

# THE CARBONEAR STAR,

## AND CONCEPTION-BAY JOURNAL.

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### UNITED KINGDOM.

**CHURCH REFORM.**—The plan of Church Reform contemplated by Government includes, as we have been told, a provision for the maintenance of the Roman Catholic parochial Clergy. The number of Protestant Bishops will be considerably reduced, and the income of those who shall remain, diminished. The ill paid and neglected curates of the establishment will be raised out of their present state of penury, and promotion will be made so accessible, that no clergyman of character and zeal need despair of attaining a station of comparative comfort and independence before his death. These are fair promises; but until we see the whole plan, and are enabled to judge of its details and of the security provided for their fulfilment, we shall not hazard an opinion as to their propriety. One thing justice imperatively demands, and ministers are determined to insist upon it, namely, that existing rights shall be protected.—Will this satisfy those who are clamouring for an immediate and total abolition of Church property? We fear not; and indeed if their likings or dislikings are to be consulted, we more than fear, the contention will never cease. Parliament, however, will not regulate its proceedings by their unreasonable outcries, but do that which is honest and just between man and man; and then should further opposition be made—give the crown power to enforce the authority of the Law. Without this, Legislation is but a farce, and Law-makers the puppets of “a miscellaneous rabble.”—*Waterford Mail.*

**IRISH CHURCH REFORM.**—We are happy to find that the vacant see of Waterford has not been filled up, and that no thought of doing so has been entertained to this hour. It is now understood that a plan of Irish Church Reform will be brought forward, so real as to include the suppression of several bishoprics. For Government, therefore, to name a successor to an episcopal vacancy under such circumstances would be to embarrass or frustrate its own most salutary measure.—*Times.*

**THE REVENUE.**—At the end of the week the receipts of the quarter's revenue, as respects the customs and excise, promised a surplus of £300,000, and it is believed that at the making up to this day (Tuesday), it will amount to at least £400,000. The saving in the last half year's expenditure is also very great, and is likely to be considerably more than to cover the deficiency of the last accounts.—*Globe.*

The accounts received yesterday from Bombay and Bengal are of an important nature, inasmuch as they state, that in consequence, as was understood, of the state of the relations between the British factory at Canton and the Chinese, the British vessels of war were ordered to be detained at these places. The *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 2d says:—His Majesty's ship *Imogene*, Captain Blackwood, has arrived from Madras, with despatches for the government, and with orders to detain his Majesty's ship *Challenger*. His Excellency Sir James Gore, the naval commander-in-chief follows immediately, with his flag on board the *Melville*, 74. The Honourable Company's steamer *Ganges* leaves this morning, to await the admiral's arrival. We understand that at the Cape Sir J. Gore had a conference with Mr. Marjoribanks (late chief supercargo in China), and that the admiral is coming to know if this government wish him to proceed to China or not. It is further stated that the admiral received particular instructions about China previous to leaving England.

By the American papers, we learn that a rebellion is raging in some of the Chinese provinces, and that the insurgents are generally successful.—*Waterford Mail.*

At a dinner given in honor of Mr. O'Connell, by Ex-Sheriff Scott, the following toast was given from the Chair  
“Mr. O'Connell and the Repeal of the Union.”

Mr. O'Connell then rose amid great cheering. He deemed it the happiest moment of his existence. He said so in the sincerity of his heart. To be praised by those, to receive the confidence and affections of those with whom he had been long connected by a community of feeling in suffering and in wrong, was to him, perhaps, a matter of heartfelt gratification—but to receive such flattering marks of distinction from those against whom he was so long arrayed in hostility, was a sufficient reward for all his labours—the consummation of his long cherished hopes—the proudest acme of his political ambition. (Great cheering.) Mr. O'Connell proceeded to say it gave him delight, beyond the power of expression, to meet his fellow-countrymen, for the noble purpose of co-operating, without distinction of sect or party, to regenerate the land of their birth. However they might differ in points of belief, the Christianity which they all in common professed, imposed upon them the sacred duty of improving the condition, and increasing the happiness of the people of Ireland, benefits that would accrue to all classes of Irishmen from a Repeal of the Legislative Union. He said they should recollect that it was only in the theoretic points of faith they differed—every persuasion inculcated the doctrine of charity and benevolence. His object was to remove Ireland to the state she was in 1782, when she rose with rapidity in happiness and prosperity. Then were the artisans busy—the shopkeepers prosperous—the merchants wealthy, and the gentry in affluence and comfort. He was firmly convinced that ere long Ireland would be found in the same condition again. (Hear, hear.) Let them but continue united as they then were, and that happy period would not be long coming about, and he respectfully said to those around him, that it was not only their duty as Irishmen, but as Christians, to be united for the benefit of their common country.—He had trespassed, he feared, too long upon them. (No, no.) He had poured out his mind to them freely, frankly, and candidly. He had been often blamed for the violence of his disposition, merely because he had opened his bosom, and manfully, on all occasions, avowed his sentiments. His greatest enemy never could accuse him of professing one principle and practising another. It was said while he was looking for emancipation, that he had ulterior objects in view—he never denied it—he had an ulterior object in view—namely, the restoration to Ireland of her domestic legislature. (Cheers.) Until Protestant and Catholic were united, it were idle to look for that measure, and as they then were united, let them but persevere, and they would soon attain the consummation of their wishes. It was imputed to him that he desired a separation. This he distinctly denied, and for this reason, that the connexion with England was beneficial to Ireland. The advantages of the connexion were mutual, and the disadvantages of the Union were experienced by both countries. It was a gross delusion to say, that by a Repeal of the Union, this country would be deprived of a market for her produce. Before the Union we had a free trade for our beef, mutton, grain, &c.—we then had protecting duties for our manufactures and produce. He was not talking of imaginary things when he said that this country would soon be restored to the happy and prosperous condition she was in before that fatal measure. He was no patriot who would not exert himself to put her again in that state; but putting that question aside, the consideration of pounds, shillings, and pence should induce us (said Mr. O'Connell) to exert ourselves to procure for our laborers and artisans employment and comfort.—Before I have done, and I fear I have trespassed on you at too great length—(no, no)—let me say one word as to the object we all have in view. I should wish that a requisition was got up calling a meeting of the repealers of Dublin of all classes, to devise the best means to return repealers to parliament. Let all our nicknames of Orangemen, Ribbonmen, Corporators, Agitators, be forgotten, and let us join heart and hand to return repealers. Let a committee be ap-

pointed to nominate from amongst you a repeal candidate, and I shall give a corporate repealer my most zealous support.—(Cheers.) I am anxious that Dublin should have a corporate repealer. I would wish that the honest men of the corporation would appoint a committee to nominate a repealer, and then an example would be held out to other parts of Ireland that would not be without its fruits. The Trades have chosen Mr. Ruthven, a Protestant gentleman, and to him I am bound to give my support.—Let the corporation nominate a repealer to co-operate with that gentleman, and we will convince the British minister that it is time for him to make the bargain with us, and to give us a parliamentary convention, such as was assembled in 1688, to deliberate upon what foundation our future legislature should be placed. (Cheers.)

### France.

The French Minister for Foreign Affairs the Duke de Broglie, takes a very warm interest in the proceedings of Don Pedro, and has ordered the Ambassador, Prince Talleyrand, to omit no opportunity of assisting the constitutional cause, by his influence with the British Government.—The Marquis of Palmella continues to press on Lord Palmerston the claim which Don Pedro makes for the recognition of the Regency, and we understand that another member of the Cabinet besides Lord Holland, is now urgent for the Recognition.—*Sun.*

### FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS PHILIPPE.

The *France Nouvelle* gives the following details on the attempt, for the correctness of which it vouches:—It appears that the author of the crime was constantly surrounded by about 30 individuals, who to avert suspicion, shouted *Vive le Roi!* The assassin, in order to place himself in the foremost rank of the spectators, as the king was passing, rudely pushed back a young female, recently arrived at Paris, and stationed himself behind a soldier and a corporal of the line. The young woman was obliged to stand on tip-toe, and to look over the assassin's shoulder to see the King. Suddenly she perceived him stretch out his arm with a pistol, which was aimed at the King. She seized his arm, but the pistol had gone off. Upon this the assassin violently pushed forward the two soldiers, who stood before him, and mixed again with the crowd. He was soon lost among the 30 or 40 individuals, whose enthusiasm for the King seemed to increase, and who, by means of this stratagem, succeeded in averting suspicion, and enabling the criminal to escape. The soldier and corporal, together with a police-officer, who was near the spot, and a municipal guard, on duty at the corner of the bridge, penetrated into the crowd, but the assassin had disappeared. When he pushed the two soldiers he let the pistol fall, which he had discharged, and another loaded with a ball. The two pistols are deposited in the hands of the police. The Prefect of Police, on hearing of this event, immediately ordered the arrest of several persons suspected of being implicated in the crime. In the evening several of them were examined. We have reason to believe that the result has been such as to give to the magistrates a clue, by which the assassin may be discovered.

### PARTICULARS OF THE ARREST OF THE DUCHESS OF BERRY.

The French Papers of Saturday supply us with little information of a political character, being filled principally with accounts relative to the arrest of the Duchess of Berry. What the French Government intends to do with her has not been as yet stated, but an official decree in the *Moniteur* announces that a *projet* of law will be brought in, which according to some of the ministerial organs, will authorise her imprisonment for life, without trial. On the whole, the arrest of the Duchess is not fortunate for the government of Louis Philippe.

The following is the account of the arrest, as given in the *Breton* of Nantes:—

“The Princess, resisting the earnest entreaties of the chiefs of her party, who were anxious that she should withdraw from dangers which they were certain were inevitable if she remained, listened only to the advice of hot-headed young men, or superstitious women, and obstinately continued in the heart of the country no longer disposed to answer to her voice. The Duchess, wandering in the environs of Nantes, only escaped from the active searches made for her person but by almost daily changing her abode and her disguise. Sometimes she wore the habit of a tender of cows or sheep; at others she appeared as a miller, then as a femme de chambre of some wealthy house, and afterwards as a peasant's wife. Not unfrequently she eluded pursuit by being carried in a large bundle of hay upon the shoulders of some sturdy driver of a team of oxen. At length the Duchess was satisfied there was no safety for her but in large towns, but, at the same time, was ignorant of the new and rigid vigilance of the police, which ceased neither night nor day. She consequently determined to come to Nantes, where she had several times before resided without detection, and where the house of Mlle. Duguigny was prepared for her reception. The police, however, had accurate information of her intentions, and posted numerous secret agents at every avenue, who discovered the Duchess coming through the town with Mlle. Kersabiec, of Point St. Martin, in the dresses of peasants. When the authorities entered the house of Mlle. Duguigny, the dining-room was the first object of their visit. The room was decorated with fleurs-de-lys, and inscriptions bearing the words *Navarino, Trocadero, Algiers*, &c. Fires were burning in several rooms, and in one of them the heat was very great. This was the chimney that concealed the entrance to the retreat of the Duchess and her companions, but they became so oppressed by the closeness of their situation, that they made some involuntary movements, which, at length, were heard, and led to their detection. In fact, after remaining twenty hours shut up, they were compelled to call out that they were ready to surrender, and when they were released, they were almost in a state of suffocation. Mlle. Kersabiec, in the dress of a servant, came out first. She was followed by the Duchess, then by the Count de Menars, and lastly by M. Guibourg, who very nearly fainted, and afterwards declared, that he was pressed so close against the chimney, that every blow of the hammer, with which the officers struck, to ascertain whether it was hollow, went to his heart. The Princess, on coming into the room, immediately said—‘It is unnecessary for you to continue your search, I am the Duchess of Berry. Where is the General? I entrust myself to his known military honour. If there be any guilty person here, it is I alone. These gentlemen, and this lady, have only obeyed my commands.’ The Princess was completely disfigured by the dust and dirt of the hole, in which she had been so long shut up, but, at the same time, completely preserved her presence of mind; so likewise did Mlle. Kersabiec, but the Count de Menars and M. Guibourg, were quite exhausted. General Count d'Erion, M. Maurice Duval, the Prefect, the Mayor of Nantes, the Colonel of the National Guards, and the Substitutes of the Procureur du Roi, then came and officially indentified the Duchess of Berry, and a proces-verbal was drawn up accordingly. The examining magistrates then proceeded to interrogate the parties and witnesses, and all the requisite judicial formalities having been gone through, the Duchess, accompanied by Mlle. Kersabiec, the Count de Menars, and M. Guibourg, was conducted to the castle by General Dermoncourt. The most respectable attentions were paid to the Princess, and every due consideration to the other prisoners. Several places of concealment had been formed in the house of Mlle. Duguigny, one of which was so spacious as to hold ten people, but it was discovered, from the wall having been newly coloured. In another of these secret places there were found engines and tools for coining, a printing-press, and a great number of proclamations, including one to the people of



Nantes, in which the Duchess promises them that, if they would declare in favour of Henry V., the seat of Government should be fixed at Nantes during the whole of the duration of the Regency. The Duchess occupies, in the Castle, the apartments of the Colonel of Artillery."

#### Holland.

The London Times of Nov. 23, in speaking of the expected War on the Continent, says—

The accounts received yesterday from Holland to [Friday, 20th.] taken in connexion with those from Antwerp of the same date, afford us the melancholy assurance that the Dutch Government has resolved upon warlike resistance, and that as the French army was ready to commence operations, almost immediate bloodshed has become inevitable. The order of the day of General Chasse to the garrison which he commands, dated the 17th, the order of the commandant of Breela on the 18th, and the decree of King William, dated the 19th, for calling out the 2d and 3d bans of the sedentary National Guards, established beyond a doubt that the Government of Holland has thrown down the gauntlet to France and England, and means to tempt the favours of victory against these powerful nations.

The same paper adds, the letters from Antwerp, by the Brussels mail, were delivered yesterday; and the mail-boat Sir Edward Banks arrived in the river, with accounts of Tuesday from Amsterdam and from the Hague. There remains little to be gleaned, however, from either arrival beyond what is made known through the public channels of information. The point chiefly worthy of notice in the private letters from Antwerp, is the care taken by Marshal Gerard to avoid making the attack on the citadel in any way an affair between the Dutch and the Belgians, pursuant, no doubt, to his instructions, and the tenor of the convention, which placed the execution of the decisions of the Conference in the hands of England and France only. Marshal Gerard was engaged, in the first instance, in endeavouring to establish by agreement with General Chasse a neutrality for the city of Antwerp, and in the event of his failing in that, it was understood that the Belgian troops were to be withdrawn from Antwerp, and their place supplied by 10,000 men from the French army. All the Belgian posts throughout the whole line surrounding the citadel had been previously relieved by the French troops. The total amount of the French force before Antwerp was about 55,000 men, of which 12,500 were cavalry. It is to be inferred from the tenor of all the private letters from Antwerp, that not the least expectation remained of the city being quietly surrendered by Gen. Chasse. From the side of the Hague all the accounts are, in that respect, of a still more decided character.—Of the intentions of Gen. Chasse, after the issuing his proclamation, no doubt can now be entertained, and the Government measures of calling out the second and third ban of the army, which will produce, it is said, about 80,000 men, has the appearance of least that the Dutch apprehend an invasion of their territory as soon as Antwerp shall have fallen. They affect to believe, and the impression is carefully spread abroad, that the Allies are not sincere in professing to confine their views to the reduction of the citadel of Antwerp, but that it will eventually be followed up by the entry of the French army into Holland itself. In this view of the case, the Dutch Government would not only appear to have a complete justification to its subjects for the retention of the strong hold, but to establish an absolute necessity for it. This is very material to be understood for a judgment in the final issue of this question. It shows that Holland carefully adheres to her previous declarations of solely adopting measures of a defensive character, and that there is no likelihood of her taking, unsupported, the desperate step of an entry into the Belgian territory. In the same spirit, there has been an entire abstinence from all acts of retaliation on the French and English for the embargo laid on Dutch vessels. Even the order for British ships to leave the Dutch ports has received a further extension of three days, and in the event of their returning, there is to be, not a detention, but, simply a consideration whether or not they shall be allowed to enter.

#### Italy.

Letters from Italy agree in saying that a plot had been formed at Rome, and that it was intended to blow up the country-house where the Pope spent the latter part of October.

#### Portugal.

Don Miguel is attempting to include the English and French merchants in a war, by imposing on the Lisbon merchants: both the English and French Consuls have protested against this measure, as contrary to the treaties with their respective Courts.—Great dissensions are said to prevail in his Councils, and Bastos, the most violent of the Apostolical faction, is likely to retire in

disgust, and his place supplied by the Duke de Cadaval.

St. JOHN'S JANUARY 25, 1833.

#### Legislature of Newfoundland.

##### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Monday, Jan. 14.

Mr. BROWN presented a petition from Port-de-Grave, stating that distress prevailed there to an alarming extent, and praying for relief. He knew that the House had no funds at its disposal, but he hoped that would be no objection to the appointment of a Committee, to wait on his Excellency the Governor, to request his Excellency would take the petition into consideration, and adopt such measures as he might deem expedient for the relief of the sufferers. The gentlemen who had signed the petition were most respectable, and would not have done so, had they not been satisfied the statements therein were strictly true.

Mr. PACK supported the prayer of the petition, and hoped his Excellency would be applied to in the same manner as was done with respect to the Brigus petition. He thought the failure of the potato crop was a serious misfortune to that place as well as to other parts of the Bay, and that the petitioners were fully justified in the step they had taken.

Committee appointed composed of the members for Conception Bay.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the state of the Colony.

Mr. THOMAS, when he entered the House, was commenting on several of the items in the Estimates which had been laid before the House by his Excellency the Governor. The House should be supplied with the details before they could go into business satisfactorily, and nothing should be voted until a considerable curtailment had taken place.

Mr. KENT thought they would not do their duty as honest representatives of the people if they imposed a shilling of taxation, until they were satisfied the present revenues were insufficient for the purposes of the Colony. He thought the most obnoxious charge on the estimates, was that for the support of a minister of an Established Church, and he knew not by what authority it was introduced.—[The hon. member here read a letter, which he had received from the Right Rev. Dr. Fleming, requesting him (Mr. K.) to inform the House, that as the small sum which his predecessors and himself had been in the habit of receiving from Government, for attendance on the Military Hospital, and other duties connected with the army, was he understood, in future intended to be drawn from the revenues of the Island, he begged to decline its acceptance.] Mr. Kent said his Lordship's sentiments were such as every honest man would respond to, and were alike creditable to his disinterestedness and to his desire to promote the public good. He (Mr. K.) would be prepared, when the estimates were fairly before the House, to scrutinize them most rigidly.

The SPEAKER thought the documents received from his Excellency were most important to ground their future proceedings on. He agreed, almost on every point in what had fallen from the previous speakers, as to the excessive expenditure; but before he went into the business more minutely, he should know what the whole of the revenues applicable to the general purposes of the Island actually were. His voice should never be raised, for giving an exclusive preference to any church establishment. He admired the sentiments of the Roman Catholic Bishop, and thought Government were bound to remunerate him more amply for the laborious duties he had to perform. He (the Speaker) would be prepared at another time to go more into detail.

Mr. PACK most cordially agreed in all the sentiments of the hon. members which he then heard with so much satisfaction. He would never sanction a farthing additional duty until he was satisfied the present revenues were insufficient.

Mr. BROWN, when the proper time arrived, would go into each item of the estimates, as carefully as if his own property was involved in them: and would never consent to vote a shilling to any officer until the House was furnished with returns of all fees received in the several offices.

Mr. KOUCH did not regret the conversation, as it would shew the public the disposition of the House to reduce the expenditure as low as possible. He would be the strenuous advocate of a most rigid economy.

Mr. BENNETT was much with the disposition for economy which had manifested itself in the course of the debate, and he cordially coincided in the sentiments and opinions of all the speakers on the subject.

The Committee adjourned to sit again. The House having resumed, Mr. THOMAS moved for the returns of detailed accounts of certain items specified, and the expenses of the quarantine establishment in 1832.

The House adjourned.

Thursday, 17.

Mr. THOMAS presented a petition from the inhabitants of Belle Isle, setting forth that they had, by some error, been omitted to be included in any one of the districts into

which the Island had been divided, and requesting that they may be permitted to form a part of the constituency of the country, and be included in the district of St. John's. The petition was read and laid on the table.

Mr. PACK, one of the members for Conception Bay, regretted to observe that one of the members for that district had neglected to take his seat, and moved that the Speaker do issue an order to Charles Cozens, Esq., member for Conception Bay, that he attend and take his seat in the House on Saturday next. Carried.

Mr. MURPHY expressed a hope, that under the circumstances in which Mr. Cozens was placed, he (the hon. member for Conception Bay) would be treated with as much courtesy and indulgence as the rules of the House would admit.

Adjourned—to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

Friday, 18.

Mr. THOMAS rose to move for the appointment of a Solicitor to the House, to prepare such bills as may occasionally be brought before it; and that such remuneration should be awarded for his services as the House may deem fit. It must occur that many acts would pass during the present session, and in the early stage of the proceedings of the House, it could not be expected that hon. gentlemen were acquainted with the forms incident to the preparation of the bills.

Mr. KENT opposed the motion, on the ground that it went to multiply offices, and to increase the expenses of the house. He thought the good sense of the house would dictate to them every thing that was essential in the framing of such bill, without recourse being had to the assistance of a person especially appointed. He thought also that it would be a bad precedent; and if the house were inexperienced now, it would acquire sufficient experience in a very little time. Besides the house had not determined whether they or the government had the power of appointing their officers. Such appointment, too, may have a tendency to compromise the independence of the house. Hon. members may, perhaps, sympathise in the political opinion of the solicitor, and indirectly derive that advantage which would enable them to come into the house upon unfair grounds.

Mr. BENNETT, according as he did in the resolution proposed by the hon. mover, rose to make a few observations. The hon. gentleman who opposed the motion had observed that sound sense was all that was necessary to be contained in the bills which might be laid before that house; but he (the hon. member for Fogo) thought that in order to make that sound sense available for all its purposes, it should be thrown into an efficient form by some individual professionally qualified to do so. Feeling his own incompetency, he (the hon. member) would be glad of an opportunity to appeal to that individual, trusting that the house would not make an improper choice. In what respects, the hon. gentleman inquired, could the precedent be considered a bad one?—There was, he believed, a solicitor appointed to every similar institution in the other colonies—not in all observed an hon. member—well then in most of them; and he would be sorry for bills to go forward to the other house in an unprepared state. As to political opinions, was it to be supposed that hon. gentlemen would come there to introduce political opinions in these mere forms? He (the hon. gentleman) came there to exercise his best judgment in the decisions of the house; but he desired to have that judgment clothed in an equally efficient form.

Mr. KENT explained. Mr. KOUCH was of opinion that to deny the appointment of such an officer would be to neutralize the services of many of the members. There were, he believed, few hon. members in that house, who were competent to throw the bills which may come before the house into their proper and parliamentary shape. For himself he would shrink from such a task. He had taken the same view of the appointment of a solicitor to the house as the hon. member for Fogo had done. If a solicitor were to attempt to mix up his individual political opinion in any bill which the hon. member might see occasion to introduce, he would leave him the parchment for his pains, and apply to the hon. house for redress. It was to be remembered that the Council, to whom the bills passed in that house were to be referred, were lawyers of the first magnitude, and it was necessary that such bills should be presented in their proper shape. The hon. member cordially supported the motion.

Mr. THOMAS was now more than ever convinced of the propriety of the office. They had seen acts upon acts passed in the Imperial Parliament which had required innumerable acts to amend them, although the most eminent lawyers had been employed to construct them. With respect to lawyers generally, he trusted that he should never see that house filled with them; for he did not believe that, as a body, they would promote its peace; but that it would compromise the independence of the house to appoint a solicitor to it, he could not concede to the hon. gentleman who had opposed the measure; nor could he perceive that political opinions

were likely to be introduced through the medium of those necessary forms which it was proper that bills should undergo. If a solicitor were to alter a bill which he had been required to prepare, did the hon. member suppose that the house did not possess sufficient intelligence to detect it? There was, besides, another observation on which he entirely differed from the hon. member for St. John's—namely, that because their right of appointing their own officers had not yet been strictly defined, it would be wrong to proceed to the appointment of a solicitor. He (Mr. Thomas) thought otherwise. It would go to show the tone of feeling in that house with regard to such right. As great many acts must pass in the course of the present session, he thought the house should be immediately prepared with a proper person to draft the bills which may be presented. The hon. gentleman pressed the motion, which was carried.

After some discussion as to the mode of proceeding to the election of such officer,

Mr. HOYLES, in order to spare the time of the House, moved that Mr. W. B. Row be appointed solicitor to the hon. house.

Mr. T. BENNETT seconded the nomination.

Mr. KENT proposed as an amendment that Mr. Charles Simms be appointed to the office of solicitor.

Mr. PACK seconded the amendment; when upon a division of the house, the amendment was carried by a majority of one.

Mr. BROWN moved for leave to bring in a bill for restraining any person concerned in any contract, agreement, or commission, made for the public service, or holding any office or place of emolument under government, from sitting and voting as a member of the Assembly of this island.

The bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be laid on the table.

Upon the motion of Mr. KOUCH the house resolved itself into a Committee for taking into consideration that part of the Governor's message that related to the police of the colony. Mr. HOYLES in the Chair.

Mr. KOUCH presumed that St. John's, forming as it did the largest individual portion of the colony, would have a large portion of the attention of the House. The police of St. John's was quite inefficient for the purposes for which it was created. He (the hon. member) did not mean to detract from the character of the police magistrates, who were both able and willing to do their duty; it was the system of which he complained. Houses and premises were invaded, larcenies, and almost every species of misdemeanor, were committed, and yet no punishments were inflicted, because, through the want of a sufficient police, the perpetrators of these acts remained undiscovered. But had as the system was in that respect, it was to be lamented that there was no suitable provision made for the prevention of fire. Indeed there was an entire absence of all order and organization; and at this early stage of the proceedings of the House, the hon. member hoped the subject would be taken into consideration. It had occupied some of his attention, and he (the hon. member) thought that the town might be divided into four districts, each having a fire company; but it would be useless to go into detail, unless a power were created to enforce the observance of the regulations which may be laid down. He hoped that some hon. member would shortly bring in a bill to effect so salutary a purpose.

Mr. HOYLES had previously signified his intention to bring in a bill for the regulation of fire-companies.

Mr. THOMAS had previously moved for a report of the present state of the police establishments, without which, he thought, nothing could be advantageously done.

Mr. KOUCH thought that that part of the report referred to in his Excellency's message had been completely answered. The hon. member's object was to prevent the House being constantly adjourned day after day, without doing anything. The House would not be at a future time, in a much better situation to consider the subject than it was then.

Mr. HOYLES observed that one part of the Quarantine Bill, if passed into an act, would go effectually to meet that part of the ordinary police regulations which related to the removal of nuisances.

Mr. BENNETT thought the House not competent to go into the subject in Committee. A bill should be introduced to meet it.

Mr. THOMAS thought that the returns previously moved for had not been answered. If the magistrates had not the power to perform such duties as ought to devolve upon them, the House should immediately create that power—not only for the town of St. John's, but for the other parts of the island. But he (the hon. member) believed that they had the power to perform these duties, and ought to perform them. If they had not the power, let it be shewn, and the house would invest them with it. He (the hon. member) hoped the house would not be long without the returns upon that head. He hoped, for the sake of the magistrates, that they would be able to show that they did not possess such necessary powers, and that they would in that case immediately apply for them.

Mr. KENT concurred in what had fallen from his hon. colleague, Mr. KOUCH, that



the magistrates were not chargeable with any neglect in the performance of their duty, but that they did not possess the necessary powers to do all that ought to devolve upon them. They ought, for example, to have jurisdiction in case of petty larceny, which would produce a saving in the expense of the judicature of the country. At present the most frivolous cases were brought before the Grand Jury, and formal indictments were frequently presented in cases which were of a nature both trifling and ludicrous.

After some further conversation, Mr. KOUEN complained that a great deal of gunpowder remained in the stores of merchants within the town of St. John's. They had lately seen, in a neighbouring town, the fatal effects of such a practice. He was not aware of any immediate remedy; but hoped the subject would be taken into consideration.

The Committee adjourned, and the House having resumed.

The Hon. SPEAKER intimated that he had received a communication from the Secretary's Office, containing a letter from Lord Goderich upon the subject of the income derived by Hyde Villiers, Esq., in his office of Colonial Agent to this country.

The letter was then read and laid on the table. [It contained briefly a request that the House would make provision for the salary of Mr. Villiers.]

Mr. KENY had understood that Mr. Villiers held the office of Colonial Agent gratuitously.

Mr. BROWN would be very sorry that any salary should be granted for such an office. The hon. member observed that, in his Excellency the Governor's report upon this subject, the salary was stated to be nominal. The House ought not to be called upon to make provision for the office. If an agent were found necessary they could appoint one for themselves.

Mr. MARTIN thought that the services of Mr. Villiers might be dispensed with.

Mr. THOMAS noticed a discrepancy in the printed returns. While he found that Mr. Villiers had declined accepting any salary, he found that in 1831 it was actually paid, and, in the estimates for the present year, the House was required also to make provision for it. The hon. member adverted to several charges in the estimates which must hereafter be resisted.

Mr. KOUEN thought there had been many expenses incurred which the country ought not to be saddled with. If it could pay its own necessary expenses, it ought not to be called upon for anything more. With respect to the sum in question, he would not vote 300 farthings out of the £300 paid to the Colonial Agent.

Mr. BROWN moved that a Committee be appointed for the purpose of bringing in a bill for the regulation of the police of the Island.—Carried.

The House then adjourned.

**CARBONAR STAR.**

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"An Elector's" Letter has been received, but too late for insertion. It will appear in our next if "Elector" will favour us with his real name. To avoid falling into the error deprecated by him, we make it an invariable rule to insert no anonymous communications.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1833.

Nearly a month has elapsed, and yet we perceive no addition made to the number of members assembled on the day of opening the Legislative Session.—Three districts are thus wholly deprived of representatives, and one partly so. Of the first three we have to say, that it reflects little credit on their principles.—Did they not solicit, or did they not accept the suffrages of a body of men, and, by doing so, virtually pledge themselves to advocate their interests, in the House? They did! and by neglecting to redeem this pledge they commit a flagrant injustice by their constituents, which ought not to be tolerated. In speaking of the conduct of the member for this district, we are restrained by motives of delicacy; but we must say, that, if he does not take his seat at the time named in the motion of Mr. Pack, it is a duty which the electors of this district owe to themselves and the country at large, to forward a petition to the House requesting that a new writ be immediately issued. This is the more necessary, as so large a number of the members of the House are resident in St. John's, and by consequence, have the interests of that town more particularly at heart; and are, almost to a man, supporters of Government interests, which was shewn by the division on Mr. P. Brown's motion, "That the House choose its own officers." Had all the members for the out-ports been at their posts, we have little doubt but that the motion would have been carried. Again—In his Excellency the Governor's Message to the House, he directs the attention of the members to the state of the police of St. John's. Is St. John's the only town in the Island? or did we pray for a Local Government only for the advantage of St. John's? This is really verifying the prognostications of the opposers to that measure—"that St. John's would be the only place that would reap any benefit from it." Now we would ask any man that has lived in this district a few years only, whether the police of Carbonar, Harbour Grace and other towns of the district, are not notoriously insufficient for so large a population, and much more so than St. John's. In saying this we mean nothing in disparagement of the members of our present police. What could be done with their small means has been done, and for which they merit our thanks. But to return to the House. Knowing then as we did the notoriously inefficient state of the police in the Bay, we were astonished at the silence of his Excellency's message on the subject, but much more so, that when Mr. Thomas made his motion concerning the police of St. John's neither of the hon. members for the out-ports proposed as an amendment the inspection into the state of the police of the whole Island. We are happy to perceive that the hon. member for St. Mary's has since moved that an inspection be made.

We conclude this article by stating our satisfaction in the general conduct of the members for this District. They certainly have hitherto well fulfilled the pledges given by them to the constituents and for which they deserve their gratitude. We say to them—continue in the path you have commenced and your future return for the District must be certain.

We have been politely favoured with Liverpool papers to the 3d ult. they contain no information of a more positive nature concerning the Dutch War than we possessed before. We see if them that the Houses of Rothschild and Baring have refused to negotiate a Loan for Russia.

Great insubordination appears to exist among the English Troops in Don Pedro's service. Promises were held out to them when enlisted, that were never intended to be realized. The consequence has been what is stated above.

By St. John's papers of the 25th inst., we perceive that London dates to the 28th Dec. have been received, they contain intelligence of the capitulation of Antwerp to the French.

Cobbett is returned a member of Parliament for Oldham; and Gulley, formerly a pugilist, and now celebrated on the turf, is returned for Pontefract in Yorkshire. These are fine samples of what will replace our Cannings and our Huskissons in the Reformed House of Commons. This is reforming with a vengeance.

We neglected last week to state that a Meeting had been held in this Town for the purpose of framing a petition to the House of Assembly to intercede with the Imperial Parliament to grant a Free Trade to and from this Port to the United States.

A Petition to allow Methodist Missionaries to celebrate the rite of Matrimony, we understand, has been got up on the North Shore, it is signed by nearly 300 persons, and is to be presented to the House by P. Brown, Esq.

*Non sibi sed Patrie.*

(To the Editor of the Carbonar Star.)

Sir.—The combat thickens on ye brave! How gratifying it must be, to every lover of his country, (this country has now "a local habitation and a name") to contemplate the coming events, as they conjure up in the distance, a thousand images pregnant with effects, that will cause the amelioration of the present state of things in this Island; effects, that will, in all probability, cause the people of this country, for the first time, to feel that, they have that, which all governments are intended to produce: some security for the lives and property of the governed.

Can you conceive Mr. Editor, any thing so very dreadful, as is contemplated by "Censor" in the promised production of the "PATRIOT?" "Censor," in two very long productions occupying the columns of the "Public Ledger," has attempted to prove to the public, that, because the "PATRIOT" is to be published on a Monday; and because the prospectus of the Patriot, does not state who is to be printer of that paper; it will produce effects, that will sap the foundations of morality, and cause its readers to relinquish the idea of a reliance on the superintendence of Providence. It appears to me that "Censor," has not yet forgotten an old controversy, and that he has attacked a certain Doctor with an intention of coupling that name with Satan; as the people of olden times did, when Faust set in operation that which has since contributed, in spreading far and wide, the light of Revelation, and the astonishing productions of the human intellect. I should think, it would be better to withhold the "Censorship" of the "PATRIOT" press, until it had produced something.

The people of this country, have now before them, for the first time; some statement of the manner in which the revenue raised here, and the grant of money from the British Government; have been expended.—The Customs' duties of 1830, were £15,623; but the expense of receiving those duties, or rather, the expense of the Customs' Establishment, (on an average of five years) being deducted, left but £8,633 about one half! The Licence money is £1000 or thereabouts, not including that received from the out-harbours so, that, here is a revenue of £10,000 to pay £19,000, the present expenditure, £9000 is, therefore, to be raised somewhere; but, the Customs' Establishment is £7000! The Labrador Judge, Clerk, Sheriff, and Constables £1100! The support and medical attendance of Orphans, Paupers, and Bastards (for St. John's,) £1220 and other incidental charges £500. Now, it is possible, Mr. Editor, from the nature, extent, and partial application of those charges, that there may be a little lopping off; and that a light Colonial duty on Rum, would afford a sufficient addition to the revenue, not only to pay all the unavoidable expenses; but to support sufficient Quarantine and Police Establishments, in every part of the Island where necessity called for them. I think that a certain writer who calls himself "RUSTICUS," has mistaken his mark in addressing one of the hon. members for St. John's, on the subject of the duty above alluded to. The greater number of Rum drinkers in this country are not poor men. The men who are sharemen at the Seal Fishery, and servants at the Cod Fishery, are far from being poor men. The Merchant who finds money for them, is left profitless, and the Planter who employs them loses his own personal labour. The man who has idle time, and money at his disposal, when he becomes a drunkard is the most likely person to make the temperate and thrifty feel the want of a Government, that will protect them from insult and

injury; and he will but pay, when taxed, for the want that he has created.

The attempts of "Old Tom on Temperance," to bring into disrespect the representatives of the people, or to treat them with ridicule; is but a gross insult given to the understanding, and respectability of their constituents; and should be treated with the scorn, that such a loose, illiberal, doggerl deserves.

Sir, Your's truly,  
TERRE-NEUVE.

Carbonar, Jan. 29, 1833.

**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.

Carbonar, Jan. 23, 1833.

BY

MICHAEL HOWEY,

- 10 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' Sculping 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 reasonably for CASH.

Carbonar, Jan. 16, 1833.

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.

Carbonar, Jan. 9, 1833.

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

**ON SALE.**

THREE DOZEN

STALING GUNS,

By the Subscriber,

ROBERT AYLES.

Carbonar, Jan. 9, 1833.

**NOTICES.**

W. JACKMAN,

Tailor, Habit-Maker, &c.

BEGS to return his most sincere thanks, to the Inhabitants of Conception-Bay, for the kind patronage he has received since his residence in Carbonar.—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.

Carbonar, Jan. 9, 1833.

**Dissolution of Co-partnership.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of PROWSE and JAUQUES, Carbonar, 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 JAUQUES. Witness our Hands, at Carbonar, this 31st Day of December, 1832.

SAMUEL PROWSE, JUN.  
GEORGE EDWARD JAUQUES.

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

GEORGE EDWARD JAUQUES.

Carbonar, 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.

Carbonar, Jan. 1, 1833.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of CARBONAR, BRIGGS, 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, Shallons
- 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
- Carpenting, 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 the Premises in Carbonar), each 25 feet front, and extending back to the Water-side.

THOMAS GAMBLE,  
(Executor of the late W. H. Scott.)  
Carbonar Jan. 2, 1833.



## POETRY.

HOME.

BY DR. PERCIVAL.

There is a spot, a quiet spot, which blooms  
On earth's cold, heartless desert. It hath power  
To give a sweetness to the darkest hour,  
As in the starless midnight, from the rose,  
Now dipped in dew, sweeter perfume flows;  
And suddenly the wanderer's heart assumes  
New courage, and he keeps his course along,  
Cheering the darkness with a whispered song:  
At every step a purer, fresher air  
Salutes him, and the winds of morning bear  
Soft odours from the violet beds and vines;  
And thus he wanders, till the dawning shines  
Above the misty mountains, and a hue  
Of vermeil blushes on the cloudless blue,  
Like health disporting on the downy cheek---  
It is time's fairest moment---as a dove  
Shading the earth with azure wings of love,  
The sky broods o'er us, and the cool winds speak  
The peace of nature, and the waters fall,  
From leap to leap, more sweetly musical;  
And, from the cloudy bosom of the vale,  
Come, on the dripping pinions of the gale,  
The simple melody of early birds  
 wooing their mates to love; the low of herds,  
And the faint bleating of the new-born lambs  
Pursuing, with light bounding steps, their dams;  
Again the shepherd's whistle, and the bark,  
That shrilly answers to his call; and hark!  
As o'er the trees the golden rays appear,  
Rise the last joyous song of chanticleer,  
Who moves in stately pomp before his train,  
Till, from his emerald neck, and burnished wings,  
The playful light a dazzling beauty flings,  
As if the stars had lit their fires again---  
So sweetly to the wanderer o'er the plain,  
The rose, the jessamine, and every flower,  
That spreads its leaflets in the dewy hour,  
And catches in its bell, night's viewless rain,  
In tempered balm their rich aroma shower;  
And with this charm the morning on his eye  
Looks from her portals in the eastern sky,  
And throws her blushes o'er the sleeping earth,  
And wakes it to a fresh and lovely birth---  
O! such a charm adorns that fairest spot,  
Where noise and revelry disturb me not,  
But all the spirits that console me come,  
And o'er me spread a peaceful canopy,  
And stand with messages of kindness by,  
And one sweet dove, with eyes that look me blessed,  
Sits brooding all my treasures in her nest,  
Without one slightest wish the world to roam,  
Or leave me, and that quiet dwelling---home.

## THE NOVELIST.

## RECOLLECTIONS OF A MURDERER.

Our counsel was taken together---the plan was at my instigation---the measures for accomplishing it were chiefly directed by me. But on the horrible night, when my fellow-ruffian accomplished our joint purpose, I stood aloof through cowardice or caution; and when subsequently he was arrested for the murder which he had committed, avarice absorbed all other feelings, and my evidence in a court of justice doomed him to death.

We had been school-fellows, and he once had traits of character which rendered him a choice companion and gentle friend: even in his debasement, a vein of that original purity remained; and as I went down from the witness-box, his eye fell upon me, and I read on his suffering countenance, a tale of other days---There was no vindictive passion towards his betrayer; he was sorrowful, but calm; and in silence he gave me a token that he had pardoned his treacherous comrade.

I stalked about the city, scarce knowing whether I should be applauded or hated for my conduct. There was a hope that men's curiosity would soon turn into admiration, and I calculated on a golden harvest for my pains. I had a mother-too, who had not seen me for many weeks---I dared not seek her, yet I could not bear to depart without one word of love and benediction from her aged lips. So, when the morning came that my associate perished for our common crime, my restlessness carried me near to the throng that looked breathlessly on the execution; and I heard the air rent with shouts of indignant appeal for another victim, and my name was clamoured for---Some one on the outskirts of the mob looked as though he recognised me, and I fled without food, though I had worldly riches enough to purchase it, in the relics of my plunder from the old woman, which we had not yet squandered, as had been our wont, in riot and in revelry!

The day was in midsummer---How long, how parching hot it seemed! My feet dragged heavily along the dust of the bye-road, but my heart was still heavier. Some, whom I met, saluted me with a kind of welcome---they were strangers, or they would not have done so. Did it not seem strange that the field labourers should pursue with so little weariness their harassing duties, singing merry songs all the while, and laughing with one another, while the sun stood just over them in heaven, so pitilessly bright and hot? Shall I take shelter, I thought, in this rude tavern, and forget myself in the hospitable garrulity of its master? Stop! I see the figures of other men within the doorway, and how can I stand amongst them?

On, on, on!--The sun surely will not stand still on this day only of the latter ages; kind twilight, and the happy shades of night, must befriend me soon---On! far from my home---my hopes---my remembrances! A desert cannot so imprison me, as that home. Despair itself is more cheerful than my present hope,---oblivion, vacancy, madness, would be dearer to me than my recollection!

Far enough from the scene of my disgrace, I might now, it seemed, betake myself to a resting-place for the night. I looked timidly at the people, but they returned my look without suspicion, and I sat down

in the midst of them---I ate food for the first time since day-break. I listened to their discourse, and tried to join in it, but my heart sickened, for they began to prate about the late murder and its expiation. They gave me a newspaper, and bade me read for their entertainment the full story of that morning's horrible scene; and the crowds collected, and by their expressions evinced at once their interest in the tale, and their hatred of the unpunished criminal. They thought, perhaps, I might share in these emotions!

And thus, for days I wandered, without one tranquil hour of thought or slumber; sometimes known by my chance companions, and hooted down, and taunted as a double malefactor, whose penalty could only be inflicted by themselves. Sometimes, self-discovered by excess of fear or excitement; but never free from the spectre of self-accusation, whose features grew more and more tangible; whose airy dress had almost lost its transparency, to be replaced by stronger, and grosser, and more definite attributes---What refuge was there for a heart so houseless? Man-kind pronounced themselves leagued to render it an eternal outcast.

One event, that even now would curdle up the blood in a thousand veins, if for a moment thought upon, was, as it were, the seal set upon my misery. I entered into a vulgar alehouse, and seated myself in a side parlour, to be away whilst it was possible, from the ordinary haunt of village tipplers. The furniture or arrangement of the room did not provoke my observation. The boy brought me what I ordered, and as he left the room, loitered in the doorway to examine my appearance, as I afterwards discovered, though I was then unconscious of his motive. When I looked up, he retreated; but his stupid eye was glistening with unwonted significance. Presently, another came into the apartment, for some foolish pretence; sauntered here and there, and went away in much the same manner. Lastly, the master of the house himself advanced, and stood full fronting me for a minute or two, with his eyes raised above my head, and uttering a few words to me about ordinary matters, as if to allay my suspicions, and concluding with some such sentence as this, with which he broke forth, abruptly and incoherently---"No sense!--It cannot be! I said so before; it cannot be the same!"---he left me to myself, and I rose, to ascertain if possible the meaning of this mystery. It was soon apparent. Suspended against the wall, immediately above my head, was a rude, harsh print, freshly fitted to an old frame, and my own name was under it in huge letters, with a sentence lower down, in smaller characters, announcing the particulars of my recent life. The lineaments were coarse and ill-favoured, as the artist would naturally ascribe to such a character; but the resemblance might be confidently traced. My soul sunk into its uttermost depths, for I knew that my concealment could no longer be hoped for; I knew that my lable was on my forehead---my curse was every where!

Yet I went on; and as the phrase goes, lived well: some of the gold still remained, and more of the jewellery, which had been generously allotted to me as my share in the plunder, though I gave no assistance in the act which procured it. The former was spent freely, and the latter could be available only with much caution. I passed through a large and commercial town, and discovered one, perhaps as wicked as myself, who gave me a compensation in money for the jewels which he could not but believe to have been stolen. My purse was weighed down with the price of this barter: I ate, drank, and lived well. But the knave who provided me with the means of riot, thought to do himself a further service, and plotted to deliver me into the hands of justice for a presumed crime. But I foiled him; for I was by this time an experienced, and therefore a cautious fugitive. Still, the further I went, the more securely I could employ my money, and consequently mix with others as a fellow-creature. They wondered at my wealth---they wondered at my misery---they thought that a man should be merry who could live so well. It was not for them to know that every morsel of food I so purchased tasted to me like poison. The old woman's money fell from me like the drops of her own blood, which I was spilling at each fresh expenditure. It was not strange, therefore, that I still kept apart from these companions, and went alone over the face of the country, dreading all the common ways of men; but most of all, the thoughts of rest and home.

Days went by unnoticed, undistinguished. The endings and the beginnings of time's various divisions were all confused. One evening, covered with the dust and mire of a long journey, with my bundle in my hand, and altogether wearing the aspect of a wayfarer, I entered a calm and happy village. The slender spire rose from a bosom of rich forest trees; its bell was ringing a soothing and solemn cadence; the country people were collecting in front of the open door, in their cleanly attire; and contentment rested on the face of all nature. The poor houses, scattered about with little uniformity of size or arrangement, were for the most part closed. A few only seemed yet to retain their tenants, and at the threshold of these I saw the elders of the family, half impatiently looking backward and forward, till they were joined by the young people, whose tardiness kept them thus late within doors. Then, hastily proceeding, they also fell in with the general procession, and by amended speed made up for the time they had so lost. Presently, the whole village was like a solitude. The stragglers had ceased to follow, one by one, in rear of the more punctual portion of their little community; the church bell had ended its summons; not a door or shutter but seemed closed; and on the margin of the central pond, which was the resort of many a holiday beast---now that their masters were elsewhere occupied, the very animals, to my fancy, seemed touched by a gentler spirit, and moved themselves with some instinct of reverence for the ceremony which that day renewed.

I was alone there! No footsteps but mine startled the chirping birds from their hereditary boughs; the brute creatures gazed at me as something strange, for every one besides had left them to their peace. What sudden feeling stole upon me in that solemn hour? Who turned my feet from their old path? I followed the track which I had seen so many others pursue,

and the wicker gate at which it terminated opened easily on its hinges, even to my touch; and, through an avenue of yew trees and aged elms, I sauntered in a composed mood to the very church door---no one opposed my entrance---I advanced, and was in the midst of the congregation. The sight of so strange a figure disturbed many a one, I think, from their pious thoughts; and when I raised my eyes, I saw the looks of contempt; or rather pity still less pleasing, on their countenances; and they moved backward, as if to avoid a contact with one so foul; so that I stood once more alone, in the centre of the sacred and full house of God---unreached by charity, even at a time when its exercise was most encouraged. My heart drooped as of old---my social spirit left me, and I was shrinking back again to the door, which I had so lately entered with the calmness of restored health, when some one---a single creature of them all---held forth to me the hand of human fellowship.

TO BE CONTINUED.

## BIOGRAPHY

## POLISH HEROES.

MICHEL WOLLÓWICZ AND LEON PRZECŁAWSKI, concluded.

This new mission was more hazardous than the first; for its accomplishment it was necessary to traverse in all its length, the narrow palatinate of Augustow, occupied by 20,000 Russians, to deceive along a route of 200 leagues, the vigilance of the civil and military authorities. But the souls of the two Lithuanians were too strongly nerved, to be daunted by the dangers of the enterprise.

They left Warsaw on the 11th of April, 1831, armed with guns, sabres, and pistols, and continued their journey in a carriage, as far as Prasnysk, but foreseeing the impossibility of traversing the Russian army in this manner, they resolved to proceed on their perilous route on foot. Some leagues further they met with an envoy despatched into Lithuania, like themselves, by the Polish government, who was retracing his steps to Warsaw, having found it impossible to effect a passage. The recital of his failure, the details of the dangers and difficulties which he had encountered, could nothing deter Wollówicz and his companion; they persevered in their mission, trusting to their enterprising courage, and the justice of their cause.

For a length of time they were obliged to proceed with the utmost caution: here, compelled to throw themselves into a marsh, there, to conceal themselves in a forest; marching only during the night, and sometimes during the most horrible tempests.

At last they succeeded in joining a detachment of the Lithuanian partizan Godlewski, under the command of Captain Modlenski. This detachment was scouring the country, in order to pick up deserters from the Russian army. They had not parted company with it above an hour, when the whole detachment were made prisoners by the enemy. The captain, with the view of purchasing his pardon, discovered to the Russians that two Polish emissaries, charged with secret instructions from the government of Warsaw, were in the immediate environs. In a moment fifty cuirassiers, and twenty cossacks dashed forward in pursuit of the two Lithuanians, and pursued them as far as the Nieman. This long chase, in which seventy horsemen galloped in the traces of the two fugitives, was marked by a series of incidents that are not without interest. Along their whole route, escaping by miracle from their pursuers, Wollówicz and Przecławski, met from all classes succour, and frequently a protecting asylum. Overwhelmed with fatigue, surrounded always by increasing dangers, and obliged to make long detours, they never invoked in vain the sacred name of their country to obtain aid and compassion. Once, at the moment when they arrived, almost breathless, at a small town, a Russian corps, loaded with booty, was entering at the opposite gate. They were on the point of being captured and loaded with irons, when a man made signs to them to follow him, and conducted them to a place of safety. In another place, some persons, bribed by the Russians, gave information of the place of their concealment. A detachment was already approaching, when a peasant favoured their escape, and pointed out to them the safest route. On another occasion, a worthy curate received the patriots in his house, and by his care and attention, cured Przecławski, who was ill and exhausted from fatigue. A devotion on his part, that drew down on him the persecution of the Russian authorities. Shortly afterwards their presence in the cabin of a "garde forestier," gave rise to an act of heroism in a boy of fourteen years of age. The two emissaries had just quitted this asylum, when its owner, fearing the persecutions of the Russians, hid himself, and left this child its only tenant. A few minutes had scarcely elapsed, when the Russians arrive and ask what had become of the guard, for the purpose of interrogating him. In vain, to obtain the secret of his master's retreat, do the Russians employ by turns, ruse and violence, promises and threats---the sight of gold had no effect upon this faithful boy, who preserved an obstinate silence. When, at length, the barbarians could obtain nothing from him, enraged at his heroic resistance, they inflicted on him the punishment of the knout.

Such acts of patriotic devotion were the more honorable, as the Grand Duke Michael and Gen. Sacken had set a price upon the heads of the two envoys, and had offered a reward of a thousand silver roubles (£160) to whoever should give them up.

Thus succoured and saved in so many instances, Wollówicz and Przecławski pursued their route, still surrounded with ambuscades and perils, till they at length reached the banks of the Nieman in safety. They saluted, with delight, their native land, and forgot their fatigue in the embraces of their friends. They communicated immediately to the insurgent chiefs, that the national government of Warsaw waited, with impatience, the arrival of the Lithuanian deputies, in order to deliberate on the future destinies and organization of the two people. They added, that two vessels, laden with arms and ammunition, would shortly make their appearance off the harbour of Polangen.

This mission fulfilled, our two courageous patriots did not think that they had done enough; without taking any repose, they joined the commander-in-chief of the insurrection of Telsze, and fought with him at the battle of Dorbiany. After a sanguinary affair, in which the chances of the day were twice turned, the Samogitians remained masters of the town. Two thousand insurgents, with scarcely seven rounds of ball-cartridge a-head, marched upon Polangen, but the superior forces which the Russians had concentrated upon this point, defeated the attempt. In all these actions, as well as that of Towrogi, which was fought later, Wollówicz and Przecławski nobly signaled themselves. They were both made captains on the field, and presented as candidates for the military decoration of Poland.

At this period, the state of affairs in Lithuania rendered it requisite to despatch two men, of known devotion to Poland. Wollówicz and Przecławski again offered themselves, and set out on their mission; but, at Rayrod, having fallen in with the corps of General Gielgud, advancing on Wilna, they thought their object fulfilled, and joined him. Wollówicz, although a captain in the service, entered the ranks of the 19th regiment, as a private soldier, which formed a part of Scymanowski's corps. Appointed, subsequently, aid-de-camp to this general, he was present at the three actions of Szawli; and at a later period, at those of Uzeventy, Chwaloynie, Powendene, Wornia, Szweksznia, Gordonia, and Nove-Miasto. Przecławski, on his side, attached to the corps of Gielgud, greatly distinguished himself in the action at Szawli.

When the cause at last became desperate, our two patriots retired into Prussia, with the wreck of the Polish Lithuanian army; but solely occupied with the question of national independence, that was making its expiring effort under the walls of Warsaw, they could not remain inactive while their countrymen were heroically defending the last bulwark of the Polish cause. Wollówicz succeeded in escaping, disguised as a Prussian, with two comrades as intripid as himself; but they had not proceeded many leagues, ere they were arrested. The Prussian General Schilpnagel, formerly in the Russian service, tried them by a court-martial, which sentenced them to confinement in the prison of Tilsit, where he was treated with the utmost rigour. More than once they offered him his liberty, on condition of giving his word of honour that he would not again bear arms against the Russians, but on his repeatedly and indignantly rejecting the offer, he was conducted to the fortress of Pilau, and thrown among the common malefactors. After the capture of Warsaw he was at liberty; but General Schilpnagel refused him the consolation of going to embrace his aged father, a refugee like himself, in Prussia, and a victim, at the age of sixty, to the cause of freedom and public virtue.

At last, after great fatigues and numerous vexations, Wollówicz arrived in France. He was joined there by his father, and by his friend and companion in arms, Przecławski, who also, after having made several fruitless attempts to escape, had been set at liberty at the same time, and had selected France as the land of his exile.

POPULATION OF ANCIENT ROME---In a French work recently published on Roman statistics by the Comte de Tournon, the notions of a large amount of population in ancient Rome are decidedly combated.---The Count thinks there were no more than 16,000 at the death of Romulus; about 30,000 at the death of Numa; from 50,000 to 60,000 at the end of the reign of Tullus Hostilius; from 90,000 to 100,000 at the death of Ancus Martius; and that long subsequently, in the reign of Aurelian, Rome did not contain more than 270,000 inhabitants.

The King of Prussia is accustomed to have a statement of the health of his army laid before him every month. From the last report it appears that there are no less than 10,000 men sick in the hospitals.

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