict the towns of Seville and Badajoz. In the former the cases on the 24th September were 697; the deaths in the city, 205; in Triana, only 5.—In the latter the deaths on the 27th were only 16, having been on the 21st, 49. It is not yet extinguished in the lesser towns of Estremadura and Andalusia; and we now hear of its having broken out in another place in the former province, called Valverde. The Supreme Board of Health has divided itself into four sections or committees, one to take cognizance of strangers arriving in the capital; another to superintend the hospitals and charitable institutions; a third for the distribution of charities; and the fourth may be called a committee of ways and means.—*Globe*.

Commercial advices from Bombay to the 25th of May have arrived. The following is an extract:—"Our monsoon is now at hand, and little more than half the usual quantity of cotton has as yet reached this. The crop is found to be much short of the lowest estimate made, and as the greater part now here has been bought for China, there will be a great decrease in the exports to the united kingdom this year. Prices were nominally 143 to 147 rupees on board for Surat, and 127 for New Dollerah."

RUSSIAN EXACTION UPON BRITISH MERCHANTS.—The fines paid during the last twelve months to the Russian government, by shippers of goods at this port (Hull), in consequence of trivial errors in bills of lad-

ing, amounted to £1,000. One merchant had to pay £140 for a single error. The sum of £86 was exacted from a respectable house, owing to an erasure of the word "nett" in one of the 7 sets of bills; and on a subsequent occasion, a heavy fine was imposed for erasing the letters lbs. after the figures expressing the weight. The merchant was also compelled to pay several rubles for the stamp on the receipt which the Russian government gives on taking the money. Another respectable firm was fined £30 for putting, by mistake, some bone handled knives in a parcel of ivory handled knives. The consequence has been that the respectable shipping houses at this port have declined shipping any more goods to Petersburg; and a shipping agent, who has for years laid on vessels for Petersburg, has given up laying any more for Russia.—*Hull Advertiser*.

Colonel Evans, the Member for Westminster, has, it is said, either set off, or is on the point of leaving town for Lisbon, where his advice cannot fail to be of great use to Don Pedro.

A private letter from Bilboa of the 5th Oct. written by an English gentleman resident there, states that Carlos V. had been proclaimed there, and that the town was in the possession of that party. It was however in a state of siege, and none of the other towns in the same province (Biscay) had followed the example. The English residents, by the advice of the Consul, took the precaution of wearing the national cockade, under the respect paid to which they were enabled to walk the streets in perfect security, but the inhabitants were all compelled to be in their houses at dusk, and few ventured out at all. The partisans of the Queen had either taken flight, or had been thrown into prison.—*Times*.

CHOLERA.—Several cases of spasmodic cholera have occurred in this city within these few weeks past. In the month of August, what is called British cholera was very prevalent both here and in Leith, but few deaths resulted and the complaint did not create much alarm. Latterly, however, the severe type of cholera has carried off a good many victims, although it has not prevailed to such an extent as to attract anxious observation. It has also appeared at Dunblane, Thornhill, and some other towns in Scotland, but apparently not with the mortal sweep of its previous visit. This observation applies to all the towns in the three kingdoms where cholera has re-appeared, and we are glad to observe that no interruption to business or domestic intercourse has taken place, or is likely to do so, from the partial return of this disease.—*Scotsman*.

MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—Letters received yesterday from Leeds mention that there remain still more than 15,000 operatives out of employment, the masters having determined to persist in not employing any men belonging to the Unions, and the inconvenience to both parties is severely felt, this being the time when the manufacturing of goods for the winter market commences. The masters are endeavouring to procure men from Norwich and elsewhere, and some uneasiness exists at Leeds and Manchester that disturbances will ensue in consequence, if ample arrangements be not made to preserve the public peace. An application had been made by the authorities to government for a protecting military force, but the letters do not mention the result of the application.—*Morning Paper*.

Since writing what appears elsewhere, we have been instructed that the insurrection in Biscay is deemed exceedingly partial, and, indeed, almost entirely confined to Bilboa, to which place troops were marching from St. Sebastian and other garrisons with great celerity. Nothing like a spirit of general revolt or dissatisfaction was observed by the British messenger, who passed through the vicinity without any hindrance or molestation whatever.—*Globe*.

Vidocq has just obtained a patent for the manufacture of a paper from which no writing or print, once impressed, can be effaced or altered. The Directors of the Stamp Office long ago offered a premium for the discovery of this paper.

Rear Admiral de Mackau, who was on the point of sailing from Brest for the Antilles, in the frigate *Atalante*, has received orders to proceed to Carthage to institute an inquiry into the treatment to which M. Barrot, the French Consul General, has been subjected, but upon which the Government has not yet received any official report, and to demand such satisfaction as the circumstances may require.

The *Messenger des Chambres* has the following:—"Letters from Bordeaux of the 8th Oct., state that, after the barbarous murder at Bilboa of M. Arechago, who was a man of great respectability, and who sacrificed himself rather than disclose the retreat of his brother-in-law, M. Vahgon, the infuriated party continued their search for the most noted liberals, felling every peaceable inhabitant who refused to submit to their system of inquisition. Having at last discovered M. Vahgon, they murdered him in the most atrocious manner. Their thirst for

blood not being appeased, the populace, in a complete state of intoxication murdered four more of the most respectable citizens. The revolution is fully established at Bilboa; and a most unfortunate circumstance is, that the feeble detachment sent out from St. Sebastian was not half strong enough to put down the revolt, which has already spread over the whole of Biscay. It is reported this evening that the troops from St. Sebastian have been defeated by the Carlists, who are masters of Bilboa. The fury of the action against the two noble-minded deputies, one of whom has been murdered, arose from their having in June last, as the representatives of Biscay, taken the oath of allegiance to the Princess Isabella.

(From the Hampshire Telegraph.)

#### IMPORTANT FROM PORTUGAL,

This evening at nine o'clock the Soho steamer, which carried out the young Queen of Portugal, returned to this port, having on board Colonel Evans, who, doubtless, brings despatches. She left Lisbon on Saturday morning last, Peniche on Sunday evening, and Oporto on Monday last. Nothing in the way of fighting had occurred between the belligerents since the 24th ult., which was the date of our last advices. The Salamander, government steamer, left Lisbon with the Soho, and is most probably gone into Plymouth. We learn that Don Carlos had been in correspondence with Admiral Parker, with a view of being conveyed to Italy, and that the Castor frigate, Captain Lord John Hay, had been ordered for this service; but news having arrived of the death of Ferdinand VII., Carlos, accompanied by Bourmont, set off instantly for Spain. Miguel remained with his army, about 15,000 strong, at Louras, but his strength is evidently decreasing every day. Colonel Shaw and Colonel Dodgin, with the English corps from Oporto, had arrived at Peniche, and had obtained considerable influence in that neighbourhood. General Bermudas, with a Pedroite force, had advanced from that point towards Torres Vedras, in the rear of the Miguelites.

The Superb steamer with Mrs. Napier and the Duchess of Terceira on board, had arrived at Lisbon. Upon the whole, it is pretty clear that some sort of negotiation is going on between the contending parties, and in a few days the development will take place. The cause of Donna Maria is evidently preferred in Portugal to that of either Don Pedro or Don Miguel, but the lazy inhabitants of that country are not enthusiastic in any cause, the strongest are the most virtuous in their eyes; deserters are certainly daily quitting Miguel's ranks and coming into Lisbon. On the 4th inst. a squadron of Miguel's cavalry came into Lisbon, and were united with the Pedroite force.

An Aide-de-Camp of Marshal Soult, or rather, we should say, an emissary of the French government, came home in the Soho. What his mission may have been we cannot divine, but certain it is, the moment he communicated with Bourmont, Clouit, and the other French Generals, they immediately began to feel the service of Don Miguel an inconvenient one, and gave in their resignations. The Soho brings home a large number of English and French invalids, and not a few dissatisfied hireling soldiers. Napier's small ships are rendering every service to the cause in which they are engaged along the coast; Napier himself with the large ships, is assisting in the defence of Lisbon.

The French Papers of Sunday, received this morning, contain nothing which we have deemed it necessary to extract as to matter of fact; and as to speculation on the subject of Spain and Portugal, little is afforded that in some form or other is not contained in our own. We may possibly except the following passage from the *Messenger des Chambres* in relation to the antagonist parties in Spain, which appears to us to be well put, and upon the whole correct.—Alluding to the insurrection in Biscay, after observing upon the cry that the Apostolicals are the most numerous party in Spain, and that in consequence it is unreasonable in those who espouse the popular cause to press for an order of things which is unpalatable to the majority, the Journalist remarks that this reproach is as groundless as most of the others advanced by the French advocates of counter-revolution. "The Carlists," continues the *Messenger*, "are armed, organised, and provided with money by the convents. The constitutionalists, ruined by Ferdinand and the execrable Camarilla re-established at the restoration in 1823, have not even permission to retain their fowling-pieces and equipments for the chase. The Monks, expert in the art of human sacrifices, have, aided by the recent Sovereign, prepared their victims for the most commodious method of immolation, and it is owing to this infamous organisation that the wishes of the real majority of the nation are compromised. All in Spain who unite to property some education, information, and integrity of heart, are friendly to a system of constitutional liberty of greater or less extent.—Even the secular clergy are not deemed altogether opposed to it. The party of Don

Carlos is in reality a minority but, however powerful from its sources and fanatic exaltation, after all only a minority, of which the physical force and means of annoyance may be compared to those exhibited in La Vendee. This will become perceptible when the Carlists encounter the soldiery of the Queen; so that if the government act only not to be overthrown, the support of the army may suffice; but should it endeavour to re-establish order in the provinces, to recover public credit, and otherwise improve the national state, we still hope and believe that it cannot succeed without the aid of the friends of constitutional monarchy."

The foregoing remarks, especially as descriptive of the Carlist strength as a party, appear to us to be very well grounded; and if the army prove faithful, and the ministry of the Regent act at once with firmness and moderation, a La Vendee campaign or two will most likely be the extent of the mischief. Of any thing like an approximation to representative monarchy from the same quarter we confess we entertain very moderate expectation. Happily, so far as relates to repression of the Apostolical party, and the gradual abatement of the fanaticism and ignorance which form its main support, there is more foundation for hope, and possibly in the existing state of Spain the nearest road to liberal institutions will be the gradual but determined abatement in the first instance of the abject superstition and intolerance which are so directly opposed to them.

The Regent of Spain has no doubt a difficult part to play. If she has, however, the benefit of wise councillors, they will advise her to proclaim a general amnesty, to recall the exiles, and to grant a moderate constitutional charter suited to the present situation of Spain. To the obstinacy of the violent young men assembled at Cadiz, who would allow of no modifications of the charter of 1812, most of the evils which have since afflicted Spain may be ascribed. The Regent will do well to avoid their mistakes, but not to lose the opportunity of uniting all the true friends of good government and national liberty by some marked concession to the spirit of the age and the interest of the most enlightened of the Spanish people.—*Globe*.

#### CARBONEAR STAB.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1833.

By the arrival of the *Ceres*, 42 days from Falmouth, papers to a late date have been received—extracts from them will be seen in our previous columns. The *Ceres*, for three weeks antecedent to her arrival here, encountered, almost daily, very severe gales of wind; in one of these a seaman unfortunately fell on the deck from a height of nearly 40 feet; in the descent his head struck the gunnel of the long-boat with such force, that the upper part was severed from the lower. The man was killed instantaneously.

On Saturday evening last a serious accident happened to a person named JAMES GULLY, in the employ of Messrs. Gosse, Pack, and Fryer, of this town. In passing across an upper loft of a store belonging to his employers, he unfortunately fell through a hatchway, which had been left partly open, and broke an arm and two ribs. He now lies in a very dangerous state.

At a very early hour on Sunday morning last a fire broke out in the Schooner WILLIAM, the property of Mr. D. Green of Harbor Grace, an alarm was promptly given by Messrs. Thorne, Hooper, & Co's. watchman, and it was fortunately extinguished without doing much damage.

The St. John's Election has terminated in the return of Dr. CARSON, Mr. HOGAN, from a desire to maintain the peace of the community, having retired from the contest. Yesterday's *Gazette* informs us that W. B. Row, Esq. is returned for Trinity Bay.

Some ruffians, taking advantage of the temporary excitement of the day (of election) broke several panes of glass in the windows of Mr. Winton's office, and were guilty of other outrageous conduct on Tuesday evening last. A similar wanton attack was made on the same evening, and, in all probability, by the same miscreants, on Mr. M'Conbrey's house. It is much to be regretted that the perpetrators of such villainous and disgraceful conduct have succeeded in eluding detection.—*Newfoundlander*.

CAPE BRETON.—We understand that His Honor the President, with his wonted activity and humanity, has authorised supplies to be sent to the settlers in Cape Breton, who have suffered most severely by the failure of their crops. This is a most commendable and beneficent deed, which cannot fail to receive the approbation of the Legislature, and tend to convince the inhabitants of Cape Breton that they are not entirely forgotten in Nova Scotia. We can assure

these unfortunate individuals, who have been doomed to experience the disappointment of their hopes on the present occasion their destitute situation has excited the warmest sympathy in the breasts of their fellow-colonists; and they may rest assured that the most wise and judicious means will be employed by the public authorities to afford them relief, before the navigation is closed for the season in the rivers and harbours on the Bras d'Or Lake.—*Halifax Journal*.

ARRIVALS.—In the *Ceres*, from Poole, J. Elson, Esq. and Rev. J. Burt, and Lady.

MARRIED.—On Thursday last, in this town, by the Rev. J. G. Hennigar, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. John Clark, to Miss Susannah Clark, both of Crocker's Cove; also Mr. Charles Pitman, to Miss Martha Penny, both of this place.

DIED.—At St. John's, on the 30th ult. at the residence of the Ven. Archdeacon Wix, Harriet, daughter of the Rev. Francis Woodcock, of Moreton Rectory, Herefordshire, England, in her 21st year.

Same day, Mrs. Jane England, aged 32 years.

#### Shipping Intelligence.

##### HARBOUR GRACE.

CLEARED.

Dec. 5.—Brig Exeter, Vidler, Naples; 3,200 qtls. fish.

##### CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.

Dec. 10.—Brig *Ceres*, Adey, Poole; 200 coils cordage, 2 casks beer, 1 case guns, 1 tub beef, 1 crate tiaware, 1 bale woollens, 5 casks, 1 box wrot. leather, 15 chairs, 3 chests drawers, 1 box millinery, 8 bales sail cloth, sofa, 100 tons coals, and sundries. Brig Julia, Stanworth, St. Mary's.

CLEARED.

Dec. 5.—Brig Hope, Shaddock, Falmouth; 3,300 qtls. fish. Brig Sisters, Johns, Italy; 2,550 qtls. fish, 15 tierces salmon.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 12.—Arrived the *Apollo*, Cartoll, from Newfoundland.

##### ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.

Nov. 28.—Schooner *Despatch*, Burke, Bridgeport; coal.

Schooner *Dingwell*, Smith, P. E. Island; scantling, lumber.

Schooner *Shannon*, Nelson, P. E. Island; scantling, potatoes.

29.—Brig *Maria*, Meagher, New-York; pork, beef, flour.

Brig *Alarm*, Wills, Cardigan; ballast.

Brig *George IV.*, Hellyer, Oporto; bread, oranges lemons.

30.—Brig *Welcome*, Smith, Greenock; bread, potatoes, soap.

Schooner *Nine Sons*, Ewin, P. E. Island; cattir, sheep, potatoes.

Brig *Lima*, Meardon, Oporto; wine, &c.

Brig *Funchal*, Pickan, Gibraltar; salt, wine, figs, raisins.

Brig *Mercury*, Gilbert, Poole and Hamburg; coal, bread, flour.

Dec. 2.—Brig *Milton*, Killam, Yarmouth, N. S.; potatoes, oats.

Schooner *Ocean*, Saunder, P. E. Island; cattle, oats potatoes.

CLEARED.

Nov. 28.—Brig *Gipsy*, Brown, Naples; fish.

30.—Schooner *Elizabeth*, Daly, New-York; salmon herring, seal skins.

Schooner *Ann*, Orr, P. E. Island; sundries.

Brig *Freedom*, Cousins, Teignmouth; fish, oil, sounds, merchandise.

Brig *Belfast*, Swan, Demerara; fish, salmon.

Dec. 3.—Schooner *Huskisson*, Werner, Boston; salmon, seal skins.

Brig *Diana*, Ferguson, Demerara; fish.

Schooner *Ann*, Turpin, St. Sebastian; fish.

Brig *Euphemia*, M'Gaw, Greenock; oil, blubber, molasses.

British Consolate, Naples, Sept. 17.

Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Temple to transmit you a copy of a despatch just received from Prince Casaro, announcing the decision of the Board of Health of the 14th instant, on vessels coming from Genoa, Marseille, Leghorn, and Civita Vecchia, and having on board English goods coming originally from other places actually tainted, the health officers of this port are instructed to ascertain from their several bills of lading the origin thereof, and whenever it shall not plainly appear that the same have undergone expurgation in intermediate ports, to suspend pratique, and refer the several cases to the decision of the Board.

I have the honour, &c.,

JOHN GOODWIN.

#### FOR SALE

BY

#### PRIVATE CONTRACT,

#### The Schooner

#### GOOD INTENT,

72 Tons Register,

Well found in all Materials fit for the Sealing Voyage, and may be sent to Sea with little expense.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. FRANCIS PIKE, Senior, on the Beach, Carbonear.

Carbonear, Dec. 11, 1833.

#### NOTICES.

ALL Persons having demands on the Estate of HENRY PENNY, of Carbonear, in the District of Conception Bay, but late of Morton's Harbor, Green Bay, in the District of Fogo, deceased, are requested to furnish their Accounts, duly attested, to the Subscribers; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby desired to make immediate payment.

his  
JOSEPH X PENNY,  
mark  
his  
JOHN X PENNY,  
mark

Executors.

Carbonear, Dec. 4, 1833.

At a Meeting of the Creditors of Mr. CHARLES COZENS, held at the Court-House, St. John's SATURDAY, 23d November, 1833, it was carried unanimously, that the Trustees be authorised to issue the following

#### NOTICE:

The Trustees of the Insolvent Estate of Mr. CHARLES COZENS, request all persons indebted thereto, to come forward before the 10th of December next, with such offers of compromise as the property they possess may enable them to make, it being the wish of the Trustees to make fair arrangements with Debtors, rather than proceed to extremes. Such parties as do not compromise their debts previous to the 10th of December, will be proceeded against in the SUPREME COURT for the sums they respectively owe the Estate. This Notice also applies to those persons who have not fulfilled the conditions of compromise which they have entered into previous to this date.

A Meeting of the Creditors on the above Estate will be held at the *Commercial Room*, St. John's, on FRIDAY, the 20th December, preparatory to the Trustees declaring a DIVIDEND, and those Creditors whose claims are not proved, and given in to the Trustees by that date, will be excluded from a participation therein.

W. J. HERVEY, } Trustees to the  
C. F. BENNETT, } Insolvent Estate  
R. R. WAKEHAM, } of C. COZENS.  
St John's Nov. 27, 1833.

PUT on Shore from the Brig Wilberforce, from Liverpool, and now in the Store of Messrs. T. CHANCEY and Co.,

One Bundle Tar Brushes  
Large Paper Parcel

(Both of which are without Mark.)

Any Person who can substantiate a claim to the above, may receive them by applying to Messrs. T. CHANCEY and Co., and paying Expenses.

Carbonear, Nov. 1, 1833.

#### ON SALE.

BY

#### COLLINGS & LEGG,

THE CARGO OF

The Schooner *WELLINGTON*, from  
HALIFAX,

CONSISTING OF

100 Barrels Superfine Flour  
50 Barrels Middlings Ditto  
50 Barrels Rye Ditto  
50 Barrels Indian Meal  
10 Barrels Beef  
10 Barrels Pork  
20 Firkins Butter  
50 M. Shingles.

Carbonear, Nov. 6, 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 Bonycastle's Mensuration And sundry other School Books. Sealing Wax India Rubber

WRITING PARCHMENT of a very superior quality, and large size  
Carbonear, July 3, 1833.

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.

DECEMBER.

The Winter wind is moaning low the requiem of the year;  
The days are growing short again, and fields forlorn and sere;  
The sunny sky is waxing dim, and chill the hazy air,  
And tossing trees, before the breeze, are turning brown and bare.  
All nature and her children now prepare for rougher days;  
The squirrel makes his winter bed, and hazel hoard purveys;  
The sunny swallow spreads his wing, to seek a brighter sky;  
And boding owl, with nightly howl, says cloud and storm are nigh!  
No more 'tis sweet to walk abroad among the evening dews;  
The flowers are fled from every path with all their scents and hues;  
The joyous bird no more is heard, save where his slender song  
The robin drops, as meek he hops, the withered leaves among.  
Those withered leaves, that slender song, a solemn truth convey;  
In wisdom's ear they speak aloud of frailty and decay;  
They say that man's apportioned year shall have its winter too.  
Shall rise and shine, and then decline as all around him do.  
They tell him all he has on earth, his brightest, dearest things,  
His loves and friendships, bodes and fears, have each their falls and springs;  
A wave upon a moonlight sea, a leaf before the blast,  
A summer flower, an April hour, that gleams, and then is past.  
And be it so! I know it well! myself and all that's mine  
Must roll on with the rolling year, and ripen to decline.  
I would not shun the solemn truth; to me it is not drear,  
While I can rise above the skies, and feel that God is near.  
It only makes me think with pride this earth is not my home;  
It sends me on from present care, to joy and peace to come;  
It bids me take, with thankful heart, whatever God may send,  
Content to go, through weal or woe, to glory in the end.  
Then murmur on, ye winter winds, remind me of my doom,  
Ye lengthened nights still image forth the darkness of the tomb!  
Eternal summer lights the breast where Jesus deigns to shine;  
I mourn no loss, I shun no cross, while Thou, O Lord, art mine!

(Continued from first page.)

splendour opened on the rulers of Mexico. Father Marco de Nizza, who had been sent on a northern mission, brought a report of seven mighty cities, whose lofty mansions had their doors studded with precious stones, while the meanest utensils were of gold and silver. A contest instantly arose between Cortes and the Viceroy, which should seize this brilliant prize; and though Cortes, by the grant of the Emperor, had the undoubted right, the Viceroy, having the power in his hands, would not allow such an opportunity to escape him. Assuming the entire direction of the enterprise, he despatched Vasquez de Coronado, with a chosen body of troops, to take possession of this northern Eldorado. Coronado, made his way across a thousand difficulties, and with the loss of a great part of his armament; when, having reached the desired spot, he discovered that the narrative of the worthy friar had been a string of lies from beginning to end. The kingdom of the Seven Cities was merely a cluster of villages in a tolerably fertile country, but which presented no such quantity of gold or precious stones as to be of the smallest importance.—The dream of golden kingdoms vanished; but successive expeditions under Cabrillo and Viscaino, were sent with instructions to examine the north-west coast, and even to pass through the supposed Strait of Anian into the Atlantic. Neither of these officers, however, could reach far beyond Cape Mendocino, in lat. 40 deg.; the dreadful attacks of the scurvy, a disease of which the nature and cure were then alike unknown, obliged them to return, not only without discovering the imaginary strait, but ignorant that it did not exist. The decrepitude into which the Spanish government soon afterwards sunk, and the mystery which, in fear and weakness, it threw over all its transactions, at once diminished the number of these voyages of discovery, and prevented their results from ever reaching the world, unless by dubious and circuitous channels.

A deep veil still hung over the extremities of the Pacific, and the junction of the continents of America and Asia. This veil was lifted up by the exploratory genius of Cook. A premature fate, indeed, arrested that great navigator in the career of discovery; but he and Captain Clerke, who followed in the path marked out by him, saw the two continents, separated by Behring's Straits, and America stretching to the north and east.—This voyage, by disclosing the immense

breadth of America at this latitude, made the hopes of the western passage darker than ever. That continent had hitherto been conceived as terminating to the north in a point or cape, after passing which, the navigator would be at once in the South Sea, and in full sail to China and Japan. Now, between the Atlantic and Pacific, there was found to intervene a space of nearly three thousand miles, or a fourth of the circumference of the globe. Geographers, viewing the coast running northwards from Behring's Straits, and Hudson's and Baffin's Bays, all inclosed by land, received and constructed their maps under the impression that an unbroken mass of land reached onwards to the Pole, and that all these boundaries were for ever barred against the navigator.

A new light, meantime, broke in suddenly from an opposite quarter. The Hudson's Bay Company had formed a settlement, with a view to the traffic in furs, for which this otherwise dreary region afforded ample scope. They obtained an exclusive privilege, of which they must indeed have made an ample use, if, as Foster alleges, for 40000l. of English goods, they obtained articles which sold in England for 120,000l.—However, as is usual in companies so endowed, their affairs were far from flourishing. They had been taken bound by their charter, to use their utmost efforts for the discovery of the Strait of Anian and the north-west passage; yet it has been confidently averred, that their most strenuous exertions were directed to the prevention of any such discovery. They could not, however, prevent some efforts from being made. Knight, one of their own servants, urged the matter with such zeal, that it was impossible to avoid fitting him out with two ships; but he never returned; and the whole of this expedition perished. Afterwards the Admiralty, instigated by a Mr. Dobbs, who was seized with an enthusiastic zeal upon this subject, sent out Captain Middleton, an officer of spirit and enterprise, to explore that great opening in the northern part of Hudson's Bay, commonly called the Welcome. Middleton made some progress, but described his course as being at last arrested by a "frozen strait," through which there flowed a current coming apparently from the Atlantic, and rendering improbable the supposed connexion with any other sea. His report, however, gave rise at home to a fierce controversy. He was denounced by his own surgeon and clerk to Mr. Dobbs, and by Mr. Dobbs to the public, as a traitor, who, bribed by the Company, studiously counteracted the very object for which he had been commissioned. An extraordinary zeal was kindled in the nation; 10,000l. was subscribed to fit out a fresh armament, and parliament voted 20,000l. to the fortunate crew who should achieve the grand discovery. This new expedition, however, without penetrating so far as Middleton, found nothing at variance with his report, and the public ardour subsided. The real light from that quarter was obtained through the extensive rambles taken on land by the agents of the Fur Companies. Mr. Hearne, sent in 1769 on a mission from Hudson's Bay, followed northward the course of a river now bearing his name, till at a point, hitherto supposed to exist in the most inland depths of America, he found the sea! Sir Alexander Mackenzie, acting for the North-west Company at Montreal, afterwards proceeded in the same direction to a point twenty degrees farther west, where he followed another river also to the sea. This double discovery gave entirely new aspect to the geography of North America. It now became probable that, instead of an unbroken land, stretching into the depth of the Polar regions, there was a continuous ocean bounding it, at a latitude which did not absolutely preclude the hope of an open and regular passage.

The important observations however, did not take immediate effect on the public.—They seem, on the contrary, to have lain dormant, silently fermenting in minds which meditated on these subjects, till, early in this century, that remarkable exploratory zeal arose, of which the effects have been so important. Mr. Barrow, himself eminent as a traveller, gave the first impulse both to the nation and the government, which embarked in this career with a steadiness, judgment, and, above all, an inflexible perseverance, of which there is no former example. Africa was the first theatre; but the northern seas, which Mr. Scoresby had already made an object of interest, soon attracted equal attention. This has led to a series of enterprises which have not, in point of practical result, differed materially from those formerly undertaken, but which have remarkably enlarged our ideas as to the form and structure of the globe, and made signal displays of the prowess and hardihood of British seamen. They are too recent, and too familiar to call for any detailed narration; but it may not be uninteresting to collect into one view a rapid outline of their general tenor and result.

The first of the series was destined, under the conduct of Captain Ross, to make the round of Baffin's Bay, and look more narrowly than that navigator was suspected to have done, into every sound and inlet which

could afford an entrance either into the Pacific, or the grand Polar basin. Captain Ross was an officer of great merit, who had performed valuable services in the northern seas, yet was he not altogether of that pushing and adventurous turn which is necessary to find or force a way through these mighty barriers. He made the circuit of these shores like a skilful navigator, and brought a report confirming all the observations of Baffin, and coming to the same conclusion, that there was a bay only, affording no farther passage. The wide entrance of Lancaster Sound had indeed been looked up into; but, at the distance of about twenty miles, its shores appeared to the eye to meet, and form an inclosed inlet. This conclusion, however, became the subject of much sceptical discussion. It was argued by those accustomed to naval perspective, that Captain Ross had not penetrated deep enough to form any sure judgment upon this point; and that a strait, even of considerable breadth, if winding or varied by capes, presents to the spectators the precise appearance of an inclosed arm of the sea. Such was the impression of Captain Parry, the second in command, who reported at home his sanguine hope, that by this channel would be found the long-sought for passage.

The views of the Admiralty coincided entirely with those of Captain Parry, whom they immediately sent out with the command of a fresh expedition. The result was brilliant; Captain Parry found all his predictions fulfilled, and through Lancaster Sound penetrated into the grand basin of the Polar sea! Here he coasted along, not America, but ranges of large islands, which narrowed the sea through which he sailed into little more than a broad strait, communicating only by inlets with whatever sea might lie beyond. These inlets, however, were so blocked up with ice setting in from the westward, that Captain Parry, in the course of two seasons, vainly attempted to make his way through them, and was obliged to return, with only the glory acquired by having penetrated so much farther than any former navigator.

The Polar basin being now ascertained to exist, another voyage was planned, with the view of entering it by a different approach. Hudson's Bay had not yet been fully explored. Middleton had, indeed, described his progress as arrested by a frozen strait; but this might be a casual obstruction—and his testimony had been extremely questioned at the time. Captain Parry undertook the adventure with his usual alacrity; and in the middle of August arrived at the boundary which arrested Middleton. The testimony of that navigator was then found to be exceedingly faithful; and his frozen strait by no means undeserving the name. However, the new adventurers worked their way through it, and after going over and verifying the observations of Middleton upon several of the sounds and inlets, proceeded to the examination of the coasts beyond.—They were soon interrupted by the setting in of the Arctic winter, and with some difficulty sawed their way through the ice to a station in which the vessels could pass in safety that rigorous season. Next summer they proceeded northward along a large mass of land, which they named Melville Peninsula. At last they arrived at a strait, which, by land surveys, was found to lead into the wide and open basin of the Polar sea; but it was so blocked up by ice driven into it by the western currents, that every attempt to penetrate was wholly abortive.

Captain Parry was sent out a third time, on his first line of discovery, to make trial of a broad channel leading to the south, which, amid others that appeared more promising, had obtained before only a very superficial notice. This voyage failed, less from any absolute barrier opposed by nature, than from the dreadful concussion sustained from a field of ice by one of the ships, which produced the necessity of abandoning it, and carrying home its crew in the other vessel.

Although it had been thus established, that there was a Polar basin, and a great ocean, bounding the whole northern shore of America, and this even in no very inaccessible latitude, yet there was an end to all hope of a regular and practicable passage between the Atlantic and the Pacific. The former was cut off from the Polar sea by a continuous crowd of large islands, separated only by narrow channels, in which the masses of floating ice always lodge, and into which they are even driven by the current which seems constantly to set in from the westward. Doubtless, after multiplied trials, one vessel might pass in some fortunate conjuncture; but this would be a very empty boast; and no merchant assuredly, would forego his sure and beaten track, for another where there would be ten chances to one against ever reaching his destination.—It was only then, along the shore, and by boats, that there could be a reasonable hope to explore and delineate this hitherto unknown boundary of the western world.

The main body, on this occasion, proceeded not as before from Hudson's Bay, but from New York, by way of Lake Huron;—a more circuitous, but more easy, and in several respects more commodious route.

This mode of investigation, accordingly, had not been neglected. Contemporaneous,

and combined with, Captain Parry's second voyage, a land expedition had been sent from Hudson's Bay, under Captain Franklin, with the hope, that the two parties might fall in with, and give aid to each other in their perilous search. Captain Franklin, after spending the winter on the northern lakes, reached, in summer, the mouth of the Coppermine river, and spread the first sail on the Arctic ocean, which bounds Northern America. Navigation, however, is necessarily slow on an unknown, winding, and embayed coast; where it cannot be guessed what is bay, and what strait—what is continent, and what island—and where these questions must be resolved often by lengthened and tedious experiment. This coast happened, too, to be very deeply indented; and, when they had run into the farthest depth of Coronation Gulf and Bathurst Inlet, they came to a point which the season rendered it necessary to call Turn-around—although it was not above two hundred miles from the spot on which they had first launched on the Arctic ocean. Their provisions were nearly consumed; and hoping, in their return, to abridge the wide circuit which the outward course had made, they struck across the unknown interior towards their winter-quarters on the Athabasca lake. This was a tempting, but, perhaps, an imprudent step. With time and means so severely limited, it would probably have been safer to have taken even a considerable circuit, of which they had traced every step, than to have plunged into the absolutely unknown tracts of a region beset with such peculiar perils. The gloomiest anticipations which could have been formed, were much more than fulfilled by the issue. Entangled in a barren and desolate country, intersected by rapid torrents and impassible lakes, they were soon forced to abandon their boat, and all their equipments, and finally reduced to those fearful extremities, which have rendered their story so tragic, and excited so deeply the interest of the British public.

(To be concluded in our next.)

UNPAID LABOUR.—It betrays an equal ignorance of the character of man and the patronage of Governments to imagine that Magistrates are unpaid because they are not paid in metallic currency. Every man that has been at the pains to qualify himself for an office—be that office what it may—and who consents to incur the responsibility attached to the duties of it, expects to be paid, and will be paid, in meal or in malt. You may call this self-interest, but give it what name you please there is no stimulus that can supply the place of it.—*Sedgwick on the Poor Laws.*

EPICURISM.—Fontenelle, the celebrated French author, was particularly fond of asparagus dressed with oil; but he was intimately acquainted with an abbé who loved to eat this delicious vegetable served up with butter. One day the abbé dropped in unexpectedly to dinner, and Fontenelle, who had ordered his favourite dish, with great kindness directed that half should be dressed with oil and the rest with butter. The value of this sacrifice is proved by the sequel of the story. The abbé falling down dead in a fit, Fontenelle, without a moment's delay, darted to the top of the stairs, and exclaimed to the cook—"Dress the whole with oil, the whole with oil, as I told you before."

THE MOTHER OF THE TIGER OF PORTUGAL.—In one of the cells of a Parisian madhouse, is confined a noble Portuguese, whose brother only twelve years of age, was hanged at Coimbra, as the accomplice of a plan to overthrow the existing form of government. "What shall we do with this child?" said the Chief Judge to a woman; "he is only twelve years old." "Twelve years old!" she replied, "so much the better! Let him be hanged forthwith, he will sup with angels. And let his brother, a little older, witness the execution from the scaffold." The woman who thus commanded the cold-blooded murder of a child, was the mother of Don Miguel. The execution took place—and the brother, who witnessed this horrid spectacle, lost his senses. The care and ability of Dr. Blanche restored him to health; but, still pursued by the phantom of his brother's strangled corpse, he became mad a second time.

There is at this moment a lunatic at the Bicêtre, who fancies that, when at breakfast in a garrison town, he inadvertently swallowed a captain of hussars, who had fallen into his glass.

NEW WRITING PAPER.—A new writing paper has just been introduced, which, by means of a chemical preparation which it undergoes, has the singular property of becoming perfectly black whenever it is touched with any fluid. It is only necessary, therefore, to write on this paper with a pen dipped in clean water, to produce a distinct and legible communication.

IRISH ACCOUNTS.—In the Report of the Commissioners for auditing Irish accounts, just printed, there is the following item in the Belfast Ballast-office returns:—"PUMPING WATER out of DRY DOCKS, £89!"

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