

# THE CARBONEAR STAR, AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1833.

No. 16.

## NOTICES.

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

### TERMS AS USUAL.

Letters, Packages, &c. will be received at the *Newfoundlander Office*.  
Carbonear, April 10, 1833.

## DESIRABLE CONVEYANCE TO AND FROM HARBOUR-GRACE.

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

### FARES.

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

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

Letters left at the Offices of the Subscribers, will be regularly transmitted.  
**A. DRYSDALE,**  
*Agent, Harbour-Grace.*  
**PERCHARD & BOAG,**  
*Agents, St. John's.*  
Harbour-Grace, April 5, 1833.

### Dissolution of Co-partnership.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of **PROWSE and JAQUES**, Carbonear, Newfoundland, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All Debts owing to and from the said Concern, will be received and paid by the undersigned **GEORGE EDWARD JAQUES**. Witness our Hands, at Carbonear, this 31st Day of December, 1832.

**SAMUEL PROWSE, Jun.**  
**GEORGE EDWARD JAQUES.**

**THE** Business hitherto carried on in this Town, under the Firm of **PROWSE and JAQUES**, will be continued by the Subscriber, from this date, in his own Name.

**GEORGE EDWARD JAQUES.**  
Carbonear, Dec. 31, 1832.

## ON SALE.

BY  
**COLLINGS & LEGG**

50 Barrels American Flour  
50 Barrels American Beef  
30 Firkins Prime Butter  
50 Boxes Raisins  
And a general Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Carbonear, Jan. 9, 1833.

## TO LET,

*On Building Leases, for a Term of Years.*

**A** Piece of LAND, the Property of the Subscriber, extending from the House of *Mr. Joseph Parsons*, on the East, to the House of *Mrs. Ann Howell*, on the West, and running back from the South Side of the Street, to the Subscriber's House.

**MARY TAYLOR,**

*Widow.*

Carbonear, Feb. 13, 1833.

**REPORT OF THE JUDGES OF THE  
SUPREME COURT OF NEWFOUNDLAND,  
TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT,  
UPON THE JUDICATURE  
BILL,**

(Concluded.)

Such notice will thus, we think, be given of the intention to abrogate the law of preference in payments, and such precautions used in preparing the way for its extinction, as will entirely prevent those inconveniences which might arise from the annihilation of credit, which was built upon it before sufficient time had been allowed for the formation of another description of credit upon a safer bottom; and, as the success of all attempts to introduce changes into an old system must principally depend upon the existence of circumstances favourable to the contemplated alteration in it, we have much satisfaction in adding, that various events connected with the trade of this country, have, for several years past, been so gradually leading to the disuse of the privileges of the *Current Supplier*, that we are persuaded their *entire repeal* may now be effected with perfect ease and safety; provided a moderate share of prudence and caution is observed in the mode of doing it. The mere practicability, however, of innovating can never be fully aware, justify a departure from a long-established system, unless it can be clearly proved that the system is of such a nature as to call for a change; and we, therefore, feel it necessary to advert to some of the most prominent of these pernicious consequences, resulting from the *lien for wages* and the *preferable payment of Current Supplies*, which induce us to desire their entire abrogation. We do not scruple then, in expressing it as our opinion, that through the joint operation of those practices, the following evils have been either wholly produced, or materially increased and aggravated in those instances where their origin may more properly be ascribed to some other cause:—

- 1st.—Idleness and drunkenness among the labouring classes:
- 2d.—Loss to the merchant, and ruin to the planter, from the means which they have furnished to the latter of carrying on the business of the fishery upon credit founded on a false and destructive principle;
- 3d.—Extensive litigation; accompanied with all the bad feelings and heart-burnings which it never fails to engender;
- 4th.—Numerous insolvencies;
- 5th.—And, as a general consequence naturally flowing from the several particular effects already specified, the most serious injury to the fisheries and trade of the Island.

Among all the feelings that influence human beings, there is unquestionably none so universal, or so powerful as *self-interest*;

and accordingly the exertions of mankind in any given pursuit will invariably be in the direct ratio of the force with which this feeling is connected with the attainment of the object proposed. Hence it is obviously desirable, that it should be kept constantly alive, and made to act unremittingly, in every department in life, from the highest offices in the State to the most humble situation in which human agency can be employed; but there are some occupations which demand that a direct and immediate interest in their success should be presented to the view of those engaged in them with an intensity of operation which is not so absolutely requisite in others; for, if an occupation be in its nature extremely laborious and hazardous—if it be attended with the privation of many comforts—and if those who have the direction of it possess little authority over the subordinate agents—a sense of their own interest, continually acting on their minds, can alone excite these Agents to those efforts which necessarily cost them considerable pain. And this is so precisely the character of the fisheries that it seems to us impossible that they can be carried on in the manner they ought to be, unless the fisherman shall be stimulated, by the consciousness that he has a direct share in the proceeds of the voyage, to render it as productive as he possibly can. In the *seal fishery*, indeed, it is generally allowed, that every person engaged in it must have a share of the seals caught by him, and though the peculiar dangers to which the persons who follow that branch of the fisheries are exposed, may make the plan of service upon wages still more unsuitable to it than it is to the *cod-fishery*, there is yet a sufficient resemblance between the two branches in several material points, to convince those who look into the subject with strict impartiality, that a system which would be altogether fatal to the one, must also be, to some extent, injurious to the other. But the cupidity of gain however delusive the prospect of realizing it may be, will continue to maintain the practice of conducting the cod-fishery with *hired servants*, so long as men who have no capital, and consequently nothing to lose, shall be able to obtain supplies, and to hire servants, upon the credit which the law of *Current Supply*, and of a lien for wages, now secures to them; and at the same time the fisherman, instead of being furnished with an incentive to industry, by an interest in the fruits of his toils and labours, is actually encouraged to idleness by an assurance that it signifies not a jot to him whether the catch be great or small, provided the amount of the proceeds of the voyage shall be only large enough to pay the wages that are due out of it. Nor does any interest in the success of the enterprise even to the trifling extent of *covering the wages*, act upon each individual with due force: for as each man in a boat has the same lien upon the fish caught by his comrades as upon that which is taken by himself, those who are idly disposed will be prone to rely less upon their own exertions than upon the efforts of those whom their own bad example will have a strong tendency to corrupt: and thus the law, by giving to the idle man an interest in the labour of the industrious one, confirms the one in his idleness, and tempts the other to imitate it. But in this country, where rum is so excessively cheap, drunkenness is, among the lower orders, the inseparable companion of idleness, or rather they stand towards each other in the relation of effect to cause: and therefore whatever has a tendency to create the one must likewise produce the other.

If it be true, as it certainly is, that the evils which take place in all transactions between man and man, from the absence of integrity on either side, can never be effectually prevented by any regulations which the acutest and most sharp-sighted genius can contrive, it must follow that a system which lessens the attention that ought always to be paid to character, by substituting preference in payment in lieu of honesty and skill on the part of the planter, must in the end prove detrimental to the merchant: and if the fact that the law of *Current Supply* has done so can be established by the expe-

rience of those who have trusted to it since the monopoly of the fish markets which this country enjoyed during the war has ceased, we are convinced, that, in a great majority of instances, the merchants who have advanced supplies chiefly on the security which that law professes, to confer on them, have had deep cause to regret the confidence they reposed in it. But whatever loss it may have occasioned to the *merchants*, the *planters*, taken in a body, must have been still greater sufferers from it: for by enabling persons, who are in no respect qualified to sustain the character of an useful planter, to obtain supplies, and to hire servants, it has kept the price of the former, and the wages of the latter, so much beyond what the fisheries under their present circumstances can bear, that many of them who had amassed large sums of money in the golden days of these fisheries, are already very nearly reduced to poverty; whilst others, whose funds were more limited, are altogether sunk in hopeless ruin. In short, the planters who, destitute of capital, devoid of knowledge, and deficient in principle, have sprung up wholly from the law of preference in payments, have destroyed those planters who, together with a competent share of knowledge and experience in the conduct of the fisheries, possessed also some property, just as Pharaoh's lean kine ate up the fat ones.

It is so obvious that all privileges conferred on particular classes of creditors must tend to produce controversy between them and those who are excluded from the same privileges; the one eternally striving to push them much beyond, and the other as zealously endeavouring to confine them as far within, their legitimate bounds; that we shall refer to the Records of the Courts of Newfoundland for the sake of shewing how numerous the pretences are which ingenuity, goaded by interest, has devised in the conflicts which these privileges in respect of payment gave birth to, rather than from any idea that it can be necessary to offer proof of a proposition which must be regarded as an axiom. It is, indeed, curious to observe how this law of preference has entered into, and blended itself with, the greater part of the questions that have come before the Courts in such a manner that the largest portion of those bitter waters of legal strife which have hitherto so much abounded in this Colony has manifestly been *EX HAC FONTE DERIVATA*.

The most singular property of the Law of *Current Supply* is, that it at once tends to create credit and destroy it; for as the preference in payment occasions an issue of Supplies in many cases where they ought to be denied, so the fear of losing this, "vantage ground," by neglecting to enforce an early payment, frequently urges the supplier to insist on a settlement much sooner than he otherwise would be inclined to do; and thus the Law, like a most unnatural parent cruelly suffocates its own offspring almost as soon as it has "stepped over the threshold of life." That insolvencies should follow in the train of such a system may reasonably be expected; and that they have actually done so is too certainly attested by the melancholy list of them which the Record of these Courts will exhibit.

If the truth of our four first propositions has been established by these observations, we may fairly assume, as a general deduction from the whole, that the law of lien for wages, and of preferable payment for *Current Supplies*, must be highly prejudicial to the prosperity and happiness of the people of Newfoundland: and as we have before attempted to explain the manner in which we conceive that it may be abolished without depriving this community of any counter-benefits they may be supposed to have derived from it, we shall now dismiss a subject upon which we have dwelt with an interest and zeal commensurate with its extreme importance to the welfare and prosperity of this Colony.

5. *Geo. IV., c. 67, s. 26.* If it shall be deemed advisable to adopt the alterations we have suggested in the foregoing section, it will, of course, become necessary to introduce corresponding changes into the

rules prescribed by this clause for the distribution of the estates of persons who may die insolvent.

5. *Geo. IV., c. 67, s. 27, to s. 33.* Much difficulty has been experienced in carrying into effect the several provisions of this Act relative to the registration of deeds and wills. The 28th section directs that where any interest in lands is affected by them, they shall be respectively registered within a certain time from the passing of the Act; and the 32d section declares that all such deeds as require registration, and shall not have been registered within the time, and in the mode prescribed, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes. But it most unluckily happened that, through the delay which took place in preparing the Royal Charter, no office of Registration could be established until long after the period in which many deeds and wills were required to be registered by the terms of the law; and attempts have accordingly been made to avoid several deeds on account of their non-registration, under colour of the enactment of the 32d section. In these instances the Judges have resorted to the rule, that "Acts of Parliament that are impossible to be performed are of no validity;" and in conformity to it have decided, that an instrument which absolutely could not have been registered within the time directed by the Act, because there was then neither office of registration nor registrar in existence, was not avoided by the want of such registration provided due diligence had been used in procuring the registration of it so soon as the appointment of a registrar, and the establishment of his office within the district, would admit of its being done. The question as to them seems, therefore, to be pretty nearly set at rest; but it may, notwithstanding, be expedient, in order to silence every doubt upon so interesting a subject, that the validity of all conveyances falling under the circumstances we have here described, be confirmed by an express enactment of the legislature. It will also, we apprehend, be necessary to make some alterations in the rules respecting registration: as it is extremely difficult, and indeed, in some cases, very nearly impossible, to deposit a deed, which may have been executed at a settlement in a very remote part of the island, about the beginning of winter in the proper District registration office within six months from the execution thereof; and it is likewise attended with great inconvenience and expense to parties to be obliged to proceed from those distant quarters to acknowledge the execution of deeds before the registrar of the District. For the correction, therefore, of these evils we would recommend, that where a party executing an instrument by which lands may be affected, shall reside at a greater distance than twelve miles from the proper office of registration, the execution thereof may be verified before the registrar by the oath of a subscribing witness thereto, or the party executing the same may acknowledge the execution thereof before some neighbouring magistrate; by whom such acknowledgement shall be duly certified in a form prescribed by the Act: that every deed affecting lands, whether verified by a witness, or acknowledged by the party executing the same, shall be deposited within nine calendar months of the time of its execution in the office of the registrar of the District who shall enter, in a book of registry, a memorial of the deed, and indorse on it a certificate of such registry; and that every conveyance which shall not be so deposited in the office of registration within nine calendar months, at furthest, from the execution and delivery thereof, shall, as against purchasers for a valuable consideration, be altogether null and void. From the report of the *Chamber of Commerce of St. John's*, we observe, that it is the wish of that body that there should be but one office of registration for the whole Island, and that it should, of course, be kept in this Town; but this proposal has, we know, encountered violent opposition in some of the out-harbours; and, though there may be good reasons why all those instruments, under which an interest in land transferred from one person to another, should be registered in St. John's, which may be considered as the focus of the whole trade of the Island, it still seems hard that those persons, who, from the proximity of their residence, may be supposed to be most immediately, and most strongly interested in those transfers, should be compelled to go out of their own District, to obtain authentic information respecting them.—We would therefore propose, in the hope of meeting the wishes of both parties, that these instruments shall continue to be registered in the District in which they were executed; and that the Registrar of each District shall be required to transmit, quarterly, to the registrars of the two other Districts, an abstract of all the deeds and wills which may have been recorded by him in the preceding three months; which abstract shall be carefully preserved by the registrar to whom it was sent, and entered in a book, kept by him for that purpose. In the report of the *Chamber of Commerce*, we also notice a suggestion that leases for a term not exceeding thirty-

one years, should be exempted from a liability to registration: and though this is a matter which can hardly be brought within the limits to which we proposed to confine our observations, we yet cannot refrain from mentioning, that, as the bare reversion of a term of thirty-one years, would be worth very little in this market, the power which would thus be afforded, of making secret conveyances of the most valuable interests, in lands, by means of long leases at a very trifling, or mere nominal, rent, would, in a great measure, emasculate the spirit, and defeat the object of the provision for registration. If, therefore, a privilege of exemption is to be granted to any leases, we would certainly recommend that it should be confined to short terms of three, or, at the most seven years.

We have now gone through all the clauses of the 5th *Geo. IV., c. 67*, upon which we feel ourselves, at present, prepared to offer any remarks; and it accordingly only remains for us to touch upon those parts of our FISHERY and MARRIAGE ACTS, which appear to call for alteration, and to be susceptible of improvement.

5. *Geo. IV., c. 51 s. 7.* There is a class of persons employed in the cod fishery termed "*Shoremens*," whose duty consists in making and curing the fish; and as doubts have arisen whether they are included under the designation of "*Seamen* and "*Fishermen*," it may be well to remove all uncertainty on that point, by mentioning them specifically in this clause of the act, or by introducing into it some expression which will certainly embrace them.

5. *Geo. IV., c. 51, s. 8.* The regulation which prohibited the master from advancing more than a certain proportion of wages to his servant, before the expiration of the period of his service, was intended to secure a provision for the latter during the winter which he was required by the law to spend in Great Britain or Ireland, and formed a part of the system under which it was attempted to compel an annual return of the servants from this country. Upon the abandonment, therefore, of the policy upon which that system was founded it might very well have been permitted to expire.—"*CÆSANTE RATIONE CESSAT ET IPSA LEX*,"—and, indeed, even as a member of that system it was, we believe, very nearly, if not altogether, inoperative and useless—"VOX ET PRÆTEREA NIHIL." At all events it has proved, as far as our experience of it extends, as a perfect dead letter; and ought, consequently, we think, to be expunged from the statute; for as a dead branch encumbers and injures the healthy limbs of a tree, so an useless, or impertinent, enactment must impair the vigour of all the other rules which are associated with it. "Obsolete laws," says Lord Bacon, should be cancelled: for, as an express statute is not regularly abrogated by disuse, it happens, that, from a contempt of such as are obsolete, the others also lose part of their authority. Whence follows the *torture of mentibus*, whereby the living laws are killed in the embraces of the 'dead ones'."

5. *Geo. IV., c. 51, s. 10.* We beg leave to refer here to the arguments we have already urged in favour of the prospective abolition of the servants' lien upon fish and oil; and to the additional observations upon the same subject which will incidentally be advanced by us in the following article.

5. *Geo. IV., c. 51, s. 11.* It is both curious and instructive to trace the law of *lien* in this country through some of its principal effects and consequences. That law having provided the fisherman with an ample security for the payment of his wages, the desire to obtain a certain reward for his labours, rather than trust to the precarious success of the fishery, induced him to prefer a contract for wages to an engagement for shares: and at the same time the planters, lured by the hope of profit—forgetful of the changes which had taken place in the condition of these fisheries—and falsely persuading themselves that men might be made to work for wages as industriously as if their exertions were stimulated by shares—were even more inclined to propose contracts for wages to the servants than they were disposed to enter into them. A practice of prosecuting the fishery with hired servants instead of *shoremens*, having thus become pretty general, it was soon discovered, that when a divorce has taken place between interest and duty mankind are too prone to neglect the latter; and therefore the terrors of pecuniary mulcts and corporal punishments were resorted to by the Legislature in order to check that propensity to neglect their duty which quickly displayed itself on the part of the hired servants in the fishery. The futility, however, of every attempt that has hitherto been made to render those servants industrious and sober through the coercion of fines and penalties is strongly attested by the changes which have at different times taken place in the mode of inflicting those fines and penalties, and by the necessity which is now admitted to exist for further alterations in it.—Nor is it in the least likely that human ingenuity will ever contrive a method by which such an object can be accomplished by such

means. But whilst these enactments have wholly failed in imposing a wholesome restraint upon idleness and drunkenness, as they were designed to do, they have proved a cause of strife between master and servant, and have even sometimes unfairly been resorted to by the former as a means of reducing his liability to pay high wages when the voyage has turned out a losing one. We doubt, therefore, whether their entire repeal, by removing one of the false props upon which the system of hiring servants now rests, would not, in the long run, prove more beneficial to the fisheries than the modifications of the existing enactments proposed by the *Chamber of Commerce*; and we are quite confident, that, if it be necessary that servants should continue liable to fines and imprisonment for neglect of duty, the power of imposing these punishments should not be confined to persons, who, like the magistrates in the out-harbours have close connection with the fishery, and are consequently either directly or indirectly interested in every case that can be brought before them. If the servant is to be fined, let him at any rate have the benefit of a fair trial under a strictly impartial Judge.

5. *Geo. IV., c. 68.* By the provisions of this statute the right of celebrating marriage in Newfoundland and its dependencies is confined to persons in holy orders, and to such teachers of religion, unconnected with any employment except that of a schoolmaster, as shall be licensed for that purpose by one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or by the Governor of the Colony; and as a large proportion of the inhabitants reside in situations which place them, for a large portion of the year, entirely beyond the reach of either of those descriptions of persons to whom the right of celebrating marriage is confined, a compliance with the provisions of this act must in numerous instances have proved so impracticable, or at least, so inconvenient, as to have occasioned a total disregard to it. It seems, therefore, to be a question worthy of serious consideration, whether a state of concubinage, under a total absence of all matrimonial rites, both civil and religious, which the present marriage act necessarily gives rise to in some parts of the Island, or a general permission to contract marriage by the observance merely of certain civil forms, unaccompanied by any religious ceremonies, is most to be deprecated. For ourselves we trust we shall have fully discharged our duty by bringing this important subject under Lord Goderich's notice without presuming to offer any opinion of our own upon the propriety of adopting either of the two alternatives which alone offer themselves to his option; satisfied as we are that when his Lordship shall have once been put in possession of the facts of the case his own superior discrimination and judgment will enable him to take a correct view of it, in all its various relations, and easily to determine which is the best course for him to pursue in regard to it.

Before we close these our crude suggestions on the present Judicature and Jurisprudence of Newfoundland, we must take the liberty of respectfully repeating, what we have frequently urged on other occasions, that the applicability, or inapplicability of the law of England to the circumstances of this Country, furnishes a most vague and unsatisfactory rule for the decision of suits affecting either life or property; and that the *Jurisprudence* of this Colony must, consequently, continue very defective and imperfect until a code of laws shall have been formed expressly for it, by a selection of such parts of the law of England, both criminal and civil, as are suitable to it, with the addition of those peculiar regulations which its peculiar condition calls for.—The compilation of such a code, we may add, would certainly be a laborious and difficult undertaking; but by no means an impracticable one.

As we commenced with an enumeration of some of the difficulties attending the preparation of this Report, and a candid avowal of the insufficiency of our powers for the performance of such a task, so we must now close our letter with an expression of our sincere and deep regret, that any expectation which his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State may have entertained of deriving much useful information and assistance from us will too probably, be disappointed.

We have the honor to be,  
&c. &c. &c.

R. A. TUCKER.  
A. W. DES BARRES.  
E. B. BRENTON.

Judges' Chamber, }  
August, 1831. }  
To  
His Excellency THE GOVERNOR.

#### UNITED KINGDOM.

Earl Grey, according to the report of his personal friends, will take a very determined position in the House of Lords, when the Irish Church Bill is sent up, as it will be by a vast majority of the Commons. Their Lordships, of course, heartily hate the measure; if, however, they attempt to practise

on this occasion, the tactics by which they obstructed the Reform Bill last year, the premier will, at once, resign.—*Sun.*

#### THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S SALARY.

The following is an official account of the Income of the Lord Chancellor from the 1st day of January, 1831, to the 1st day of January, 1832, with the sources whence such income is derived.

	£	s.	d.
Salary received by his Lordship at the Exchequer, after deductions .....	4829	5	0
From Secretary of Bankrupts .....	4250	11	0
From the Pursebearer, for Fees arising in Bankruptcy and other matters .....	2127	2	3
From Secretary of Fines .....	693	0	6
From Clerk of the Crown .....	309	16	6
From Clerk of the Letters Patent .....	305	14	10
From Clerk of the Hanaper ..	1125	19	6
From Fees at the House of Lords	4089	15	0
<b>DEDUCTIONS.</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>17,731</b>	<b>5 7</b>
Paid Vice-Chancellor £2500			
Paid Land tax .....		450	
Paid Writ Duty .....		75	
		<b>5025</b>	<b>0 0</b>

Net Income... £14,706 5 7

LEONARD EDMONDS,  
Pursebearer to the Lord Chancellor.

CAPTAIN ROSS.—Mr. G. Ross, the brother of Captain Ross, and the father of Commander J. C. Ross, has, in a long, but very clear and reasonable letter, published his intention of proceeding to sea with two small vessels, to aid in endeavouring to ascertain the fate of the missing steamer, the *Victory*. Mr. Ross's suggestion will require £6000, and it is to charter two whalers, of 143 and 102 tons, with a crew of 35 men, one of them to be fitted for fishing, which employment she will follow if it does not interfere with the principal object of the expedition, at Port Cowen, while Mr. Ross proceeds to the wreck of the *Fury* only 50 miles distant. He thinks it probable he shall winter out, in which case he will send the fishing vessel home, with what oil she may have collected, and she will then return to him in the spring 1834, when he contemplates he shall meet Captain Back.—Another object Mr. Ross has in view, is to discover or rather recover, the lost Christian settlement in old Greenland, founded by the Norwegians, and which has been lost sight of for 300 years; it was the see of a bishop, containing two convents; and in nineteen bays or inlets, comprehended twelve parishes with 190 farms or hamlets. Mr. Ross is anxious to proceed this season, consequently the subscription must be notified immediately—we wish him every success.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

We understand that the dissenters of the different denominations in this town, are about to co-operate with the committees in London, in conjunction with all the respectable congregations throughout the United Kingdom, to petition the new parliament and legislature to procure the privilege of having the marriage ceremony performed in their own respective places of worship, and by their own ministers, as well as to obtain freedom from their other disabilities and restoration to equal rights, laws, and immunities with their fellow subjects. Their increasing wealth, numbers, and intelligence will make it impossible for any government, based on the principles of equity and justice, to withhold these reasonable claims from the dissenters.—*Birmingham Journal.*

The Marquis of Conyngham died a short time since, at his residence in Hamilton-place. His Lordship's death will leave vacancies, in the number of Irish representative peers, in the Order of the Knights of St. Patrick, and in the Constableness and Lieutenancy of Windsor Castle. He is succeeded in his titles and estates, which are considerable in Ireland, by his eldest son Lord Mountcharles, who is now in his 35th year. The Marquis will have a seat in the House of Peers as Baron (British) of Minster. It is scarcely a week since the youngest daughter of the late Marquis was married to Sir Meredyth Somerville, Bart.

CHOLERA, (England).—In the last weekly bills of mortality there is not a single case of cholera returned, nor either one death by dysentery.—*Globe of Jan. last.*

The election of a member for the city of London, in place of Alderman Waltham deceased, terminated in the return of Mr. Lyall, an anti-reformer, by a majority of 1,100 votes—his opponent was Alderman Venables, a staunch reformer.

DUBLIN, FEB. 28.

(By a Correspondent of the Globe.)

The hope which you express in the *Globe* which arrived this day, in reference to the measures of Lord Grey, that "the very temporary power granted may never be enforced," appears likely to be realized. The accounts from the country this morning continue to represent the rapid return to tranquillity. A conflict took place between the police and the Whitefeet, last week, near

Kilmagany, and one of the deluded peasantry was mortally wounded. His name was Patrick Butler. For some time after he was taken into custody by the police party under Major Browne, the wretched man refused all medical or surgical assistance; but at length permitted his wound to be dressed by Doctor Peile. It was in the left side, and near the heart. He died early on Monday morning, and the magistrates in the neighbourhood made arrangements to hold an inquest in the afternoon, in the hospital, where the body lay. The proceedings at this inquiry possess a most melancholy interest. I shall furnish you with an abstract of them, as supplied by a correspondent. The jury was composed of respectable farmers residing near the place, and outside the hospital and in the road adjacent a vast assemblage of the country people was collected to attend the funeral. When the jury entered the room the body of the deceased presented a miserable aspect. The face was ghastly pale, and a solitary candle burning at the head of the bed. After the jury had viewed the body, and Doctor Peile had explained to them the nature of the wound, they were about to retire to an adjacent apartment to examine Major Browne and the other witnesses, when Mr. Thomas Steele approached the body. The jury, the country people, and the soldiery nearly filled the room at this moment. Mr. Steele, with much solemnity of manner, said: "If the exhortations of the clergy from the altars of God and in their confessional, and if the words of O'Connell the pacificator and the father of his country, and the other tried friends of the people, were unavailing in this awful crisis of the destiny of Ireland, he fervently hoped that the death wound (on which he laid his hand) would give an awful precept in deterring the unfortunate and deluded people of the county of Kilkenny from their course of desperation, by which they were drawing down ruin on themselves." Mr. Steele then said he should not interrupt the proceedings of the inquest, but would afterwards take an opportunity of addressing the people at the funeral.

The inquest then proceeded, and after the evidence had been gone through, the jury returned as their verdict—"That the deceased had come by his death by the wound of a triangular instrument like a bayonet." In the evening the funeral procession proceeded. When it had reached a place called Windy Gap, the bearers of the bier, at the request of Mr. Steele, halted, when he addressed the immense crowd assembled. He deplored the infatuation of the wretched peasantry who were deluded into illegal associations, and suffered themselves to be deluded by midnight villains, who, well knowing they were working evil, were in the habit of bringing their victims to ruin, for the unjust obtaining of land, and other vile personal objects of their own. He said he felt it to be his duty to offer the tribute of his highest praise to the chief magistrate of police, Major Browne, whose humanity and benevolence had rendered him the object of the blessings of the people of the surrounding country. Upon the late occasion his conduct, as developed by the evidence before the jury, was every thing that could do honour to a soldier and a man of humanity. Under another kind of commander, circumstanced as Major Browne was, the sacrifice of human life would have been very much greater. Mr. Steele concluded by saying that he usually dismissed his auditors by proposing huzzas for O'Connell and the Repeal of the Union; but now, in the presence of the afflicted family of the unhappy victim of bad advisers, he should not permit any sounds of exultation. The procession proceeded to Rathcoormick, in the chapel-yard of which the remains of the deceased Whitefoot were deposited.

You will observe by the report of the Volunteer Society, in the morning papers, that the Earl of Miltown attended the meeting yesterday, and, after being enrolled a member, spoke at considerable length, explaining the causes that had induced him to join that body. Lord Miltown appeared in the room in a sort of carriage chair, in which he is in the habit of appearing in public. The circumstance of his attendance at the meeting excited considerable attention.

Mr. STEELE.—Mr. Steele is still prosecuting the object of his mission through various parts of this county. So far his exertions are attended with success. The county is every day becoming more and more peaceable, and, we have little doubt, that ere long complete tranquillity will be restored. The exertions of Mr. Steele upon the occasion are beyond all praise.—*Kilkenny Journal*.

Died, on Tuesday evening, aged 52, after a long and painful illness, the Rev. Richard Watson, Senior Secretary to the Wesleyan Missionary Society. He was pre-eminently distinguished for talent, piety, and learning; and his loss to the cause of missions, and to that of religion in general, is irreparable.—*Globe*, Jan. 9.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER.—The following is said to be an outline of the plan adopted by ministers for the future management of the affairs of India:—Three or five years are to be given to the company to

wind up their accounts, but the trade is at once to be thrown entirely open. The commercial capital is to go towards the liquidation of the Indian debt. The territorial possessions are to remain in the hands of the company. The dividends of the proprietors are to be secured upon the territories of India for a certain number of years (ten is mentioned), and then the capital is to be paid off at £100. The directors are to be reduced to 12, with a chairman and a deputy-chairman. The salaries of the directors to be raised to £800 per annum each; the chairman's salary to be £1,500 per annum; and that of the deputy-chairman, £1,200. The Board of Control is to sit at the India House, and the government to take the warehouses of the company for the collection of the duties. The pay of the Indian army is to be increased.—*Morning Post*.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MARITIME SERVICE.—A meeting of the Commanders and Officers in the East India Company's maritime service, numerous attended, was held at the Jerusalem Coffee-house on Wednesday the 27th Feb., in consequence of the expected changes in East India affairs. Several resolutions were agreed to, and a committee appointed. The meeting adjourned till Tuesday, the 5th March, at one o'clock, when the attendance of all Commanders and Officers interested therein is earnestly requested.

In Louth, the Rev. Mr. Magee, Catholic clergyman of Dunlen, was attacked on the road from Ardu market, by a mob, which broke his arm in two places and wounded him in the skull, from which a fragment of stone, an inch long, was extracted. The same party beat a man named Scales because he was, they said, a Brunswicker. Sunday night gangs of armed ruffians visited a number of houses for arms, ammunition, and money. In some instances the fellows were successfully resisted.—*Globe*.

The Florence Gazette announces the death of the Prince Stanislaus Poniatowsky, at Florence, on the 13th instant. He was born at Warsaw in 1754, and was the son of Casimir, brother of Stanislaus Augustus, the last King of the Poles. He was a liberal patron of the arts and literature, and retired to Florence after having defended the interests of his country with manly eloquence in the Diets of Poland. This Prince was the first who set the example of a useful and glorious reform by emancipating the serfs of his extensive dominions.

Numerous letters from Vienna and Berlin, concur in confirming the pacific dispositions of Austria and Prussia, and the little effect made upon them by the obstinacy of the King of Holland. There is no part of the Austrian troops remaining upon the war establishment either in the interior or in the provinces of the Confederation; and in Italy the regiments are all in their ordinary garrisons. In Prussia it is the same; the orders for assembling the Landwehr have been revoked, and the 7th and 8th corps of observation on the Meuse have withdrawn to their former cantonments. The measures for disarmament in France are also in progress.

**CARBONEAR STAR.**

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1833.

At a public Meeting of the Householders and other Inhabitants of Carbonear, held on Friday last, the following Resolution was proposed and carried:—

*Resolved*,—That this Meeting, impressed with the necessity of having the provisions of the Quarantine Bill, extend to this Port as early as possible, recommend that the Board of Health would apply to his Excellency the Governor, urging the necessity that exists for the Quarantine Laws being put into immediate operation. That this Meeting regret to state, that a Vessel has arrived, this day, from Kinsale, with no Bill of Health: that the master and crew have landed without the vessel having performed quarantine; and that the arrival of many other vessels is daily expected from Ireland, and Portugal, both which are said to be still infected with Cholera.

**QUESTION IN BOOK-KEEPING.**

Received from A. B. of Liverpool, Fifty Pipes Brandy, to be sold for Account Co. 4, amounting, as Invoice, to £2,000.—Paid Duty, Freight, &c. &c. £600.—Sold Fifteen Pipes of said Brandy for £150.—With the consent of the Partners, I shipped off the remaining part for half principal, interest, and agio. For the balances and differences of four accounts—their account less, our account more; my account less, and his account more; and for account Co. Books.—An answer is required in the next paper.

TELEMACHUS.

Musquito Valley, April 8, 1833.

**Shipping Intelligence.**

**HARBOUR GRACE.**

April 12.—Schooner Bustler, Poland, Plymouth; 24 tons potatoes, 60 boxes soap, 33 boxes candles, 42 casks lime, 65 firkins butter, 8 barrels coal-tar, 15 casks pitch and tar, 5 hds. brandy, 73 packages raisins and figs, &c.

Arrived from the Seal Fishery:—

April 12.—Wellington, Ryan, 2900. William and Mary, Kelly, 940.

14.—Francis Mary, Dwyer, 3200.

**CARBONEAR.**

April 11.—Brig Experiment, Phippard, Lisbon; 110 mows salt.

12.—Brig Atlantic, Barber, Poole; 50 chaldron coals, 6 tons potatoes, 10,000 bricks, &c.

13.—Schooner Minerva, Stroud, Liverpool and Kinsale; 35 barrels pork, 120 cwt. potatoes, 180 barrels flour, 1 hhd. Geneva, 1 hhd. brandy, 2 hds. loaf-sugar, 230 boxes soap, 70 firkins butter, and 52 kegs gunpowder.

April 10.—Brig Apollo, Ford, Leghorn; 3210 qtls. cod-fish.

Arrived from the Seal Fishery:—

Venus, Moors, 1500. St. Anne, McCarthy, 3500. Mary, Bransfield, 3500. Morning Star, Burden, 3500.

**CUSTOM-HOUSE, PORT-DE-GRAVE.**

**BAY-ROBERTS.**

April 15.—Brig Sir John Byng, Cram, Bilbao; 3300 qtls. cod-fish.

**ST. JOHN'S.**

April 6.—Brig Brothers, Johnston, Bristol; pork, gunpowder, shot, &c. Schooner Elizabeth, Flinn, New York; pork, flour, bread, Indian corn, &c. Barque Little Catherine, Willis, Greenock; potatoes, coals, hay, &c.

Schooner Diana, Sinclair, Barbadoes; Lallast. Schooner Eliza, Fowler, Bristol; potatoes, &c. Brig Belfast, Swan, New York; bread, flour, pork, and beef.

8.—Schooner Swift, Charles, Cork; coals, pork, soap, potatoes, &c.

Brig Morven, Town, Greenock; potatoes, &c. Brig Jane, Deaves, Cork; coals.

Brig Douglastown, Black, Greenock; coals, potatoes, butter, &c.

Schooner Annandale, Taylor, Greenock; merchandize, coal-tar, &c.

9.—Brig Ebenezer, Gaudin, Jersey; bread, flour, potatoes, and sundries.

April 8.—Brig Balclutha, Dick, Greenock; cod-fish and salmon.

Brigantine Intrepid, Butt, Oporto; fish. American Schooner Live Oak, Humphreys, West Indies; fish.

Schooner Carribo, Doane, Halifax; fish. Brig Gleiner, Harris, Cork; fish.

9.—Brig Funchal, Picken, Oporto; fish.

10.—American Brig Rice Plant, Sallow, West Indies; fish.

The Latona, McNair, from Newfoundland to Liverpool, was driven on shore near South Port, on Tuesday, the crew saved, and the principal part of her cargo expected to be saved. *Globe*, Dec. 28.

**SALE BY AUCTION.**

On FRIDAY

The 10th May,

WILL BE SUBMITTED FOR SALE,

AT THE COMMERCIAL ROOM,

In St. JOHN'S,

The valuable and commodious Premises

AT HOLYWOOD,

Belonging to the Bankrupt Estate of

MR. H. W. DANSON.

This Property is Fee-simple, and comprises an Establishment admirably calculated for the business of this country.

IT CONSISTS OF

A good Dwelling-House, 2 Stores, Counting-House, Shop, Coopers' Shop, Cook-Room, Wharf, 2 Stages, 3 large Flakes, Cellar, with Net-Loft over; Garden and Meadow Ground, with Cow-House, and 4 Tenements for Fishermen.—These Premises are in excellent condition, and most of the erections have been very recently made.—For further particulars apply to

ROBINSON, BROOKING, GARLAND, & Co. St. John's,

Or, JAMES HIPPLEY, Harbour Grace.

Agents for the Assignee of H. W. DANSON'S Estate.

Harbour Grace, April 16, 1833.

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

**ON SALE.**

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

1,200 Qtls. Labrador Merchantable FISH.

J. McCARTHY & Co.

Carbonear, April 17, 1833.

**NOTICES.**

TO

**BUILDERS.**

Persons desirous of contracting for erecting

A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL,

In CARBONEAR.

Are requested to send Tenders to the Office of Mr. MICHAEL HOWLEY, where a PLAN of the Building may be seen, on or before the 1st of May next.

Carbonear, April 10, 1833.

For Sale at the Office of this Paper.

**INSTRUCTIONS**

FOR

**SEALERS.**

A SERMON,

BY THE

Rev. W. BULLOCK.

Protestant Episcopal Missionary, Trinity.

PRICE 6d. EACH COPY.

Carbonear, April 10, 1833.

**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. per pair Ditto Blucher or laced ditto 15s. .. Men's Shoes ..... 10s to 11s. ..

**LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.**

Boots ..... @ 10s. per pair Shoes ..... 8s. .. And all other work in proportion.

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

Carbonear, April 3, 1833.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY,**

BY THE ABOVE,

**FOUR Journeymen Shoe-makers;**

None need apply who are not good Workmen.

April 17, 1833.

**(CIRCULAR.)**

Office of American and Foreign Agency.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1832.

THIS establishment was founded in the city of New-York, in the year 1828, and is exclusively restricted to Commission and Agency transactions, embracing the recovery of Debts, Claims and Inheritances. Having efficient and responsible sub-agents in the principal cities of the United States, and correspondents at the chief ports and capitals of Foreign Governments in commercial relations therewith, this Agency possesses peculiar advantages and facilities for the safe and speedy transaction of such business as may be confided thereto, subject to the usual Commissions prescribed by the New-York Chamber of Commerce.

Orders for purchases or investments must be accompanied either with a remittance of funds, or consignment of produce, &c., to the amount required, addressed to the undersigned, Director in the Office of the Agency, No. 49, Wall-street, New-York.

AARON H. PALMER, Director.

## POETRY.

SPRING HYMN.  
BY DELTA.

How pleasant is the opening year!  
The snows of winter melt away;  
The flowers in beauty re-appear;  
The songster carols from the spray;  
Lengthens the more refulgent day;  
And bluer glows the arching sky;  
All things around us seem to say,  
"Christian! direct thy thoughts on high."  
In darkness, through the dreary length  
Of winter, slept both bud and bloom;  
But nature now puts forth her strength,  
And starts, renewed, as from the tomb;  
Behold an emblem of thy doom,  
O man!—a star hath shone to save—  
And morning yet shall re-illumine  
The midnight darkness of the grave!  
Yet ponder well, how then shall break  
The dawn of second life on thee—  
Shalt thou to hope—to bliss awake?  
Or vainly strive God's wrath to flee?  
Then shall pass forth the dread decree,  
That makes or weal or woe thine own;  
Up, and to work! Eternity  
Must reap the harvest Time hath sown!

## THE NOVELIST.

## MAC NAB'S BURYING GROUND.

From Ackerman's FORGET ME NOT.

Duncan Gorram, like many of his line, from generation to generation, had been born and brought up upon the place of Kineli. He was hereditary fisherman to the old laird, and the young Mac Nab, from infancy to boyhood had been his daily companion. When the estate passed away into the hands of strangers, many thought that Duncan was more grieved upon the occasion than the young laird himself.—The old man however bore with firmness, the sale of the family estates, for he knew that the sacrifice was required by justice; and, when he saw the young, the mature, and the aged of his clan preparing to leave their native glen, and following their master to the distant land, he half wished to do the same; but, "no," said he, "the living may go, but the dead remain, and with them I'll stay. My master lies yonder in Inchbuy; the mother and the sister of Mary are there also; and so long as I can call that bit o' ground Mac Nab's, and cast my hook into the waters of the Dochart, Duncan Gorram will seek for no other country."

And such was the reply which he gave to the young Mac Nab, when urged to accompany him beyond the seas. The young chief could not look old Duncan in the face, and tell him that the resting-place of his fathers was now the property of a stranger. It reached the old man's ears at last, however, and, groaning in the bitterness of his soul, he exclaimed: "Ay, they have fairly uprooted me now: if Mary, poor lassie! will go wi' me, I may as well go too;" and, quitting the bank of the pool where he had so often angled, he cast a wistful, melancholy look on all around, and walked slowly homeward to consult with his daughter.

Till this time that daughter had never known another will than her father's; but to leave Killin was a measure which to her appeared impossible—for she was bound to the spot by ties more powerful than those even of nature. Long ere this period had she pledged her faith to young Ronald of Glen Lochy, the fair-haired son of Roary More; but their marriage had been delayed until Ronald should have cleared off some small debts incurred during an illness of his father's, and now that the glow of health had visited the old man's cheek, his son worked at his task with cheerfulness an hour earlier and later than his comrade, in order to gain the good-will of his intended wife's father, and to enable him to support his Mary in comfort.

To the young man himself Duncan could find no manner of objection, for he was the best son and the most active and expert young fellow in the parish; yet, with the natural pride of a father, he had indulged the hope of seeing his only child maintained in at least the same degree of comfort which she had hitherto enjoyed, and with this intent he would have encouraged the addresses of Allaster Campbell, who was by far a richer man than Ronald could ever expect to become.

It was while matters were in this situation that the sale of Inchbuy, with the last remnant of the property, reached the ears of the old fisherman; and bitter were the tears which Mary shed when he told her the painful news. "Oh, father! dinna bid me leave Killin," said the weeping girl. "I could die here beside you; but dinna speak of crossing the seas. I couldna break poor Ronald's heart, and him working day and night for me."

"But, Mary, dear," replied her father, "there are others who would work for you as well as Ronald; and I met one this night who would sell house and land for your sake, and follow wherever we might go, if ye

would but say the word. Dear Mary, tak' time to think what you are doing! I am an auld man now, and canna learn a new trade; but I hae' cast my line for the last time into the waters o' the Dochart, for it's easier for me to follow those who have gone, than to call another man my master. Mary! I couldna bear to look upon your mother's grave, and think that I might seek for a place aside her in vain—but I'll no say another word; only tak' time to think on it, and dinna refuse to hear what Allaster has to say."

"Oh, father! dinna speak to me of Allaster e'en wi' a' Braidabin in his gift."

Duncan said no more; he saw that this was not the time to urge his daughter farther so he kissed her cheek, and promised that he would mention Allaster no more: his time on earth, he added, could not be long, and he would leave it with her to settle all as she thought fit. The old man then wandered into his little garden, which, through his daughter's care, had become by far the best stocked and most thriving in the village. He placed himself upon the green turf seat, where Mary would often work of an afternoon and cast his eyes upon the small circle of daisies before it, which inclosed a plot of flowers. They were not rare of their kinds, it is true, but they were more precious in her eyes, than all the kalmias and azaleas that deck the gardens of the great, for they were selected and given her by Ronald of Glen Lochy; and, as his father thought of the care with which she had tended them, and remembered how she loved the giver, he felt how cruel it would be to bid her leave the giver—how vain the hope that she could tear her heart from him who had so long exclusively possessed it.

Mary, in the mean time, had summoned Elspat, her nurse, to aid her counsels; and, after relating all that had passed, she bade the old woman go up Glen Lochy to find out Ronald himself: "for I maun see him Elspat," she exclaimed with earnestness; "I maun see him before I sleep; so tell him to meet me at Inchbuy after my father's till his bed: tell him I'll be waiting him in the burying ground, and that he mauna fail me, for I've that to say that winna bide delay."

And in the resting place of the Mac Nabs, accordingly did the lovers meet, when all was silent in the village of Killin. No sound, but the dashing of the waters or the murmuring of the cushat-dove among the branches, interrupted their earnest conversation.

Sair, sair did they greet, and muckle did they say—for Mary declared to the young man all her father wished and hoped. "And how can I gainsay his wishes, Ronald," added the weeping girl, "when I have no means of aiding, far less of supporting him? Ye ken, Ronald, he will never give his consent until the whole debt is paid; and even then how can I think o' bringing another mouth on you to feed, and your own father so helpless?"

"But the debt shall be paid, out and out, Mary," said Ronald, with vehemence. "I ken a way to pay it, and I am a fool to stand swithering sae lang about it. So Mary dear, keep up your heart. We're both young and stout, and with God's blessing we shall be able to maintain both the old folk and ourselves. Only keep your father till his promise, Mary; let him remember that when the debt is paid off you are to be mine."

"But how can ye get the money, Ronald? Ye mauna borrow—that would only add to trouble; and, except the wee pickle o' barley, ye ha' nae thing in the world that I ken o'."

"And what would ye say, Mary, if I could mak' the pickle o' barley pay the whole yet?—but I'll ha' nae questions, lassie; ye maun just trust to me, and I'll meet you here again before it is lang, Mary, and ye'll hear all about it."

"And you, Ronald, to whom are you going to trust?" rejoined Mary, with a look of anxious dread; "remember your own words—that with the blessing of God we should do well; and can ye expect God's blessing on any thing ye are feared to tell me about?"

"I'm no feared to tell you about it, Mary," rejoined her lover, with a slightly embarrassed air; "for there's nae ill that I can see in making the most o' what I hae; but the matter concerns others as well as me, and that's the reason why I canna tell it to you—so dinna turn your head awa', Mary, but gi' me a kiss before we part."

Just at that moment, the fall of some loosened earth into the water startled the lovers; and, on looking around, they saw by the moonlight the figure of a man, who had just leaped a narrow part of the stream near where they stood, and who was now making for the wood on the other side. "Lord guide us! wha may that be?" exclaimed Ronald; "I wish he may na hae been ow'r near us—but who cares—I'm easy about it."

So was, not poor Mary. The same foreboding shudder which she was always sensible of when Allaster Campbell approached her now crept through her veins, but she dared not tell Ronald upon whom her suspicion fell. Urging him therefore to make the best of his way home, with a sinking heart she returned to her father's cottage.

Slowly and heavily to the anxious girl did the next ten days wear away. Little passed

between her and her father; and the subject of their leaving Killin was not again mentioned. But old Duncan no longer in the grey of the morning or the mellow stillness of evening grasped his rod, and the salmon leapt unheeded in the Dochart; for, from the moment that the old fisherman became acquainted with the fate of Inchbuy, he would not again set foot upon the "Yellow Island."

Mary, on her part, saw but little of her lover. Ronald was no longer to be found the first at his work in the morning; for whole days was he absent, and more than once enquiries had been made in vain regarding him at Duncan's cottage. The uncertain mutterings and broken hints of her old nurse were in no degree calculated to lessen the alarm of the poor girl; for Elspat, when forced by the earnest entreaties of her foster child to speak out, informed her that she had observed Allaster Campbell sneaking ow'r often about the doors of late, asking thievish questions; and that she had seen him while skulking in the gloaming wi' strange folk, and that the hale town was talking o' a gauger, [exciseman,] who was bidding at Cameron's public, up by, wi' a hantle o' his men."

"But what can all this hae to do wi' us?" exclaimed the terrified Mary; "surely you canna think that Ronald has any thing to do wi' these strange men?"

"I denna ken," replied Elspat; "but I pray the Lord they may hae naething to do wi' him. I canna but jealous Ronald's being sae aften frae hame, and I denna ken what a market the poor fellow's taen his barley till, but I'm hearing the neighbours wishing it may prove a good one."

Poor Mary clasped her hands upon her eyes in silent misery for a space; then, starting up, "I maun hear all this frae Ronald's sel; Elspat, at whatever hour he may come hame, I maun see him this very night at Inchbuy; and you, Elspat, maun watch yourself, that no one follows us there."

It had been a day of roaring winds and heavy rain at Killin and Glen Dochart; and the night, though calm compared with the stormy day, was still wild and cheerless; the wind sighed in gusts among the branches of the tall fir trees and the noise of the swollen torrents sounded fearfully in the ears of the agitated girl, as she entered the burying ground. "Surely he cannot be from home in such a night!" said she, as she leant upon the head-stone of her mother's tomb; for the grass was all too wet to afford her a resting place; and scarcely had the thought embodied itself in half uttered words before Ronald himself appeared advancing through the trees. He came not with the heavy step of sorrow, nor was his countenance clouded with the look of doubt or apprehension. Lightly did he spring forward; and clasping the trembling girl to his heart, he whispered: "Mary dear, I have been a sad wanderer of late; but I will soon mak' up for it all: the debt will be paid to-morrow, and then, Mary, I may claim my bride!"

Where now were all her doubts and fears? the cheerful voice of Ronald had dispelled them in an instant. Scarcely did she remember the vexatious reports which had induced her to summon her lover; for one happy moment she lay upon his bosom, fearing to dispel the blissful trance and awaken doubt or sorrow by a word or by a breath. It was for a moment. Ere a word was spoken, the voice of Elspat was heard at its highest pitch, exclaiming, "Flee, my bairns, flee! the bloodhounds are upon you! Oh! not that way, Ronald! not that way! they are fast upon my heels, the gauger and a' his men, ye maun cross the Dochart, and awa for the hills." Ronald started to his feet, for a glance shewed him the truth; and, darting to the bank of the stream, he stood for a moment, arrested by the furious rush of the fearfully swollen torrent. "Oh, not there! not there, for God's sake!" exclaimed Mary; "he will be dashed to pieces!—My God! is there no escape for him?" and, casting a glance round, she saw the officers of justice, led by the miscreant Campbell, close around them, just above the spot where she stood. Ronald saw them too, and he had heard their deep curses as they levelled their pieces at him, commanding him to yield himself their prisoner. The sight determined him; hesitating no longer, but casting one eager glance at Mary, he took the fatal leap. But he never reached the opposite shore. Deep was the plunge; and fearful, even above the roar of the torrent, which told his fate. That piercing shriek rung like a knell upon the ear of Mary; she darted forward as if to save him, and fell senseless among the broken rocks, which jutting far under the troubled waters, had given the death-blow to her lover.

Bleeding, and lifeless as it seemed, the unhappy girl was carried to the house of her father. For many weeks did the old man and Elspat watch the wavering spark of life, until at length it glimmered with a more steady ray; and Mary rose from her bed of sorrow, and sat once more in the sunshine; but the light of reason had fled for ever.—She never spoke, nor took interest in aught around her; but it soon became apparent that her indifference to the present proceeded from no forgetfulness of the past. Not

long after her partial recovery, old Elspat, who had gone to draw water from a neighbouring well, missed the unfortunate girl upon her return to the cottage. She hastened into the garden, but Mary was not there; a nameless but fearful apprehension led her to the island of Inchbuy; and there indeed she found her unhappy charge, resting her head upon a still fresh grave—it was that of her lover. From that day forward, poor Mary wandered constantly to the burying-ground; and thither did her broken-hearted father follow her, and, aimless of purpose, save that of tending and providing for his ill-starred child, he once more casts his line into the waters of the Dochart, while she sits silent and mournful beside him, or gathers wild flowers to plant on Ronald's grave.

## SELECTIONS.

THE LADY'S MAN.—This animal is one of the most useful species of the domestic tribe. He seldom arrives at perfection until the age of thirty-five, when he is usually of short stature, and somewhat bald at the top of the head. He is as active as the monkey, and possesses a similar chatter, commonly denominated "small talk." Like the French poodle, he is perfect in the art of "fetching and carrying," and may be seen with his canine companion in the society of the fair sex, when all others of the male kind are rigidly excluded. To the maid he is invaluable, no less as a walking stick in the promenade, than as a convenient partner in the dance. He supplies the place of a play-bill at the theatre, and on account of his acknowledged harmlessness, allows and takes many freedoms, so that a flirtation with him is classed among "innocent amusements," there being no one instance in the records of natural history of his ever "pairing."—By the wife his services are no less esteemed. He hands the toast at tea—shows-off in the science of comparative anatomy at dinner—brews capital lady's punch after supper, and takes the children to see the Pantomimes.—At the birth-day juvenile parties he pares the oranges, performs the principal character in the classical game of "bubble puppy," and adjusts the machinery of the magic lantern. When an "event" occurs he stands god-father, and sees home elderly ladies after family tea-parties. But the widow most appreciates the lady's man. Does she want a new servant? He procures "a two years' character from the last place." Is she curious about the cause of Miss So-and-So's illness? He leaves not an inquiry unasked until the mystery is solved. He receives her dividends at the Bank, takes the place of "dummy" at whist, and plays the fiddle at her dances. In short, he all but supplies the place of the "dear departed." The sustenance of this animal is derived principally from ailments—tea, caudle, negus, &c., and as he is very abstemious, generally lives to a good old age, and dies "respected and beloved by a numerous circle of acquaintances," with the satisfactory assurance that his virtues will be immortalized in divers "Stanzas on a departed friend," and sundry "Lines on the death of an esteemed cousin," in the *Lady's Magazine*.

PUNISHMENT OF DRUNKARDS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Grand Vizier, in order to fill his coffers, commands, during the festival of the Bairami, and in times of calamity, that the taverns, which, like the gaming houses of Europe, are licensed, shall be shut, and soon after he receives a petition from the Greeks, accompanied with a present, which settles all differences. The news of the opening of the taverns spreads joy among the drinkers, who form a large class, though they are often chastised for their want of decorum. A Turk found drunk in the street by the guard is condemned to the bastinado, which punishment is inflicted three times, if he so often commit the offence; after this he is considered incorrigible, and receives the title of an *imperial or privileged drunkard*. The next time he is arrested and in danger of receiving punishment, he has only to tell his name, and prove his privilege in order to be released.—*Fouqueville*.

ETYMOLOGY OF THE WORD "ABSTEMIOUS."—An abstemious person is one who refrains absolutely from the use of wine. *Abs*, from, and *temetum*, wine, is its derivation; and in Ecclesiastical History, *abstemius* was the term applied to persons who could not partake of the cup of the Eucharist, on account of their natural aversion to wine.—It is remarkable that the word *Abstemiously* contains all the vowels in regular succession.

When Don Carlos asked his brutal father if he really intended to take away his life, the latter calmly replied, "Son, when my blood becomes bad, I send for a surgeon to let it out."

A lady having the misfortune to have her husband hang himself on an apple-tree, the wife of a neighbour immediately came and begged a branch of that tree, to have it grafted into one in her own orchard, "for who knows," said she, "but it may bear the same kind of fruit!"—*American Paper*.

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