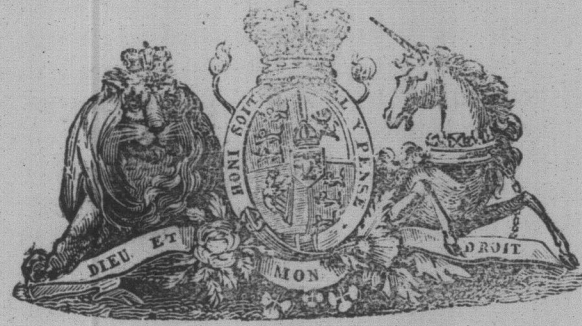


THE



STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

New Series.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1834.

Vol. I.—No. XVI.

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 he 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 them 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 & BOAG,
Agents, ST. JOHN'S.
ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOR GRACE.

April 30.

BLANKS of every description For Sale at the Office of this Paper.
Carbonear, July 2, 1834.

CAP. XXVI.

An Act for granting to His Majesty certain Monies for the Service of the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty Four.

[12th June, 1834.]

May it Please your Excellency,

WHEREAS it is necessary to make provision for defraying certain contingent expenses and other charges for the Services hereinafter mentioned; We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of His Majesty's Island of Newfoundland, do humbly beseech your Excellency that it may be enacted, and, *Be it therefore enacted*, by the Governor, Council, and Assembly of Newfoundland, in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and out of such Monies as shall from time to time be and remain in the hands of the Treasurer of this Island, and unappropriated, there shall be granted and paid to His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, the sum of Two Thousand One Hundred and Ninety Two Pounds, One Shilling and Eleven Pence, Sterling, to be applied in payment of the following charges and services, that is to say:

The Clerk of the Legislative Council, for his services during the present Session, One Hundred Pounds.

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Fifty Pounds, for his services during the present Session.

The Doorkeeper of the Legislative Council, for his services during the present Session, Thirty-Five Pounds.

The Clerk of the House of Assembly, for his services during the present Session, One Hundred Pounds.

The Solicitor attending the House of Assembly, for his services in drafting Bills during the present Session, One Hundred and Seven Pounds and Two Shillings.

The Sergeant at Arms of the House of Assembly, for his services during the present Session, Fifty Pounds.

The Doorkeeper of the House of Assembly for his services during the present Session, Twenty-Five Pounds.

The Messenger of the House of Assembly for his services during the present Session, Twenty-five Pounds.

To the Clerk of the Legislative Council, to defray the contingent expenses of the Legislative Council during the present Session, the sum of Two Hundred and Thirteen Pounds, Three Shillings and Sixpence.

To the Clerk of the House of Assembly to defray the contingent expenses of his Office during the present Session, Two Hundred and Twenty Pounds, Fourteen Shillings and Four Pence.

To the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Assembly, to defray the contingent expenses of his Office during the present Session, Seventy-Eight Pounds, Two Shillings and One Penny.

For the support and relief of the Poor and Infirm of the District of St. John's, for the present year, in addition to the sum already Voted, the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds.

For the conveyance of the Judges on their Circuits, during the present year, Four Hundred Pounds.

To James Lake, to remunerate him for certain expenses incurred by him in providing for and conveying several shipwrecked Mariners from St. Peter's to St. John's, Twenty Pounds.

To compensate James Sharp, for sundry services performed by him in obedience to an Order of the House of Assembly, Eight Pounds.

To defray any casual and extraordinary expenses (not otherwise provided for) which may arise during the present year, and to be applied under the direction of his Excellency the Governor, the sum of Five Hundred Pounds.

II.—*And be it further enacted*, that the said several sums of money hereby granted, shall be paid by the Treasurer of the Colony in discharge of such Warrant or Warrants as shall from time to time be issued by his Excellency the Governor, or acting Governor, in favour of any person or persons, to be applied to the purposes of this Act.

MR O'CONNELL AND THE MINISTERS.

(From Fraser's Magazine.)

The alliance between the Whigs and the Radicals is now openly proposed to be carried into effect fully and completely, not merely by seducing the Radicals into a confiding and expecting support, but by forming a compact with them, sealed and ratified by the actual admission of their party into the Cabinet. Peruse and ponder over the following passages from the *Globe* of the 16th of August:—

"When Lord Melbourne again meets Parliament his task will be sufficiently arduous. While opposed by a majority in the Lords, his strength in the Commons is scarcely adequate to the rapid carrying through of large and comprehensive measures of improvement. No member of the Cabinet sitting in the Commons is competent to encounter in debate either Sir Robert Peel, or Mr. Stanley, or Mr. O'Connell.—The preponderating weight of parliamentary talent in the House of Commons is either opposed to the government, or not connected with it; and this, in a popular assembly, is no inconsiderable disadvantage.

"Lord Grey's government was not only formed of discordant materials, but was constructed on a basis too narrow and exclusive. No ministerial arrangement can be permanent unless it embrace the representatives of the leading interests of the country, and be conducted on principles sufficiently liberal to enable the representatives of those interests to take office with the consent of their constituents."

The drift of this line of argument is sufficiently obvious; it points to the admission of O'Connell into the Ministry,—nay, into the Cabinet! for no one would expect to purchase by the offer of a subaltern appointment a man who is now making his £12,000 a-year by agitation, and who nominates by a word forty members of the House of Commons. No! it is absurd to think that "the Liberator" could be purchased by any office which did not make him, in effect, the ruler of Ireland. Not the church only but the Protestant religion itself, must be sacrificed, before Mr. O'Connell could be appeased and won. And even for this the *Globe* already prepares us: "Lord Grey's government," it tells us, "was constructed on a basis too narrow and exclusive." In what did its exclusiveness consist, except by this term you designate Lord Grey's professed determination to uphold the Established Church? Lord Melbourne's administration, it is said, "must be sufficiently liberal to enable the representatives of the great interests of the country to take office with the consent of their constituents." In other words, it must be an administration professing no particular attachment to the Church, and into which consequently, a Catholic or a Dissenter might enter without being thereby pledged to uphold either Protestantism or a Church Establishment. But further, it is remarked, that Lord Melbourne has no man in the House of Commons able to cope with Stanley or Peel, (for then must we go back to the "narrow and exclusive" system which is condemned in Lord Grey): the inference is inevitable,—that O'Connell is the individual to be gained. And as we find all these notes of preparation in a journal which notoriously takes its instructions from Downing Street, we are compelled to the conclusion, that an alliance with O'Connell, is actually contemplated, and will probably be attempted.

This is the point, then, to which we have arrived: the Whig Ministry, weakened by desertion after desertion, sees only one chance left to escape, total and final extinction. That chance is a coalition with O'Connell and the Irish Catholics. This course it seems determined to take. But such a resolve betokens nothing else than desperation, and must lead to utter ruin.

For several months every step that has been taken has added weakness to the government. It has thought to strengthen itself by an alliance with popery and radicalism; but for every vote it has gained in this direction it has lost three among Englishmen and lovers of the constitution. Yet still it

holds on infatuated in the same course dreaming that it is cultivating new alliances, and not observing that all its former sources of strength are simultaneously and rapidly drying up and disappearing.

Confessedly, the ministry now stands in a predicament altogether deplorable. By the admission of its own retainers there is nothing left for it but a popish and radical alliance. But can they fail to see that if the mere demonstrations which have yet been made of a bias in that direction have already so fearfully thinned their ranks; the consummation of that alliance must inevitably drive away at once three as many friends as the compact itself will gain. If the mere apprehension of such a course has brought doubt and defection into the camp, what will the fact itself produce but wholesale desertion.

No; "this way ruin waits them." Whether they will rush headlong or not is more their business than ours. All our concern should be to stand prepared for the call which cannot be much longer delayed, for the formation of a Tory government. And that government to be safely rooted and in suchwise as to promise permanency must take for its motto.—We want *impracticable and uncompromising* politicians. A "conceder," is but another name for a man who has *no principles at all!*

But in its practice it must be just the contrast to the *miserables* it succeeds. With less *grate there must be more work done*; with less boast of *liberty* there must be more of old English freedom; with less talk of "government without patronage," there must be fewer places manufactured, with less cant about reform, there must be ten times more practical improvement. In fine increased strength and efficiency in all our institutions must be their aim, in place of allowing "various great questions to drift down the stream," in the way which now excites the contemptuous rejoicing of our natural enemies the radicals.

In the absence of any domestic news affording matter for comment, we observe that some of our metropolitan contemporaries are strongly urging upon government what they are pleased to term the desirableness of our interference to put an end to the present troubles in Spain, by taking an active part in behalf of the young Queen and against Don Carlos. That it is extremely desirable that a termination should be made to the civil war now raging in that unhappy country no man can dispute; but we own that we are at a loss to understand on what principles either of policy or justice the advice given can be adopted. It is amusing too to find measures of this kind urged and advocated by writers whose ink is hardly yet dry, with which they penned not very temperate grades against keeping up our army and navy and for the reduction of all our establishments. There are unhappily but too many men in our days, who with the cry of liberty perpetually on their lips, and all the venom of tyranny in their hearts which they would fain exercise on those who differ from them in opinion, are never wanting in endeavours to urge the country into expensive hostilities, and into the vortex of anarchy and revolution, whilst on the first appearance of the tax-gatherers they assume a countenance of patriotic determination bluster about the prodigality of Government and the extravagant and unconstitutional nature of keeping up a standing army, and button up their pockets with a dogged resolution not to part with a single shilling. The very men who now clamour the most loudly for a Spanish crusade would be the first to adopt the patriotic advice of Lord Milton and Brougham. But if it were desirable that our Government, pledged as it is to peace and non-interference, should meddle with the affairs of Spain, with the fallacious view of restoring a tranquillity, which that country cannot now enjoy until the opinions of its inhabitants have been allowed to settle uncontrolled by foreign intrigue, what is their so peculiarly fascinating in the cause of the young queen, that she should become the protégée of England? It is because it is a part and parcel of the ha-

bitual inconsistency of the *soi-disant* liberals, that her claims have assumed such a holiness in their eyes. By the laws of Spain the Salique rule prevails in that monarchy, and the daughter of Ferdinand being excluded from the throne in this view, the question arises whether the will of the late king is sufficiently powerful to abrogate the law of succession. It appears to us that this is a point which none but the most skilful of the juriconsults of that country are competent to decide. But it is quite clear that the liberals in advocating the claims of the female aspirant acknowledge a principle of extreme absolutism in setting the will of the monarch above the law of the land. They talk indeed of precedents, as if there were no difference between the instances to which they refer and the present conjuncture; but setting all variation aside, and admitting that the cases are exactly parallel, we repeat that it is part or parcel of their habitual inconsistency to recur to an age of despotism for precedents to establish a principle containing the very essence of absolutism. They are placed between the horns of a somewhat awkward dilemma. If they admit the superiority of a kingly mandate to the enactments of constitutional law, what becomes of their vaunted liberality? and if they regret such a doctrine on what foundation can they then rest their claim? The only alternative they have is between the sacrifice of the young Queen and that of their principles.—*Dorset Chronicle*, Sept. 11.

COMMITTEE ON LAW OF LIBEL.

Minutes of evidence taken before the select Committee appointed to consider the present state of the law as regards libel and slander, and to report their observations thereupon to the House.—*Wednesday, June 4.*
(The SOLICITOR-GENERAL in the chair.)
(Examination of the LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.)

Your Lordship is aware that all the circumstances relative to the publication of a libel can be given in evidence?—All the collateral circumstances, every thing relating to it except the truth and I hold that to be the greatest absurdity in the whole libel law or in almost any branch of the law.—For whereas the utmost that can be said against making the truth evidence is, that it is not in all cases a decisive test, yet if it is only an unilateral test—that is if in all cases a proof of falsehood must show the *malus animus* and that the party must consequently be convicted upon publication being proved—surely it is no reason for excluding so material a circumstance from the knowledge of the court and jury, although it be true that in some cases a proof of the truth would not be decisive of the innocence of the defendant. I am quite clear the truth ought not to be made decisive either in civil or criminal proceedings; for cases may be put where the truth instead of being a justification, would not even be any mitigation nay, where it would be an aggravation.—I will suppose the case of a woman who in early life when a girl of 16 or 17, in Cornwall had a bastard child: she then is reclaimed, and becomes a respectable person, removes to another part of the country, and when she is the mother of a family, to make the case stronger, some man with whom she has refused to lie shall then say—"If you do not I will publish your shame by letting that be known which happened in Cornwall; and he then publishes in Northumberland, that she once had a bastard child. Everybody who hears this case put, and it is not at all impossible one, must be aware that the truth to every well regulated mind, so far from being a mitigation, would be a very great aggravation; yet as the law stands, she could not obtain a criminal information, because she could not negative the charge, and she could not proceed in an action for damages because the truth might be pleaded and proved. My opinion has always been that the truth ought to be capable of being given in evidence under the general issue, with a specific notice to confine the defendant to certain points and to give the plaintiff or prosecutor full notice of what he must be prepared to meet. As the pleaders say of set-off, that it should be almost as certain as a declaration, so this notice should be almost as certain as a plea of justification. Were this change made, I should say that the law of libel would be put on an infinitely better and more rational footing than it now stands on. I would therefore in no case and in no form of proceeding, civil or criminal have the proof of the truth be conclusive, but only competent evidence with notice; then the court would judge whether it amounted to a justification or a mitigation or an aggravation or was neutral. Falsehood in almost every case that can be conceived would be decisive of guilt; the truth might be decisive of innocence or it might not.

What is your Lordship's opinion upon stamps on newspapers with reference to libel law?—My opinion is decidedly against stamps on newspapers; but that is a very large and important subject; I consider it intimately connected with the subject of libel. The worst libels are generally speaking not in books and pamphlets, but in newspa-

pers and I consider that the stamps on newspapers are one very great cause of the worst of libellous publications both public and private.

When I was at the bar, I remember a case of the editor of a newspaper prosecuting another editor for one of the foulest libels I ever read, and the learned judge who tried the cause, and who is now no more said that it was only the editor of a newspaper who had been libelled, and therefore he did not think it a case for conviction, though it would have been quite an undefended cause, and the conviction a matter of course, if any other person had been the prosecutor. There was an acquittal accordingly: just as if a newspaper editor may be with impunity slandered, by any one who chooses. I cannot imagine any principle more directly tending to lower the character of those in whose hands the press is (mean ing by the press, the newspaper press) and to throw that press into the hands of persons disreputable and capable of abusing its power by dealing in libel either for lucre of gain, or to gratify private malice.

I am of opinion that a sound system of government requires the people to read and inform themselves upon political subjects else they are the prey of every quack, every impostor, and every agitator who may practise his trade in the country. If they do not read, if they do not learn—if they do not digest by discussion and reflection, what they have learned—if they do not thus qualify themselves to form opinions for themselves, other men will form opinions for them not according to truth and to the interests of the people but according to their own individual and selfish interests which may and most probably will be contrary to that of the people at large. The best security for a government like this' for the legislature, for the crown, and generally for the public peace and public morals is that the whole community should be well informed only by having access to wholesome sound and impartial publications. Therefore they will and ought to read the news of the day, political discussions, political events, the debates of their representatives in parliament, and of the other house of parliament; and on not one of these heads can any paper be published daily or weekly without coming under the stamp law; consequently the people at large are excluded, by the dear form in which alone the respectable publishers can afford it while they pay the duty. They can only have it in a cheap form by purchasing of publishers of another description who break the revenue law by paying for no stamps and also break all other laws by the matter they publish. If instead of newspapers being sold for 6d. or 1s., they could be sold for 1d., I have no manner of doubt there would immediately follow the greatest possible improvement in the tone and temper of the political information of the people, and therefore of the political character and conduct of the people. It is my decided and deliberate opinion from very long and anxious considerations that the danger is not of the people learning too much, but knowing too little. It is no longer a question whether they shall read or not; it is no longer a question whether they shall be instructed or not; it is no longer a question whether they shall be politicians, and take part in the discussion of their own interests or not; that is decided long and long ago. The only question to answer and the only problem to solve is, how they shall read in the best manner; how they shall be instructed politically and have political habits formed the most safe for the constitution of the country and the best for their own interests. I can devise no other means than making that accessible at a cheap rate which at present they must have at a rate they cannot afford, without having it bad as well as cheap. I wish to give it them both cheap and wholesome.—*Globe*, August 28.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Saturday afternoon an alarming fire broke out in the extensive premises of Lochrin Distillery the property of Mr Haig. The fire first appeared in the mill having originated it is supposed from the friction of the machinery, and made such rapid progress, that in a short time that part of the premises was enveloped in flame. The fire engine at the head police office was on the ground about quarter of an hour after the alarm was given, and was quickly followed by the engines from the other parts of the town; and the castle engine accompanied by a large detachment of the 68th regiment; all which together with an engine kept in the distillery were soon in full play upon the flames.—So destructive however was the fire, and so rapid in its progress that in less than half an hour from its commencement the roof of the building fell in with a tremendous crash, and the large and valuable mill consisting of eight pair of stones, and driven by a steam engine of one hundred horse power, was entirely destroyed. Great fears were at one time entertained for the safety of the engine, the fire having communicated with the upper flat of the building in which it is enclosed; but through the strenuous exertions of the firemen the flames were subdued and the building preserved. Meantime the fire communicated with an adjoining baru

filled with grain, where it raged with great violence, and for a time seemed to defy the utmost exertions to extinguish it, until having burned through the flooring, the grain fell down in such quantities as tended greatly to abate its force and check its progress. The flames were at last confined within the barn and eventually got under; but not till they had consumed every thing combustible in the interior, except small portions of flooring in one of the lofts at each end of the building. The fire was completely extinguished about half past seven, having burned three hours and a half. Some idea may be formed of the intensity of the flames from the fact, that the iron columns which supported the roof in some of the lofts in the mill, were in several instances, literally melted, and in others were found quite bent with the heat and the weight they sustained. The damage done has not been ascertained; though it is calculated that £10,000 will scarcely replace the works in their former state of efficiency: but we are happy to understand that the whole premises are insured.—*Edinburgh Evening Courant*.

FRANCE.—The French government have decided on non-intervention in the affairs of Spain, thus rejecting the overture of the British government.

M. Carrel (*Editor of the National*) was again sentenced on Friday by the Court of Assizes, trying without the assistance of a jury, to two months' imprisonment and 2000 francs for publishing an account of the proceedings in that Court. It is said that disgusted with the fetters imposed on the Press in France, that vigorous writer had resolved on abandoning his literary pursuits.

SPAIN.—A bulletin published in the *Journal de Paris* of Saturday night stated that Government had received a despatch from Spain which explained the late movements of General Rodil to have been with an intention to enter the Bastan in three columns.—The first arrived on the 27th ult., at Souhaire, and the second (on the same day) at St. Estavan. He was to have entered Lezaca himself on the 28th at the head of the third column; but all those places had been evacuated. The Carlist Junta and the sick of that party were on the 27th ult. at Aranz. A second despatch announced, that on the 29th, Don Carlos was at Roncesvalles with three companies and that three columns had marched from Pampeluna against him and Zumalacarrreguy, who was at Zubiri. A third despatch stated that after having swept the valley of Bastan, Rodil had moved on that of Roncesvalles. The Junta had dispersed and Don Carlos was with but one outlet from the valley—namely that leading into France. We have intelligence from Madrid to the 24th ult. A decree of the Queen Regent forbids the introduction of arms and warlike stores into any part of the kingdom between Cape Finisterre and the Bidassoa. The report of the committee of finance respecting the national debt had not yet been presented to the Chamber. The capital was quiet. It was believed that seven more of the persons guilty of the murders of 17th July would be executed.

PORTUGAL.—*Falmouth*, August 31.—This afternoon his Majesty's brig *Royalist*, arrived here from Oporto, whence she sailed on Wednesday last. Information had been received there from Lisbon, announcing the election of Don Pedro as Regent, by the Cortes, with scarcely a dissentient voice. The choice of the Emperor had given much satisfaction at Oporto; it was expected that the Queen's marriage would be the next subject for discussion.

THE CHOLERA.—The prevalence of this disorder in many places, is putting the newspaper writers and their correspondents upon their invention, as to precautions. We observe a correspondent in a provincial paper offers his advice at some length; it may, however, be condensed thus, and so rendered more easy of digestion:—"Abstain from herrings and cabbages, and be attentive to daily prayers."

The King entered his 70th year on Thursday, having been born 21st Aug. 1765.

The Pope has just promulgated throughout his states regulations concerning public executioners, their assistants, and their wives. They prescribe the cut of their clothes, the hours at which they are allowed to appear in public, and the places and churches they are permitted to frequent. Among other characteristic marks of this fraternity they are required to carry a black stick, wherewith to point out the objects they are desirous of purchasing.—*French paper*.

It is asserted that Lord Gardner will be the new Lord of the Bedchamber, vice the Earl of Gosford.

An enterprising mercantile house of Hobart Town, Australia, are about to send out a vessel to circumnavigate the circle, in the centre of which is supposed to be the South Pole. The expedition will be under the command of Captain Stein.

The *Nandi*, lately lost off the Arklow coast, had a cargo on board valued at £50,000 of which not more than £200 worth has been saved.

A great portion of the inhabitants of Littlehampton were much alarmed on Wednesday night, by a violent shaking of the earth, which resembled the shock of an earthquake. The same was also experienced at Arundel, and was felt in a remarkable degree at the castle.—*Brighton Gaz.*

The editor of the *Ami de la Verite*, Caen, was a few days since condemned to default to three months' imprisonment, and a fine of 3,000 francs, for publishing an article tending to bring the King's Government into hatred and contempt.

TAXES IN ENGLAND.—The following very curious document is copied from a manuscript of Benjamin Franklin, preserved in the British Museum:—"In the year 1600, the last year but one of Queen Elizabeth, the whole of the public revenue amounted to no more than £600,000 per annum. In the year 1633, the eighth year of King Charles I., to £800,000; in 1660, the 12th of Charles II., to £1,200,000; in 1686, the 2d of James II., to £1,900,000; in 1714, the 12th of Queen Anne, to £3,200,000; in 1751, the 25th of George II., to nearly £6,000,000; in 1765, the 5th year of George III., to £10,300,000. Thus, from Queen Elizabeth to Charles II.'s time, our public burdens were doubled, being a space of about 60 years, and from thence to the last of Queen Anne's reign, about 54 years, nearly trebled; from 1714 to 1751; that again nearly doubled; and what is still more extraordinary, this last enormous burden increased from £6,000,000 to upwards of £10,000,000 in the narrow compass of 14 years, being from 1751 to 1765."

A Roman Catholic chapel, capable of containing nearly five hundred persons, has been erected at Sutton Coldfield, and is rapidly approaching completion. There is not, we are informed, at present, six persons in the town who are professors of this religion.—*Birmingham Advertiser*.

The number of cholera deaths returned in in the last weekly bills of mortality reaches to as many as 103, and that precise number makes the exact amount of the increase of deaths during the same period above those of the preceding week.—*London Star*, September 3.

A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Portsmouth on Wednesday night last, about ten o'clock. Several houses were much shaken, and some light damage was sustained. In other houses articles placed against the walls, or upon shelves, were shaken violently.—*Ibid*.

We hear almost from every quarter of the country of the unusual bearing and blossoming of Apple Trees; an instance of this kind now occurs at Sanwich, where there is an Apple Tree, in Mr Cheesman's garden, which has borne a first and second crop of fruit, and is at the present season breaking out into blossom a third time.—*Dorset paper*, September 11.

A Magistrate of this territory (New South Wales) whose wool produces him considerably upwards of £500 a year, told me lately that there are gentlemen in the Colony who already derive an income of from £1,500 to £300 a-year from their wool alone, independently of the annual increase of their flocks; but a few estates yield a still higher income.—*Dr. Lang's New South Wales*.

A GREAT MOOR ON FIRE.—The last number of the *Journal of Courland and Livonia* gives an account of a fire in a great moor, caused by the long drought. Thousands of people were employed in digging ditches to arrest its progress; but it frequently happens that the moor behind them begins to burn, the fire rising from the earth having probably spread at a lower depth than the bottom of the ditches. The drought has done irreparable damage to the crops of every description in Courland. Streams that never before were dried up, are now wholly without water; so that very few mills are able to work, and in some parts people must take their corn thirty English miles to get it ground. There has been no rain of any consequence since the spring; if any fell, the sun and wind soon dried it up.

Don Miguel arrived at Milan on the 29th August, and took up his abode at the hotel called Albergo Reale. In the evening he went to the Theatre of La Scala, where he became an object of great curiosity. The Viceroy has exchanged visits with him, but without any formality.

The Edinburgh banquet to Earl Grey is preparing on a scale of profusion and magnificence well calculated to astonish the frugal natives of Scotland. There is to be a large wooden building erected in the new High School Grounds, on the south side of the Calton hill, large enough to accommodate 2,000 or 3,000 Whigs at table, be their appetites what they may. The stewards are 200 in number, consisting of the Scottish nobility and men of rank, the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, and other towns in Scotland, Members of Parliament for Scotland, the great landholders, Professors in the Universities, physicians, surgeons, lawyers, merchants, writers in the Signet, and principal inhabitants of Edinburgh. The Duke of Hamilton will fill the chair, and the Earl of Roseberry the Vice-chair.

From the Newfoundland Patriot, Oct. 7.

"BLACKSTONE'S RECIPE FOR ROYAL DIGNITY.—First then of the Royal Dignity.—Under every monarchical establishment it is necessary to distinguish the Prince from his subjects, not only by the outward pomp and decorations of Majesty but also by ascribing to him certain qualities as inherent to his royal capacity, distinct from, and superior to those of any other individual in the nation. For though a philosophical mind will consider the royal person merely as one man appointed by mutual consent (?) to preside over many others, and will pay him that reverence and duty which the principles of society demand, yet the mass of mankind will be apt to grow insolent and refractory if taught to consider their Prince as a man of no greater perfection than themselves.—The law therefore, ascribes to the king in his high political character not only large powers and emoluments, which form his prerogative and revenue, but likewise certain attributes of a great and transcendent nature; by which the people are led to consider him in the light of a superior being, and to pay him that awful respect which may enable him with greater ease to carry on the business of government. This is what I understand by ROYAL DIGNITY!!!" —Blackstone's Commentaries vol. 1. chap. 7.

[Our readers will observe that this quotation is not fairly taken from Blackstone, the italics are not his, the note of interrogation (?) is not his, the SMALL CAPITALS are not his, the notes of contempt (!!!) are not his, and the "RECIPE," is not his. We suppose that these emanate from the editors of the "PATRIOT," and that by such "hieroglyphics" they would convey to their readers their opinions with respect to the kingly office. The editors of the "PATRIOT" seem to forget that the king is head of the church. Would they withhold from the "Head of the Church," "attributes of a great and transcendent nature;" such as that of infallibility. If they were called upon to form a government for the people, would they as they say in their editorial of the 7th of October, "consider a state religion the greatest curse that can befall any nation." One of them would perhaps attempt the formation of a government in which religion would not be recognized; but we are sadly mistaken if the others would not be compelled, *volens volens*, to have a state religion "endowed by law with exclusive privileges and drawing from the state an extensive support."

This must be the religion that the editors of the "PATRIOT" referred to, one that would engender the seeds of mental darkness; nip enquiry in the bud; circumscribe the bounds of human knowledge; and blot out intellectual light. Ed. STAR.]

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER, 15, 1834.

The 50th Section of the Royal Instructions is as follows:—"We do enjoin and require that you do take especial care that Almighty God be devoutly and truly served throughout your government, the Book of Common Prayer, as by law established, read every Sunday and Holiday and the blessed Sacrament administered according to the rites of the Church of England. You shall be careful that all orthodox churches already built there, be well and orderly kept, and that more be built, as our Island shall by God's blessing be improved. And that besides a competent maintenance to be assigned to the minister of each orthodox church, a convenient house be built at the common charge for each minister and a competent portion of land for a glebe be allotted to him. And you are to take care that the parishes be so limited and settled as you shall find most convenient for the accomplishing this good work, and in all matters relating to the celebration of divine worship, the erection and repair of churches, the maintenance of ministers, and the settlement of parishes throughout your government, you are to advise with the Right Reverend Father in God the Bishop of Novascotia for the time being."

We observe in the "LEDGER," of the 10th inst. a road of land is advertised for, by the Archdeacon for the erection of a new Church in St. John's. We suppose that on the British government granting to this Colony a Local Legislature His Majesty's "Royal Instructions," to his Excellency the Governor formed a part and parcel of the charter under the principles of which a new government was to be formed for this country. The building of a new Episcopal Protestant Church in St. John's has a tendency

to indicate to all whom it may concern, that the "Royal Instructions," are not as many have thought proper to suppose, a mere piece of formality copied from old forms of instructions, to Governors of other colonies.

The "PATRIOT," of the 7th Oct., says, "We have advocated religious liberty—the freedom of conscience, divested of political shackles (?) &c. &c. We always thought and we continue to consider a state religion the greatest curse that can befall any nation." (!!!) Spain, Portugal, and Italy, for instance. The editors of the "PATRIOT" have been always expressing their unbounded admiration of the principles of the British constitution; and even in the said paper of the 7th inst. they say, "Such a government it will be our highest delight to exalt and to extol." Do they then consider that the Protestant Religion does not form a constituent part of the British constitution? Would the British constitution be what it is, if the principles of Protestantism were not its "primum mobile." If the Catholic religion were to have the ascendancy in Great Britain, and a Catholic Prince were to sit on the throne would not the Catholics have a state religion? These simple questions require not the profound erudition of a "Nugent," to propound them. They are easily answered. They are, all confined to the bare question of ascendancy. Power is sweet.

"The good old rule, the simple plan,
That those should take who have the power,
And those should keep who can."

As for governments framed on the pure principles of religious and political liberty and equality, we will leave the admiration of them as well as of their practical utility to the dreams of him, who was "reared in the admiration of free of liberal whig principles at a time when ultra torism was supreme." But, to the new Church, we should consider "Cochrane Street" a very desirable situation for it. A good deal has been said in the "PATRIOT" about our present Governor; can the editors of the "PATRIOT" point out acts of his predecessors that would in the aggregate show as much improvements in the Colony as the acts of Sir THOMAS COCHRANE. We cannot but contrast the present road from the Cove to St. John's with the path that we used to flounder in. The inhabitants of this Bay must feel and acknowledge the benefit. St. John's is more improved in a public way since his administration, than it was under all the former Governors, and we have no doubt, but the same zeal to benefit the county, would have extended itself to other parts of the Island had the means been available. The editors of the "PATRIOT" "have advocated the freedom of conscience, divested of all political shackles;" if their advocacy had been listened to, by their numerous readers, one of the said editors would not have been sitting as a Legislator, it was the shackles that placed him in the seat and the same shackles are now firmly fastened on his own mode of acting, and he must now taddle on the side of those who are the great advocates of religious and political liberty all over the world.

On Monday the 13th instant, we had the pleasure of witnessing the opening of the Court of Sessions at Harbour Grace. The greater part of the recently appointed Magistrates were present, and gave to the Bench an accession of talent and respectability that will, we have no doubt produce a proportionable degree of activity and zeal in the administration of justice. The following Magistrates were present.

THOMAS DANSON, Esq.
JOHN BUCKINGHAM, Esq.
WILLIAM STERLING, Esq.
ROBERT J. PINSENT, Esq.
JOSHUA GREEN, Esq.
ROBERT PACK, Esq. M.C.P.
JAMES POWER, Esq. M.C.P.
PETER BROWN, Esq. M.C.P. and
THOMAS CHANCEY, Esq.

THOMAS DANSON Esq. having been elected Chairman, he in a neat and appropriate speech (which we are sorry we could not get for publication) addressed the Jury on the nature, and extent of the duties that devolved upon them.

The Jury found True Bills for one case of larceny, and two of assault and battery, and ignored one Bill for assault and battery.

We shall take the present opportunity to point out to our readers the inconsistency of the Editors of the Patriot, when they state,

that his Excellency the Governor in all his appointments, has evinced an undue degree of predilection for those, whom the editors of the Patriot call "pet protestants." We refer those editors to the names of two of the above recently appointed Magistrates, as a refutation of their calumny; and the public need not, at this time of day be told, that that calumny was produced by the disappointment under which the editors of the Patriot laboured, because one of themselves had not received some government appointment.

They have, during their editorial and legislative lucubrations, shewn so much disaffection to the present government, and have so uniformly and perseveringly abused and misrepresented the acts of the Executive that it would be a manifest injustice to the public, to increase in that way, those editors' exceeding usefulness. It is natural for a great mind not to resent personal injury, especially when the injured person stands in high enough in the estimation of the people to place him beyond the shafts of his enemies; and we feel assured, that public opinion more than personal considerations, operated in hindering the appointment of one of the editors of the Patriot to any situation under the patronage of the Executive.

ARRIVALS.—In the Elizabeth, from Bristol Mr. S. LEVI, Merchant, and Mr D. E. GILMOUR.

MARRIED.—By the Rev. J. G. Hennigar on Sunday last, Mr Robert Pearce of Twillingate, to Charlotte youngest daughter of Mr William Hayward Taylor, of this Town.

DIED.—At Ochre pit Cove, on Friday last, Elizabeth, widow of the late John Edgecomb of that place, aged 68.

At Western Bay, on Sunday last, William Whiteway aged 98, a native of the West of England, and a resident of that place upwards of 78 years.

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.

ENTERED.

Oct. 4.—Brig Louisa and Frederick, Stevenson, Liverpool, 50 tons coal, 69 chests tea, 40 boxes soap, 10 puns lime, 58 bags nails, 5 chain cables, 7 anchors, 101 bls. pork, 10 cases champagne, &c. &c.
Bee, Chalmers, Liverpool, 56 tons coal, 1 hhq. brandy, 5 tons iron, 6 casks lime, 1 bl. vinegar, &c.
9.—Schooner Wave, Pynn, New York, 41 bls. pork, 181 bls. flour, 30 hams, 5 bls. Indian meal, 10 cases lemon syrup, 40 half bags bread, &c.

CLEARED.

Oct. 9.—Brig Ann, Butler, Lisbon, 213 qtls. fish.
Schooner Duncan & Margaret, Ewen, Lisbon, 1813 qtls. fish.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.

Oct. 13.—Schooner Elizabeth, Bennett, Bristol, 20 tons coal, 100 bags nails, 10 tons bar & bolt iron, 25 bbls. hoop iron, chairs & bedsteads, 15 casks tinware, 9 casks ironware, 40 iron pots, 7 bales woollens, 8 baskets cheese, 4 bbls. 3 crates earthenware, 1500 slates 1 box stationery, 4 cases hams, 1 truss & 2 cases woollens, 3 bales cotton manufactory, 3 boxes window glass, 3 boxes wrot. leather, 1 cask brimstone, 48 gals. vinegar, blacking, mustard, 1 bale lines & twines, 1 cask flint glass, 2 casks rice, &c. &c.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.

Sept. 20.—Schooner Maria, Irvine, P. E. Island, cattle.
Eagle, Hamilton, Demerara, ballast.
Matchless, Boudrot, Guysborough, cattle, sheep.
Hibernia, Cantwell, Margaree, cattle.
Sloop Helen & Catherine, Creamer, St. Vincent, molasses, rum.
Oct. 1.—Brig Highlander, Munden, Liverpool, flour, tea.
Schooner Mary, Mermaid, Cape Breton, board.
Spanish Schooner Gibraltar Packet, Caster, Boston, ballast.
Brig Southampton, Dill, Quebec, flour, pork, beef.
2.—Schooner Watchman, Hunt, Bermuda, rum.
Abeona, Smith, Liverpool, coal.
Eliza, Follet, Hamburg, bread.
3.—Schooner Teazer, Lavash, Port Hood, cattle.
Annandale, Whitman, P. E. Island, board, sheep.
Mary, Petipas, Arichat, cattle, sheep, and sundries.

CLEARED.

Oct. 1.—Schooner Adriana, Pitt, Grenada, fish.

Somerset, Clift, Cork, oil, fish.
Brig Mary, Bell, Civita Vecchia, fish.
2.—Eliza, Nowlan, St. Sebastian, cod fish, salmon.
3.—Britannia, Graham, Sydney, ballast.
4.—Schooner Trusty, Wills, Bridgeport, ballast.
6.—Hibernia, Cantwell, Sydney, ballast.
Mary, Mermaid, Arichat, flour, merchandise.
8.—Gibraltar Packet Sastre, Valencia, fish.
Angelique, Muggah, Sydney, flour.
Powells, Muggah, Sydney, flour, sundry merchandise.
Richard Smith, Langlois, Arichat, sundry merchandise.

For Sale

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON THE SPOT,
ON WEDNESDAY,

The 12th of November next,
AT NOON,

ALL those convenient WATER-SIDE PREMISES, late in the occupancy of Mr WILLIAM BENNETT, of this Town, for the unexpired term of Nineteen Years, from the First of January next, subject to an Annual Ground Rent of £30 Sterling, viz.—

One good OIL STORE and LOFT 80 feet long 26 wide.

Two SALT and PROVISION STORES 40 feet long 18 wide,

One RETAIL STORE,

Two DWELLING-HOUSES and GARDEN, one of which is Let for £15 currency per annum.

Two good SEAL VATS, that will contain from 7000 to 8000 Seals, with an excellent STAGE attached;

ALSO,

A large BOILER and FURNACE complete, with capacious WHARF room. The whole PREMISES being well suited for an extensive Mercantile establishment.

The PREMISES may be viewed at any time.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. BULLLEY, JOH & Co. St. John's, or to Mr. THOMAS CHANCEY, Carbonear.

Carbonear, October 15, 1834.

On Sale

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, WOOLLENS &c.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF WATCH MATERIALS,
With which he will continue his Mechanical Business as heretofore.

Harbour Grace, Oct. 14, 1834.

Notices

EDUCATION.

MR GILMOUR respectfully informs his Friends, that the CARBONEAR ACADEMY will re-open on MONDAY next.

Carbonear, Oct. 15, 1834.

WE, the undersigned, TRUSTEES to the Insolvent Estate of Mr WILLIAM BENNETT, do hereby appoint the said WILLIAM BENNETT, to collect and receive all the DEBTS due to his Insolvent Estate, and to make such disbursements as may be necessary, to make immediate payment as above or in default thereof legal process will be taken against their

THOMAS BUCKLEY,
ROBERT KENNAN,
By their Attorneys
CHARLES SIMMS,
J. ELSON,

Trustees.

Carbonear, September 3, 1834.

POETRY.

(From the *Warder*.)

Who is on the Lord's side—who?
Men of faith and men of prayer,
Prompt their Master's will to do,
Prompt to suffer—and to dare!

Now's their time to take their stand
Round the altars of the Lord,
Strong in union, heart and hand,
To defend his sacred word.

This no time for compromise,
This no time for servile fear—
All that freemen love and prize,
All that Christians reckon dear.

All are periled at this hour—
All assailed by force or fraud,
By the reckless hand of power,
By aught sacred now unaw'd,

Freeborn men! will ye now shrink?
Will ye give up all as lost?
Pause a moment—stop and think—
What your glorious freedom cost.

'Twas not silver—'twas not gold,
That your fathers nobly gave;
No, 'twas fearless valour bold—
'Twas the life-blood of the brave!

Power threatened then as now—
Force and fraud alike assailed—
They were brave and scorned to bow—
They were faithful, and prevailed!

See the saints of every time
Stand forth dauntless and unaw'd,
In every age in every clime,
Boltily combat for their God.

Did old Elijah worship Baal,
Through all unfriended and alone?
Say did his Master's promise fail,
And did he not his power make known?

And did not Dura's plain behold
Proud Babylon's monarch warned,
And all condemn his god of gold,
And all his idol-worship scorn'd?

And can it be that Christians now,
The infidel to sooth or please,
Will at the shrine of falsehood bow,
And worship things more vile than these?

Say, is "expediency" enshrined,
Our vows our homage to engage?
Or, are we now a God to find
In the base spirit of the age?

God of our fathers—still to thee,
And to thy truths we'll firmly cling;
Assert our rights and still be free,
In firm allegiance to our King!

In our brave phalanx—firm and bold,
The powers of hell we'll still defy—
Resolved thy worship to uphold—
For thee to conquer or to die!

NEAL MALONE.

From tales of Ireland. By the author of "Traits and Stories of the Irish peasantry."

"Neal Malone," is a whimsical tale of a pugnacious tailor, out of whom marriage "takes the shine" in a marvellous manner. He has been induced to wed at the instigation of a hen-pecked schoolmaster, and the following extract will display the results as well as the writer's comic powers:

"Neal one evening met Mr O'Connor by chance upon a plank which crossed a river. This plank was only a foot in breadth, so that no two individuals could pass each other upon it. We cannot find words in which to express the dismay of both on finding that they absolutely glided past one another without collision. Both paused, and surveyed each other solemnly; but the astonishment was all on the side of Mr O'Connor. 'Neal,' said the schoolmaster, by all the household gods, I conjure you to speak, that I may be assured you live! The ghost of a blush crossed the church yard visage of the tailor. 'Oh!' he exclaimed, 'why the devil did you tempt me to marry a wife?' 'Neal' said his friend, 'answer me in the most solemn manner possible—throw into your countenance all the gravity you can assume; speak as though you were under the hands of the hangman, with the rope about your neck, for the question is indeed a trying one which I am about to put. Are you still blue-moulded, for wanting of beating?' The tailor collected himself to make a reply; he put one leg out—the very leg which he used to shew in such triumph to his friend; but alas how dwindled! he opened his waistcoat and lapped it around him until he looked like a vessel on its hind legs. He then raised himself up on his tiptoes and in an awful whisper replied, 'No! the devil a bit I'm blue-moulded for want of a battin.' The schoolmaster shook his head in his own miserable manner; but alas! he soon perceived that the tailor was as great an adept at shaking the head as himself. Nay he saw that there was a calamitous refinement—a delicacy of shake in the tailor's vibrations, which gave to his own nod a very common place character. The next day the tailor took in his clothes; and from time to time continued to adjust them to the dimensions of his shrinking person. The schoolmaster and he whenever they could steal a moment, met and sympathized together. Mr

O'Connor however, bore up somewhat better than Neal. The latter was subdued in heart and in spirit; thoroughly, completely, and intensely vanquished. His features became sharpened by misery, for a termagant wife is the whetstone on which all the calamities of a hen-pecked husband are pointed by the devil. He no longer strutted as he was wont to do—he no longer carried a cudgel as if he wished to wage a universal war with mankind. He was now a married man.— Sneakingly and with a cowardly crawl did he creep along as if every step brought him nearer to the gallows. The schoolmaster's march was much slower than Neal's. The latter distanced him. Before three years passed he had shrunk up so much, that he could not walk abroad of a windy day without carrying weights in his pockets to keep him firm on the earth, which he once trod with the step of a giant. He again sought the schoolmaster, with whom indeed he associated as much as possible. Here he felt certain of receiving sympathy; nor was he disappointed. That worthy but miserable man and Neal often retired beyond the hearing of their respective wives, and supported each other by every argument in their power. Often have they been heard in the dusk of evening, singing behind a remote hedge that melancholy ditty 'let us both be unhappy together;' which rose upon the twilight breeze with a cautious quaver of sorrow truly heart-rending and lugubrious. 'Neal' said Mr O'Connor, on one of those occasions 'here is a book which I recommend to your perusal; it is called the 'Afflicted man's companion;' try if you can glean some consolation out of it.' Faith, said Neal, 'I'm for ever obliged to you, but I don't want it. I've had the 'Afflicted man's companion' too long, and never an atom of consolation I can get out of it. I have one of them I tell you, but in truth I'll not undertake a pair o' them. The very name's enough for me,' they then separated. The tailor's *vis vite* must have been powerful or he would have died. In two years more his friends could not distinguish him from his own shadow, a circumstance which was of great inconvenience to him. Several grasped at the hand of the shadow instead of his; and one man was near paying it five and sixpence for making a pair of small-clothes. Neal it is true undecieved him with some trouble; but candidly admitted that he was not able to carry home the money. It was difficult indeed for the poor tailor to bear what he felt; it is true he bore it as long as he could, but at length he became suicidal, and often had thoughts of making his own *quietus* with his bare bodkin. After many deliberations and afflictions, he ultimately made the attempt; but alas! he found that the blood of the Malones refused to flow upon so ignominious an occasion. So he solved the phenomenon; although the truth was that the blood was not in the vein for it: none was to be had. What was then to be done? He resolved to get rid of life by some process; and the next that occurred to him was hanging. In a solemn spirit he prepared a selvaige, and suspended himself from the rafter of his workshop; but here another disappointment awaited him—he would not hang. Such was his want of gravity, that his own weight proved insufficient to occasion death by mere suspension. His third attempt was at drowning, but he could not sink; all the elements—all his own energies joined themselves he thought in a wicked conspiracy to save his life. Having thus tried every avenue to destruction, and failed in all, he felt like a man doomed to live for ever. Henceforward he shrank and shrivelled by slow degrees, until in the course of time he became so attenuated, that the grossness of human vision could no longer reach him. This however, could not last always. Though still alive he was to all intents and purposes imperceptible. He could now only be heard; he was reduced to a mere essence—the very echo of human existence, *vox et preterea nihil*. It is true the schoolmaster asserted that he occasionally caught passing glimpses of him; but that was because he had been himself nearly spiritualized by affliction, and his visual ray purged in the furnace of domestic tribulation. By and by Neal's voice lessened, got fainter and more indistinct, until at length nothing but a doubtful murmur could be heard which ultimately could scarcely be distinguished from a ringing in the ears. Such was the awful and mysterious fate of the tailor who as a hero could not of course die; he merely dissolved like an icicle waded into immateriality, and finally melted away beyond the perception of mortal sense. Mr O'Connor is still living, and once more in the fulness of perfect health and strength. His wife however, we may as well hint, has been dead more than two years."

A WELL-DRAWN CONCLUSION.—Abulfeda, the Arabian philosopher, being asked how he came to know that there was a God? "In the same way," said he, "as I know by the prints that are made in the sand, whether a man or a beast has passed before me. Do not the heavens by the splendour of its extent; and the world by the immensity of its waves; and the sea by the infinity of the waves that it rolls sufficiently make known the power and greatness of their author."

The following tragic-comic anecdote is extracted from a "Personal narrative of the Irish Rebellion."

A small party of a Highland regiment had been despatched from the little village of D— to search for arms. They stopped at the cabin of a peasant and demanded entrance. Poor Pat had a cow, a rare blessing. He was in the act of cleansing its miserable hovel, with a large three pronged fork, when he observed the soldiers around his cottage. Irishmen generally act from the first impulse; and the first impulse of Pat's mind, was self-preservation. He darted from the hovel and with the long fork in his hand dashed through the astonished soldiers, heading his course to a neighbouring bog, bounded up the road over which we passed. The party pursued. Pat had gained an important point. The attention of the enemy was drawn off from his cottage, and his little family had time to make arrangements for their safety. The pursuit was hot, but the retreat still more vigorous the incumbrance of brogues was soon laid aside, and Pat in his native phraseology, gained the bog in a jiffy. He was more fleet than his pursuers; but a stout lengthy brawny grenadier as familiar with bog and mountain as the best Irishman in the province, had far outrun his companions, and every moment gained ground in the pursuit, was just within bayonet reach, when Pat wheeled suddenly round charged him with his long three-pronged fork in front; the thrust was a home one, and the Highlander fell. Pat who in all his varieties of life had never seen the highland costume before, gazed in surprise on his fallen enemy, addressing him in his native language—'Though eslin, that agus gu neineg sheighmough yut Dioulun daugh viegh urth er maudin um eigh sheigh agus taught amangh gou dugh brieshtiegh.'—Take that, and much good may it do you; you were in a devil of a hurry after me this morning, when you did not wait to put on your breeches."

THE DISADVANTAGES OF A LONG SERMON.—A preacher had divided his sermon into thirty-two sections. One of the auditory rose immediately, who being asked whether he was going, said, 'to fetch my night-cap, for I foresee we shall pass the night here.'—In effect, the preacher having lost the thread of his sub-divisions, could never reach the end of his sermon. The whole auditory losing patience, and seeing the night approach, filed off one after the other. The preacher who was short sighted, did not perceive this desertion and continued to gesticulate in the pulpit; when a little singing boy who remained alone, cried to him, "Sir, here are the keys of the church, when you have done be so good as to lock the gate."

On one occasion when a gentleman, who had been one of his school fellows came to town, Mr Coutts invited him to dinner; and a large party was assembled to do him honour. The next day the gentleman had some business to transact at Mr Coutt's banking house, when there was a penny in change due to Mr. Coutts. "Well," said the gentleman, "I shall not give you that," "I must have it," said Mr Coutts. "Why," said his astonished friend, how singular is this; yesterday you gave me a dinner which must have cost £100, and to-day you will not give me a penny!" "True," replied Mr Coutts, "and it is my being rigidly correct with matters of business, that enabled me to give you a dinner."

Dr Hopson was shot dead at Alexandria Louis, on the 19th of December, by a Mr Sarr a young printer to whom he owed seven dollars, and having been dunned for it, he called the young man a puppy.

RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.—The following characteristic sketch written by a London Sporting character, whilst travelling to witness a fight in the North of England, in April last will be read with interest:—

Ourselves in company with another friend, left Wolverhampton early on Tuesday morning, for Stourbridge, and resolved to 'nurse our prads gently' in case any thing unpleasant might happen and that 'move off' should be ordered. It is pretty well known that the working people (*aias* the operatives) in that neighbourhood are the most illiterate in England, and in consequence we proposed a bet to our friend of a flimsy to the tune of fifty that the three first people he should meet at their doors, in the first four miles, did not know the Lord's prayer. 'Done!' was the answer, and the following scene took place:—Our friend went up to a decent looking woman, who was staring at the cavalcade that was filing by and accosted her with 'My good woman, do you know the Lord's prayer?' Lord's prayer? No Zur I doant know him, he doant live hereabout, I'ze sure.—Our friend looked unutterable things; and asked herself to smoke a cigar. 'Yes,' was our reply. We pulled up our prads at a decent looking house to get a light, which being procured we began to toddle, first putting our smoking faculties into full operation, when the sight of a petticoat caught our friend's eye, and as he was partial to the ogles of a 'rum blowing,' he determined to pop the question, and thus addressing her—'My darling creature, a

word in your listener if you please, do you know my love, the Lord's Prayer?'—'Lord's prayer, Lord's Prayer, noa zur I doant know en by that neame, but perhaps my devil does. (here's two said ourself) the females in this part of the country, call their husbands by way of eminence their devils; here she cried—'Tommy! Tommy! come out, here's some gemmen wants to know summitt.'—Our friend here repeated his question to the 'gentle creature's devil,' whose reply was, 'noa zur, I'ant lived long about here; I doant know him rightly; but an you'll tell me whether he be a banks man or a pit man, I'll be zure to know him.'—Our friend was completely 'stow whided,' and cut his stick.

PHILOSOPHY.—In a weaver's shop in Paisley proverbial for political and religious discussion, a conversation arose on one occasion on the revolving motion of the earth. One of the worthies who understood a little of the subject, was endeavouring to illustrate this point, but was stopped short by the following harangue, delivered with all the oratorical gravity of a person who believed that he had the best end of the argument:—"Man Wull, hand your tongue for ye may just as weel tell me that a sou can flee. The warl' gan roun'!—ye wad hae folk to be as silly as Rab Paterson, who believed that if he gae'd to the top o' Gleniffer he wad see America; and I'll gie ye an instance that will surely confute these droll notions of yours—It's noo seven an' forty years since I sat down to this loom, an' my face was then to Laird M—'s gavel, an' if the world had been aye gan roun', as ye say, whar I wunner wou'd I be by this time?"

PIOUS BARGAIN.—A gentleman who employs a great many hands in a manufactory in the West of England, in order to encourage his work-people in a due attendance at Church on a fast day, told them that if they went to Church they should receive their wages for that day in the same manner as if they had been at work. Upon which a deputation was appointed to acquaint their employer that if he would pay them for *over hours* they would likewise attend the Methodist chapel in the evening!

SAINTLY SINNERS.—How many have complained of the vexation and frivolous manner in which certain Members of the House of Commons are wont to occupy the "collective wisdom" of the country? What important measures have been postponed or hurried through the House, that a Mr Buckingham may have leisure to whine over the votaries of Hodges' gin and Barclay's brown stout, and prove himself a Draco in the matter of drunkenness? How many unhappy creatures are writhing beneath the lash of the debtors' law, that sanctified hypocrites may shine forth in all the odour of sanctity and continue their unrighteous crusades against the humble Sabbath enjoyments of the poor? Out on such miserable, wretched quacks—panders to the intolerance of the small sects—self-elected apostles, who would propagate their creed by constables' staves—force their opinions upon the world by the power of law, and encourage lying and deceit by Act of Parliament! Why cannot these people be satisfied to be allowed to mew and mow in their own domestic conventicles without thrusting their unwholesome doctrines upon society? Why cannot they be content to wear the vizard to their own hoopwinked besotted disciples, without continually challenging the gaze of a sharp-sighted world? If these men would but divide a mong them one grain of honesty and benevolence they would at once abandon their proceedings as full of wickedness and all uncharitableness.

THE SAILOR.—There is in the perilous life of a sailor an independence which springs from his absence from the land. The passions of men are left upon the shore. Between the world quitted and the world sought for there is neither love nor country but on the element which bears us. No more duties to fulfil, no more visits to make, no more journals, no politics. Even the language of a sailor is not the ordinary language. It is a language such as the ocean and the heaven, the calm and the tempest, speak.—One inhabits a universe on the waters, among creatures whose clothing, whose tastes, whose manners and aspects resemble not the people of the earth; they have the roughness of the sea-wolf, and the lightness of the bird. Their fronts are marked by none of the cares of society. The wrinkles which traverse them resemble the foldings of a diminutive sail, and they are less chiselled by age than by the wind and the waves.—The skin of these creatures, impregnated by salt, is red and rigid, like the surface of the rock beaten by the billows.

SPRINGING A LEAK.—A Welsh sailor on his returning home, related to his mother the dangers of the seas. "An' mother, when we were right in the middle of the wide ocean, the ship sprung a leak."—"Sprung a LEAK, my dear, sure it was Got's awn mercy, for a famons vegetable it is, but, my dear, was there only one LEAK for all the ship's crew?"

CENT. PER CENT.—At Barnstaple butter is 8d. a pound; in London just double that price.