

THE



STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

New Series.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1834.

Vol. I.—No. V.

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 expense, 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 fine fast-sailing Cutter the EXPRESS, leaves Harbor Grace, precisely at Nine o'clock every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning for Portugal Cove, and returns at 12 o'clock the following day.—This vessel has been fitted up with the utmost care, and has a comfortable Cabin for Passengers; All Packages and letters will be carefully attended to, but no accounts can be kept for passages or postages, nor will the proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other monies sent by this conveyance.

Ordinary Fares 7s. 6d.; Servants and Children 5s. each. Single Letters 6d., double ditto 1s., and Parcels in proportion to their weight.

PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, ST. JOHN'S.
ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOR GRACE.

April 30.

BLANKS of every description For Sale at this Office.
July 2, 1824.

CAP. IV.

An Act for the Establishment of Light Houses.

[12th June, 1834.]

WHEREAS in consequence of the want of Light Houses on the Coasts of the Island of Newfoundland, vessels have oftentimes been wrecked and lost thereon, and are frequently delayed in entering the Ports and Harbours of the said Island: *Be it therefore enacted* by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, in Parliament assembled, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor or 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 of Light Houses for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act; and in case of the death, absence or resignation of any of 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 his, or their stead, who shall have the like power and authority conferred by this Act upon the other Commissioners.

II.—And whereas there is already erected and provided at the entrance of the Port of St. John's in this Island, a building fit for the purpose of a Light House, and other apparatus necessary for lighting the same, but which cannot be put in operation for want of adequate means to defray the expense thereof; *Be it therefore further enacted*, that there shall be raised, levied, collected and paid to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, upon every merchant ship or vessel entering the said Port of St. John's, (other than coasting or fishing vessels) a duty or rate of one penny sterling, per ton, for every ton, Register admeasurement, of each respective vessel as aforesaid; *Provided* that such Duty shall not be levied on any one vessel more than twice in any one year. And there shall be in like manner raised, levied, collected and paid upon every decked vessel employed in the coasting trade of this Island or the Labrador, and entering the said Port of St. John's, the duty or rate of ten shillings sterling for each and every such vessel exceeding sixty tons burthen, register tonnage, per annum, and the like duty or rate of seven shillings and six pence sterling for each and every vessel less than sixty tons burthen, register tonnage, per annum.

III.—And whereas it is highly necessary that a Light House should be erected and established on or near to Cape Spear; *Be it therefore further enacted*, that the treasurer of the Island shall, and he is hereby authorized to raise, by loan from such person or persons, or body corporate or politic, as will advance the same, a sum not exceeding in the whole one thousand pounds sterling, chargeable upon and to be repaid out of the public funds of this Colony, together with Interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum thereon, in annual instalments of not more than two hundred pounds sterling, in the way and manner hereinafter provided.

IV.—*And be it further enacted*, that the said commissioners, or the major part of them, shall without delay, procure plans of the said intended erection and 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.

V.—*And be it further enacted*, that the Governor or Acting Governor for the time being shall, and is hereby authorized and empowered to draw warrants on the treasurer of the Island, 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 Houses or either of them, and the providing of Bells or Cannon and Boats and other appurtenances for the same.

VI.—*And be it further enacted*, that when and as soon as the said Light House

shall have been completed near Cape Spear as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor or person administering the Government of this Island for the time being to issue a Proclamation under the Great Seal, signifying that the same hath been so completed, and that henceforth there shall be raised, levied, collected and paid to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, upon every merchant ship or vessel, (other than coasting or fishing vessels) coming into any Port or Harbour of this Island between Cape Race and Bonavista, excepting the said Harbour of St. John's, a duty or rate of one penny, sterling, per ton, for every ton register admeasurement of each respective vessel as aforesaid; and upon all merchant ships or vessels (other than coasting and fishing vessels) entering the said Harbour of St. John's, a rate or duty of one-half penny, sterling, per ton, register tonnage.

VII.—*And be it further enacted*, that the commissioners of Light Houses, shall have the charge of the public buoys, chains and moorings in the Harbour of St. John's, and shall also have power from time to time, to make such Rules and Regulations respecting the use, preservation and management of the said Buoys, Chains, and Moorings as they may deem necessary, which shall be binding on all parties using the same, and that all expenses incurred in the management of the said buoys, chains and moorings shall be defrayed out of the funds applicable to the maintenance of the Light Houses under the provisions of this Act, and shall be drawn by warrant on the treasurer of the Colony in the manner hereinbefore mentioned.

VIII.—*And be it further enacted*, that during such time as there shall be a Superintendent of Quarantine, such Superintendent for the time being shall be one of the said Commissioners, and shall have the special superintendance of the said buoys, chains and moorings.

IX.—*And be it further enacted*, that all such duties or dues shall be levied, collected and received by the Collector or Sub-Collector of His Majesty's Customs at each respective Port aforesaid, previously to such Vessels respectively being entered at the Customs; and all monies arising from the aforesaid duties shall be paid quarterly to the treasurer of the Colony to be appropriated in such manner as the Colonial Legislature shall from time to time direct.

X.—*And be it further enacted*, that the said Treasurer shall be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to grant and issue to the respective persons who shall so 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 One Hundred 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 be respectively issued, and shall be numbered in succession from One upwards, and shall be signed by the said 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 Debentures shall respectively be issued.

XI.—*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.

(Form of Debenture.)

No.

By virtue of an Act of the Parliament of Newfoundland, passed in the Fourth year of His Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled "An Act for the establishment of Light Houses," I, the Treasurer of the Island of Newfoundland, do hereby certify and declare, that by virtue of the power and authority in and by the said Act vested in me, I have borrowed and received by way of loan from (name and description of lender) the sum of _____ Pounds sterling,

bearing interest from 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 expenses of erecting and constructing a Light House on Cape Spear as provided by the said Act; and I do further certify, that the said principal money and Interest will be paid and payable to the said (lender's name) 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 at St. John's Newfoundland, _____ day of _____ in the year of Our Lord, 18 _____

CAP. V.

An Act to provide for the Banishment of Persons convicted of certain offences, and also to provide certain modes of punishment in divers Criminal Cases.

[12th June, 1834.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provision for the punishment of persons convicted of certain offences in Newfoundland, and to authorize the infliction of other punishments upon offenders than those which may now be legally awarded: *Be it therefore enacted*, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that when any person shall be convicted of any crime for which he or she shall be liable by Law to be Transported, or to receive any infamous or corporal punishment, the Court before which such person shall be so convicted, or any Court holden for the same place having like jurisdiction, instead of the sentence of Transportation, or of such infamous or corporal punishment, shall and may, should it think fit so to do, order and adjudge that such person be banished from this island, for and during such a number of years, or for life, as to the Court, in its discretion, shall seem meet: and shall also adjudge that such person be confined and kept to hard labour, until such person shall have procured, or have been provided with, a passage to some port or place, beyond the government of Newfoundland, and shall have been there landed, put on shore, and discharged by the master of the vessel.

II.—*And be it further enacted*, that it shall and may be lawful for the Sheriff of Newfoundland for the time being, or for any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction where such person shall have been convicted, to contract with the master or owner of any such vessel, bound for any port not being within the government of this Island, for the removal of any convict under the sentence of banishment, and upon delivering such convict on board such vessel, to issue his warrant to the master of such vessel, committing the said convict to the custody of such master, who shall thereupon be punishable for the escape of any such convict from the said vessel to any place within the government of Newfoundland, in like manner as any Constable, or other peace officer, having the custody of any prisoner, by virtue of any warrant from any Justice of the Peace, would be liable to be punished for the escape of such prisoner with whose custody he should be so charged.

III.—*And be it further enacted*, that if any person on whom such sentence of banishment shall have been passed as aforesaid, or to whom His Majesty, his heirs or successors, shall be graciously pleased to extend the Royal Mercy, on condition of his or her leaving this Island, for any term of years or for life, shall be found at large in any part thereof, without some lawful cause, after he or she shall have been so put on board as aforesaid, before the expiration of the term for which such convict shall have been so banished, or shall have so consented to leave the Island, every such offender being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be sentenced to be kept at hard labour for such period as the Court passing such sentence shall think proper; or shall, in addition thereto, be sentenced to be once, twice or thrice publicly or privately whipped, and to be banished, for the term of his or her natu-

ral life, as to the Court shall seem meet: *Provided nevertheless*, that the punishment of whipping shall not in any case be inflicted on a female.

IV.—*And be it further enacted*, that when any person shall be convicted of any offence for which, by the law of England, imprisonment and hard labour may be awarded, it shall and may be lawful for the Court, in its discretion, to direct such offender to be kept at hard labour in some gaol or house of correction, or to be employed on the highways, streets or roads, in any part of this Island, or both, and during the hours of labour to wear an iron clog, or other shackle, to prevent the escape of such offender; and also to direct that the said offender shall be kept in solitary confinement for the whole, or any portion or portions of such imprisonment as to the Court, in its discretion, may seem meet; and to make such other order for the safe-keeping of such offender, when off work, as to the said Court shall seem expedient and necessary.

V.—*And be it further enacted*, that it shall and may be lawful for the Supreme Court of Newfoundland to make such rules and regulations touching the care, custody, treatment, superintendance, hours of labour, food, and general management of prisoners, either before or after conviction and sentence as to the said Court shall seem fit and necessary for the support of a proper prison discipline.

(To be continued.)

ARCTIC LAND EXPEDITION.

(From the *Liverpool Albion*, June 23.)
Despatches were received on Wednesday morning, by the Royal Geographical Society, from Captain Back, and the following extracts, containing the most interesting portions of his narrative, are published for the information of the subscribers to his expedition and the public at large. It is gratifying to observe the good spirits in which he writes, and the entire success of his preliminary operations:

"Fort Reliance, East-end of Great Slave Lake, December 7, 1833.

"On our reaching Fort Chippewawan, we made every inquiry relating to the direction of the rivers that debouched at or about the Fond du Lac, and though there evidently appeared to be a nearer way to the Barren Grounds, than by the circuitous one originally intended to be followed, yet the vague and unsatisfactory answers of the Indians, together with their obvious ignorance of the distance to the Great Fish River, made me at once decide to go by Great Slave Lake.

"It was the 7th of August when we landed at Fort Resolution, owing to the detentions incurred by sending to the Salt Plains (a little to the westward of Slave River) for a winter's stock of that invaluable article.

"Many Indians had assembled at this trading post, and their principal chief, Le Grande Jeune Homme, was waiting my arrival, under a sort of promise held out to him that he should accompany me. But, as I was fully aware that his services must be purchased at a greater rate than our means could afford, and that he knew nothing of the country to the eastward, I was glad to compromise the affair, and reward him for his loss of time, by a present of the value of 40 beaver skins.

"The season was advancing too fast to admit of any more delay, and being unable to procure a guide to the Thlew-ee-cho-de-teth from among the Indians, not one of whom possessed a knowledge of its locality or direction, I determined on leaving Mr M'Leod to bring the stores, while I preceded him in a half-sized canoe, with a crew of two half-breeds, a Canadian, an Indian, and an Englishman. With this motley and most rickety craft, I commenced the survey towards the North-east. Our course first lay in the direction of the Rivière à la Jean, and along the low swampy shores of the lake, then across numerous islands, which led us to the north side of the lake. The scenery there was composed of the most craggy and picturesque rocks,—mostly primitive, and consisting of flesh-coloured felspar and quartz, with a few trees of inconsiderable size.

"As we advanced, the appearance became more imposing, from the circumstance of the granitic, or rather the last formation, yielding to the trap, which displayed itself in long parallel ranges of natural precipices that not unfrequently extended to the horizon.

"In two places the southern shore approaches within a mile of the northern, and the detroits thus formed have never been known to freeze.

"More than one island had a columnar, or basaltic form, on the precipitous or south-west side. The water, unlike the turbid yellow we had left was now of a transparent blue, and so cold that ice often formed during the night.

"I had now got to lat. 62 deg. 51 min. 40 sec. North, and long. 100 deg. 25 min. West and could perceive a long blue point stretching to the south-east, which my Indian said we must go round, or make a portage to get to the eastern extremity of Great Slave Lake. 'There,' continued he, 'you will find a river

which, I know not what the Great Chief may do, but we who are born here cannot ascend.' Upon a further inquiry I found he was right and that some time would be saved by taking a more direct course, which could only be effected by following the uncertain trending of a stream that he called Hoar Frost River. On our rounding a point, this presented itself in a cataract of 70 feet descent, and discouraging as this was, and still more so the range of mountains through which it forced its passage, we commenced the operation of transporting the canoe over hill and valley, full 1700 feet, the greatest difficulty consisting in conveying the canoe through the fallen and entangled wood. The numerous rapids in the river, delayed and annoyed us; but the next day we passed the last woods, and entered a large lake in the barren grounds. The latitude of its southern extremity is 63 deg. 24 min. 23 sec. North, long. 108 deg. 11 min. West, or a little to the Northward of the Chesadawd Lake of Hearne, which however is not known by the natives.

"In making a succession of portages from lake to lake, I crossed the same traveller's line of route, and fell on a lake of such magnitude as to be bounded on the S. by E. by the horizon. In a N.E. direction it led us to a river, which we went up, and again launched the canoe on another extensive sheet of water. We were bewildered several times among islands and deep bays, still I kept going to the N.E. in which direction I was the more assured the river must be, from the general flatness of the surrounding land, and particularly from the north-west dip of a few sand-hills that were occasionally seen to the northward.

"After being three days on the same lake I encamped among some sand-hills at the bottom of a bay, and despatched the men in two parties to look for the Thlew-ee-cho-de-teth, the source of which I accidentally discovered while occupied in taking some angles from the summit of a hill.

"On the third the people returned, having fallen on the river at some distance from us. The canoe was immediately carried to its stream, which is narrow in some parts, and connected with a chain of small lakes by detroits and rapids. I could not forbear giving my poor voyageurs a glass of grog on this occasion, after which grateful ceremony we pursued the meanderings of the current sometimes with ice on each bank, till the 1st of September, when my little canoe was so shattered, the nights were so cold, the country so destitute of wood, and the men fairly exhausted that I could not with any degree of prudence incur further risk this season.

"The place whence I returned is in lat. 64 deg. 41 min. North, and long. 108 deg. 12 min. West, about 150 miles east of Fort Enterprise, and only 100 miles from the nearest part of Bathurst Inlet.

"We had been fourteen days without wood, and on the 5th of September got to the first dwarf pines, about two feet high, and on the 7th concluded the journey, by arriving at the east end of the Great Slave Lake, where I had previously directed Mr M'Leod to commence the building of our establishment.

"The two boats under Mr King got to us exactly a week after, and it is satisfactory to state that most of the stores &c., were undamaged.

"Our winter house I have called 'Fort Reliance,' from a feeling of dependence on that Providence which will always support us amidst every trial to which we may be exposed. It is situated on a sandy point in a deep bay, which receives two small rapid streams from the northward, and is surrounded by mountains of red micaceous granite and quartz.

"Fort Reliance is in lat. 62 deg. 48 min. 15 sec. North, and long. 100 deg. 10 min. West, the variation of the needle being 35 deg. 15 min. West, and considering this and the entrance of the Mackenzie River as the two extremes of Great Slave Lake, it will be found to equal Lake Michigan in length, and may therefore be considered as the second largest lake in America.

"I have a very compact observatory built where the needle is performing its diurnal functions with more or less regularity, according to the appearance of the aurora, or other atmospheric phenomena. The dip, magnetic force, &c. have also been discovered; nor am I conscious of having omitted anything that the friends and projectors of the scientific part of this expedition may have expected from me."

GREECE.

Letters from Patras contain particulars of the trial of Colotroni and Colliopulo, the chief actors in the conspiracy for defeating the elevation of Prince Otho to the throne of Greece, and sending back the King and the Regency to Bavaria. Our readers will recollect, that, on the defeat of this attempt, Colotroni and his coadjutor were thrown into prison, where they have been ever since confined. The details of the trial are chiefly interesting for the light which they cast upon this transaction; a light which exhibits the duplicity and treachery of the Russian Government in a very striking point of view. It was, as now appears, in order to keep the secret of Russia,

that the trial was postponed for so long a period, that wily power having encouraged the conspiracy at the very moment that she was pretending to negotiate in conjunction with England and France for the settlement of Greece. This fact has now transpired, and it will be for those who have not hesitated to engulge in their places in Parliament the good faith of the Autocrat in all his transactions with this country, to gloss over another difficulty by the same expedient, a general panegyric on his conduct. In the meantime Colotroni comports himself at his trial with the most perfect sang-froid. He counts his beads and betrays no symptoms of anxiety. The general opinion seems to be, that the prisoners will be acquitted; at all events they have powerful friends.

DON CARLOS.—This person it appears, quitted Spain and embarked from Portugal without giving the slightest pledge regarding his future views and intentions. Though the Spanish Ambassador was at Portsmouth the whole of Sunday week, yet he was not permitted to an audience with Don Carlos. He even persists in calling himself the King of Spain. Mr Backhouse of the Foreign Office, had a long interview with him on Sunday week, and it is quite understood that it was intimated to him that a declaration of his renunciation of the crown of Spain would much please this country and France, and ensure for him from Spain, a magnificent income; but it is also as well understood, that at this intimation was indignantly spurned at. He will not allow such an expression to be used in his presence, as the possibility of his acquiescence in the relinquishment of his pretensions to govern the country of his birth. It is said by those about him (the public accounts speak otherwise) that he possesses some energy of character, but not a vast deal, and is deficient in education; but he has people about him devoted to his service, and competent to act, though, of course, of the most despotic and absolute opinions. Don Carlos, his consort, the Princesses, and suite landed on Wednesday morning at half-past seven, under a salute, with manned yards, from His Majesty's ship *Duguay*, and were received under a salute from the batteries, and a guard of honour of the Royal Marines under the command of Captain Menzies, R. N. On leaving the ship, he feelingly thanked the officers in French, on the quarter-deck for their generous hospitality and attention. A spacious house next to the lieutenant-governor's has been hired for their reception.

THE QUADRUPLE TREATY.—The text of the quadruple alliance lately entered into between England, France Spain and Portugal, has at last been obtained from Madrid.—There is, however, but little in the details thus officially presented, that was not known before in the gross. This treaty was signed at London on the 22d of April, and by it Don Pedro undertook to use his best efforts to drive Don Carlos and Don Miguel out of Portugal; Spain to furnish an army at her own expense, in Portugal for the same purpose; and England and France, in support and furtherance of the general ends, to assist by armies and armaments by sea and land. The agreement applies exclusively to the pacification of the Peninsula, and has not a word respecting a combination for more general purposes, or that sort of counter Holy Alliance which appears to have created so much uneasiness at St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Berlin. The objects of the treaty being now accomplished, as intended, we suppose the document itself becomes a dead letter, and the dreaded "Western Alliance," a thing of air.

THE LATE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—The Cabinet as at present composed, consists of the following individuals:

Earl Grey	First Lord of the Treasury
Lord Brougham	Lord Chancellor.
Marquis of Lansdowne	Lord President.
Earl of Carlisle	Lord Privy Seal.
Lord Althorp	Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Lord Holland	Duchy of Lancaster
Lord Palmerston	Foreign Secretary.
Lord Melbourne	Home Secretary.
Rt. Hon. T. S. Rice	Colonial Secretary.
Lord Auckland	First Lord of the Admiralty.
Rt. Hon. C. Grant	Pres. of the Board of Control
Lord John Russel	Paymaster of the Forces.
Rt. Hon. E. Ellice	Secretary at War.
Rt. Hon. J. Abercrombie	Master of the Mint.
The other changes involved in the late resignations and their consequences, are:	
Marquis of Conyngham	Postmaster-General
Mr Coutlar Fergusson	Judge Advocate General.
F. T. Baring	Secretary to the Treasury.
Captain Byng	One of the Lords of the Treasury.

THE MINISTRY.—There has been another fracas in the Cabinet. The cause of this new dissension was the appointment of the Marquis Conyngham to the Postoffice. We understand that in order to keep the Administration together a little longer, it has

been found necessary to revoke the appointment of the noble Marquis.—(*Morn. Post*, June 21.) The *Globe* and the *Courier* say that the *Post* lies.

Col. Leith Hay has been appointed Clerk of the Ordnance, in the place of Col. Maberley, who has been appointed Commissioner of the Customs, vacated by the death of Mr Roe. These nominations complete the changes.

An Act of Parliament lately passed makes honourable mention of the conduct of the Marquis Camden, who by his relinquishment of a sinecure office some years ago, has saved the country the sum of £240,000

The amount of fees of the House of Commons on the Rockingham inclosure bill, was £274 18s., this being altogether exclusive of the cost for attorneys, agents, &c.!

It is stated to be the intention of Government, to defer the granting of the charters to the newly enfranchised boroughs, till the reforms are made in the existing charters, and to make one measure applicable to both.

The struggles between the trades' unions, and the mill-owners, at Leeds, has ended in the total defeat of the former, all the workmen having signed the declaration pledging themselves to abandon the unions.

A Parliamentary report states the amount of bankrupts' funds in the Bank of England, at upwards of £680,000 belonging to about 1,200 bankrupt estates.

The Marquis of Conyngham is appointed Postmaster-General without a seat in the Cabinet, and Cap. Byng one of the Lords of the Treasury. They are both sons-in-law of the Marquis of Anglesea, and unequivocally possess sentiments in unison with the Administration to which they afford their services

On Wednesday, the 18th ult, a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House when the Right Hon. Robert Grant was appointed Governor of Bombay.

General Moreno, who has come with Don Carlos, is the person who took and shot the Spanish General Torrijos, all his followers, and the unfortunate Englishman Mr Boyd.

A bill has been brought into the House of Commons by the Government, to repeal the laws which prescribe the making deposits to a certain amount on bidding for teas; and abolishing all the regulations, forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities by which the making of the deposits was enforced.

It is the intention of the Bible Society to present every negro slave at the time of receiving their freedom, with a testament and the book of psalms, provided the party, or any of their family can read, or are being taught to do so, testimonials to this effect being produced by ministers of religion or any other respectable individuals qualified to perform this duty.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Papers to March 2, mention that the expedition for exploring Central Africa, from which much benefit was expected to be derived by establishing a commercial intercourse between the colonists and the natives, was, to proceed immediately under Dr Smith, only £300 being wanting to complete the arrangements.

The youngest son of the Prince of Orange has just entered the navy as a midshipman, for which service he is destined.

Brazil has been acknowledged as an independent state by the Spanish Government.

THE NEW SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES.—Mr Secretary Rice is now in his 44th year. In 1816, he published a pamphlet on the Grand Jury system, and sat for Limerick from 1820 to 1832. The Right Hon. Gentleman was Under Secretary of State in 1827 under the Marquis of Lansdowne who was then at the head of the Home department. The hon. m. has performed the most fatiguing duties in the House, if we except the Speaker, by attending to the passage of the Government Bills through all their formal stages, when the heads of the departments to which they belonged, were not present.—He is married to the eldest daughter of the Earl of Limerick.

DEATH OF THE RIGHT REV. DR DOYLE.—This distinguished and amiable Prelate,—the ornament and pride of the Catholic Hierarchy of Ireland—died at Carlow, on the 2d June. We mourn,—in common with Catholic Ireland, with the friends of civil and religious freedom, and with the admirers of genius of every creed and in every clime—great, the irreparable loss they have sustained by the death of this great and good man whose character we must leave to abler pens to portray with that justice which it merits and who is now, we fervently hope, enjoying in the abodes of bliss, the just reward of his piety and virtues.

Captain G. Gipps, Royal Engineers, is appointed Private Secretary to the new First Lord of the Admiralty.

Prince Frederick of Denmark has been banished to Iceland for beating his wife, and insulting the King. There is madness in the Royal Family, and it is not improbable that he may have a touch of it.

It is reported in the Carlist circles of Paris that "mademoiselle" daughter of the late Duke de Berri and the Duchess de Berri is about to be united to the Prince Royal of Bavaria, who is in his twenty-third year.

The total Revenue of New South Wales for the last year amounted to £164,043, of which £12,500 had been derived from the sale of crown lands. About 2,500 free persons had, during the past year arrived in the Colony, and 5,500 convicts.

In the Treasury department of the United States, the receipts for the first quarter of 1834, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1833, exhibited a deficiency of no less than 2,600,000 dollars!

The American Government has conferred an entire township of land on 235 Polish emigrants.

Jerome Buonaparte has received an intimation, that his residence at Brussels is not deemed expedient.

THE JESUITS.—They maintain the highest station, as a religious body, in the literature of Catholic countries. No other association ever sent forth so many disciples who reached such eminence in departments so various and unlike. While some of their number ruled the royal penitents at Versailles or the Escorial, others were teaching the use of the spade and the shuttle to the native savages of Paraguay; a third body daily endangered their lives in an attempt to convert the Hindoos to Christianity; a fourth carried on the controversy against the reformers; a portion were at liberty to cultivate polite literature, and the greater part continued to be employed either in carrying on the education of Catholic Europe, of which they were the first improvers, or in the government of their society, in ascertaining the ability and disposition of the junior members, so that well-qualified men might be selected for the extraordinary variety of offices in their immense commonwealth. The most famous constitutionists, the most skilful casuists, the ablest schoolmasters, the most celebrated professors, the best teachers of the humblest mechanical arts, the missionaries who could most bravely encounter martyrdom, or who with most patient skill could infuse the rudiments of religion into the minds of ignorant tribes or prejudiced nations, were the growth of their fertile schools. The prosperous administration of such a society for two centuries is probably the strongest proof afforded from authentic history, that an artificially formed system of government and education is capable, under some circumstances, of accomplishing greater things than the general experience of it would warrant us in expecting from it.—*Sir James Mackintosh.*

The present session of Parliament is to end, we understand, on or about the 21st July. Very little of the business now before the House of Commons can be completed.

Small high-pressure steam-engines are now made, which stand upon three feet square, consuming about one cwt. of coal a day, and will hoist with sufficient rapidity 25 cwt. to any height. They are sufficiently portable to be moved about in small carts; and, by means of a horse, with a rope and pulley working through a snatch-block, perform the work cheaper than the old system of manual labour.

The number of Bibles sold annually in Scotland is rather above 60,000; viz. about 36,000 at 1s. wholesale; 25,000 at 1s. 10d.; and from 3000 to 5000 at 6s. 6d. The number printed annually in England by the king's printers and the two Universities is about 24,000 making in all about 800,000, exclusive of about as many Testaments, and a large number of Prayer-books, and Psalms.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1834.

THE CORNELIA, *Tuff* Master, sailed from this Port with a cargo of seal oil and skins on the 31st of May for Liverpool, and arrived on the 24th inst., thence in 25 days. The owners Messrs. T. CHANCEY & Co., have very politely favoured us with the loan of the *Liverpool Albion* up to the date of the 23 ult., from which we have made some interesting extracts as will be seen in our columns of to-day.

It would appear, from the *Morning Post* of the 21st of June, that although it was pretty generally believed, that the vacancies in the Cabinet, had been filled up by new appointments, yet that the *matière* of which it was composed, did not amalgamate very quietly.

A meeting of the friends of the Church took place at Liverpool on the 23d of June. The *liberal* Editor of the *Albion* says.—"The requisitionists are, we believe to a man Tories. We cannot discover among their signatures the name of a single professor of liberal sentiments, while we find scores of names, the owners of which, are known to entertain ultra opinions in politics. But high Church and Toryism are almost synonymous, and sticking by the Church, the Tories feel

that they are at the same time sticking by Toryism." Again, "The Wesleyan Methodists whose signatures grace the requisition, will not we feel quite confident, join the friends of the Church in the attempt, should any be made at the meeting his day held, to encourage the temporal head of the Church of England to deny to any portion of his loyal subjects the full enjoyment of their civil rights. To suppose that the Wesleyan Methodists to whom we allude can join in any such attempt, is to suppose that they are devoid of every particle of self-respect: that they are in their hearts either slaves or sycophants; that, in short they are unfit to enjoy those civil rights and immunities, the denial of which they must feel as acutely as their fellow sectaries."

Now this is all very fine, in the *liberal* editor of the *Albion*; but we think that a good many of that large, pious, and respectable sect, think that the safety of their own religious liberty depends in a great measure on the connexion of the Protestant Episcopal Church with the State. We think they are the friends of peace and order, and advocates for religion in the true sense of the word; but they with us, must respect the sincerity of the great agitator, when they see him advocating the measure, for the admission of his very particular friends, the Dissenters into the Universities; and hear him, at the same time, in his public speeches to the English people, advocating the adoption of a Republican Government. The English Dissenters do not form an *unity* of feeling or of opinion, indeed; the term conveys an idea of the most complex nature, we shrewdly suspect that there are, in the present day, some *fifth monarchy men* amongst them; but the great agitator himself, forms a component part of an *unity*, comprised of 88,000 in Europe, and 28,000 out of it.

Having no room this week for a detail of the latest received accounts of the proceedings in the Imperial Parliament, we extract a few of the leading particulars.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 16.—Earl Grey in answer to a question from Lord Farham, declared that it was the intention of government to propose the renewal of the Irish coercion Act, which expires on the 1st of August. The Duke of Cleveland, on presenting a petition from the Dissenters of Wellington, declared himself unfavourable to that part of the petition, which prayed for a separation of the Church from the State.

June 19.—The Duke of Wellington presented a petition for the protection of the Established Church. The Earl of Roslyn, and the Archbishop of Canterbury presented petitions from various places in Kent, Sussex Somerset, &c., for the protection of the Established Church.

June 20.—Several petitions were presented in favour of the Established Church.

The Spanish pretender was the subject of a short conversation. The Marquis of Londonderry wished to know how that illustrious Prince was to be treated, and whether the object of the under Secretary of State's mission to Portsmouth, had not been to induce Don Carlos to renounce his claims to the Spanish throne. The Marquis also alluded to the quadripartite treaty, which he called "most monstrous." Earl Grey stated that Don Carlos had been received as a Member of the Royal Family of Spain, and with regard to the mission alluded to, and the treaty, he should at the proper time, be prepared to give every requisite explanation, and meet the objections of the noble Marquis, if he should choose to give notice of a motion on these topics.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 19.—Petitions were presented in favour of, and against the Established Church, and against the admission of Dissenters to the Universities. Mr O'Connell having put a question respecting the renewal of the coercion bill, was answered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the affirmative. Mr O'Connell then gave notice that he would move a call of the House.

June 17.—Mr O'Connell gave notice that he would move a call of the House, every day the coercion bill was brought before it.

June 18.—Mr O'Connell gave notice that he would move but one resolution on the Irish title bill, viz. that, after providing for the wants of the Established Church, the surplus fund should be applied to purposes of public utility.

June 20.—Mr C. Wood moved the second reading of the Universities' Dissenters' admission bill. Mr Estcourt opposed the bill, and moved as an amendment, that the bill be read that day six months. Mr Herbert seconded the amendment. Mr Peter and Mr Poulter supported the bill. Mr Rice supported the bill as did Mr Stanley. Mr Goulburn opposed the bill most decidedly, maintaining that it would not only destroy the character and ability of the Universities

but would, through them, destroy the Established Church. Sir R. Peel opposed the bill, contending that to prop it, would be to strike at the integrity and security of the Protestant Establishment. The Chancellor of the Exchequer supported the bill. Mr O'Connell also supported the bill, and characterized resistance to it, as an endeavour to gain power by exclaiming "No Dissenters!" Lord Sandon opposed the bill. Mr C. Wood having replied, the House divided, for the second reading 321, for the amendment 147: majority for the second reading, 174. The bill was to be considered in Committee on Tuesday, the 24th of June.

June 21.—The Poor laws amendment bill passed through Committee.

Really, O'Connell's advocacy of the Dissenters, is something like making a cats-paw of them, or something like the "PATRIOT'S" advocacy of our countrymen, the natives of this "fair Isle." Lord Sandon in reply to Mr O'Connell says, "As this is the first instance in which the hon. and learned member for Dublin, has in behalf of the Church, appeared as *amicus curiæ*. I could not help attempting, feebly as I have accomplished it perhaps, to draw the scrupulous attention of the House, to the consequence of the advice which was given so gratuitously by an hon. and learned member, who for the first time exhibited, within those walls as the self-designated champion of the establishment of the Church of England. (Cheering.) When we see Lord Brougham acting in conjunction with Mr O'Connell, we cannot help quoting a part of Lord Brougham's memorable speech in his defence of the Queen, and we think it would apply to some of the present measures agitated in Parliament. "My Lords, I call upon you to pause. You stand on the brink of a precipice! Rescue the country; save the people of whom you are the ornaments; but severed from whom, you can no more live, than the blossom that is severed from the root, and the tree on which it grows. Save the country that you may continue to adorn it—save the crown which is threatened with irreparable injury—save the aristocracy which is surrounded with danger—save the altar, which is no longer safe, when its kindred throne is shaken."

THE WRECK AT BACCALIEU.—Considerable anxiety having been manifested to ascertain some particulars connected with the unknown Wreck lately discovered at Baccalieu, his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to cause an official communication from Capt. Hamilton, of H. M. S. COMUS, of which the following is a copy, to be laid upon the table of the Chamber of Commerce, for the information of the public.

"His Majesty's Sloop COMUS, Trinity Harbor, Newfoundland, 20th July, 1834.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform your Excellency that I visited the Island of Baccalieu on the 16th inst., and examined the remains of the vessel which has been wrecked on that Island, and which was supposed to have been the December Packet.

Although there was but little of the wreck left, yet it was sufficient to satisfy me that she had not been an English vessel.

After leaving the Island of Baccalieu, I proceeded to Grate Cove, at the entrance of Trinity Bay, for the purpose of learning the particulars relative to the money reported to have been taken from the wreck; and after strict inquiry, was unable to trace any circumstance which could tend to prove that such had been the case; but I found an evident disinclination on the part of the inhabitants of Grate Cove to render me any information connected with the subject, which leads me to suppose that some clandestine transaction may have occurred, but in what manner or to what extent, it was out of my power to ascertain, the magistrate being absent, and the other inhabitants being all fishermen and no doubt in some way implicated.

The only thing I could obtain from the remains of the wreck, by which the vessel might have been identified, was part of the head of a cask marked as in the margin.*

There were three bodies left in the hole of the rock near which the wreck was, but in such a state as to render it impossible to touch or even to approach them.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient
Humble Servant,
W. PRICE HAMILTON,
Commander.

His Excellency
Sir Thomas Cochrane, Knt.,
Governor, &c., &c.,
St. John's.

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1839.

We think it extremely probable that the wreck is the remains of a vessel which is known to have sailed from the Havannah for this port in November last, and of which no tidings have been received since her departure. There are three circumstances which tend to confirm this opinion—one is, the conviction on the mind of Capt. Hamilton that the vessel has not been an English one—(she was not therefore the December Packet); another is her having had a large quantity of Spanish dollars on board, which she would require for the purchase of her cargo; and the last is, that she was armed with guns, which she would be, as a matter of course, if accustomed to trade to and from the Havannah, for the purpose of defending herself from the numerous hordes of pirates that infest that coast.

It is unlikely that any further information of a satisfactory nature will be gleaned—unless, indeed, the bodies alluded to could be approached, and any letters or other documents could be extracted from their pockets, which might throw a further light upon the matter.—*Ledger of yesterday.*

By AUTHORITY.—His Excellency has been pleased to nominate and appoint the under-mentioned Members of the House of Assembly, to be Governors of the "Savings Bank," under the authority of the Colonial Act 4th Wm. 4, cap. 10, Sess. 2.

Peter Brown, Esq; William Brown, Esq; Robert Carter Esq; Charles Cozens Esq; William Hooper Esq; Patrick Kough Esq; John Wills Martin Esq; Robert Pack Esq; and Roger F. Sweetman Esq.

Secretary's Office,
24th July, 1834.
—*Gazette of yesterday.*

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.
CLEARED.
July 18.—Brig Elizabeth, Ewell, Bristol; 102½ tons seal oil, 5,345 seal skins, 10 hides, 1 ton junk, 1 bl. caplin.

CARBONEAR.
ENTERED.
July 28.—Schooner Cornelia, Tuff, Liverpool; 67 tons salt, 5 tons coal.
29.—Brig Lady Ann, Hepplewhite, Liverpool; 271 tons salt, 15 tons coal.

ST. JOHN'S.
ENTERED.

July 16.—Schooner Mary, Fobien Halifax; shingles' board.
Avon, Cornish, Sydney; coal.
Brig Sarah, Heyman, Cadiz; salt.
18.—Schooner Queen Adelaide, Martel, Sydney; oxen-sheep.
Brig Hene, Field, Lisbon; salt.
Schooner Mary, Wills, Figueira; salt.
Commodore, Walters, Lisbon; salt.
Despatch, M'Grath, Sydney; coal.
Surprise, Harvey, Lisbon; salt.
Teazer, Larash, Arichat; cattle, sheep coal.
19.—Elizabeth, Chapman, Bay Verte; lumber.
Enterprise, Trenholm, Miramichi; cattle.
Liberty, Mudge, Cadiz; salt.
Margaret Ellen, Bambury, Figueira; salt.
Brig Mary Thompson, Figueira and Cadiz; salt.
Columbia, Ford, Liverpool and Lisbon; salt, and sundries.
Schooner Clyde, Martin, Figueira; salt, wine, onions, cabbages.

Wellington, Odell, Halifax; tea, porter.
Two Brothers, Boudrot, Arichat; cattle, sheep.
Hope, Burke, P. E. Island; board, &c.
Trusty, Wills, Figueira; salt.
Brig Brilliant, Mordaunt, Hamburgh; bread.
Schooner Emulator, Winsor, Figueira; salt.
Brig Atlantic, Bell, London; ballast.
Schooner Three Brothers, Chessong, P. E. Island; cattle.
Albatross, Foster, London and Fayal; potatoes, and sundries.
Brig Terra Nova, Gordon, Lisbon; salt.
Thomas & Hannah, Byers, Copenhagen; flour, pork.
22.—Schooner Mary, James, P. E. Island; scantling, potatoes.
Norval, M'Kinnon, Miramichi; board.
Shallop Esperance, Terrio, Arichat; cattle, sheep, and sundries.

24.—Schooner Cherub, Blake, Oporto; salt, wine, and sundries.
Brig Caledonia, Greig, Cadiz; salt.

CLEARED.

July 17.—Schooner Two Brothers, Fusieur, Margaree; bread, flour, &c.
Hebe, Rabbits, Cork; oil, skins.
Sloop Helen & Catherine, Cremer, Grenada; fish.
19.—Brig Malvina, Lennox; Greenock; oil.
Schooner Queen Adelaide, Martel, Sydney; Indian meal.
21.—Brig Terra Nova, Percy, New-York; seal skins.
Schooner Phoenix, Mortimore, Oporto; fish.
22.—Brig Mary, Turner, Sydney; ballast.
Schooner Lady of the Lake, Dunn, Sydney; ballast.
Scipio, Brockington, Oporto; fish.
23.—Brig Amity, Hellier, Sydney; ballast.
Schooner Avon, Cornish, Sydney; ballast.
Mary, Fobien, Halifax; salt.
Enterprise, Trenholm, Bay Verte; ballast.
Two Brother, Boudrot, Arichat; flour, oatmeal.
Teazer, Lavach, Capé Breton; oatmeal, &c.

For FREIGHT or CHARTER.

THE
Brig CURLEW,

For particulars apply to
E. HANDRAHAN.
Carbonear, July 30, 1834.

POETRY.

A SONG OF PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

(From a book of American Poetry by William Curran Bryant.)

COME, take our boy, and we will go
Before our cabin door;
The winds shall bring us, as they blow,
The murmurs of the shore;
And we will kiss his young blue eyes,
And I will sing him as he lies.
Songs that were made of yore:
I'll sing in his delighted ear,
The Island lays thou lovest to hear.

And thou, while stammering I repeat,
Thy country's tongue shall teach;
'Tis not so soft, but far more sweet
Than my own native speech;
For thou no other tongue didst know,
When, scarcely twenty moons ago,
Upon Tahiti's beach,
Thou cam'st to woo me to be thine,
With many a speaking look and sign.

I knew thy meaning--thou didst praise
My eyes, my locks of jet;
Ah! well for me they won't thy gaze--
But thine were fairer yet!
I'm glad to see my infant wear
Thy soft blue eyes, and sunny hair,
And when my sight is met
By his white brow and blooming cheek,
I feel a joy I cannot speak.

Come talk of Europe's maids with me,
Whose necks and cheeks, they tell,
Outshine the beauty of the sea,
White foam and crimson shell.
I'll shape like their's my simple dress,
And bind like them each jetty tress,
A sight to please thee well:
And for my dusky brow will braid
A bonnet like an English maid.

Come, for the soft, low sunlight calls--
We lose the pleasant hours;
'Tis lovelier than these cottage walls--
That seat among the flowers,
And I will learn of thee a prayer
To Him who gave a home so fair,
A lot so blest as ours--
The God who made for thee and me
This sweet lone isle amid the sea.

A COASTING SCRAP.

(From the Mirror.)

It was a bright summer afternoon: the estuary of Poole Harbour lay extended before me; its broad expanse studded with Islands of sand and furze bushes, of which Brownsea is the most considerable. A slight ripple marked the deeper channels which were of a blue colour, and the shallow mud banks being but barely covered by the tide, appeared like sheets of molten silver. The blue hills of Purbeck bounded the distant heath lands to the westward, and the Harbour extended itself inland towards the town of Wareham, becoming more and more intricate in its navigation, although it receives the contributions of two rivers, the Piddle and the Froome, arising probably from the soil carried down by the streams, and the faint action of the tide at the distance of eight or ten miles from the mouth of the harbour. The Wareham clay boats added life to the scene. Some were wending their way through the intricate channels close hauled upon a wind; others were going right away with a flowing sheet. On the eastern side was the bold sweep of the shore, extending to the mouth of the harbour, and terminating in a narrow point of bright sand hills, separating the quiet waters of the harbour from the boisterous turmoilings of the English Channel.

Sauntering along the Quay of Poole, indulging in a kind of reverie, thinking, or in fact thinking of nothing at all, (a kind of waking dream, when hundreds of ideas, recollections, and feelings float with wonderful rapidity through the brain,) my attention was attracted by a stout, hardy-faced pilot, with water boots on his legs, and a red woolen nightcap on his head, who was driving a very earnest bargain for a "small, but elegant assortment" of dabs and flounders. "Dree and zixpence if you like," said he. "I could ha bought vor times as much vor one and zixpence coastways, if I'd a mind, and I'll give thee no more, and not a word of a lie." His oratory conquered the coyness of the fishy damsel; and he invited the lady to take a glass of "zomat avore he topped his boom for Swanwidge."

Having before me the certainty of a dull monotonous afternoon, and cheerless evening, without any visible means of amusement, I instantly closed a bargain with Dick Hart, (for such was the pilot's name) to give me a cast to Swanwidge. In a short time I found myself on board a trim little pilot boat, gliding along the waters, as the sun was sliding his downward course, and shedding a mellow radiance over the distant scenery towards Lytchett. The white steeple of Poole church was lighted by its rays, while the town presented a picturesque appearance with the masts of the shipping cutting against the blue sky.

Dick Hart formed no small feature in the scene as he stood at the helm, with his red cap, and black curly hair smoking a short, clay pipe, which like his own face, had be-

come rather brown in service. He looked around him with an air of independence and unconcern, as the "monarch of all he surveyed," casting his eye up now and then at the trim of his canvass, but more frequently keeping it on me. Dick began to open his budget of chat, and I found him as full of fun as his mainsail was full of nettles.

A voice from the fore-castle called out to Dick, who was so intent on his story that the helm slipped from his hand, and the skiff flew up in the wind, "Mind, skipper, or you will run down Old Betty." I was astonished at the insinuation against my noble captain, that he was so likely to behave rude to a lady but my suspicions were soon removed, when I saw Old Betty was a buoy, floating on the waters, adorned with a furze bush. Old Betty danced merrily on the rippling wave with her furze bush by way of a feather, with shreds of dried sea-weed hanging to it, forming ribbons to complete the head dress of the lady buoy. The nearer we approached, the more rapid did Betty dance, and when we passed close alongside of her, she curtsied up and down as if to welcome our visit. Dick narrated why a buoy placed at the head of a mud bank, obtained the name of a lady fair, and I briefly noted it down.

Many years ago a single lady resided at Poole, of plain manners, unaffected simplicity, affable, yet retiring, and—
"Passing rich with forty pounds a year."

The gentry courted her, but she still adhered to her secluded habits. Year after year rolled on, and though some may have admired her, she was never led to the altar, and consequently her condition was *unaltered*. Kind and friendly neighbours kept a vigilant eye upon her proceedings, but her character was unimpeachable; and they all agreed that she was a very suspicious person, because they could not slander her. She lived a blameless single lady.

Her attentions were directed to an orphan boy. He was her constant companion, and the object of her tender solicitude. As he grew up he excelled the youth of his own age in many exercises; could thrash all of his own size, when insulted, but never played the tyrant or the bully. He could make the longest innings at cricket, and as for swimming in all its various branches, none could compare to William. It was finally arranged by a merchant to send William a voyage to Newfoundland, and the news soon spread round the town that William (for he was a general favourite) was to see the world by taking to the sea.

The time arrived when the ship was to be warped out from the Quay, and to sail for her destination. The crew and the passengers were all on board, and William was, by his absence, rather trespassing on the indulgence of the captain; but who could be angry with the boy whom every body loved?

The town gossips, and many a fair maiden were on the Quay to see William embark. The tide had already turned, and the captain was about to give the word "to cast off, and let all go;" to send the vessel as it were adrift, loose and unfettered upon the waters, to struggle as a thing of life with the billows of the Atlantic, but animated and controlled by the energies of men. Just at this moment William appeared at the end of the Quay, walking slowly to the scene of embarkation, with his kind and benevolent benefactress leaning, and leaning heavily, for her heart was heavy, upon the arm of her dutiful and beloved William. As they approached, the crowd gave way with profound respect, not the cringing respect paid to superior wealth, but with that respect, which worth of character and innate virtue can and will command, though poverty may smite and desolate.

They walked unconscious of the notice they attracted. Their hearts were too full to heed the sympathies of others. The youth kept his eye fixed upon the loosening topsails of his ship; his benefactress grasped his arm almost convulsively, and looked, or rather stared, upon the ground. She dreaded the last hurried "farewell" the last look, the last word from her William, and she tottered as she approached the side of the ship. They stood locked hand in hand at the edge of the Quay; not a word was uttered by either; but they gazed at each other with a fondness which showed that their souls were in communion.

"Now, William jump on board—cast off there forward," exclaimed the captain; "swing her head round—heave away my boys—come, William, come my boy."

The youth awoke as from a startled sleep. He imprinted a kiss, the last kiss on the cheek of his benefactress, and dashing away with the sleeve of his jacket a tear, of which he felt ashamed, in a moment he was on the quarter-deck with his commander. He durst not look again upon the Quay; but had he looked, he would have seen many a weeping maiden who had never told her love, and he would have seen his affectionate benefactress borne away in a fainting fit. All this he saw not, for he braced his courage up before his future messmates, and he looked forward to his duties, considering the past as but a dream.

Months elapsed, and tidings were frequently received of William. He had distinguish-

ed himself by his activity and docility.—His townsmen heard with pleasure of his good conduct, and looked forward with satisfaction to welcome his return; when at length a pilot boat brought intelligence that the ship was lying at anchor at the mouth of the harbour, waiting the next tide with loss of foremast in a heavy gale the preceding night off the Bill of Portland. His benefactress, impatient of delay, immediately hired a boat, and proceeded to the ship before the tide had turned; but she no sooner reached the deck, than she was informed by the captain that William was aloft when the foremast went by the board on the preceding night, and that he fell into the raging waves without the possibility of relief being afforded him.

"God's will be done," murmured the unhappy woman as she clasped her hands, and taking her station at the gangway, she continued gazing on the water as it rippled by, in a state of unconsciousness to every passing object. In the meantime the vessel was under weigh, and was coming once more in sight of Brownsea, when a plunge was heard.—"she's overboard," exclaimed a sailor,—"cut away some spars—lower the boats—over with the hen coops—down with the helm and back the topsails"—roared out many voices; but she sunk to rise no more! Her corpse was found a few days after when the tide receded, lying on a bank, close to the buoy which has ever since been known by the name of Old Betty. But to complete the sad narrative, it appeared that William, as he excelled in swimming, succeeded in gaining the shore of Portland, and arrived in time at Poole to attend the remains of his benefactress to the grave in character of chief mourner.

On opening her papers it was discovered that in losing his benefactress, he had lost his mother! that she had been privately married to a widower of considerable fortune, who had one son by his first wife, and that on his demise the estate would devolve on William, provided his half brother had no children. A few days afterwards the death of Henry —, Esq. of — Hall, Worcestershire, was formally announced in the daily Journals, and the unexpected claims of William being acknowledged, he succeeded to a very fine property and estate, and died as much respected in a good old age as he was beloved in his buoyant childhood, when the gossips and the maidens of Poole agreed that the orphan boy promised to be a "nice young man."—"And not a word of a lie in it," said Dick Hart, as he finished his story, his pipe, and his grog.

We were now steering across Studland Bay. Banks of dark clouds were gathering majestically on the eastern horizon, and the sun was rapidly sinking in a flood of golden light. Behind us was the Isle of Brownsea, with its dark fir plantations and lofty, cold-looking, awkward castle. On the left was the line of low sand hills, stretching away towards Christ Church, and seeming to join the Needles' Rocks, situated at the western extremity of the Isle of Wight, the high chalk cliffs of which reflected the sun's last rays, giving a rich and placid feeling to the cold and distant grey. On the right, and closer to us, was the brown and purple heath land of Studland Bay. Here barren, there patches of verdure, and the thin smoke threading its way from a cluster of trees, denoted where the village hamlet lay embosomed from the storms of the south-west gales, close at the foot and under the shelter of a lofty chalk range, which abuts abruptly on the sea, and before which stands a high, detached pyramidal rock, rising out of the waters like a sheeted sceptre, and known to mariners under the suspicious name of *Old Harry*.

This coast was once notorious for smuggling, but those days of nautical chivalry have ceased, if Dick Hart is to be credited, who shook his head very mournfully as he alluded to "the *Block-head service*."

A DOUBLE FISH.—A pair of cat-fish were taken alive in a shrimp net, at the Cape Fear river, near Fort Johnston, N. C. in August, 1833, and presented to Professor Silliman. One of them is three and a half, the other two and a half inches long, including the tail,—the smallest, emaciated and of sickly appearance. They are connected in the manner of the Siamese twins, by the skin at the breast, which is remarked by a dark streak, at the line of union. The texture and colour, otherwise, of this skin is the same as that of the belly. The mouth, viscera, &c. were entire and perfect in each fish, but, on withdrawing the entrails, through an incision made on one side of the abdomen, the connecting integument was found to be hollow, and nothing resisted a flexible probe in passing through from one to the other. This operation was performed with great care, with the tender and soft end of a spear of grass drawn from a green plant; but there was no appearance of the entrails of one having come in contact with those of the other, for the integument was less than one-tenth of an inch in its whole thickness, and in length, from the body or trunk of one fish to the other, it was three-tenths, and in the water, when the largest fish was in its natural position, the small one could, by the

length and pliancy of his skin, swim in nearly the same position. It was not ascertained whether they were of different sexes, or of the same. When these fish came into existence it is probable they were of almost equal size and strength, but one "born to better fortune," or exercising more ingenuity and industry, than the other, gained a trifling ascendancy, which he improved to increase the disparity, and by pushing his extended mouth in advance of the other, seized the choicest and most of the food for himself.—Yet though he probably hated the incumbency of his companion, and wished the "marriage tie cut asunder," he afforded protection to his "weaker half," and could not eat it without *swallowing himself!*—*Letter in Silliman's Journal.*

INDIAN RUBBER CARPETS.—Having some Indian Rubber varnish left, which was prepared for another purpose, the thought occurred to me of trying it as a covering to a carpet, after the following manner. A piece of canvas was stretched and covered with a thin coat of glue, (corn meal size will probably answer best,) over this was laid a sheet or two of common brown paper, and another coat of glue added, over which was laid a pattern of house-papery, with rich figures. After the body of the carpet was thus prepared, a very thin touch of glue was carried over the face of the paper to prevent the Indian Rubber varnish from tarnishing the beautiful colours of the paper. After this was dried, one or two coats (as may be desired) of Indian Rubber varnish were applied, which, when dried, formed a surface as smooth as polished glass, through which the variegated colours of the paper appeared with undiminished, if not with increased lustre. This carpet is quite durable, and is impenetrable to water, or grease of any description. When soiled it may be washed like a smooth piece of marble or wood. If gold or silver leaf form the last coat, instead of papering, and the varnish is then applied, nothing can exceed the splendid richness of the carpet, which gives the floor the appearance of being burnished with gold, or silver. A neat carpet on this plan will cost, when made of good papering, about 37½ cents a yard. When covered with gold or silver leaf, the cost will be about 100 or 150 cents a yard.—*Ibid.*

A TRIED RECIPE FOR BURNS.—Keep on hand a saturated solution of alum (four ounces in a quart of hot water) dip a cotton cloth in this solution and lay it immediately on the burn. As soon as it shall have become hot or dry, replace it with another, and thus continue the compress as often as it dries, which it will, at first, do very rapidly. The pain immediately ceases, and in twenty-four hours under this treatment the wound will be healed, especially if the solution be applied before the blisters are formed. The astringent and drying quality of the alum completely prevents them. The deepest burns, those caused by boiling water, drops of melted metal, phosphorus, gunpowder, fulminating powder, &c., have all been cured by this specific.—*Journal des Connaiss. Usuelles.*

PELTING CUSTOM.—On the election of a bailiff, at Kidderminster, Scotland, the inhabitants assemble in the principal streets to throw cabbage stalks at each other. The town-house bell gives signal for the affray. This is called lawless-hour. This done, (for at least an hour,) the bailiff elect and the corporation, in their robes, proceed by drums and fifes (for they have no waits) to visit the old and new bailiff, constable, &c. &c. attended by the mob. In the meantime, the most respectable families in the neighbourhood are invited to meet and fling apples at them on their entrance.

A CLINCHER.—An American paper says this is the method of catching tigers in India:—A man carries a board, on which a human figure is painted; as soon as he arrives at the den, he knocks behind the board with a hammer; the noise rouses the tiger, when he flies in a direct line at the board, and grasps it, and the man behind clinches his claws in the wood, and so secures him!

HALF-HONESTY.—A few nights since a friend gave a hackney-coachman two sovereigns instead of two shillings for his fare; when the coachman turned sharply and said, "Sir you have given me a sovereign." keeping back the other; for which supposed honesty he was rewarded.

METAPHORS.—The following novel and interesting intelligence is contained in the Clommel Advertiser:—"Wheat is looking up since our last." A Waterford paper improved upon the phrase, by announcing to bacon-merchants, "Dead pigs are looking up."

A curious enquirer, desirous to know how he looked when asleep, sat with closed eyes before a mirror.

One of two twin brothers died: a fellow meeting the survivor asked, "which is it you or your brother that's dead."

ON A VERY FAT MAN
All flesh is grass, so do the Scriptures say,
And grass, when mown, is shortly turn'd to hay.

When Time, to mow you down, his scythe doth take,
Good Man! bow large a stack you then will make.