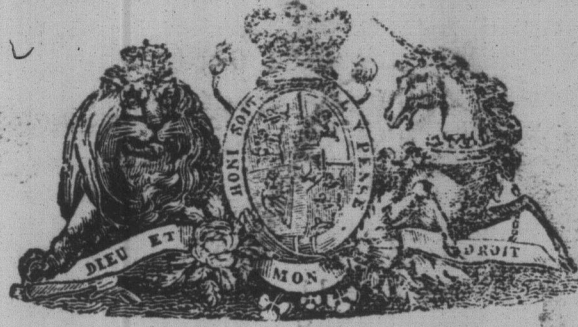


THE



STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

New Series.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1834.

Vol. I.—No. XXII.

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

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS



NOVA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours in future, having purchased the above new and commodious Packet-Boat to ply between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove, and, at considerable expense, fitting up her Cabin in superior style, with Four Sleeping-berths, &c.

The NOVA CREINA will, until further notice start from Carbonear on the mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet-Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days. Terms as usual. April 10

THE ST. PATRICK.

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat, which, at a considerable expense, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two Cabins, (part of the after one adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping-berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen, with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts, give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it shall be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

The ST. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR for the COVE, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock in the Morning and the COVE at 12 o'clock, on Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet Man leaving St. John's at 8 o'clock on those Mornings.

TERMS
After Cabin Passengers, 10s. each.
Fore ditto ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single or Double, 1s.
Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., will be received at his House, in Carbonear, and in St. John's, for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Crute's.

Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

St. John's and Harbor Grace PACKET

THE fine fast-sailing Cutter the EXPRESS, leaves Harbor Grace, precisely at Nine o'clock every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning for Portugal Cove, and returns at 12 o'clock the following day.—this vessel has been fitted up with the utmost care, and has a comfortable Cabin for passengers; All Packages and letters will be carefully attended to, but no accounts can be kept for passages or postages, nor will the proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other monies sent by this conveyance.

Ordinary Fares 7s. 6d.; Servants and Children 5s. each. Single Letters 6d., double ditto 1s., and Parcels in proportion to their weight.

PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, St. JOHN'S.
ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOR GRACE.

April 30.

BLANKS of every description for Sale at the Office of this Paper. Carbonear, Oct 29, 1834.

(From the London Globe, October 17.) DESTRUCTION OF BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT [BY FIRE.]

EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE DONE.—The Painted Chamber and the whole of the House of Lords and Commons, including the Library, and Mr Ley's House are entirely destroyed; and the south wall of the Library has fallen in; part of the Speaker's house is also destroyed. The parliament offices at the west end of the House of Lords, which are entered from Abingdon-street, by the gateway at the Star and Garter public-house, are saved, together with the books and papers they contained, and all the books from the Library. The books and furniture of these two buildings were removed early by the police, and placed in the yard adjoining, and in the terraced garden, covered over with carpets and tarpaulins. A marble mande-piece in the Speaker's house, valued at £200 was taken down and removed to a place of safety, with other property in the rooms that were consumed. The King's entrance from Abingdon-street and the grand staircase are also preserved, the communication with the rest of the buildings having been cut off.—Westminster Hall, for which the greatest anxiety was evinced by every one is safe.—Egges were conducted into the Hall, and their supply directed through the large window at the south west end over the entrance to the late Houses of Lords and Commons! all beyond that entrance and window appeared to be a complete ruin. The glass of the window is of course broken, but the mullions remain entire. The courts of law remain uninjured, or it is believed have only sustained some very trifling damage.

The following is a short description of the two Houses of Parliament before the calamitous event of last night had reduced them to a heap of ruins:—

HOUSE OF LORDS.

This House was originally the old Court of Requests, in which the Master of the Court received the petitions of the subjects of the King. The court or hall was fitted up in its recent manner on the occasion of the union of Great Britain and Ireland.

The house in which the peers carried on the business of the nation was not the whole of the old Court of Requests, for part of the north end was formed into a lobby by which the Commons passed into the Upper House.

The Throne was new on the accession of his late Majesty, George IV.

The House of Lords was a very handsome if not a splendid room. It was of an oblong description, rather smaller than that of the Commons. In the front next to Abingdon-street, it was decorated with pinnacles.

The celebrated tapestry of the House of Lords, representing the defeat of the Spanish Armada, after being taken down and cleaned, was used to decorate the walls of the one which has unfortunately fallen a prey to fire. The tapestry was greatly admired. It was divided into compartments by frames of brown stained wood; each compartment containing a portion of the story. The heads which formed the border to these compartments were portraits of the several gallant officers who commanded in the English fleet on that memorable occasion.

The Throne was a large armed chair, beautifully carved and richly gilt. It was ornamented with crimson velvet and embroidery. It was always kept covered except when the King came down, or when there was a commission to give assent to bills.

Between the Houses of Lords and Commons was the Painted Chamber, where all the conferences between the two Houses of Parliament were held. The room is said to have been Edward the Confessor's bed-chamber.

The mass of buildings in the old and new Palace-yards which constituted the ancient palace of the monarchs of England erected by Edward the Confessor, were mostly consumed by fire in the year 1512; the Court

afterwards removed to Whitehall and St James's.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

This house was originally a chapel built by King Stephen, and dedicated to St. Stephen; hence the name of St Stephen's chapel so often applied to this building. It was rebuilt in 1347, by Edward III. and created by that monarch into a collegiate church, under the government of a dean and 12 secular priests. Being surrendered to Edward VI. he gave it to the Commons for their sittings, and it has been applied to that use ever since.

The old House of Commons was formed within the chapel, chiefly by a floor raised above the pavement and an inner roof, considerably below the ancient one. On the Union with Ireland the house was enlarged by taking down the entire side walls, except the buttresses which supported the original roofs, and erecting others beyond, so as to give one seat in each of the recesses thus formed by throwing back part of the walls. A gallery ran along the west end, and the north and south sides were supported by slender iron pillars, crowned with gilt Corinthian capitals. The whole house was lined with oak.

The Speaker's chair stood at some distance from the wall towards the upper end of the room; it was slightly ornamented with gilding, having the King's Arms at the top. Before the Speaker's chair, with a small interval was a table, at which three clerks of the House sat when parliament was sitting, their business being to take minutes of the proceedings, and to read the bills and petitions, &c.

On the table the Speaker's mace was placed, unless the House was in committee. In that case it was put under the table, and the Speaker then left the chair.

Between the table and the bar was an area in which a temporary bar was placed, where witnesses were examined. There were five rows of seats on each side, and at both ends upon which members sat. The seat on the floor on the Speaker's right hand was called the Treasury bench on which the chief members of the administration sat; and the opposite seat was occupied by the leading members of opposition. The gallery on each side was appropriated also for the members, and the front gallery for strangers—the last seat being devoted to reporters.

The Chapel as finished by Edmond III. is represented as being of such beauty that antiquaries have again and again regretted it should have undergone any alteration to form it into a House of Commons. When the inner walls were unmasked at the period of the union with Ireland, by removing the wainscot to make the alterations, a great part of the decorations remained. The interior of the walls and roof of the chapel were curiously wrought and ornamented with a profusion of gildings and paintings. It appears to have been divided into compartments of Gothic shapes each having a border of small gilt roses. At the east end including about a third of the length of the whole chapel, which part was most likely enclosed for the altar, the entire walls and roof were covered with gilding and paintings, and presented in the mutilated state in which they were seen during the alterations above alluded to a superb and beautiful remnant of the fine arts as they existed in the reign of Edward III. This however as respected the paintings could not be very advanced, for according to the authority of Lord Oxford no mean writer upon the subject of the fine arts, in his highly entertaining work, "Anecdotes of Painting," the arts had made but little progress in this country at that remote period. The gilding was remarkably solid and highly burnished, and the colour of the paintings vivid, both being nearly as fresh as when they were executed. One of the paintings is represented as possessing merit even in the composition, the subject was the Adoration of the Shepherds. The Virgin was not devoid of either beauty or dignity.

The west front of the chapel was to be seen until the destruction of last night, and it had a fine Gothic window.

Beneath the house, in passages or apartments appropriated to various uses were to be seen considerable remains in great perfection of an under chapel of curious workmanship and the entire side of a cloister, the roof being of great beauty. A small court of the palace was not disturbed at the union and it with other buildings, formed part of the dwelling of the Speaker. Between the House and the Thames the Speaker's garden is situated. Within the House were a great many rooms for the officers of state clerks, &c., besides numerous committee-rooms.—In the year 1816 the floor was newly laid.

THE LIBRARIES.

The libraries, especially that of the House of Lords, were exceedingly extensive, consisting not only of books connected with legislation and public records, but upon general literature. Many of the books were superbly bound. During the session peers frequently came to read in the library in a morning. It was only in the course of last session or the session before, when Lord Elenborough having occasion to refer to a volume in the library during a discussion, passed an eulogium on the excellent collection of books which their lordships possessed.

Besides the loss of so many valuable volumes there must have been destroyed a vast mass of documents such as parliamentary rolls and writs of summonses, which can never be supplied. The early acts of parliament we believe were all recently printed in a valuable collection of records belonging to both houses of parliament, so that as regards the matter that will not be lost.

LATEST PARTICULARS OBTAINED TO-DAY.

At five this morning the military and police were relieved: and parties will doubtless continue for some days on duty to protect the valuable documents, &c. At 12 this day the Hall was considered in perfect safety. The private libraries belonging to the Speaker are all entirely destroyed, and to what extent the parliamentary papers are damaged has not yet been discovered.

At break of day it was discovered that the damage done to Westminster Hall, was not so serious as had been apprehended, being confined to the destruction of the glass in the upper part of the large window, which fell out as the lead sustaining it was melted by the heat of the flames. The mullions of this window being of stone, and there not being any wood work whatever in the wall, the fire was prevented from communicating with the interior of the Hall. Had the flames however once burst through the window, the whole of the beautiful roof, which is entirely of oak, curiously carved must have been destroyed.

Sir John Hobhouse was on the spot at an early hour this morning giving directions to the men. The Speaker's house is quite gutted. St Margaret's church is literally crammed with papers, furniture, and boxes of every description. Mr Forty the churchwarden rendered most effective service by superintending the property saved, and sat up the whole night to prevent plunder. Various rumours are abroad as to the cause of the fire, but nothing can be depended on.—The whole of the affair is at present involved in the deepest mystery.

The ruins continued smoking all the morning and shortly after ten the volume of smoke began to increase, and the engines were immediately set at work, and after having been played for half an hour, no further apprehensions of the fire again breaking out were entertained. Some are however constantly kept at work, and the body of smoke and steam which continues to ascend from the hot ruins is still very considerable.

Eleven O'clock—Men were now busily engaged in carrying back the books and papers which were last night thrown out into the street, many of them considerably torn and otherwise injured by being so hastily disposed of. Few comparatively of the most valuable have been saved.

All the approaches and avenues leading to the site of the fire are carefully guarded by the military or police, and all the gates of St Margaret's churchyard on the St Margaret-street side are locked, by which means the firemen and others on duty have plenty of room to do all that is to be done without being molested by the crowds of people which are still assembled, and continue to assemble from all parts of the town. The appearance of the smoking ruins from Westminster Hall as seen through the window is very desolate. People seem hardly able to conjecture in what way the accident happened.

The Speaker of the House of Commons reached town to-day at twelve, and finds that his residence had not sustained so much injury as was at first believed. It is said that half a bundle of matches was found in the Speaker's garden as if the igniting part had been made use of; it is however, highly improbable that this was not the result of accident. It is also found that the parliamentary books and papers are not so much damaged as was at first believed.

Accorring to reports says that the fire is stated to have originated from the negligence of the persons employed in destroying the tables, pieces of wood which contained the modes of reckoning by notches carved on the edges which plan has existed since the time of the Saxons. They were burning them by placing piles of them upon and overloading a fire, in a grate of a room situated nearly over Bellamy's coffee rooms, and which communicated to the wood-work.—The closest inquiry is at present in progress. The Speaker's house is partly preserved: the dining room is scarcely injured. A sentinel is placed at the door of St Margaret's church where a variety of important records and documents are preserved.

This account of the fire is corroborated by another correspondent, who states that many alterations have lately taken place in the various public offices among the rest the Exchequer office; the documents, papers, and tables of which had been removed to the House of Lords; the latter in considerable numbers were ordered to be destroyed, and the men appointed to the duty, growing impatient from the slow manner in which they were consumed, thrust the whole into the grate, which formed a large pile, the flames of which rushed with great violence and heat up the chimney; in a few minutes the whole was a blaze of fire, which rushed from the flues and set the apartments in one body of fire.

THE CHINA TRADE.—A letter dated Canton, April 24, states that "The Camden, Frances Charlotte, and Georgiana, were dispatched this day loaded with teas for England by Jardine, Matheson and Co. The Pyramus is also loading, and will shortly follow. The teas these vessels take is exactly the same the company would have shipped next October had their charter been renewed; in fact it is what they contracted for. The people at home have little occasion to be afraid that the free traders will be unable to send them as good tea as the company have been in the habit of doing, which some people in London appear to be very anxious to make them believe. Tea can be had of any quality. A good deal of black tea has been purchased by merchants here principally on speculation; the prices are something higher than they were a month ago. Small vessels will never do to come here (that is small brigs), unless they bring rice to save their port charges. There are no teas to be had any where but at Canton just now, and no cargoes have been prepared at the Cape, for clearing for England.—The company did not allow any vessels to take teas from this except in small quantities to any place but Sydney, for which five cargoes have been shipped lately. The Americans have introduced here, from London and Liverpool, six valuable cargoes of manufactures within these last two months, and have completely overstocked the market with woollens. The Chinese are mostly clothed in cotton manufacture, and have a great prejudice in favour of it. The quality must be good. That poor starched cloth the manufacturers are so fond of sending to foreign countries will not do for China.

Letters lately received from Germany state that the disease in the eyes under which Prince George of Cumberland unhappily labours shows no symptoms of amendment, and that serious apprehensions were entertained that his restoration to sight is hopeless. Mr Alexander is shortly to operate for cataract on his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex the eyes having now approached that stage of the disorder in which the operation may with prudence be attempted.

DESPERATE RIOT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Monday last being the fair day of Louisburg two of those contending factions which are a disgrace to the national character assembled there to contest their superiority by brute force. One of the parties styled themselves the "Gallenougs," and the others the "Gramastoons." Early in the evening both evinced a strong disposition to riot, and shortly after a general fight commenced and stones were flying in all directions.—The Roman Catholic Clergymen of the pa-

fish interfered, but their efforts were unavailing, and one of them was even assaulted by a ruffian in the crowd, and they had ultimately to fly from the scene of action to save their lives. An unfortunate man named Hoban who was reported to have been one of the Gramastoon party, was met going home by some of the opposite faction, and most savagely murdered by them on the high road. The unfortunate man has left a widow and three children to lament the sad consequences of this brutal and sanguinary conflict.—*Mayo Constitution.*

There occurred a considerable demand for gold yesterday at the Bank of England, not through any alarm but as a measure of hostility on the part of some of the joint stock country banks, who are dissatisfied with the treatment they have experienced from the branches of the Bank of England, and determined on such a competition with them as will shake their ascendancy in their respective neighbourhoods. One of the first measures intended to be that of circulating their own notes instead of those of the Bank, and as they must reckon on retaliation from their powerful opponents they necessarily provide themselves among other defences with a good stock of specie. Several managers of joint-stock banks in various parts of the country are at present in town, and apparently carrying on their measures in concert. It may be safely affirmed that no such formidable rivalry to the Bank of England has presented itself since its first establishment.

A great sensation has been created within these few days amongst the mercantile and banking interests in Dublin, by the defalcation of an individual, whose name appears in the declared bankrupt list of to-day, as James Henry, late of the city of Dublin, contractor and builder, dealer and chapman, to surrender on the 22d and 23d of October instant, and 22d November next." It is said that the amount of losses by his creditors, amongst whom are the Bank of Ireland, the Board of Works, &c., is £30,000 under circumstances which may render the individual seriously responsible. He is not, however, to be found at present.

By recent letters from Bombay, we learn that most favourable results are likely at last to accrue from the mission of Colonel Pottinger, in the year 1831, to the Court of Sindh, undertaken by orders from the East India Company. The object of the embassy was to throw open the navigation of that mighty river, the Indus, to the merchants of India and Europe. This point is now gained, and the tolls to be levied on all vessels entering or leaving the Indus are agreed upon; but this toll is not to be considered as a source of revenue to the Sindh government, but as a part payment for protection to traders. An official communication has been received, we understand, by Colonel Pottinger from the sons of the late Morad Ali, the new Sovereign of Sindh, by a vakeel, or envoy extraordinary. A treaty has been drawn up and forwarded for the ratification of the Governor-General. It would appear that a small British force will be stationed at the mouth of the Indus, for the protection of the trade at that place, and to superintend the collection of the taxes. The object thus attained is viewed as one of great national importance, and which, when contemplated in conjunction with steam navigation in the Red Sea, will probably in no very long time open a wide field for British enterprise.—Too much praise cannot be awarded to Colonel Pottinger for the wise and prudent management of a very difficult negotiation.

By advices from Bengal we find an attempt has been made to revolutionize Jussore, and overthrow Hurry Holkar, whose accession to the Musnud was made known, via Bombay, a few days ago. A female candidate for the throne had appeared, who styled herself Bhena Beea, the daughter of Jeswant Ras Holkar, and who raised the standard of revolt and commenced levying troops. The British Political Resident forthwith assembled a body of forces, and after dispersing several parties of troops assembled against Holkar, succeeded in capturing the female leader and the chief of her accomplices.

The *Courrier du Bas Rhin* of the 5th inst., has the following:—"The government has devised a new species of vexation—Ministerial circular letters have been issued, enjoining the Prefects not to deliver a passport to any workman wishing to go to Paris to seek employment, unless he can prove by a legalised certificate that he has a positive engagement with a master in the capital, whereby he is ensured of having work on his arrival. Passports have been refused at Strasburg for want of such certificate."

The *MONITEUR EGYPTIEN* is said to have ceased because Mehemet feared its articles would give umbrage to the Porte.

GREENLAND WHALE FISHERY.

The Ulverston, Stratton, arrived at Peter head, 13th inst., with 21 fish, 185 tons of oil brings the following report:—

HULL.—Alfred, Brass, 4 fish 35 tons; Andrew Marvel, Wright 10 fish, 100 tons; Brunswick, Blythe, 5 fish, 70 tons; Cambrian, Dring, 4 fish, 10 tons; Comet, Martin

5 fish, 70 tons; Dordon, Wiets, 12 fish, 100 tons; Duncombe, Scittin, 6 fish, 70 tons; Elison, Bennett, 9 fish, 80 tons; Everthorpe Johnson, 6 fish, 45 tons; Harmony, Thompson, 9 fish, 80 tons; Eve, Wilson 6 fish, 50 tons; Isabella, Humphrey, 13 fish; Jane, Maddison, 3 fish 21 tons; Lee, Lee, 18 fish, 120 tons; Sisters, Danuatt, 18 fish, 100 tons; Swan, Dring, 17 fish, 120 tons; Truelove, Menger, 9 fish 99 tons; Venerable, M'Kenzie 11 fish, 130 tons; Volunteer, Parish, 9 fish, 90 tons; William Lee, Parker, 14 fish, 140 tons; William Torr, Dannatt, 10 fish, 65 tons; Zephyr, Ash, 15 fish 160 tons.

LONDON.—Margaret, Turpin, 100 tons; Regalla Phillipps, 7 fish.

WHITBY.—Phoenix, 8 fish, 10 tons.

NEWCASTLE. Grenville, Taylor, 1 fish, 15 tons; Lady Jane, Hemming, 5 fish, 45 tons; Lord Gambia, Wharham, 11 fish, 130 tons.

BURNSLAND.—Majestic, Smith, 4 fish, 45 tons; Undaunted, Watson, 19 fish, 90 tons.

KIRKCALDY.—Caledonia, Gray, 19 fish, 147 tons; Chieftian, Todd, 25 fish, 179 tons; Earl Percy, James, 29 fish, 180 tons; Triad, Stodart, 7 fish, 70 tons; Viewforth, Oliphant 5 fish, 45 tons.

LEITH.—Clarendon, Lyall, 11 fish, 90 tons; North Pole, Stewart, 21 fish, 125 tons; Prince of Orange, Guthrie, 13 fish, 122 tons; William and Ann, Liston, 8 fish 100 tons.

DUNDEE.—Advice, Dunnan, 22 fish, 180 tons; Alexander, Johnson, 8 fish, 115 tons; Dorothy, Davidson, 16 fish, 143 tons; Horn, Stevenson, 8 fish, 70 tons; Princess Charlotte, Adamson, 29 fish, 190 tons; Thomas, Thoms, 10 fish, 80 tons.

MONTROSE.—Eliza Swan, Mills, 12 fish, 100 tons; Monarch, Fenton, 9 fish, 45 tons.

PETERHEAD.—Gleaner, Henderson, 8 fish, 80 tons; Hannibal, Birnie, 9 fish 90 tons; Joseph Green; Fahun, 15 fish, 150 tons; Perseverance, Ogston, 18 fish 145 tons; Resolution, Hogg, — fish, 45 tons; Traveller, Simpson, 11 fish, 100 tons.

ABERDEEN.—Dee, Cook, 12 fish, 100 tons; Middleton, Keer, 11 fish, 120 tons; Neptune, Bruce, 11 fish 100 tons; St Andrew, Reid, 14 fish, 100 tons.

BAYONNE, October 10.—The legitimatists of Bayonne, who had positively asserted the arrival of Don Miguel in Spain, now maintain that the personage who was received by the director Lauz at Urdach is an agent of the Holy Alliance, sent by Prussia to Charles V. Others pretend he comes from the Court of Naples. All that is positively known is, that the bells of the churches of the surrounding provinces were rung, and *Te Deum* chanted. M. Jolly is still on the frontier, organizing a national police, and taking every precaution to put an end to the contraband dealings with the Carlists.

The National Guards of St. Denis have given up their arms and declared they will no longer do duty, in consequence of the suspension of their commander, the Count de St. Leon, by the Prefecture of the Seine.

A number of places have been suggested from various quarters for holding the next sittings of parliament. Among these are:—

1. Westminster-Hall, where impeachments and other great public trials have been so frequently held.
2. The Guildhall in the City in which the convention parliament frequently held its sittings during the great rebellion.
3. The old Palace of St James's in which there are some apartments suitable for the purpose.
4. The new Palace at Buckingham house, which his Majesty has so kindly and promptly placed at the disposal of the nation.
5. Marlborough house as suggested by one of our correspondents yesterday, where with a little expense we believe ample accommodation might be afforded; and
6. Whitehall Chapel as a building for one of the houses of parliament.

It is probable however that the offer made by his Majesty which we announced yesterday will be accepted.

ALARM OF FIRE AT THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

—Considerable confusion was created on Saturday morning, between ten and eleven, at the Colonial office, by the breaking out of a fire at the rear of the premises fronting St James's-park. The building was shortly filled with smoke, and such was the consternation that prevailed among the clerks and inmates that in a short time a body of police arrived from Scotland-yard, and a portion of a wall from which the fire issued, was quickly knocked away when it appeared that a large beam near the brewery was in flames. By some exertion the beam was pulled down, and the fire shortly extinguished, but not before it had done much damage. The assistance of the engines was not required. It appeared on a close examination that the fire was occasioned by the foulness of a flue running close to the beam which had ignited. It is most fortunate that the fire did not take place in the night, as it is probable that the public offices would have been destroyed.—*Globe Oct. 20.*

The first fruits of the free trade with China have arrived at Greenock by the Camden, direct from Canton, laden with teas and other Chinese produce. The teas are those which the sudden stop of the monopoly prevented

the East India Company laying in as winter teas, and are precisely those which under a continuation of that monopoly would have passed to us through Leadenhall-street, in June, 1836. On coming to anchor in the stream off the Steamboat Quay, the crew assembled on the quarter deck and gave three cheers which were immediately responded to by the people assembled on the Quay. The Camden is an Indian built ship, and has a splendid appearance. As a good deal of curiosity has and will be evinced, as to the quantity of tea brought by this vessel, we subjoin the following list which may be relied on as correct:—

100 whole, 400 half, and 400 qr. chests bohea; 2,946 do. 100 do. 200 do. do. congou; 13 do. 377 boxes, souchong; 192 do. 300 do. hyson; 162 do. hyson skin; 47 do. 10 do. and 170 cases imperial; 17 do. 280 cases imperial gunpowder; 32 do. 10 do. gunpowder; 240 do. peko; 100 quarter chests and 1 box flower peko; 384 boxes caper; 824 chests, 401 boxes campoi; 200 do. twankay.—*Glasgow Chron.*

A dreadful fire it is said has taken place at Aiden in Asia Minor, by which 10,000 shops with all their contents were entirely destroyed.

A good deal of excitement existed last night and this morning (says the *Boston Transcript*) occasioned by the arrest of Mr William T Thurston, of the firm of Thurston and Bird, merchants, in Central-street, who has been indicted by the grand jury of Middlesex as a participator in the destruction of the Ursuline Convent. He was arrested yesterday, and the offence charged against him not being bailable, he was committed to prison.

The negotiations for the marriage of the Prince with the daughter of the King of the French are broken off, and not likely to be renewed, as all influence from Paris has ceased.

The accounts from Naples prove to be the most incredulous what they are to think of the constitution so much talked of. A circular of the government to all the superior officers in the provinces officially contradicts the report that it is intended to introduce a constitution, and is said to add that the King considers it as his most sacred duty to preserve the state and its institutions as he received them from his ancestors; that all the reports upon the subject are the inventions of malicious persons, who will be delivered over to justice. Later accounts speak of numerous arrests by order of the Minister of Justice, Del Carretto. Among them is mentioned the son of Count Camaldoli, who received that title from Murat, with the monastery of that name.

It is said that the Prince of Capua will marry a German Princess.

Cardinal Albrni, the richest Prince of the Church, Legate of Urbin and Pesaro, is said to be so dangerously ill that news of his death is hourly expected. He is above 84 years of age, and has hitherto enjoyed uninterrupted health.

Extract of a letter from Frankfort of the 11th Oct. :—"A new impediment has arisen to the projected adhesion of Frankfort to the German system of customs and commerce. Lately it was the government of Darmstadt which claimed indemnities for losses that it might sustain from its adhesion to the system. This affair seems to have been arranged. But a new obstacle has presented itself to derange all the plans of the high Senate, which is the treaty of commerce concluded between England and the free towns of Frankfort. This treaty, which is to remain in force ten years, cannot be eluded, inasmuch as the English government will not yield. The French and English Ministers have frequent conferences on this subject, and M. Thon, the Prussian Plenipotentiary, goes twice a-day to the British Ambassador. This affair will doubtless delay the execution of the projected treaty with Prussia, which was expected to commence on the 1st of January, 1835."

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—It is determined to prorogue parliament on Thursday next, in Nos. 5 and 6 committee rooms of the House of Lords, which have escaped injury from the late conflagration.—*Globe, October 20.*

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1834.

We observe by the "MERCURY," that the Northern Circuit Court closed on Thursday, the 20th inst., after having decided, 326 civil suits during the term, in which 18 True Bills have been found by the Grand Jury.—Now, our contemporary Editor of the "MERCURY," says, "if anything were wanting to draw the attention of the Government to the importance of Conception Bay, we think we could not advance a stronger reason to show the necessity for a resident Judge than the pressure of law business naturally arising from the affairs of a population of 30,000 persons." We agree with him, as far as the

drawing of Government attention, to the importance of this Bay, but, we think that all the inhabitants of this Bay, with the exception of those residing at Harbour Grace, will disagree with the Editor of the "MERCURY," as to the necessity of a resident Judge (at Harbour Grace of course.)

A great portion of the civil cases noticed above, grew out of the various insolvencies, that have latterly taken place in this Bay; and great numbers of poor people, who were indebted to their business and families, and had to travel from all parts of the Bay; many of them from the parts most distant, to Harbour Grace. These poor creatures, without money, without means, if they lost their case, were subjected in the Court, to charges that were proportioned to the distance between the Court and their homes, a new duty of sixpence sterling per mile on the distance that the process had to travel, made every additional step of their weary travel on bad roads, a double burden; if they had to travel a mile further than their neighbours, the constable would get an additional sixpence. The people of Carbonear, only four miles distant, had to pay two shillings more for a subpoena, than persons residing at Harbour Grace. Self will be uppermost; the Editor's resident Judge, would be a resident privilege; and, Harbor Grace would be supported by the impoverishment of the District. It will be said, that writs for large sums can be had for very little expense, granted; but, this is a privilege for the wealthy, the privilege will not reach the bulk of the people. The poor man's action for three or four pounds, is saddled with three or four pounds expences; where then is the benefit that he derives from getting a writ for the same price as the wealthy man would pay for thousands of pounds.

If the Government would have justice administered in this Bay, so as to make the laws bear equally on the poor and the rich man, it could not devise a better plan, than the one introduced into the House of Assembly some time ago for this Bay by Peter Brown Esq. M.C.P. His plan was, we believe embodied in the Local Courts' Bill, that provided for the establishment of Local Courts throughout the Island, and for the loss of which, the Patrioters, were so indecently elated.

Society in this Country, has not arrived at a state that requires all the legal complexity of an English Court, to decide its differences. Honest men of common sense, and energetic character, would settle the greater part of the cases that might occur, with as much justice, and as much satisfaction to the parties, as the Northern Circuit Court, with all its expensive accompaniments.

A public dinner was given to JUDGE LILLY at Harbour Grace on Thursday last. JAMES BAYLY Esq., of the Customs, with his wonted grace and affability, presided. Many good things loaded the board; many held the sparkling wine cup; many a health was pledged, and many a plaudit distinguished the health of Sir THOMAS COCHRANE, as well as his distinguished successor. Many speeches and many jokes were delivered, such as were wont to set the table in a roar. The venerable Judge must have felt the full force and application of Aesop's unstrung bow, particularly after the arduous duties of the first Term, in which he had presided over a Court of Justice. We believe he is almost a native, and we hope that he will not only almost, but quite come up to our standard of what a native Judge should be.

Our friend of the "MERCURY," when he fires a big gun, should take care to let it off his Excellency's administration's catamena, (catamena!!). "The concern that all must have in the opinions of mankind, must involve His Excellency into acts of government, which will become subjects of controversy."

The Editor is indeed gotten between the "splendid dwelling" and the "gloomy lane," and we hope that he will not fix on the latter as the place of the resident Judge that is to be.

On the evening of Saturday last, a man named Macky was brought up before ROBERT PACK, Esq., M.C.P. and J.P. charged with having violently broken two doors, and thereby forced his way into the office of Messrs. T. Chancey and Co. and there made use of violent and threatening language to Thomas Chancey Esq., who is also a magistrate. Macky on his examination did not deny the charge against him, indeed his conduct before the magistrates was anything

but penitential. He stoutly refused to procure or give any bail, and he would rather go to goal; and regretted that he had not gone "through the window like a horse," instead of going through the doors. He was therefore given over to Row the Constable, who shewed a praiseworthy zeal, in the execution of his duty, but felt a very reasonable unwillingness to proceed by himself to Harbour Grace with the prisoner, who told the magistrates that he would not go there, without they provided him with a horse.—It was then between eight and nine o'clock at night, the night was dark, boisterous, and rainy, the road to Harbour Grace through the woods at a distance of four miles; rough uneven, and solitary; and Carbonear with its four thousand inhabitants, without a place of safety to confine murderers, or midnight ruffian, the drunken or the disorderly. Row at length mustered some six or eight Publicans who were special constables, and marched off with the prisoner.

ROBERT PACK and THOMAS CHANCEY Esqrs. are two of the newly appointed honorary magistrates. Their office will be no insecure there are men enough like Macky to make them "bear their blushing honours thick upon them;" and the special constables will soon feel the striking contrast between their warm beds and the sloughs on Harbour Grace road.

We perceive by the Hampshire Telegraph of the 22 d ult., that the fees paid by his Excellency, Governor PRESCOTT, upon his patent of appointment, as Governor of this Colony, amount to the enormous sum of £600 sterling.

We understand that at a Council held by his Excellency the Governor on Saturday last, it was determined, in consequence of the present financial state of the Colony, to issue the "Treasury Notes," contemplated by the Act passed in the last session of the Legislature; and that in pursuance of the authority vested in him by that Act, his Excellency has appointed PATRICK MORRIS, CHARLES F. BENNETT, and JOHN SINCLAIR, Esqrs., Commissioners to sign and issue the said Notes.—Ledger, Nov. 21.

At the termination of the Circuit Court on Friday last, the Foreman of the Grand Jury presented the following address:—

The Grand Jury of the Central Circuit Court, at the close of the public business for the Term, cannot but express their satisfaction that the encroachments upon the Streets of this Town which have so long existed, are now in a fair train to be removed; and they earnestly hope that the Surveyors of Highways will avail themselves of the frequent opportunities which will doubtless be afforded them during the removal of those buildings which have hitherto obstructed the walks and paths about this Town, of making suitable improvements.

The Grand Jury regret that more active measures have not been taken to carry the provisions of the Road Bill passed in the last Session of our Local Legislature into effective operation; but the Jury feel persuaded that it has arisen more from the want of a proper understanding of their duties, than from any unwillingness on the part of the Surveyors who have been appointed, that more has not been done; and they strongly recommend that each Surveyor should immediately be furnished by the Court, with a list of the names of those persons, in his immediate neighbourhood, from whom statute labour is required, and they confidently expect that the result will be satisfactory to the community.

The subject of the appointment of Assistant Constables has come under the consideration of the Grand Jury—they fully concur with the Court in the propriety of such a measure.—The alterations which have been made in the different departments of the Jail, are considered by the Grand Jury as great improvements,—more especially those arrangements which admit of employment for the prisoners—at once useful to the public, and they trust may prove salutary to the unfortunate culprits who have disobeyed the laws. From such a system the Grand Jury entertain a rational hope that the frequency of crime may be abated. Some small repairs appear necessary to prevent the decay of the building, and they would suggest as an improvement that a more frequent use be made of quick lime in purifying the different cells than has hitherto been practised.

ROBERT JOB, Foreman.

The Chief Justice, in reply, observed, he was much gratified to find that the Grand Jury concurred with him in the usefulness of the several improvements he had endeavoured to bring about and begged to assure them that he should, at all times, feel great satisfaction in co-operating with them in giving full effect to the enactments which the Legislature has passed for the public good.

The widening and improving the streets

he considered a matter of great importance to the public, who would soon feel the comfort and convenience which the removal of the obstructions alluded to, would produce; and he felt persuaded that the owners and occupiers of the property, against whom the several Idictments had been found, would, in the end, be great gainers by the additional value which the abatement of the nuisances complained of would give to their premises.—Ibid.

MARRIED.—By the Rev. J. G. Hennigar, on the 19th inst., Mr George Oats, to Miss Jane Pike.

On the 26th Mr George Rowe, to Miss Susan Watts.

On the 22d. Mr Henry Dean to Miss Elizabeth Pipy.

At Harbour Grace, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. William Murray, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. William Parsons, to Mrs. Louisa Barnes.

DIED.—At St. John's, on the 13th inst., Mrs. Thomson, relict of the late Mr. John Thomson, shopkeeper, aged 38 years.

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.

ENTERED.

Nov. 15.—Schooner Elizabeth, Johnston, Lisbon, 60 tons salt, 2 qtls. cork-wood, 2 qr.-casks wine.

17.—Schooner Sydney, Fogarty, Halifax, 16 puns. rum, 13 tierces sugar, 65 puns. molasses, 50 bls. flour, 40 bls. pork, 100 fks. butter, 30,000 shingles, 5 chests tea.

CLEARED.

Nov. 18.—Brig Sarah, Hayman, Valencia, 2402 qtls. fish.

19.—Brig Admiral Lake, Rodd, Naples, 3000 qtls. fish.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.

Nov. 20.—Brig Harton, Andrews, Poole, 75 tons coal, 35 coils cordage, 3 anchors, 1 bale woollens, 3 casks leather, 2 cables.

CLEARED.

Nov. 19.—Schooner Nymph, Edwards, Spain, 2632 qtls. fish.

20.—Schooner Arrow, Harris, Lisbon, 2556 qtls. fish.

Brig Eggardon Castle, Warland, Leghorn, 4510 qtls. fish.

Brig Hope, Shaddock, Lisbon, 3300 qtls. fish.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.

Nov. 14.—Schooner Margaret Ellen, Dingwell, P. E. Island, potatoes, turnips, oats, salmon.

Dove, McNeill, Antigonish, hay, sheep.

18.—Cygnat, Jones, Figueira, salt.

CLEARED.

November 14.—Schooner John Stuart, Follet, Oporto, fish.

Liberty, Mudge, Figueira, fish.

Clyde, Martin, Figueira, fish.

15.—Ann, Brador Lake, iron, sosp. Youngest, Babin, Arichat, tea.

17.—Brig Gipsy, Brown, Oporto, fish.

William, Bancraft, Naples, fish.

Spanish Brig Ana Jose de Sarria, Bilbao, fish.

Caroline, Perrott, Oporto, fish.

Fortitude, Harvey, Pernambuco, fish.

Norval, Carmichael, Leghorn, fish.

Schooner Lovely Sally, Walters, Falmouth, fish, oil.

For Sale

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

THIS DAY

(WEDNESDAY.) At 11 o'Clock,

On the Wharf of

STEPHEN J. DANIEL,

100 Bags 1st & 2nd quality Bread

50 Barrels Superfine Flour

20 Barrels Irish Pork

30 Barrels American Ditto

£0 Firkins prime Butter

10 Puncheons Molasses

2 Barrels Oatmeal

6 Barrels Peas

30 Boxes Soap

10 Boxes Candles

3 Quarter Chests Souchong Tea

5 Ditto ditto Congo Tea

1 Cask Leaf Sugar

1 Pipe Cognac Brandy,

2 Quarter Casks Malaga Sherry Wine.

*** Which will be Sold at very reduced Prices for CASH, FISH, or OIL.

Carbonear, Nov. 26, 1834.

On Sale

BY

THOMAS RIDLEY & Co.

At Reduced Prices for CASH or PRODUCE.

200 Barrels American Prime and Cargo PORK

200 Barrels Irish and Hamburg DITTO

50 Barrels American Prime BEEF

180 Firkins BUTTER, 1st & 2nd qualities

400 Barrels States' FLOUR

50 Chests TEA, Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea

Proved CHAIN CABLES, suitable for Vessels of 50 to 150 Tons

Patent WINDLASS PALLS & WHEELS

DECK and HAWSE PIPES

GRIND STONES

NAILS and IRON all sizes

And a full supply of nearly all other GOODS, which are generally used in the TRADE.

Harbour Grace, Nov. 12, 1834.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL

JEWELLERY.

G. P. JILLARD

MOST respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has received EX EMILY from Bristol, and LOUISA AND FREDERICK from Liverpool, his Fall Supply,

CONSISTING OF

A Splendid Assortment of

JEWELLERY

CLOCKS, WATCHES &c.

With a great variety of CUTLERY and IRONMONGERY;

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Wellington BOOTS

Lady's BOOTS

Men's, Women's and Childrens SHOES

HOSIERY, DRAPERY

HABERDASHERY, WOOLLENS &c.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF WATCH MATERIAL.

With which he will continue his Mechanical Business as heretofore.

Harbour Grace, Oct. 14, 1834.

Notices

THAT DESIRABLE PIECE OF

MEADOW GROUND,

ON CARBONEAR ISLAND,

In a high state of Cultivation, known as PYNNE'S PLANTATION, lately the Property of Mrs. CHARLOTTE SAINT JOHN, and occupied by Mr. B. MISTER.

For particulars, apply to

PETER BROWN,

Harbour Grace.

Or

ROBERT R. WAKEHAM,

Saint John's

October 29, 1834.

The Subscribers have at different times being put to a great deal of inconvenience, by Persons LANDING and SHIPPING Goods and Articles at their WHARF. Therefore, this is to give Notice, that they will NOT allow the like to be practised in future, unless the Owner or Owners of the Goods so Landing or Shipping, will PAY THEM WHARFAGE.

JOHN McCARTHY & Co.

Carbonear, Oct. 29, 1834.

WE, the undersigned, TRUSTEES to the Insolvent Estate of Mr. WILLIAM BENNETT, do hereby appoint the said WILLIAM BENNETT, to collect and receive all the DEBTS due to his Insolvent Estate, and NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons so indebted, to make immediate payment as above, or in default thereof legal process will be taken against them.

THOMAS BUCKLEY,

ROBERT KENNAN,

Trustees

By their Attorneys

CHARLES SIMMS,

J. ELSON,

Trustees.

Carbonear, September 3, 1834.

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

Carbonear, Nov. 26, 1834.

POETRY.

THE KING OF MERRY ENGLAND,
(Tune, "Le Petit Tambour.")

BY ROBERT GILFILLAN.

"O the King of merry England—
What King so loved as he?
A gallant hand may he command
In all his kingdoms three;
And there the smile of beauty
Shall fall upon the free;
O the King of merry England,
What King so loved as he?
Chorus—"O the King, &c.

"O the King of merry England—
The Rose upon its stem
Shall twine with Erin's Shamrock
Around his diadem.
While the Thistle of Old Scotland
Shall ne'er forgotten be:
O the King of merry England,
What King so loved as he?
O the King, &c.

"O the King of merry England—
When wine-cups sparkle brim,
The first, the foremost pledge is given
In bumper health to him!
Hurra! hurra! the toast is
"The Father of the Free."
O the King of merry England,
What King so loved as he?
O the King, &c.

"O the King of merry England—
When sounds the battle drum,
With hearts of fire, and swords of flame,
A thousand warriors come,
To drive from land his foemen,
Or sweep them from the sea.
O the King of merry England,
What King so loved as he?
O the King, &c.

THE FIRST LAND.

How welcome from the dizzy mast,
The watchful seaman's stand—
Sounds o'er the billow and the blast
The joyful cry of "Land!"
Which veiled within a misty shroud,
Lifts o'er the wave its peak of cloud.

Ah! who but he whose weary eye
Hath long been doomed to dwell
Upon the wastes of sea and sky,
The raptur'd throbs can tell,
The poundless burst of joy that fills
The heart that thrills earth's distant hills.

At once upon the gaze they come
With mingling sighs and tears—
With beauteous visions of our home,
And days of other years—
Reflected from the past that throw
Around their heads a sunset glow.

And far away in fancy's dream,
Beyond the waste of floods,
The wave-worn spout bath a gleam
Of sunny vales and woods;
A gentle whisper of the trees—
A murmur of the forest breeze!

A dying echo of the grove,
That to the heart doth bring
Sweet memories of the walks of love,
In life's unclouded spring:
And dear the woodland anthem be,
Far warbled o'er the moaning sea.

And soon upon the lonely shore
Our bosom friends we strain;
They welcome us from ocean's roar
To native shores again—
To woman's love and smiling home
From which our lot has been to roam.

SPANISH CUSTOMS.

The late Baron de B (a Portuguese) was travelling some years since, in Spain, and passed some days under the roof of a lady of high rank, whose husband was one of the most distinguished persons in the government. The bed-rooms there are frequently without doors, a slight curtain only covering the entrance to each. The baron was a favourite of the fair hostess. One morning, as she was in her apartment, she heard his footsteps passing along the gallery, and called out to him to come and sit down.—The gentleman hesitated a good deal, (for the Portuguese are far more reserved than the Spaniards in every outward appearance,) and perceiving her maid standing at the entrance he asked if her lady was dressed and would admit him? "Dressed!" repeated the laughing damsel, "what difference can that make? come in—come in." He accordingly complied, and found her in bed, with one foot exposed to the inspection of the family surgeon, who was preparing a penknife to cut her excellency's corns! A French belle receives male visitors at her toilette, but she has too much coquetry to exhibit a disagreeable spectacle to the eyes of her flatterers; now impudic the sang-froid of the other was, I need not waste time in expressing.—The same lady had a large party of distinguished nobility at dinner. She intended to go to the theatre at night and a few minutes before the proper hour her maid entered the apartment, with a box of jewels, from which she coolly selected what she thought most splendid, and putting them upon her mistress chattered the whole time to the noble visi-

tants without appearing in the least restrained or impressed by their superior rank. As soon as her excellency was adorned, she called for coffee, and placing her feet upon a pan of hot charcoal, (used during the winter in Spain,) she carelessly turned one beautiful leg over the other, so as to display not only their own symmetry, but a pair of very rich garters, which hung down in golden tassels, and leg n'to smoke.

The Portuguese ambassador had at that time just arrived in Spain. She enquired what would be expected of her from the Hidalgos, among whom she was come to reside and was told that it might be proper to begin by giving a ball and supper. Accordingly the tickets of invitation were issued, and a magnificent entertainment prepared. The stated night arrived, and the Portuguese covered with jewels, prepared to receive her guests; but to her great surprise scarcely any one appeared! Hour after hour elapsed, and still the musicians played to the walls and lances! The supper was equally neglected, and in short the whole entertainment thrown away. A few days afterwards, she received from the French Ambassador a solution of the mystery. "How did your excellency word the tickets of invitation?" "I scarcely understand your question." "I mean, who did you mention in each card?" "The heads, and the principal members of each family of course." "No one else?" "Certainly not: who should there have been in addition?" At these words the French woman yielded to an inexpressible burst of laughter. "Forgive me madam!" said she, "but your simplicity is so infinitely amusing! you should never have asked husband and wife together; had you invited every lady and her *cicisbeo*, your rooms would have overflowed!" The Portuguese in order to prove the truth of this hint, gave another ball, wording her invitations in a proper manner, and the consequence was, that her entertainment was the most brilliant and numerous attended that it is possible to conceive.

First Love.—There is no love like the first love; and let the world say what it will of the nonsens and romance of the passion if it were not for those warm and disinterested feelings, which spring up in the heart, like meteors in a frosty sky, the better qualities of mankind would be choked with thorough selfishness. The stoic does everything by rule—he has no feelings to give him pleasure or pain—or, if he has any they are kept so entirely under control that they are never allowed to operate to either his happiness or misery. Love is the foundation, the root the master-piece of all the fine emotions of the heart; and pity, friendship, esteem and veneration, are but the branches of the same prolific tree; or to speak more metaphorically they are as little rivulets diverging from the ocean bed, animating, softening and beautifying those tracts of wild nature through which their silvery channels circulate.

But true love is as distinct from passion, as bravery is from desperation; affection like courage must flow on in one smooth, regular and continued stream—neither overflowing its banks nor shrinking within its boundaries—removing every obstacle, and overpowering every difficulty without making any display of its own prowess. It is not love, nor valour that breaks out with whizzing violence, at unexpected and often unseasonable periods, and like a jack-o'-lantern on a dark night, leads a man across bog, moor, and mountain, until he has lost his way in a slough, or broken his neck over a precipice; this is not love this is madness, yet how oft will early affection assume its guise.

When the heart is just opening to a comprehension of its own feelings, before the sordid concerns of the world have fascinated the attention—when every object wears the garb of innocence, and as the bright qualities of mind and soul are putting forth the branch of promise then indeed does love appear to be the business of life—then it partakes of all the fervour of enthusiasm, all the purity of devotion; not a thought can be associated with the image of the beloved object that is not strictly compatible with honour, truth and virtue; the fancy weaves round it a web of holiness, through which nothing impure can penetrate; and it is enthroned within the *sanctum sanctorum* of the heart, "unmixed with baser matter." Yet early love like the bravery of a young and intrepid arm, is apt sometimes to run into irregular movements, and fling the gauntlet at a shadow; it blazes forth in fits and starts, commits extravagancies, and though never deficient in intrinsic value, will very often wear the mask of folly; but it is a flame, with all its eccentricities, that has never yet glowed in a selfish bosom, and that cannot be kindled on any soil which is not perfectly honourable, warm and disinterested.

It cannot be embodied in more forcible and beautiful language than the following lines of a noble poet of the present day, whose genius and experience no one has yet dared to doubt:—

"Yes love indeed is light from heaven—"

A spark of that immortal fire
With angels shared,—by Alla given,
To lift from earth our low desire.

Devotion wafts the wind above,
But Heaven itself descends in love—
A feeling from the godhead caught,
To wean from self each sordid thought—
A ray of him who formed the whole—
A glory circling round the soul."

The love of after years generally partakes more of the colour of worldly prudence, and less of the glow of enthusiasm; in early attachments the individual object is the sole consideration: in maturity there are the considerations of birth, fortune, and connexions to be weighed—the consent of friends the approval of the world, &c. If indeed the sincerity the steadiness the prudence of a mature affection, could be united with the bright glow the celestial purity of early love it would form that sentiment which is so often described in fiction—so seldom to be met with in real life.

"— But ah! how seldom it is seen,
For base and selfish passions intervene,
To blight the buds of love, and rend apart
Each warm pulsation of the bleeding heart."

STOP A MOMENT!—I have lived long in the world— I have enjoyed opportunities for observation and reflection. I have by turns adopted various systems, but long experience has reduced all my philosophy to the simple precept, *Stop a Moment!*

If we knew when to stop, we should be rendered happy by sentiment, instead of being tormented by passion. Through not knowing when to stop, courage changes to tenacity, severity to tyranny, economy to avarice, generosity to profusion, love to jealousy, piety to fanaticism, liberty to licentiousness, royalty to despotism, submission to baseness, and eulogium to flattery. Empires fall like men, because they wish to advance too far and too rapidly; nobody either wishes or knows how to stop.

The kings of Persia would not be stopped by the sea, and the boundaries of their vast dominions; they dashed against the little cities of Greece, the warlike inhabitants of which overthrew their throne.

How many eastern monarchs, unable to endure the thought of having their will stopped by a law have been enslaved and assassinated by their slaves, whilst their fate has excited no sympathy beyond the walls of their palaces.

Alexander, whom no conquest could satisfy, yielded at Babylon, and perished in the flower of his age, because reason could not stop him in his career of dissipation.

The Greeks not knowing where to stop either in their passion for liberty, or their vain desire for dominion, became divided against each other, made foreigners interfere in their disputes, and degenerated into servitude.

In vain did Cato exclaim to the Romans, Stop! They ran in quest of wordly riches, which undermined their power, corrupted their manners, destroyed their liberty, and first delivered them to the mercy of tyrants and then to barbarians.

In modern times what follies and crimes have been committed for want of knowing when to stop! What piles have been rekindled because piety has been unable to repress fanaticism! What massacres have ensued because the nobility refused to respect either the royal prerogative or the rights of the people!

What misfortunes might not Charles XII have avoided had he known how to check himself; he would not have fled at Pultowa had he stopped at Narva.

There is no good quality which does not become a fault when carried too far; all good when exaggerated is converted into evil; the fairest cause, that of Heaven itself dishonours its supporters, when unable to curb their zeal, they burn instead of instructing the incredulous.

Believe me, there is no virtue more profitable, no wisdom more useful than moderation. To ameliorate mankind the best lesson that can be given to them is, *Stop a Moment!*

Instead of paying masters to teach young people dancing, riding, and walking, to teach how to stop would contribute much more to their happiness.

But those who love glory must not suppose I am giving them timid counsel; the most powerful man and most celebrated hero of fable, far from dashing inconsiderately on an unknown and stormy Ocean, knew how to check himself, and engraved on his column the words, *Ne plus ultra.*—From the French.

THE ESCAPE OF HAMILTON ROWAN FROM PRISON.—Archibald Hamilton Rowan, an enthusiastic Irishman, was upwards of thirty years ago tried for a political offence, convicted, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Newgate, in Dublin, where he made his escape in a singular manner; in saying singular we do not allude to his getting from the prison, but to his escapes afterwards.

The circumstance of Hamilton Rowan's escape from imprisonment, as I once heard them minutely detailed, possessed all the interest of a romantic narrative. The follow-

ing are such of the leading particulars as I can recollect to my recollection:—Having discovered (on the 28th of April 1794,) the extent of the danger in which he was involved, he arranged a plan of flight, to be put into execution on the night of the 1st of May.—He had the address to prevail on the gaoler of Newgate, who knew nothing farther of his prisoner than that he was under sentence of confinement for a political libel, to accompany him at night to Mr. Rowan's own house. They were received by Mrs. R., who had a supper prepared in the front room of the second floor. The supper over, the prisoner requested the gaoler's permission to say a word or two in private to his wife in the adjoining room. The latter consented, on the condition of the door between the two rooms remaining open. He had so little suspicion of what was meditated, that instead of examining the state of this other room, he contented himself with shifting his chair at the supper table so as to give him a view of the open door-way. In a few seconds his prisoner was beyond his reach, having descended by a single rope, which had been slung from the window of the back chamber. In his stable he found a horse ready saddled, and a peasant's outside coat to disguise him. With these he posted to the house of his attorney, Matthew Dowling, who was in the secret of his design, and had promised to contribute to its success by his counsel and assistance. Dowling was at home, but unfortunately his house was full of company. He came out to the street to meet Rowan, who personated the character of a country client, and hastily pointed out the great risk to be incurred from any attempt to give him refuge in his own house, directed him to proceed to the Rotunda (a public building in Sackville-street, with an open space in front,) and remain there till Dowling could despatch his guests, and come to him. Irish guests were in those days rather slow to separate from the bottle. For one hour and a half the fugitive had to wait, leading his horse up and down before the Rotunda, and tortured between fear and hope at the appearance of every person that approached. He has often represented this as the most trying moment of his life. Dowling at length arrived, and after a short and anxious conference, advised him to mount his horse, and make for the country-house of their friend Mr. Sweetman, which was situated about four miles off, on the northern side of the bay of Dublin. This place he reached in safety, and found there the refuge and aid which he sought. After a delay of two or three days, Mr. Sweetman engaged three boatmen of the neighbourhood to man his own pleasure boat, and convey Hamilton Rowan to the coast of France. They put to sea at night; but a gale of wind coming on, they were compelled to put back, and take shelter under the lee of the Hill of Howth. While at anchor there on the following morning a small revenue-cruiser sailing by threw into the boat copies of the proclamations that had been issued, offering £2000 for the apprehension of Hamilton Rowan. The weather having moderated, the boat pushed out to sea again. They had reached the mid channel, when a situation occurred almost equalling in dramatic interest the celebrated "Casarem vehis" of antiquity; it would certainly make a fine subject for a picture. As the boat careered along before a favourable wind, the exiled Irishman perceived the boatmen grouped apart, perusing one of the proclamations, and by their significant looks and gestures, discovering that they had recognised the identity of their passenger, with the printed description. "Your conjectures are right, my lads," said Rowan, "my life is in your hands—but you are Irishmen." They flung the proclamation overboard, and the boat continued her course. On the third morning, a little after the break of day, they arrived within view of St. Paul de Leon, a fortified town, on the coast of Bretagne. As the sun rose, it dispersed a dense fog that had prevailed overnight, and discovered a couple of mile behind them, moving along under easy sail, the British Channel fleet, through the thick of which their little boat had just shot unperceived.

The party, having landed, were arrested as spies, and cast into prison, but in a few days an order from the French government procured their liberation. Hamilton Rowan proceeded to Paris, from which, in a political convulsion that shortly ensued, it was his fate once more to seek for safety in flight. He escaped, this time unaccompanied, in a wherry, which he rowed himself down the Seine. The banks were lined with military; but he answered their challenges with so much address, that he was allowed to pass unmolested. Having reached a French port, he embarked for the United States of America, where at length he found a secure asylum.

On Wednesday morning three commercial gentlemen breakfasted together at the Bull Hotel, in this town, whose united ages amounted to 200 years; and the three worthies had been altogether one hundred and twenty years on the road, during which space they had travelled some tens of thousands of miles.—Preston Pilot.