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WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1835.

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

Notices

Condeputor Bay Packets

NORA CREINA Facket-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove.

AMES DOYLE, in returning his best I thanks to the Public for the patronage Jury during the deliberations. Mr. Dunlap and support he has uniformly received, begs | said that the jurors who were indisposed to solicit a continuance of the same favours were permitted, by consent of Coursel, to in future, having purchased the above new receive medicinal and such reasonable reand commodious Packet-Boat to ply between freshments as their health might require .-Carbonear and Portugal-Cove, and, at considerable expense, fitting up her Cabin in superior style, with Four Sleeping berths,

The NORA CREINA will, until furher notice start, from Carbonear on the mornings of MONDAV, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, posi- ed his statement, and Mr. Dunlap followed tively at 9 o'clock ; and the Packet-Man will in reply, in an argument of two hours. Mr.

BOSTON, JAN. 31.

THE PIRATES .- In the U. S. Court on Monday Judges Story and Davis present, the Counsel for the persons belonging to the Panda, convicted of piracy on board the Child asked leave to file an additional objection to the verdici, viz. That ardent spirit had been drank by one or more of the The five acquitted men were in court, and long depositions in favour of their convicted associates, were read. Mr. Child continued his opening, till the Court adjourned in the afternoon.

On Tuesday morning, Mr. Child conclud-

ceived assistance in his plans from the Prince | of beholding every thing that took place .--Metternich. The most active exertions are On no occasion had the Caireens ever apaccordingly to be made for the removal of peared so full of vivacity. All business was the only formidable interruption which ex- suspended, and the inhabitants, closing their ists to the navigation of the Danube, the warehouses and their shops, came forth atrocks at the rapids between Moldava and tired in their holiday costume, to behold or Glendova. Through these rapids, a chan- join in the procession. The crowd. dressed port of their motion for a new trial. Mr. nel or kind of canal is intended to be cut, in garments of various col urs, ich nev vaby means of a diving-bell, which has lately | riegated turians, were all moving towards. gone from England for that purpose, accom- the citadel, whence the sacred covering for sanied by one of the seamen who was en- the Kalaba, accompanied by the saints, the gaged in raising the specie from the wreck | pilgrin s, and the military escort, was to deof the THETIS frigate. It seems, that no seend into the city, and be conveyed to the other obstacle than these rapids, and the oc- encampment in the desert. Mingling among casional low state of the Danube in the sum- the multitude, we proceeded to the street mer months, exists, to the perfect accom- | leading to the gate of victor, through which dishment of its navigation by steam through- the cavalcade must necessarily pass; and, out its entire course from Presburg to the taking our stand in front of the coffee-house Black Sea. This river flows through so ma- surrounded by Turks and Arabs, awaited the by districts of minerals and metals, that it appearance of the procession. Directly opis not improbable that the introduction of posite was a mosque, upon the projecting steam navigation may there exhibit conse- galleries of which were several ladies of disquences little less extensive than the mira- tinction, leaning over the balconize, and cacles which have been wrought by the ope- looking earnestly in the direction of the cileave St. John's on the Mornings of TLES- Child requested time to condense his closing through the unit of the character with a condense his closing through the unit of the condense his close through the unit of the condense his close through the unit of the condense his close through the unit of the unit of the condense his close through the unit of the unit of the unit of the now through the western wilds of the United streets were occupied by a dense crowd. States of America. When the position of pressed so close together that the the sand-banks and the proper direction of space appeared to be paved with turbalis .-the channels have become known to the pi- In a short time a Turkish horseman, whose lots, it is intended that the steam boats shall | business it was to clear the way for the paply regularly by night and day, and perform geant, appeared, and was immediately sucthe whole distance from Presburg to Con- ceedea by a long file of heavily laden camels, stantinople. Thus, in the course of some bearing the bas gage of the pilgrims. As the three or four years, it will become common animals passed, the ladies occupying the for the tourist or the merchant to pass in fligh Saracenic gallery of the most e, inspirabout six days from the mists of Germany ed, like the mænades of old, by the fervour to the sunny skies of the city of the prophet. of devotion, uttered one of those similan-Few changes, in even this changing age, can | describable shrieks of joy, peculiar to the e comparable to this

females of the East, which, probably, accompanied the bacchanalian orgies of Osiris -Next succeeded the military escort, horse and infantry, designed to protect the religious adventure from the attacks of the Bedouins. The common soldiers, in the ordinary uniform of the Nizam, had a plain ap-From the period of our return from the pearance, but the officers in their magniti-Favoom, until my departure for Alexandria, cent dresses of green, scarlet, and gold, with was unceasingly occupied in examining | their sparkling decorations, shall sashes, and the city and environs of Cairo; where, as I glittering arms, recall to mind the old barhave already observed, materials might easi- | baric splendour of the East. On this occaly be obtained for an instructive and inte- sion European instruments were judiciously resting volume. Among the spectacles here | dispensed with; the band, though scanty, witnessed by the traveller, none, perhaps, being the genuine Turkish style, consisting are more deserving of notice than the pil- of kettle-drums mounted on camels, and grim caravan, which yearly, in the spring, fifes, yielding those loud ear-piercing notes raverses the Arabian wilderness to Mekka. | which alone the Orientals regard as music. From the decay of religious zeal in all parts | Several of the drums, formed of copper, and of the Mahommedan world, the pomp and parchment, were of immense size, resemmagnificence formerly displayed on these oc- | bling the nakarras of Mewar, with which, in casions have, for ages, been gradually di- former ages, they used to proclaim, from the minishing. The Khalifs of Egypt, when ancient palace of Oodipoor, the opening of they undertook the pilgrimage in person, the festival of Bhavani. These were followfrequently exhibited the extreme of barbaric ed by the sheikhs, or saints, of Cairo, and grandeur; being attended by innumerable the whole body of pilgrims, may from the cavaliers in gorgeous costume, mounted on distant Mussulman provinces of Africa, horses or dromedacies richly caparisoned in mounted on lofty camels, with green and purple and gold ; and even in later ages, the | scarlet housings embroidered with gold ; ingovernors and Pashas intrusted with the termingled with numerous fanatical devotees management of the sacred cavalcade, ex- on foot, bearing flags containing mottoes and To these succeeded a man, in very pecufor costly and glittering pageants, characte- har costume, on a fine dromedary, carrying ristic of barbarous times and nations, has on his lap a cat, the favourite animal of the long been on the wane in the East, where a Prophet; which seemed to be well pleased more simple taste, introduced by good sense with its situation, and as it moved along, or poverty, is imperceptibly succeeding it .- | regarded the surrounding multiunde with Perhaps, as regards Egypt, the decay of Pil- the utmost complacency. This circumgrimage may be connected with the policy stance, though triffing in itself, conveys a of Mahemmed Ali; the pervading spirit of high idea of the veneration entertained by upon this noble river. Under the auspices | whose government is wholly adverse to the | the Mahommedans for the founder of their religion. At length came the MAHMAL, or Early in the morning, shortly after the sacred camal, bearing the covering for the salah il subh, the firing of cannon, and an Ka'aba, suspended on a lofty frame-work. unusual noise and commotion in the streets, resembling a tent. This was the object of announced the commencement of the impor- | universal veneration : every individual in the dertaken by Count Szechengi, a Hungarian tant day. The whole population of the city crowd eagerly pressed towards the camel, in nobleman of great fortune and very enlight appeared to be agitated by the anticipation the hope of touching, it in passing; while ened mind, who, in quest of mechanical in- of some extraordinary event. Groups of thousands of persons, principally women, formation, has made several journeys to this | men and women, congregating in the squares | thronged the large projecting windows on country. Unlike the majority of the Hun-f and public places, or hurrying hither and either side, and, letting down from above garian nobles, the Count has exhibited the thither with shouts and clamour, as during long shawle, or girdles, or the linen of their the first movements of an insurrection, im- turbans, upon the holy veil, again drew them ment of his country, by the introduction of parted to the scene an aspect of unusual in- up, and pressed them with an air of deep the useful arts, and his operations for ini- terest; and a few turbulent spirits dexte- devotion on their hearts or foreheade .-proving the navigation of the Danube have rously availing themselves of the efferves- Meanwhile shouts of joy rent the sir, as the been upon a scale so vast as to entitle him cence excited among the multitude, might Mahmal went shuffling along, famil excited LANKS of every description For Sale to the appellation of the Bridgewater of the leasily have converted the religious assembly of anxious faces, above and below, and save German States. After expending great sums into a political tumult. Residing in the ling turbans, and hisheveled Latr. There une

DAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock argument, and Judge Story, (says the Advoin order that the Boat may sail from the cate,) with great urbanity, assented to an ad-Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days. journment till Wednesday morning, when ---- Terms as usual. April 10

THE ST. PATBICK.

EDMOND HHELAN, beganing respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat, which, at a considerable expence, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COFE, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two Cabins, (part of the after one adapted for Ladies, with two sleepingberths separated from the rest). The forecabin 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 Sr. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR. for the Cove. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Laturdays, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning and the Cove at 12 o'Clock, on Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet Man leaving Sr. Jonn's at 8 o'Clock on those Mornings. TERMS

After Cabin Passengers, 10s. each. Fore ditto ditto, 58. Letters, Single or Double, 1s. Parcels in proportion to their size or

meicht. The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.-Letters for St. John's, &c., will be received at his Honse, in Carbonear, and in St. John's, for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kieltv'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 5: each. Single Letters 6d., double ditto 1s., and Parcels in proportion to their weight.

PERCHARD & BOAG, Agents, ST. JOHN'S. ANDREW DRYSDALE, Agent, HARBORGRACE. April 30.

at the Office of this Paper.

the argument would be closed. Judge Story intimated that it would probably be a week before the Court would give their opinion on the motion. He remarked that this case had occupied almost every thought of his mind, when awake, for twenty five days, and that he wished to hear the Counsel to the last suggestion they could make for the prisoners.-Boston Ev. Gaz.

On Tueseday the 16th, Judge Story decided against the constitutional right of the Court to grant a new trial in a capital case, under any circumstances, alt-r a verdict of a jury, whether that verdict were to acquit or convict. The motions for a new trial and m arrest of judgment having been thus overruled and decided against the prisoners, Mr. Dunlap, District Autorney, made the usual motion for sentence to be passed; and alter the prisoners had handed in written statemests in their behalf, all of which united in abusing the officers of the British cruizer, the States' witnesses- Perez, and in declaring their innocence, and in appealing to the sympathies of their auditors.

Sentence of DEATH was pronounced by Judge Story against all and each of the prisoners, to be carried into execution on the 11th March next.-The sentence was then translated into Spanish, and read to the prisoners. They began to talk, soliloquising. and declaring their total innocence, and calling God to witness. They were then ironed and remanded to prison, and the Court adjourned to meet next Tuesday in the Circuit Court Room, to hear what the Counsel have to offer in favour of having a bill of exception signed.

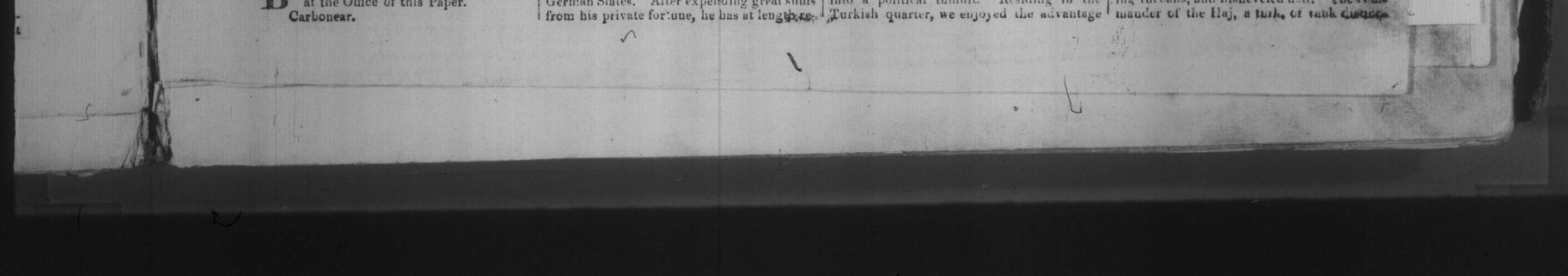
The reason why so distant a day was fixed for execution, was to enable the Counsel to send to Havana or to England for the logbook of the Panda, which has never been produced in Court. The witnesses testified on trial; that it was NOT found on board the Panda, at the time she was captured by the British.

STEAM NAVIGATION UPON THE DANUBE .---Very gratifying accounts have recently been received of the progress of steam navigation of the Austrian Government, the whole region from Presburg to the Black Sea, and even to Constantinople, a distance of fifteen hundred miles. has lately been opened to the influence of steam. This project was first unmost enthusiastic devotion to the improve

DEPARTURE OF THE PILGRIM CARAVAN.

(FROM ST. JOHN'S EGYPT.)

pended considerable sums in what was re- devices. garded as a word of piety. But the passion influence of religious fanaticism.



ion was followed by a camel bearing a small canopy, or houdall, probably indicative of his office, as it appeared too small { for use. Numerous jesters, or buffoons, the them the force of a statute, and thus work original type of our professed "fools" of Europe, moving on among the saints, making strange grimaces, and uttering studied absurdities for the amnsement of the populace. Of these motley personages, some were horne on men's shoulders, others rode upon camela: while the less distinguished. like the renowned Martinus Scriblerus, made their own legs their compasses. Their fantastic dresses and quaint appearance defv description : but the principle fool wore a cancte of sheepskin, dressed with the wool co, and possessed a prodigious pair of mustachois, at least six or seven inches long, painted of divers colours, and sticking out on either side like leeks.

When the procession had passed, we followed among the throng, and going out through the gate of victory, pursned the track of the pilgrims along the skirts of the extensive cemeteries, where the populace were engaged with their noisy amusements, drums, monkeys, and dancing girls, whose performances called forth frequent bursts of applanse. The more ordinary species of courtezans had taken possession of the rumed tombs, and other old buildings, where they were at home to visitors of all descriptions. Ascending the lotty mounds of rubbish beyond the cemetry, we watched the long line of pilarians winding its way through ton be and zardens contrastation in the desert, where the the tests of the Turkish escort had been pitched for several weeks. Of the primerous muliciduals forniing this remarkable profession, the greater number, in all probability would never return : since in these expeditions many, perish on the road farm faighe, or are cut off by the Bedomas ; others fall victims to the retabarking is frail, ill agained vessels, are On all sides small parties of Arabs, disjers-] and children, others with a knot of daucing girls, were enjoying the delights of idleness or listening to the marvellous relations of the story teller. The view, comprehending all theae groups, and extending over the whole of Cairo, was strikingly interesting; but it became more so when descending from the hillocks, we mingled among the multitude, pouring like bees along the plain. Most persons appear? to advantage on a holyday; for pleasures, at least such as may be enjoyed in the open air, have an irresistible tendency to foster habits of benevelence and toleration, men being exceedingly disposed when melted by the warmth of enjoyment, to behold whatever comes before them in glowing and agreeable_colouis.-And this appears particularly to be the case among the Arabs, whose lively excitable natures, receiving with facility the impulses of voluptuousness, have, at the same time a proneness to conversation and to sociability.

The providence and the second states THE SLAK, WEDNESDAY, MAY C.

been in circulation for some time tefore .-The only question was, whether there was such a promulgation of the laws as to give the condemnation of the vessel. Judge Livingston decided there was not. The vessel was accordingly restored. The folowing are some of his remarks.

"But whether a law thus worded be in force throughout the United States on the day of its passage, or not until after a reasenable time for promulgation of it in the different parts of the union, is a question urely of judicial cognizance, and may be decided without interfering with any other department of government; and this again resolves itself into the simple question, whether in a case like this any promulgation is necessary.

"A more abject state of slavery cannot ea sily be conceived, than that the legislature | late Secretary of State for the Colonial Deshould have the power of passing laws in- | partment, from the Military chest. flicting the highest penalties, without taking any measure to make them known to those whose lives and property may be affected by them. It is not only necessary, therefore, in a country governed by laws that they be passed by the supreme or legislative-nower, but that they be notified to the people who are expected to obey them. The manner in which this is done may vary; but whatever mode is adopted, it should be such as to afford a reasonable opportunity to every peras early as possible acquainted with them. not yet received those which I then informbent on the promulgators," says the learned have every reason to believe, must now be commentor on the laws of England, "to do ner." The court will not stop to enquire in to different subjects, should be promulgated deliterions climate of Mecka; while others proper office, after a reasounable lapse of Government and the two Houses of the protime, would not amount to a sufficient noti- vincial Parlianient, can hardly admit of a drowned on their way home in the Red Sea. Acation. But as it regards laws of trade. doubt being entertained, when it is considerwhich is the case before it, rendering penal | ed that the Committee of the House of Comed over the same, some with their wives arts, although sanctioned by former laws. mons to whom were referred in the last Sesand done in concurrence and with the con- sion of the Imperial Parliement, certain can greatly err in saving, that such laws | vince, including the jet ti n of the House of | nun bor of ships armed, or in a condition should begin to operate in the different districts only from the times they are respectively received, from the proper department. by the collector of the customs, unless no-1 tice of them be brought home in some other way to the person charged with their yiolation. A proposition so reasonable, and so consonant to those principles of justice and humanity which are unchangeable, requires only to be stated to receive our universal assent. That a law which passed at Washington should subject to forfeiture every vessel which sailed from the United States on the very day of its passage, or the day after, however remote the port of departure, and after a regular clearance by the anthorized agent of government, is a doctrine leading to such unjust and tyrannical consequences. that nothing but a course of decisions, whose meaning admitted of no doubt, could induce the court to sanction it. There may be a difference in name, but there is none in reality, between an ex post facto law, which Congress cannot pass, and one whose operation is to be so universal and instantaneous. The position that the law intends every person to have notice of what is done in parliament as soon as it is concluded, because the whole realm is there represented, is too quaint to require refutation. Indeed, the same learned writer, who would very gravely persuade us that a merchant in Boston, at the distance of five hundred miles, must know every law of Congress the moment it is passed, merely because he may have had a voice in the choice of a few representatives who may all have voted against it, as if not satisfied with his own reasoning, and feeling ne doubt, the propriety of affording to the subject some other and better means of information tells us, that he had found upon examination, that not long after the art of printing had found its way into England, which was between three and four hundred years ago, the practice had been to publish acts of parliament in the counties, to the eud "that the subjects might have express notice thereof, and not be overtaken by an intendment in law."

Houses of the Provincial Parliament who | NAVAL FORCE OF THE DIFFERENT POWE may be disposed to persevere in the performance of their Legislative duties:

" Gentiemen of the House of Assembly. "I have on this occasion only to express my regret that the present-Session slipuid have failed in producing those measures of relief ingrelation to the Financial difficulties of the Province, which are so urgently required under existing circumstances.

"It would have afforded me much gratification, had I been enabled to report to his Majesty's Government, that the responsibihtv so generously incurred with the view of relieving, in some measure, the urgent wants of the public service, had ceased to exist, by the re-payment from out of the public funds of the province, of the advance equal to thirty one thousand pounds sterling made in pursuance of the Instructions of the

"Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

" I informed you at the opening of the resent Session, that I was then in possesion of important communications, and that expected to receive others from his Majesty's Government, upon subjects of vital importance to the interests of the Province.-The communications which were adverted to on that occasion, as having, been received son what is to be affected by them, of being have been since laid before you; but I have "Whatever way is made use of, it is incum- | ed von I expected to receive, and which I near at hand. That the expected dispatchit in the most public and perspicyous man- es will possess an extraordinary degree of importance to the general interests of the what manuer the laws of congress, relating | Province, and will require that communications should take place in relation to their or whether a mere deposite of them in the contents, between the head of the Executive sent of its own officers, the court thicks it matters relating to the affairs of this Pro- standing this list of formidable navies, the ferences existing between the two branches | roll. Sweden, for instance, although postween the House of Assembly and his Majesty's government, that the practical min Tignificant flotillas. merely, to exercise her sures for the future administration of Lower | naval officers in nantical tactics. The total Canada, should be left to the mature consi-, deration of the Government, responsible for their adoption and execution.

IN THE WORLD.

As it will be interesting at the present ti be, to know the Naval strength of different nations, we have compiled with care from various sources the following table, chowing the number of ships of the line, frigates and smaller vessels, in the naval service of the various Powers of the civiliza:! world :

Great Britain, 165 ships of the line, 217 Frigates, 324 Brigs Sloops &c., 40 Steam-Vessels, Total746.

France, 39 ships of the line, 51 Frigates. 324 brigs sloops &c., 10 steam vessels .- Total 333.

Russia, 32 ships of the line, 25 frigates, 107 sloops brigs, &c., 4 steam vessels .- Tofal 168.

Ottoman Empire, 18 ships of the line, 24 frigates, 90 sloops brigs &c.- Total 132.

Holland, 12 ships of the line, 33 frigates, "Gentlemen of the Legistative Council. 56 sloops brigs &c., 2 steam vessels .- Total 103.

> Sweden and Norway, 10 ships of the line, 13 frigates, 238 sloops brigs &c .- Total 261

> Spain, 1 ship of the line, 3 frigetes, 30 sloops brigs &c .- Total 34.

> Denmark, 4 ships of the line, 7 frightes, 14 sloops brigs &c.+Total 25.

Rorrugal, 3 ships of the line, 6 frigates, 37 sloops brigs &c., 2 steam vessels .- Total

Austria, 3 ships of the line, 8 frigates, 91 slooops brigs &c.-Total 72.

Sardinia and two Sicilies, 4 ships of the line, 8 frigates, 17 sloops brigs &c .-- Total

Greece, 1 ship of the line, 2 frigates, 25 loops brigs &c., 2 steam vessels .- Total

Popedom, 8 sloops brigs &c.,

Duke of Tuscany, I shoop.

Pussia, 1 sloop.

United States, 7 ships of the line, 10 frigates, 24 sloops brigs &c - Total 21.

It is necessary to ransak, that rough

(From the North American Review.)

UTILITY OF LAW REPORTS.

The sole avowed object of codifying is to give certainty and simplicity and consistent cy to the law. But we know that it can never in this way be accomplished, even wit the greatest power, genius, and facilities for carrying it into effect. The various and growing wants and occasions of the law, no human prescience can anticipate. We can approach the nearest to that highly desirable end, which codifiers so earnestly seek for in vain, by publishing promptly and regularly faithful reports of fully investigated cases. Submit them fairly to public examination, and the false principles will soon be laid aside, and the truly valuable ones have the full force of law without the sanction of a code. It is impossible for us to over estimate (we cannot repeat it too ften) the importance of doing this. A remarkable proof of the absolute necessity of it, occurred to us on reading the volume now on our table. It was under a case too arising on the promulgation of laws. We do not know that we can do better than bring it before our readers, partly for the purpose of supporting what we have stated, and partly as a slight sample of the interesting character of the Reports, here presented to us by Mr Paine. For we think we can see in this, and the other written opinions of Judge Livingston, the pen of a fine-scholar, and man of fine taste, and the marrie of a bold and elevated, though sometimes erring mind. The facts in the case alluded to are briefly these.

The Act laying an embargo on the ports of the United States, was passed on Decem. ber 22, 1807. On the ninth of the following January, the supplemental Act received the signature of the president, A vessel sailed from the port of St Mary's, in Georgia, on the fifteenth of the same month, and was afterwards seized by a collector for a vi-

LOWER CANADA.

The Legislature of Lower Canada was prorogued on the 18th ult.-The following is his Excellency's

SPEECH.

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Council "Gentlemen of the House of Assembly

"It appears by the customary official reports transmitted me daily by the Clerk of the House of Assembly, that for some days past the attendance of a sufficient number of members to constitute a duorum has been wanting to enable the Assembly to proceed to business : and as it may be inferred from | rald. some recent proceedings of the Assembly,

" Under these circounstances the premature termination of the Session, which is now unavoidable, is an event deeply to be regretted."

Castle of St Lewis Queber, 18th March, 1835.

YARMOUTH, MARCH 6.

BRAZILS .- By a private letter received from Captain S. Killam, of the brig Mitton. of this port, dated Para, 17th January, we earn that a bloody revolution had just taken place there. The people of the country, on he 5th of that month made an attack on the city, and being joined by the troops, soon obtained complete possession of it. The President Military Governor, the captains certiser. of the ships of war, who happened to be ashore, and all the principal personages belonging to the Government-about forty in number-were put to death Captain Killam was obliged to remove his brig out of the range of the shot, yet he lay suffiriently near to hear the appalling voices of the dying. The plan of revolt had been so well laid that in the short space of two hours, the work was completed, and comparative order, under a change of masters, restored. The new President had been a prisoner (probably for political offences,) and was transported at once from a prison to a palace,-He had a guard of a hundred men. All the rest of the citizens and soldiers had been disarmed No vessels were suffered to depart till the 17th.

THE SLAVE TRADE .- Extract of a letter iated Ferdinand Po, November 10 :- "Yesterday the American ship General Hill arrived here, and reported that there are to the south of the Line 25 slavers; in Wydah to the northward of us 12; in Bony 6; in These vessels will take away about 20,000 poor victims. I am forther informed that there are a hundred sail of slave vessels fitting out for the coast. We have but one cruiser now on the station, the Lynx, so that the trade of our merchants will be ruined if steps are not taken to stop these miscreants. Five sail of merchant ships will have to remain at Calabar until next year, for want of cargoes, which will be a great loss to both their owners and the revenue .- He-

that no further business will be transacted. Upwards of £1600 has already been subliar situation termineted in his death in the olation of the law. The official intelligence- in that branch of the Provincial Parliament, scribed towards the erection of a statue or | early part of October. These facts are not of these acts did not reach St. Mary's until I can no longer feel justified, notwithstand-she evening of the fifteenth, and was not ing my great anxiety to prolong the present to Earl Grey, for the invaluable services Beblauen spoke a shooner which left Canton "publicle am upped until the next day, al. Session, in detaining from their houses and which he has rendered his county by the on the 14th Oct, from the captain of which - ibough viris to divise about them had | usual occupations those members of the two | passing of the Reform Bill. the news of his lordship's death was learned.

Assembly, dated 1st March, 1834, recom- for cive service, forms but a very small mended with reference to the unhappy dif- proportion to the sum total on the marine of the Colonial Legislature, as well as be- sessing apparently such a powerful fleet, has seldom in actual service any but a few innumbar of British ships of all sizes in commission for instance, in January, 1835, amounted to only 182. France has selfom more than 40 ships in commission, manned by 13,000 men, while Russia has always a larger proportion in active service.

> The number of vessels building, we have not stated .- Thus, England has 62 of different sizes, besides 13 steam boats on the stocks; France 14: and the Uniteb States has 5 ships of the line, and 7 frigates building in her dock-yards. Of the 51 stated in the above list, as belonging to this country, a considerable number are unfit for service. Since the close of the late war, nearly 400 ships of different gradations, have been struck from the list of the British Navy, as unfit for service, and condemned and sold. The present Navy of that country, as well as of France, is almost new .- N. Y. Com. Ad-

(From a Cope of Good Hope.)

We have been favoured with a few pumbers of the Canton Register, up to the end of September, which save :- "The Bogue was passed by the British ships of war Iangene and Andromache, on Sunday the 7th inst. Several shots were fired from the war junks and forts before any return was made. but the wind was unfair; it was at length answered by the ships, as their guns would bear, while beating through the Tigris mouth. This' partial and interrnpted firing, continued about an hour and three quarters, when the frigates anchored on account of the unfavourable weather, and did not pass Tiger islend fort until next day after silencing it. The only casuality on the English side, was one man wounded by a splinter. The loss of the Chinese is not known Those in the fort fought with spirit, but with a bad direction. We cannot but regret that the captains of H.M. ships did not effectually silence the forts, by carrying away or spising the guns, and destroying their batteries. Old Calabar 4; and one in the Cameroons. The trade with the English was renewed on the 27th; but two merchant ships of that nation forced a passage to Canton two days before permission was granted.

Every kind of petty annoyance was inflicted upon Lord Napier-all his Chinese servants were taken away, and he and his family it appears, were dependant upon the British residents at Canton even for food .--His Lordship had taken a cold during the heavy rains which had previously fallen and was suffering under an attack of fever, which being aggravated by the extreme excitement arising from his delicate and pecu-

+ manufactures

Lord Byron by Thorwaldsen-a statue of the poet-has arrived at London, and been refused admission to Westminster Abbey. on account of the immortality of his writings.

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The British and Foreign Bible S c et has forwarded to the West Indies, 73,695 copies of the New Testament and Psalms, for distribution to the emancipated negroes on Christmas, 1834. Through the kindness of shipowners and others, the frieght has not been any expense to the Society : they went out in 26 different vessels. and the amount of freight would have been £250, which sum has consequently been saved to the Society.

The havoc committed by the plague in its late invasion of the Turkish capital was frightful, no less than 70,000 persons having been swept off by the scourge.

EXPORTATION OF ICE TO INDIA .- Lord William Bentiack has presented Mr Rogers supercargo of the ship Tuscany, with a handsome silver vase bearing the following inscription .- Presented by Lord William Bentiack Governor General and Commander in Chief of India, to Mr Rogers, of Boston, in acknowledgment of the spirit and enterprise which projected and successfully executed the first attempt to export a cargo of American ice into Calcutte." The quantity of ice landed by the Tuscany was about 100 tons, and the selli- g price being 61/4 cents per lb., it is calculated that the owners rec-ived 12,000 dollars upon an investment which, including the cost of all the extra precantions for preserving the ice, did not exceed 500 dollars.

DEATH OF PRINCE AUGUSTUS OF PORTU-GAL - A private letter received vesterday from Lisbon, dated 31st March, says:

"We regret much to inform you of the almost sudden and melanchely death of Prince Augustus, the Queen's consort, on the 28th instant-a very unfortunate occurrence for this country.

THE STAR, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6.

Districts in the Province, shall, and they are hereby required, at the first General Ses. sions in every year, held in and f r any such County or District, to nominate and recommend to the Justices in Session, as many fit and proper persons of good fame and of sober life and conversation, as shall be necessary to be Licensed to sell such Liquors as aforesaid, or to keep Taverns or Houses of to the religious and moral instanction of the Public Entertainment within the County or District, and no Tavern License, or Shop License to persons within such County or District shall be granted or' made at each first Session of the year, to any person or persons other than those whose names shall be contained in the List of such recommendations."

We have copied an entertaining article fram a Temperance paper. The last RUM-SELLER and the last DRUNKARD, will indeed be two odd beings.

(From the Public Ledger, April 28.)

A subject of vital importance to the interest of our Fisheries was brought forward | a dissolution will actually take place or no, in the House of Assembly on Friday last by is merely matter for conjecture. In a week the hol. Member of Fortune Bay (Mr Hoynes, or two we shall be enabled to reveal the sewho represented a petition from several of cret.-Ibid, May 1. the inhabitants of that district, setting forth that the French fishermen from St. Peters, and other places took the whole of their bair last summer in Fortune Bay and along chan, 18 days from Portsmonth-Captain the south-east part of the coast, and that they | had so materially interfered with the fishe ries as to depute many of the former of procuring bait. The hon, member obtained Select Committee, with power to examine -vidence upon the subject, and vesterday brought up has report, by which it would appear that the Freuch fishermen had in creased in such numbers at St. Peters and the other Islands, that they had driven the | Brig Harton, Andrews, Poole,

BrRON .- it is said that the monument to | Grand Juries for the several Counties and | which the administration stood, relatively with the general sense of the couptry, preparatory to the introduction of another mea sure of greater and more vital importance-THE ONE which relates to something like the total overthrow of the Irish Church - Un the 30th of March, Lord John Resel moved that the House resolve itself into a Chamit On the Premises lately occupied by Mr. tee "to take into consideration the state of the Irish Courch, with the view of applying any surplus revenues, not required for the spiritual care of the members of the Church people, without any distinction of reli-21011.

> To so sweeping and general proposition, Ministers demucred; but upon a division they were again beaten by a majority of 33, and thereupon they appear to have actually tendered their resignation. As a matter of course, their resignation would be received; but to what extent those resignations would affect the future government of the country is beyond us to divine. We should like nothing better than to see the country placed again in a situation to elect its representatives; and this we dare to say will be the nushot of it. In another struggle for the preservation of those rational institutions which are in accordance with the good sense and the best feelings of the great bulk of the English people, the factious and the turbu-1. nt must suffer irretrievably. But whether

ARRIVALS .- At St Johns, on Thursday last, in the Yacht Maria, Captain David Ba-David Buchan R.N., High Shertfi'; T. H Brooking Esq., Captain Rice, Royal Veteran Company.

SHIP NEWS. CARBUNEAR. ENTERED.

A SERMON From the 2nd Tim., 4th chap. 7th & 8th vs.

TRS CATHERINE MARA (Willow of the late Mr. THOMAS MARA) begs permission to acquaint her Out Harbour Friends, she is prepared to accommodate GENTLEMEN of LADIES, from any of the Oat Ports, coming to St. John's, with comfortable BOARD AND LODGING, at her House near the Old London Tavern --

where every attention will be paid them, and on the most reasonable terms. St. John's, May 1, 1835.

each, or six comes for Five Shuttings,

E intend to Publish about the First

THE DYING CHRISTIAN.

of MAY next, Price One Shilling

Gentee! Board and Lodgings.

GUUD3. THOMAS NEWELL. Carboncar, April 29, 1835. Notices

CANDLES, SOAP, LEATHER VINEGAR, Red WINE, TEA TAR, ROSIN, NAILS WINDOW GLASS. SPARROWBILS HATCHETS, LINES. TWINES HOOKS, SPADES, SHOVELS Men's, Womens' and Boys SHUES

On Sale

THE SUBSCIPTION

Offers For Sale,

On Measonable Terms,

FOR CASH. OR SEALS,

WILLIAM BENNETT,

First quality leish BUITTER, PORK

SUGAR, MOLASSES, TOBACCO

BREAD, Soperfine FLOUR

And a General Assortment of

"Accounts have been received from Madrid of the Queen's troops, under General Mina, having defeated Dou Carlos in a general engagement. We hope it may tend to | ing the deficiency. Last summer they went clear the northern provinces of the factious | there in such numbers that the Caplin were parties and restore order."

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1835.

We refer our readers to an interesting extract we have made from the North American Review for July 1828, being part of the review of a work entitled " Report of Cases argued and determined in the Circuit Court of the United States &c. &c." by ELIJAH PAINE junr., Counsellor at Law." -- We have often before spoken our opinions, as it respects the necessity of promulgating, as extensively as possible, all new Acts of Parliamen, as wel as all decisions given in the superior Court of Justice. It appears that the Revenue Bill was to come into immediate operation, from the time of its passing. So far as ST. JOHN's is concerned this may all be well enough; but we take the liberty of thinking that it should not come into operation in any of the out-ports. manner in which the British fishermen wre before it had been properly and officially promulgated. We think it likely that the case cited in the extract referred to, will be useful in its application to similar cases that are likely to occur, in some parts of the Island distant from ST. JOHN's; where vessels had in all probability arrived after the passing of the Bill, and before its promulgation. The publication of our Colo. nial Acts, would be confined to the "Royal Gazelee," if it were not that the Editors of the other papers, sometimes think proper to copy them, as we have done in most instanc- in the manner it has, and sincerely hope the

As it respects the Revenue Bill, there will, in all probability, be cases where vessels have been entered, without having their cargoes subjected to the new duties, in consequence of no official information having reached the officer of the Customs.

Our internal regulations, as it respects the licencing of Public Houses &c., are wofully deficient. We observe that an act passed n the last Session of the General Assembly of Nova Scotia, has the following section, f it were adopted by an act of our Legisla-

Caplin from them altogether, and that durjug the last two years they had resorted to their own shores for the purpose of supplyprevented getting to the head of the Bay, and where they had never previously been known to fail, not one appeared. The inhabitants of the upper part of the Bay had consequently to come several leagues down the shore in small boats to look for them.

It is stated that upwards of three hundred sail of French bankers took bait in Fortune Bay and Lomalien last summer, carrying large quantities home to sal, which they took to France for their Spring trips on the banks-so that we are actually affording them the means of most successfully rivaling us in the business of the country .- The committee we und rstand, proposean address online subject to his Excellency the Governor, and an immediate application for a ship or ships of war before the caplin school commences. The committee having had power to call evidence on the same subject with respect to Labrador, report also that great numbers of the French vessels and boats are now in the habit of entering our harbours and taking bait and fish there.

We some time ago drew the attention of our readers to the fact of the Americans having committed similar depredations to the Westward, and laid before them a letter (we think from Fortune Bay) detailing the deprived of those advantages which were intended to be exclusively their own. We also urged what we must again repeat, the absolute necessity of obtaining two or three small ships of war for the purpose of protecting our interests from the unjust interference of such formidable rivals. If they watch with so jealous an eve, and are so tenacious of even the slightest eacroachment upon their own privileges, surely it is no less imperative upon us to guard with equal vigilance those rights upon the preservation of which the whole commerce of this country depends.

We are glad to find that the subject has been brought before the Colonial Legislature inquiry will produce some practical and be neficial results.

The Colonial Yacht MARIA arrived on Wednesday morning, after a passage of 18 days from Portsmouth, accommodating us with Papers to the 8th inst.

We have to communicate the unexpected yet indubitable fact, that there has been another "flare up," in the great councils of the nation, and that the administration of Sir Robert Peel is at an end-to give place to a better or a worse,-as the case may

It is already known to our readers, that ministers have been virtually beaten-first MOLLOY. which would, we think, be an improvement upon the election of the Commons' Speaker and then upon the address to the Throne. in reply to his Majesty's speech. These

ST. JOHNS.

ENTERED.

April 27 .- Schooner Tay, Wilkie, Halifax, molassess, rum, butter. 28 .- Brig Borealis, Brown, Lisbon, salt. Brig Montague, Clemans, Cadiz, salt. Brig Apollo, Wilson, Cadiz, salt and

raisius. Brigantine Trusty Wills, Operto, salt wine and sundries. Brigantine Annabella, Contouche, Jersey, potatoes, plants. 29. - Brig Mary, Bell, Cadiz, salt.

Brig Convivial, Hampton, Cadiz, salt and sundries.

Brig William and Mary, Parrott, Greenock butter, potatoes. Brig Dewdrop, Farler, London, beef, pork, wine, brandy.

30 .- Brigantine Native, Coysh, Teignmouth cordage, potatoes.

Brig Deborah, Stark, London, flour, soap, and sundries.

Brig Lavinia, Caldwell, Cadiz, salt and sundries.

Brigantine John and William, Stanley, Lisbon, salt, oranges.

CLEARED.

April 28 .- Schooner Echo, Cousins, Halifax ballast. 29 .- Brigantine Belle, Frith, Demerara, codfish 30.-Schooner Persa, Daly, Halifax, codfish. Schooner Collector, Phelan, Halifax, codfish.

On Sale.

FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON THE SPOT THE 27th INSTANT,

LL those eligible FREE-HOLD PRE-A MISES, situate in the Town of CAR-BONEAR, near the Road leading to the Catholic Chapel, comprising upwards of one acre of highly cultivated LAND (under fence.) on which are erected a STONE STA-BLE, and the ends of a STONE DWEL-LING-HOUSE, 36 feet in lenth, and 30 feet wide, with fire places and chimnies :

AND ALSO

BY PRIVALE SALE, That well known Raver

MAURICE.

An excellent MILCH COW, and a quantity of Stable Manure-the property of P. E.

> LOBENZO MOORE. AUCTIONEER.

Preached to the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, at Port-de-Grave, on the 15th Feb., and at Bay Roberts, on the 22d Feb. 1835.

BY THE

REV G. ELLIDGE,

Wesleyun Methodist Missionary,

ON THE DEATH OF

MR. GEORGE VEY,

Formerly of Port-de-Grave.

The chamber where the good man meets his fate Is privileged beyond the common walk Of virtuous life, quite in the verge of Heaven."

Young's Night Thoughts

The above Work, after Publication, can be procured at any of the residences of the METHODIST MISSIONARIES, or at the "STAR" Office.

Carbonear, April 8, 1835.

KELLYGREWS PACKET.

JAMES HODGE OF KELLYGREWS,

TEGS most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has a most safe and commodious Four sal BOAT, capable of conveying a number of PASSEN-GERS, and which he intends russing the W nter, as long as the weather will perm t. between KELLYGREWS, and BRIGUS and PORT-DE-GRAVE .- The owner of the PACKET will call every TUESDAY morning at Messrs. BLENETT, MORGAN & Co's. for Letters and Packages, and then proceed across the Bas, as soon as-wind and weather will allow; and in case of there being no possibility of proceeding by water, the Letters will be forwarded by land by a careful person, and the utmost punctuality observ-

JAMES HODGE begs to state, also, he has good and comfortable LODGINGS, and every necessary that may be wanted, and on the most reasonable terms.

Terms of Passage :--

One Person, or Four, to pay Twenty Shillings Passage, and above that number Five Shillings each.

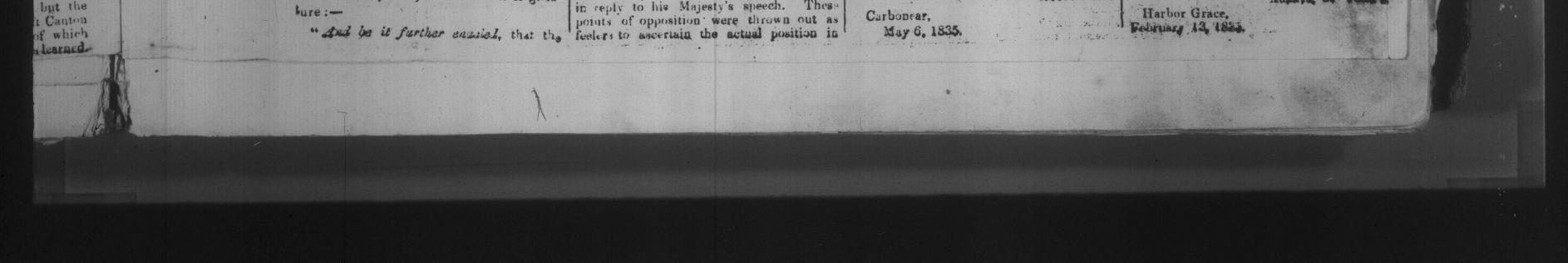
Not accountable for Cash, or any other valuable Property put on board.

Letters will be received at Bennett, Moryan & Co's. at St John's.

Kellygrews, January 14, 1835.

THE EXPRESS PACKET-MAN will a continue, as usual to go round the BAY during the Winter months. Rates of Postage Single Letters La Double do. 20 And Packages in proportion. ANDREW DRYSDALE, AGENT HARBOR GRACE PERCHARD & BOAG.

AGENTS, ST JONE



POLETER

THE SOUTHERN SEAS.

Come down, come down from the tall ship's side!

What a marvelous sight is here! Look-purple rocks and crimson trees, Down in the deep so clear,

See! where those shoals of Dolphins go, A glad and glorious band,

Sporting among the day-bright woods Of a coral fairy-hand. See,! on the violet sands belieath.

How the gorgeous shells do glide! O Sea! old Sea, who yet know half Of thy wonders and thy pride?

Look how the see-plants trembling float All like a Mermaid's locks, Waving in thread of ruby red;

Over those nether rocks. Heaving and sinking, soft and fair,

Here hyacinth---there green--With many a stem of golden growth, And starry flowers between.

But away ! away ! to upper day-For monstrous shapes are here,-Monsters of dark and wallowing bulk, And horny eyeballs drear. The tusk'd mouth and the spiny fin,

Speckled and warted back, The glittering swift, and the flabby slow, Ramp through this deep sea track. Away; away! to upper day, .To glance o'er the beezy brine, And see the Nautilus gladly sail, The flying fish leap and shine. But what is that ? " 'Tis land !-- 'tis land !

"Tis land !" the sailors cry. Nay !- 'tis a long and narrow cloud, Betwixt the sea and sky. "Tis land! 'tis land!" they ery once more-

And now comes breathing on An odour of the living earth, Such as the sea hath none.

THE STAR, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6.

But Queen Caroline, Ferdinand's wife, was a woman who knew how to turn everything, however bad, to some useful account. An amnesty was granted to Michele Pezza. the rear of the French army from Fondi to Garigliano.

When the French took Gaeta and Capoua Fra Diavolo fixed his quarters in Itri, his native country where he committed every town were plundered of all they possessed, and Itri was soon occupied only by the followers of Fra Diavolo. Travellers journeying from Naples to Rome, who entered Itri for a night's lodging, slept never to wake again. The most artful devices were employed to allure the victims into the houses of Itri, from which they never came out alive.

General Oliver had at that time the command of Gaeta. Being informed that a troop of banditti was in possession of Itri, he despatched a Polish regiment, commanded by a young officer,, who with chivalrous courage entered eagerly on the dangerous expedition. He expelled Fra Diavolo from Itri, and drove him into the woods; but the brigand, undaunted, returned, was attacked by the Polish troops and frightful carnage ensued. The engagement took place in the town of Itri, and most of the houses were destroyed. Fra Diavolo was a second time driven into the mountains, and the country | round Itri was scoured of banduti.; a be-

The Polish regiment had no sooner withdrawn from Itii, and commenced their march to Molo-di-Gaeta, than two thousand iasurgents and banditti again showed themselves. General Olivier despatched two squadrons and a Polish battalion to meet them, and afterwards remained in possession | Seth, and bring the ship to." of Itri. Fra Diavalo no longer offered any resistance. He abandoned Terra-de-Lavora and retired with his followers to infest the predations and atrocities.

a man like Fra D avolo should have enjoyed neighbour Jethro, who is the commander of being to be saved from a watery death.

went on with his work.

"They are again charging the gun !" of freed galley slaves, who were to attack halliards, and let yourself down with a ter. run."

"Ay, ay," cried Isaac, as he finished reeving the tack. He then quickly gathered a few fathoms in his hand, threw the coil down upon the forecastle, and the sail was immeimaginable horror. The inhabitants of the diately hoisted. The long-tom was again elevated, and the gunner was in the act of them a chance for their lives." applying the match; but Isaac stopped not for the additional peppering.

> 'The cords ran swiftly through his glowing hands,-

And quick as lightning on the deck he stands !"

'Hah my little yonker-my eyes, but you're a brave un; you'll be an admiral yet, I've see;' exclaimed English Bill, as he joyarms.

The prediction of Bill rang in the ears of | the two vessels. Isaac for many a year afterwards. It was hearing of Wittington-

' Turu again Wittington,

'Lord Mayor of great London.'

rested by another shot, which passed through | her plunging bow directly amidship. the sail over his head. He folded his arms,

with so fine a ship and cargo, without a beneath the wave. deadly struggle

round him, He fearlessly and deliberately of the Grampus: and confusion and dire

amazement agitated the people upon 'their crowded deck. In their haste to remeshouted English Bill. " Come down my dy their oversight, the Frenchman failand he was appointed commander of a corps boy ! Creep in, creep in, Seize one of the ed altogether to averl the threatened disas-

'If thou dost intend to run her down,' said Jethro to Seth, hurriedly projecting his head for a moment from the cabin gangway -if-nay, hear me, Seth, for the sake of humanity-if thou art determined to run her down, ease the helm a little, and give

"Stand by to lower the boats,' vociferated Seth, stamping furiously upon the deck. A suppressed groan of horror escaped the erew as they now more plainly perceived the design of the Captain.

• The boldest held his breath for a time.'

The little schooner still lay to in the trough of the deep sea, her people running backwards and forwards in frightened confully bugged the stripling in his brawny fusion, while the huge hulk of the Grampus mounted the last high wave that separated

'MISERICORDE !' exclaime a hundred like the prophetic sound of the bells to the voices. A wild scream of despair-heard far above the noise of the element, and the dashing of the ship-burst from the poor doomed Frenchmen.

Down came the Grampus, thundering The hasty strides of Seth were again ar- upon the privateer, and striking her with

The frail schooner was cut directly in two looked up at the rent sail, and drew up his by the shock : and her heavy armsment, tonefit which was due to the energetic measures form, as some new purpose had taken pos- gether with the irresistible force of the se-of General Oliver. Session of his despairing mind. vering blow, bore both parts of her hull, · By heaven, said he, 'I will not part with her ill-fated crew of a hundred sonls.

· Down with the boats from the quarter; "Swear not,' said Jethro ; it will not help launch the long beat,' shouted Seth. But ns in our strait. We may better yield qui- the command, though it could not have etly to the necessity. Put down the belm, been uttered nor executed sooner, with safety, came too late. The aim of Seth had been . Yield quietly, didst thou say? And did too fatally sure. The boats reached the I understand thee aright, when thou bid me spot, and narrowly escaped being sucked bring the ship to? The eves of Seth glar- into the vortex where the schooner had gone Calabrias which became the scene of his de- ed wildly upon Jethro, and his nostrils dis- down. The French crew were all sent to tended like those of an infuriated wild bull their long account; and the next wave left Will future generations ever believe that at bay. 'Put down the helm indeed ! Pray no trace of the wreck, nor a solitary buman

TO THE MOON

. I thank thee, bright and beautiful moon, For thing undiminished, ray,

For the mariner on his way.

And kind wert thou, in thy midnight course, On the waters dark to play, In tarrying there to heed my prayer

For the mariner on his way.

Again I thank thee, majestic orb! And devoatly hear me say, For the light God gave, that tinged the wave,

Lest the midnight storms betray.

I had watched the till the morning broke In the golden streaks of day,

Thou neavenly guide, o'er the occan wide, To the mariner on his way.

I bless thy light in careering high, And the Power that bade thee stay, saved

The mariner on his way.

Then gratefully I look up to thee. No longer his bark doth stray On the ocean's feam; safe moored at home; Thou cheered the mariner's way.

With glorious rays, protecting beam, While in thanksgiving I pray, O, ever shine with the light divine That hath blessed the mariner's way.

> HISTORY OF FRA DIAVOLO, THE FAMOUS BANDITT.

(From the Memoirs of the Duchess D'Abrantes)

The Prince of Essling told me the history of Fra Diavolo, who has been the subject of so many romances and melodramas.

Fra Diavolo's real name was Michele Pezza, and he was already famous for his robheries and massacres at Itri, during the campaign of Naples, commanded by Championett. At the time he harrassed the rear of the French army, organized masses of insurgents in Upper and Lower Calabria, and directed a formidable conspiracy against the French. He was a native of Itri, (Terra de Lavora,) and in his youth was a goatherd. He afterwards entered a convent, turned monk, and strange enough took the name of Fra Angelo. However his bad mountains, and pursued the life of a bandit. He lived by plunder, and every day was marked by a murder. He headed a party of smugglers and spread desolation through-

he favour of the King and Queen of Sicily? Yet incredible as it may appear, it is never- in high dudgeon. But he evidently availed theless the fact. Queen Caroline sent him a himself of the first pretext to let off his bracelet ornamented with her portrai: and anger, for he was waxing exceedingly wrath. the English government gave him a commission in the British army. To crown all his Which cheered the night, as a beacon light, life was spared, that life of which the hangman had been defraided, and on which a price had so lately been set.

Massena assured me, that the power of Fra Diavato was inconceivable, during the first and second occupation of Naples, Iv the French troops, for the inhabitants of the mountains, who were as lawless and as desperate as himself, joyfully followed a chief who led them to plunder. One day he ventured to ma e a descent upon Itri, from and wounded one of the crew. which the military force had been a short interval withdrawn. He entered in the middle of the night, barbarously massacred all who resisted him, and made the rest of the inhabitants prisoners.

On the second occupation of Naples by | zardest the lives of the people." our troops, Fra Diavalo, being driven from Terra Firma, took refuge in Capri He was must command thee. Yield indeed! the at length arrested at Salerno, conveyed to ship shall sink first !' muttered Seth, as Je-Though the tempest raved, he spared and Naples, and condemned without even the thro began to descend. form of a trial; "For," as Salicetti observ- 'Stand by there men,' shouted the Captain, ed, "it was only necessary to the sentence already passed upon him, by those just and wise sovereigns, Caroline and Ferdinand." The English, whose ships were cruising be- cessary. fore the Bay of Naples, sent a flag of truce to solicit the liberation of the British Ma- at a moment's warning: clear away the who wishes to stand proclaimed to the world, jor Michele Pezza, as a prisoner of war, and quarter boats; and see all clear to lower as the last man who held out against light threatening, if the request should not be them in an instant. Mate, take in all the and love, and truch; as the last RUM-SELgranted, to use reprisals towards all the Ne- | small sai's quickly !' apolitan prisoners who might fall into their hands. Salicetti s answer was that he knew of no Major in the English service who had been taken prisoner by the troops of his Majesty King Joseph ; but that if the individual referred to were Fra Diavolo, a man holding no commission, and without character, either military or political, he had been hung the night before, in conformity with an old sentence passed by the tribucals seemed to wait the lowering of the boat from after Miguel's return from Brazil he paid a of King Ferdinand, by which he had been the quarter of the Grampus-even as the visit to the College of Surgeons at Lisben. condemned as a murderer, a robber, an in- conquerer awaits the approach of an enemy After viewing the various anatomical subcendiary, and a smuggler ! Such is the true history of Fra Diavolo.

RUNNING DOWN A PRIVATEER.

The Grampus was now kept off two or three points, and a foretopmas studding-sail was about being set; but in the hurry of the. moment, by some mishap the tack got unrove. A couple of hands were ordered aloft to rig in the boom and reave in the tack anew. In an instant little Isaac, who had | heard the order, put the end of the rope between his teeth, ran up the fore shronds, conduct speedily caused hun to be expelled monkey, and ran out upon the bare boom .-crept out at the top of the fore-yard like a from the convent, and he then fled to the But before he had accomplished his task, the Frenchmen brought their long-tom, charged with small shot, to bear upon the yard, and let drive at Isaac : thinking probably that his labour might be the means of rection was suddenly changed, and her head nourable. None were admitted to the rank out the country. The government of King enabling the Grampus to escape. The little was brought to bear directly upon the hull of burgesses in the towns of Aragon who Ferdinand-condemned him to be hanged, fellow was not bisconcerted by this terrible of the Frenchman. The crew of the schoo-and a price was set upon his head

the Grampus-thou or 1? demanded Seth Jethro answere, calmix 'Thou surely art her captain. and I vield all to thy discretion. Save the ship if thou canst : but thou canst not. We have no means of defence: and if we had, it would not be justifiable to oppose with arms."

Jethro my resolution is taken: I will save this ship or sink her! What! yield to that little gadfi -- that gallinipper-that is scarcely larger than our long-boat.

Another shot, better directed than the other, splintered a piece from the mainmast

There Jethro! there are some of the tender mercies of the French pirate, and an earnest of what we may expect if taken.'-'Yield thee Seth, yield thee! the longer thou dost delay, so much the more thou ha-

"Thou hadst better go below, Jethro; I

in a voice that made every sailor start. It was evident to all that Seth had put off the Quaker, and that prompt obedience was ne-

issued, and whereunto those would tend that | earth of creation, and there remain in perad already been executed. The French- fect solitude and darkness to all eternity .-man was also at fault, for mistaking the ma- | Am. Temp. Atmanuck. nœuvering of Seth for an intention to give up the ship, the schooner was hove to, and

subdued, who comes to yield up his sword. | jects it contained, he at length asked if it In rounding to, the schooner had given the were possible to kill a person without leavadvantage of the wind to the ship! and ing any traces of violence upon the body .-while the French crew stood agape at the He was told that by introducing the point management of the larger vessel, which of sharp instrument into the brain through they already looked upon as a prize, Seth the mouth it could be done. On receiving seized upon the helm with his brawny hand. [this information, he was observed to muse The men scarcely needed the cautioning for some minutes in the recess of a window. word, anticipated his intention as he put the The feelings of the medical men present on helm hard up, and gave his impressive the occasion may be well imagined when, shout in a suppressed but a peculiar tone | some time after this conversation took place which was heard distinctly from stem to the unfortunate Marquees de Loule was stern * Let go all the braces and bowhoes- | found murdered in the identical manner deslack off sheets and tacks - and square the scribed. vards quickly !' This was all done in the

twinkling of an eve, and Seth shaped his under the lee quarter of the privateer.

After making this demonstration, which

THE LAST RUM-SELLER.

Moderate your joy, gentle reader ; that being is not found yet-we hope though he is born, and that the time will soon come when we shall see him-but we were thinking how such a man would stand out in boid relief on the page of history. THE LAST RUM-SELLER-how it sounds now-how it will sound at the time when the heavens shall have passed away with a great noise. and inquisition is made for blood. The last Drunkard! the last RUM-Seller !- what a pair !! Their memory will never be lost .---They will gain to themselves an imperishable name, embalmed in infamy. But let us analyse. Who is a RUM-SELLER? He is one, who for the mere sake of gain, for beside this, no other motive can influence him, unless it be the love of doing evil : for the mere sake of gain, we say, keeps in his shop and deals out to his fellow-men, that which is exactly calculated, and admirably fitted, as well as invariably and certainly tends to weaken their intellect, debase their moral sensibilities, squander their property, undermine their health, beggar their families destroy social affection and happiness, induce the commission of crime and render them more despicable than brutes, and as mischierous and reckless as fiends. Now "Get the long boat ready to be launched in sober earnest, we ask where is the man LER, dragged by force of public execration The manner of Seth was somewhat wild from his unhallowed employment, or sinkbut resolute and determined; and the men ing to the grave unwept and unmourned ?and officers having done his behest, stood | Such a man one would think, would wish to wondering what command would next be crawl away to the farthest corner of the

ANECDOTE OF DON MIGUEL.-Some time

MERCERS AND DRAPERS. - Among the course as though he would bring his ship | trading companies into which the middling ranks were distributed on the continent, in the twelfth century, those concerned in silk was intended to deceive the enemy, her di- and woollens were most numerous and ho-

