

*His Excellency Sir J. P. Cochrane*

# THE CARBONEAR STAR, AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1833.

No. 29.

### 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 *Newfoundlander Office*.

Carbonear, April 10, 1833.

### DÉSIRABLE 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.

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

### A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF A HERMIT, WHO LIVED UPWARDS OF TWO HUNDRED YEARS.

PRINTED IN ALBANY, MDCCCLXXXVI.

A knowledge of human nature under every appearance, is not pleasing, but in many respects useful and necessary. The following account, as it is a discovery made within the limits of our own country, and confirmed by them who were eye witnesses, may with great propriety deserve our notice.

Two gentlemen of undoubted veracity, viz:—Captain James Buckland and Mr. John Fielding living in the state of Virginia, agreed to travel into the Western parts of this vast country, to explore the regions which belong to these United States, which are yet unknown to us.

On the 19th June, 1785, they took their departure. Each of them was armed with two pistols and a large sharp dagger. They were attended by two strong and hearty slaves, armed with muskets. Both gentlemen very well understood the rules of trigonometry, on which are founded the principles of sailing and surveying; and carrying with them a compass, they were able to keep their course directly, and well able to determine the distance they had travelled. The slaves carried as much provisions as they could conveniently, with a considerable quantity of salt, for the sake of cooking venison and other food, which they might kill on their way. They passed with much difficulty the lofty Allegany Mountains. On these mountains they made several important discoveries of gold and silver mines, an account of which will soon be published.—After leaving these grand and lofty mountains, they travelled 75 days without seeing the least appearance, or even track of any human being. The country was diversified with hills, and mountains, and vallies, and beautiful rivers, of all kinds and sizes.—The large trees grew very tall, and the ground was often covered with amazing thickets of small pine, hemlocks, and ivies. This diversity rendered the country agreeable beyond description. They saw wild animals of almost every kind, many of which they killed, some for food and some for curiosity, being such as they never saw or heard of before.—At length having travelled several miles on rising ground, they came to a summit of a high mountain.—Here they stopped, and it was the most beautiful prospect imaginable; on every side, far as they could possibly see, they beheld the green groves waved by the gentle gales of the wind. Here they spent several hours in refreshing themselves, and viewing the extensive country on every side. They took notice that the ground appeared to be trodden, and frequented by wild beasts. As they were setting out to go forward, they discovered a small foot path to lead down the mountain between two high ridges of rocks. They were surprised at this, and doubted whether it could be made by wild animals; but as there were no marks of feet they were at a loss about it. They were fearful about entering, although it was directly in their way, lest they should fall among some dens of wild beasts, which might be too strong for them. After some deliberation, they considered that a spirit of cowardice did not become adventurers. They reviewed their arms and ammunition, and resumed so much courage as they thought sufficient to encounter the most terrible beasts of the wilderness, and then proceeded down the mountain in the following manner, viz:—one slave first, then the two gentlemen, and the other slave behind. After they had proceeded about half a mile, the path grew brighter; but as the ground was hard and dry no appearance of feet could be discovered. The descent was truly venerable and august. On each side were the two ridges of rocks at the distance of four or five rods; each of them were covered with high trees, likewise small pines and ivies hung bending over the narrow valley in which the path was; each side was covered incredibly thick with small shrubs; the taller trees covered with leaves, and thick branches bent over the valley, so that they shut out the

rays of the sun. In this situation the travellers not only admired the grandeur in which they were inclosed, but they were filled with anxieties concerning the path, which still increased. In this condition they proceeded in a gradual descent, about two miles and a half, in a western direction, though in several places the grandeur of the valley was increased by small turnings and circular windings. Then they were surprised with an opening; the ridge of rocks on the right hand continued, but that on the left did not.

A large extended level country was opened to their view, and the sun being in the western hemisphere, a new day seemed to usher in upon them, which struck them with an agreeable surprise. In this condition they stood gazing for a moment, then reentered the path, which had by this time become much beaten. About four rods from them they saw the path turn to the right hand, towards the ridge of rocks, which was almost perpendicular; they then discovered a hole in the rock several feet square; they stood still for some time viewing it, as they supposed it was a den for wild beasts, when they were surprised with a shape coming out of the rock. It appeared like a grave old man; his head was bald, his beard was long and white, which covered his breast—his body was covered with fur and skins of beasts.—He seemed surprised as much to see them, as they did to see him—at length, with a grave and solemn voice he spoke:—*Friends! human forms! from whence, and who are you? Are you angels or men? One answered we are men; he then waved his hand in token of friendship, and pleasure seemed to sit on his countenance.—'With joy,' said he, 'I once more behold human shapes.'* The travellers stood almost speechless for some time, but when he moved towards them, turned for fear, and made off from him; at which the old man called with tears in his eyes—*whither, do not flee? Leave me not, I am an innocent hermit, I cannot hurt you, I live in this cave whose mouth you see. They then stood still, he came and shook hands with them, and expressed such emotions of joy as difficult to describe. The hermit then conducted them to his cave; they were somewhat reluctant at first about entering it, but they however were prevailed upon, so that they followed him into the cave, the mouth of which was ornamented on the outside with trees and thick ivies, which shaded it; before it was the wide level country before mentioned, covered with beautiful trees; the inside contained several nice apartments, all of which seemed to be dug out of a solid rock; the walls on the outside were adorned with many curious figures of sculpture; the upper part of it was an arch, which gave a small light, like a sort of wood we call light wood, or fox fire, which added a lustre to the cave.*

The hermit seemed overjoyed with his new guests, and their curiosity was much satisfied with him. He seated them on several smooth stones at the side of the cave; he then presented them with some bark, roots, acorns, and several kinds of fruit, unknown to them. They partook of his bounty, and were highly pleased with his simplicity, both in manner and diet. They offered the hermit some of their venison, and desired him to partake thereof, but he told them very mildly that he cared not to eat any flesh, that his diet consisted only of such simple food as he set before them. After they had eaten, the hermit said, it is night, you must not leave me—they would tarry that night, but must return early in the morning. Having now become somewhat acquainted, they asked him his place of nativity, and how he came there. The hermit very freely began and related as follows:—

"My story," says he, "is mournful, but it may be worth your hearing. I was born in London (as I have been very exact to keep my age) 277 years ago. My father was a mechanic, who placed his affections greatly on me; he put me under the care of a private gentleman to be educated, where he kept me till about 19 years of age, about which time I formed a close connexion with a nobleman's daughter. We made the most

solemn protestations to each other of mutual friendship; when her parents became acquainted with it, they confined her, and refused our seeing each other:—not long after, the lady died, at whose remembrance I cannot refrain from tears.

"I, like a disconsolate person as I was, roved through different parts of the kingdom; at length I went on board of a vessel bound to Italy. Soon after our departure, the master and all the crew, except two, were lost in a storm. We being unable to manage the vessel, let her drive. After several days we came to land, but whither we knew not. The country was uninhabited, which pleased me the more, as solitude was what I sought. I left my companions and betook myself to the wilderness. I took from on board the vessel a gun and all the ammunition I could find, which I found to be of great importance to me, as I had the good fortune to procure skins of animals which served to clothe me tolerably well.—At last heaven brought me to this place where you found me. Here I have lived alone, in contemplation of the works of nature, adoring him who preserves me. The reason of my long life and good constitution I cannot account for, only by the blessing of Heaven, and living on such simple food as I set before you. Oft I ascend this winding vale, through which I thought you came, to the summit of the mountain. The beasts of the forest all play before me. Nothing offers violence to me, all the animals are friendly to me, and none durst enter my cave."

Thus the hermit ended, after which Captain Buckland informed him of the present state of the nation; how some of them had left their native country and came to this, which is now called America. All which account the hermit was not a little surprised at. The evening being spent, the hermit could not go to rest without paying divine service to his Creator and preserver; he gave thanks that he once more had an interview with human beings, asked for protection and blessings.

The next day they did not depart as they proposed, but being so well pleased they tarried several days. At their departure they used their utmost endeavours to persuade the hermit to come off with them; but he refused, and said he had been exceedingly happy in their company, and could have entertained them longer; as for leaving his cave he could not. He thought heaven had provided that place for his dwelling, in which he expected to reside while he lived in this world. Notwithstanding his reluctance to leave his cave, he was exceedingly affected with their leaving him; he wept like a child, and taking Captain Buckland by the hand, he embraced him, wishing him prosperity, after which they departed.

Captain Buckland gives particular directions for any one to go and find the hermit, and satisfy his own curiosity.  
30th July, 1786. (*Canadian Magazine*.)

### Legislature of Newfoundland.

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Monday, July 8.

The House of Assembly met this day at 12 o'clock, and after some preliminary business, Mr. Kent moved that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of Privileges—Mr. Hoyles in the Chair.

Mr. KENT said a Committee had been appointed in the early part of the session to examine as to the right of the House to appoint its own officers, but owing to the difficulty of then obtaining correct information on the question, the Committee had been unable to make any report upon it. Mr. Thomas the Chairman of that Committee, had, however, since procured some information from Nova Scotia, which he (Mr. K.) thought conclusive on the point, and he begged Mr. Thomas would state it for the information of the Committee.

Mr. THOMAS then read a letter which he had received from a professional Gentleman in Halifax, who stated that at the first meeting of the House of Assembly in Nova



Scotia, the House had appointed one of its own members Clerk—that, subsequently, the House had continued to appoint all its officers; and that the right to do so had never been questioned or disputed.

Mr. KENT, after such satisfactory information, would not allow another day to pass without bringing the question to an issue—it was one in which the country took a lively interest, and the inhabitants looked with confidence to their representatives to maintain, inviolate, every right and privilege, to which they were entitled. After a very animated address, Mr. K. moved "That this House has the undoubted right to appoint its own officers, viz. Clerk, Serjeant-at-arms, and Messenger."

Mr. PACK cordially seconded the motion, as his views on the subject were precisely similar to those entertained by the member for St. John's.

Mr. CARTER thought that on so grave a subject, and when so many members were absent, some further time should be allowed for consideration. He had yet heard nothing to convince him by what shadow of right the House could adopt such a resolution as the one proposed. Although the Crown had, in some of the colonies, not thought proper to appoint the Officers of the Assemblies, it had, in this instance, assumed its undoubted prerogative, and it was not in the power of the House to disturb it. He (Mr. C.) was extremely anxious to see such a power vested in the House, but he was so satisfied it could not assume it as a right, that he would never vote for a resolution which would tend to bring the House into collision with the Government.

Mr. THOMAS went the full length in contending that the House should have the power of appointing its officers.—It was necessary the officers should have the confidence of the House, and that could hardly be expected if their appointment came from another source. He would support the resolution.

The SPEAKER would ill abuse the confidence which had been reposed in him, if his utmost efforts were not directed towards maintaining the rights and privileges of the House. He looked upon the present question—which he had never lost sight of from the commencement—in two points of view. Did the house possess this absolute right or not? If it did not, ought it to claim, or endeavour to obtain that right? On the first from all the enquiries and all the information he had been able to procure on the subject, he had satisfied his mind that the house did not possess the right; but upon the question of expediency he quite agreed with the hon. mover, that it was a right with which it ought to be invested. He thought the house would lose a portion of that character which it had, on a former occasion, gained for itself, in asserting its prerogative, if it now persisted in claiming that to which, in his opinion, it had no right. He was sorry, therefore, he could not support the motion.

Mr. BENNETT could not go the length of supporting the resolution before the house, but he thought measures should be taken to obtain, by memorial or otherwise, the right to appoint its own officers.

Mr. KOUGH thought the difference of opinion on the question amounted to a mere trifle, for all thought alike on one point, that the right ought to be vested in the house. The usage of the House of Commons had been quoted, but he thought the case was not at all analogous to this country. Many powerful reasons could be adduced to prove why the Clerk of the Assembly in Newfoundland, should not be appointed by the Crown. If the word "undoubted" were struck out the resolution should have his support.

Mr. KENT consented to withdraw the word.

Mr. PACK said the more he heard on the question, the more he was convinced of the necessity of having the appointment of their own officers. If the question brought the house into collision with the government, the house stood on as high grounds as it had ever done. He was averse to postponing the subject, because the first session was the proper time to set the matter at rest.

Mr. KENT could not but admire the professions of those gentlemen who were so desirous to support the rights and privileges of the house, and, at the same time, expressed their determination to vote against them. An hon. member had asked if the Charter declared that the house had the right: but he (Mr. K.) would ask, in reply, if the Charter had declared that the house had not the right for which he had contended. He could not see how it would interfere with the prerogatives of the Crown, because all the appointments in question had been made by the Governor, and not by the Home Government. Too much of the time of the house had been taken up on the subject, and he would, therefore, press his motion to a division.

For the resolution, Messrs. Pack, Power, W. Brown, Kent, Thomas, and Kough.—Against it, Messrs. Garland, Cozens, Carter, and Bennett.

The House then proceeded to the appointment of officers, when E. M. Archibald, Esq., Clerk, Elias Rendell, Esq., Serjeant-at-arms, and Mr. John Canning, Messenger.

Mr. Secretary CROWDY was introduced

with the following messages and documents from his Excellency the Governor:—

(THOMAS COCHRANE.)

The GOVERNOR having communicated to his Majesty's Government the rejection, on the part of the Council, of the Revenue Bill, sent to them from the House of Assembly, and the Chief Judge having made to them a full exposition of the grounds on which he, as a member of the Council opposed the bill,

His Excellency acquaints the House of Assembly, that his Majesty's Government have informed him, that they are quite unable to concur in the view which appears to have been taken by the Council as to the powers of taxation belonging to the Colonial Legislature; and his Excellency has great pleasure in further acquainting the House of Assembly, that it has been highly satisfactory to his Majesty's Government to perceive the judgment and cordiality with which the House of Assembly has exerted itself to diminish the inconvenience anticipated from the loss of the Revenue Bill in question.

(THOMAS COCHRANE.)

The GOVERNOR has great satisfaction in transmitting to the House of Assembly the Copy of a despatch and enclosure his Excellency has received from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, by which the House will perceive that it is the intention of His Majesty's Government to request from the Imperial Parliament a vote for the service of this Colony, for this year, equal to that of 1832.

Government House,  
July 8th, 1833.

Downing-street, 4th May, 1833.

SIR,—I have laid before the King your despatch No. 13, of the 14th March, 1833, with the Address therein enclosed from the Assembly of Newfoundland.—His Majesty has received with satisfaction the dutiful and loyal address of the House of Assembly. He participates in the regret that any circumstance should have arisen which might tend, in this early stage of their existence, to disturb the harmony which it is so essential should subsist between the two branches of the Colonial Legislature, and to impede their endeavours to provide for the exigencies of the public service, and the internal improvement of the Colony. His Majesty, however, had, previously to the receipt of the present intelligence, proposed to make an application to the Imperial Parliament, by which the occurrence of embarrassment from the rejection of the Revenue Bill will, it is hoped, be obviated. By the enclosed Copy of an Estimate to be laid before Parliament, and of an explanatory letter from this Department to the Treasury, you will perceive that measures have been taken to provide funds which will suffice to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government of Newfoundland for this year. Unless, therefore, Parliament refuses the vote applied for,—which result, in the present difficulty of the Colony, can scarcely be apprehended,—the inconvenience that would otherwise have arisen from the rejection of the Revenue Bill, will, in the present instance, be remedied.

In making this communication to the Legislature, you will apprise the Council and Assembly, that His Majesty relies upon their to provide for the entire expense of the Colony in future years.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,  
Your most obedient humble Servant,  
(Signed) E. G. STANLEY.  
Governor Sir THOS. COCHRANE,  
&c. &c. &c.

Downing-street, 15th January, 1833.

The Hon. J. K. STEWART,

SIR,—I am directed by Viscount Goderich to transmit to you the Estimate for defraying the charges of the Civil Government of Newfoundland, for the year 1833, and to make you the following statement for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury on the subject of this Estimate.

The total charge for the Civil Government of Newfoundland for the year 1832, was computed to be about £29,000 of which sum £16,000 was to be defrayed from the proceeds of Customs' duties levied in the Colony, and £13,000 from the sum voted by Parliament on Estimate. The charges to be paid from the latter source were stated in detail in the Estimate, and included, amongst other items, the salaries of the Governor, the Judges, and the Attorney-General; but by the act respecting Newfoundland, passed in the last session of Parliament, the proceeds of Customs' duties are charged with the abovementioned salaries, and the remainder of the duties—all of which have heretofore been appropriated by the authority of the Lords of the Treasury—are left at the disposal of the new Provincial Legislature. Under this arrangement it is not possible to foresee, until the Legislature shall meet, what items will be borne this year on the portion of the Customs' duties placed under the controul of the Legislature; nor, consequently, is it possible to state what will be the items to be paid from the sum voted by

Parliament. It is certain, however, that the same amount will be required to be voted this year as last year,—for the effect of the late act on the Finance of the Colony has been, not to increase the general revenue, or to diminish the general expenditure, but only to change the source from which a particular charge is to be paid. Lord Goderich trusts that the convention of a Provincial Legislature, familiarly acquainted with the local circumstances of the Colony, and exercising a salutary vigilance over its finances, may shortly lead to such a diminution of expenditure, or, perhaps, such an increase of revenue, as shall render the amount of aid at present contributed by this country towards the support of the Civil Government of Newfoundland. But, certainly, there is not a prospect of the accomplishment of such a reduction in the present year.

I am, therefore, to desire to convey to you Lord Goderich's opinion that application should be made to Parliament for the same amount as was voted last year, with authority to appropriate it, under the direction of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, to such charges as shall not be provided for by the Provincial Legislature from the proceeds of the Customs' duties. This measure can, of course, only be considered as an expedient intended to meet the peculiar circumstances of the present year, and to afford time for receiving the information which is requisite before a permanent arrangement can be submitted to Parliament.

I am, &c.

HOWICK.

P. S.—In qualification of the statement that the same amount will be required this year as last year, I should observe that intelligence has been received of the decease of Mr. Coote, and the consequent termination of a Pension of £300 per annum, hitherto charged to the Government of Newfoundland. By the termination of the Office of Agent, a further saving of £100 has been effected. The Estimate has accordingly been reduced from £13,261 to £12,861.

CARBONAR STAB.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1833.

In another part of our Journal will be seen the announcement of the departure from this country, of PETER BROWN, Esq. one of the hon. Members of the House of Assembly, for this District. We are not disposed to find fault with any gentleman for leaving this Island when his fancy dictates or his business requires; but we think it highly improper that a man who has pledged himself never to neglect our interests, should, at a time, when his services are most needed, deprive us by his desertion, of one-fourth of our representation. It is not enough for him to plead that business called him hence—the business of the public, of 16,000 persons is far more important than that of a single individual. The man who was so situated as to require, at any time, an absence from his legislative duties, is not the person to stand forward and offer himself for the suffrages of a large constituency, whose multifarious wants require his utmost attention and skill. He must deceive that constituency if he do—and from the height to which he induced them to raise him by his hollow promises, sink into an insignificance, which a breach of trust merits. The greatest honor which can be conferred on a man, is to be singled out by his countrymen, to represent them in the legislature of their country—to defend their rights when invaded, and protect them from the arm of oppression. If then honor, unflinching honesty and great self-denial be not his prominent qualities—no man ought to be so hardy as to present himself to a discerning public, as a candidate for so responsible an office, as that of a representative of a free people, for if he do, he may feel assured, that no talent—no wealth—no effrontery will stand him in stead, when again he is compelled to appear before those, whose confidence he has abused, whose interests he has sacrificed, and whose business he has deserted. We trust at a future election, the errors which more than one of our representatives have committed, will not be forgotten, but that they will be made to answer for all and every act of tergiversation of which they have been guilty. The events that have occurred during the first session of our Infant Legislature will, we have no doubt, awake from their lethargy those who have hitherto looked with listlessness and apathy, on the sayings and doings of the men, to whom so much power has been delegated. This listlessness indeed is not so much to be wondered at when it is reflected that the people, in the mass, are almost entirely ignorant of the powers vested in the men they have chosen to represent them, and indeed, it is to be regretted that more trouble has not been taken, by those who had the means and abilities, to open their eyes to the immense advantages which the country must derive from a Local Government, when composed of efficient and honest men. The film however, is fast dropping from their eyes, and the blessings of a Local Government, will soon be felt and appreciated; and like the sun's beams, give energy and new life to all within its influence.

We neglected to state, in our last number, that the Benevolent Irish Society of Conception Bay, very much to their credit, recently distributed 63 barrels of seed potatoes to the poor of this district.

The Marriage Act received the Governor's assent on the 9th inst., at which time the House was adjourned till the 12th, then to proceed to any business which may require its attention, previously to a final separation.

We perceive, by the "Patriot" (the first number of which came to hand last night) that Mr. Archibald had refused to accept the appointment of the House, in consequence of which Mr. Kent proposed that the House should elect another, Mr. Pack only, of all the members present, voted with the hon. mover. Thus has the House refused to exert a power which, but a few days previously, they declared themselves to possess.

MURDER, ARSON, AND ROBBERY.

It is our melancholy duty, this week to record the occurrence of crimes, which have created a ferment in the public mind, that will not be soon allayed. On Thursday night last, at about twelve o'clock, the house of Mr. Bray, in Harbour Grace, was perceived to be on fire by a man who was watching some pigs that had been confined under the Nuisance Act. He, in company with Mr. Pynn proceeded to the spot, and gave the alarm, which soon collected a large portion of the inhabitants, but the fire burnt with such rapidity that the premises were destroyed before it could be extinguished. The bodies of Mr. Bray, his infant son, and servant were discovered so dreadfully burnt that it was with difficulty they could be recognised. On Friday it was conjectured that the fire originated by accident, but on the following day, many suspicious circumstances came to light, (among the rest, that although money was known to be in Mr. B's possession, none could be found) which induced the jury to have the coffin, which had been closed up, opened, and the bodies minutely examined, this was done by W. Sterling, Esq., Surgeon, who gave it as his opinion that the deceased gentleman and his servant were murdered. The following is a report of the inquest, obtained late last evening, by the kindness of J. Stark, Esq., the coroner, which is all the authentic information we have been enabled to procure. No clue has yet been discovered to lead to the apprehension of the perpetrators of this fiendish act. Mrs. Bray, the morning of the day, on which she was rendered a widow and childless, left Harbour Grace on a visit up the Bay. The bodies were interred on Sunday last.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Friday last, at Harbour Grace, an inquisition was taken before John Stark, Esq. Coroner, and a respectable Jury, of which Joseph Soper, Esq. was chosen Foreman, on a view of the bodies of Mr. ROBERT CROCKER BRAY, his infant son, SAMUEL C. BRAY, and the servant GIRL, ELLEN COOMBS, the Inquest sat for many hours, re-assembled again on Saturday, and again on Monday last, when the painful but necessary investigation closed. The sittings were held at the house of Mr. Thomas Dunford.

It appeared in evidence, that the body of Mr. BRAY, was found upon the kitchen floor with the face smeared with blood, and some marks of blood upon the neckcloth, but the parties who saw the body, became alarmed and ran away, in consequence of which, the bodies were not discovered till the House was entirely consumed by the flames—it was then discovered that there was a wound with some sharp instrument on the back of Mr. BRAY's head—blood was plainly seen upon the collar of his coat, and upon the remains of his shirt. The servant Girl was found with the child in her arms, with her hands closed over her breast, as if in the attitude of imploring mercy, with a cut on the right side of her head, evidently caused by external violence. After a most minute investigation, and an acute examination of the witnesses by the Jurors, who all took a lively interest in the proceedings. The Jury brought in a Verdict of Wilful Murder against some Person or Persons at present unknown.

(From the Royal Gazette, July 9.)

ANOTHER CONFLAGRATION!

We are sorry to state that a most extensive Fire has again occurred in this truly unfortunate Town, attended by circumstances more melancholy than any which we have heretofore had to record. On Sunday morning, between the hours of two and three o'clock, the House of Mr. J. B. Thompson, Merchant, in Water-street, was discovered to be on Fire—the flames bursting from the roof;—and so rapid was the progress of the destructive element, that before many persons had assembled on the spot, the adjoining buildings were also enveloped in an extinguishable blaze.—The Town and Garrison Engines having arrived, endeavours were made to prevent the Fire extending to the opposite side of the Street, but unfortunately without effect—as from the immense body of Fire and intense heat, the Engines could not be worked sufficiently close to be available, and in a short time both sides of the Street were in flames. At the cross-



streets, or fire-breaks, at each end of the range, the efforts made to stay the progress of the conflagration were, however, more successful, the fire having been happily prevented, though with much difficulty, from crossing over to the house of Mr. J. Renouf, and that on the opposite corner, to the Eastward—and to the premises of Messrs. Mc Gregor & Co. and Mr. Kieley, Westward.—Before 6 o'clock all the houses within these boundaries, forming (particularly on the water-side) one of the finest ranges in the Town, and comprising some of the most valuable Stores and Ware-houses, were, together with a vast quantity of property, entirely consumed, leaving upwards of 50 families houseless, some of them entirely destitute. But as much as the catastrophe is to be deplored, on account of the loss of property, would that that were its worst consequence!—we regret to have to record, also, the loss of life.—Mr. Thomson, in whose house the fire originated, and his Child, a little girl of about 7 years of age, fell victims to the flames!—We are informed that immediately on discovery of the fire in the house, Mrs. Thomson, who was unwell (and now lies in a precarious state), together with an infant, was removed from the premises, and that Mr. T. on making enquiry for the other Child, and learning that it was still in the house, resolved to make an attempt to save its life, and for that purpose proceeded towards the Nursery—but had scarcely passed the door, when the floor fell in—and both Father and Child were buried in the flames!—some remains of the bodies have since been found in the ruins.

The following we believe to be a correct account of the premises destroyed, with the names of the sufferers:—

**WATER-SIDE—**

- The dwelling-house and stores belonging to the extensive mercantile establishment of Messrs. McBride & Kerr
- The dwelling-house of Mr. T. Osborn
- Do. Mr. G. Dooley
- Do. Widow Cody
- Do. Mrs. Walsh
- Do. Mr. — Hutchings
- Do. " O'Brien
- House and stores Messrs. Bowring & Son
- Do. do. Mr. P. Doyle
- Stores of Messrs. M. Stewart & Co.
- House and Stores Mr. Garland Gaden
- Do. do. Mr. J. B. Thomson
- Do. do. Mr. J. Howley
- Stores of Messrs. Marett & Co.
- House of Mr. H. Dottin
- House (stone building) and stores of Mr. A. LeMessurier
- House of Mr. John Brine
- Do. Mrs. Quin
- Do. Patrick Summers;

**NORTH SIDE—**

- House of Mr. Patrick Flood
- Do. " Luke Nowlan
- Do. " John Snelgrove
- Do. " Widow Doran
- Do. " Stephen Ryan
- Do. " Robert Wylie
- Do. " Michael Dunn
- Do. " — Stafford
- Do. " John Kelly
- Do. " J. Rossiter
- Do. " J. Cody
- Do. " Charles Ryan
- Do. " Mrs. Doherty
- Do. " Thomas Power
- Do. " Dennis Nowlan
- Do. " Mrs. Dodd
- Do. " James Fogarty
- Do. " Owen Kearney
- Do. " — Mainwaring
- Do. " John Walsh (tailor)
- Do. " Peter Kelly
- Do. " Thomas Atkins
- Do. " James Leary
- Do. " Patrick Donavan
- Do. " Patrick Chapman
- Do. " Andrew Landy
- Do. " James Kelly
- Do. " — Butt
- Do. " — Cassidy
- Do. " Edward Moran
- Do. " J. Crosby
- Do. " Luke Conway
- Do. " — Ryan
- Do. " John Walsh (publican).

We cannot, at present, form an opinion as to what the probable amount of loss may be—it is, however, very great.—Few persons had any part of their property insured.

The fire is understood to have originated through the carelessness of a servant, in not having properly extinguished a candle on going to bed.

DEPARTURE.—In the Schooner Sarah, for Liverpool, P. Brown, Esq.

**Shipping Intelligence.**

**HARBOUR GRACE.**

CLEARED.  
July 15.—Schooner James, Rankin, Liverpool; 2142 gallons seal oil, 6375 seal skins.

**CARBONEAR.**

CLEARED.  
July 9.—Brig Eagle, Hunt, Poole; 372 casks seal oil, 10,711 seal skins, 1 bl. cod fish, 1 keg core fish, 1 box caplin, 2 calf skins.

Brig Carbonear, Watts, St. Andrews; ballast.  
16.—Brig Bøothick, Horsley, Liverpool; 22,260 gallons seal oil, 49 cwt. old junk, 400 qtls. cod fish.

**ST. JOHN'S.**

ENTERED.  
July 5.—Brigantine Frances Russell, Dill, Grenada; rum, sugar, &c.  
Schooner Maria, Girroir, Antigonish; cattle, sheep.  
Schooner Rainbow, Walsh, Sydney; coals.  
Schooner Edward, Stephens, Sydney; coals and sundries.  
6.—Schooner Assistance, Chesson, Sydney; cattle, sheep, butter.  
Schooner Ann, Birnie, Quebec flour.  
8.—Brig Caroline, Hellyer, Figueira; salt, and sundries.  
Schooner Leah, Hutchings, Demerara; molasses, rum, sugar.  
Schooner Reindeer, Hartery, Boston; flour, molasses, bread, coffee, &c.  
10.—Brig Piscator, Kidd, Figueira; salt.  
Schooner Bermudiana, Newbold, Bermuda; molasses, sugar, onions.  
Schooner Scipio, Graham, Bridgeport; coals.

**CLEARED.**

July 5.—Schooner Ben, Forest, Halifax; seal skins, fish, oil, &c.  
Brig Britannia, Sheddon, Gibraltar; fish, oil.  
Schooner Two Brothers, Boudrot, Margaree; ballast.  
Schooner Harriet, Belfontaine, Sydney; ballast.  
6.—Schooner Maria, Gerroir, Antigonish; ballast.  
Schooner Mary Ann, M'Donald, Antigonish; ballast.  
Schooner Commodore, Bond, Sydney; sundry merchandise.  
Brig Ebenezer, Tuckett, Greenock; cod and seal oil, and sundry merchandise.  
9.—Schooner ternet M'Donald, Quebec; molasses, figs, and fish.  
Brig George, Westroy, Quebec; ballast.  
Brig Blanford, Coleman, Cork; ballast.  
Brig Salterns Rock, Mollard, Sydney; ballast.  
10.—Schooner Isabella, Fitzgerald, Miramichi; ballast.  
Schooner William, Deagle, P. E. Island; sundry merchandise.  
Schooner Nancy, Jones, P. E. Island; ballast.  
Schooner, Edward, Stephens, Bridgeport; ballast.

Sir,

WE, the undersigned, request that you will call a Public MEETING of the Inhabitants of this Place, to take into consideration the necessity of petitioning the House of Assembly to establish an efficient POLICE in this Place.

To  
JOHN BUCKINGHAM, Esq.  
Carbonear, July 13, 1833.

- Stephen O. Pack,
- Thomas Chancy,
- William Collings,
- Samuel Parsons,
- Robert Ayles,
- James Legg,
- Henry Hearder,
- Thomas Gamble,
- W. D. Tucker,
- John McCarthy,
- George Forward,
- John Elson,
- Simon Levi,
- Joseph H. Parsons,
- William Bennett,
- D. E. Gilmour,
- John Casey,
- John Mackey,
- John Meany,
- Nicholas McKee,
- Thomas Newell,
- Joseph Murphy,
- William Best,
- Patrick Kenna,
- John Bryan,
- James Redmond,
- Michael Howley,
- William Howell,
- John Eales,
- William Jackman,
- William Brown,
- Coleman McCarthy.

In compliance with the foregoing Requisition, I hereby notify the Inhabitants of CARBONEAR, that a Public MEETING will be held at Messrs. MOORE & BRANSCOMBE'S Hotel, on TUESDAY Morning next, the 16th Instant, at 11 o'clock.

JOHN BUCKINGHAM, J. P.  
Carbonear, July 13, 1833.

AT a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Carbonear, convened by J. Buckingham, Esq., J. P., and held at Messrs. Moore and Branscombe's Hotel, in conformity with the above requisition, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning the House of Assembly to grant to this town and its vicinity, a more efficient police—the intention of the Meeting having been explained, by J. Buckingham, Esq., it was

Proposed by Mr. Thomas Newell and seconded by Mr. Ayles,  
That J. Buckingham do take the chair.  
Proposed by Mr. Ayles and seconded by Mr. P. H. Gosse,  
That Mr. G. E. Jaques do act as Secretary.  
Proposed by Mr. Gilmour seconded by Mr. Levi, and unanimously resolved,  
That this meeting consider the Police of Carbonear, as at present constituted, wholly inefficient for the purposes of maintaining public order, the prevention of crime, or the protection of life and property.

Proposed by Mr. M. Howley, seconded by Mr. Collings, and unanimously resolved,  
That a Petition be got up and presented to the House of Assembly, to represent the want of Police in this town and pray the support of the House to any Bill which may be brought in by the Conception Bay members, for the establishment of Police for the town of Carbonear and vicinity.  
Proposed by Mr. Ayles, seconded by Mr. T. Gamble, and unanimously resolved,  
That a Committee of Nine Persons be appointed to frame the petition, and present it to the inhabitants for signature.

In accordance with the above resolution the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee:—Messrs. P. E. Molloy, T. Newell, D. E. Gilmour, S. J. Daniel, J. McCarthy, R. Ayles, W. Collings, G. Forward, and D. M'Lea.

Proposed by Mr. D. M'Lea, seconded by Mr. Gilmour, and unanimously resolved,  
That the Petition, when drawn up, be forwarded to Robert Pack, Esq., to be presented by him to the House; and that the other members of this District be requested to give their especial support to its prayer.

Proposed by Mr. Forward, seconded by Mr. Hearder, and unanimously resolved,  
That in drawing up the Petition named above particular stress be laid on the necessity of erecting a Lock-up House or Gaol in the Town of Carbonear; there being, at present, no place of safety in which to confine persons taken into custody.

Proposed by Mr. Jackman, seconded by P. H. Gosse, and unanimously resolved,  
That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Carbonear Star*.

J. BUCKINGHAM, Chairman.  
G. E. JAQUES, Secretary.  
Mr. Buckingham having left the Chair, Mr. P. E. Molloy was called thereto, it was proposed by Mr. S. J. Daniel, seconded by Mr. J. McCarthy, and unanimously resolved,

That the thanks of this meeting be given to J. Buckingham, Esq., for his very proper conduct in the chair.

P. E. MOLLOY, Chairman.  
G. E. JAQUES, Secretary.

At the conclusion of the above business, Mr. P. E. Molloy was called to the chair, and Mr. Ayles appointed secretary, it was then Proposed by Mr. Newell, second by Mr. T. Gamble, and carried unanimously,  
That the Committee appointed to draw up a Petition for a Police for Carbonear, be also appointed to draw up a Petition to the House of Assembly, for the passing of a Powder Bill, Fire Companies' Bill, and a Bill to regulate the cutting out of Sealing Vessels.

Proposed by Mr. M. Howley, seconded by Mr. Hearder, and carried unanimously,  
That those nine Gentlemen be appointed also to draw up and present for signatures, to the people of Carbonear, a Petition praying the House of Assembly to pass a Street Bill, for the Town of Carbonear. Stating that the Petitioners consider it necessary that the Street should be 50 feet wide, from John Buckingham, Esq.'s to Crocker's Cove Beach, in all spaces not built upon, and to be made that width in every case of Fire, on the removal of buildings of any description. That the present Water-side line of Street remain, and the Street be extended backwards on the land, that in case of Fire, Fire-beaks in certain places be left, before the ground be again built upon, and that Commissioners be appointed to carry the same into effect.

P. E. MOLLOY, Chairman.  
R. AYLES, Secretary.  
P. E. Molloy, Esq. having left the Chair, Mr. T. Newell, was called thereto, when it was

Proposed by Mr. G. E. Jaques, seconded by Mr. John Mackey, and carried unanimously

That the thanks of this Meeting are due, and hereby given to P. E. Molloy, Esq. for his able conduct in the Chair.

T. NEWELL, Chairman.  
R. AYLES, Secretary.

**NOTICES.**

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  
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 JAQUES.  
Carbonear, July 10, 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. 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 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.

## SUMMER AND WINTER EVENINGS.

BY SHARA.

From Fraser's Magazine.

## SUMMER EVENING.

How bright, and yet how calm, this eve!  
Above, below, all seems to me  
So lovely, that we might believe  
'Twas nature's jubilee.  
For earth and sky, this glorious even,  
Seems glowing with the hues of heaven.  
How beautiful that vivid sky,  
Lit by the parting sun's last rays!  
We gaze, till it appears more nigh—  
And fancy, as we gaze,  
That deep blue sky a boundless sea,  
Covered with vessels gloriously.  
Yes! each dark cloud a barque appears,  
Each whiter one the foam—  
There one to distant countries steers,  
While these sail quick towards home;  
And all look most intensely bright,  
Glowing in heaven's own glorious light.  
Turn now towards earth, and even here  
All, all is beauty and repose—  
The perfume-breathing evening air  
Is wafted o'er the rose;  
While a thousand light and glowing flowers  
Are cooled with dew in these evening hours.  
And hushed the skylark's merry song,  
And silent all the humming bees:  
The soft west wind that sighs among  
Those gently waving trees,  
Seems to lament each parting ray,  
Until the next return of day.

## WINTER EVENING.

The bright and glowing summer's past;  
'Tis winter, and in storm and rain  
The day was darkened,—now at last  
The sun appears again—  
Just for a moment glads our sight,  
And seen 'midst clouds seems doubly bright.  
Again look upwards,—once again  
Behold the wintry sun has set;  
None of those summer barques remain:  
A nobler image yet  
Strikes on the Christian gazer's mind,  
And leaves all others far behind.  
The sun, whose way through that expanse  
Has been since first his course began,  
Through storms and clouds, seems to our glance  
A fitting type of man;  
For thus the Christian's narrow way  
With clouds is darkened day by day.  
Thus, as the sun in winter's gloom  
Sinks more than ever bright,  
The Christian's hopes his way illumines,  
And gild his path with light:  
As the sun sets, the Christian dies,—  
Both on a brighter, happier day to rise.

## SELECTIONS.

SCENE IN THE EARLY DAYS OF CATHERINE OF RUSSIA.—But although the life of the future emperor and his bride was one of comparative seclusion, there were certain state occasions,—such as the galas held on the imperial birthday,—when the ostentatious vanity of Elizabeth overcame even her antipathies;—when the satisfaction of seeing the inheritors of her power humbly kneeling at her foot-stool, arrayed in the splendours vouchsafed by her fearless munificence, induced her to parade the homage of the Duke and Duchess of Holstein in presence of the Boyars of her court. To know that her foot was upon the neck of those whom a word of her lips might elevate to the glories of autocracy, or plunge into the depths of a dungeon, consoled him for the spectacle of the resplendent fairness and striking dignity of her nephew's bride! It was on one of these occasions,—a gorgeous birth-night ball, which assembled in the illuminated halls of the winter palace of St. Petersburg the diplomatic representatives of every nation of Europe and the gorgeous envoys of various Asiatic princes, to vie with the adulation of the haughty but abject Boyars of Muscovy,—that Catherine, attended by her lady in waiting and favourite maid of honour—the Princesses Daszkoff and Axinia Dulgorucki—appeared on an especial invitation from Elizabeth, in the courtly throng. Wearing by the subjection to which she was condemned, or piqued, perhaps, by the sarcasms with which the rumours of court malice assured her that Prince Charles of Saxony and others were in the habit of gratifying the empress at her expense, the grand duchess for once to lay aside her policy, and brave all hazards of exasperating the superannuated etiquette. Instead of conforming to the tasteless costume of the day, with its formalities of hoop and powder, or to the national uniform habitually worn by Elizabeth, the grand duchess entered the ball-room arrayed in a flowing robe of pearly satin; her auburn hair falling in natural curls on her shoulders; her hair encircled by a wreath of diamonds, the marriage-gift of her mother, the princess of Anhalt-Zerbst; and her white draperies looped up by a solitary of matchless beauty, a present from the empress. A general murmur of admiration arose among the brilliant assemblage, as the grand chamberlain formally preceded her highness towards the throne, under which Elizabeth was seated; and it was doubtful only whether the involuntary exclamations of delight thus infringing all

the rules of courtly etiquette (as the duchess assuming the respectful demeanour of a subject, advanced towards the throne, through a crowd of robes and uniforms of gold and silver)—were lavished exclusively on the dignified Catherine, or shared by the blushing Axinia, who was compelled to follow bearing the train of her mistress. Even the grand duchess, dauntless as she was, seemed for a moment fluttered by the withering sneer with which Elizabeth, having received her compliments, bade her arise from her knees—and found the attention of the circle engrossed by her singular costume;—the men all terror lest their attention, becoming dangerously apparent, should draw upon them the destiny of the exiled Saltikof. "You are come here, madam, I conclude, to dance?" said the empress, with a sarcastic glance at her dress. "We have been accustomed to see the baladins and mimes of our French ballet attired in a manner equally characteristic. Your highness will oblige me by opening the ball. Prince Schuvaloff!" she continued, addressing the chamberlain, whose golden key trembled under the asperity of the imperial frown.—"A minuet for the Duchess of Holstein!" At any other time the vain and self-possessed Catherine would have gloried in the prospect of an exhibition calculated to fix the eyes of the whole court upon her person: for she danced with dignity and grace, and was pre-assured of the suffrages of the spectators. But standing there, a mark for the scorn of the scorners, a woman, unsupported by the esteem of her husband, a princess, defrauded of the common privileges of her rank—she had the mortification of perceiving, by the ironical wave of the Duke of Courland's head, in reply to a whisper from the grand chamberlain, that he who, by precedence of rank ought to have been her partner, peremptorily declined the honour. The indignity brought tears of wounded pride into her eyes; her colour went and came; and the panting of her bosom was perceptible even through her diamond zone. But this perturbation was more propitious to her cause than she was aware of. Amid that display of feminine emotion, her delicate loveliness became a thousand times more lovely; and the minions of the empress were more vexed than surprised when, after a few moments' conference with the grand chamberlain, the Count Poniatofski, the new representative of Poland, stepped forward, and with a graceful and reverential obeisance to the young princess, worthy the grandson of princess Czartoryska and the disciple of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, took the hand of the trembling duchess, to lead her to the centre of a space left open before the imperial throne. Having again bowed humbly to his illustrious partner, the orchestra, accepting the signal, poured forth its spirit-stirring strains. With the eyes of the vindictive empress and four hundred jealous courtiers fixed upon their movements; it is not to be supposed that the young couple, whose beauty of person, grace of deportment, and splendid attire, were worthy some fairy prince and princess of romance, found a single moment for a word of communication. But when, in the concluding movement of the minuet, they approached each other for the parting salutation, Catherine contrived to pour the effulgence of her bright blue eyes full upon her gallant cavalier. The tears of her mortification, scarcely yet dry upon those silken lashes, tended to impart a sweeter and more womanly expression to the smile of grateful admiration with which she strove to repay his chivalrous devotion. The young duchess was fully able to appreciate the moral courage and self-sacrifice which had braved, in her favour, the malignant spirit of her imperial kinswoman; and if ever the passing glance of woman's eye succeeded in revealing the fervour of wakening sympathy, it was that which caused the heart of Poniatofski to beat, and his hand to tremble, as he reverentially uncovered his head at the conclusion of the minuet, to led his accomplished partner to her place at the right hand of the throne.—*Polish Tales.*

IRON HOUSES.—The new process for smelting iron by raw coal and hot air blast, is producing a great change in the iron trade, and it is anticipated by good judges, that no long period will elapse before cast iron of the quality known as No. 1, will be manufactured at the cost of about 40s. or 45s. per ton. When this takes place generally, it must inevitably produce an effect which will pervade almost every condition of society. Rich and poor will, by degrees, find themselves inclosed in iron cages; and fir joists, and slate roofs, will become things to be alluded to as betokening something venerable from antiquity. The introduction of iron into building operations will, no doubt, spread rapidly, as the price of cast iron falls; and, if unskillfully done at the outset, we may have a number of imperishable monuments of bad taste wherever we go. It is, therefore, of importance that good examples should be given in time, and that architects should be prepared for the change, so as not to leave the matter to the caprice or taste of the workmen of the foundries.—*London's Encyclopaedia of Architecture.*

CHESS AND CARDS COMPARED.—The preference which Franklin gives to cards over

chess can only be considered a piece of special pleading intended to display the ingenuity of the advocate. Chess is not merely a pastime:—to excel in it, requires the continual exercise of powers of combining and calculating to as great a degree as in studying the mathematics; and if these last are cultivated by a man, not for the practical use to be made of them in after life, but solely for the habits of reasoning, they tend to produce, why should not chess be encouraged with the same views, and with the additional advantage of amusing while it instructs? There is no danger that it will lead to gambling, and still less to other excesses. Chess-players, in fact, have long formed a temperance society, whose members religiously confine themselves to coffee and cigars: and though there are many who think cards an abomination, yet chess has ever been excepted from the rigid interdict of the most fastidious puritan.—*Monthly Magazine.*

PERSIAN ASTROLOGERS.—There is nothing whatever done in Persia without an astrologer first gives his opinion respecting it. Sir John Malcolm relates that a certain Persian ambassador was once about to set out for India on a mission. His excellency's astrologer told him that he must not leave his house by the ordinary door, for that there was an evil star in the heavens which shed a malignant influence upon the house in that direction. The ambassador then, in order to leave the premises, had a hole made in one of the walls at the side of his mansion, but he found when he passed through it that he got into the residence of a neighbour; in short, his excellency had to make breaches in five succeeding walls in order to pass into the street, in a quarter which was shut out from the power of the evil constellation. In the street, however, a fresh obstacle presented itself, for he had already ascertained that the mischievous influence presided as much upon the gate of the fort as upon the door of his house. Under these circumstances, not being able to proceed by land in the natural road, he took a boat, in order to land and pursue his journey to India; two miles off. But the roughness of the sea forbade the experiment, and it is an absolute fact, that permission was granted by the governor of the town to the ambassador to throw down a part of its wall, in order to let out the gallant diplomatist by a passage which was luckily deserted by the ill-omened star.

TASTE OF ENGLISH TRAVELLERS.—In the neighbourhood of Clisson stands a spot called the Garenne, which is so celebrated for its beauties that it draws annually a number of visitors merely to witness them. Like all places of general resort, Garenne has its album, in which, as in a mirror, every fool's mind is faithfully represented. According to that fatal law, which impels the inhabitants of this our favoured nation to do every thing in a way different from every other people in the world, we find that even in the album of Garenne there is a proof of its uniformity; for, whilst every visitor, from every land, wrote praises of the charms around him, in the album, the entry made by a single Englishman alone was in contradiction to the general judgment. That entry was to the following effect:—"Francis Fisher, Nov. 2, 1831, drove to Clisson, in a hard rain, and saw nothing which even in fine weather could repay a solitary excursion." No one but an Englishman, assuredly, could think of setting off for pleasure, all alone in his cab, in search of the picturesque, on a rainy day in November; "that month," adds our author, with sarcastic force, "so peculiarly set aside for his countrymen to hang or drown themselves."

Piron the celebrated French academician, was, one morning, walking homewards from Notre Dame, when he was accosted by a blind man, who asked him for charity; he replied, in the language of St. Peter, that he had neither gold nor silver; but of that which he possessed he would readily bestow some portion on the mendicant. He thereupon took out his tablets, and wrote the following verses, which he pinned to the old man's breast:

You that enjoy the light of day,  
Relieve a wretched blind man, pray:  
Unseen by me, your alms let fall,  
He sees them clear, who sees us all;  
And when his rays remove all shade,  
In sight of all, you'll be repaid.

ANECDOTE OF THE LAIRD OF LOGAN.—This facetious person was once consulted by one of his spendthrift companions as to the best method of laying out the remaining fragments of his patrimony, so as to secure a competency for his future support—"Buy Drumshough," said the Laird, with a knowing look. "Drumshough!" cried the other in astonishment, "what the d—l would I do wi' Drumshough? it's naething but a hatter o' peat pots frae the tae end to the tither." "That's my reason for advising the purchase," said Logan, "for ye wadna be able to run through it in a hurry."

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

the bacon-merchants, "Dead pigs are looking up."

At the fashionable balls this season the floors are waxed, instead of being chalked, as heretofore. At one of these assemblies a young lady, to the great dismay of herself and her partner, found she had lost her shoe, which, after a search, was found sticking to the floor.—*Globe.*

ANCIENT STATUE.—There is now preserved in the Carmelite Church, in White Friar-street, Dublin, a very interesting sample of ancient sculpture—a statue of the Virgin, with the *Infant Jesus in her arms*, carved in Irish oak, as large as life. The style of the execution is dry and gothic, yet it has considerable merit, and is by many attributed to some pupil of Albert Durer's school, to whose time and manner it seems to belong. There are some traditional circumstances relative to the preservation of this statue, which are interesting. It was originally a distinguished ornament in St. Mary's Abbey, at the north side of Dublin, where it was not less an object of religious reverence than of admiration for the beauty of its construction. (See Archdall's Monasticon.) Its fame, however, was lost when the religious house in which it was deposited was suppressed. The Abbey was given to the Earl of Ormond for stables for his train, and the beautiful relic alluded to was condemned, and supposed to have been consigned to the flames. One half of the statue was actually burned, but it was fortunately the less important moiety, and when placed in a niche, the deficiency is somewhat concealed. The portion remaining was carried by some person to a neighbouring inn-yard, where with its face buried in the ground, and the hollow trunk appearing uppermost, it was appropriated to the ignoble purpose of a pig-trough! In this situation it remained until the irreligious tempest had subsided, and the vandalism of the Iconoclasts had passed away, and then it was restored to its ancient respect in the humble chapel of St. Michan's parish (Mary's-lane), which had timidly ventured to rise out of the ruins of the great monastery, to which the statue originally belonged. During the long night of its obscurity a great change had, however, taken place in the spirit of the times, more dangerous to its safety than even the abhorrence of its Iconoclast enemies. No longer an object of admiration to any except the curious antiquary, it was considered of such little value by its owners, that within the last few years the ancient silver crown which adorned the head was sold, for its mere intrinsic value, and melted down as old plate. The statue itself would most probably have shared the fate of its coronet, had it been composed of an equally precious material, but fortunately it was rescued for a trifling sum, by the very Reverend John Spratt, Prior of the Carmelite Convent, White Friar-street, where it is at present deposited, at the Epistle side of the High Altar.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

SNUFFING CANDLES.—When the wick of the candle is permitted to gain an unusual length, the expenditure of the inflammable material is so great as to be a consideration of some moment to the economist; besides, it does not yield a proportional degree of light—on the contrary, the light is diminished by the excess of the inflammable matter being more than can undergo a perfect combustion; fuliginous matter consequently interferes, and reduces its amount of illumination.—*Murray on Flame and Safety Lamps.*

EXTINCTION OF FLAME.—It is of importance to observe that flame, by a statical law, ever tends upwards. Attention to this circumstance might be the means of preventing many a fatal issue when females clothes accidentally take fire. Let the individual be instantly thrown down on the floor, and the flames are as immediately subdued. A few moments in an upright position are so many moments of imminent peril, which is rendered almost certainly fatal, if the individual endeavours to make an escape by the doorway, for the current of air imparts energy to the devouring element. With the simple precaution referred to, rugs or other wrappers are unnecessary.—*Murray on Flame and Safety Lamps.*

INDUSTRIOUS FEMALE POLITICIANS.—During the discussion of the Sugar Tariff, in the French Chamber of Deputies, lately, two ladies in a conspicuous part of the gallery, finding, we presume, the discussion not over amusing, began to employ themselves in embroidering, recalling the old days of the revolution, when good housewives used regularly to take their knitting, and turn the legislative palace into a work-room. The president, on observing the fair embroiderers, sent a huissier round to them to hint that their industry would be better employed at home, on which the work promptly disappeared.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

Corneille was killed by the unkindness of Louis XIV. The poet presumed to offer his majesty advice, and the king resented this impertinence by utter neglect.

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