

His Excellency Sir J. P. Maclean

MAC LEE  
HR. GRACE

# THE CARBONEAR STAR, AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1833.

No. 30.

### TO LET.

For a Term of Years as may be agreed on.

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

JONATHAN TAYLOR,  
Or  
SAMUEL C. RUMSON.

Carbonear, June 5, 1833.

### NOTICES.

#### NORA CREINA.

PACKET-BOAT BETWEEN CARBONEAR AND PORTUGAL COVE.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuation of the same favours in future, having purchased the above new and commodious Packet-Boat, to ply between Carbonear and Portugal Cove, and, at considerable expense, fitting up her Cabin in superior style, with Four Sleeping-berths, &c.—DOYLE will also keep constantly on board, for the accommodation of Passengers, Spirits, Wines, Refreshments, &c. of the best quality.

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice start from Carbonear on the Mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'Clock; and the Packet-Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 8 o'Clock, in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'Clock on each of those days.

#### TERMS AS USUAL.

Letters, Packages, &c. will be received at the Newfoundland Office.

Carbonear, April 10, 1833.

### DESIRABLE CONVEYANCE TO AND FROM HARBOUR-GRACE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Packet Boat EXPRESS, has just commenced her usual trips between HARBOUR-GRACE and PORTUGAL COVE, leaving the former place every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'Clock, and PORTUGAL COVE the succeeding Days at Noon, Sundays excepted, wind and weather permitting.

#### FARES.

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

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

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

A. DRYSDALE,  
Agent, Harbour-Grace.  
PERCHARD & BOAG,  
Agents, St. John's  
Harbour-Grace, April 5, 1833.

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

THE REIGN OF TERROR.—The small number of those who perpetrated those murders in the French capital under the eyes of the legislature, is one of the most instructive facts in the history of revolutions. Marat had long before said, that with 200 assassins at a lous a day, he would govern France, and cause 300,000 heads to fall; and the events of the 2nd of September seemed to justify the opinion. The number of those actually engaged in the massacres did not exceed 300; and twice as many more witnessed and encouraged these proceedings; yet this handful of men governed Paris and France, with a despotism with 300,000 warriors afterwards in vain attempted to effect. The immense majority of the well-disposed citizens, divided in opinion, irresolute in conduct, and dispersed in different quarters, were incapable of arresting a band of assassins, engaged in the most atrocious cruelties of which modern Europe has yet afforded an example; an important warning to the strenuous and the good in every succeeding age, to combine for defence the moment the aspiring and the desperate have begun to agitate the public mind; and never to trust that the smallness of numbers can be relied on for preventing reckless ambition from destroying irresolute virtue. The extent to which blood was shed in France during this melancholy period, will hardly be credited by future ages. The Republican Prudhomme, whose prepossessions led him to any thing rather than an exaggeration of the horrors of the popular party, has given the following appalling account of the victims of the revolution:—

Nobles .....	1,278
Noble women .....	750
Wives of labourers and artisans .....	1,467
Religieuses .....	350
Priests .....	1,135
Common persons, not noble .....	13,623
Guillotined by order of the Revolutionary Tribunal ..	18,603
Women died of premature childbirth .....	3,400
In child-birth from grief .....	448
Women killed in La Vendee .....	15,000
Children killed in La Vendee .....	22,000
Men slain in La Vendee .....	900,000
Victims under Carrier at Nantes ..	32,000
Children shot .....	500
Children drowned .....	1,500
Women shot .....	264
Women drowned .....	500
Priests shot .....	300
Priests drowned .....	460
Nobles drowned .....	1,400
Artizans drowned .....	5,300
Victims at Lyons .....	31,000
Total .....	1,022,351

In this enumeration are not comprehended the massacres at Versailles, at the Abbey, the Carmes, or other prisons, on September 2, the victims of the Glaciere of Avignon, those shot at Toulon and Marseilles, or the persons slain in the little town of Bedoin, of which the whole population perished. It is in an especial manner remarkable, in this dismal catalogue, how large a portion of the victims of the revolution were persons in the middle and lower ranks of life. The priests and nobles guillotined are only 2413 while the persons of plebeian origin exceed 13,000!—*Alison's History of the French Revolution.*

### Legislature of Newfoundland.

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Friday, July 12.

The House met this day, a few minutes after 12, and was shortly after summoned to the bar of the Council, when Acting Chief Judge Simms, as Commissioner, addressed the Legislature as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I am commanded by his Excellency the

Governor to acquaint you, that having, in conformity with the request of the House of Assembly, prorogued you to this day to enable them to introduce another Revenue Bill.

You are now called together to proceed on this, or any other matter, as you may deem it essential to enter upon, previously to your final separation.

The House resumed.  
The Speaker acquainted the House that he had received the following letter in reply to his official communication:—

St. John's, July 10, 1833.

Sir,—I had the honour to receive your communication of yesterday, informing me that the House of Assembly had been pleased to appoint me to be their Clerk, and in reply I beg you will have the goodness to convey to the House of Assembly my most grateful acknowledgments for the confidence they have reposed in me, by nominating me to fill an office, of such importance and responsibility.

Permit me, however, with the utmost deference and respect for the House of Assembly, to remind you, that during the whole of the past Session of the Legislature, I have performed the duties of Clerk of the General Assembly by virtue of a Commission from the Crown—appointing me to that office; and I fear I should not only place myself in a situation of considerable embarrassment, but might also bring into question the right of the Crown to make the appointment, which in this instance it has made, did I accept of an appointment to the same office from the House of Assembly. In entertaining the doubt which exists in my mind as to the proper line of conduct to be pursued by me, on the present occasion, I trust the House will do me the justice, not to attribute its origin to any want of a grateful sense of the honor proposed to be conferred on me; but rather to a conscientious desire to avoid doing any act, by which I might seem to compromise or disregard the just rights of the Crown.

Hitherto I have endeavoured to discharge the duties of my office, to the best of my abilities, with zeal and fidelity; and I cannot omit taking this opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks for the kindness and indulgence which the House have, at all times, extended to me, and the approbation with which they have, in the present instance, been pleased to mark my past conduct, will stimulate me to a still more zealous performance of my duty, in future.—Trusting, therefore, that the House will view favourably the delicate situation in which I feel myself placed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obt. and very humble servant,  
E. M. ARCHIBALD.

To the Honorable, the Speaker  
of the House of Assembly.

Mr. KENT said he rose, with feelings of great reluctance, to propose a resolution affecting an individual, whose amiable disposition, extensive knowledge of forms and proceedings, and high literary and legal attainments had secured for him the esteem and respect of every member of the House: he (Mr. K.) must acknowledge Mr. Archibald's untiring industry and utility, and so fully impressed was his mind with that opinion that it required an effort on his part, bordering on harshness, not to allow on that occasion feeling to overcome principle.—Mr. Archibald in his reply to the Speaker's letter, notifying his appointment as Clerk to that House, declined holding under the House's appointment.—When he, (Mr. K.) turned over a page of the Journals of that House, he found a resolution recorded on them that "the house had a right to elect its own officers"—he was sure the House then would not stultify its own proceedings—that it would not eat up its own words.—Feeling must be flung aside and consistency preserved if the House were serious in framing a resolution, the principle of which had been always hailed by the public as a sound one, because it was a protecting one. It was one that proved to the people—that their representatives, when they had the right,

would not want the nerve to secure it. But in what a pitiful situation would not the House be then placed, if it allowed its officers, over whom it ought to have the most complete control, to defeat then a resolution that was passed but yesterday. He cared not for feeling on the occasion—he cared not for the frowns of individuals who were creating disorder by vociferating "Order," he would absolve himself in the eyes of his constituents of gross inconsistency and weather-cock voting, by bringing forward a specific resolution on the subject. Mr. Archibald's letter refusing the appointment from the House portrayed that gentleman's situation with a delicacy of sentiment, and a selection of language that did him credit; but he must say, at the same time, though it was tantamount to a direct denial of the House's Power, that denial was so ingeniously and ambiguously couched, that he was afraid it would be taken more for a compliment than any thing else. The hon. gentleman proposed the following resolution:—

"That in consequence of E. M. Archibald, Esq. refusing to hold the situation of Clerk, under the appointment of this House, it proceeds forthwith to elect another person."

Mr. HOYLES stated, for the information of Mr. Kent and that House, that he had seen the letter from the King directing the Governor to appoint Mr. Archibald, Clerk of the House of Assembly; and further, that the fees for taking up the mandamus would cost £25, which sum, we understood the hon. member to say, had been remitted, and that the mandamus was shortly expected.

Mr. BENNETT, we understood to say, regretted exceedingly that the hon. member for St. John's (Mr. Kent) had brought forward his motion for the nomination of a new clerk, at this particular period. Were hon. members to support such a motion, he felt that great difficulty and inconvenience would be thrown in the way of their proceedings. They had been called together to bring in a Revenue Bill, and it was most desirable that it should pass that house as soon as possible. No one felt more convinced than he did that the house ought to possess the right of appointing its own officers; but he did not consider this a proper time to contend for that right, seeing that their doing so would bring the House into direct collision with the government, when it was most desirable a good understanding should be preserved. He called upon the House to consider the very delicate situation in which Mr. Archibald was placed. Having acted so long by virtue of a commission from the Governor, he did not see how he could have done otherwise. The letter was couched in terms of the highest respect for that House, and in that gentlemanly style and demeanor which was so peculiarly characteristic of him. Under these circumstances, he was determined to oppose the motion.

Mr. THOMAS followed on the same side, bearing ample testimony to the great services Mr. Archibald had rendered the House, and his determination to oppose Mr. Kent's motion.

Mr. PACK said the House had an important duty to perform, which no personal considerations ought to prevent. He heartily concurred in the high eulogiums which the hon. member for Fogo, and the hon. member for St. John's had passed upon their present Clerk; but that had nothing to do with the motion before the House. He, therefore, supported the original motion.

After some desultory conversation from several members, Mr. Kent pressed his motion to a division.

For the resolution, Messrs. Kent and Pack. Against the resolution, Messrs. Thomas, Power, Cozens, Sweetman, Bennet, Kough, Carter, and Hoyles.

Upon the motion of Mr. THOMAS, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means—Mr. Hoyles in the Chair. Several resolutions were then agreed to by the Committee, similar to those passed in January last, for levying duties on all spirits and wines imported into this island.

The House having resumed, Mr. Thomas pursuant to leave, presented a Bill imposing certain duties on Wine, Brandy, Rum, Gin, and other distilled spirituous liquors, im-



ported into this Island and its dependencies, which was read a first time.

Mr. PACK brought in a Bill to regulate the Cutting of Ice, in the Spring season, in the different Harbours of this Island—which was read a first time.

Mr. CARTER gave notice that on Friday next, he should move for leave to introduce a bill in amendment of certain portions of the Judicature Act.

#### Saturday.

Mr. THOMAS brought in a bill to annex the towns of Petty Harbour and Broad Cove, and the Islands of Belle Isle, Little Belle Isle, and Kelly's Island to the District of St. John's.

Mr. PACK brought in a bill for limiting the duration of the present and all future Assemblies of this Island to three years. Mr. PACK also brought in a bill to guard against accidents by Fire from Stove Pipes, &c.

Mr. THOMAS brought in a bill for regulating the building of Houses in the town of St. John's which was read a first time. [This bill, as it now stands, enacts that no buildings shall, in future, be erected in that portion of the town recently destroyed by Fire, except they be constructed of stone or brick. Mr. THOMAS, however, stated, that he merely introduced the bill *pro forma*. It was his wish that a bill of so much importance should receive the consideration of a select Committee, to make such alterations and amendment therein, as were calculated to meet the views and wishes of the Inhabitants at large, who should also have the opportunity afforded to them of expressing their sentiments upon it.]

The Revenue Bill was read a second time, committed, and ordered to be engrossed.

#### Monday.

The Revenue Bill was read a third time, and sent up to the Council for their concurrence.

Mr. PACK's bill to regulate the cutting of Ice was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. PACK brought in a bill to prevent dangerous quantities of Gunpowder being kept within the town of Carbonar.

Mr. POWER presented a petition from Slade, Elson, & Co., Thomas Chancey, and Gosse, Pack and Fryer, of Carbonar, stating that the Petitioners were satisfied to give up to the Public their Magazines for the term of five years, or until a Public Magazine shall be built, upon such term of rent as the Legislature shall agree upon.

The Triennial Assembly Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. KOUQU, pursuant to leave, brought in a bill for the establishment of a more efficient Police and Watch in the town of St. John's.

House adjourned until Thursday, at 12 o'clock.

We have been furnished, by a friend, with the following judicious and well-timed extracts from the *Jurist*, (a periodical legal work of considerable talent, now discontinued publishing), on Secondary Punishments and Imprisonment for Debt.

From a Critique on Dr. Whately's Thoughts on Secondary Punishments, in a Letter to Earl Grey.

#### SECONDARY PUNISHMENTS.

"We are far from denying that *terror* and *example* are not legitimate objects of punishment; but we contend that to make them the sole end of it, is a most mischievous mistake. Men are not withheld from crime by the dread of punishment alone; but by higher, and better, and more powerful motives also,—by the love, implanted by education, of honesty and integrity, by a regard to the good opinion of their fellow creatures, and by a knowledge that their own real interests are best performed by abstaining from crime. To depend upon that sanction alone, in the treatment of criminals, is to display an ignorance of human nature, and to abandon the assistance of the best and strongest motives to a virtuous and honorable life.

It has always appeared to me, that it is a great mistake to adopt towards criminals an entirely different system from that which is pursued with regard to the rest of the community.

They have, it is true, manifested a stronger disposition to crime than those who have never infringed the law; but they are still men, and, as such, capable of being acted upon by the same moral government as others: nor are they, in fact, less the objects of that tender care, which the state ought to extend to every individual. In the management of a family, of a school, or of a large community, where every disposition to evil, from the most dangerous proneness to crime down to a mere leaning towards error, is to be guarded against, we do not find that a cold and unmixed severity is productive of the most successful effects. On the contrary, a judicious benevolence, which, even while it punishes, has no other object in view than the benefit of the individual, and consequently of society at large, while it concili-

ates the love, will secure the virtue of those who live under its sway. Even those who have lapsed into crime, while suffering the penalty of their error, will acknowledge, in its justice and its mercy, the influence of a spirit like this."

#### IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

"A man struggling with misfortunes, is arrested and sent to prison; means of satisfying the debt he has none; and he in vain endeavours to procure bail: his only chance of retrieving his affairs was in his personal superintendance of them, and in his unremitting diligence. Here, then, at once, is the termination of his hopes; the ruin of himself and of those dependent upon him is consummated; and poverty, disgrace, and captivity, are his portion!

And what is the place to which a man like this is conveyed? A close and crowded prison, probably fatal to his health, but still more fatal to his moral habits. Within its walls he must remain, not to work out the demand of his creditor, but in loathsome idleness, to gratify his vindictive feelings. Day after day he sees the convicted felon leaving its walls freed from imprisonment, but the hour of his own liberation is as distant as ever; till, at last, either his creditor, weary of vengeance, releases him from his bondage, or death affords a more effectual relief.

But in what manner does the imprisonment of the debtor affect the interests of the creditor? The debtor either has the means of satisfying the debt or he has not. If the former, those means ought to be made immediately available to the creditor, who ought not to be compelled to adopt the circuitous proceeding of forcing them from his debtor by the terrors of a prison. And even those terrors are often exerted in vain; the hardened and fraudulent debtor choosing rather to endure the restrictions of a gaol, than to part with the property which he has no right to retain. But what is the benefit to be derived by the creditor from enclosing, within the walls of a prison, a man from whom that process must fail to extract a single shilling? Were he suffered to remain at large, some chance, at least, there might be of his being, in the course of time, enabled to defray the demand upon him, while, at the same time, his exertions would not be lost to his family; but shut up within the walls of a gaol, his life and his labours are lost to his creditors as well as to himself.

It is said that a fraudulent debtor often employs the interval between the commencement of a suit, and the obtaining of judgment, in protecting the property from execution, by concealment, removal, or fraudulent assignment, and that the restraint of his person is a very powerful check upon all such machinations. So it truly is, but upon what ground is it that we are to persecute a fraudulent intention in all debtors, and upon what principle are we to imprison them for a suspected crime? Let the act of fraudulently defeating an execution be made an indictable offence, if that severity be necessary, but let the offence be committed before the punishment is inflicted. Certainly the scheme of imprisoning a whole class of persons, because some of them may possibly be inclined, if left at large, to defraud their creditors, has no parallel in our own or any other code of laws."

#### INTERVIEW OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY DEPUTIES WITH MINISTERS.

"Last week I snatched a few moments from almost incessant bustle to send you some account of the deputation. I will now endeavour, so far as a partial recovery from the influenza will admit, to give you a slight sketch of our interview with his Majesty's Ministers. The disorder referred to has kept me, for a time, from the scene of action, and few of the deputies, I believe, who made any stay in town, have entirely escaped it. You would be astonished to see its prevalence and power, considering that it is, as far as I can judge, nothing but an epidemic catarrh. Many of the hotels become hospitals, whole families are, at once, affected, and scarcely a house is free from its visitation. The congregations on a Sabbath are all thinned—the pulpits are supplied with difficulty—the theatres have been closed—the banks—the courts of law—the cabinet—the Royal Family, have all felt it.—But to return to our subject.

"One o'clock on Friday was the appointed hour to meet the Ministers. From nine to eleven, the time was occupied by the deputies in affixing their signatures to the Memorial to be presented. After the form of proceeding was arranged, and other requisite matters, we proceeded in a body, though without any regular order, to Downing-street. As our meetings had not been public, no one seemed to be aware of the nature of this proceeding. Many a gaze and stare did we encounter on our road—the merchant stopped in the midst of his speculations to inquire what our business could be—the dandy quizzed us with his glass—and even the porter with his burden on his shoulders turned to have a stare. Many a shrewd guess was formed by the sapient Londoners, among which was this, that seeing there

were so many broad brimmed hats and black coats, it must necessarily be a body going to Ministers for reform in the Church. At length we arrived, were admitted, and literally crammed the room of audience. Ministers, I suppose, were not aware of the number, or certainly they might have accommodated us better. I never had a more hearty squeeze in the Cloth Hall-yard, at Leeds. Perhaps there never was such a deputation received by Ministers. There were just 339, from England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, from as far North as Aberdeen—and South as Cornwall,—from Belfast, Cork, and Dublin—from the great shipping towns of Bristol, Liverpool, Hull, and the great manufacturing towns of Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Bradford, &c. And really it was a curious assembly: as I stood waiting for the entrance of Ministers, I looked round and marvelled. There were ministers of almost all religious communities, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Independent, Baptist, Methodist, &c. There were all the professions in all their grades—doctors of medicine, surgeons, and apothecaries, barristers and attorneys, professors of universities, and tutors in dissenting colleges. There were also mercantile men of almost every branch of trade and commerce, and gentlemen of high respectability. But with all this variety, and one can scarcely imagine an assembly more diversified—there was one heart—one spirit animating the whole. We all felt as though we had known each other for years—we met to promote no party views, to accomplish no selfish purpose—we had all made sacrifices to be present. Conscious that our motives were disinterested, we felt that there was a moral dignity attached to our assembly, and though it was with respect it was with nothing like timidity or awe that we stood waiting the entrance of his Majesty's far-famed Ministers. Very punctual to their time, Lord Althorp and Mr. Stanley entered, and took their station standing at the end of the room, fronted and almost surrounded by the dense mass of deputies. After an introduction by Mr. Buxton, Lord Althorp stated that Earl Grey had not been aware of the wish of the deputation to address him, till he had made an appointment with his Majesty for that very hour. The resolutions and the memorial were then read by our chairman, S. Gurney, Esq., in a very distinct and audible voice. My eyes were fixed alternately on the Chancellor and the Secretary: Lord Althorp, though very plain in his appearance, possesses a countenance benignly grave—though you could not see indications of any thing sparkling, yet neither dignity nor intellect appeared to be wanting. But I was most of all interested in marking the physiognomy of Mr. Stanley. I had heard so much of his very juvenile appearance—and of the little that a stranger would expect from him when he first rose to speak, that I was quite disappointed. He is certainly young, and of slender form, but if one might judge of the general expression of his countenance from what was then exhibited, nothing but power, energy, and decision would be expected from him. While the memorial was read, which, with the resolutions, occupied perhaps ten minutes, not a single feature changed. Once or twice he slightly moved his head, or changed the position of his body, but the expression of his countenance not for a moment. His brow was knit, and his eye fixed and piercing—as though he was looking into the very depths of the subject before him; and his lips compressed as with firm resolve. He is just the man to grapple with a subject of difficulty, if he only happen to be on the right side of the question. After the memorial was read, Lord Althorp addressed the deputation for about five minutes, assuring us how fully he was satisfied of the deep feeling of the country on this great question, and how anxious Ministers were to give it their best attention—that though his Majesty's Government could not develop their plan before they laid it before Parliament, yet they trusted the attention which they had been giving the important subject, and which they would continue to give it, would lead to such a result as would be satisfactory to the nation. Mr. Stanley followed: his diction was fluent, mild and chaste—he expressed his entire concurrence in what had been stated by his noble colleague, and paid a tribute of respect to the high moral feeling and religious principle which actuated so great a part of the nation in their advocacy of this deeply interesting cause. He hoped that in asking for the postponement of the Ministerial measure for a short period, he had not been unreasonable, considering the magnitude and complex nature of the interests involved; that he trusted his Majesty's Government would be able to bring forward a measure which would finally settle the question, and prove, as his noble friend had intimated in Parliament, both "safe and satisfactory."

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—A Report just printed on the Library of the House of Commons, supplies some curious details. This Library, which ought to contain all sorts of books and journals, which a member may have occasion to consult in execution of his

duty, consists of only 4,150 volumes, and is very imperfect. It has no collection of Cases heard by the Lords of the Privy Council, even no complete series of private acts of parliament, or of the papers printed by the House's orders. The actual contents of some of the presses are not known; one of them contains a green bag which again encloses "a Post-office bag of unopened letters of the year 1690." What lots of Jacobitism and antiquated scandal may not be lurking in this "Twopenny Post-bag." The Librarian, who ought to be a man of learning, has £300 per annum, while the first door-keeper of the Honourable House, whose scholarship may equal a street-porter's, drew £786 in salary, fees, and gratuities in 1829, and £1424 for the two sessions of 1831. Further, we learn from the Evidence, that a complete set of the printed papers, of the House of Commons is believed not to exist in Britain! There are generally from 60 to 80 members per day consulting the library. Strangers are let in by an order from the Speaker. There are 18 Committee Rooms connected with the House, and two or three more can be got for occasional use. During the Session, 15, 20 and even as many as 28 Committees sometimes sit in one day. The Session papers which averaged from 7 to 11 volumes per annum 30 year ago, now vary from 20 to 33 volumes.

PIRACY.—Piracy of the most open and daring description is said to exist in the seas adjoining the Terra Firma of South America, where little protection seems to be afforded by European ships of war. A French vessel, the Duguay Trouin, on her voyage from Santa Martha to Havre, was brought to by a pirate, which was recognized by the crew as having lain alongside of them in the harbour from which they had sailed; and taken a cargo on board without any molestation from the authorities of the place, though the real objects of their fitting out could not but have been known to them. The vessel hailed, not having a freight on board that suited the pirate's purpose was suffered to depart.

TRADE OF RUSSIA.—The St. Petersburg Commercial Gazette of the 27th of April, contains a review of the foreign trade of Russia in 1832. Commerce, in that year, was very active, and although some Russian productions fell in price, others improved, and the commercial operations were much more considerable than during the preceding year. The exports of Russian merchandise exceeded the imports by 50,000,000 of rubles. The receipts of the customs were 13,000,000 more than in 1831. The same paper mentions that 149 new manufactories were established in 1832, and the number of workmen was increased by 10,465. There existed, last year, in the empire 5599 manufactories, with 214,358 workmen. An improved breed of sheep was introduced into Western Siberia. At St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Smolensko, preparations are making for establishing additional woollen-cloth manufactories. The operations of the Russo-American Company had a favorable result; the dividends of each share for the two years 1830 and 1831, amounted to 120 rubles.

Advices from Odessa, mention the formation of a society there for the purpose of establishing a regular steam navigation between that place and Constantinople. Three steam-boats were building for this purpose, of which two would set out each week from these ports, and the third would be employed in towing vessels into the Bosphorus, and other miscellaneous purposes. These accounts state that upwards of 150 persons perished in the Black Sea during the recent hurricane there.

Earl Grey some years back, prepared for publication an exceedingly ingenious and very elaborate "Essay on the Author of the Letters of Junius," attributing them to an individual of rank and consideration. The manuscript was for some time in the hands of Lord Holland, who afterwards returned it to the Noble author with his full approbation. It is said this work will appear shortly.

#### CARBONAR STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1833.

We publish to-day the discussion in the House of Assembly, which arose out of the motion made by Mr. Kent, "That in consequence of E. M. Archibald, Esq., refusing to hold the situation of Clerk, under the appointment of this House, it proceeds forthwith to elect another person;" and we have no doubt but the public will be equally surprised as ourselves to observe only two persons voted in favour of it; or, in other words, only two of those who voted that the House had a right to appoint its own officers, maintained a political consistency. The House either has or has not a right to appoint its own servants—if it have not, why did the honorable members, who voted in favour of the right, do so? And, if it have, as the vote of the House implies, those members who formed so large a portion of the majority on the motion of the 8th, have, by



their votes on the 12th, convicted themselves of being little better than (to use the expression of an hon. member) political weather-cocks. By what *miraculous interposition* the hon. gentlemen, who were so satisfied of the strength of their own arguments on a former evening, were brought, in so short a time, to acknowledge that they were incorrect, we are at a loss to conjecture, and must leave to themselves to explain. They could not plead expediency, as that reason was equally as strong on the 8th, as on the 12th. They could not plead a want of time for consideration, as months had elapsed since the question was first mooted. They could not plead that the arguments of their opponents had convinced them, for they were not a wit more powerful than on the discussion of the 8th. What then is the plea of those members who abandoned their position after the lapse of two days, can be known only to those who are skilled in the secret workings of a power which is not seen. We cannot, for a moment, suppose that those who so hastily destroyed what they had assisted to erect could do so from any unworthy motive. But whether their conduct were dictated by private friendship or a desire to please the powers that be, it is equally to be reprobated by the people, who look not to causes but effects. They (the people) do not ask whether the friendship of their representatives for an individual or ambition dictates a certain line of conduct; but whether the conduct pursued be such as will protect their rights from invasion.

The gentlemen who opposed the original motion have shewn a consistency both of conduct and argument, which however opposed to the wishes of the people, set an example which it would be well if others had followed.

Sufficient time had been allowed by the House to the Committee of Privileges to seek for precedents, and a sufficient time for the members of the House to mature their opinions, (which Mr. Thomas says he did) on the subject. The Committee sought precedents, it found them; it found that other Colonial Parliaments had appointed their own officers. What then was to prevent the Newfoundland Parliament doing the like? Nothing, said Messrs. Pack, Power, Brown, Kent, Thomas, and Kough. Many things, said Messrs. Garland, Carter, Cozens, and Bennett. The motion was put and carried, 6 against 4, and the officers were appointed accordingly, viz. Messrs. E. M. Archibald, Clerk, E. Rendell, Sergeant-at-Arms, and J. Canning, Messenger, of these the Clerk sent a very polite, civil, flattering, and all-that-sort-of-thing note, informing the House he must decline their kindness, as in duty bound. Then comes the motion of Mr. Kent, (as it appears above) who no doubt duly appreciated all the literary talents, legal acquirements, and knowledge of forms possessed by the late Clerk, (which he implied by his vote that that gentleman should be appointed Clerk) but considering public good paramount to private friendship, thought it necessary to appoint some gentleman in place of the one refusing; every member in the House save one, cast up his eyes at this *ill-timed* motion of the hon. member, and opposed it:—the hon. members who had changed their opinion, by sounding Mr. Archibald's praises; and the consistent members by a repetition of their former arguments. At the conclusion of the debate the numbers stood, Messrs. Kent and Pack for the motion. Messrs. Power, Cozens, Sweetman, Kough, Bennett, Thomas, Hoyles, and Carter, against it, of these latter Messrs. Sweetman and Hoyles were not in the House at the first debate. The matter is therefore for the present set at rest, and Newfoundland must content herself with less privileges than are possessed by the Sister Colonies. Much time has also been uselessly wasted; the question might have been as easily settled in the first week of the first Session as when it was. Of what use was it to seek for precedents, if, when found they were useless? A manly straight-forward proceeding would have been more honorable to the House and more satisfactory to the people. The question is certainly of no *very* great importance, but if the House can possibly restrict the patronage of the Crown it is their imperative duty to do so. Not so much because it may be used for purposes detrimental to the interests of the Colony, as to prevent a constant influx of strangers, to deprive the native youth of a stimulus to exert his abilities, so as to become of service to the country of his birth. Hitherto he has been compelled to seek

wealth and fame in other countries which were denied him in this; but now, that a bright prospect has opened of the destinies of Newfoundland it is the duty, the imperative duty, of a Local Government to acquire all the power it can, to reward the talent of the children of its soil.

We published last week a statement of the proceedings at a public meeting in this place, holden for the purpose of considering the necessity of petitioning the House of Assembly to establish an efficient police in this town, and other matters. That petition, as well as the others named in the report, are in course of signature and will be ready for presentation in a few days. We trust the House of Assembly will give them the consideration they merit, but more particularly the one which prays a police. It is unnecessary to repeat the circumstances which have occurred, even recently, to enforce the necessity of the House quickly responding to the universal prayer of the people, as set forth in the petition. The inhabitants, in the mean time, have laudably come forward and by voluntary subscription established a nightly watch which now patrol our streets.

The business before the Council has been unimportant during this Session. The Revenue Bill has, ere this been sent to the Upper House, and may soon be expected to pass into a law.

**THE LATE MURDERS AND ROBBERY.**—Three men and one woman, we are informed, have been taken into custody and committed to prison, as being concerned in the perpetration of the murders and robbery in Harbour Grace. One man and a woman were proceeded in St. John's, when about to proceed to P. E. Island, and the others in Harbour Grace. The principal cause of suspicion against them is their being possessed of money of which they can give no satisfactory account.

On Monday last a Coroner's Inquest was holden, before J. Green, Esq., Coroner, and a respectable jury, on the body of Mr. Edward Lowden, a native of England, who was found dead near the steps of a house in this town, from which he is supposed to have fallen and been suffocated. After a patient investigation of the circumstances the jury returned a verdict of—*found dead*.

Lately at Greenock, the hon. Judge Des Barres, of the Supreme Court of this Island, to Miss Stuart, daughter of James Stuart, Esq., Merchant of that Town.

**ARRIVAL.**—From Halifax, the Rev. Mr. Hanniker and family, the rev. gentleman having been appointed by the Conference to fill the office of Wesleyan Missionary in this town.

**DEPARTURES.**—On Wednesday last, in the Eagle, for Poole, John Elson, Esq.  
From Harbour Grace, in the James, for Liverpool, the Rev. Edward Parkin.

**Shipping Intelligence.**

**HARBOUR GRACE.**

ENTERED.  
July 19.—Schooner Oneas, Harris, Backtouch, N. B.; 30 M. feet board and plank, 20 M. shingles.

CLEARED.  
July 20.—Brig Elizabeth, Evill, Bristol; 24,482 gals. train oil, and blubber

**CARBONEAR.**

ENTERED.  
July 20.—Brig Sir John Byng, Cram, Bilbao; ballast.

CLEARED.  
July 17.—Schooner Brothers, Sutherland, P. E. Island; ballast.

18.—Schooner Lady Ann, Coysh, London; 314 casks containing 21,744 gals. seal oil, 39 gals. cod oil, 8607 seal skins, 1 box fur.

19.—Schooner Julia, Taylor, Miramichi; ballast.  
Schooner Alice, Bransfield, Miramichi; ballast.

Abandoned at sea, in a sinking condition, on her voyage from Cadiz to this port, the brig Syren, Roe, Master. A letter from London, which furnishes the above information, also states that part of the crew had arrived in Liverpool.

**ST. JOHN'S.**

ENTERED.  
July 12.—Schooner Brothers, Sutherland, P. E. Island; cattle, potatoes, &c.

Schooner Thistle Clarke, Halifax; molasses, flour, medicines, &c.

Schooner Rover, Hayes, Pictou; coals, potatoes, shingles, oxen.

Schooner Margaret & Sally, M'Kennon, P. E. Island; potatoes, sheep.  
Schooner Ranger, M'Millan, Shediac; lumber, shingles.

13.—Barque Rio Packet, Dench, Bahia; ballast.  
Brig Balclutha, Dicks, Demerara; molasses, sugar, rum.

15.—Schooner Mary, Girroir, Antigonish; lumber, cattle, sheep.

American Schooner Annawan, Atkins, Boston; flour, pork, beef, oats, &c.

Schooner Brothers, Johnston, Demerara; molasses, &c.  
Schooner Swift, Webster, P. E. Island; potatoes, butter, oysters, &c.

Schooner Elizabeth, Rendell, Figueira; salt, wine.  
16.—Schooner Rapid, Mermaid, Sydney; lumber.

17.—Schooner Castor, Marshall, Halifax; molasses, bread, tar, &c.

Schooner Loon, Foster, Sydney; coals, butter.  
Brig Helen, M'Donald, Antigonish; shingles, cattle, sheep, horses, &c.

Schooner Ann, Dwyer, Halifax; flour, rum, molasses, pork, board, &c.

Brig Eliza, Fowler, Figueira; salt.  
Schooner Hope, Forest, Arichat; timber.

Schooner Venus, Burke, P. E. Island; cattle, sheep.  
Schooner Star, Babin, Cognac; deals, shingles.

Schooner Dolphin, Dollard, Lisbon; salt, merchandise.  
18.—Brig Mary, Laird, Greenock; merchandise, bread, coals, butter.

Schooner Margaret Ellen, Dingwell, Miramichi; boards, shingles.

Brig Douglastown, Black, Gibraltar; salt, wine.

CLEARED.  
July 12.—Schooner Steadfast, Davie, West Indies; oil, salmon.

Schooner Rainbow, Walsh, Sydney; porter.  
Brigantine Roseway, Bickers, Demerara; fish, salmon.

Schooner Assistance, Chesson, Margaree; merchandise.  
Brig Wheaton, Hermaman, Gibraltar; fish, salmon.

13.—Brig Annandale, Taylor, Demerara; fish, caplin, mackerel.

Brig Hannah, Underhill, Liverpool; oil, lumber, &c.  
Schooner Rose, Alexander, Pernambuco; fish.

Schooner Huskisson, Warner, Pictou; ballast.  
Schooner Jubilee, Percy, Halifax; oil, fish, walnuts, raisins, &c.

Schooner Only Son, Blake, Miramichi; ballast.  
Schooner Union, Salisbury, Waterford; fish, &c.

15.—Brig Agenor, Whiteway, Liverpool; oil, skins, blubber, caplin, &c.

Brig Leander, M'Anstund, Barbadoes; fish, salmon, herrings, sounds.

Brig Francis Russell, Dill, Grenada; flour, wine, fish.  
Schooner True Friend, M'Donald, P. E. Island; sundries.

16.—Schooner Scipio, Graham, Bridgeport; ballast.  
Brig Mary, Henderson, Restigouche; ballast.

17.—Brig Caroline, Hellyer, Pictou; ballast.  
Schooner Joseph, Turry, Bay Verte; ballast.

Schooner Mary, Girroir, Antigonish; ballast.  
Brig Euphemius, Minto, Quebec; ballast.

18.—Schooner Glasgow, Graham, Antigonish; ballast.  
Brig Chance, Lowery, Bay Chaleur; ballast.

**Postscript.**

Wednesday Morning, 6 o'clock.  
Our paper was at press when we received the "Patriot," which contains the proceedings of the Assembly up to Friday last, we hasten, therefore to give the unpleasant information that the Police Bill for Conception Bay was lost on the amendment of Mr. Thomas seconded by Mr. Martin, which stated that it was not known how funds, for the liquidation of its expenses, were to be obtained. *The St. John's Police Bill passed a second reading on the same day.* Conception Bay Powder Bill.—Agreed that the magazine prices per year, be—per barrel, 1s. 6d.; per half-barrel, 10d.; per quarter barrel, 8d.; and every cwt. after the first year, 1s. 6d.—Agreed also, on the motion of Mr. Pack, that every person, having magazines in that district, do receive powder therein, when offered to them for that purpose—the others probably being full.—On the 5th section, Mr. Kough moved and Mr. Power seconded "That the Crown half of fines and penalties of said Act go to the carrying, generally, the purposes of said Act into effect."—Some squabbling has occurred in the House between Messrs. Martin and Pack, concerning words said to have fallen from the latter gentleman: we have no room for particulars. We reserve our remarks on the above subjects till our next.

**ON SALE.**

BY

**THE SUBSCRIBER,**

1 Elegant 8 Day Clock and Case  
1 ditto ditto Time-Piece, without Case  
1 Lady's Gold Patent Lever Watch  
4 Gentlemen's Silver ditto ditto

ALSO

Herring Nets, and Long Shore Lines  
25 Barrels Rosin Pitch, a very superior article, used for the preservation of shingles,  
GEORGE EDWARD JAUQUES.  
Carbonear, July 10, 1833.

**NOTICES.**

**CARBONEAR ACADEMY.**

MR. and Mrs. GILMOUR, respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that the above ACADEMY for a limited number of young GENTLEMEN and LADIES, opened, after the Summer Vacation, on MONDAY the 15th inst.

Terms may be known, on application at the School.

Carbonear, July 3, 1833.

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

JAMES DOYLE.

Carbonear, June 26, 1833.

**ON SALE.**

By Private Contract,

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

Mrs. BEHAN.

Carbonear, July 3, 1833.

**NOTICES.**

**BOOTS and SHOES.**

BENJAMIN REES begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Carbonear, Harbour Grace, and their Vicinities, that he has taken the Shop, attached to Mr. McKee's House, where he intends carrying on

**BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,**

(Both Pegged and Sewed),

In all its various Branches, and, by strict attention to business, hopes to merit a share of public patronage. As none but the best Workmen will be employed, those favouring him with their custom, may depend on having their orders executed in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice.

**PRICES:**

Gentlemen's Wellington Boots @ 25s. 4 pair  
Ditto Blucher or laced ditto 15s. ..  
Men's Shoes ..... 10s to 11s. ..

**LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.**

Boots ..... @ 10s. 4 pair  
Shoes ..... 8s. ..

And all other work in proportion.

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

Carbonear, April 3, 1833.

**(CIRCULAR.)**

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

New-York, April 2, 1833.

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

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

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

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

AARON H. PALMER,  
DIRECTOR.

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



## POETRY.

ROME.

FROM THE METROPOLITAN.

By T. Moore.

If e'er you've seen an artist sketching  
The purlieus of this ancient city,  
I need not tell you how much stretching  
There is of truth, to make things pretty;—  
How trees are brought, perforce together,  
Where never tree was known to grow;  
And founts condemn'd to trickle, whether  
There's water for said founts, or no;—  
How even the wonder of the Thane  
In sketching all its wonder loses,  
As woods will come to Dunsinane,  
Or any where the sketcher chooses.  
For instance, if an artist see,—  
As at romantic Trivoli,—  
A water-fall and ancient shrine,  
Beautiful both, but not so plac'd  
As that his pencil can combine  
Their features, in one whole with taste,—  
What does he do? why, without scruple,  
He whips the Temple up,—as supple,  
As were those angels, who (no doubt)  
Carried the Virgin's House about,—  
And lands it plump upon the brink  
Of the cascade, or wheresoever  
It suits his plaguy taste to think  
'Twill look most picturesque and clever!

In short, there's no end to the treacheries  
Of man or maid who once a sketcher is.  
The livelier, too, their fancies are,  
The more they'll falsify each spot;  
As any dolt can give what's there,  
But men of genius give what's not.  
Then come your travellers, false as they,—  
All Piranesis, in their way;  
Eking out bits of truth with fallacies,  
And turning pig-sties into palaces.  
But, worst of all, that worthy tribe,  
Who sit down, hang them, to describe:  
Who, if they can but make things fine,  
Have consciences, by no means tender  
In sinking all that will not shine,  
All vulgar facts, that spoil their splendor;  
As Irish country squires, they say,  
Whene'er the Viceroy travels nigh,  
Compound with beggars, on the way,  
To be locked up, till he goes by;  
And so send back his lordship marvelling,  
That Ireland should be deem'd so starvelling.

## TOM CRINGLE'S LOG.

THE SECOND CRUISE OF THE WAVE—VISIT TO ST. DOMINGO.

[The Wave having joined the Commodore, both vessels proceeded on their cruise.]

The third day we were off Cape St. Nicholas, and getting a slant of wind from the westward, we ran up the Bight of Leogane all that night, but towards morning it fell calm; we were close in under the highlands, about two miles from the shore, and the night was the darkest I ever was out in any where. There were neither moon nor stars to be seen, and the dark clouds settled down, until they appeared to rest upon our masts-heads, compressing, as it were, the hot steamy air down upon us until it became too dense for breathing. In the early part of the night it had rained in heavy showers now and then, and there were one or two faint flashes of lightning, and some heavy peals of thunder, which rolled amongst the distant hills in loud shaking reverberations, which gradually became fainter and fainter, until they grumbled away in the distance in hoarse murmurs, like the low note of an organ in one of our old Cathedrals; but now there was neither rain nor wind—all nature seemed fearfully hushed; for where we lay, in the smooth Bight, there was no swell, not even a ripple on the glass-like sea; the sound of the shifting of a handspike, or the tread of the men, as they ran to haul on a rope, or the creaking of the rudder, sounded loud and distinct. The sea in our neighbourhood was strongly phosphorescent, so that the smallest chip thrown overboard struck fire from the water, as if it had been a piece of iron cast on flint; and when you looked over the quarter, as I delight to do, and tried to penetrate into the dark clear profound beneath, you every now and then saw a burst of pale light, like a halo far down in the depths of the green sea, caused by the motions of some fish, or of what Jack, no great natural philosopher, usually calls blubbers; and when the dolphin or skip-jack leapt into the air, they sparkled out from the still bosom of the deep, dark water, like rockets, until they fell again into their element in a flash of fire. This evening the corvette had showed no lights, and although I conjectured she was not far from us, still I could not with any certainty indicate her whereabouts. It might now be about three o'clock, and I was standing aft on the star-board side, peering into the impenetrable darkness on the taffarel, with my dear old dog Sneezzer by my side, nuzzling and fondling after his affectionate fashion, while the pilot, Peter Mangrove, stood within handspike length of me. The dog had been growling, but all in fun, and snapping at me, when in a moment he hauled off, planted his paws on the rail, looked forth into the night, and gave a short anxious bark, like the solitary pop of the sentry's musket, to alarm the mainguard in outpost work.

Peter Mangrove advanced, and put his arm round the dog's neck. "What you see, my shild?" said the black pilot.

Sneezzer uplifted his voice, and gave a long continuous bark.

"Ah!" said Mangrove sharply, "Massa Captain, something near we—never doubt dat—de dog yerie something we can't yerie, and see something we can't see."

I had lived long enough never to despise any caution from what quarter soever it proceeded. So I listened still as a stone. Presently I thought I heard the distant splash of oars. I placed my hand behind my ear, and listened with breathless attention. Presently I saw the sparkling dip of them in the calm black water, as if a boat, and a large one, was pulling very fast towards us. "Look out—hail that boat," said I. "Boat ahoy," sung out the man. No answer. "Coming here?" reiterated the seaman. No better success. The boat or canoe, or whatever it might be, was by this time close aboard of us, within pistol shot at the farthest—no time to the lost, so I hailed myself, and this time the challenge did produce an answer.

"Sore boat—fruit and vegetable."

"Shore boat, with fruit and vegetable, at this time of night—I don't like it," said I. "Boatswain's mate, call the boarders. Cutlasses, men—quick, a piratical row-boat is close to." And verily we had little time to lose, when a large canoe or row-boat, pulling twelve oars at the fittest, and carrying twenty fire-men, or thereabouts, swept upon our larboard quarter, hooked on, and the next moment upwards of twenty unlooked for visitors scrambled up our shallow side, and jumped on board.

All this took place so suddenly that there were not ten of my people ready to receive them, but those ten were the prime men of the ship. "Surrender, you scoundrels—surrender. You have boarded a man-of-war. Down with your arms, or we shall murder you to a man."

But they either did not understand me, or did not believe me, for the answer was a blow from a cutlass, which, if I had not parried with my night-glass, which broke it in pieces, might have effectually stopped my promotion. "Cut them down, boarders, down with them—they are pirates," shouted I; "heave cold shot into their boat alongside—all hands, boatswain's mate—call all hands." We closed. The assailants had no fire-arms, but they were armed with swords and long knives, and as they fought with desperation, several of our people were cruelly haggled; and after the first charge, the combatants on both sides became so blended, that it was impossible to strike a blow, without running the risk of cutting down a friend. By this time all hands were on deck; the boat alongside had been swamped by the cold shot that had been hove crashing through her bottom, when down came a shower from the surcharged clouds, or waterspout—call it which you will—that absolutely deluged the decks, the scuppers being utterly unable to carry off the water. So long as the pirates fought in a body, I had no fears, as dark as it was, our men, who held together, knew where to strike and thrust; but when the torrent of rain descended in buckets-full, the former broke away, and were pursued singly into various corners about the deck, all escape being cut off from the swamping of their boat. Still they were not vanquished, and I ran aft to the binnacle, where a blue light was stowed away,—one of several that we had got on deck to burn that night, in order to point out our whereabouts to the Firebrand. I fired it, and rushing forward cutlass-in-hand, we set on the gang of black desperadoes with such fury, that after killing two of them outright, and wounding and taking prisoners seven, we drove the rest overboard into the sea, where the small-armed men, who by this time had tackled to their muskets, made short work of them, guided as they were by the sparkling of the dark water, as they struck out and swam for their lives. The blue light was immediately answered by another from the corvette, which lay about a mile off; but before her boats, two of which were immediately armed and manned, could reach us, we had defeated our antagonists, and the rain had increased to such a degree, that the heavy drops, as they fell with a strong rushing noise into the sea, flashed it up into one entire sheet of fire.

We secured our prisoners, all blacks and mulattoes, the most villainous-looking scoundrels I had ever seen, and presently it came on to thunder and lighten, as if heaven and earth had been falling together. A most vivid flash—it almost blinded me. Presently the Firebrand burnt another blue light, whereby we saw that her maintopmast was gone close by the cap, with the topsail, and upper spars, and yards, and gear, all hanging down in a lumbering mass of confused wreck; she had been struck by the levin brand, which had killed four men, and stunned several more. By this time the cold grey streaks of morning appeared in the eastern horizon, and presently the day broke, and by two o'clock in the afternoon, both corvette and schooner were at anchor at Go-naives. The village, for town it could not

be called, stood on a low hot plain, as if the washing of the mountains on the left hand side as we stood in, had been carried out into the sea, and formed into a white plateau of sand; all was hot, and stunted, and scrubby.

We brought up inside of the corvette, in three fathoms of water. My superior officer had made the private signal to come on board and dine, which, in the assured intimacy in which we were now linked, could not on any plea be declined. I dressed, and the boat was lowered down, and we pulled for the corvette, but our course lay under the stern of the two English ships that were lying there loading cargoes of coffee.

"Pray, sir," said a decent-looking man, who leant on the taffarel of one of them—"Pray, sir, are you going on board of the Commodore?"

"I am," I answered.

"I am invited there too, sir; will you have the kindness to say I will be there presently?"

"Certainly—give way men."

Presently we were alongside the corvette, and the next moment we stood on her deck, holystoned white and clean, with my stanch friend Captain N— and his officers, all in full fig, walking to and fro under the awning, a most magnificent naval lounge, being thirty-two feet wide at the gangway, and extending fifty feet or more aft, until it narrowed to twenty at the taffarel. We were all, and two masters of the merchantmen, decent respectable men in their way, included, graciously received, and sat down to an excellent dinner, Mr. Bang taking the lead as usual in all the fun; and we were just on the verge of cigars and cold grog, when the first lieutenant came down and said that the Captain of the port had come off, and was then on board.

"Shew him in," said Captain N—, and a tall, vulgar-looking blackamoor, dressed apparently in the cast-off coat of a French grenadier officer, entered the cabin with his chapeau in his hand, and a Madras handkerchief tied round his woolly skull. He made his bow, and remained standing near the door.

"You are the Captain of the port?" said Captain N—, in French. The man nodded. "Why, then, take a chair, sir, if you please."

He begged to be excused, and after tipping off his bumper of claret, and receiving the Captain's report, he made his bow and departed.

I returned to the Wave, and next morning I breakfasted.

wharf, which, by the by, was terribly out of repair, yet they all appeared ill clad, and in no way so well furnished as the blackies in Jamaica; and when we marched up through a hot, sandy, unpaved street into the town, the low, one-story, shabby-looking houses were falling into decay, and the streets more resembled river-courses than thoroughfares, while the large carrion crows were picking garbage on the very crown of the causeway, without apparently entertaining the least fear of us, or of the negro children who were playing close to them, so near, in fact, that every now and then the urchins would aim a blow at one of the obscene birds, when it would give a loud discordant croak, and jump a pace or two, with outspread wings, but without taking wing. Still many of the women, who were sitting under the small piazzas, or projecting eaves of the houses, with their little stalls, filled with pullicate handkerchiefs, and pieces of muslin, and gingham for sale, were healthy-looking, and appeared comfortable and happy. As we advanced into the town, almost every male we met was a soldier, all rigged and well dressed, too, in the French uniform; in fact, the remarkable man, King Henry, or Christophe, took care to have his troops well fed and clothed in every case. On our way we had to pass by the Commandant, Baron B—'s house, when it occurred to Captain N— that we ought to stop and pay our respects; but Mr. Bang being bound by no such etiquette, bore up for his friend Monsieur B—'s. As we approached the house—a long, low, one-story building, with a narrow piazza, and a range of unglazed windows, staring open, with their wooden shutters, like ports in a ship's side, towards the street—we found a sentry at the door, who, when we announced ourselves, carried arms all in regular style. Presently a very good-looking negro, in a handsome aide-de-camp's uniform, appeared, and, hat in hand, with all the grace in the world, ushered us into the presence of the Baron, who was lounging in a Spanish chair half asleep, but on hearing us announced he rose, and received us with great amenity. He was a fat elderly negro, so far as I could judge, about sixty years of age, and was dressed in very wide jean trowsers, over which a pair of well polished Hessian boots were drawn, which, by adhering close to his legs, gave him, in contrast with the wide puffing of his gar-

ments above, the appearance of being underlimbed, which he by no means was, as he was a stout old Turk.

After a profusion of bows and fine speeches, and superabundant assurances of the esteem in which his master King Henry held our master King George, we made our bows and repaired to Monsieur B—'s, where I engaged to dine. As for Captain N—, he went on board that evening to superintend the repairs of the ship.

There was no one to meet us but Monsieur B— and his daughter, a tall and very elegant brown girl, who had been educated in France, and did the honours incomparably well. We sat down, Massa Aaron whispering in my lug, that in Jamaica it was not quite the thing to introduce brown ladies at dinner; but, as he said, "Why not? Neither you nor I are high cast Creoles—so en avant." Dinner was nearly over, when Baron B—'s aide-de-camp slid into the room. Monsieur B— rose. "Captain Latour, you are welcome—be seated. I hope you have not dined?"

"Why, no," said the officer, as he drew a chair, while he exchanged glances with the beautiful Eugénie, and sat himself down close to El Señor Bang.

"Hilloo, Quashie! Whereaway, my lad? a little above the salt, an't you?" ejaculated our Amigo; while Pegtop who had just come on shore, and was standing behind his master, stared and gaped in the greatest wonderment. But Mr. Bang's natural good breeding, and knowledge of the world, instantly recalled him to time and circumstances; and when the young officer looked at him and regarded him with some surprise, he bowed, and invited him, in the best French he could muster, to drink wine.—The aide-de-camp was, as I have said, jet-black as the ace of spades, but he was, notwithstanding, so far as figure went, a very handsome man—tall and well framed, especially about the shoulders, which were beautifully formed, and, in the estimation of staturary, would probably have balanced the cucumber curve of the shin; his face, however, was regular negro—flat nose, heavy lips, fine eyes, and beautiful teeth, and he wore two immense gold earrings. His woolly head was bound round with a pullicate handkerchief, which he had not noticed until he took off his laced cocked hat. His coat was the exact pattern of the French staff uniform at the time—plain blue, without lace, except at the cape and cuffs, which were of scarlet cloth, covered with rich embroidery. He wore a very handsome straight sword with steel scabbard, and the white trowsers, and long Hessian boots, already described as part of the costume of his general.

(To be continued.)

## SELECTIONS.

THE TIGER AND THE MOUSE.—Captain Basil Hall relates a curious anecdote of a fine tiger kept at the British residency, who ate a sheep every day for dinner:—"But what annoyed him far more than our poking him up with a stick, or tantalizing him with shins of beef or legs of mutton, was introducing a mouse into his cage. No fine lady ever exhibited more terror at the sight of a spider than this magnificent royal tiger betrayed on seeing a mouse. Our mischievous plan was to tie the little animal by a string to the end of a long pole, and thrust it to the tiger's nose. The moment he saw it he leaped to the opposite side, and when the mouse made to run near him, he jammed himself into a corner, and stood trembling and roaring in such ecstasy of fear that we were always obliged to desist from sheer pity to the poor brute. Sometimes we insisted on his passing over the spot where the unconscious little mouse ran backwards and forwards. For a long time, however, we could not get him to move, till at length, I believe by the help of a squib, we obliged him to start; but instead of pacing leisurely about his den, or making a detour to avoid the object of alarm, he generally made a kind of flying leap, so high as nearly to bring his back in contact with the roof of his cage."

SIMPLICITY.—At the marriage of the Queen of the Belgians, the French King, Louis Philippe, announced that several sums were to be given to portion off young women; and proper testimonials of good character and conduct were required, in the damsels who were candidates for the doweries. A very plain but respectable young woman presented herself, and laid before the committee the most unexceptionable references of praiseworthy conduct; and when requested to name her intended, that he might be registered, she made a low curtsy, and replied, with the utmost naïveté—"Oh, gentlemen, I thought the government found every thing."

A BAD NAME.—It is a general rule, without exception, that all writers are blockheads who sign themselves Vindex.—Blackwood's Magazine.

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