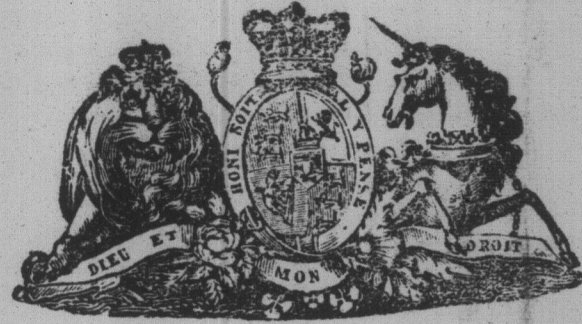


# THE



# STAR,

## AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

New Series

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1834.

Vol. I.—No. XXVII.

Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN T. BURTON, at his Office, CARBONEAR

### Notices

#### CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS

##### NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours in future, having purchased the above new and commodious Packet-Boat to ply between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove, and, at considerable expense, fitting up her Cabin in superior style, with four sleeping-berths &c.

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

April 10

##### THE ST. PATRICK.

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat, which, at a considerable expense, he has fitted out to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-BOAT: having two Cabins, (part of the after one adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping-berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen, with sleeping-berths, which will be trusts, give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it shall be his utmost endeavour to give the every gratification possible.

The St. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR for the Cove, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock in the Morning and the Cove at 12 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet Man leaving St. John's at 8 o'clock on those Mornings.

##### TERMS

After Cabin Passengers, 10s. each.  
Fore ditto ditto, 5s.  
Letters, Single or Double, 1s.  
Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., will be received at his House, in Carbonear, and in St. John's, for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Crute's.

Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

##### St. John's and Harbor Grace PACKET

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

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

PERCHARD & BAG,  
Agents, St. John's.  
ANDREW DRYSDALE,  
Agent, HARBOR GRACE.

April 30.

BLANKS of every description for SALE at the Office of this Paper. Carbonear, 1834.

(From the Liverpool Albion, Decr 8)

From Mr. Bulwer's Letter to a late Cabinet Minister.

#### THE KING, THE QUEEN, AND THE COURT.

I pass over as altogether frivolous and absurd the title-tattle of the day. The King might or might not be displeased at the speeches of Lord Brougham,—true, they might have offended the royal taste, but scarcely the royal politics.—Heaven knows they were sufficiently conservative and sufficiently loyal—they were much of the same character as those his Majesty might hear whispered, not disclaimed, from his next Chancellor at his own table. Such as they were, they had nothing to do with his Majesty's resolve—if they had, he would have sent, not for the Duke of Wellington, but the Earl of Durham! I pass over with equal indifference the gossip that attacks the family of his Majesty. I know enough of courts to be sensible that we, who do not belong to them, are rarely well informed as to the influences which prevail in that charmed orbit; and I am sufficiently imbued with the chivalry of an honest man not to charge women with errors of which they are probably innocent, and of the consequences of which they are almost invariably unaware. I can even conceive that were it true that his Majesty's royal consort, or the female part of his family, were able to exercise an influence over state affairs, they would be actuated by the most affectionate regard for his interests and his dignity.—The views of women are necessarily confined to a narrow circle their public opinion is not that of a wide and remote multitude. They are attracted even in humble stations, by the "solemn possibilities" of life they feel an anxious interest for those connected with them, which often renders their judgment too morbidly jealous of the smallest apparent diminution of splendour or power. To imagine that the more firmly a monarch adheres to his prerogatives the more he secures his throne, is a mistake to their sex. If such of them as may be supposed to advise his Majesty did form and did act on such a belief to my mind it would be a natural and even an excusable error. Neither while I lament the resolution of the King, am I blind to the circumstances of his situation. Called to the throne in times of singular difficulty—the advisers of his predecessor whose reign had been peaceful and brilliant on one side—a people dissatisfied with half remors on the other—educated to consider the House of Lords at least as worthy of deference as the popular will—disappointed at finding that one concession however great could not content a people who demanded it, but as the means to an end—turning to the most powerful organ of the press, and reading that his liberal ministers were unpopular, and that the country cared not who composed the government—seeing before him but two parties, besides the government party—the one headed by the idol of the people he began to fear, and the other by the most illustrious supporter of an order of things which in past times was favourable to monarchy;—I cannot deem it altogether as much a miracle as a misfortune that he should be induced to make the experiment he has risked. But I do feel indignation at those—not women—but men—grey-haired and practical politicians who must have been aware, if not of its utter futility, of its pregnant danger; by whose assistance the King now adventures no holiday experiment. For a poor vengeance of a worse ambition they are hazarding the monarchy itself: by playing the Knave they expose the King. "There are some men" says Bacon, "who are such great self-lovers that they will burn down their neighbour's house to roast their own eggs by the embers." In the present instance their neighbour's house may be a palace! For this is the danger—not, (if the people be true to themselves) that the Duke of Wellington will crush liberty, but that the distrust in the royal wisdom in the late events—the feeling of insecurity it produces

—the abrupt exercise of one man's prerogative to change the whole face of our policy domestic foreign, and colonial, without any assigned reason greater than the demise of old Lord Spencer—the indignation of the aristocracy, if the duke should counter-march it to reform—the release of all extremes of more free opinions, on the return which must take place, sooner or later of a liberal administration;—the danger is, lest these and similar causes should in times when all institutions have lost the venerable moss of custom and are regarded solely for their utility, induce a desire for stronger innovations than those merely of reform.

#### SIR ROBERT PEELE.

Meanwhile eager and panting, flies the courier to Sir Robert Pele!—grave Sir Robert! How well we can picture his prudent face!—with what solemn swiftness will he obey the call how demurely various must be his meditations!—how ruffled his stately motions at the night-and-day celerity of his homeward progress! Can this be the slow Sir Robert? No! I beg pardon; he is not to discompose himself, I see, by the papers, that it is not only the courier that is to go at "minute speed"—the Neophyte of Reform is to travel "by easy stages"—we must wait patiently his movements—God knows we shall want patience by and by;—his stages will be easy enough in the road the Times wishes him to travel!

"To be or not to be—that is the question"

And that question is unresolved Will Sir Robert Pele commit himself at last—will he join the administration—will he, prudent and wary, set the hopes of his party the reputation of his life on the hazard of a die, thrown not for Whigs and Tories, but for Toryism, it is true on the one hand, and a government far more energetic than Whiggism on the other, with all the chances attendant on the upset of the tables in the meantime? The game is not for the restoring it is for the annihilation of the JUSTE MILIEU! If he join the gamesters, let him; we can yet give startling odds on the throw. But may he see distinctly his position! If he withdraw from this rash and ill-omened government, if he remains neutral, he holds the highest station in the eyes of the country which one of his politics can never hope to attain. It is true that office may be out of his reach, but to men of a large and a generous ambition, there are higher dignities than those which office can bestow. He will stand a power in himself—a man true to principle impervious to temptation! he will vindicate nobly, not to this time only but to posterity, his single change upon the Catholic emancipation; he will prove that no sordid considerations influenced that decision. He will stand alone and aloft with more than the practical sense, and all the moral weight of Chateaubriand—one whom all parties must honour, whose counsels must be respected by the most liberal as those which he, as well as they opposed, when proceeding from the Whigs. Will he be mad enough to do the one—will he be a tyrant, or will he be a turncoat? His may be the ambition which moderate men have assigned to him—an ambition prudent and sincere.—His may be a name on which the posterity that reads of these eventful times will look with approval and respect;—on the other hand, the alternative is not tempting—it is to be deemed the creature of office, and the dupe of the Duke of Wellington! Imagine his situation rising to support either the measures which must be carried by soldiers or those which would have been proposed by the Whigs—bully or hypocrite!—what an alternative for one who can yet be (how few in this age may say the same!) a great man! and this too, mainly from one quality that he has hitherto carried to that degree in which it becomes genius. That quality is Prudence! all his reputation depends on his never being indiscreet! He is in the situation of a pride of a certain age, who precisely because she may be a saint, the world has a double delight in damning as a sinner.

Sweet tempted Innocence beware the false step! turn from the old Duke! resist the old Lord Eldon! allow not his Grace of Cumberland (irresistible saviour!) to come too near! O Susanna, Susanna, what led these Elders are!

POLITICAL CARICATURES.—"H. B." is the most impartial as well as the best caricaturist. He has issued three of his graphic manifestoes: one representing the late Chancellor as Icarus falling from the sky, which is not wonderful, for besides the caricaturist has a noble's wings of things that stick at nothing, the whole dissolving influence of the royal displeasure is brought to bear upon the sham pinions of their luckless wearer. A second portrays Lord Melbourne in a rough nonchalant manner, announcing to the affrighted and lamenting cabinet that they are kicked out. A third exhibits the Duke of Wellington sitting alone at a Cabinet Council, with empty chairs for colleagues and gravely putting to them the question, "How the King's government is to be carried on?" They are all very clever and highly amusing.

SPURIOUS TEA.—The following appears in a note in the of the Quarterly Review, just published:—

"The evil consequences which we had predicted (says the writer) already begin to show themselves. The most respectable of the hong merchants have retired from business, and the rest are either unable or unwilling to advance a shilling to enable the poor cultivators of tea to prepare the usual supply though 40000 tons of shipping, were expected at Canton; but we shall notwithstanding have some tea and it is as well that our readers should know what sort of tea it will be. Our information is from an eyewitness of unquestionable authority, recently arrived in England from China. On the opposite side of the river to, and at a short distance from Canton, is a manufactory for converting the very worst kind of coarse black tea into green—it is well known in China by the name of *Woping* and was always rejected by the agents of the East India Company. The plan is to stir it about on iron plates moderately heated, mixing it up with a composition of turmeric, indigo, and white lead, by which process it acquires that blooming blue of plums and that crispy appearance which are supposed to indicate the fine green teas. Our informant says that there can be no mistake respecting the white lead, as the Chinese superintendent called by its common name *mu fan*. At the same time it is right to state that pulverized gypsum (known by the name of *shet kao*) is understood by the gentleman of the late factory to be employed to subdue a too intense blue colour given by the indigo. There were already prepared when this visit took place 50,000 chests of this spurious article, just enough for three cargoes of the very largest ships of the East India Company. The crafty proprietors told our friend that this tea was not for the English, but for the American market; but we shall no doubt have our full share of it. Nay, some particulars lately published in the newspapers renders it highly probable that the importation of the well doctored *woping* has already commenced.

The object of all these statements evidently is to alarm the country for the purpose of confining if possible the tea monopoly to London. The Americans are too good judges of tea to be deceived by the Chinese.

#### WHALE FISHERY.

The accounts of this year's Greenland whale fishery, so far as yet received, are again unfavourable; and we see by papers just received from new South Wales, that the same gigantic game, now pursued in that remote part of the world, has been almost equally unpropitious. In the latter instance, the causes of failure not being expressed, are not, on the face of the fact apparent; but as regards the Greenland whale fishery, we must regard the announced falling off as another stage in that progressive



decline which has long been in operation and which, produced by causes that cannot be obviated seems destined ere long to reach that point at which a total abandonment of this species of a venture will be imperative. At the commencement of the whale fishery, in the fifteenth century, the whales were in the habit of frequenting parts of Europe, nearest the verge of the arctic circle, and tame and passive from long tranquillity, advance so near to the shore and died so little the operations of man as to permit themselves to be approached and destroyed with but small trouble and risk, compared to the long voyages and adventurous efforts required for the same purpose in modern times. But, as the war against them increased in extent and earnestness, they gradually deserted their former haunts, and becoming more shy and suspicious, retreated not only farther from the shore, but also to a greater distance from the temperate regions, until ultimately deserting the coasts of Spitzbergen and the Archipelago, they are now only to be found in the frozen and almost inaccessible channels of Davis's Straits and Baffin's Bay. The consequence has been that owing to the quantity of ice, and the difficulty of killing in with the fish, and the excessive rigour of the climate in that horrible region, the chances of accomplishing a good whaling voyage have become more rare than formerly; and that agreeable to the law of risk and profit which obtains in all such cases the number of vessels prosecuting the trade have become fewer in proportion. Meantime while our whale fishery declines in Greenland, it has sprung up in more than compensating proportion in the Southern Seas. A fleet as numerous as that now sent to the Arctic circle, annually leaves England to prosecute the same traffic in the Pacific; and in addition to these, the vessels employed in various quarters in the sperm fishery, make the total complement of our whale fishing navy, still amount to 300 sail. Nor is this all. In New South Wales our colonists have embarked largely in this trade and from their much greater nearness to the Antarctic circle fishing grounds than either the Americans or ourselves, bid fair ere long to enjoy (of course to our advantage, as much as theirs) a monopoly of the business. They can perform three voyages to every two by the Americans and us; while we often consume seven months in the voyage, they complete it in about fifty days; and by sending their oil in other bottoms to England, they pay in freight only a tenth of what they can make by adhering exclusively to the fishing, and transporting their cargoes for re-shipment to their settlements. Under these advantages, the trade in New South Wales has increased with great rapidity; and we do not think we exaggerate, in estimating the present vessels employed from all parts of Australia in the whale fishery at from fifty to sixty in number. Thus, as the whale fishery shrinks from our grasp in the Arctic regions, it opens out before us with still amplifying prospects in other quarters of the world.

**BARBADOES.**—At a public meeting, presided over by the hon. R. Hamlen, resolutions were moved by G. N. Taylor, Esq., E. B. B. Haty, Esq., and R. B. Clarke, Esq., expressive of the deep and sincere regret felt for the truly distressing state of the suffering people of Dominica, and also that subscriptions be opened for their relief. The Governor Sir L. Smith gave £150 5s. and the Legislative Chambers £750. The subscription promised to be very considerable.

The King held a Court yesterday afternoon at St. James's Palace, at half past two o'clock. Count D'Angille, the Sardinian minister, and M. De Moraes Sarmento, the Portuguese minister, had audiences of the King, to whom they were introduced by the Duke of Wellington, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. The Duke of Devonshire had an audience of his Majesty to resign his gold key of office, as the Lord Chamberlain of the King's household. His Grace likewise received the gold key of office for the present. His Majesty held a Privy Council which was attended by the Duke of Wellington, Earl Jersy, Earl Roslyn, Lords Lyndhurst, Burghersh, Ellenborough, Cowley, and Maryborough, Sir C. M. Sutton, Sir H. Hardinge, Sir John Berket, and the Right hon. H. Goulburn. The hon. William Bathurst was the Clerk of the Council in Waiting. The prorogation of parliament was taken into consideration, and it was ordered to be further prorogued from the 25th Nov. to the 19th Dec. The Earl of Derby was introduced and was sworn in Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire. His Majesty gave audiences to the Duke of Wellington, the Earl Derby, Sir Andrew Barnard, and Lord Hill.

**BRITISH COLONIES.**—The colonies now belonging to the crown of Great Britain, exclusive of those under the government of the East India Company, are as follows:— In the West Indies and South America: 1. Antigua, including Barbuda; 2. Barbadoes; 3. British Guiana; 4. Dominica; 5. Grenada; 6. Jamaica; 7. Montserrat; 8. Nevis; 9. St. Christopher's, including An-

guilla; 10. St. Lucia; 11. St. Vincent; 12. Tobago; 13. Trinidad; 14. Virgin Islands.

In North America, continental and insular: 1. Bahama Islands; 2. the Bermuda, or Somers Islands; 3. Canada Town; 4. Canada Upper; 5. Prince Edward's Island; 6. New Brunswick; 7. Newfoundland, with part of Labrador; 8. Nova Scotia, including Cape Breton.

In Africa: 1. Cape of Good Hope; 2. Sierra Leone, with the settlement on the Gold Coast.

In the Indian Seas: 1. Ceylon; 2. Mauritius with the Seychelles.

In the South Seas: 1. New South Wales, with Norfolk Island; 2. Van Diemen's Land; 3. Western Australia. And in addition to these may be added the following British Possessions, which are said not strictly to fall in with the definition of colonies, in Europe: 1. Gibraltar; 2. Heligoland; 3. Malta.

By the advices on Thursday received from Central America to the beginning of July, we learn that civil war was still raging in that country. A force of 700 men was marching upon Leon. A revolution had broken out at San Salvador. Morazan yet remained at the head of affairs, but it was supposed he would be succeeded by Henra. The country was in a sadly distracted state, and commerce, confidence, and all the social relations of man with man, appear utterly extinguished or in abeyance.—*Morning Herald.*

**EXTRAORDINARY CLAIM.**—We understand that two men named Hudson and Oddy are now laying claim to the estates, and one of them to the title of Lord Ducie, who as our readers are aware, has extensive property in this town (Liverpool) and neighbourhood, and especially in the township of Cheetham. Under what sort of pretence this claim is set up we are not aware; we do know that the mode in which they have proceeded to enforce it, is exceedingly improper and vexatious. Instead of instituting legal proceedings in the usual form, they have chosen to distrain for rent arising out of the property in question, and which rent they allege to be due to themselves. On Thursday last, to the great surprise of Mr Lloyd, of Strangeways's Cottage, (which is part of Strangeways's Hall, formerly the residence of the Lords Ducie) five men rushed into the house, demanded possession of it and without further ceremony proceeded to take an inventory of the furniture. On demanding to know who they were and what was their authority, Mr Lloyd was informed that one of them was Mr Oddy, one of the claimants of the property, and the others a London bailiff named Freethy, with his assistants; and that they were proceeding to levy under a distress of rent and arrears of rent due to Hudson and Oddy to the amount of £500. Mr Lloyd of course, called in a friend, who resided near him and a solicitor when he found that his only legal course was to replevy the goods; he therefore entered into the usual bond for that purpose, with two sureties for £1000 each, and thus got rid of his troublesome visitors. Whether Messrs Hudson and Oddy will proceed against any others of the numerous tenants of Lord Ducie, or whether they will venture to carry this matter to a trial it is difficult to say; but we have no doubt Lord Ducie will take care that neither Mr Lloyd nor any other of his tenants shall be subjected to any trouble or expense in resisting this novel and extraordinary claim.—*Manchester Guardian.*

**SURVEY OF THE AFRICAN COAST.**—Lieutenant Arlett, commanding the Zetna, has been directed to take under his orders the R. ven cutter, Lieutenant Kellet and proceed to Madeira and Teneriffe, where they will remain a few days for the purpose of regulating their chronometers; they will then continue the survey of the African Coast, to the northward of Cape Bojador, after which they will proceed with a general survey of the coast from Cape Bojador to the straits of Gibraltar, and when finished, will return to Spithead.

**BOMBAY.**—The Upton Castle having on board Sir John Keane, K.C.B. and G.C.H. the new Commander-in-Chief with his suite arrived on Wednesday, 20 July. His Excellency landed, in the course of the forenoon, and was sworn and took his seat as second member of Council under the usual salute. We understand, his Excellency will proceed very shortly to the Deccan. The arrival of the Upton Castle brings no addition to our stock of home news, and we are anxiously looking out for the Charles Grant, and other ships now daily expected, which will probably furnish intelligence up to the beginning of April.—*Lombay Courier 5th July.*

**FOOD OF PLANTS.**—If manure be considered as the food of plants, lime and salts of different kinds may perhaps be considered correctives or condiments. There seems no other mode for accounting for the productive effect of lime on soils where dung will do no good, than by supposing that it acts by dissolving or neutralizing poisonous matters

in the soil. These poisonous matters may in some cases be those exudations from the roots of plants, which of late years have given rise to the new theory of the rotation of crops.

**LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.**—There are numerous elevations along the proposed line of road, which, either from their height, or other causes, render cutting down the hills impracticable. In such cases the level of the road will be maintained by penetrating the elevations by tunnels. Of these structures eleven were proposed in the parliamentary plan; but it is probable that cuttings will be substituted for some of them as the work proceeds, and that the actual number will not exceed eight: the largest will be constructed at Kilsby, near Daventry, seventy-seven miles from London; it will be about one mile and a half in length. Another, situate about two miles beyond Watford, will be a mile in length. That which will pass under the Priurose Hill, and under the roads leading from Regent's Park, and from Saint John's wood to Finchley, will be half a mile in length: one near Weedon will be three quarters of a mile long, but none of the others will exceed a quarter of a mile in length. The principal obstacle to the adoption of tunnels on railways worked by steam power, has been the want of sufficient ventilation. The furnace of the engine soon renders the air unfit for breathing, and the impurity produced by the passage of one engine might continue until the arrival of the next. It is proposed, in the long tunnels, to overcome this difficulty by providing shafts or chimneys at short intervals, carried from the roof of the tunnel to the surface of the ground above. In the case of the long tunnel at Kilsby, some of these shafts will be one hundred feet high; in the other tunnels they will vary from thirty to seventy feet; all of them will be eight feet in diameter.

**HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.**—Between four and five hundred men are now daily engaged in pulling down the ruined walls which surround the intended two Houses of Parliament. We understand Mr. Stanke is the architect, and Mr. Baker, the builder, who have undertaken to fit up the ruins of the old House of Lords, the bare walls of which are alone standing, within the short space of three months, for the reception of the members of Parliament; and the painted chamber will be converted into the House of Lords. Scaffolding is erected within the interior of the latter, and several hundred men are busily engaged in removing the ruins which almost enclose the body of the late House of Lords. These two chambers will require new roofing; and should Mr. Baker complete the work within the given time, it will be considered one of the most expeditious erections within the recollection of modern founders.—*Gore's Advertiser.*

**MASTER AND APPRENTICE.**—In the proceedings of a Petty Session, held at Bolton a few days ago, before Joseph Ridgway, James Keatsley, and Robert Lomax, Esquires, a case of importance, as respects masters and apprentices, engaged particular consideration. It appeared that a young man of the name of Edward Holt, had been apprenticed to Mr. Joshua Knowles of Tootington, to learn the business of a calico-printer; and that during the term he had been absent from work, at one time sixteen weeks occasioned by a turn-out; on another four weeks, from a fire happening at the works; and at other times from neglect or some other cause a period embracing seventy-three weeks; the master's claim for loss of service being ninety-three weeks. The application was made under the 6th Geo. II., 25, which provides "that any person absenting himself from his master's service before the expiration of his time, shall at any time thereafter, wherever he shall be found, be compelled to serve his master for so long a time as he shall have absented himself." And in addition to this statute provision, the custom of young men so making up lost time, was offered, and instances of proofs given, of such additional services being taking place at the present time at Mr. Knowles's works. For the defendant it was pleaded, that during the sixteen weeks turn-out the apprentices had no work to do, and for the lost time of four weeks from the fire, that was altogether an unavoidable absence. It was further shown that the term of apprenticeship expired in July last; that the young man had since then remained in the neighbourhood, but that until within the last three weeks no attempt had been made to enforce the claim now sought, and in support of the necessity which masters are under, to enforce, if possible, an immediate observance of the statute the words "whenever the apprentice shall be found," had not received any attention from the master. And again the 4th of Geo. IV., was adduced to show "that apprentices or servants guilty of misconduct, must be brought before the magistrates, who may punish each offender, either by deducting the whole or any part of his wages, or by sending him to prison." The magistrate consulted the act, and Mr. Lomax gave judgment, that the "whenever he shall be found" could only apply to such persons as abscond and do not return within the term of the apprenticeship. The master ought to have sum-

mary punishment agreeable to the statute, on the different occasions of absence; neglecting to do so, he, Mr. Lomax must decline making an order against the defendant.

**DEATH OF DR. CAREY.**—We are concerned to learn that the venerable Doctor Carey, whose indefatigable labours in translating the Holy Scriptures into the languages of the East are so well known to the Biblical scholar, and to all the friends of Missions, has finished his earthly course. He expired at Serampore, the scene of his valuable and interesting labours on the 9th of June, declaring to his surrounding friends the Cross of Christ and the Atonement of the Redeemer to be the only and all sufficient ground of his confidence and joy.

We have the pleasure to hear that the venerable Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, at their monthly meeting on Tuesday, voted £1000 towards supplying the negro population in the West Indies with copies of the Liturgy of the Church of England. It was referred to the Standing Committee, at their monthly meeting in October, to consider the practicability of the measure, and this is the result of their deliberations; but this is, we believe, only the beginning, for if the Bible Society have voted £20,000 towards supplying them with the Scriptures, the demand for the Liturgy will be, in a great measure, proportionable. The Bishop of Barbadoes, to whom the distribution was committed, who was also present, related a very interesting anecdote, showing the desire the negroes had for the Scriptures. He said one morning a man of colour (a carpenter), who had by his industry purchased his own liberty and that of his family, called upon him and requested to have a Bible or two. The Bishop thought he meant gratuitously, but he was surprised when he offered to pay him for them, which he did, for two of the largest of the Society's Bibles, which amounted to eight or nine shillings, even at the Society's reduced prices. The Rev. Mr. Manne, of Bridewell Hospital, and Mr. Poynder, first introduced the subject. They also proposed for the adoption of the Society those interesting tracts of the late Mr. Richmond, the Dairy Man's Daughter, and the Young Cottager, which were referred for consideration to the Tract Committee.—*Morning Herald.*

**MR. ASHTON'S MURDERER.**—In the Court of King's Bench, on Thursday, the Attorney-General applied to the Court for a writ of *certiorari* and *habeas corpus*, to bring James Garside and William Mosley, who had been tried and convicted for the murder of Mr. Ashton, before their Lordships' bar, in consequence of the Sheriff of the county of Chester having refused to execute the sentence. Mr. Justice Parke, who had tried them, as also the Secretary of State, had been obliged to respite them. Bills of indictment had been preferred against the city and county Sheriffs of Chester, but had been thrown out by the grand jury. He cited several cases from the statutes of James the First, and particularly the case of Sir Walter Raleigh, from James the Second and Charles the Second, and cases which had occurred in the last century, to show that the Court had the power to order the execution of the prisoners by the Sheriffs of either the county or city of Chester, by the Sheriffs of Middlesex, or by the Marshal of the Court. He also cited cases where sentence of death had been passed by the Court of King's Bench upon persons who had been tried at their Lordships' bar, and were afterwards executed at Tyburn. Another case where a person had been attainted in Middlesex and executed in Surrey. The Attorney-General, in conclusion, conjured the Court, by the power it had, to grant the application, and that the administration of the law be no longer impeded.—*Writ granted.*

**FIRE AT LIVERPOOL, AT THE CASTLE MILLS.**—On Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock, the large Mills in Chancer-street, Scotland-road, known by the name of the Castle Mills, were discovered to be on fire. The watchman in the neighbourhood smelled what he conceived to be a fire for several hours before, and ten minutes before it broke out he went with his captain round the premises.—The fire, however, though concealed, must have raged for some time; for, the flames when first seen, burst forth simultaneously through the entire extent of the roof, and in less than ten minutes the whole building was on fire. Four of the Fire Police engines, under Mr. Gallimore, as well as the Norwich and West of England engines, under the direction of Mr. Anderson and Mr. Davis, were quickly on the spot, and there having been an abundant and prompt supply of water, means were taken to confine the fire to the premises in which it originated. The wind, however, being very high, the ignited embers and burnt wood were carried with rapid velocity over the houses towards Everton, exhibiting in their descent a splendid shower of fire. The scene was at once awful and grand, and, seen from Everton, presented, we are told, a most magni-



cent sight. Every house in town was visible and, such was the brightness of the flames, that by their light the rigging of the vessels in the docks was distinctly seen.

The threatening aspect of the fire and the falling of the burnt embers alarmed the whole neighbourhood, and a great deal of confusion was caused by the people removing their furniture. With some difficulty their fears were quieted, and Mr. Whitty and his men succeeded in inducing them to refrain, keeping at the same time their doors & windows closed. At 6 o'clock there were no fears of further damage, but the engines continued playing, and at eight o'clock part of the wall fronting Chancer-street fell in. This rendered the gable end in Meadows-street very alarming, but long poles having been procured it was pushed down, by men standing on the roofs of the opposite dwelling houses. In falling, the middle part bulged out, and, in coming down, carried with it the front of a dwelling house. At nine the engines discontinued playing.

His Worship the Mayor was promptly on the spot, and remained until nearly nine o'clock. The damage is estimated at £10,000, and very little of it insured.—*Gore's Advertiser.*

Dona Maria was married (by proxy) to the Duke de Leuchtenburg on the 1st December. This event was publicly celebrated throughout Portugal.

**SICKNESS AND MORTALITY IN CALCUTTA.**—The great heat which has prevailed for some days with an unclouded sky, most unusual at this period of the year, has produced many fatal cases of fever and a very considerable number of cholera, both among the Europeans and among the natives. The latter, if we may judge from what has happened in families within our knowledge are dying with awful rapidity; and of course there is a good deal of sickness about in every direction.

**TRADE OF LIVERPOOL.**—The utmost activity at this moment prevails in the different ship-building yards. No less than six first class steamers are in progress of erection, two of 180 horse power each, for the City of Dublin Company Messrs. Humble and Milchrest have also contracted to build an immense steamer of the following dimensions: length of measurement, 182 feet, breadth of beam 27 feet.

**STEAM TO INDIA.**—A projected expedition is now in preparation at Liverpool for establishing a steam communication with India by way of the Mediterranean. It is to consist of two flat bottomed steamers, manufactured of iron which with their engines will be transported in a vessel to the coast of Syria, to be there landed, and conveyed by camels to the banks of the Euphrates, and then put together. The expedition will be under the direction of Captain Chesney of the Royal artillery, having under him an officer and twenty artillery men, also a lieutenant of the Royal Navy, with two mates (Mr. James Fitzjames from the Winchester to be one) engineers &c.

The merchants and traders of Gibraltar have presented a service of plate value 200 guineas, to William Mark, Esq. British Consul at Malaga.

Arrangements are making by the Lords of the Admiralty to keep up a regular correspondence with Lisbon during the winter by steamboats.

The Count de Tilly lately made an excursion to the summit of Mount Blanc. In his descent, he had his feet frozen, and it is apprehended that he will be obliged to suffer amputation.

A new steamer of 180 horse power, built at London for the King of Naples made an experimental trip a few days since on the Thames. Her speed is 11 miles per hour.

Lord Glenlyon, brother of the Duke of Athol, who has long been in a state of mental aberration has been missing for months. His friends are advertising for information respecting him.

**WRECK OF THE ROYAL GEORGE.**—Mr Deane has been very successful in the researches about the wreck of the Royal George. On Thursday he brought up by his machinery two brass guns, each weighing upwards of 52 cwt. These guns are 39 pounders very richly ornamented, and cast in the reign of George II. One has the date 1748, and the other 1750 on it, with dolphins on the tannions as rings. They are 10 feet 6 inches in length, and in as good preservation as if just out of the foundry. The vessel which weighed them is the Mary of Ramsgate, Edwards. One was raised by Mr C. A. Deane, the other by Mr John Deane—the former of whom has the grant from the Admiralty to get up the wreck or what he can from it. This instance of success will reward his exertion with upwards of four hundred pounds.

**LIEUTENANT DENHAM.**—It will be satisfactory to those who feel an interest in the welfare of this port (Liverpool) to know that the rumours which have been spread respecting the inaccuracy of Lieut. Denham's chart, have been proved by the Dock Company to be utterly groundless and incorrect. A

personal inspection of the soundings has been made as laid down in the chart by a deputation from the Dock Committee, Mr W. F. Porter the Harbour master, and the commanders of the post-office packets, several of the pilots and other gentlemen who were present and the result has been highly gratifying as confirmative of the niceness and precision with which the survey of the river has been made.

The amount of the O'Connell tribute collected in Dublin on Sunday last, was about £1300; in Cork, £700; and in Waterford, £300.

The blue Riband which became vacant by the death of Earl Spencer has been conferred on the Duke of Grafton.

We believe it is not generally known that every new Speaker of the House of Commons, on his accession to office, is presented with a magnificent Bible, which has generally been considered by the family of each Speaker as a sacred relic.

On Thursday last a considerable quantity of sleet and snow fell at Newport, in the Isle of Whight.

Died at his house in St. John's, on Friday last, the Right Rev. THOMAS SCALLAN, Bishop of Drago, and Vicar Apostolic of Newfoundland, Labrador, &c. &c. The death of this eminent prelate is a severe loss to the Catholic Church in Newfoundland. Gifted with the most splendid abilities, and adorned with the brightest virtues, he lived admired and venerated by his clergy and his flock and died most deeply and universally regretted by all who knew how to appreciate a good shepherd.—*Public Ledger, June 1, 1830.*

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1835.

Notice.

WE advertise our Friends, and the Public generally, that we have REMOVED our

Printing Establishment

to the House occupied by Mr. JOHN EALES, TAILOR, and opposite to the Premises of Messrs. COLLING & LEGG.—Where all orders in the PRINTING line will be thankfully received, and neatly and expeditiously executed. We take the present opportunity of returning many thanks to our Friends and a liberal Public, for their past support, and solicit a continuance of their favours.

Carbonear, Dec. 24, 1834.

A general meeting of the Commercial Society, of this town, took place at the Commercial room on the 21 instant. Several new members were added to the Society, Thomas Chancy Esq., was re-elected President; Mr Thomas Newell, re-elected Vice President, and Mr D. E. Gilmour elected Secretary.

The Colonial Parliament is to meet to-morrow, the 5th instant. It will have before it many subjects of grave deliberation. We suppose that a provision will be made for the liquidation of the exchequer bill. We cannot see that any other available means, than an avalorium duty on imports, can be made use of, to provide for the expenses of the government. It is thought by some, that an appeal will be made to the generosity of the Conservative ministry, for a sum of money, to relieve in some measure the present wants of the colony.

We have heard it reported, that petitions are likely to be gotten up by the people of this Bay, to the House of Assembly, for the establishment of a light house on Harbor Grace Island. We think that a situation a very good one, as it would no doubt, answer for all the vessels coming into this Bay, and would be generally, a vast convenience to the trade, and would only subject the vessels belonging to the Bay, and the foreign vessels coming to the Bay, to the payment of a small duty, say about one penny per ton for foreign vessels and about eight shillings per year, for each of the sealing and fishing vessels belonging to the Bay. We noticed in our last the loss of Mo-

RAN's schooner on Harbour Grace Island; we understand, that her cargo was worth about fifteen hundred pounds; such a loss would not have taken place, if there had been a light on the Island. Foreign vessels coming into the Bay after night, would often get into port if they had such a light to guide them, without it, they are often driven out again, and kept out by contrary winds for many days afterwards. Harbour Grace Island stands well out in the Bay, has also a high hillock on the eastern end of it, from which a light would be seen to a great distance, and as the greater part of the trade is carried on, on this side of the Bay, including Carbonear and Brigus, a light on Harbor Grace Island would serve the purposes of the whole trade of this Bay.

"We learn from HARBOUR GRACE that the counterpetition relating to the site of the new Court House in that town has not been got up, but that some correspondence has transpired between the High Sheriff and ROBERT PACK, Esq. of Carbonear, upon the propriety of having the building erected near the latter place.

On Saturday last a public meeting was held at Harbour Grace, when a letter from the High Sheriff was read, communicating that his Excellency the Governor had chosen a spot near the old building for the intended new one provided the inhabitants would purchase a piece of land in front thereof for the purpose of a road. In default of which, seeing that CARBONEAR sends a majority of Jurors, his Excellency would be induced to erect the new Court House in or near the latter place."—*Public Ledger, May 1, 1830.*

We understand, that the people of this place, intend to petition the Legislature this session, for the means of building a lock up house in this town. The necessity of having some place of the kind, is so obvious as not to require any comment from us on the subject. If we are not to have anything of the kind, let us go on, and contribute our quota to the revenue without a murmur, and be satisfied with our burdens, seeing as we do, how many benefits we enjoy from the thousands of pounds that have been contributed by the people of Carbonear to the increase of the public revenue.

**DEPARTURES.**—For St John's, yesterday, Robert Pack, Esq. M.C.P. and James Power Esq. M.C.P.

**DIED.**—At Portugal Cove, on the 26th ult., after a lingering illness, which he bore with truly christian fortitude and resignation, Mr. George Goff, a native of Hampshire, England, aged 75 years—about 60 years of which he spent in this country.

At Harbour Grace, on Saturday last, after a lingering illness, Mr. Robert Parsons, aged 71 years

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.

**ENTERED.**  
Dec. 29.—Brig Louisa & Frederick, Stevenson, Liverpool, 40 tons coal, 60 tons salt, 5 pipes of brandy, 22 doz. champagne, 4 crates earthenware, 4 bales slops, 6 packages hardware, 1500 bushels, 2 sacks cats, 1 sack barley, &c.

ST. JOHN'S.

**ENTERED.**  
Dec. 27.—Brig Leah, Hutchings, Cadiz, salt, wine.  
**CLEARED.**  
December 27.—Brig Mary, Gunton, Naples, fish.  
29.—Spanish Ship Piedad, Moro, Bilbao, fish.  
Brig Ardent, Brophy, St. Vincent, fish.

The brig JOHN, Hutchings, Master, from this port, bound to Cork, which sailed 30th October, foundered after being five days at sea.—*Gaz.*

**BLANKS** of every description for SALE at the Office of this Paper.  
Carbonear, 1834.

HARBOUR GRACE, Northern District of Newfoundland.

THOMAS DANSON, JOHN BUCKINGHAM, and WILLIAM STERLING, Esquires, Justices of our Sovereign Lord the King, assigned to keep the Peace in the said District, and also to hear and determine divers Felonies, Trespasses, and other Misdemeanors, committed in the said District, and all of us of the quorum.

To the Sheriff of Newfoundland Greeting.

On the behalf of our said Sovereign Lord the King, We command you that you omit not, by reason of any liberty within your District, but that you enter therein, and that you cause to come before us, or others, Justices assigned to keep the Peace, in the said District, and also to hear and determine divers Felonies, Trespasses, and other Misdemeanors committed in the said District, on THURSDAY the Fifteenth Day of JANUARY, now next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven in the forenoon, of the same Day, at HARBOUR GRACE, in the said District, Twenty-four good and lawful Men of the body of the District aforesaid, then and there to enquire, present, do, and perform, all and singular such things which, on the behalf of our said Sovereign Lord the King, shall be enjoined them: also, that you may make known to all Bailiffs, Stewards, Constables, Keepers of Gaols, and all other Officers, within the said District, that they be then there to do and fulfil those things which by reason of their Offices shall be to be done; moreover, that you cause to be proclaimed through the District, in proper places, the aforesaid Sessions of the Peace, to be held at the Day and Place aforesaid; and do you be then there, to do and execute those things which belong to your Office; and have you then there as well the names of the Jurors, Bailiffs, Stewards, Constables, Keepers of Gaols, and all other Officers aforesaid, as also this precept.

Given under our Hands and Seals, at Harbour Grace, in the District aforesaid, the Twenty-fourth day of December, in the Fifth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord the King, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty Four.

THOMAS DANSON, J. P.  
J. BUCKINGHAM, J. P.  
W. STERLING, J. P.

On Sale

THOMAS RIDLEY & Co.

At Reduced Prices for CASH PRODUCE,

- 200 Barrels American Prime and Cargo PORK
- 200 Barrels Irish and Hamburg DITTO
- 50 Barrels American Prime BEEF
- 180 Firkins BUTTER, 1st & 2nd qualities
- 400 Barrels States' FLOUR
- 50 Chests TEA, Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea
- Proved CHAIN CABLES, suitable for Vessels of 50 to 150 Tons
- Patent WINDLASS PALLS & WHEELS
- DECK and HAWSE PIPES
- GRIND STONES
- NAILS and IRON all sizes
- And a full supply of nearly all other GOODS, which are generally used in the TRADE.

Harbour Grace, Nov. 12, 1834.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL JEWELLERY.

G. P. JILLARD

MOST respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has received EX EMILY from Bristol, and LOUISA and FREDERICK from Liverpool, his Fall Supply,

CONSISTING OF

- A Splendid Assortment of JEWELLERY
- CLOCKS, WATCHES &c.
- With a great variety of CUTLERY and IRONMONGERY;
- ALSO,
- Gentlemen's Wellington BOOTS
- Lady's BOOTS
- Men's, Women's and Childrens SHOES
- HOSIERY, DRAPERY
- HABERDASHERY, WOOLENS &c.
- AND A LARGE STOCK OF WATCH MATERIALS.
- With which he will continue his Mechanical Business as heretofore.

Harbour Grace, Oct. 26, 1834.



POETRY.

THE FARMER.

A SONG.

A Farmer's life's the life for me;
Down I love it dearly;
And ev'ry season full of glee,

To Customers the Merchant shows
His best broad-cloths and satins,
In hopes to sell a suit of clothes—

The Priest has plagues as 'undesired
When flattered'd with a call Sir;
For though he preach like one inspir'd

White solemnly he's prosing;
Some sneeze or cough,
Some shuffle off—

The Lawyer leads a harass'd life—
Much like a hunted otter;
And 'twixt his own and other's strife,

However wrong must be Sir—
In reason's spite,
Maintain 'tis right—

The Doctor's styled a gentleman,
But this I hold but humbug;
For, like a tavern waiting man,

Or starve Sir, by denying;
Like death himself,
Unhappy elt,

The Soldier deck'd in golden lace,
Looks wondrous fine, I own Sir;
But still I envy not his place,

Excuse me the promotion.

The Sailor lives but in a jail,
With all the risk besides Sir,
Of pillage founder and of gale,

Excuse me the promotion.

A Farmer's life then let me live,
Obtaining while I lead it,
Enough for self and some to give,

And hope from heaven a blessing.

The following vivid scene is extracted from "Tales of the O'Hara Family," and describes a contest between a small party of military, and a tumultuous crowd assembled to rescue a couple of prisoners—about the Irish Rebellion.—The mob had succeeded in abusing and disgracing the soldier, and were about to dismiss them unhurt, when—

"Brave fellows," cried the sergeant, "for brave you are to attempt and succeed in an action, such as you truly say we have never seen equaled, and generous fellows too, to give us life and liberty when we least expected either—brave and generous men listen to me. You say no harm is intended us; but to send us to our quarters without swords or carbines, would be the heaviest injury you could inflict; we should all be tried and punished for cowardice; I should

he turned into the ranks; these poor fellows tied up to the triangle and half lashed to death. In short you ruin us, if you keep our arms. I propose a treaty. Discharge our carbines with your own hands, and then let us have them back, when we cannot further use them to your annoyance; and as for our swords we shall each of us swear on his own, as you will restore them, instantly to put them in our sheaths, and ride off without drawing them; by the faith and honour of soldiers and of men we shall!"

"It 'ud be too bad on the poor creatures 'ot to listen to 'em, said the leader to his companions.

"Faith, an' it would, said another.

"An' they so mooch in earnest, an' promising 'so well," said 'two or three or more.

"We are not your enemies," resumed the sergeant, seeing them wever, "but English soldiers come into your country as brothers and onlv doing as soldiers a disagreeable duty; besides, you have bound us in gratitude for ever and treachery even if it was in our power would be impossible."

"Arrah, we'll gi' them the arms," now burst from the whole crowd.

"Stop," said Pierce, advancing; "it is my duty as this rescue has been undertaken for my advantage, to see that no evil grows out of it to my unknown friends; so let the carbines be first discharged." His commands were obeyed, "and now sergeant, you will prove your sincerity by handing us your cartridge pouches; the sergeant readily complied; Pierce emptied them separately, and returned them together with the carbines and swords which latter were according to treaty, at once sheathed, while the dragoons remained still dismounted.

The military party, with many professions of thanks, then gained their saddles, superfluously assisted by their new friends, who zealously opened to give free passage, and their miserable throats were also opened for a parting shout, when the sergeant, wheeling his troop round, gave the word, "soldiers fire!"—The pistols hidden in the holsters had been by one party forgotten, and were instantly discharged; every ball took effect, and 15 men fell.

"Follow me, now lads!"—the sergeant continued, dashing spurs into his horse, and plunging forward amid the throng, his horse's head pointed towards his quarters; three file closely followed him, and he and they cut through the dense crowd, who had not yet recovered breath or action from this sudden change of affairs; but on the remainder of the troop they closed in an instant after, with frantic cries and gestures of desperation and revenge.

"The dragoons thus surrounded, at first spurred and spurred to free themselves; but the outward circles of the country people pressed on those within, so that the horses stood wedged and powerless. A second volley from the holster pistols then immediately followed with effect as deadly as the former, and louder and louder, and fiercer and fiercer grew the shouts and efforts for vengeance. The wretched people were unprovided with any weapons except sticks, but they were furious as bulls, and active and ferocious as tigers: some grappled the reins of the horses, and others dragged the riders to the ground, though cut and hacked with the sabres they were still available, and trodden and trampled under the prancing feet of the affrighted animals, or themselves treading and trampling on the dead bodies of their companions they did not flinch a jot; while their antagonists unable to act in a party every moment found their single bravery useless or overpowered by repeated and ceaseless onsets. One man among the peasantry bounced up behind a dragoon, clasped him in his arms, and both tumble on the ground; in an instant he was on his legs again, jumped on the breast of his prostrate enemy, wrenched the sword from his grasp, forced it through his temples, and emitting a shrill cry that was heard above all the other clamour, then waved it aloft, and with the rifled weapon proceeded to inflict deep and indiscriminate wounds on men and horses until one well-aimed thrust brought him down and he was crushed beneath the hoofs of the chargers. A goaded horse, unable to plunge forward, reared up and fell on his hunches and the ill-fated rider was instantly deprived of life, by the crowd that danced and leaped upon him.—

He who at the first commencement of the affair had acted as leader, laid hold of one of the poles of the mock bar, and with it much annoyed the soldiers; a sabre reached him in the abdomen; he snatched a handkerchief from a woman's neck, bound it round the gashly wound, and darting forward on his assaulter, grappled with him till the dragoon was lifeless and the handkerchief giving way his own intestines burst from his body with the exertion. While all this went on, frantic women lined the fences at either side of the road, and with terrible outcries of fear and encouragement, prayers for their friends and curses for their enemies, clapping of hands and tearing of hair, added to the already deafening yell of the combatants—to their shouts of savage onset or savage triumph, and the groans or shrieking of the wounded.

"This bloody scene was enacted in little

more than a minute. In fact, the sergeant and the three men who had at first broken through the crowd with him, after discovering that they were galloping alone on their road homeward, scarcely had time to face about again to the relief of their eleven comrades and to re-approach the outward lines of the infuriated crowd, when these eleven were reduced to one.—From their elevation above the heads of their assailants they were then able to form a pretty correct opinion of how matters stood. They had not yet discharged their second pistols, but after a moment's pause of indignation, did so, and as before every shot told. The wildest cry that had yet been heard arose, a number of voices exclaiming together, as the dragoons followed up their volley with a furious charge—"Make way boys, and let them in!"—The crowd accordingly divided. This was what the sergeant had wished and tempted; he fell back with his little party, and cried out,

"Fly comrades, retreat! retreat!

"The single survivor rushed pale and bloody through the human gap, escaping many missiles aimed at him by the baffled people, and—

"Away sergeant, away! he shouted striking for one push at life, the sides of his snorting steed.

"Where are the rest?" asked the sergeant—"why do they lag behind!"

"They can't help it," answered the rescued, and till that moment despairing man snurring past them—"nor we either—on, on!"

"Is it so?" resumed the sergeant; let us ride then!—and all instantly galloped off at their horses' utmost speed, a mingled roar of disappointment, rage, and triumph, followed them for the short time they remained in view.

A HEAVY LOG.

Monday, a lubberly looking sailor, applied to the Magistrates of College street police Dublin, for a warrant against his Captain for striking him. The complainant said he had been steward of a vessel from Quebec to Dublin; that the captain had, in the course of the voyage given him several beatings, of which he kept a regular log, and would if he pleased show it to him.

The Magistrate said he should certainly have no objection to see such a curiosity.

The steward accordingly produced a paper, on which were the following items to the credit of the captain.

June 5th—Wind fair—Captain in a foul bad humour; only said there was no land like the Land of Liberty (meaning America) for which captain said he would take the liberty to give me a kick in the stern post; did so accordingly—a cruel hard one.

June 7—Wind changeable—was remarking that the breeching of a gun was out of order. Captain desired me to mind my own, at the same time his foot let me know that my back was turned towards him.

Remarks—Captain can't bear to hear any one say his ship isn't the best on the station.

June 25—Wind S. S. E.—Told captain couldn't grind any more coffee; you can't grind says he? no says I; then what use have you with all them grindars, said he, and he knocked out my front tooth. Remarks—Captain would go more than an arm's length for a joke. D—nd fond of puns; I'll punish him yet for them.

July 1st—Fine strong breeze; ship going ten knots an hour; only told captain the beef was anything but sound! he told me I deserved a sound threshing for saying so; said I couldn't let a bit of it into my stomach; it was as tough as a cable, then says he you shall get your belly full of a rope's end; captain too smart with an answer I'll make him smart for it.

July 10—Captain scolding me all day, and gave me a blow on the cheek; Lord knows captain has too much jow of his own at all times to attempt having anything to do with another's; I'll make him laugh on the wrong side of his mouth for all this; he shan't be always a letting his hand go cheek by jowl with my chaps no chap could stand it.

The Magistrate after complimenting the complainant on the ingenuity and novelty of his log-book, desired the clerk to give the steward a summons to his captain, to answer the complainant.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN PAUL CLIFFORD AND HIS FOSTER-MOTHER.—"Dost think, Paul, they'd hang 'em?"

"I think 'ud hang the rope, dame!" returned the youth.

"But you need not go far to run your neck into the noose!" said the matron; and then, inspired by the spirit of moralizing, she turned round to the youth, and gazing upon his attentive countenance, accosted him with the following admonitions:—

"Mind thy kiltichism, child, and reverence old age. Never steal, specially when any one be in the way. Never go snacks with them as be older than you; 'cause why, the older a cove be, the more he cares for his self, and the less for his partner.—

At twenty, we diddles the public—at forty, we diddles our cronies! Be modest, Paul, and stick to your sivatation in life. Go not with fine tobymen, who burn out like a candle wot has a thief in it—all flare, and gone in a whiffy! Leave liquor to the aged, who can't do without it. Tape often proves a halter, and there be's no ruin like blue ruin! Read your bible, and talk like a pious 'un. People goes more by your words than your actions. If you wants what is not your own try and do without it, take it away by insinuation, not bluster. They as swindles does more and risks less than they as robs, and if you cheats toppingly you may laugh at the topping cheat; and now go play.

SAMBO'S SERMON, OR THE ORIGIN OF WHITE MEN.—"Strate is de rode an barrer is de paff which leadeff to glory." Brederen blevers! You semble dis nite to har de word, and hab it splained and monstrated to you; yes, and I ten for splain it clear as de light ob de libin dar. We're all wicked sinners har below; its fac my brederen, an I tell you how it cum. You see my frens,

Adam was de fus man, Ebe was de toddler, Cane was a wicked man, Kase he kill he brodder.

Adam and Ebe were bole brack men, and so was Cane and Abel. Now I spose it seem to strike you a understandin how de fus white man cum. Wy I let you no. Den you see when Cane kill he brodder, de massa cum an he say, "Cane, whar you a brodder Abel?" Cane say, "I don't no massa." He cum agin an say, "Cane, whar you a brodder Abel?" Cane say, "I don't no massa." But de nigger noed all de time, Massa now cum gin, peak mighty sharp dis time "Cane, whar you brodder Abel, you nigger?" Cane now get fritten, an he turn WHITE: and dis is de way de fus white man cum pon dis arth! and if it had not been for dat dare nigger Cane, we'd neba been troubled wid dese sassy wites pon de face ob dis circumar globe. Non sing de forty-lebenth hymn, ticular metre.

DISTINCTION OF RINKS.—Once a good humoured negro suddenly held up his fist, and changing his tone, exclaimed with much gesticulation to one of his countrymen. "Oh you nigger, I'll lick you, I'll catch you back face." "Holla, my fine fellow, are you not a nigger yourself? And then, as to your colour, it is handsome enough; but still you are no snow-ball." The man showed his grinning teeth from ear to ear, and said, "Yes, massa, but I'm white man's nigger, and he is black man's nigger; and white man's nigger is deat better than black man's nigger."

There is no charm in the female sex that can supply the place of virtue. Without innocence, beauty is unlovely, and quality contemptible; good breeding degenerates into wantonness, and wit into imprudence.

A wealthy clergyman in the country caused a road to be made through his grounds for the accommodation of the neighbourhood. While he was superintending the workmen, a nobleman rode by, whose life was not quite so regular as it ought to have been. As he passed, he accosted the clergyman thus—"Well, doctor, for all your pains, I take it this is not the road to Heaven. 'True,' replied he, 'for if it had been, I should have wondered at seeing your lordship here.'

Once on a time a beggar waited on a Lord, and after stating his distress, frankly told him that he had come to claim the privilege of a brother. "A brother!"—"Yes; you know we are all descended from the same pair—all sons and daughters of old Mother Eve." "Very true," said his Lordship; "there's a penny for you; and if all your brothers and sisters give you as much, you'll be a richer man than I am."

HIGH NOTIONS.—During the progress of Mr. Hanway's exertions in favour of chimney sweepers, he addressed a little urchin, after he had swept a chimney in his own house. "Suppose now I give you a shilling," "God bless your honour, and thank you!" "And what if I give you a fine tie wig to wear on May day, which is just at hand?" "Ah, bless your honour, my master won't let me go out on May day." "No, why not?" "He says it is too low life."

Voltaire, when asked who were the greatest knaves in the world, replied, "the Doctors;" it was then demanded, who were the greatest fools? "That is plain," "their patients!"

Why is an unsigned legal instrument like the action of the witches in Macbeth?—It is a deed without a name."

Fear is the worst of all thieves, for he takes away that he can never restore.—Courage.

SIMPLICITY.—A little girl, having overheard a conversation concerning animalcules, told her sister, younger than herself, that every thing, not even excepting herself, was made of worms. "Oh then," said the little one, who was not seven years of age, "I suppose our hair is long worms cut in strips."