

# THE CARBONEAR STAR,

## AND

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#### BIOGRAPHY.

##### POLISH HEROES. SOWENSKI, GENERAL OF BRIGADE.

Joseph Sowenski, descended of a noble, though impoverished family, was born in Poland in 1779. At a very early age he manifested an inclination for the profession of arms; and as Poland possessed at that time no special military school, the young Sowenski was sent to prosecute his studies at one of the first military academies in the Prussian dominions.

Already, at that period, he had evinced a marked predilection for mathematics, when therefore, it became necessary to select the branch of the service to which he would, in future devote himself, his choice fell on the artillery, and he accordingly entered the school of that arm.

On completing his course of studies, which he had prosecuted with most indefatigable activity, his zeal, his capacity, his perseverance, elicited the admiration of his instructors, who recommended him for a commission in the foot artillery. As Poland at the time, was without a political existence, possessing neither army nor Generals, she had no means of rendering the talents of her sons useful. Sowenski, in consequence, entered the Prussian service.

During the brilliant campaign of 1809, Sowenski displayed, in the presence of the enemy, an intrepidity equal to the capacity he had given proofs of at school; there were few better acquainted with the theory of his arms, and none evinced more sang froid, when it became necessary to come to practice in the field. Prussia was then at war with a powerful adversary. The French were advancing, preceded by the terror of their name, and the brilliant reputation of Napoleon. The recollection of his recent conquests had spread demoralization through the Prussian ranks. But the confidence of Sowenski was not shaken: and, although his personal and political sympathies were all for the enemy, he not only faithfully fulfilled all his military duties, but displayed a daring bravery, that attracted the attention of the French themselves. On this occasion he was decorated by the king with the cross of Commander of the Order of Merit, a decoration rarely given to subaltern officers.

But Sowenski felt that his talents should be exerted in a better cause: he, therefore, quitted the Prussian service. In 1809, at the head of a battery of Polish artillery, he was present in all the actions in that campaign, and greatly distinguished himself. Endowed with a sound mind, and an heroic calmness, he had often those bold inspirations which decide great enterprises. Obeyed by his artillery-men as a father by his children, his battery resembled a family. Affable and condescending in the extreme, his fine qualities conciliated the affection of all around him; and the grief of the army was universal, when, at the battle of Mozaik, his leg was carried off by a cannon-ball. His active career in the field thus closed, he was obliged to resign himself to the service of theory and instruction. Appointed Lieutenant Colonel, Chevalier of the Polish Order Vertuti Militari, and Officer of the Legion of Honour, Sowenski remained in the corps of invalids till the year 1816, when he was taken from it by the Emperor Alexander, and appointed colonel and director of the School of Application, just founded by that monarch at Warsaw.

The revolution of the 29th of November, found him invested with these functions on the memorable night, in which the Belvidere palace was attacked. The young cadets of the School of Application, hearing the report of musketry, wished to force the gates of the establishment, in order to join the patriots on the outside.

Sowenski totally unprepared and ignorant of the object of the insurrectionary movement, fearful, moreover, in case of failure of drawing down upon his pupils the wrath of the grand duke, threw himself at their feet, and supplicated them to wait till the morning. "To-morrow," said he, "To-morrow, if the affair is of any importance we will sally out, and I will place myself at your

head." The cadets yielded to his entreaties, and the director kept his word: for on the following morning he marched out at the head of his pupils, traversed several quarters of Warsaw, accompanied every where by the cries of "Sowenski for ever," and as his wooden leg did not permit him to march far, he was carried in triumph on the shoulders of the populace to his own house.

Sowenski was now charged by the government with the fortification and armament of Warsaw; during the whole course of this murderous war, all his faculties were concentrated upon this one object, he every day effected some change or improvement in the system of defence. When the decisive moment at length arrived, the brave Sowenski, stung to the quick by the inactive share which the loss of his leg had obliged him to take in this glorious struggle, solicited the commander-in-chief, to confide to him the defence of the most important point of the fortification. At his request he was appointed to command the Wola, but the defences of this fort were so incomplete, and its garrison so weak, that it was unable to hold out long against the vigorous assault of the Russians. His first line forced, he retreated to the second, from whence he kept up a galling fire of musketry, until Field Marshal Paskevitch, surrounded and carried this obstinately disputed point.

After having seen all his soldiers butchered, left quite alone among the slain, Sowenski seized the firelock of a soldier who had fallen by his side, and keeping up a fire until he had expended his last cartridge, he placed his back against the wall of a small church, where he defended himself with the bayonet till he fell pierced with six wounds. The subjoined account is given by a Russian officer, and eye witness of this scene of heroism and butchery.

"Enraged at the obstinate defence, thirsting for revenge, said the officer, the Russian soldiers carried the church of Wola.— Old men, women, and children, who were intermingled with its heroic defenders, fell victims to their imprudence; the church was strewn with dead bodies. Among the number was General Sowenski, an old man with six bayonet wounds in the breast.— His eye appeared yet animated with a spirit of revenge; and his noble features, even in death, breathed the most heroic courage and devotion. Our soldiers, in passing before his body, gave way to that feeling of respect, which, while living, they were, unable to refuse him."

Thus perished Sowenski, on the 6th of September, 1831, on the very day that Warsaw was carried by assault, unwilling, perhaps, a second time to witness her downfall.

It is an extraordinary circumstance that his death had been predicted two years before, in a most singular manner. A free-thinker on most points, Sowenski had the weakness to believe in magnetism, and he even intended publishing some memoirs on this subject. His belief however, in magnetism was not entire, for expressing his doubts on this point, in a letter to one of his friends, he said that we ought to credit with great reserve revelations of this nature. "As a proof of it," he went on expressing himself, "only imagine a person with whom I have lately had some communication, has predicted that in two years Warsaw will be deluged in blood, and that I shall fall in battle." The original of this letter exists at Paris.

Whether his end were foretold or not, the death of General Sowenski was heroic; and his name will live in the memory of mankind as one of the noblest martyrs to Polish independence.

#### MICHEL WOLLOWICZ AND LEON PRZECLAWSKI.

No sooner had the news of the Polish revolution reached Lithuania, than a desire to imitate this noble example manifested itself among her population, but in order to give unity and force to the insurrectionary movement, it was imperative to establish relations with the national government, just installed at Warsaw. All felt this, but few dared to risk themselves in so perilous an enterprise, for communications between Warsaw and

Lithuania were become almost impossible; the spies of the Russian police infested the country, and numerous corps of the enemies troops occupied all the roads.

In spite of so many perils and obstacles, two men were found, unawed by the difficulty of the undertaking, and the risk it entailed on their heads. These were Michel Wollowicz and Przeclawski, both young and of noble families; the first born in the Palatinate of Grodno, the second in the town of Rozanna. Both of them the objects of their parents' most assiduous care, were educated at Warsaw. Przeclawski, in the School of Engineers, and Wollowicz in that of Iolabor, from whence he repaired to the University of Weln. Having finished their studies, they retired into the bosom of their families. Wollowicz had even selected a partner for life, and his marriage was on the eve of celebration, when the Polish revolution broke out.

Such were the two young men who nobly offered to proceed to Warsaw, without calculating that death or an eternal prison menaced them, along a line of route of 120 leagues. Anxious to confer with the Dictator Chlopecki, and to speak to him in the name of Lithuania, they set out, proud of so lofty an enterprise and full of confidence in their star.

With the view of increasing their chances of success, the two envoys took different routes. Wollowicz directed his course towards the Nieman, accompanied by five well-armed domestics. Surprised in the environs of Merez, by two companies of Russian soldiers, and forced back upon the banks of the river, he saw himself reduced to the alternative of surrendering to the enemy, or of precipitating himself into the Nieman, from the summit of a steep rock. On one side was eternal slavery—on the other an imminent danger, but surmountable. Wollowicz hesitated not a moment. Mounted as he was, he threw himself into the river, filled with large floating pieces of ice. His domestics, animated by his example, dashed after him. This intrepidity saved them all. They reached in safety the opposite bank, while the Russians beheld, with shame and rage, the escape of their gallant prey.

Przeclawski entered the Palatinate of Wollhynia, disguised as a Russian employe, with the assistance of a peasant he deceived the vigilance of five sentinels, and passed the frontier in safety. By dint of great courage, and well-conceived stratagems, the two envoys reached Warsaw on the same day.

Immediately on their arrival they had an interview with the commander-in-chief, in which they gave him a faithful exposé of the state of Lithuania, and of the eagerness of her population to rally round the standard of independence. They conjured him not to suffer such powerful elements of force to lie dormant. Having finished their mission and desirous of marking their journey by some active service, they enlisted as privates in the Lithuanian legion just formed; it was about the period of the celebrated battle of Grochrow. Unable to march with the corps the organization of which was not completed, the two Lithuanians quitted Warsaw, almost by stealth, armed with sabres and lances, and joining the Polish ranks as volunteers, they shared in the glory of that memorable day.

Some time afterwards, an unexpected intelligence reached the Polish capital, that Samogitia had effected alone her insurrectionary movements; impatient of longer delay, without ammunition, armed with scythes and lances, the patriots of this country had arisen against the Russians, and were harassing them by their active diversions. At this news, the Polish government felt the necessity of supporting this insurrection. They sent for the Lithuanian patriots, and requested them to repair to Samogitia, in order to spread the news of what was passing in Poland, to animate the zeal and hopes of the insurgents, and to announce to them, at the same time, that two vessels, laden with arms and ammunition, would shortly cast anchor in the port of Polangen.

(To be continued.)

ST. JOHN'S JANUARY 9, 1833.

#### Legislature of Newfoundland.

##### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Wednesday, Jan. 9.

Mr. BROWN moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the admission of members into the House. He thought the limited state of the representation required some control. It might so happen that the greater number of members might become contractors under Government, and placemen, and independence could hardly be expected from them under such circumstances.

Mr. KENT fully agreed in the propriety of the measure, which he considered of vital importance for securing honest representatives for the people. Such persons as the hon. member for Conception Bay had alluded to, were excluded by law from the British Parliament. The bill should be so framed as not to disturb any of the present members, but to form a salutary precedent.

Mr. KOUGH knew of no member in the House to whom such a bill could then apply; but it was one which should have his cordial support, as well as any other having for its object the independence of its members. It was most desirable that members of that House should be perfectly untrammelled.

Mr. THOMAS's opinions were in unison with those of the hon. member who had originated the motion; but he thought every purpose could be answered by bringing it forward in the form of a resolution, and referring it to the Committee of Privilege.

Mr. HOYLES thought if it could be ascertained that the English law applied in all cases to the Colonies, there would be no necessity for a motion on the subject.

Mr. KENT reminded the hon. member, that the present judges had declared that the penal laws, when the statute laws, did not extend to this Colony.

Leave granted.

At one o'clock the Hon. James Crowley delivered two messages from His Excellency the Governor—one transmitting Lord Goderich's despatch of the 27th July last, the other acquainting the House, that His Excellency's views in submitting the petitions of the inhabitants of Brigus and Bay Bulls, were to obtain the assistance and advice of the House as to the nature and extent of the distress, and the least onerous mode by which it might be relieved. His Excellency, therefore, wished the House would take the subject into consideration, and afford him advice thereon. His Excellency did not entertain the expectation that such expenses, as might be found necessary to incur, should be provided by the House.

Mr. THOMAS said, with reference to that part of Lord Goderich's despatch recommending a consolidation of the Council and Assembly, he was ready to meet it on the threshold with a negative. Newfoundland had been too long the sport of experimentalists in legislation, and he hoped the House would not hesitate in, at once, rejecting such a proposition. It might answer very well in a colony of slaves, but was, by no means, applicable to the free and independent people of Newfoundland. He would never consent to allow persons to sit in that House, who had not a will of their own, but should act immediately under the influence of government. With such sentiments, he submitted the following resolution:—"That a Committee be appointed to draw up an address to His Excellency the Governor, in reply to his Excellency's message, (transmitting to the House the letter of Lord Goderich, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies), submitting to the consideration of the House the propriety of amalgamating the Council and Assembly of this Island, stating that this House is not disposed to adopt the suggestion of his Majesty's Secretary of State on this subject."

Mr. KENT, before he attempted to advocate such an encroachment on the privileges of the House, should see how the present system worked, particularly as it was one analogous to the British constitution. He thought Lord Goderich unfortunate in hav-

ing chosen the Dutch for his model in legislation. Dutch notions of liberty were similar to those entertained by them on religion. When penal enactments were in force in Japan against the introduction of one professing the Christian religion into that country, the Dutch evaded the law by declaring they were not Christians but Dutchmen.—The objections which were urged against Councils would be easily removed by appointing to them men who sympathized with, and possessed the confidence of the people. He was determinedly opposed to the admission of any of the Council of this island to a seat in that House, and would therefore cordially second the resolution.

Mr. KOUCH could not give a silent vote on the question. No good could possibly arise from such a proposition, but he foresaw much serious evil that might grow out of it. It would throw a responsibility on the Governor too much for one person to bear, whereas he was now fortified by the Council, which formed a separate and distinct branch. It would be most unwise to go into an experiment such as that proposed:—it was not of British origin, and he trusted not to be initiated by British senators.

Mr. BROWN was satisfied that in giving a determined opposition to such a measure, he spoke the sentiments of every man of Conception Bay.

Mr. PACK was astonished how Lord Goderich could submit such a proposition to that House. Such a proposition would never work well in this free country; though it might suit a slave colony. His voice would be always raised against the introduction of a government-man into that House, or of any man not elected by the voice of the people.

The resolution was then put by the Speaker, and carried unanimously.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to take into consideration his Excellency's message relative to the petitions from Bay Bulls and Brigus: Mr. PACK in the chair. The following resolution was agreed to on the motion of Mr. GARLAND: "That the reports of the committees at Brigus and Bay Bulls are documents of unquestionable authenticity, and that the House being in possession of no other information in proof of the distress existing there, or of any means of relieving it, do most seriously recommend to his Excellency the Governor that he would exercise that immediate benevolence towards the petitioners from those places, which his Excellency had been induced to extend to other parts of the island."

Ordered—That the whole House do wait upon his Excellency with the above resolution. Adjourned till Thursday at 11 o'clock.

Thursday, Jan. 11.

Mr. POWER, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare an Address to his Excellency the Governor, on the subject of his Excellency's Message of yesterday, reported that the Committee had accordingly prepared a draft of an address, which he begged to present to the House. The House having approved the same, adjourned, and the Committee waited upon his Excellency, and delivered the address.

The House having resumed, Mr. MARTIN gave notice that, on Thursday next, he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the police establishment throughout the island.

Mr. KENT, in looking over the journals of the House, was reminded that his hon. colleague, Mr. THOMAS, had given notice of a motion for an application to his Excellency the Governor, for the documents respecting the institutions of the Colony.—The hon. member begged to inquire whether those documents were to be received to-day.

The HON. SPEAKER had received no official communication from his Excellency, but he had strong reasons to believe the Hon. the Secretary would shortly wait upon the House with the documents required.

At two o'clock a message from his Excellency the Governor was announced, submitting various financial, and other documents, to the consideration of the House, which having been presented, as on a former occasion, was read by the clerk. It contained sentiments and observations upon the following heads:—the population of the country, quarantine regulations, militia, savings banks, roads, schools, port regulations, police of St. John's, cultivation of the woods, church establishment, finance, and estimates for the year 1833.

Mr. BENNETT, seeing the value and importance of the documents presented to the House, moved that they be printed; which was ordered.

Mr. KENT gave notice that he would, on an early day, move for a return of the sums of money received in the Supreme, Circuit, and Sessions Courts of the Island, with the amount of the fees paid to the Sheriff and the subordinate officers.

Mr. THOMAS took some exceptions to the estimates for the ensuing year, which had been laid before the House, and moved that the House do, on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee, for the purpose of considering the state of the whole colony.—Carried.

Mr. KENT moved that the documents re-

ceived from his Excellency the Governor be referred to a Committee.—Carried.

Mr. KENT inquired by what law fishermen in this country were bound to pay Greenwich Hospital Dues. If a seaman became injured or disabled by accident here, there was no institution from which he could receive gratuitous relief.

Mr. PACK observed, that last summer he sent home a man who had received some injury here, for the purpose of obtaining admission for him into the Greenwich Hospital, but that his partners had written to him that it was impossible to obtain admission for the man in that asylum.

The hon. SPEAKER explained that the Greenwich Hospital was a national institution, appropriated for the reception of men who had been disabled in war, and not applicable to the relief of invalids in the merchant service.

Mr. HOYLES concurred in the observations of the hon. Speaker.

Mr. KENT considered the system to be a crying evil to the poor, and believed it to be an exaction for the benefit of sinecurists, and those who were disposed to live on the industry of others.

The hon. SPEAKER did not consider it in the light of an imposition, but as the law of the land.

After some observations from Mr. KOUCH, The SPEAKER observed that there being no motion upon the subject before the House, the discussion was somewhat irregular, when the conversation dropped.

Adjourned to Saturday.

Saturday, Jan. 12.

Mr. P. BROWN regretted that several hon. members were still absent from their duties in that House, and that he observed no addition to the number that had assembled at the opening of the Session: He considered that in the infant state of the Assembly, composed too, as it was, of so very limited a number of members, every one should be at his post; and therefore moved, that special messengers be employed to summon ROGER FORSTAL, SWEETMAN, WILLIAM HOOPER, and WILLIAM BROWN, Esqrs., to attend their duties in that House,—and that the expenses attending the summoning of the said hon. members should be borne by themselves, respectively.

Mr. CARTER seconded the motion. Mr. MARTIN fully coincided in what had fallen from the hon. mover and seconder of the motion, as to the necessity of hon. members attending in their places in that House, but, taking into consideration the great distance of some of the Districts which they represented, from the metropolis, and the difficulty of communicating therewith, at this season of the year, he begged to move as an amendment, that special messengers be despatched to summon the before-mentioned absent members, and that the expense attending the same be a subject-matter for the consideration of a Committee.

Mr. PACK seconded the amendment.

Mr. THOMAS strongly supported the original motion.

Mr. BENNETT wished that the resolution and amendment might be so altered and amalgamated, as to meet the views of both parties, and thereby obviate the necessity of dividing the House thereon.

Mr. KENT observed, that hon. members were fully aware of the difficulties to which the performance of their duties in that House subjected them, when prompted by their "honorable ambition," to offer themselves as Candidates;—and that they were bound by their engagements to their constituents. He should therefore support the motion of the hon. member for Conception Bay.

Mr. HOYLES thought the time of the House was too valuable to be wasted in long discussion on a subject of this nature.—He supported the original motion.

The motion and amendment were then proposed from the Chair,—when the former was carried.

Mr. HOYLES submitted to the House the security of two of the principal merchants of the town for defraying the expenses of presenting the petition of Dr. Carson, against the return of Patrick Kough, Esq. for the District of St. John's.

The security having, on the motion of Mr. Kent, been approved of as sufficient, Mr. HOYLES moved for leave to withdraw the Petition of Dr. Carson, and read a letter from the Petitioner with the explanation of his reason for so doing.

Mr. KOUCH regretted that Dr. Carson had come to a determination of withdrawing the Petition, as it prevented him from shewing the honorable manner in which he had obtained a seat in that House. The hon. member proceeded to remark on the frivolous and vexatious nature of the Petition, when

The SPEAKER rose to order.—He thought it unnecessary for the hon. member for St. John's to proceed further in the matter, as a motion had been made for the withdrawal of the Petition.

This motion was then put that the Petition be withdrawn.—Carried.

Mr. HOYLES moved for leave to bring in a Bill respecting the performance of Quarantine, and providing against the spread of infectious and contagious diseases.—Leave granted.

Mr. HOYLES, after some prefatory remarks as to the importance of guarding against the introduction into this country of contagious diseases, and the immediate necessity of establishing sanitary regulations, presented to the House a Bill, which he had prepared for that purpose, and that the same be then read the first time.

The Bill was then read by the Clerk; and after a short discussion, was ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Saturday next.

Mr. KENT moved that a Committee be appointed to wait on his Excellency the Governor, requesting him to lay before the House a return of the sums paid, in 1832, for carrying into effect the Quarantine Regulations established by his Honor the President.

Seconded by Mr. PACK, and carried. Mr. THOMAS moved that the hon. mover and seconder of the motion, be appointed a Committee for the purpose.—Agreed to.

Mr. PACK moved for leave to bring in a Bill, of which he had given notice, for regulating the duration of the present and any future House of Assembly in this Colony.—Leave granted.

The Bill was then presented to the House, read the first time, and laid on the Table.—The second reading was fixed for this day three weeks.

Mr. P. BROWN moved that a Committee be appointed to wait on his Excellency the Governor, to request his Excellency to lay before the House a statement for 1832, of the number of Magistrates, Constables, Coroners, and Clerks of the Peace, for Conception Bay—with the salaries received by them, as well as all fees of office; also, an account of the number of Licensed Public-houses, and the sum total of monies received for Licenses.

After some desultory conversation, the motion was postponed until the early part of the week, in order to move for a more accurate and detailed statement of all fees of office in the different departments of the public offices of the Bay.

Mr. THOMAS proposed that the House should go into a Committee of Ways and Means on Tuesday next.

After some discussion it was agreed to. Mr. KOUCH moved for leave to bring in a Bill this day fortnight, to increase the number of Representatives in this Colony.

Mr. BENNETT moved that a Committee be appointed to wait on his Excellency the Governor, to request that his Excellency would be pleased to direct that be laid before the House, copies of the reports made by the Judges and the Attorney-General to His Majesty's Government, on the subject of the Judicature Act.—Agreed to.

The House adjourned to Monday, at 11 o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. DECEMBER, 1.

Holland.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

The Fame, Cooper, has arrived at Lowestoff from Antwerp, bound to Hull. The captain states that he was just able to get clear before the bombardment began; and that, during the whole of the night of the 23d, a cannonade was distinctly heard. A Lowestoff letter corroborates this report by informing us that the firing was heard at that place also during Saturday. We have already said elsewhere that similar intelligence has reached us from Holland.—Standard.

The private letters which we have received are highly important. The King has ordered that all persons from fifteen to fifty years of age should take up arms in defence of their country. He looks with perfect assurance to the support of the great Northern powers. The Russians are about to march an army to Konigsburg, and the Polish army is to support the Prussians. It is positively stated, that in case of the commencement of hostilities, Prussia will immediately take possession of Hanover. It is quite plain that the war will not end by the taking of Antwerp. These letters also add that a firing was heard in the direction of that city on the night of the 23d.—Ibid.

DETENTION OF DUTCH EAST INDIAMEN.—His Majesty's ship Conway, 28, Captain H. Eden, which sailed from Spithead on the 6th instant, to cruise in the North Sea, returned on Friday, last from the Downs, with two Dutch armed merchant ships, which she fell in with on the 4th instant between Ostend and the Goodwin Sands, in lat. 51. 25. N. long. 2. 1. E. The Dutch ships were named the Henrietta Glacina and Maria, the former 700 tons, 50 men, and 10 guns, from Batavia to Amsterdam, the latter 300 tons, 24 men, and 10 guns, from Batavia to Rotterdam. They were both laden with sugar and coffee.

Prussia.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—"The presence of the Queen of Holland at Berlin, the attempts of the prince royal, and of the future queen, daughter of the King of Bavaria; in short,

the cry of war uttered by the nobility who surrounded the throne of Prussia, have very much concurred in modifying the pacific intention of Frederick William. At an age when repose is wished for, particularly after a life of fatigues and reverses, he gives himself up once more to the chances of war.—The official papers have already spoken and preparations are carried on with such activity that such a thing has not occurred in Prussia since the time of Frederick the Great. Prussia is about to adopt the same plan which several times marked the conduct of the Cabinet of Berlin, during the changes of the revolution of the French empire.—After having preserved a wise neutrality, whilst the other powers were preparing for war, Prussia suddenly changes her mind, and is the first to enter the lists, and thus risks the safety of the kingdom.

After all war is not certain, for whatever may be the military forces which Prussia possesses, she will reflect twice before attacking an enemy so powerful as France, particularly as she has enemies at home.—A bragging nobility, the warlike youth of some of the provinces of the kingdom, and 160,000 well disciplined troops is the support upon which the King of Prussia may depend; as to the 350,000 men of the Landwehr, half of them will not fire a shot against the French. On the contrary, the Landwehr, and the whole population of several provinces will take the first opportunity to make common cause with France. No sooner will your army have passed the frontier, and even before a war breaks out, Rhenish Prussia will give signs of attempting to throw off the yoke.

Posnania, those parts of Saxony annexed to Prussia by the treaty of Vienna, and the whole province of the north, which formerly belonged to Poland, will be so many hearts of the insurrection. In short the whole of western Germany will remember that Prussia, in concert with Austria, has imposed the protocols of Frankfurt; and the state of mind in which Rhenish Prussia is at present, one battle lost would alone be sufficient for Germany to proclaim that the House of Brandenburg has ceased to reign.

A very large corps is being concentrated on the borders of Hanover. Prussia has always had an inclination to conquer this country, and she is now more anxious than ever that England should march in concert with France.

France.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS PHILIPPE.

On the day of the opening of the French Chambers, Paris was thrown into great consternation and confusion by an attempt to assassinate the King, in the public streets.—The following is the most circumstantial and apparently authentic account that we have yet seen of this atrocious attempt. It is from *Galignani's Messenger*:—

We briefly stated in our first edition, that an assassin had fired at his Majesty, on his turning from the Pont Royal to the Quai d'Orsay, and that the ball happily missed its object. From the loudness of the report, it would seem that it was highly charged, and this circumstance probably contributed to save his Majesty's life. One of the aides-de-camp immediately exclaimed,—"Sire, a musket has just been fired at you!"—"No," replied the King, with the utmost sang froid, "it was a pistol; I saw it clearly." M. Gabriel Delessert leaped from his horse, and picked up the pistol, which the assassin had thrown to the ground; and General Pajol rode out of the procession, and ordered the arrest of eight or ten persons who were nearest the point from which the report proceeded. The eyes of the multitude were instantly turned upon his Majesty, who, taking off his hat, exclaimed—"I am not hurt; upon which he was cheered with unanimous shouts of *Vive le Roi!* Notwithstanding the denseness of the crowd no one was wounded. The miscreant who made the attempt is said to be among the persons arrested, having been identified by several individuals who were near him at the moment. He wore a blue coat, buttoned up close to the throat. The audacity of this infamous attempt on his Majesty's life excited the strongest feeling of indignation among the assembled crowds, and during the remainder of the way cries of *Vive le Roi!* were reiterated from every side with the greatest enthusiasm. The King, who had displayed the utmost coolness when the assassin fired, seemed touched by these marks of attachment, which he repeatedly acknowledged. On his return from the Chambers, the news of the attempt having by that time spread in all directions, the crowds had much accumulated, and the cheers and shouts of *Vive le Roi!* were loud and incessant.

The intelligence of the attempt had not reached the Chambers before the arrival of the procession, but something unusual, indicative of agitation, was marked in the manner of General Pajol and other officers who preceded his Majesty into the salle. And at this time the account evidently began to be circulated, as a general movement and whispering immediately took place on the benches of the members of both Chambers.

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which was followed by a general burst of *Vive le Roi!* on the King's appearing in the Chamber. As soon as his Majesty had withdrawn, the members of the Grand Deputations, who had learned from the King himself the diabolical attempt, communicated it to their colleagues, upon which an unanimous cry arose, 'They would assassinate the King. \* \* \* \* \* Let us go to the Tuileries our duty is to go to the Tuileries!' A great part of the members of the two Chambers, preceded by the President and Questors of the Chamber of the Deputies, then set out on foot, and proceeded to the Palace by the Pont de la Concorde and the garden. The King, surrounded by the Queen, Madame Adelaide, and the Royal Family, who appeared deeply affected, received them in the Throne-room. The President in the name of his colleagues, expressed the horror and indignation which they felt upon learning the crime that had been attempted, and expressed their warmest congratulations upon his Majesty's fortunate escape from assassination. Last night the whole of the municipal body, the officers of the National Guards, and a great number of persons of distinction also eagerly pressed to the Tuileries to congratulate the King on his escape."

**ESCAPE OF POLIGNAC FROM PRISON.**

A Dr. Douglas arrived at Brighton by the Eclipse steam-packet on Thursday, bringing intelligence of the escape of Prince Polignac from his confinement. We are not in possession of particulars.—*Worford Freeman.*

**ARREST OF THE DUCHESS OF BERRY.**

The BRETON, of Nantes, of the 11th inst., contains the following account of Etienne Gonzagus Deutz, who betrayed the Duchess of Berry:—"He is aged 31 years, and a native of Cologne, where he was educated in the Jewish religion. In 1826 he resided at Rome, with his uncle, the celebrated Deutz, rabbi of that religion. Without any means of subsistence, or, at least, without a sufficient fortune to supply his habits of extravagance, he left his protector to seek a more agreeable way of living. Urged by the Propaganda, he denied his God and became a Catholic. Great was the exultation of Christendom at this conversion, which was considered a great event at Rome. Deutz, in high favour with the heads of the church, lived a long time upon the pecuniary supplies granted him by Cardinal Albani.—From a desire to open to himself a new sphere of life, he attached himself, by some services which are unknown to us, to the Duchess of Berry, on her visit to Rome. An individual, named Drack, brother-in-law to Deutz, became attached, under Charles X., to the Duke of Bordeaux, and this afforded the other means of introducing himself to the Duchess of Berry. He soon gained the confidence of the duchess, who amply rewarded him, and sent him on several delicate missions to foreign courts. Deutz punctually executed these missions, and thereby strengthened the good opinion which the princess entertained of him. After her landing in France Deutz was intrusted with important missions, of which, on their being accomplished, he rendered an account to the princess, at Nantz, a few months ago. After this the princess sent him on a fresh mission to Germany. It is said that, at Frankfurt, he became acquainted with an individual attached to the French police. Here the first overtures for betraying the duchess were made. On quitting Frankfurt he went to Rome, where he was received by the Pope, who gave him letters for the Duchess of Berry. From Rome he proceeded to Portugal, where he saw Don Miguel, who also gave him letters for the royal duchess.—From Lisbon he returned to Paris, and made a final arrangement as to the sum he was to receive for delivering up the duchess. It is stated, that it amounts to nearly a million of francs. In order to carry his project into execution he went to Nantes, and applied for an interview with the princess. The persons who knew the retreat of the duchess, being a little suspicious, at first, refused his request; but, as he would communicate the result of his journey, and the despatches he had, to the duchess alone, he was admitted to an interview on the 6th, at the house of Mademoiselle Dugnigny, at the moment of dinner. On his entering the house, the duchess of Berry, by way of precaution, left the room; but when she perceived, through a kind of vasistas, that it was her protégé, she came back into the room, exclaiming, 'Ah! is it you, my dear Deutz?' Deutz remained a few minutes with the princess, and then went out to give to the numerous police-officers who surrounded the house, the signal agreed upon for her arrest."

**Portugal.**

**BLOCKADE OF OPORTO.**—The following is the official intimation of the Miguelite blockade of Oporto, mentioned in the private correspondence from thence:—

"Oporto, Oct. 13.

"Sir,—I beg to acquaint you, that I have received a notification from the General

commanding the army of Don Miguel, in front of Oporto, of his intention to establish a strict blockade of this city,—that he will fire on vessels of every description which may attempt to enter the Douro, and will use every endeavour to destroy such as may succeed in getting into the river, and be the bearer of supplies to the troops of Don Pedro.—I am, &c.

"THOMAS S. SORELL, Consul.  
"P. Hely, Esq. Agent to Lloyd's, Oporto."

The Liverpool steamer has arrived at Fal-mouth from Oporto, which place she left on the 16th instant, with despatches for Don Pedro's agent in this country. Up to the time of her departure, no further attempt had been made on the city by the Miguelites; but they had been diligently engaged in the erection of batteries on the south side of the Douro, which are said to command the bar and the entrance of the river, thus opposing a serious obstacle in the way of introducing provisions and stores. In consequence of the annoyance experienced from these batteries, two hundred seamen, under the command of Captains Morgan and Heywood, with one thousand Portuguese caadores, were sent over the river before daylight on the 14th, to destroy them. The Miguelites made an obstinate resistance; but the assailants succeeded in destroying one battery of three large guns, killing a considerable number of the enemy, and taking about 300 prisoners, with some cattle and horses. In addition to which, they were joined by about 60 of Miguel's soldiers. On the part of the Pedroites about 20 were killed (including both the English captains above named) and a considerable number wounded. As a set off against this success, however, it is stated that provisions and forage are growing scarce in Oporto, in consequence of which many horses have died, and the troops were somewhat discouraged. Col. Hodges who commanded the English troops in Pedro's service, came home in the Liverpool, and is said to have left the service owing to some misunderstanding. Miguel was said to be at Coimbra, and does not appear to have been lately in the neighbourhood of Oporto.

**ERRATUM.**—In the report of the cargo of the Sisters, Johns, in our last number, instead of 32 casks cod-oil, read 330 casks cod-oil.

**CARBONEAR STAR.**

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1833.

By the Brigs Beothick, Header, 13 days from New York, and Indian Lass, Stabb, 46 days from Waterford, we have received New York Papers to the 6th inst. and Waterford Papers to the 1st. ult. By the latter it appears that hostilities have absolutely commenced. That the French army is bombarding Antwerp; and that the Russians and Prussians are concentrating their forces, no doubt with the intention of ultimately acting in favour of Holland: for particulars we refer our readers to our previous columns. It will also be seen, by our extracts, that an attempt has been made to assassinate the Citizen King; and that the Duchess de Berri is, at last, taken, and in confinement.

The preparations in the Dock-yards, both of England and France, it is stated are stupendous, and never to have been exceeded, even in the last war. Petitions are pouring in from many parts of England against the war, but they can now be of no avail—the sword is drawn, and we anticipate, that the time is very far distant when it will be returned to its scabbard.

The British Parliament was to be dissolved on the 3d of December.

Lord Goderich is to be unceremoniously ejected from office. Mr. Stanley, is named as his successor. Sir John Cam Hobhouse goes to Ireland as Secretary.

Tithe prosecutions are going on in Ireland with increasing violence. The government succeeds in gaining convictions in almost every instance, but with them it also gains the hatred of the people.

The New York Papers contain little of interest, if we except the discussions on the right of a State to nullify an act of Congress; and the Proclamation of General Jackson, calling upon the State of South Carolina to return to its duty—which is too long for insertion. He, in it, says, "he considers that the power to annul a law of the United States, assumed by one State, incompatible with the existence of the Union, contradicted expressly by the fetter of the Constitution unauthorized by its spirit, inconsistent with every principle of which it was founded, and destructive of the great object for which it was formed."—But the State thinks otherwise; and there seems little doubt, that unless some considerable alterations be made in the Tariff, that South Carolina, and, perhaps, other States, will separate from the Union.

**DEPARTURES.**—For Poole. In the Harton, Mr. Bugden. In these Sisters, Mr. Jaques.

**Shipping Intelligence.**

**HARBOUR GRACE.**

**CLEARED.**  
Jan. 19.—Brig Exeter, Vidler, Valencia; 3,200 qtls. fish.

**CARBONEAR.**

**ENTERED.**  
Jan. 21.—Brig Indian Lass, Stabb, Waterford; 42 bls. pork, 30 sacks flour, 50 bls. oats, 10 bls. oatmeal, 300 cwt. potatoes, 4 cwt. oakum, 4 boxes tobacco pipes, 123 firkins butter, 3 casks shoes, 17 feather beds, 1 bale leather, 2 puns, whiskey, 40 casks porter, 12 cwt. carrots, 5 tons coals, 305 bags bread. Brig Beothick, Header, New York; 50 bls. pork, 50 bls. beef, 400 bls. flour, 80 kegs butter, 400 bags bread, 1000 bushels oats.

**CLEARED.**  
Jan. 16.—Brig Julia, Stanworth, Cevitta Vicchia; 3150 qtls. fish.  
18.—Brig Lark, Pynn, Lisbon; 1850 qtls. fish.  
21.—Brig Cornhill, Florence, Spain, Portugal or Italy; 2220 qtls. fish.

**ON SALE.**

**JUST IMPORTED,  
AND FOR SALE,**

BY

**THE SUBSCRIBERS,**

*The Cargo of the Brig Indian Lass, from Waterford,*

CONSISTING OF

- BREAD
- FLOUR
- PORK
- BUTTER
- OATMEAL
- PORTER (in Tierces)
- CARROTS
- POTATOES
- FEATHER BEDS 60lb each
- Men's and Women's SHOES
- OATS.

ALSO,

*The Cargo of the Brig Beothick, from New-York,*

CONSISTING OF

- BREAD
- FLOUR
- BUTTER
- PORK AND BEEF
- OATS.

*Cash, Fish, or Oil will be taken in Payment, or Seals in the Spring.*

THOS. CHANCEY & Co.

Carbonear, Jan. 23, 1833.

BY

**MICHAEL ROWLEY,**

- 16 Puncheons Rum and Molasses
- 10 Barrels Superior Sugar
- 10 Chests of Souchong and Congo Teas
- 20 Barrels Prime Beef
- 20 Firkins Prime Butter
- 3 Cwt. Starch
- 5 Cwt. Leaf Tobacco

*With a General Assortment of*

**SHOP GOODS,**

CONSISTING OF

- Blue Half-Cloths, Blanketings
- Flannels, Serges, Stuffs, Printed Cottons
- Calicoes, Muslins, Lace, Edging
- Moleskin, Fustians, Feather Beds
- Men's Lambs-wool and Yarn Hose
- Blanketing Drawers
- Men's Blue and White Flannel and Cotton Shirts
- Carpenters' Tools, Coopers' Tools
- Horse Collars
- Whip, Cross-cut, and Hand Saws
- Metal Fountains, and Boilers
- Quadrants, Charts, Ensigns, Union Jacks
- Parallel Rulers, Norey's Epitome
- Gunter's Scales
- Sealers' Sculpting Knives
- Gun Locks, Gun Lock Vices
- Deck Boots
- Men's Women's and Children's Shoes
- Shingle and assorted Nails, from 1½ to 8 Inches
- Superfine Blue Cloth Jackets, Trowsers and Vests
- Castor Oil, Honey, Bermuda Arrow-root.

*The above Articles, will be Sold reasonable for CASH.*

Carbonear, Jan. 16, 1833.

**THREE DOZEN**

**SEALING GUNS,**

By the Subscriber,

ROBERT AYLES.

Carbonear, Jan. 9, 1833.

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

**ON SALE.**

BY

**COLLINGS & LEGG,**

- 50 Barrels American Flour
  - 50 Barrels American Beef
  - 30 Firkins Prime Butter
  - 50 Boxes Raisins
- And a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,

Carbonear, Jan. 9, 1833.

**NOTICES.**

**W. JACKMAN,**

*Tailor, Habit-Maker, &c.*

**B**EGS to return his most sincere thanks, to the Inhabitants of Conception-Bay, for the kind patronage he has received since his residence in Carbonear.—He, at the same time, assures them, that no care or attention shall ever be wanting, on his part, to execute any orders, in the above line, that may be committed to his care.

**WANTED.**—Two JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, who will have constant employment and good wages. None but good workmen need apply.

Carbonear, Jan. 9, 1833.

**Dissolution of Co-partnership.**

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of PROWSE and JAQUES, Carbonear, Newfoundland, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All Debts owing to and from the said Concern, will be received and paid by the undersigned GEORGE EDWARD JAQUES. Witness our Hands, at Carbonear, this 31st Day of December, 1832.

SAMUEL PROWSE, JUN.

GEORGE EDWARD JAQUES.

**T**HE Business hitherto carried on in this Town, under the Firm of PROWSE and JAQUES, will be continued by the Subscriber, from this date, in his own Name.

GEORGE EDWARD JAQUES.

Carbonear, Dec. 31, 1832.

**S.** PROWSE takes this opportunity of acquainting his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken a Spot of Ground from the Executor of the late W. H. Scott, (East of the Dwelling-house at present in the occupancy of Mr. Gamble), where he purposes to erect Premises and continue BUSINESS on his own account.

Carbonear, Jan. 1, 1833.

**T**HE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of CARBONEAR, BRIGUS, and their vicinities, that he has on hand a large and general assortment of Goods, which will be sold on

**VERY MODERATE TERMS**

CONSISTING OF

- Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Drab, Broad and Forest Cloths
- Pilot Cloths, Blankets, Flannels
- Serges, Stuffs, Plaids, Shalloons
- Padding Cloths, Peruvian Cloths
- Printed Chintz and Furniture Cottons
- White and Grey Cottons
- Shirting-Cotton and Shirting
- Nankinets, Blue and Pink Stripe
- Nankeen, coloured, Cotton Bed-Tick
- Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes
- Coloured Counterpanes, Cotton Balls
- Tapes, Pins, Needles, Silk Tabinett
- Gros de Naples, Norwich Crape
- Spotted, Book, Mull, and Checked Muslins
- Lining Sarsnets, Table-cloths, Carpets
- Carpeting, Suspenders, Combs
- Silk and Cotton Shawls, Room Paper
- Hats of excellent quality
- Cotton Check, Moleskins, and a variety of other Goods
- Congo, Souchong, and Green Teas
- Soap, Raisins, Butter, Bread
- Beef, Pork, Rum, and Molasses

ALSO,

**TO LET,**

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

(On Building Leases, for 20 Years),

TWO Plots of Ground, (adjoining his Premises in Carbonear), each 25 feet front, and extending back to the Water-side.

THOMAS GAMBLE,

(Executor of the late W. H. Scott.)

Carbonear Jan. 2, 1833.

## POETRY.

## THE GREEK EMIGRANT'S SONG.

Now launch the boat upon the wave---  
The wind is blowing off the shore---  
I will not live, a cowering slave  
In these polluted islands, more---  
Beyond the wild, dark-heaving sea,  
There is a better home for me.

The wind is blowing off the shore,  
And out to sea the streamers fly---  
My music is the dashing roar,  
My canopy the stagnant sky---  
It bends above so fair a blue,  
That Heaven seems opening on my view.

I will not live, a cowering slave  
Though all the charms of life may shine  
Around me, and the land, the wave,  
And sky be drawn in tints divine---  
Give lowering skies and rocks to me,  
If there my spirit can be free.

Sweeter than spicy gales, that blow  
From orange groves with wooing breath  
The winds may from these islands flow---  
But 'tis an atmosphere of death;  
The lotus, which transformed the brave  
And haughty to a willing slave.

Softer than Minder's winding stream,  
The wave may ripple on this coast;  
And brighter, than the morning beam,  
In golden swells be round it tost---  
Give me a rude and stormy shore,  
So power can never threaten more.

Brighter than all the tales, they tell  
Of eastern pomp and pageantry,  
Our sunset skies in glory swell,  
Hung round with glowing tapestry---  
The horrors of a wintry storm  
Swell brighter o'er a freeman's form.

The spring may here with autumn twine,  
And both combined may rule the year,  
And fresh-blown flowers and racy wine  
In frosted clusters still be near---  
Dearer the wild and snowy hills,  
Where hate and ruddy freedom smiles.

Beyond the wild, dark-heaving sea,  
And ocean's stormy vastness o'er,  
There is a better home for me  
A welcome and dearer shore;  
There hands, and hearts, and souls are twined,  
And free the man, and free the mind.

## THE NOVELIST.

## AN OLD MAN'S MESSAGE.

## THREE PASSAGES IN THE LIFE OF THE LADY OF BRADGATE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "LONDON IN THE OLDEN TIME."

"I do love these ancient ruins;  
We never tread upon them, but we set  
Our feet upon some reverend history."

WEBSTER.

The merry bells were all ringing; the royal standard of England hung forth its brodered folds from the tower's grim battlements; the old bridge with its tall overhanging houses, was crowded with holiday-drest spectators; and the fair river, sparkling in the sunbeam, and reflecting a cloudless sky, glided proudly on, bearing on his placid bosom, barges gay with pennon and streamer, and each filled with a gallant freight of high birth and beauty. King Henry had set out that day to hold "joustings" at Greenwich: and there, close beside the tower stairs, surrounded by richly-dressed serving men and silken-coated pages, vainly striving to keep back the rude crowd from pressing round to gaze on her youth and beauty--stood Frances, eldest daughter of the chivalrous Charles Brandon, and wife of the wealthy Marquis of Dorset; her amber tresses were gently confined by a jewelled coil; she wore a collar of pearls, the diamond clasp whereof alone out-valued six manors; and a murray velvet gown designated her rank as Marchioness, by its double train--one reverently borne by two attendant maids, and the other drawn in graceful folds through her broad girdle; while the mantle of rich ermine--a yet prouder symbol, attested her claim to royal blood.

There was a haughty smile on that high-born lady's brow as she passed along, receiving, as her unquestioned right, the spontaneous homage always paid to nobility and beauty. She caressed the gallant merlin which sat on her jewelled glove, and looked up, with eye undimmed by sorrow to that blue expanse, whose cloudless transparency seemed a meet emblem of her own lofty fortunes. Her gilded barge with its liveried band of rowers drew near; and leaning on the arm of her steward, conspicuous with his white wand and gold chain, she was preparing to descend the steps, when an old man, hitherto unnoticed amongst the crowd, came forward, close to her side, and said; "I have a message for thee." It was a look of mingled anger and wonder that this haughty lady cast on the meanly-dressed stranger; but the proud glance of the high-born Marchioness quailed before his steady gaze; her cheek grew pale, and her eyelid drooped; "he held her with his glittering eye," and said

"Wouldst thou safely sail life's sea?  
"Trust not to proud Argosie:  
"Broad sail ill can blast withstand,  
"Tall mast courts the levin brand;  
"And wrecked that gallant ship shall lie  
"While safe the light barque boundeth by.  
"Cloth of gold! beware! beware!  
"High and wealthy, young and fair!  
"All these joys from thee must part;  
"Curb thy proud mind--school thy heart!  
"Ware ambition! that shall be  
"The fatal rock to thine and thee!"

"Who dares insult me with unsought counsel?" cried the lady, anger having conquered the transient feeling of awe. "Who dares to name chance or change? sooner shall this wild haggard, whom jesses and creance will scarce keep on my wrist, return to me again,

than sorrow or change shall visit Frances Brandon!" With angry hand she snapped the thread which secured her merlin, unloosed the jesses--and up soared the gallant bird, while her haughty mistress gazed with triumph on her proud flight.

"Alas!" cried the old steward, "Alas! for the beautiful bird with her gorgeous hood and collar; may she not be reclaimed?" "Speak not again of her!" proudly replied the Marchioness, "onward! time and tide wait for no man!" She threw herself on the tapestried couch in her barge, the rowers seized their oars, the flutes and recorders made soft music; when, as if close beside her, she heard a clear whisper, "Pass on! What shall be, shall be; time and tide wait for no man!" She looked up: no one was near her; but the dark shadow of the tower frowned sternly in the sunshine, like an omen of ill. Onward glided the gilded barge to the soft strains of music and light dash of the oars, and like a summer cloud fleeted that solemn warning from the proud lady's mind.

There is high feasting at Bradgate; for princely Northumberland is there. Each day two hundred hounds are unkenelled, and two hundred knights and nobles range through the broad green alleys and fern-clad glades of Charnwood forest, and return ere eventide to lead the dance in the lofty halls. And now the bright autumn sun is sinking behind the purple heather spread hills, and the gallant train are returning from the merry greenwood. On the broad sloping terrace that fronts the setting sun, the Lady of Bradgate, (with brow as haughty, and almost as fair, as when, fifteen years before, she stepped into her gilded barge,) and now Duchess of Suffolk, stands listening with glad ears to the lofty projects of that bold bad man, the Duke of Northumberland. King Edward is dying: his sisters are at variance: the royal blood flows in the veins of the haughty Duchess: "Why should not her eldest daughter, and his son, reach at once the very summit of their long-cherished hopes?" The stake is high; and for it they may well venture a desperate game: the prize is no less than the crown of England.

Close behind them, unnoticed by the ambitious mother, save as the fittest instrument of her daring schemes, stands one, whose touching and romantic history has thrown a spell around every relic of now ruined Bradgate. She, the nursing of literature, the young philosopher, to whose mind the lofty visions of classical antiquity were familiar as household faces; she, who in such early youth fled from all that youth mostly loves, to hold high communion with the spirits of long-buried sages; there stands Lady Jane, with a book in her hand, her nut-brown hair parted on her high intellectual forehead. Her bright hazel eyes shrink from the cold glance of her haughty and unloving mother, but dwells with girlish pleasure on the venerable features of that plainly-drest man, in scholar's gown, standing close beside her. He is Roger Ascham, the tutor of three queens, who may well be termed the most illustrious of schoolmasters.

The Sun had hardly descended, when the steward appeared, bringing tidings that three messengers had just arrived, each demanding instant admission to the duchess. The daughter of that fortunate knight, whose "cloth of frize" had matched so highly and happily with "cloth of gold,"--the wife of that powerful noble, over whose broad lands 'twas fabled that the falcon could stretch his rapid wing right onwards for a long summer day--the mother of a goodly family each wedded or betrothed to the scions of the flower of the land's nobility--yet prouder in the plans and hopes she had framed than in all her enjoyed gifts of fortune, the duchess retired to receive her messengers with the feelings of a queen about to grant an audience. The first entered, and, kneeling before her tapestried footstool, presented a packet of letters. The silken string was soon loosed; the perfumed seal quickly broken; and she read, with uncontrollable delight, that the weak and amiable young king had determined to set aside his sister's succession in favour of the powerful house of Suffolk.

This messenger being dismissed with rich gifts and kind speeches, a second drew near. And more welcome than the former were his tidings; the king was dying: the active agents of Suffolk and Northumberland had ripened their plans for the instant proclamation of her daughter, ere the heir of the throne could know his decease. Wrapt in deep visions of regal splendour, half dazzled by the near prospect of the coming glories of her princely family, the duchess sat unconscious of the entrance of the third messenger. At length her eyes fell upon the well-remembered features of the mysterious stranger, seen long years back on a former occasion of triumph. "Yet one more warning--and the last!" said the old man, drawing from beneath his cloak the merlin she had loosed as an emblem of her soaring destiny. He placed it on her hand: her proud breast rushed over-poweringly on her mind. The very merlin, whose return she had linked with chance and change, as things alike impossible--that bird was before her, bright as when she had freed her wing, with her collar of gold fillagree set round with turquoise, and hood of crimson silk netted by her own fingers!--Whence come? What boding? As soon as she had somewhat recovered from the shock, she looked around: but the messenger was gone; and with heavy footsteps, her joy changed to anxious fear, she regained the terrace.

The dreams of ambition can wrap, in the calm apathy of fearless repose, even those who feel themselves doomed by a thousand omens: and ere three days were over, princely Bradgate rang with mirth and revelry. Northumberland and Suffolk had concluded a double alliance of their children: all the terrors of the duchess were forgotten; and her eye rested with proud complacency on the simple beauty of the Lady Jane, for she already saw the crown of England sparkling upon her gifted daughter's sweet disapproving brow.

An iron lamp dimly shows a low vaulted room; the damp floor scantily strewn with withered rushes. The flickering light falls upon a rude couch, where lies in disturbed slumber, a woman, whose features, though wasted by long sickness and sorrow, yet show some faint traces of former beauty. A single atten-

dant watches over her. Only by the emined robe that wraps the sleeper, or by the gold-clasped bible, opened where the vellum leaf bears in beautiful characters the name JANE GREY, would a stranger learn that the mother of that queen of a day--the proud Duchess of Suffolk lay before him--a prisoner in the tower. The bolts of the iron-barred door grate harshly; and the governor of the tower enters, with an order "For Frances Brandon to be set at liberty, thro' ye Queen's greater clemency." This once-powerful and dreaded woman is considered too weak and insignificant to excite the fears even of the jealous Elizabeth. Supported by the arm of her sole attendant, the half-awakened sleeper threaded her way through many an intricate long winding passage; until the cool damp night-breeze, and the plash of oars, indicate their approach to the water-gate.

Here the liberated prisoner stood for a moment and looked wildly around her; the place brought vague and painful sensations to her memory, and dim remembrances of all that she had been and suffered, were crowded into a few hurried thoughts of agony. "The boat waits and the tide is on the turn," cried the rough waterman. "Come away, Madam!" "Aye," replied a distinct voice, close at her side, "onward! time and tide wait for no man." That voice was well known: it had been heard when she stepped into her gilded barge, with a pride that repelled all thought of sorrow; it sounded when a royal crown was ready to clasp with delusive splendour the sweet brow of Lady Jane;--now, son, daughter and husband had fallen beneath the axe of the headsman, and she was thrust from prison, a homeless wanderer, herself dependent, perchance, on the precarious bounty of her ere-while dependants. She drew the mantle over her throbbing brow, and her reason quivered and well-nigh failed beneath the weight of her remorse and bitter anguish.

The sorrowful life of Frances of Suffolk ended about two years after her discharge from the tower. In bitter mockery of her fallen fortunes, Elizabeth, who so often "helped to bury those she helped to starve," decreed a magnificent funeral for her whose last days had passed in neglected poverty: honours, the denial of which had galled that haughty spirit more than want itself, were heaped with unsparing profusion upon the unconscious dust. Surrounded by blazing torches, bright escutcheons, and the broad banners of the noble house of Suffolk and the royal line of Tudor, surely we may hope her heart of pride was well laid to rest beneath the ducal coronet, and in the magnificent chapel of Henry, from all the sorrows and changes of her eventful life.

Princely Bradgate sank with the fallen fortunes of its mistress. The house passed into the possession of a collateral branch of the family; and being, ere the lapse of many years, in great part destroyed by fire, fell into ruins. Grass of the brightest verdure still clothes its slopes; the wide spreading chestnuts, and the old decaying oaks still wear their most gorgeous livery; but Bradgate's proud towers are levelled with the ground. Save that velvet terrace, where the crown of England was given in project, and worn in fancy, and from which sweet Lady Jane would look up to the west at the sun's bright setting, and commune with the spirit of Plato--nothing but crumbling walls and mouldering heaps of red earth, mark the site of its ancient magnificence.

## SELECTIONS.

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE LORD ERSKINE.--Here I may relate a circumstance which manifests an extraordinary revolution in the life of a conspicuous character. A lieutenant in the royal navy had written a political pamphlet, but, being called to his duty, was not able to see it through the press. He therefore placed it in the hands of a bookseller, desiring that he would give it to some literary man, who, for duly preparing it for publication, should have half the profits. The bookseller gave it to Mr. Cooke, who soon discharged his duty. The work was published, and the profits were thirty pounds, all of which was given to Mr. Cooke, who took his portion, and reserved the other half for the author, whenever he should call for it. Many years elapsed, and he heard nothing of him. At length a gentleman called on him, told his name, and declared himself to be the author of the pamphlet, telling him he knew that fifteen pounds were due to him, on account of the pamphlet, and adding, he was ashamed to take it, but "his poverty, and not his will," consented, as he had a wife and an increasing family. Mr. Cooke had the money ready for him, which the stranger took, and expressed his gratitude at parting. This necessitous author was the late Lord Erskine.--Taylor's Records of his Life.

SINGULAR STORY.--The Kinderley family having been mentioned in a former page, it may not be uninteresting, in this place, to relate the following anecdote, which an old servant, who had lived fifty-two years with Mrs. Kinderley and her daughter, Mrs. Smith, frequently related, as a fact, with which she was well acquainted, and, in part a witness of. The Rev. John Kinderley's connexion with Scotland had procured him the acquaintance of several families in the north, among whom Lord D--- was one of his most intimate friends. This nobleman had met with a lady at Bath, both young and attractive, and who passed for a widow of an officer. His lordship becoming attached to this lady, he married her, and they soon after left England to reside on the Continent. Here, after a few years, she was seized with an alarming illness, and earnestly desired her lord, in case of her death, that she might be conveyed to England and interred in a particular church, which she

named. Upon this event taking place, Lord D--- accompanied the body in the same ship, and, upon landing, at Harwich, the chest in which the remains of his lady were enclosed excited the suspicions of the custom-house officers, who insisted upon ascertaining its contents. Being a good deal shocked with such a threat, Lord D--- proposed that it should be removed to the church, and opened in the presence of the clergyman of the parish, who could vouch for its containing what, he assured them, was within. The proposal was yielded to, and the body conveyed to the appointed place, when, upon opening the chest, the attending minister recognized in the features of the deceased his own wife! and communicated the unwelcome discovery to his lordship on the spot. It appeared, upon further conversation: that Lady D--- had been married against her inclination to this person, and, determining to separate entirely from him, had gone he knew not whither, and under an assumed name and character had become the wife of Lord D---. The two husbands followed her remains to the grave the next day; and, on the same evening, Lord D---, in great distress of mind, attended by one servant, came to his friend's house, in Norwich, for consolation. It was winter, and about six o'clock when he arrived. Mr. Kinderley was called out to speak to a stranger, and, returning to his wife, desired her to leave them together, pretending that a stranger from Scotland was arrived on particular business. Lord D--- sat up with Mr. Kinderley the whole night, to unbosom his affliction and extraordinary fate to his friend; and, at day-break, in order to avoid any interview with his hosts family, for which his spirits were unequal, he departed.--Memoir and Correspondence of the late Sir J. E. Smith.

A HUMAN SACRIFICE AT KALEE GHAT.--A hindoo had been accustomed to make an annual sacrifice of living goats to Kalee. This year, having determined to make an extraordinary sacrifice, he sent for a Mahomedan barber to shave him. After this was performed, he desired the barber to hold the legs of the goat while the act of decapitation was performed, to which he agreed. The usual ceremonies commenced, Kalee was invoked, flowers and incense scattered, and the barber stooped down to the ground and firmly held the head of the victim, while the Hindoo prepared for the sacrifice with an enormous knife; but instead of striking the goat, struck off the head of the barber with one blow; the head rolled on the floor, which was soon bathed in a stream of blood. The fanatic, nothing astonished at this event, deliberately lifted the head by the hair, and carrying it to the altar performed the accustomed pooja, as if it were a matter of indifference whether the sacrifice was completed with a human head or that of an animal. The spectators now assembled round, and the police apprehended the offender; who was tried for his life, and sentenced to die by Mr. Tucker. On a reference to the Nizamut Adawlut, Mr. Rattray confirmed the sentence, and the execution is now about to take place.--East India Magazine.

MARCO SCIARRA, THE ROBBER OF THE ABRUZZI.--It was about this time that the robber chief's life was ornamented with its brighter episode. Marco and his merry men had come suddenly on a company of travellers, on the road between Rome and Naples. The robbers had begun to plunder, and had cut the saddle-girths of the mules and the horses of the travellers, who speedily obeyed the robbers' orders, and lay flat on the earth, all save one, a man of a striking and elegant appearance. "Faccia in terra!" cried several of the robbers in the same breath, but the bold man, heedless of their menaces, only stepped up to their chief, and said, "I am Torquaro Tasso." "The poet!" said the robber, and he dropped on his knee, and kissed his hand, and not only was Tasso saved from being plundered, but by the mere mention of his name, all those who were travelling with him were permitted to mount their horses and continue their journey, without sustaining the loss of a single scudo. A very curious proof this, that a captain of banditti could form a juster and more generous notion of what was due to the immortal but then unfortunate poet, than could princes of royal or imperial lineage.--Court Magazine.

BACHELORS AND MAIDENS.--The march of matrimony has made no progress in the parish of Elmsthorpe, in this county, which contains only four houses, occupied by 34 individuals, the whole of whom are living in a state of single blessedness! The Rectory of this parish is a complete sinecure, no service having been performed since the year 1798, and then only when the Rector read himself in! The church is now a fine picturesque ruin, richly clad with ivy.--Leicester Chronicle.

M. UDE.--This celebrated providore was once cook to the Earl of Sefton, and quitted his Lordship merely because one of the guests put pepper into his soup. "Milor," said the enraged artist, "c'est un affront to suppose my soup can want pepper."

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