

# THE CARBONEAR STAR, AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1833.

No. 25.

## 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.

## 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.

## DESIRABLE CONVEYANCE TO AND FROM HARBOUR-GRAVE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Packet Boat EXPRESS, has just commenced her usual trips between HARBOUR-GRAVE 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.

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

## SKETCHES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. P. Thomson.—Captain Berkely.—  
Sir Robt. Peel.

There are very few speakers in the House of Commons who better satisfy a rational auditor, than the member for Manchester, the Right Hon. P. Thomson. There is matter in the man; and you see, at once, that his habits of thinking are correct, for he concentrates his thoughts, and gives his arguments that appearance of method in which one reason naturally dovetails with another. In his most unpremeditated address there is proper arrangement—a beginning, a middle, and an end. His ideas are not eccentric visitants, like the houries of Peter Wilkinson, but available auxiliaries, obedient to his bidding, and always efficient. As he never, like feeble but injudicious vocalists, attempts ornament, he is eloquent without being rhetorical, and must be content, as well he may, to be considered a good debater, rather than a parliamentary orator.

A writer in the *New Monthly* has discovered, what was hidden from eyes less critical than that of the orator of the reformed parliament is unusually democratic, and that fine sounds are likely to prove more fascinating than useful facts. I dispute the conclusion; matter-of-fact people, which he admits the members to be, can never be pleased with the mere artifice of eloquence; and the experience of the last two months shows, that if florid oratory was in demand, the commodity was unusually scarce. There has been, certainly, a superabundance of useless "talk," a great "waste of words;" but that speech seems to have been most prized which abounded most in fact, and that member was most secure of attention who could best speak to the point.

Among those who speak from a fullness of thought is Mr. P. Thomson. With commerce he seems intimately acquainted, adding to a practical knowledge of trade, enlarged and scientific views, the result of correct theory and ample inquiry. He speaks but seldom; but his few speeches develop so much knowledge on merchantile and financial matters, that he has long been regarded as the best informed member in the house on these subjects. As his views are liberal, and as he is, like Mr. Huskisson, an advocate of free trade, the race of senseless monopolists have long regarded him with feelings of determined enmity. In a moment of forgetfulness Mr. Thomson allowed the influence of office to prevail over the respect he owed his own reputation, and in his attempt at argument, on the question of the property tax, he inflicted a serious injury on the principles of those men, of whom he professed himself a disciple.

On his political honesty, therefore, no implicit reliance can be placed; but, apart from official considerations, Mr. Thomson must be considered as a very clever man, and, if true to himself, he must be called one day to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer.

The personal appearance of Mr. Thomson is entirely independent of all marked indications; it does not strike with surprise or involuntary respect, and, unless pointed out, you would pass unnoticed the member for Manchester in any of the fashionable streets of the metropolis. His stature is rather short, perhaps he is a little taller than Mr. W. Ewart, and, like the member for Liverpool, his figure is in strict proportion to his height, the *tout ensemble* doing an injustice to the gravity of his years, for he looks much younger than the parish registry would warrant. About his dress and manner there is nothing to betray a desire of improving the *personal*. A frock-coat closely buttoned about him, exhibits a juvenile slenderness; and his features seem to encourage the notion of his want of maturity. They are small, with the exception of the more conspicuous one, which is decidedly aquiline, and foretel nothing of the sacred deposit within. The eye alone gives indication of mental energy, and, when excited, it imparts a portion of its own "fine frenzy" to the upper part of the face, which

is oppressed by a very negligent arrangement of the hair.

Mr. Thomson's manner, when speaking, is rather inelegant. He has but one sort of action, and that is produced by a tacit disagreement between his head and the extremity of his person; while one comes forward the other retires, and this personal movement resembles a brace of pendulums fixed to a pivot, the one being reversed. This continues uninterruptedly during his stay on his legs, his right hand, all the time, as by mechanical contrivance, going up and down in regular sympathy—its exactness being apparently secured by the weight imparted to the arm, owing the hand being clenched. His voice is sufficiently loud, but his tone possesses that disagreeable drawl peculiar to pulpits of a former generation, and by its monotony of cadence mars the effect of very elegant and correct diction. Mr. Thomson, however, is listened to with much complimentary attention; and, as he is exceedingly fluent, but, at the same time, cogent and concise, he produces a marked impression on his hearers. No member in the house is more logical, few so lucid. Of all these qualifications it is surprising that ministers have been slow to avail themselves, particularly as they stand greatly in need of such services, as Mr. Thomson could obviously render them.

The last time I heard Mr. Thomson, Captain Berkely was in the house, and being there he essayed an oration. It was a poor attempt, and if he had no other claims on the people of Gloucester than those derived from his parliamentary oratory, they did well to reject him in favour even of a tory; it is extremely doubtful if the Captain is even liberalized enough for a whig. He is one of those self-complacent men who utter an infinite deal of nothing, and consider it wisdom, and who know nothing of legislation but from personal experience. He rode after a pack of hounds in Ireland, and, therefore, considered himself qualified to adjust all Paddy's affairs. He was a post-captain, and, consequently, he ought to insult Mr. Hume, when that member derived his information from parliamentary returns!

The Captain may be a gallant man, but certainly he is not an elegant one. There is an air of negligence about his personal appearance that assorts admirably with ordinary features; and though you would pronounce him a good-natured man, you could not possibly add to the compliment without doing violence to your judgment.

One of those who laughed most at Captain Berkely's fox-hunting reminiscences, was Sir Robert Peel, who has thus been sketched in a very happy manner, by one who knows the man.

"Of Sir Robert Peel's family little need be said—his father did not happen to boast any thing particular as to ancestry, but he was the prince of calico-printers, and a capital fine fellow to boot, as ever handled a block, or directed the handling of blocks by others. He made a huge fortune, and 'reared up in cotton' a goodly family of sons and daughters; gave ten thousand pounds, besides the ordinary taxes, to carry on the war, and determined to make his son a statesman and another Pitt, if the stuff were capable of being manufactured according to the pattern; but it was not. They tell stories of old Peel having devoted his son to the ministry from the time of his birth, or the time he was christened, we forget which; and, if he did, it was very foolish in the old man; but then people are apt to be rather foolish about the time that their eldest son is born, or christened, particularly if they happen to be prosperous, and driving a thriving trade as old Peel was. But no matter—the lad grew apace, like the weeds the proverb tells of, and in due time was sent to Harrow. From Lord Byron's memoranda we learn that he was there very attentive to his lessons, and 'never got into a scrape.' We like not that. We don't mean to applaud boys for getting into delviment; on the contrary, we think they should be duly and truly scourged for the same—and so they generally are, unless a tolerably sensitive memory somewhat deceives us; but just let our judicious public

figure to themselves a boy at a public school surrounded by, we don't know how many scores, of other boys, who *never* gets into a scrape, and *always* knows his lesson. Is it possible there can be any genius in the lad? Is he not too much like a patent machine for printing calico with revolving cylinders, which goes on steady and regularly as a wound-up clock, while the 'work' consists of merely continuous straight lines; but if there be any thing novel, or fanciful, or difficult to be executed, is found inadequate to the business. We hate the mischief in the boy, but we really have some regard for the spirit which sometimes leads him into it—your youth with his hair always sleek and shining and his shoes properly tied, and his lesson always ready—an old man, in short, in school-boy's jacket and trousers, will probably be a very useful man all his life, in doing what he is bid with middling decent accuracy, but it is very unlikely that he will be fit to lead and to command, or to do, or say, or write, any thing which the world will not willingly let die.

A school anecdote of Peel is also told in Moore's Byron, which shows the truth of Wordsworth's observation, (most of Wordsworth's poetry, by the by, is as strictly true as mathematics), that 'the boy is the father of the man.'

"When Lord Byron and Mr. Peel were at Harrow together, a tyrant, some few years 'older, whose name was' (here, very absurdly there followed in Moore's book six asterisks) claimed a right to fag little Peel, which, claim, (whether rightly or wrongly I know not) Peel resisted. His resistance, however, was in vain; (six stars) not only *subdued* him, but determined also to punish the refractory slave, and proceeded, forthwith, to put his determination in practice, by inflicting a kind of bastinado on the inner fleshy side of the boy's arm, which, during the operation was twisted round with some degree of technical skill to render the pain more acute. While the stripes were succeeding each other and poor Peel writhing under them, Byron saw and felt for the misery of his friend, &c.

"Now this is just the man—he had sense enough to see that tyrannical oppression was not agreeable, and he at first resisted it; but he had not the spirit and vigor to invent and execute that which would enable him to resist—he was *subdued*. Once he began to resist, he would have died in resistance, had he been a boy of mettle—but he bore the stripes, and writhed under them, and still it is his nature to do the same.

"His appearance harmonizes well with his character. There is nothing marked about it, and it inclines much more to the common place than the elegant. Every one has heard of the 'genteel vulgarity' of Mr. Peel. The character of his features is not intellectual—the breadth of his forehead denotes capacity, but it wants loftiness and remarkable-ness. There is nothing 'noticeable' about him, nothing which provokes the *quisnam est hic?* interrogation.

"Were he met in a country fair, one would say he was a respectable grazier; if in Manchester, that he kept a cotton mill, and was probably a good judge of twist; if in the Exchange, that he seemed a prudent, sensible looking person, that it might not be unsafe to buy a bill from—but he is one of the last men, judging from his looks, that you would set down for a state-man. In speaking his action is stiff, and a little pompous, and somewhat ludicrous; he extends one leg and one arm, and, with his back held very straight, keeps sawing backward and forward; also he is apt to lick his lips before he begins to speak. His manner is that of gravity, but it is the gravity of Sir Oracle, without being serious or impressive; he pleases by the fluency with which he utters words, but he does not astonish, nor terrify. You neither laugh, nor weep, nor stand aghast, and if the matter be trifling, which it very often is, upon which he speaks with such smooth and measured solemnity, you very soon get weary, and wish for a newspaper or a cigar; or you say, 'what a very pleasing speaker Mr. Peel is, I wonder when

he will be done.' Yet, 'undoubtedly, Mr. Peel is a good speaker—never contemptible, like some of those he has around him; and if he is never elevated into passion—never sinking into hesitating absurdity. His fault is that he whines. He should be a *solicitor* general, for we always find him imploring, and entreating, and begging of the house to pause, and coming round to his point, instead of striking home at it, like a man who confided in himself. Nevertheless, diffidence is not to be imputed to him; no man talks so much about his own views and opinions, as having reference to himself, when he ought, with more propriety, to speak of them merely as they related to the subject in hand, no matter by whom they were uttered. 'I do think,' and 'I protest, sir, it does seem to me,' are his favourite forms of enunciating his opinions—with a great deal more to the same purpose.

"It is evidently Mr. Peel's wish to be very courteous, and we give him every credit for the wish, for it is an exceedingly becoming one in any man; but his courtesy is not easy or polished. You look at it as something added to the man, and not a part of the man. It seems to be courtesy by design, and not that into which his behaviour unpremeditatedly falls. It is too palpable. It wants flexibility. It is too smooth—too like the courtesy of one's own man. But even with these defects, it is still courtesy, and much to be preferred to the rude license of behaviour which some men in high station assume, without a particle of genius or ability to extenuate such a departure from ordinary rules."

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**EAST INDIA QUESTION.**—On Monday last a meeting of proprietors was held at the East India House, and was ultimately adjourned. The Court of Directors deprecated the proposed change, and the minutes of their proceedings were read. The following passage occurred in the paper read. It was proposed that the trade between England and China, and between England and India, should be exclusively possessed by the Company till 1834, that then it should cease, with the exception of the silk and saltpetre trade, which should extend to 1836. The Company having to encourage the silk trade, advanced considerable sums to growers of silk in India, to the amount, we understood, of 70 lacs of rupees, the Company would require time to wind up their affairs in this department. The paper proceeded to state that it could hardly be the policy of government to depreciate the trade in raw silks, as it would tend to throw out thousands of our industrious weavers at home; that the Company should discontinue the importation of tea after 1834, they being allowed time for disposing of their stock in hand till 1836; that no private traders should import tea before July, 1835, or proceed to sell it before July, 1836; that the Company should exercise a consular authority over private traders—to have the power of sending away any European subject from China; that all traders should sell and have licenses of the Company, or under engagements, with penalties attached, to observe the laws and usages of China; and that the establishment of officers and servants should be reduced as much as possible.

**BANK CHARTER.**—Notwithstanding the rumours which have been afloat for some days past in the city, that it was the intention of government to pay off seven millions of the debt or capital due to the Bank, and to reduce its charges of management, we are strongly inclined to think Lord Althorp had contrived, somehow or other, to *hush up* matters, and that nothing will take place in the present session of parliament as to the renewal of the Bank Charter, except, perhaps, a little "useless talk."—*Morning Herald*.

**COINAGE.**—During the 20 years preceding 1810 there were coined at the Mint—of gold £21,493,640 3s. 6d.; of silver, £1,216 15s. 2d. In the 20 years subsequently to 1810—of gold, £45,387,423 8s. 4d.; and of silver, £9,149,411 4s. 1d.

**LEGALITY OF CRICKET.**—At a trial at the Warwick assizes, the Lord Chief Justice expressed it as his opinion, that *cricket was not an unlawful game*; and that bets on it might be legally made.

**SIGNS OF WAR.**—A recruiting party commenced work at Gainsborough mart last Tuesday: such has not been seen there since the peace. The mart is much infested with rogues and vagabonds.—[Are rogues and vagabonds the material of our army?]

**EMIGRATION.**—Lord Egremont is shipping off the "surplus population" from his estate in Surrey, and the Earl of Derby is acting similarly respecting his estates in Ireland. Emigration promises to be more extensive this year than it has been for many preceding years.

**CHURCH REFORM.**—We find the following gratifying intelligence in the *TIMES* of Tuesday morning:—"We are glad to hear that ministers will immediately bring forward an ample measure of reform of the Church of England. This will be readily taken by the nation as a set-off against their late faults,

both of omission and commission."—*Liverpool Journal*.

**GOOD EXAMPLE FOR CLERICAL MAGISTRATES.**—The Rev. George Holden, of Maghull, in this neighbourhood, who has been on the commission of the peace for this county since the year 1822, having, after much serious reflection, strengthened by several years' experience, arrived at the conclusion that the duties of a magistrate and a minister of the gospel are incompatible, has recently declined to act any longer in the former capacity, and published a letter, intended for private circulation, in which he explains the motives that have led him to this determination.—*Ibid*.

**THE COPPER-LEG CONSPIRACY.**—An old woman was lately rescued from the police at Canterbury by a man with a wooden leg. The fellow was met at Harbledown last Saturday by two of the city police, when he unbuckled his leg and ran with it under his arm, showing as nimble a pair of heels as ever helped a rogue to turn his back upon the gallows. Finding his pursuers gaining upon him, however, he dropped his leg.—The bait took. The leg having been examined, was found to be hollow, and filled with all sorts of combustibles, detonating balls, &c.; and in consequence of information received by the magistrates, a *depôt* of copper legs (resembling in every respect the one described) has been seized at Copperhaus Sole, in this county, and it is said that the confederacy of the *Copper Legs* are trained, organized, and bound by illegal oaths, in the same manner as the *Whitefeet*.—*Kentish Observer*.

**THE HOUSE AND WINDOW TAXES.**—During the past week various private meetings have been held by the householders and respectable tradesmen, in the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, on the subject of the house and window duties, which press so heavily upon them. A general determination was come to, to resist any further payment of these duties; and on the resident brokers in the parish being applied to, they also expressed their determination to resist the payment for the future, nor would they in any case levy or distrain upon the goods of any person for these taxes. We understand that the inhabitants of several other parishes in the metropolis have also had private meetings, and have adopted similar resolutions.—*Times*.

A letter from Genoa of the 18th inst. says: "Some misunderstanding has arisen between the Regency of Tunis and this government, who have fitted out four double-banked frigates, which have sailed. Another double-banked frigate and several gun-boats are preparing, said to be destined for Tunis. A report has reached this from Tunis of the 9th inst., that great preparations for war were making there, and that the Goletta was being put in the best state of defence. About 10,000 men were encamped."

Since the arrival of the Marquis of Palmella in London from Paris, the agents of Don Pedro have been most indefatigable in their exertions. On Saturday last a detachment of 150 men marched from Westminster to Rotherhithe, and yesterday morning another detachment of 200 men joined them. The whole were to embark yesterday afternoon, and immediately sail for Oporto. A division of 3,000 men was to have sailed last week from France for the same destination. On the arrival of this force Don Pedro will have about 13,000 foreign troops at his disposal to commence operations against the enemy.

**MR. ATTWOOD'S HITS.**—The *Times*, in noticing Mr. M. Attwood's speech on Monday night, notes: "A reporter, who had some curiosity and a few minutes to spare, timed the hon. member's thumps upon the table, and found that the hon. member inflicted no less than 200 knocks in a quarter of an hour. At this rate Mr. Attwood must have struck the table no less than 3,000 times in the course of his speech. Few orators have ever before made so many hits in so short a space of time—and the 'poor-fu' preacher, who daunted the inside out of six bibles in the course of a year's preaching, was nothing to Mr. Attwood."

**MARINE INSURANCES.**—The injurious effects of the duty on marine insurances, in inducing British merchants to effect their insurances on the continent, alluded to by Lord Althorp in the House of Commons, is clearly exhibited by Mr. McCulloch, in his *Commercial Dictionary*. From the facts stated by him, it seems highly probable that the reduction will, in the end, be a gain to the Treasury, and that perseverance in the old system would in a few years have driven all insurance business from this country.—He says—"It is immaterial to a merchant sending a ship to sea, whether he insure her in London, Amsterdam, or Hamburg; and as policies executed in the last two cities are either wholly exempted from duties, or subject to such only as are merely nominal, the effect of the duty is to transfer to the continent a considerable part of the business of marine insurance, that would otherwise be transacted in London. That such is the case, is known to every commercial man; and is evident from the fact, that, at an average of three years ending with 1819, the duties on marine insurance in Great Britain and Ire-

land produced £296,059 a year; while, notwithstanding the increase of navigation, they only produced, at an average of three years ending with 1830, £239,236 a year. Last year (1830) they fell off to £220,007. It is plain, therefore, that this duty is operating most injuriously; that it is driving a valuable branch of business from amongst us; and even though it had no such effect, still it is sufficiently clear that a tax on providence, or on the endeavour to guarantee the safety of property at sea, is not one that ought to exist in any country, and least of all in so commercial a country as England.

**CO-OPERATIVE BEQUEST.**—Mr. Thompson, of Cork, has bequeathed the bulk of his property, between £15,000 and £20,000 for the formation of a community upon the social system recommended by Robert Owen. It is invested in three trustees, viz.—Mr. Pare, of Birmingham; Mr. Finch, of Liverpool; and Mr. Smith, of Manchester.—*Liverpool Chronicle*.

**THE BANK.**—The Bank of England issued a notice on Saturday, that they had made arrangements with the Lords of the Treasury for circulating exchequer bills, pursuant to an act now in force, to the end of April, 1834; thus showing, notwithstanding the pending negotiations for the renewal of the charter, that the directors will have the conduct of the issues of these securities for another year.

The Dutch semi-official journal, the *Handelsblad*, publishes from authority, a statement of the loss sustained by the French in the siege of Antwerp:—"Killed, 1010; wounded, 2013, of whom 609 suffered amputation; missing, 319; in all, 3312. The *Moniteur*, of the 7th January, made the number of wounded 550."

A loan has been negotiated in Paris for Don Pedro, and the news from Oporto is to the 17th inst. There had been large quantities of supplies landed, and a sortie was to have been made in a few days. Admiral Sartorius had been pacified by a supply of money, and was, on the first fair wind, to sail from the Bayonna Islands for Oporto.

We learn from Berlin, that the influenza there is now a universal complaint, and above 40,000 persons have been attacked in a few days.

The *Augsburg Gazette*, of the 18th, quoted in the Paris papers, mentions an insurrection of the Poles at Craeow, who had cut to pieces some detachments of Russian troops. Considerable bodies of the Poles are represented to be organized in the forests, and the Russian Government is said to have had recourse to severe measures to suppress the spirit of revolt that has been manifested.

**EARTHQUAKES IN THE WEST INDIES.**—We have accounts from Dominica to the 10th March. They furnish full particulars of the series of earthquakes which, from the 8th February, for eight successive days had been experienced at St. Kitt's, during which time the inhabitants were kept in a state of constant terror. All the stores were closed, and many of the residents fled for refuge on board the vessels in the harbour. The injury done to the buildings in Bassaterra was very great, there being scarcely a stone building or store not injured in some degree. At no period since the awful visitation of 1797, when a dreadful convulsion in South America destroyed many cities, and buried some thousand persons in the ruins, and which was severely felt at St. Kitt's, had such severe shocks been remembered in that island. The earthquakes had been felt at Nevis, and very slightly at Antigua, and not at all at St. Thomas's.

**EXPULSION OF A CLERGYMAN FOR ALLOWING LAYMEN TO PRAY.**—We learn from the *Jersey and Guernsey Advertiser*, that the Rev. I. De Joux, minister of Trinity Chapel, Guernsey, has had his license for preaching withdrawn by the Bishop of Winchester, for holding meetings for prayer in Trinity Chapel, in which he allowed laymen to pray, and that on those occasions he made use of other prayers than those which are prescribed by the Rubric.

**IMPORTANT TO WITNESSES IN CIVIL ACTIONS.**—It is not generally known, that where a party to a suit is rendered incapable of proceeding to trial through the absence of a material witness, he has a right to recover the whole sum to which he would have been legally entitled, together with the costs, from the witness. An action of this description was tried recently, in the Court of Exchequer, and the jury gave the full damages claimed, on the ground of negligence.

By New York papers of a late date, it appears that General Santa Anna had been elected President of the republic of Mexico; General Gomer Farias, Vice-President; and Mr. Lorenzo de Zanela, Governor of the city of Mexico.

**LABOURERS, SOLDIERS, THIEVES AND PAUPERS.**—According to the report lately published by the Poor Laws' Commissioners, the following is the scale of weekly subsistence allotted to the above description of persons:—the agricultural labourer, 122 oz. of solid food; the soldier 168 do.; the able-bodied pauper, 151 do.; the suspected thief,

203 do.; the convicted thief, 239 do.; the transported thief, 330 do.

**DEATH OF LORD GAMBIER.**—Died on the 19th of April, at his house, at Iver, near Uxbridge, in the 77th year of his age, Admiral Lord Gambier. His lordship was one of the few remaining gallant officers who had a command in the glorious battle of the 1st of June. On that occasion he commanded the Defence, of 74 guns, which was the first ship that broke the line. The Defence was dismasted in the action, and had to contend with two French ships of the line, one on each side, both of which struck to him. At Copenhagen Lord Gambier was the Commander-in-chief of the naval forces, and for that service was rewarded with a pension of £2,000 a year, which latter he generously refused. His lordship again commanded the naval force against the French fleet in the Basque Roads. His public life was distinguished by his loyalty and his devotion to the constitution; his private life by an uninterrupted series of acts of kindness and philanthropy.—Lord Gambier was governor of Newfoundland during the years 1801, 1802, and 1803.

About 50,000 nutmeg trees have lately been planted in the Island of Trinidad, with every prospect of affording an important and valuable item to its exports.

**LORD MULGRAVE.**—The spirited conduct of Lord Mulgrave in Jamaica has met with the warmest approbation of the Government at home, and we have some reason to think that a strong expression of approbation has been sent out to the noble Lord. The question of emancipation will be settled, we have no doubt, in a manner satisfactory to all reasonable persons.—*Globe*.

The Whitefeet are leaving the county of Kilkenny in considerable numbers. Many of them have fled to the seaports, in order, if possible, to obtain passages to the United States.

Mr. O'Connell has directed a second letter to the people of Ireland, in which he lays down some rules for rendering his new plan of agitation available for securing the return of repeal members at the next election.

**WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—The sixteenth meeting of the Liverpool Branch of this Society was held in Brunswick Chapel, Moss-street, on Tuesday evening, and by adjournment, in Pitt-street Chapel, on Wednesday evening, George Heeld, Esq. of Garstang, in the chair. From the report it appeared that the missionary cause in Ireland, Sweden, France, (with the exception of the capital) Africa, and Asia, has been prosecuted with success during the last year. It will be remembered, that during the late discussion in this town, between Mr. Thompson and Mr. Bothwick, on the subject of colonial slavery, in reference to the alleged persecution of missionaries in the West Indies, Mr. Bothwick stoutly maintained that the Wesleyan ministers met with no obstruction from the colonists, but, on the contrary, were treated with the utmost kindness and encouragement. This assertion was fully refuted at the time, and the report of the committee corroborates the contradiction. Alluding to this subject, it says, "The West India missions have been prosecuted by the brethren under great discouragement, but in many of the colonies with cheering prospects, and the committee confidently look forward to the period when the obstacles at present thrown in the way of the Gospel shall be removed—when the negroes shall be recognized as men entitled to the rights of British subjects—and when that unrestrained liberty of conscience, and those facilities of public worship and instruction, shall be secured to the negroes and all other persons in the colonies, and to all accredited Christian ministers and missionaries of all denominations, which it is their inalienable right to enjoy."

The report, after paying a well-merited tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Adam Clarke, and to that of the late Rev. John James, one of the general secretaries of the institution, went on to state that the number of foreign stations occupied by the society was 159, and the number of members under the care of its ministers, 43,849, being an increase on the preceding year of 1,106. The sum raised during the year 1832, for carrying into operation the objects of the institution, was £47,696 4s.—*Liverpool Chronicle*.

**EMIGRATION.**—There are now no less than 30 ships fitting out in the St. Catherine's and West India Docks, London, to carry away emigrants to Canada, New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land. Ten vessels sailed last week with as many hundred passengers for those places, and as many more will leave the docks this week. Two large ships are appointed to leave the port of London next month, with female passengers to New South Wales, and 300 berths are already secured.

Lately a vessel with 350 young widows and spinners sailed from the Thames for Van Dieman's Land, on a marriage speculation.

It is reported that a considerable military reinforcement is immediately to proceed to the Island of Jamaica.

The radical reformers of Greenock have resolved to go into mourning as a tribute of

respect to the memory of George Kinloch, Esq. of Kinloch, late M.P. for Dundee.

**FUNDHOLDERS.**—By a parliamentary return, just printed, we observe that the number of parties who had claims to half-yearly dividends, payable on the 10th of October and 5th of January last, amounted to 279,751, inclusive of 252 public companies and trustees, or parties to joint accounts, entitled to dividends exceeding £1000:

The number, to whom dividends were due, not exceeding

.....	£5 was	87,176
Above	£5.....	10 .. 44,648
	10.....	50 .. 98,305
	50.....	100 .. 25,641
	100.....	200 .. 14,701
	200.....	300 .. 4,495
	300.....	500 .. 2,827
	500.....	1000 .. 1,367
	1000.....	2000 .. 417
	2000.....	3000 .. 75
	3000.....	4000 .. 39
	4000.....	5000 .. 14
	Exceeding 5000 ..	46

The total number at each period, according to the respective Stocks, on account of which these persons received dividends, was as under:

Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities .....	33,958
Three and a Half per Cent. ditto ..	26,849
Three and a Half per Cent. Annuities, 1818 .....	1,232
Four per Cent. ditto 1826 .....	5,636
Long Annuities .....	24,221
Annuities for terms of years .....	4,583

Persons to whom dividends were due Oct. 10, 1832 .....

.....	96,479
Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities .....	95,555
Three per Cent. ditto 1726 .....	447
New Three and a Half per Cent. Annuities .....	82,194
New Five per Cent. ditto .....	237
Annuities for terms of years .....	4,839

Persons to whom dividends were due Jan. 5, 1833 .....

183,272 From the preceding analysis it would appear, that nearly one-half of the fundholders (viz. 131,824) belonged to the two lowest classes—those receiving sums which varied from the smallest fraction to dividends not exceeding £10. Above seven-eighths of them (viz. 255,770) consisted of persons to whom dividends were due which in no case exceeded £100; and only one person in every sixty fundholders was in the receipt of a dividend exceeding £300; the number of the latter being 4785 only. The proportion of individuals entitled to dividends above £1000 was only one in every 473. Taking the population of the united empire at twenty-three millions eight hundred thousand souls, and putting the few parties who may hold stock and are non-residents out of the question, the proportion of individuals receiving annuities from the state will average one in every eighty-five persons.

**BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.**—Mr. Godwin the venerable author, has just received the appointment of Yeoman Usher and Office-keeper of the Exchequer. The salary is two hundred a year, with an official residence. Earl Grey, in bestowing this portion of his patronage, expressed his regret at having nothing better suitable or more worthy the reception of the venerable *literateur*.

The office of Secretary for Ireland has been offered to Mr. Abercrombie, who, it is understood, has declined it.

The long-looked-for accouchement of the Duchess de Berri occurred on Friday morning last, when a daughter was born to—we know not what happy father.—The liberation of the unhappy woman from prison, would it was supposed, take place immediately on her becoming convalescent.

The Paris papers of Sunday mention the Duchess of Berry had declared, just previous to her confinement, that she was married to the Count Hector de Duchesi-Palli. The majority of Carlist journals, however, still continued to deny the truth of both accouchement and the marriage.

The Baroness Foucheres, to whom the Prince de Bourbon bequeathed several millions, finding that the rich domains she inherited cost too much to keep them up, and desiring, it is said, to quit France and settle in England, her native country, has applied to the court for license to sell the greater part of the estate of the Prince of Conde. The tribunal has granted the license, on condition that the proceeds, with the exception of 300,000 francs, shall either be employed in the purchase of real property, or invested in the public funds.

One Newsmen in the Strand, London, keeps constantly ten horses for express, and sells upwards of one thousand pounds worth of newspapers weekly. The usual number which he sends by post on Saturday night is seldom fewer than 15,000.

In answer to a deputation from the various parishes of Westminster, Lord Althorp has explained it to be the intention of Government to reduce the duty one half on all houses which have shops attached to them and, instead of remitting one third, to re-

tain the whole of the window tax. The house duty is to be allowed in no instance except where there is a shop attached to the dwelling-house.

Perhaps in few of the Government offices have so many of our great public men been introduced into official life as in the office of Secretary for Ireland. Amongst those who have filled the Secretaryship since the Union are the Hon. Arthur Wellesley, now Duke of Wellington; Hon. W. Lamb, now Viscount Melbourne; Hon. W. W. Pole, now Lord Maryborough; Right Hon. C. Grant, and, lastly, the Right Hon. E. G. Stanley.

The French government has had a cholera medal struck, and instituted what one of the journals facetiously calls the "Order of Cholera Morbus." The insignia (which are worth 8s. 6d.) are to be distributed to those who exerted themselves most actively during the late epidemic.

At a meeting of the Societe Royale de Geographie, at the Hotel de Ville, Mehemet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt, was elected a member!

Extract of a letter from Port Mayo, Cape de Verd, dated Jan. 5, 1833:—"There has been less suffering at Port Mayo and Bonavista than in the other islands, and in some places the suffering has been beyond conception. In St. Antonio 11,000 have died out of 26,000, in Foga 12,000, in Bravo 7,000, and in St. Nicholas 8,000."

**CARBONEAR STAR.**

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1833.

We are informed by private sources upon which we can rely, that J. B. Garland and W. Thomas, Esqrs. are advanced to seats in the Council. This elevation causes vacancies in the representation of Trinity Bay and St. John's, for which places new writs are to be forthwith issued.

Last week the peace of this town was disturbed by a man, who, under the mask of drunkenness, assaulted almost every respectable person he met, some of whom received very severe blows. He, also, entered the dwelling-house of R. Pack, Esq. and grossly abused that gentleman's lady. These outrages were perpetrated in open day, and in the presence of a number of persons, none of whom attempted to secure him. While traversing the street he repeatedly declared that, unless supplies were given to him and others, for the summer, they would fire the stores. The man is still at large—thanks to our police—and no one can tell how soon he may put his threat into execution.

On Saturday night last this town narrowly escaped being destroyed by fire. The circumstance is this. On Sunday the servant of Mr. Power, M.C.P. was necessitated to go to a store beneath a house, lately occupied by Mr. Coxson, watchmaker, for some wood, when she discovered a hole burnt through the floor above, nearly large enough to admit the body of a man; she immediately gave the alarm and the fire was extinguished. It originated in a fire-place, which, instead of having a stone or brick hearth, had sand merely. Some burnt embers are supposed to have mixed with the sand and caused the floor to ignite. We think, in the present rage for commissioners, it would be well to appoint some to inspect buildings after their erection, to see that proper fire-places and secure chimneys are in them previously to their being inhabited.

Previously to the adjournment of the Council and House of Assembly, which we noticed in our last, the following Bills received the assent of his Excellency the Governor, by commission:—"Abatement of Nuisances Bill," and "New Street and Fire-break Bill." The Judicature and Marriage Act Amendment Bills have passed the Council and are in the hands of the Governor for his assent to them.

**Shipping Intelligence.**

**HARBOUR GRACE.**

ENTERED.  
June 12.—Schooner Pearl, Power, Hamburg; 734 bags bread, 100 bls. pork, 100 firkins butter, 62 bls. flour, 8 bls. oatmeal, &c.  
Schooner Ceres, Rendle, Miramichi; 37 M. lumber, 10 M. shingles, &c.  
14.—Schooner Sophia, Frazier, Liverpool N. S.; 28 M. lumber, 4 M. shingles.  
CLEARED.  
June 15.—Brig Nicholson, Craig, Quebec; ballast.

**CARBONEAR.**

ENTERED.  
June 12.—Brig Mary, Harrison, Liverpool; 18 tons coals, 264 tons salt.  
14.—Brig Boethick, Hearder, Lisbon; 125 moys salt, ½ ton cork, 2 casks wine, 15 boxes oranges and lemons, 2 sacks walnuts, 1 box almonds.  
17.—Schooner Enterprise, Chesney, Antigonish; 20 M. lumber, 70 M. shingles.  
CLEARED.  
June 12.—Brig Sisters, Johns, Poole; 27,107 galls. seal oil, and seal skins.  
13.—Schooner Agenoria, Taylor, Miramichi; ballast.  
14.—Brig Economy, Murphy, Bay Chaleur; ballast.  
17.—Brig Hope, Shaddock, Poole; 31,533 galls. seal oil, 78 qtls. cod fish, 12,440 seal skins, 12 cow hides, 7 boxes caplin.

Schooner Favourite, Galton, Miramichi; ballast.

**ST. JOHN'S.**

ENTERED.

June 7.—Brig H. and M. Coates, Hamburg; bread, butter, pork, barley, &c.  
Schooner Union, Cooper, Waterford; porter, bread, beds, oatmeal, &c.  
Schooner Arrow, Harris, Liverpool; salt, butter, soap, candles, brandy, &c.  
8.—Sharp, Almond, Hamburg; bread, butter, flour, pork, &c.  
Schooner Susan, Wills, Dartmouth; coals, potatoes, and sundries.  
Brig Lester, Hayward, Hamburg; pork, flour, bread, and sundries.  
Schooner Creole, Pickford, Halifax; molasses, flour, butter, snuff, porter, &c.  
Schooner Enterprise, Seaman, Chemogne; lumber.  
Schooner Apollo, Carroll, Jersey; salt, potatoes, bread, cider, &c.  
Schooner Diana, Le Blanc, P. E. Island; lumber, potatoes, and oats.  
Schooner Star, Babin, Shadac; board and shingles.  
Schooner Louisa Ann, Carnegie, Quebec; flour, pork, butter, beef, &c.  
10.—Brig Agenoria, Whiteway, Liverpool; flour, coals, salt, &c.  
Brig Eliza Ann, Hudson, Liverpool; coals and salt.  
Brig Minerva, Goss, Liverpool; salt, coals, &c.  
Brig Helen, Wylie, Lisbon; salt.  
Schooner Ranger, M-Millan, St. John, N. B. lumber & shingles.  
Brig Wheaton, Hernman, Bristol; lime, nails, &c.  
11.—Schooner Daniel, Champion, Figueira; salt, nuts, and oranges.  
Schooner Commodore, Bond, Figueira; salt, nuts, and oranges.  
12.—Brig Rover, Ingram, Demerara; molasses and rum.  
Brig Planter, Newel, Greenock; pork, potatoes, coals, merchandise.  
Brig Carbonear, Watts, (of Carbonear) Hamburg; bread, pork, &c.  
Schooner Industry, Johnston, Philadelphia; bread, flour, &c.  
Schooner Argyle, M'Donald, P. E. Island; shingles, potatoes, &c.  
Brig Robert, Blake, Liverpool; bread, salt, butter, pork, &c.  
Brig Ann, Mathewson, Liverpool; butter, coals, salt, sundries.  
Schooner Catherine O'Flanigan, Burrow, P. E. Island; potatoes, oxen, sheep, &c.  
Schooner Hunter, Fougere, Shediak; shingles, deals.  
Schooner Elizabeth, Cam, Sydney; handspikes, coals.  
Schooner Messenger, Richards, P. E. Island; sheep, oxen, potatoes, &c.  
Schooner Rainbow, Walsh, Sydney; coals.  
Brig Blandford, Coleman, Lisbon; salt, fruit.  
13.—Schooner Providence, Blackstone, Figueira; salt, nuts, wine.  
Schooner Mary, Girroir, Antigonish; lumber, shingles, oxen, horses.

CLEARED.

June 8.—Schooner Emulator, Winsor, Falmouth; oil.  
Schooner John Stewart, Follett, Cadiz; fish.  
Schooner Swift, Webster, P. E. Island; nails, cordage, iron, merchandise.  
8.—Schooner Brothers, Sunderland, P. E. Island; merchandise.  
Brig Betty, Mairs, Quebec; ballast.  
Brig Cabinet, Phelan, Miramichi; ballast.  
Schooner Phoenix, Jordan, Oporto; fish.  
Schooner Mary, Mermaid, Bras d'Or Lake; ballast.  
Schooner Cherub, Blake, Madeira; oil, fish.  
Brig Gypsey, Brown, Greenock; seal skins, oil.  
Schooner Gem, Lingley, Philadelphia; seal skins.  
Schooner Fury, Cody, New-York; ballast.  
Schooner Helen & Catherine, Davis, Barbadoes; fish, flour.  
Brig Robert Dewar, Dugdale, Bristol; oil.  
Schooner Madeira, Ross, Greenock oil, fish.  
Brig George IV., Hellyer, Gibraltar; fish.  
10.—Schooner Thistle, Clarke, Halifax; fish.  
Schooner Mary, Willis, Cadiz; fish.  
Schooner Lady of the Lake, Harris, Liverpool; oil, blubber.  
Brig Liddell, Cooper, Quebec; ballast.  
13.—Schooner Liberty, Mudge, Cadiz; ballast.  
Brig Earl Grey, Donally, Sydney; ballast.  
Schooner Eagle, Dousley, New-York; seal skins, hides, old junk.  
Schooner Condolin, Roche, Bristol; oil.

**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.

THE SITE, whereon lately stood the Shop and Dwelling-house belonging to the Estate of Mr. H. W. Danson, on which is a BRICK-BUILT FIRE and FROST-PROOF CELLAR.

The above is situate near the centre of Harbour-Grace.

Apply to  
JOHN McCARTHY.

Carbonear, May 22, 1833.

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

**ON SALE.**

JUST IMPORTED,

And for Sale,

BY

COLLINGS & LEGG,

100 Jars New

**OLIVES.**

Carbonear, June 12, 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 stricts attention to business, hopes to merit a share of public patronage. As none but the best Workmen will be employed, those favouring him with their custom, may depend on having their orders executed in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice.

**PRICES:**

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

**LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.**

Boots ..... @ 10s. 4 pair  
Shoes ..... 8s. ..  
And all other work in proportion.

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

Carbonear, April 3, 1833.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY,**

BY THE ABOVE,

**FOUR Journeymen Shoe-makers**

To whom liberal Wages will be given.—None need apply but good Workmen.  
April 17, 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.

## THE NOVELIST.

## THE PATRIOT'S FATE.

The past, the past, like a mournful story,  
Lies traced on the map of thought.

In the year 1798, a year which brought destruction and devastation to many a happy home in this unfortunate isle—when every hour proved

'The death bed of hope, and the young spirit's grave.' And when the ruthlessness of those in command, urged onward the coward slaves who basked in the sunshine of their favour, to sanguinary and revolting acts of bloodshed and cruelty. It is painful to dwell on such a picture—enough.

In a remote part of the south of this island, the union of three valleys forms the bed of an extensive and magnificent lake, from one side of which issues a small river navigable by boats, and communicating with the mighty expanse of the northern Atlantic; the sides of the mountain nearest the lake are in the extreme precipitous, and among their towering heath clad cliffs and solitary caverns afforded many a secure retreat for those who outlawed themselves by a public adherence to the insurgents of the day, and were obliged to fly their altars, friends, and firesides, to escape the fury of their persecutors. The side of one of the hills was a beautiful verdant slope, and the decline of an opposing hill was wooded to its summit; the lovely green of the herbage, contrasted with the various tints of the trees as they appeared at different heights and in different groups, produced a delightful effect, and gave an air of gladness to this otherwise apparent solitude; but how much more was it enhanced, when the wearied traveller happened to espy the blue turf smoke curling gracefully upwards, amid the embowering trees, giving evidence of a human habitation. It once presented a sheltering spot, where a night's rest for the weary might with certainty be obtained—when warm hearts were sure to give cheerful welcome, and think their hospitality well repaid to see their guest happy. This lonely sheeling had stood here in humbleness for ages, and was now tenanted by the lonely descendants of the builder. They had one lovely daughter; she was their only comfort, and principal assistant. The father, although the hoariness of age was his, retained all the alertness and vigour of a mountaineer—he tended his scanty flock, and tilled his few acres for his family's support—while the mother with her daughter kept every thing within doors in the most perfect rural order and neatness. The well-scoured dresser was decked out with glittering pewter vessels, ranged one after the other; the polished warming-pan, a substantial part of domestic comfort, now nearly exploded, and the culinary utensils, glittered in the recesses beneath it.

A wicker-work two-arm-chair, in one corner of the ample fire-place, was the cozy seat appointed for the patriarchal owner, and the peat or turf piled on the hearth, diffused its comfortable warmth around the well white-washed apartment; nor were the usual ornaments of cottages in the shape of highly coloured flaring paints wanted, and the air of their every day apartment bespoke the enjoyment of every simple luxury which the contented minds of cottagers could wish for, and that entertainment for an unexpected guest, that chance might make an inmate of their happy home, would be sought for not in vain.

Mary had the imprint of health upon her face, her eyes sparkled with good-nature; and, though naturally vivacious, her innate modesty threw a veil of reservation over her every action, which charmed not less than the perfect symmetry of her form. Such a rustic beauty could not be long without a train of admirers, but one more especially won his way to her affections, and his ardency in the cause for which all then strained their very heart-strings, was additional recommendation in Mary's eyes.

Charley Driscoll was esteemed by all who knew him: he was industrious and prudent, and, though not wealthy, he was independent. He tilled his little farm with care, and lived comfortably upon its produce; but he had a warm humane heart, and was therefore not inaccessible to the principles which had now gained ground in Ireland; the triangle and lash had done more for the cause of the disaffected than any abstract notions of political rights; and when listening to the tales, too well authenticated, of individual wrongs inflicted by the minions of government, he burned with impatience for an opportunity of wreaking his vengeance upon the wretches, who, like the ogres of the east, thought no music so fascinating as the cries and groans of tortured men. Happy and thoughtless he had no idea of gaining any thing personally by successful rebellion; but, with a chivalry consonant to the feelings of the Irish bosom, he was anxious to embark his all in the hazardous enterprise, which had for its object the liberation of the country from the grasp of those, who now, like the fabled vulture, lived upon its very vitals.

Woman feels more acutely than man for

the sufferings of others; her heart is less callous, her imagination more active, and Mary's fine eye, 'clear as the morning's first light,' would kindle with virtuous indignation at the recitals of those horrors which were then perpetrated almost everywhere throughout the country. Dearly as she loved Charley, she felt no apprehension for the future; she knew the cause into which he had deliberately embarked, and the ardency and impatience with which he spoke of the approaching experiment, served only to endear him still more to one by no means insensible to the claims of rustic valour and heroism. She thought not of danger; she looked forward to victory; and longed to hear the tale of her lover's 'deeds of arms,' recited at the fire-side of every hamlet.—Charley was already celebrated as an expert hurler, and renowned for athletic exploits; and Mary fondly thought, one known to local fame, required only a more enlarged field of action to deserve and acquire still greater notoriety. The course of their 'true love,' ran on sweetly enough for some time; and, on the first agitation of the country, by the moral volcano of *ninety-eight*, every thing wore a favourable aspect; but, the reverse was sudden, and, with the downfall of their hopes, came fears and anxieties, which their inexperience did not dream of.

During the eventful contest, Charley performed the part of a daring insurgent; he was foremost wherever danger tempted valour, and when 'the day was lost,' he returned home 'wan and faint, but fearless still.' He was an outlaw; but was not without companions in his peril; and, amongst others, O'nevy Sullivan sought with him the security of the hill and the dale, the wood and the recesses of the shore. A common danger reconciles slight differences; O'nevy had been Charley's rival; and had formerly drawn upon himself Mary's anger; but all cause of anger or resentment was now forgotten, and he was hospitably received, along with others, by her, whenever the absence of their pursuers rendered it safe to venture from their places of concealment. Here they found some alleviation of their sufferings; and Charley still sanguine, cheered the mind of his mountain nymph with prognostics of happier days, and undisturbed quiet domestic enjoyment. The times, however, were fearful; the progress of martial law had left its revolting traces in almost every village, and the gallows, like a pestilence, remorselessly prepared its victims for the chilly grave. Under these circumstances, even the national gaiety of the Irish character had but little room to display itself; their conversations were necessarily gloomy; and at length weary of a life of anxiety and hardship, the outlaws resolved to solicit the interposition of their landlord, a nobleman of great political influence. O'nevy Sullivan undertook the mission, and as he had some distance to travel, he set out, properly disguised, early in the morning. His comrades waited with anxiety for his return; the day passed away, and O'nevy did not make his appearance; but there was no apprehension of treachery; he might have fallen into the hands of the enemy, but no one dreamed of deceit.

The evening was now fast falling, and Mary, at the request of her father, went out to see if she could discover the approach of friend or foe; Charley followed her; and both of them took their station on the ruins of an old abbey, which had stood for ages on a beetling rock, towering over the lake,

Mossed and grey,  
A desolate and time-worn pile,  
With ivy wreaths and wall-flowers.

They strained their eyes over the heath-clad hill, but no human being appeared; all was silent; and under other circumstances they would have felt the sweetness of the mellow evening, and the increasing breeze which the declining summer's sun seldom fails to call up to refresh, as it were, the living things which his fervor had nearly blasted. The scene too was as lovely as ever. Nature is not influenced by the crimes or madness of men; the summer calls forth flowers, whether they bloom to 'waste their sweetness on the desert air,' or to gratify mortals, be they good or vicious. All know this, and feel grateful for it; its evidence of Omnipotent wisdom; and amidst cares and perils reminds us of that beneficent Being who has placed us amidst created wonders, lest we should ever forget, insignificant as we may be, that the eye of superintending Providence is always upon us.

As Charley and Mary looked around them, upon the hills above, and the rippling waves of the lake below, they felt, unknown to themselves, the influence of such a scene and such an hour; they regarded each other with the chastened sentiments of virtuous love, and descending from the ruins upon which they were standing, they strolled carelessly along the bank which immediately overhung the water. In that sweet hour they forgot the business upon which they were sent, and the evening darkening around them, warned them in vain of the anxiety of their friends in the cottage; they surrendered themselves to the witchery of the moment, and 'all forgetting,' they continued to walk forward, until turning an angle of the strand, the rising moon, which had been hid by an inter-

vening hill, burst suddenly upon them. Reminded of home, they turned round to retrace their steps, and, at that instant, a wild shout, and the loud report of fire-arms, were heard. It was a moment of terror; their fears told them too truly that their friends had been betrayed, but it was no time for reflection; they hastened to a neighbouring eminence, and saw the sky above the cottage red with the flames that now ascended from its roof. Regardless of their personal safety, they made for the scene of terror; but, as they drew near, they became sensible of the danger, if not of the folly, of proceeding further. With much persuasion Charley prevailed upon Mary to remain where she was, while he went cautiously forward to learn what they both feared to ascertain.—The firing had ceased; the shouting subsided, and, when he returned, the only answer he made in reply to Mary's enquiries for her parents, was, 'The Hessians are in search of us.' The mention of these martial ruffians acted like an electrical shock upon the nerves of the unhappy girl; she trembled violently; and as her treatment of the female peasantry was notorious, she forgot every consideration but a sense of her own insecurity.

Throughout the confusion of the period, the insurgents paid manly respect to female honour; there is not a recorded instance of their having forgot the deference due to the helplessness of beauty; and on every occasion they acted one and all like men, conscious of being the husbands and brothers of virtuous wives and sisters. Far different was the conduct of their adversaries; and the horror it excited was a melancholy testimony of the sense in which female purity was held by the Irish peasantry. Amongst the most atrocious in such proceedings, were the mercenary troops of Germany; the very mention of their name filled Mary with apprehension; and, in her dread of unmanly violence, she thought of nothing but flight: no time was to be lost—a circuitous path led to the margin of the lake; where, in a narrow inlet, screened from the closest observation, was moored a small boat; and, lying near the mouth of the river which communicated with the sea from the lake, a small skiff was moored, belonging to some fishermen in the neighbourhood, who, along with their usual and professed avocation, carried on contraband trade on every favourable occasion.—As an only resource, Charley thought of this; but they had to cross the lake ere they reached the stream which would convey them to the sea, where the vessel lay. The night had now completely set in, but 'the moon on high, hung like a gem on the brow of the sky,' beamed upon their path; the fastenings of the little boat were soon loosed, and they entered in a state of indescribable agitation; every rustling of the wind through the heather on the hill, or the flags or rushes which flourished on the border of the lake, filled them with apprehension. The boat was at length pushed from the shore; and now secure in having escaped from his pursuers, who, like bloodhounds, would glut their fangs in the gore of any fated victim they might seize on, Charley vigorously tugged the oar, and the boat rode swiftly over the waters. The breadth of the lake being more than three miles across, the distance he had to row, unassisted, was considerable; but his situation added new vigour to his frame; nor did he think for one moment of fatigue; the innate courage of his Mary began to rekindle upon her lovely countenance, and for one smile what would he not undergo? The horror was banished from her mind, but her parents, who were behind, were now the principal objects of her solicitude. What would she not have endured with them? How could she suffer separation? Were they even alive? But, again, there was an all-seeing Power who would protect them, she thought, as she was conveyed farther away from them; under the protection of one who loved her, who, although outlawed from his country, was dearer to her than life. The conflict of these different sensations of her mind was, even in the wan light of the moon, visibly pictured on her face, although she endeavoured to conceal her emotion from her lover, who undauntedly and firmly sought for himself and her a place of safety.

But hopes of happiness are not always realized, and dreams of joy are often dissipated by causes which are the least suspected; they who know the uncertainty of the gusts of wind which occasionally blow on inland lakes, are aware of their danger; and unfortunately it was the fate of this faithful pair to encounter one, which suddenly arose from the northeast. Its suddenness and its fury quite disconcerted Charley's skill; the boat twirled about in spite of his utmost efforts, and the plashing of the waves as they dashed against its frail sides began to fill it with water. Mary sat fixed like a statue in the stern; she was perfectly paralysed with alarm; and Charley himself felt too much apprehension to attempt the task of a comforter; he spoke not; he hardly breathed, but he desisted not in his efforts to propel the little bark through the angry surge. Still the storm abated not; and presently the sky was overcast; the moon hid its pale light behind a dense cloud, and the lightning 'leaped about,' as if in mockery of the elemental

strife. There was no time for the interchange of thoughts; Charley laboured with great energy, and he acquired new strength when he heard a prayer, slow, solemn and impressive, breathed from Mary's lips. One so good, so innocent, was he thought, like an angel's presence, there could not come harm to any thing near her; and this opinion seemed to receive confirmation from the elements; for, on her obtesting Heaven, the storm seemed to subside, and the moaning of the wind through the neighbouring hills was distinctly heard. This sound, which at another time would have filled them with melancholy, proved most delightful; it intimated that they were not far from land; but the gladness which suddenly arose within them was as suddenly dashed with fears. A blast from a bugle burst upon their ears, and the voice of men as if in reply, was heard indistinctly from various points. Charley for a moment suspended his toil; and, looking up towards the moon, which was now emerging from the cloud that had obscured it, he perceived that, in the confusion of the darkness and the storm, he had mistaken his course, and was now close upon the shore from which he thought himself receding.—There was not a moment to be lost in rectifying his error; and, lest he should give alarm, he pulled his oars cautiously; but forcibly. His fears were but too well grounded; a cheer long and deafening struck terror into his soul; and Mary dropped upon her knees in the bottom of the bark. Charley now saw that there was no chance of safety but by distancing his pursuers, who had already launched a boat, and he exerted all his remaining strength with the energy of a man conscious of being in the mouth of danger. His little skiff, though half filled with water, literally flew over the lake, but his enemies were as determined to capture as he was to escape; the report of a musket was re-echoed from the distant hills, and, by the flash of its pan, he saw that they were at no great distance from him; and, on another shot being fired, the bullet rebounded from the water just under his helm. This did not cause him to relax; he strained every sinew, and reached the opposite shore before they could overtake him. As the prow of his boat ploughed up the strand, he gave a triumphant cheer, and extended his arms for Mary to leap into them; but at that moment his pursuers fired a volley; a ball struck him; he reeled, groaned, and expired. A wild, and almost supernatural, scream from Mary announced to the pursuers that part of their object had been accomplished, and in an instant the wild Germans were hustling each other, in the general eagerness to seize the poor forsaken creature, who now thought of nothing but her dead lover, whose spurned corpse was clasped in her arms.

'Azy, boys, azy,' said a voice, which Mary recognised for that of O'nevy Sullivan, 'you mustn't injure this girl.'

'Save me, O'nevy,' she cried, wildly abandoning the dead body, as if suddenly awakening to a sense of her situation.

The soldiers gave a loud ironical laugh, and one of them seized her roughly by the arm.

'You shall not,' cried O'nevy, 'I've sould the pass, 'tis true, but it was because I loved this girl—you shall not injure her.'

Another laugh was the only reply he received; and, when he attempted to release Mary from the rude grasp of the Hessian, a blow from one of his comrades stretched him upon the ground, and

Three days after this a sad procession, with two coffins on men's shoulders, entered the cemetery of the ruined abbey; they contained the remains of Charley and Mary.—After the usual form had been gone through, they were both committed to the same grave; and their hapless fate, even in this hour of peril, excited more than common sympathy. It was fortunate for Mary that she did not survive the brutal treatment which she experienced at the hands of her lover's murderers; the world no longer contained any one of those who had made life joyous and happy; her parents had fallen in the attack upon the cottage; her lover was no more, and she herself—Heaven, in mercy, did not permit her to survive her honour.

The wretch who had 'sold the pass,' who in a fit of jealousy betrayed his comrades into the hands of their enemies, had shame enough left to hide his face for ever from the eyes of all who knew him. He quitted the country, and was never afterwards heard of, by those who detested his treachery.

A LACK OF WIT.—Mr. Crosby, being one evening in the boxes of Drury-lane, a gentleman behind him was very troublesome in his noisy observations, and false attempts at wit. "Why, you measure out your wit wholesale," said a person at hand. "True, sir," said Mr. Crosby, "the gentleman measures his wit, as in the East they do rupees—by the *lakh*."

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