

THE CARBONEAR STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1833.

No. 20.

TO LET,

On Building Leases, for a Term of Years.

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

MARY TAYLOR,
Widow.

Carbonear, Feb. 13, 1833.

NOTICES.

NORA CREINA.

PACKET-BOAT BETWEEN CARBONEAR AND PORTUGAL COVE.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuation of the same favours in future, having purchased the above new and commodious Packet-Boat, to ply between Carbonear and Portugal Cove, and, at considerable expense, fitting up her Cabin in superior style, with Four Sleeping-berths, &c.—DOYLE will also keep constantly on board, for the accommodation of Passengers, Spirits, Wines, Refreshments, &c. of the best quality.

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

TERMS AS USUAL.

Letters, Packages, &c. will be received at the *Newfoundlander Office*.

Carbonear, April 10, 1833.

DESIRABLE CONVEYANCE

TO AND FROM
HARBOUR-GRACE.

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

FARES,

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

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

Letters left at the Offices of the Subscribers, will be regularly transmitted.

A. DRYSDALE,
Agent, Harbour-Grace.
PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, St. John's.

Harbour-Grace, April 5, 1833.

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

Colonial.

NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES—INDEPENDENCE.—“The only utility of those Colonies is in affording an outlet to our surplus population, &c. The clear policy then with the whole of these colonies, which will some day or other become independent, is to prepare them for independence as quickly and as cheaply as possible.”

This is the language of a certain school of politics and economy in the United Kingdom, the pounds-shillings-and-pence gentry, who think that nations can be governed and empires held together, by interested motives alone. They have blotted out of their vocabulary Obligation and Duty, Law and Justice, and substituted the word “UTILITY,” which means whatever they like. If a sense of national honour and greatness ever returns to their breasts, it is the involuntary invasions of early education and natural sentiment, out of which they have reasoned themselves long ago.

They are, however, but a small portion of the British nation and government. In their hands it would never have attained that rank and power to which it has reached among the nations:—“the dread and envy of them all”—the tamer of tyrants—the temple of freedom—the seat of science and the arts, and of the virtues which adorn, elevate and harmonize human society.

We will accept of none of their preparation. We will not be edged out of the empire to which we belong—out of our allegiance to our sovereign—out of the protection which he is bound to give us—out of the honour of the British name, the equality or right which it gives us, and the consideration which it ensures to us, throughout the world. The pounds-shillings-and-pence gentry can have no idea of these things; they are neither pounds, shillings, nor pence. They may deride our taste, taunt our ignorance; but we value them above all price. They are the fruits of ages of virtue, of wisdom, and the magnanimous devotion of a whole people to the common weal, which no money can purchase or preserve.

We will none of their preparation—none of their “immunities” or “exchanges.”—Have they really fancied that independent freemen in North America are West India Negroes, or South Carolina Nullifiers! We are already “settled in the world,” and “set up for ourselves,” as much as the empire of which we form a part is set up for itself.—Amidst all our complaints, and we have not been sparing of them, we never complained that we were part of the empire.

The proffered independence of these men we look upon as little better than a new repetition of the guile which ruined our first parents, and is likely should it be hearkened to by us, to produce a similar result. “In the day that you shall eat thereof, then your eyes shall be opened, and you shall be as gods,” &c. And they did eat; “and the eyes of both of them were opened, and they knew that they were naked.”—*Neilson's Gazette*.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

(From the *Novascotian*, April 25.)

Our sister Colony of Newfoundland, appears to have been thrown into a singular state of embarrassment, by the absurd attempt of the Chief Justice to deny the right of the Local Legislature to raise a revenue, by imposing duties on imports. A bill for this purpose having passed the Lower House, and by which it was proposed to levy 6d per gallon upon all spirits, and duties ranging from 6d. to 1s. 6d. upon wines, in proportion to their quality; was rejected in the Council, in consequence of the opposition of the Chief Justice and the Attorney-General. The reasons given by the Chief Justice are—first, that the Colonial Legislatures have no such power, notwithstanding the whole of them have exercised it from time immemorial; and secondly, that even if they had, it would be impolitic to lay such heavy taxes on the poor people of Newfoundland. “He knew he should be told that the Parliament of Newfoundland was only following in the

footsteps of Nova Scotia—but the difficulty with him was to reconcile the conduct of Nova Scotia, in that respect to constitutional principles. He could not imagine how the acts of Nova Scotia had been so long tolerated. They screened themselves in Nova Scotia by raising a Revenue under the name of Excise. Their principle was, probably, to get money, lawfully if they could—but at all events to get money.” “If the Bill passed into a law, he should feel himself bound, in his capacity of Chief Justice, to consider it a *dead letter*.” It was in vain that the new Collector, Mr. Spearman, appealed to the practice of all the Colonies, sanctioned as it had been by His Majesty—the Judge and the Attorney-General were inflexible, and the Bill was lost. Stormy debates, and unanimous Resolutions, followed in the Lower House. An address was sent to the Governor, who expressed his regret at the misunderstanding, but his inability to provide a remedy. In the meantime, Judge Tucker wrote a letter to his Excellency, advising him to prorogue the Assembly for 10 days, and give him leave of absence to go to England, thus leaving a majority in the Council to pass the Bill. This his Excellency refused to do, upon which the Judge resigned—his resignation was refused, and to finish the farce, he wrote to the Governor to inform him, that he had taken his passage for England—that he would resign, and unless the Government was convinced of the purity of the motives upon which he had acted, he would never return to the Colony.—We should as soon have expected to see a man of Judge Tucker's information and experience, deny the existence of the Seal Fishery as the right of the Colonial Assemblies to impose duties for the purposes of Revenue. He gets rid of the practice in this Province, by gravely insinuating that we are knaves—we can only account for his acts, by charitably supposing he is mad.

LOWER CANADA POLITICS.—Great difficulties still exist, in the political circles, of Lower Canada; difficulties so numerous, so extreme, and some of them of so extraordinary a character, that persons at a distance find it impossible to fully account for such a state of things. Public meetings are held for the furtherance of objects of most opposite tendency, the Assembly passes resolutions reflecting on the Executive and on the Legislative Council, the Council Addresses His Majesty, impeaching the lower branch, and the Governor closes the session in a speech of extraordinary brevity and tartness. Why is all this? Is it occasioned by a party who promotes unnecessary agitation for covert purposes; or by a faction who shields corruption and illiberality, and circulates slander, that it may enjoy undeserved power and profit? Or is the state of society in Canada a mixture of high tory and ultra radical, set in contending tides, by the questions natural to a new country which is composed of greatly varied national elements?

The Legislative Council have addressed His Majesty, relative to the Waste Lands; embodying resolutions, in their address, to the following effect: that the Waste Lands are vested in His Majesty, in trust for his subjects, no portion of whom have any exclusive or prescriptive right to the same; that the settlement of said lands is of importance, as regards the interests of the Province, and the manufactures, influence and dominion of the United Kingdom; that said settlement is retarded by the want of suitable modes of communication, to remove which want the Provincial Legislature have made wholly inadequate provision, and that the establishment of a joint stock land company would accelerate the settlement and prosperity of the Province; the address concludes with a request that His Majesty would favour the establishment of such a company.

A second address to His Majesty is of a much more extraordinary character, and tends to prove that the legislative branches cannot exist in their present state much longer, without extensive evil to the Colony. Which ever party is in the wrong, some change should be made, when each arrays itself in avowed direct hostility to the other,

while the interests of the country imperatively demand harmony, and, instead of idle bickering, enlightened application to important subjects.

This address states, that the Council having the dangerous and unconstitutional proceedings of the Assembly under their consideration, are impelled to supplicate for immediate and effectual relief; that the Province is approaching to a state of anarchy, its interests neglected, its officers libelled with the intent to render them powerless; that the Judges are defamed, and a competent tribunal refused them within the Province; that for several years the Assembly have endeavoured to obtain power at the expense of the crown, and in violation of the rights of the Legislative Council, in proof of which various acts are alluded to; that the constitution granted in the 31st year of the reign of George the Third, has been efficacious and satisfactory; that a reckless party in the House of Assembly have prevailed on a majority of that body to attempt the destruction of this constitution; that the great body of the people do not participate in the views of the Assembly, but that where education has made little progress, the community are liable to be misled by designing persons; that the constitution of the Legislative Council is necessary for the support of the Royal prerogative, for the maintenance of British connection, and for the security of 150,000 British inhabitants, whose interests cannot be represented in an Assembly seven eighths of which are of French origin and speak the French language; that the elective council proposed by the House of Assembly, would be a mere counterpane of that body, and that the effects of such a change would be to prevent the increase of British inhabitants by emigration, to sever British connection, and to cause bloodshed between Upper and Lower Canada; that the member of Council who is on a mission to England, is not an organ of that branch but of the House of Assembly, and that his representations should be received with extreme caution; the Address concludes with a prayer to His Majesty, that he would take the present alarming posture of affairs into serious consideration, and adopt measures tending to tranquillize the minds, and guard the liberties of his Lower Canadian subjects, and thus guarantee the permanence of the connection with the Parent state.

In the filling up of this outline, the Legislative Council assert, that the views of their opponents are, to depress the British population, and to make the colony exclusively French, in power and principles. As we before said, it is impossible for persons at a distance to judge hastily and rightly on such a subject; the Address will bring the matter under the notice of his Majesty's Government, and in all probability some important attempts will be made, to arrange the very anomalous, disreputable and dangerous state of affairs in that part of British North America.—*Acadian Recorder*.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Portugal.

A letter dated Oporto, March 4, states that after the bombardment of the town, during the night, early in the morning, the troops of Don Miguel made a grand attack in the direction of Cordello and St. John da Foz. A diversion had been made in the vicinity of Agoa Ardente, but it soon became perceptible that the main object of attack was towards the Cordello line. The troops of Don Miguel were completely repulsed, and it is supposed that they have sustained a considerable loss; upwards of six hundred are said to have been killed, but credence cannot be given to all the reports current in the town. Don Pedro's troops have comparatively sustained little loss; but the Scottish corps, under Major Shaw, have suffered most, one officer in that corps has been killed, and almost every officer, with the exception of its commander, Shaw, has been wounded. A hundred, it is said, is the amount of killed and wounded on the constitutional side. Supplies of provisions,

ammunition, and troops are daily expected. With respect to the extent of the advantages gained by the liberating army from this successful resistance, we cannot speak positively; but it is quite certain that they have again beaten off the Miguelites; and the result of the conflict cannot fail to inspire the army of the Queen of Portugal with fresh courage and increased confidence, and to produce a favourable effect on the inhabitants of Portugal.

London, March 25.—There is no further arrival from Oporto; but advices are hourly and anxiously expected. At the date of the last accounts the ammunition of the Constitutionalists was getting very low, and fresh provisions were at such an enormous price as to be purchasable by very few. In consequence of this scarcity of fresh provisions the health of the troops was suffering considerably, but the symptoms of disease were of a nature which promised speedy amendment, if recourse could be had to a more generous diet. A supply of provisions and ammunition would enable the Constitutionalists to hold out as long they pleased, and the arrival of the promised reinforcements would put Marshal Solignac in a situation to assume the offensive. It is right, however, to state, that the Miguelites had erected batteries at Monte Castro, immediately commanding the landing-place, near the lighthouse, so that reinforcements could not reach the town without a battle. Sir John Milley Doyle, and other British officers writing from Oporto, state that the city could not be taken with six times the present Miguelite force, if well supplied with provisions and military stores; and Colonel Hodges, who, considering the circumstances under which he left Oporto, is an impartial and powerful authority, concurs in the same opinion. Should the Constitutionalists be able to hold out for a few weeks, and Don Pedro, listening to the advice of the British and French Governments, recall the Marquis of Palmella, we have no doubt an effort will be made to assist him by Marshal Soult and Earl Grey; but they are at present so dissatisfied with his conduct that he has little to expect from them, surrounded as he is by persons to whose opinions and principles they are opposed.—*Sun.*

The accounts from Lisbon by the French mail received this morning are to the 7th instant. The *Indicateur* of Bordeaux states from Lisbon, that the packet-boat from Oporto had not arrived there; but it was known as certain that several combats had taken place, in which the Miguelites had not the advantage. It was reported that a supplement to the *Gazette* was to be published containing the success of the army, but it did not appear, and a general report prevailed that the Constitutionalists had defeated Don Miguel's army. The telegraph was at work, demanding from the Government fresh troops.

We have more news. It is said that Satorious will retire from the command of the Imperial fleet. The disasters reported last week are neither confirmed nor denied; they were not supported by any authority, and we therefore let them pass.

Santa Martha has resigned the command of the Miguelite armies, and is succeeded by the Conde de S. Lorenzo. Count Barbacena is the *ad interim* minister of war.

Turkey.

The *Courrier Francaise* has the following: "If the conditions concluded with the Porte be such as are given in the *Augsburg Gazette*, it is to be feared that the affairs of the East are not yet in a very forward state, notwithstanding what was at first reported. We find by article 5, that Mehemet Ali is not only to recognise the Sultan as Lord paramount, but to take the oath of allegiance, and obey him as princely. It is doubtful whether the Viceroy of Egypt, whose army is victorious, will accept these conditions.—Can it be reasonably expected that Mehemet Ali should be prevailed upon to put himself under the yoke of the Porte, who would thus acquire a right of deposing him at the first cause of dissatisfaction, and which, after his death, would be at liberty to appoint another as his successor, in the room of his son? Mehemet is growing old, and will not leave to the caprice of the Porte the power of destroying, in a short time, what cost him so much trouble to establish. His wish is to intrust Ibrahim with the task of continuing his labours. He owes his conquests to the activity of his son. Ibrahim is known and beloved by the army, and he is not likely to suffer the Pachalick of Egypt to depend upon the caprice or cupidity of the Porte. If the convention be such as is stated by the *Augsburg Gazette*, this alone may suffice to render the conclusion of peace between Egypt and Turkey impossible. The prolonged stay of the Russians under the walls of Constantinople; the continued march of 25,000 men who have entered Moldavia and Walachia, and whose halting has not yet been announced to the diplomatic body, also indicate that all obstacles are not yet removed."

SURRENDER OF SMYRNA TO IBRAHIM PACHA.—The following letter has been received at Lloyd's this morning, dated 20th February,

"On the evening of the 18th instant our town surrendered to Ibrahim Pacha, who merely sent an officer to ask our Governor to give up the town, which was immediately done. All the neighbouring towns are under the government of Ibrahim Pacha. Sundry inland duties have been taken off, and the people appear to be in favour of the new Government. It is said that in a few days we shall have an army of 1000 men here.—The town remains tranquil, and property perfectly safe. Not the least alarm exists; all payments due this post have been suspended by arrangement."

The letters from Ostend state that his Majesty of Belgium intends to put a high duty on English vessels trading with that country, particularly if they shall presume to enter the canals of that government. The merchant ship Oak, had remained ten days at Ostend, without receiving the necessary documents wherewith to pass up the canal to Ghent, and great doubts were entertained as to the success of the application for an English ship. A French vessel, they state, would have no difficulty.—*Guardian.*

An official statement of the ravages of the Cholera in Holland, has been published, from which it appears that the disease affected 232 cities, towns, &c., the population of which is 1,072,186 souls; that the total number of cases was, 13,880, the number of deaths was 6,614, recoveries 7,266.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Whatever may be the merits of the Irish Coercion Bill, one evil, at least, seems to attend it—the postponement of all other measures of relief on which the country so fondly calculated. Ireland occupies the legislature night after night, to the exclusion of all other business, and there is no reason to think that the eternal "talk" will cease for six weeks to come. The second reading was got through with tolerable expedition; but the opposition of the Irish members seems to have been reserved for the committee. Wednesday night, from five to one o'clock, was spent on the first clause, without any progress having been made; and, as abundance of personality mingled in the debate we may expect that between accusation and retort, statements and explanations, the time of the house will be fully occupied for, at least, a month to come.

In the course of the discussion enough has been elicited to develop the real purpose of the bill. The Whitefeet and their dark doings are not the precise objects of legislation; for though they are ostensibly the offenders, the measure contemplates the control of higher game; and, while it refers apparently to rustic combinations, it seeks to terminate the endless orations of the Dublin agitators. Already have ministers signified their intention to abandon the obnoxious parts of the bill. They no longer hesitate to prepare a more mature tribunal for the trial of predial offenders, and they consign the punishment of political criminals to the ordinary courts. Five captains instead of three ensigns, must be satisfied of Paddy's moonlight revels before they transport him, and the amorous policemen will not be permitted to inspect the inmates of a peasant's sleeping apartment, provided the tenants of the muddy domicile shew their affrighted faces at the window. While these important concessions were being made, they could not afford to relax any of the clauses which virtually prohibit public meetings and denounce the right of petition. They cannot tolerate any more Irish oratory; and we admire Mr. Stanley's taste; but then it offends sadly against principle and consistency, to hear the very men who patronised the political unions, who wrote to persons in Liverpool to get up public meetings, declaiming against agitation, and, in the act of legislation, pronouncing judgment against all who agitate the public for a public good. The whigs, as a party, have lost their character for ever; and though they have, at this moment, the public tacitly with them, they ought to recollect that no public men ever yet offended against their avowed principles, without experiencing ultimate contempt.

The predial outrages in Ireland arose, first from a want of confidence in the laws, and next from the competition for land and the absence of poor laws. We do not see how these things are to be remedied by coercive measures. Government cannot, by such a course, inspire affection; and the act of legislating against rustic combination, is certain to confirm cotters in the belief of its utility. The proceedings against the incendiaries in England did not deter our peasantry, for we now learn from the enquires of the poor law commissioners, that they have compelled the gentry and farmers to come to their terms. They now got all they conspired to obtain—high wages, or, in their absence, ample parish allowance. Their opponents are entirely at their mercy; and they dare not ask for an insurrection act; they wisely scumb, and saves their houses and stacks from the visits of the incendiary.

Tranquillity will, in the same way, be restored in Ireland, by a compromise; the landlords and farmers will be more consider-

ate and less oppressive; and the concession will cause the whiteboys to relax in their vigour. This is, in some measure, the state of things at present, and the bill of "pains and penalties" will obtain the credit of having restored the dominion of order. Beyond this it will effect nothing creditable to government. The contumely it casts upon Ireland, and the arbitrary spirit in which it originates, will leave behind an impression of national anger; and while it silences the agitators collectively, it will lend at all other times a new power to their oratory, while it affords a popular theme for declamation. They had lived twelve months on the tithe question, but that subject had grown tiresome; henceforth, however, the repealers will never want a subject. Public meetings are forbidden, but we are greatly mistaken if public dinners, or social meetings do not afford all the opportunity desired. The orators, we know, had tired the people of Ireland; and the bill if followed by remedial measures, may, after all, do no great harm beyond that of ruining the reputation of ministers, and damning the characters of the whigs. Ireland wants repose; and the bill is supported by many from a persuasion that it will be followed by a cessation of disturbances, predial and oratorical. We hope they will not be disappointed.—*Liverpool Journal.*

The reports of ministerial disagreement have partially subsided, and it is to be hoped that the cabinet will hold together until those promised measures, on which the country so fondly calculates, are carried. We take for a symptom of permanency the recent exhibition of tory enmity in the House of Commons; and some people may rejoice that the administration have failed to secure the support of the conservatives, though they have, in some measure, lost the confidence of a certain portion of the liberals. The tories are quite eager to vote with them on the question of coercing Ireland; but they, all at once, demur when a small amount of Irish relief is intended. They need no delay when the constitution is to be outraged; but they demand time when the church is going to be corrected. Such sensibility is but too characteristic; but they miscalculate in its exhibition, for its imprudent manifestation tends only to strengthen the people in the dislike of the principles of this impudent faction.

The country will rejoice that ministers do not hesitate to displease the tories, and the present position of parties, and the want of leading men, are well calculated to strengthen the desire, so generally felt, to keep the present administration in power. They are not the most consistent of men, and they lack the necessary qualifications of efficient ministers; but, if honest, they are the best we can, just now, find; and, on this ground, a crowd of members justify their vote on the Irish bill. On a consideration of this kind, even radicals voted with them; and, though no man ought to violate principle on a show of expediency, the people of England will willingly admit a palliation which coincides with their wishes and their prejudices.

Though there is no prospect of a repeal of taxes, or a reduction of the national expenditure, measures of equal or greater value are in preparation. Corporation monopoly is in a fair way of being removed; and there is every reason to believe that the trade to China and the East Indies will be speedily thrown open to the enterprise and capital of our merchants. The bank charter will also be modified, and the tithe system will undergo an alteration. These are measures of great utility, and, if carried into effect, will, we admit, redeem the errors of the administration.—*Ibid.*

The French ministry, like our own, do not appear to be quite permanent in their places. The monetary causes of their original popularity having ceased to exist, a more rational test was applied to their policy, and the result being contrary to popular expectation, the deputies ceased to be too confident. The glory of the late campaign being already stale, the people grumble at the expense, and their discontent has been heightened by the abrupt dismissal of two ministerial dependants for having given independent votes. A dissolution of the Chambers is talked of; and now that the duchess of Berri has destroyed her own character, and the hopes of her party, the nation has leisure to attend to more pressing affairs. The condition of the Duchess has recalled scandal to the claims of her son; and the old dowagers of Paris now discover that he was born ten months after the assassination of his father; but, perhaps there were, even then, a marriage and an Italian prince in the way.—*Ibid.*

Mr. Cobbett lately gave notice in the House of Commons, that he would, on the 28th March, move an humble address to his Majesty, to remove the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel from being a member of the Privy Council,—(a burst of laughter followed the honourable member's announcement, which was kept up for some minutes)—on account of the proceedings of the right hon. baronet relative to the currency bills of 1819 and 1820.—(Renewed laughter.)

Thomas Attwood, Esq., M.P. for Birmingham, was on Wednesday last refused admission as a member of the Literary Union Club, in Waterloo-place, by a majority of 87 black balls over 42 white. Nine white balls must appear to one black on any successful ballot, so that this result marks in a peculiar manner the feelings entertained by the gentlemen of the Union on the late political vagaries of the English agitator.—*Observer.*

The total cost of London-bridge, was £1,458,311 8s. 11½d. The purchase of freeholds, leaseholds, &c., for the purposes of the act amount to £692,555 16s. 6d. Mess. Jolliffe and Banks, the contractors, had £425,081 9s. 2d. The removal of bodies from St. Michael's, Crooked-lane, cost £2,793 6s. 11d.; the parliamentary expenses were £13,177 15s. 10d.

Bradford market, on Thursday was not quite so brisk as last week's. The merchants hold out against the advance demanded by the manufacturers. Trade generally is on the improvement, and many erections of mills and warehouses are contemplated.

Sir Francis Burdett, it is now finally settled, will shortly be elevated to the dignity of a Peerage.—*Court Journal.*

The *Gazette* of Friday night announces, that Lord Durham has been raised to the dignity of an Earldom, by the title of Viscount Lambton and Earl of Durham.

The Earl of Carlisle who, it is understood, will supply the place of the Earl of Durham, filled the office of Lord Privy Seal for six months, from July 1827, to January 1828, in the Administration of the present Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

LORD EXMOUTH'S WILL.—The will of the late Lord Exmouth has been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by the oath of the Right Honourable Susan Viscountess Exmouth, the widow of the deceased Nobleman, and the executrix of the will during life or widowhood. The personal estate has been sworn to be under the value of £80,000 in addition to which there appears to be considerable landed property.

The House of Lords has hitherto enjoyed the Session as comparatively tranquil and unoccupied, for its sittings of the Lower House have been lengthened and boisterous.

It has been calculated that the Speaker has had occasion to address the present House oftener during the short period of its sitting than has occurred during the whole previous period of holding his high office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is an astounding and heart-rending fact, and is ascertained upon competent authority, that at Sierra-Leone, a colony established and kept on foot avowedly for the sole purpose of protecting and sheltering captured and released slaves, there are persons deeply engaged in the horrid traffic—in proof of which, a schoolmaster has lately been tried for selling some of his scholars!

The following melancholy division of labour is said to be taken from the order-book of a slave-master at that grave of Europeans, Fernando Po.—"Gang No. 1, to be employed in digging graves as usual—gang No. 2, making coffins till further orders."

RIOT IN SPANISH TOWN.—Various rumours were afloat yesterday as to the cause of a riot which took place at Spanish Town. The following is a version of the affair: Lord and Lady Mulgrave were walking along one of the streets, when a gentleman hissed his Lordship as he passed his door. The gentleman's house was attacked by some of Lord Mulgrave's constituency, who destroyed the doors and windows of the house.—The magistrates interfered, and an end was put to this disgraceful scene.—*Sun.*

Major-Generals Sir J. Lyon and Sir J. Carmichael Smyth are recalled from the governments of Barbadoes and the Bahamas, in consequence of ministers having resolved that the number of Commanders-in-Chief in the West Indies should be reduced. Mr. Townley Balfour proceeds to the Bahamas, as Lieutenant-Governor.

The only arrival this morning is a Jamaica mail, which sailed on the 5th February, and from Carthagena on the 28th January. A report was current in town yesterday that Commodore Farquhar was to proceed in a few days to the north side with a detachment of a regiment, to afford protection to the Baptist preachers. We are assured that the Earl of Mulgrave's departure from this island will take place next month, but we do not vouch for the fact. Middleton, one of the finest coffee plantations, which yields an annual crop of 35,000lb of coffee, was sold at public auction for £7000; and, yesterday, Temple-hall estate was sold for £10,350. In former times Middleton could not be purchased for £20,000, and Temple-hall would have been termed cheap at £50,000. In the paper of January 28, there is a proclamation stating, it has been represented that divers of our subjects, residents in the island of Jamaica, have entered into voluntary societies, under the name of "Colonial Church Union," and that public meetings have been holden in different parts of the

island, and resolutions have been entered in to for the forcible removal of divers teachers and ministers of religion dissenting from the Church of England; it is therefore declared, that we are firmly resolved to maintain in the island of Jamaica the principles of religious toleration.

A Frenchman, of the name of Girard, who left France a sailor boy, lately died at Philadelphia, leaving a fortune of 100,000,000 of francs, (four millions sterling.) Among other legacies, 10,000,000 of francs (£400,000) are left to found a college, on condition that no priest of any religion shall interfere in its management. The bulk of his fortune, more than 60,000,000 of francs, (£2,400,000.) he has bequeathed to the city of Philadelphia. If properly administered, what may not be accomplished both in works of utility and ornament.—Sketches of the United States of America, by Achilles Murat.

HAVANA.—The Cholera continues its ravages. On one day, March 22, the burials amounted to 383. Such melancholy accounts should give emphatic warning to other communities, that public cleanliness and temperance should be religiously observed; and that the filthy person and the drunkard, may become, not only curses to themselves, but scourges to a whole country.

CHINA TRADE.—The following are the conditions on which the government has proposed to the Directors of the East India Company, that the tea trade shall be thrown open:—1st, The trade in tea is not to be thrown open for the consumption of Great Britain, until the year 1836, because it is alleged that either in England, in China, or on the way home, there will be two years' stock of tea after April, 1834, when the monopoly by the Charter Act expires; 2d, No port to be allowed to carry on the external tea trade that has not wet docks and government warehouses within its walls; 3d, A minimum of the tonnage of the ships carrying on the trade to be prescribed, in order to guard against smuggling. The object of the rigorous, and, it must be added, illiberal restraints, is the protection of the public revenue; but, considering that such regulations are not found useful or necessary in the trades in tobacco, brandy, and Geneva, the duties on all of which are far higher, and therefore afford a much greater temptation to smuggling than those on tea, and that these commodities may be imported in any class of vessels above 70 tons burden, these restrictions must be held to be most impolitic and mischievous. Deputations are understood to be on their way, from all the outports, to remonstrate against them.—Times.

CARBONEAR STAR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1833.

We have heard, but for the truth of the information we cannot vouch, that it is the intention of his Excellency the Governor, to furnish the poor of this bay, and other parts of the Island, with some portion of seed potatoes, to compensate for the loss sustained by the shortness of last season. As the time is now drawing near for the people to till their land, we think it high time they should receive the quantity of seed intended for them. Persons arrive here daily from the North Shore of this Bay, who complain bitterly of the state of destitution in which the people there are in, as regards this necessary article of food, and of their inability to procure it. Private charity here has been taxed to the utmost; and whether the information concerning the distribution of seed be true or false, we think that the government could not more beneficially employ a portion of the surplus fund which remains over the last year's expences, than by preserving the people from famine, which must ensue unless they be provided with the means of making the earth give forth its fruits. An unsuccessful Seal-fishery has also aided to plunge the people into a state of still greater distress; so that if something be not done, and that speedily, the consequences are fearful to contemplate. We understand the distress is universal.

We have been informed that the inhabitants of the North Shore are about to forward a petition to his Excellency, praying for relief, which will, no doubt, give a more correct picture of the distress there, than it is possible for us to do.

By the Brig Eagle, Hunt, we have Liverpool papers to the 28th March. It appears by them that the Irish Coercion Bill was still in committee, and likely to continue so for six weeks longer, by reason of the extreme opposition shewn to it by the Irish members. It is now so little like what it was, when originally introduced, that Captain York said that "it would be infinitely better to throw the Bill into the fire, than let it pass as it then was." Its' occupation of so much of the time of the House, to the exclusion of all other business, seems to produce great dissatisfaction in the minds of the people; and induced Mr. Attwood, member for Birmingham, to press his motion (although intreated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to de-

lay it) that "A select Committee be appointed to inquire into the causes of the general distress existing amongst the industrious classes of the United Kingdom, and into the most effectual means of its relief."—The motion was lost by a majority of 39; because its introduction was untimely.

The Irish Church Reform Bill had passed two readings and was in Committee.

By the Halifax papers, it appears that the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia was closed by the President in person, on the 26th ult., at which time he gave his assent to numerous bills, amongst which we noticed one for the encouragement of the Seal-fishery. He then delivered the following Speech:—

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

After the long and laborious services in which you have been closely engaged during this extended Session, and the unremitting attention bestowed by you on the many important subjects which have been under your consideration, it gives me much pleasure that I can now consult your private ease and convenience, by releasing you from a further attendance on your Legislative duties.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I cannot allow you to return to your homes, without expressing my acknowledgments in His Majesty's Name, for the various sums which you have liberally provided for the public service; and my own individual thanks for the confidence with which you have been pleased to entrust several of these to my disposal.

It shall be my earnest endeavour, as it is my duty, to exercise at all times a vigilant superintendance and a faithful economy in the expenditure of these moneys, for the promotion of the different objects to which they have been appropriated.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

It has afforded me the highest gratification to witness that spirit of harmony and good feeling with which your deliberations have been conducted; the beneficial effect of this, will, I trust, be found in those measures which have received the united wisdom and judgment of both branches of the Legislature, and to which I have therefore been happy to give my assent.

The following Gentlemen were sworn in as Health Wardens for this place, on Monday last:

- Messrs P. E. Molloy, Chairman
- W. W. Bemister
- T. Chaney
- R. Ayles
- G. Forward
- J. Elson
- S. O. Pack
- M. Howley
- W. H. Taylor
- J. McCarthy
- H. C. Watts
- J. Legg

ARRIVALS.—In the Brig Eagle, from Liverpool, Mr. and Mrs. Jaques.

Shipping Intelligence.

CARBONEAR.

- ENTERED.
- May 7.—Schooner Neptune, Newton, Halifax; 190 bbls. flour, 25 bbls. pork and beef, 9 puns. molasses, 9 puns. rum, 20 tubs butter, 6000 shingles.
- May 10.—Brig Eagle, Hunt, Liverpool; 11 tons coal, 80 tons salt, 50 bbls. pork, 100 bbls. flour, 1 tierce rice, 4 bags coffee, 1 bag pepper, 1 pipe gin, 10 bbls. tar, 1 bl. ochre, 20 boxes soap, 4½ doz. mats.
- CLEARED.
- May 11.—Brig Indian Lass, Stabb, Gibraltar; 2300 qtls. cod-fish.

Arrived from the Seal Fishery:—SINCE WEDNESDAY LAST.

George Lewis, Snook, 2000. Ann, Gordon, 1700.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PORT-DE-GRAVE.

BAY-ROBERTS.

CLEARED.

May 4.—Brig Louisa Hannah, Biel, Civitta Vecchia; 2,900 qtls. cod-fish.

ST. JOHN'S.

- ENTERED.
- May 3.—Brig Eliza, Larkin, New-York; pork, flour, bread, &c.
- Schooner Rover, Hayes, New-York; pork, beef, apples, carrots, &c.
- Brig Convivial, Hampton, Leghorn; bread, wine hats, &c.
- 6.—Brig Bezsin K. Reece, Tuzo, Demerara; rum, molasses, &c.
- Schooner Diligence, Healy, Halifax; flour.
- 7.—Brigantine Fame, Webb, Barbadoes; molasses, sugar.
- Schooner Cherub, Blake, Liverpool; wine, cordage, pork, merchandise, &c.
- CLEARED.
- May 3.—Brig Concord, Matsou, Miramichi; ballast.
- 4.—Brig Dido, Millar, New-York; ballast.

- 5.—Schooner John Fulton, Neill, Boston; seal-skins.
- 7.—Schooner Oderin, Kempt, P. E. Island; cod-oil, flour, beef, &c.
- Schooner Ranger, M-Millau, Bucktush; rum, sugar.
- Schooner Sophia, Sydney; ballast.
- 8.—Schooner Dispatch, Fling, Pictou; ballast.

Vessels sailed for Newfoundland, from Liverpool:—

- March 15.—Pleiades, Wilson.
- 16.—British Tar, Barker.
- 19.—Prince Eugene, Cook.
- Lavinia, Caldwell.
- 24.—Meridian, Foote.
- 26.—Briton, Winship.
- Water Witch, White.
- Fanny, Locker.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 28.—Vessels entered for loading for Newfoundland:—

- Transit, Donnelly.
- Ann, Mathison.
- Phillis, Kisson.
- Bee, Chalmers.
- Albion, Duggan.
- William and Mary, Parrott.
- Sally, Ditchburn.
- Lanthe, Brown.
- Mary, Brown.

- March 9.—Eggardon Castle, Warland, at Naples.
- 12.—George Fourth, Hellyer, at Lisbon.
- 13.—Favorite, Gatton, at Bilbao, with part of her cargo thrown overboard.
- Micromagus, Hayes, at Lisbon.

NOTICES.

ON weighing the anchor of the Schooner BENJAMIN, of this port, on the 7th of March last, an ANCHOR, weighing about 3 cwt., and a CHAIN CABLE 70 fathoms long, were found attached to it. Whoever claims the above can receive them, after paying expenses, by applying to W. W. BEMISTER and Co.

Unless claimed shortly the above will be sold to pay expenses.

Carbonear, May 8, 1832.

For Sale at the Office of this Paper.

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR

SEALERS.

A SERMON,

BY THE

Rev. W. BULLOCK,

Protestant Episcopal Missionary, Trinity.

PRICE 6d. EACH COPY.

Carbonear, April 10, 1833.

(CIRCULAR.)

OFFICE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY, founded in the city of New-York, in 1828, for the recovery of Claims, Investment of Funds in the Public Securities of the States of the Union, or on Mortgage of Freehold Property, and for Commission and Agency Transactions in general.

New-York, April 2, 1833.

The undersigned Director of this Agency, and the authorised agent of a number of the most eminent and extensive Manufacturing Establishments of this city and its vicinity, will promptly execute all orders that may be confided thereto for any of the undermentioned objects of American manufacture or construction, viz.

- Cabinet furniture and Upholstery; Fancy and Common Chairs; Piano Fortes; Church and Parlour Organs; Coaches, Carriages, Omnibuses, and Railroad Cars; Saddlery and Harness; Gold and Silver Plate and Plated Ware, Watches and Jewelry; Gold, Silver, and Bronze Leaf, Flint Glass, Cut and Moulded Glass, and Glassware; Printing Types Printing Presses; Printing and Writing Paper, and Printing Ink; Cotton Goods; Beaver and Patent Silk Hats; Caps and Umbrellas; Shell and Brazilian Combs, Leather, Boots and Shoes; Common and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, &c.; Tallow and Sperm Candles; Manufactured Tobacco; Medicinal Drugs; Chymicals, Paints, &c.; Gunpowder; Shot; Agricultural Implements; Copper Stills, Boilers, and Sugar Pans, Sugar Mills, &c.; Refined Sugar; Iron Chests; Iron Castings, Hollow Ware, &c.; Fire Engines, Steam Engines, Railroad Locomotive Engines, and Machinery of all kinds; Ships, Vessels and Steamboats of every class.

All the foregoing objects will be warranted by the respective Manufacturers and Builders, and furnished at the wholesale prices specified in their Circulars, issued from this Office to the Agents and correspondents of this Establishment, and payment on delivery or shipment at the port of New-York.

All orders must be accompanied with a remittance of funds to the amount thereof, either in Specie, Bullion, Bills of Exchange, or by consignment of any merchantable products addressed to the undersigned Agent, Office of American and Foreign Agency, No. 49, Wall-street, New-York.

AARON H. PALMER, DIRECTOR.

ON SALE.

By Private Contract,

THE

Schooner FREDERICK,

Burden, 4 register, 62 Tons.

Apply to

JOHN WILSHEAR.

Carbonear, May 8, 1833.

BY THE

SUBSCRIBERS,

1,200 Qtls. Labrador Merchantable

FISH.

J. McCARTHY & Co.

Carbonear, April 17, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

THE

Brigantine MINERVA,

Burden, 4 register, 90 Tons.

S. STROUD, Master.

Apply to the Master on board, or, to

W. W. BEMISTER, and Co.

Carbonear, May 8, 1833.

NOTICES.

FOR HALIFAX.

To Sail in a few Days,

THE NEW

Schooner LAVINIA,

92 Tons register.

Has good Accommodation for PASSENGERS.

Apply to the Master, on board;

Or, to ROBERT AYLES.

Carbonear, May 8, 1833.

BOOTS and SHOES.

BENJAMIN REES begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Carbonear, Harbour Grace, and their Vicinities, that he has taken the Shop, attached to Mr. McKee's House, where he intends carrying on

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

(Both Pegged and Senced),

In all its various Branches, and, by strict attention to business, hopes to merit a share of public patronage. As none but the best Workmen will be employed, those favouring him with their custom, may depend on having their orders executed in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice.

PRICES:

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

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.

- Boots @ 10s. 4 pair
- Shoes 8s. ..

And all other work in proportion.

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

Carbonear, April 3, 1833.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

BY THE ABOVE,

FOUR Journeymen Shoe-makers

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

April 17, 1833.

(CIRCULAR.)

Office of American and Foreign Agency.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1832.

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

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

AARON H. PALMER, Director.

POETRY.

THE MAID OF CASHMERE.
BY L. E. L.

But there was one who 'mid them shone.
A planet lovely and alone—
A rose, one flower amid many.
But still the loveliest of any:
Though fair her arm as the moonlight.
Others might raise an arm as white;
Though light her feet as music's fall,
Others' might be as musical;
But where were such dark eyes as hers?
So tender, yet withal so bright,
As though the dark orbs had in their smile
Mingled the light of day and night.
And where was that wild grace which shed
A loveliness o'er every tread,
A beauty shining through the whole,
Something which spoke of heart and soul?

And sometimes she would leave his side,
And like a spirit round him glide;
A light shawl now wreathed round her brow,
Now waving from her hand of snow,
Now zoned around her graceful waist,
And now like fetters round her placed;
And then flung suddenly aside,
Her many curls, instead, unbound,
Waved in frantic braids till, loosed,
Her long dark tresses swept the ground;
Then, changing from the soft slow step,
Her white feet bounded on the wind,
Like gleaming silver, and her hair,
Like a dark banner, swept behind.

By the Ganges raised for the morning sun
To shed his earliest beams upon,
Is a funeral pile,—around it stand
Priests and the hired mourners' band.
But who is she that so wildly prays
To share the couch and light the blaze?
Mandalla's love, while scornful eye
And chilling jeers mock her agony;
An Alma girl! oh shame, deep shame,
To Brahma's race and Brahma's name!
Unmarked, unnoted, she turned aside,
For a moment, her burning tears to hide.
None thought of the Bayadere, till the fire
Blazed redly and fiercely the funeral pyre;
Then like a thought she darted by,
And sprang on the burning pile to die!
"Now thou art mine! away, away
To my own bright star, to my home of day!"
A dear voice sighed, as he bore her along,
Gently as spring breezes bear the song;
"Thy love and thy faith have won for thee
The breath of immortality.
Maid of earth, Mandalla is free to call
Aza, the queen of his heart and hall."

(From the Canadian Magazine.)

A FACT.

Many years ago, a merchant vessel, when returning from America to Scotland, encountered a violent storm. Wave after wave rushed along her deck, and the sailors clinging to her stays, watched the roll of the ship to change their position, during the momentary level. She was under bare poles, sometimes going headlong down a mountain of water into an abyss formed by another coming on, equally large, curled and white at the top, as if about to engulf the poor frail creatures and the work of man's hands—like the monster roaring for Andromeda. Down went the ship swash to the bottom, but rolling, plunging, and shivering, she slowly rose, the very main-yard drenched and dripping from the sea; the two helmsmen tied to the wheel, were belching and gasping like half-drowned rats,—but labouring and creaking, she gradually ascended, until within the influence of the wind, which sounding like thunder through the blocks, and against the close reefed sails and yards, carried her up the liquid precipice,—where rolling from side to side like a drunkard, unconscious which way to tumble, away went the vessel half buried, and again to rise stretching and greening from the wave.

When the storm commenced, the main sail had been close reefed. Up mounted the gallant fellows, and lying along the yard, clinging with hands, feet and knees, they tried to fasten the reefs, which after great labour was accomplished. Just as they were going to descend, the vessel was struck by a wave, when two came sprawling from the lee yard-arm, amid the froth and roaring sea. They struggled, kicked, and struck; when seizing each other, both uttered a yell for mercy—their bodies whirling sunk, and their souls returned to God who gave them.

The storm subsided and the heavy swell gradually became less, until a fine breeze and undulating waves succeeded the tremendous scene; but the ship had sprung a leak, and the sailors nearly exhausted by previous fatigue, laboured to ply the pumps. The leak increased in spite of all their work; and they began to lag—in a short time despair entered every breast—exertion ceased—and quitting the only means of safety and preservation, some began to prepare the boats, while others went to broach the rum casks, dress themselves in holiday clothes, and meet the grisly king with insensible hearts.

A middle aged man, who had gone out when a boy, was returning to his country with a large fortune, acquired by kidnapping, and the labour caused by the lash of wretches upon whom hope never dawns. He was

returning to the land of his nativity in all the pride which wealth can stir up in the mind, when unprotected by learning or religion; and the possession of which produces such attractive smiles from damsels anxious for carriages, establishments, state, plate, china, and pin-money,—the males casting envious glances at his thorough-breeds, hunters and hounds, never reflecting that the grand object, whose situation they covet, fancying that unalloyed happiness must be his portion, lays the aching head and throbbing temples on a pillow of thorns; while, in that body stretched on a bed of down, is a heart fearful of the judgment to come, and tortured by the worm of conscience which never dies—a foretaste of the awful punishment, which such crimes of the blackest dye justly merit. And the poor miserable animal would give his wealth, grandeur—every thing—and exchange places with the meanest cottager—nay, even a beggar—to enjoy the humble hope and blessed assurance of a Saviour's love. Such was this common character, returning with show and glitter in lieu of an immortal soul.

The approach of death, which looks ugly when the view is near, made the hard and stoney heart of the villain to tremble—he thought on the home of his childhood; where he had played in innocence, and knelt at the little stool in infant prayer to the God of Heaven, who was addressed morning and evening by his worthy parent. These long forgotten scenes came now full on his mind's eye—he did not pray—he durst not,—but addressing the Captain, said, do not let the sailors desist—make them work the pumps for twenty minutes. What the devil good will that do? Why work for twenty minutes? Captain I was born of parents whose chief delight was in serving the Lord,—morning and evening did they read a chapter of the Bible, and knelt in prayer to their preserver and friend, I have neglected my duty, the example and instruction of a father's hearth—but he never forgets to adore his God—in ten minutes, if alive, his hoary head will be bent at an arm chair, in a clay bigging of Scotland's bonniest gowany glen—he will pray to that Being who has the sea in the hollow of his hand, for those who go down to the deep in ships; and although I am the chief of sinners, his prayer may be heard at the Throne of Grace, and a messenger, swifter than the lightning and purer than the sunbeam, be despatched to save our sinking ship,—or, if we must enter the dark and dreary valley of the shadow of death, that our souls—like the water-lily, be borne up amid the swellings of Jordan. Oh! Captain work the pumps.

The commander cared for neither prayer nor praise, but being also afraid to die, caught at the last chance and sung out—Avast, ye lubbers, there's hope yet; a good man ashore is going to pray for us—take another can of grog—stand to the pumps for twenty minutes longer, and if we don't get assistance by that time—why we'll just let the ship go to the bottom, then every man for himself and God for us all. So I hope we'll all get into snug berths, and not a soul of us be moored in Davie Jones's locker—now go it, my lads. The sailors again commenced; clank went the pumps; and a few minutes after eight, the water was found to be decreasing in the hold—the leak had stopt! and the vessel being soon put to rights, continued her course, and arrived at the destined port of Greenock, without an oath having been given, or rough expression used. She was taken into dock, where having been examined, a quantity of sea-weed was found plugged hard up in the hole of her keel!!!—*The Emigrant.*

SELECTIONS.

SUBMARINE BOAT.—In the course of last autumn, M. Villerot, of Nantes, made a very successful experiment at sea, off the island of Noirmoutier, with a locomotive submarine boat of an entirely novel construction. It is ten feet six inches in length, and three feet seven inches diameter in its greatest width. The machinery by which it is impelled is said to be a mechanical application of the forms and means with which nature has endowed fish, and in this instance it is brought into play by the aid of steam. When the flux of the sea had attained its height, the inventor stepped into his boat, navigated for half an hour on the surface of the water, and then disappeared at a place where the depth was between fifteen and eighteen feet, bringing up with him, on his reappearance, a quantity of flints and a few shells. During his submersion he steered his boat in various directions, in order to deceive those who thought they were following in his track, and rose at some distance from any of them. He then shifted his course repeatedly whilst navigating the surface, and at the termination of an hour and a quarter's practice threw off the cover which protected and concealed him, and showed himself to the spectators amidst hearty cheers. It is obvious, from the success which attended this essay, that, with the aid of M. Villerot's ingenious machine, an individual may traverse a considerable distance under water with the same velocity as a common boat, after calculating the depth to which he should plunge according to the density of the water, post himself under a ship's side, for a hos-

tile or other purpose, cut her cables assunder without being liable to detection, or descend for the recovery of wrecked stores, &c. The inventor was accompanied by two assistants, neither of whom suffered any inconvenience during their hours submersion. The boat is constructed of iron.—*United Service Journal.*

DON CARLOS.—Having pretty well convinced you by my correspondence from this as well as from other places, that I am a man of no party, but fairly describing all that passes under my observation, I do not hesitate to do justice to Don Carlos, whose character is, I believe, very little understood in England. If he were not a strict religionist and therefore made responsible for all the designs of the apostolical party, he would be considered as one of the most amiable princes in Europe. In a dissipated court his habits have always been the most correct; and in a place where prodigality and waste are conspicuous, he has ever preserved a precise economy in his affairs, and pays all his engagements with the same regularity that is practised in an English family. He abstains from going into public places, and takes no part in the bull-fights or other sports, to which some members of the Royal Family lend their aid. His mind is tolerably well educated, and he spends his time with his Princess and his children, and seeks no other pleasures than those in which they participate. His countenance is quick and intelligent, with a sharp eye and thoughtful brow; but there is something in the lower part of the face which is not pleasing; and whether from previous association, or not, I cannot look upon him without imagining I see a designing and Jesuitical expression. He was born in March, 1788, and has three sons, the eldest of whom is now 14 years old. Such, in fine, is the character of Don Carlos, that I have heard several persons of the opposite party, who support the Queen and her children's right, on the grounds that I do—namely, on those of actual justice, and from the dread of the apostolical reign, declare that he is the prince, of all others, calculated to raise the character of Spain and to give to it the blessings of a happy and liberal government.—*Madrid Correspondent of the Morning Herald.*

The speech of Netulles Numidicus, a grave and eloquent man, on the subject of marriage contained this passage: "If, Romans, we could do without a wife, we should be all without that source of vexation. But since nature has so ordered it that we can neither live with them happily enough, nor without them by any means, we must consult our lasting security, rather than a transient gratification." To virgins are addressed the soft expressions of 'my delight'—'my charmer'—'my soul'—'light of my eyes,' &c. But as soon as they become married women, then are they changed indeed; the terms then applied to them are 'plagues'—'tempests'—'torments'—'curses'—'continual fevers,' and to sum up all in a word, 'intolerable evil.'—*Philippus Carrolus's Commentaries on Aulus Gellius.*

THE PULSE.—The pulse, in the time of Hippocrates, was probably not more than sixty beats in a minute; from which probably originates our smallest division of time, denominated the moment or second, which divides the day into 86,400 parts.—As the human species refine, probably the pulse quickens; and so completely are we machines that, like a clock, the faster we go the sooner we are down.

A POPULAR FALLACY.—*Love Me, love my Dog.*—An excellent story to this moral is told of Merry, of Della Cruscan memory. In tender youth he loved and courted a modest appanage to the opera, in truth a dancer who had won him by her artless contrast between her manners and situation. She seemed to him a native violet, that had been transplanted, by some rude accident into that exotic and artificial hotbed. Nor, in truth, was she less genuine and sincere than she appeared to him. He wooed and won the this flower. Only for appearance sake, and for due honor to the bride's relations, she craved that she might have the attendance of her friends and kindred at the approaching solemnity. The request was too amiable not to be conceded; and in this solicitude for conciliating the good will of mere relations, he found a presage of her superior attentions to himself, when the golden shaft should have 'killed the flock of all affections else.' The morning came; and at the Star and Garter, Richmond, the place appointed for the breakfasting, accompanied with one English friend, he impatiently awaited what reinforcements the bride should bring to grace the ceremony. A rich muster she had made. They came in six coaches—the whole *corps du ballet*—French, Italian, men and women. Monsieur De B., the famous *pirouetter* of the day, led his fair spouse, but craggy, from the banks of the Seine. The Prima Donna had sent her excuse. But the first and second Buffa were there; and Signor Sc—, and Signora Ch—, and Madame V—, with a countless cavalcade besides of chorussers, figurantes, at the sight of whom Merry afterwards declared, that 'then for the first time it struck him seriously, that he was about to marry—a dancer.' But there was no help for it. Besides it was her day; these were, in fact, her

friends and kinsfolk. The assemblage, though whimsical, was all very natural. But when the bride, handed out of the last coach a still more extraordinary figure than the rest, presented to him as her father—the gentleman who was to give her away—no less a person than Signor Delphini himself, with a sort of pride, as much as to say—see what I have brought to do us honor! the thought of so extraordinary a paternity quite overcame him; and slipping away under some pretence from the bride and her motly adherents, poor Merry took horse from the back yard to the nearest sea-coast, from which, shipping himself to America, he shortly after consoled himself with a more congenial match, in the person of Miss Brunton; relieved from his intended clown father, and a bevy of painted buffas for bride-maids.—*Last Essays of Elia.*

MILITARY CAREER OF LORD MUNSTER.—Cornet Fitz-Clarence returned home after sharing all the fatigues and dangers of Sir John Moore's campaign, before he had attained the age of fifteen: and immediately re-embarked to join Sir Arthur Wellesley, in Portugal, in the spring of 1809. From this date (says the memoir) to the end of the Peninsular war, with the exception of one year, Captain Fitz-Clarence served on the head-quarter-staff, and was present in twelve general engagements: nor was there among the whole number of gallant officers who adorned this brilliant era, one whose conduct in action or at calmer hours obtained for him a larger share of the esteem of his equals and superiors. He was indeed universally beloved, and by his excellent qualities so recommended himself to the Duke of Wellington, that in the midst of these arduous scenes was laid the foundation of that friendship, which has ever since, so much to his honour, existed between him and his immortal commander. We expect nothing but gallantry from a British gentleman and officer: nature and education, in our free country, alike conspire to render a want of courage a phenomenon in this rank of life. But still we may say, that the subject of our memoir had more than common opportunities for displaying the coolness and courage which he had a right to inherit. In the course of these eventful years, no one saw more, or was more exposed to danger. Of this some idea may be formed, when we mention that he had four horses killed or wounded under him; that he was himself wounded on several occasions; that, at Fuentes d'Onore, he was, besides, captured by the enemy; and that his clothes and appointments were on several occasions pierced with balls. In this celebrated fight, he put himself at the head of a squadron of the 14th and Royals; and mainly contributed in checking the attack of the French upon the right flank of the army; an attack much to be deprecated, and for his courage in foiling which, he was much and justly applauded. The conclusion of this affair added another to the number of interesting incidents with which the sanguinary contest in the Peninsula was so frequently marked. Captain Fitz-Clarence being, as we have noticed, wounded in a charge, and his pony, (for his only horse had been shot in the fight of the preceding day, and he had borrowed a charger thirteen hands high,) falling with him, in consequence of being houghed with a sabre, he was made prisoner, and carried to the rear of the enemy, from whom he escaped by a rare presence of mind. The Chasseurs Britannique were ordered to fire on the mêlée in their front, and several French hussars dropping around him, he followed their example, fortunately without the same cause, and, pretending to be sorely hurt, was left on the ground to shift for himself. Then watching his opportunity, he got up, and rejoined his brethren in the British lines.—*National Portrait Gallery.*

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