

THE



STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

New Series.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24 1834.

Vol. I.—No. XIII.

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

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS



NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a 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 NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from Carbonear on the mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet-Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.

—Terms as usual.

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, July 1, 1834.

CAP. XVII.

An Act to provide for the Management of a certain Public Wharf and Landing in the Town of Saint John's.

[12th June, 1834.]

WHEREAS a number of Persons being resident Inhabitants of the Town of Saint John's, have, by subscription, and at considerable expense, Erected and Built a Public Wharf, for the Landing and Shipping of Goods and Merchandize, in a certain Public Cove in the Western Middle Ward of the said Town of St. John's, formerly called Beck's Cove; and whereas the said Subscribers did form certain Rules for the Regulation of the said Wharf, and a Rate of Wharfage to be paid on Goods and Articles Shipped or Landed at the said Wharf, which Regulations received the sanction and approval of His Excellency the Governor of this Island, as appears by the petition of the said Persons: And whereas the Subscribers and Petitioners have promised and agreed that the whole amount of the Rates or Wharfage Dues and Monies, which may be received from Persons Landing or Shipping Goods at the Wharf, or Drawing or Obtaining Water from the Tank, intended to be hereafter erected in the said Cove, shall be expended in keeping and maintaining the same in repair, and improving the Water-course of a certain Stream which flows into the said Cove, and the said Petitioners pray that legal regulations may be made concerning the same; and whereas it is deemed expedient, for the benefit of the Public at large, to make regulations respecting the said Wharf: Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, of Newfoundland, in Parliament assembled, that the said Wharf so erected and built at the said Public Cove, in the Town of St. John's, and such Water Tank or Reservoir as may be hereafter erected therein, shall from henceforth be vested and placed under the charge, management and controul of the Fire Wardens and Captain of the Fire Company, of the Western Middle Ward of the said Town, and their Successors for the time being, who shall be duly appointed such Fire Wardens and Captain, and under and by virtue of an Act passed in the General Assembly of this Island, in the Third year of the Reign of His present Majesty, entitled "An Act for the Establishment and Regulation of Fire Companies in the Town of Saint John's." And the said Fire Wardens and Captain shall be, and they are hereby authorized to carry into effect the Provisions of this Act; and such Fire Wardens and Captain, and the Subscribers to the erection of the said Wharf, shall appoint a Wharfinger to the said Wharf, who shall be paid such reasonable sum, out of the dues which may be collected, as shall be agreed on by the said Fire Wardens and Captain, and the said Subscribers.

II.—And be it further enacted, that all and every Person or Persons who shall or may land on the said Wharf, or Ship therefrom, any Goods, Wares or Merchandize, shall pay to the said Fire Wardens and Captain, or the Wharfinger of the said Wharf, the following charges and rates, that is to say:

Coals $\frac{1}{2}$ Hoghead, Two Pence,
Bricks $\frac{1}{2}$ Thousand, Four Pence.
Stone or Shovel Ballast, $\frac{1}{2}$ Ton, Two Pence,
Fire Wood, $\frac{1}{2}$ Hundred, Three Pence.
Staves, $\frac{1}{2}$ Thousand, One Shilling, (Two Drum Staves to reckon for One Fish or Oil Cask Stave.)
Lumber, $\frac{1}{2}$ Thousand Feet, Six Pence.
Shingles, $\frac{1}{2}$ Thousand, One Penny.
Barrel Hoops, $\frac{1}{2}$ Hundred Bundles, One Shilling.
Hoghead Hoops, $\frac{1}{2}$ Hundred Bundles, Two Shillings,
Punchon Hoops, $\frac{1}{2}$ Hundred Bundles, Three Shillings.
Punchons, each, Four Pence,—if empty, One Penny, each,
Hogheads, each, Two Pence,—if empty, One Penny, each,
Barrels, each, One Penny,—if empty, One Half Penny, each,
Hay, $\frac{1}{2}$ Ton, Two Shillings,
Scantling, $\frac{1}{2}$ Ton, Four Pence.

And that all Provisions, Bale, Dry and other Goods not enumerated, shall be paid for at the rate of Six Pence per Ton. And all persons, obtaining Fresh Water at the Tank in the aforesaid Cove, shall pay at the rate of not more than Two Shillings per Ton for such Water. All which rates and dues shall be paid to, and received by, the said Wharfinger, for the time being, of the said Wharf; and shall be, by him, paid to the said Fire Wardens and Captain, for the time being, at such times as they shall order or require; and if any person or persons who may Land or Ship any Goods or Merchandize, or Materials of any description, at the said Wharf, or draw or obtain any Water at the aforesaid Tank or Reservoir, shall refuse or delay, or omit to Pay any of such dues or rates as aforesaid, to which he or they may be liable, the same shall and may be sued for and recovered in the names of the aforesaid Fire Wardens and Captain for the time being, or any of them, in any Court of Record, or of Sessions, in the District, together with all such Costs as shall be taxed by such Court.

III.—And be it further enacted, that no Coals, Bricks, or Ballast, shall be Landed upon the said Wharf, except on the solid part thereof, and the same shall be removed away immediately; and that no manure, Dung, or putrid substance, shall be Landed on, or Shipped from, the said Wharf, on any pretence whatsoever; and any person or persons offending herein, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Twenty Shillings, to be recovered on the information or complaint of the said Fire Wardens and Captain, or any one of them, in a summary way, before any Court of Sessions, or of Record, in the District.

IV.—And be it further enacted, that the proceeds of all such rates, dues, and charges of Wharfage, and of all such Fines and Penalties as shall or may be imposed, levied or collected, under the Provisions of this Act, shall be applied by the said Fire Wardens and Captain, towards the keeping and maintaining of the said Wharf and appurtenances in repair, and in cleansing and improving the Water-course hereinbefore mentioned, and in Building and keeping in repair a Tank, or Reservoir for Fresh water in the aforesaid Cove.

V.—And be it further enacted, that the Fire Wardens and Captain aforesaid shall, at the expiration of every year, and upon the election and appointment of their successors in office, account for and pay over to their said successors, the surplus proceeds (if any be) of the said rates and dues so to be levied and collected as aforesaid, which shall be applied in manner hereinbefore directed.

VI.—And be it further enacted, that all Fishermen and other persons whomsoever, shall at all times be at liberty to land Fresh Fish, for the immediate removal thereof, of any and every description, at the said Wharf in Beck's Cove, aforesaid, without payment of any rate or charge whatsoever.

CAP. XVIII.

An Act for declaring all Landed Property in Newfoundland, Real Chattels.

[12th June, 1834.]

WHEREAS the Law of Primogeniture, as it affects Real Estate, is inapplicable to the condition and circumstances of the People in this Island: And whereas the partition of Small Estates, by Descent in Coparcenary or otherwise, would tend to diminish the value thereof, and would, in its application, be attended with much expense and inconvenience: Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly, of Newfoundland, in Parliament assembled, that all Lands, Tenements, and other Hereditaments, in Newfoundland and its dependencies, which, by Common Law, are regarded as Real Estate, shall, in all Courts of Justice in this Island, be held to be Chattels Real, and shall go to the Executor or Administrator of an Person or persons Dying, Seized, or possessed thereof, as other Personal Estate passes to the Personal Representatives, any Law, Usage or Custom to the contrary, notwithstanding: Provided always, that no

Executor or Administrator shall bargain sell, demise, or otherwise depart with any Estate or Interest therein, for a longer period than One Year, without the direction of the Supreme Court of this Island, first given for that purpose.

II.—And be it further enacted, that all Rights or Claims which have heretofore accrued in respect to any Lands or Tenements, in Newfoundland, and which have not already been adjudicated upon shall be determined according to the provisions of this Act: Provided always, that nothing herein contained, shall extend to any Right, Title, or Claim to any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments derived by descent, and reduced into possession, before the passing of this Act.

(To be continued.)

ANNETTE AND ADOLPHUS.

A TALE OF 1830, FOUNDED ON FACT.

Amongst the inland counties of England which stand prominent for good situation, for beautiful and picturesque prospects, the county of Wiltshire by no means ranks amongst the least; many of its towns are wealthy and thickly populated, who are generally in the greater part of them divided between the manufactory of cloths, and the tillage of land. Its chief towns are Salisbury and Devizes, the former of which has long since been celebrated in the history of our country for the famous plain leading to it, on which stands that remarkable and still unknown, but stupendous piece of architecture, Stonehenge; and above all for its ancient and masterly piece of human art, the Cathedral. Devizes is remarkable for nothing more than the neatness of its streets, and for its large corn market held there weekly, to which the farmers, not only living in the neighborhood, but many residing at a great distance resort. The town to which my story almost exclusively refers is Bradford situated in the northern part of Wiltshire; through it flows the celebrated Avon, whose romantic windings lead far beyond the precincts of the county; the whistle of the bargeman as he steers his craft along the still waters of the canal, which are supplied by means of an engine from the river below, a rising bank of about 300 yards separating the two; the beautiful wood which rises above it, extending farther than the eye can reach, and seems to keep pace with the course of the river; the fields of corn waving their golden heads before the gentle zephyr, promising the anxious husbandman a plentiful harvest; the piping of the shepherd boy as he sits tending his flock, altogether present to the beholder, a scene, not unworthy the pencil of the painter or the pen of the poet. The east end of the town stands on a steep hill, the tops of the houses overlooking one another, presenting to the traveller as he enters, (particularly at night time, when it represents an illumination) a singular and animated appearance, but as he casts his eye along the lower streets of the town, the prospect it changed, a dense smoke is seen continually rising from the high chimneys of the cloth manufactories.

Situated in a delightful spot, surrounded by the most exquisite scenery, and free from the noise and bustle of the town, stands the house and garden of Mr Elliott: he had been early married, and his family consisted of two sons and two daughters; by reason of his infirm state he was compelled to resign the office of parish doctor to which his eldest son William was appointed. The youngest Arthur lived with his father, and enjoyed a considerable reputation in the same line. His two daughters, the youngest of which, Annette, was engaged to a young man who had lately become heir to a considerable estate, and the nuptials were to take place in the course of a few months.

I shall not here tire the reader, with a description of her person, but suffice it to say, she was a lovely and interesting girl, but gay, fond of company, and rather thoughtless. Her sister was much like her in person and countenance, but the very opposite

(SEE LAST PAGE.)

From London and Liverpool Papers July 29-31.

DON CARLOS AND M. DUPIN.

The King, Don Carlos, was quietly seated in the packet-boat sailing for Dieppe, when he perceived every head in motion, every eye-glass turned towards him, and all the passengers whispering together. At this sight he felt very uneasy, thinking that perhaps, he had been discovered. But his next neighbour leaning towards him with a protecting air, and in a dignified manner taking off his spectacles, said in his ear—"It is me they are looking at—my name is Dupin." The King Don Carlos humbly thanked his neighbour for having apprized him of the grand company in which he happened to be, and apologised as a stranger for the wrong he had done in not having been sensible of the distinguished honour which chance had procured him, of being a fellow-traveller with the elder of the Dupins. M. Dupin found that the King, Don Carlos, expressed himself in a polished style, and offered him his protection. Then commenced a whimsical dialogue between the royal traveller and the wandering procureur-general, who little thought that at that moment he was making the finest interrogatory he ever made in the course of his life.

"Ah! you are a foreigner! and of what country?" said M. Dupin.

"I am a Spaniard," answered Don Carlos.

"And you have been in England on business," said M. Dupin.

"On business as you say," replied Don Carlos.

"I wish with all my heart you may succeed," said M. Dupin making a bow.

"I sincerely hope your wishes may bring me good luck," answered Don Carlos returning the bow at the same time.

"You appear to me an enlightened man, devoted to the government of Queen Christina," resumed M. Dupin.

"You are a physiognomist," resumed Don Carlos.

"You are right. Then Louis Phillippe may reckon you among his own?" exclaimed Dupin.

"Among his own in truth," responded Don Carlos.

"May I take the liberty of asking what is the business that now calls you to Spain," said M. Dupin.

"No liberty at all, I assure you. I am going to the Cortes, for which I have received my nomination," answered Don Carlos.

"Then we are brothers," said M. Dupin.

"Certainly! the Pyrenees exist no longer," replied Don Carlos.

"And are you already determined on the line which you mean to pursue in the parliamentary world? Will you be purely revolutionary, or purely Christianos," said M. Dupin.

"Neither the one or the other," replied Don Carlos.

"And what party, then will you take?" interrupted M. Dupin.

"To speak candidly I wish to create a *Tiers Parti*," responded Don Carlos.

"It gives me pleasure to hear you say so; come to me at Paris. If you wish it we will enter into correspondence, and with our mutual assistance arrive at the same time at power—I at, at Paris and you at Madrid," said M. Dupin.

"It is at that I aim, but I dare not make the offer which I accept with gratitude," said Don Carlos—"Behold we have arrived. Adieu Sir. I am grateful for the chance which has procured me the happiness of your acquaintance; but I acknowledge to you that I feel a very lively chagrin in passing through France."

"What! perhaps it is not having it in your power to attend at our fetes of July?" said M. Dupin.

"A much greater still, replied Don Carlos "not having it in my power to pay my court to your king, Louis Phillippe."

"I will present you myself, if you wish it," said M. Dupin. "Come and see me. I will do you the honours of Paris."

"And if you come into Spain, I hope to be able to do you the honours of Madrid," answered Don Carlos. "Adieu sir; you do not know the service you have done me."

And in fact, the custom-house officers and police of Dieppe had presented arms to Don Carlos, on seeing him in company with M. Dupin, they did not even demand his passport, afraid of irritating the impatient Procureur General, by failing in respect to the traveller, whom he held so affectionately by the hand.

The Paris papers continue to give the most contradictory versions of the state of things in the north of Spain. As respects Don Carlos, how he got to Elisondo appears to be as great a puzzle as ever. The *Gazette de France*, one of his organs, contains a letter from a person of his suite, in which the Prince's progress from Dieppe to Paris, and from Paris to Bayonne is narrated in most circumstantial details; whilst another of the journals, equally in his interest, avers that he landed near Bayonne, from whence he made his way uninterruptedly over the frontier, and denies that he was in Paris at all. The *Quotidienne* reports a dialogue supposed to have taken place between "His Majesty," and M. Dupin, on board the steam-boat from England, in which the mask is well preserved on the side of the Spanish Adventurer, and the gullibility of the "great" Dupin very smartly exposed. The proceedings of the Don since his arrival and his present position are also as much matters of controversy with the French Journals as the particulars of his journey. The Government papers affirm that despatches had been received of the arrival of Rodil, the Queen's general at Puente de la Reyna, with his army in three divisions, on the 13th inst., and that the Carlists evacuated Elisondo; whilst those on the other side say that on that very day Don Carlos appeared before Pampeluna, and summoned it to surrender. Puente de la Reyna, is a village on the high road from Madrid to Pampeluna, and about half as far from the latter place on the south, as Elisondo is on the north side. The grand struggle then, if it is to take place at all, is expected to be in the neighbourhood of Pampeluna. Don Carlos has published an amnesty in favour of those opposed to him—the military in particular, as soon as they return to their obedience. A remarkable feature in this controversy is, that the French Government persists in denying that it has received any information respecting the proceedings of Don Carlos.

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DECLARATIONS IN LIEU OF OATHS.—The Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to inquire into the expediency of substituting a declaration in lieu of oaths in certain cases have made their report and recommended:—

1.—That the Lords of the Treasury be empowered to authorize and direct the substitution of a declaration in lieu of an oath, if they shall think fit, in cases not being of a judicial nature, relating to any of the public departments.

2.—That the same power be given to the Universities, to all corporations, and chartered bodies.

3.—That no accounts should be required to be verified by oath.

4.—That a declaration be substituted for the oath now taken by churchwardens, according to a form to be settled by the Dean of the Arches and the King's Advocate General.

5.—That the penalties which are now by law attached to perjury shall attach to wilful falsehood, in the case of false declarations or affirmations substituted for oaths.

6.—That all persons administering or taking any oath, not warranted by law, be subject to a penalty.

THE HAGUE, JULY 24.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange has head quarters to Soetsdy to see his consort the Princess, on her return from Germany. We hear that her Majesty the Queen of England is expected very shortly in Holland on her return to England. Major General Vanhooff aide-de-camp of the Prince of Orange, went on the 21st. from Flushing to the French district of the province of Zealand, in order to examine the ground for the forts of Breskens and Ellewoutsdyk, as well as the works of Neusan, which are proceeding very rapidly.

DEATH OF EARL BATHURST.—On Sunday last, soon after two o'clock in the afternoon, Earl Bathurst who had been several days indisposed, died at his lordship's house, Arlington Street St. James's. His death was unaccompanied by pain, he expired in the bosom of his family, and was perfectly sensible of his approaching dissolution. Lord Bathurst was one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, and Secretary for the Colonial Department in the year 1824, which office he filled for some years during a period pregnant with important events. He was a man of business, attentive to the duties of his office, and much esteemed by his party.—His talents, though not brilliant, were useful, and he had a competent knowledge of diplomacy; his manners were conciliating, and as a political adversary he conducted himself without any of those asperities which distinguish some of the present leaders of his party. He was a Knight of the Garter, a Fellow of the Antiquarian Society and a D.C.L. His lordship was in office when the battle of Waterloo was fought, and was the only civilian invited annually to the military festivals given by the Duke of Wellington in commemoration of that great event.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.—The following are the particulars of the proposed reduction in taxation brought forward by Lord Althorp.

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| House Tax | £1,200,000 |
| Customs' Bill | 200,000 |
| Starch | 75,000 |
| Stone bottles and Sweets .. | 6,000 |
| Almanacks | 25,000 |
| Small Assessed Taxes | 75,000 |
| | £1,581,000 |

The noble lord also proposes to raise the duty on the licenses of all retail spirit dealers, except those who pay £10. 10s. for their licences 50 per cent. The relief to be given to Ireland is a reduction of the duty on Irish spirits, from 3s. 4d. to 2s. 4. per gallon.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 1.

There have been several great meetings lately of the Divan, in consequence of the arrival of the English fleet on the Turkish coast; and it having been resolved to require of the English Ambassador a categorical declaration respecting the object of it, a note to this effect was delivered some days ago to the English legation.

Lord Ponsoby is said to have given an answer which is by no means satisfactory, but very equivocal and evasive, and even in a tone of reprimand, which seems to have highly offended the Divan, and considerably strengthened the apprehensions that are felt. The Porte will hardly rest satisfied with this and there must therefore, be a further declaration which will solve the enigma, unless unexpected events should do so previously. No credit whatever is, however given to the notion that England acts in concert with Mehemet Ali. The Hospidars are still here and have not yet received the investiture.—The reason of the delay is said to be, that the Sultan proposes to give them Divan Effendis (a kind of control) as was formerly done, to which the Hespodars object, on which account the matter is referred to the Russian cabinet which is umpire in disputed cases of this nature: the answer is expected from St Petersburg.

The Greek Ambassador Zographos, has only been able to obtain a formal audience, and it seems as if there was some cabal against him at the Porte; whether from dislike of his person or of his character as Greek envoy, or merely from national aversion to those who were formerly subjects, it is difficult to decide. All his endeavours to obtain a free passage through the Dardanelles for Greek merchantmen have failed, and they are consequently wholly excluded from the trade of the Black sea. Another instance of the aversion of the Porte is the following:—

Some Greeks of Laconia having accidentally said they were no longer subjects of the Porte, but of the King of Greece, the Turkish authorities were so angry that in order to convince these Greeks of the continuance of the Turkish power they ordered them to receive the bastinado. Zographos, as soon as he heard of this, sent his chief Dragoman to enquire into the truth of the fact, and to remonstrate with the Porte. The only effect that this step had was that the Dragoman was sent away with a rough answer, and orders were given to administer a second bastinado to the poor Greeks. It is said that Zographos in consequence of these affronts has sent an ultimatum to the effect that if his equitable demands are not complied with, in a certain time he must ask for his passports. He has received notice that the answer to his ultimatum will be given this week.

The plague has extended from Scio to Smyrna, where it prevails to a considerable degree chiefly in the Jewish and Armenian quarters. It has likewise manifested itself among the Greek population. Here too the cases of plague are becoming more numerous.

THREE CHEERS FOR THE KING.—This old-fashioned and very natural mode of giving expression to unsophisticated loyalty, has (says the *Dublin Evening Mail*) become a crime—a political crime, in Ireland; and subjects the person guilty of such a demonstration to legal penalties—and as soon as Popish Judges are elevated to the Bench, will doubtless render him liable to heavy punishment. Almost incredible as this statement may appear, in truth will be borne out by the following, which we extract from the *Londonderry Sentinel*, that reached us this morning:—

TYRONE ASSIZES, July 23.—After the records were disposed of, Chief Justice Doherty proceeded to try a few cases. The last which came before the Court on Thursday evening, was the most extraordinary, we will venture to say, which was ever brought to trial in any court of justice,—that of a loyal subject, for proposing three cheers for King William the Fourth! and his late declaration to the Bishops!! Will this be credited? The following will satisfy our readers, and prepare the Protestants of Ireland for what they are to expect from our Whig rulers:—

Robert Johnston, of Omagh, was indicted under the anti-Boyne act, for being of a riotous assembly, with arms, badges, &c., at Dungannon, on the 1st July, and for there joining in procession, to the great terror and imminent danger of his Majesty's liege subjects, and contrary to the statute in that case made and provided. He pleaded not guilty.

"Mr. Sheriff White, examined by Mr. Smyly.—Was at the sessions of Dungannon on the 1st July; Robert Johnston was also there; there was a kind of procession through the streets that night; did not see Johnston with the procession; saw a crowd gathered round a tar barrel in another part of the town; witness was standing near it, in company with Captain Duff of the police; saw Johnston also standing near the tar barrel; the crowd cheered; heard Johnston give three cheers for King William the Fourth, and his declaration to the Bishops!! heard him join in the cheer; none of the crowd had arms, nor was there riot or disturbance of any kind.

"Here Mr Smyly said they had no other witness to produce, and he was afraid the indictment could not be sustained.

"The learned Judge.—From what has appeared, the traverser is not guilty of any crime.

"The jury at once found a verdict accordingly.

"Comment on the above case is unnecessary. Think of the Sheriff of a County being compelled to prosecute a peaceable subject for giving THREE CHEERS for our good gracious KING!!! What next?"

Parliament it is expected will be prorogued about the 6th of August.

A sword fish the *Xiphias Gladius* of Linnæus supposed to be nearly 300 pounds weight, was caught in the river Parrett, near Bridgewater, on Sunday week.

Mr Creevy is to have the situation at Greenwich Hospital vacant by Lord Auckland's removal to the Admiralty, and the Treasurership of the Ordnance will be abolished.

An American vessel having ten thousand stand of arms on board for Don Carlos has been stopped in the Thames by order of Government.

The Snaresbrook, Captain Partridge, one of Messrs G Capper and Nephews' regular weekly schooners between London and Hamburg arrived on the 21st July in the London dock; with a cargo of tea, being the first imported into that Port under the new act.

Don Carlos sailed from Portsmouth, in a yacht purchased for 2000 guineas from Mr Weld, nephew of Cardinal Weld of Lutworth.

Lord Brougham is reported to have told the canny Scotch members who treated him to a dinner the other day, that he would give all he possesses, whether in fortune, reputation or influence to *undo the patent* by virtue of which he sits in the House of Lords.

A very brilliant meteor in the heavens was observed at Stamford, on Saturday night week between eleven and twelve o'clock diffusing a light as powerful as the full moon, with a clear sky. Its duration was about three seconds; and what is remarkable it was raining at the time though there was a break in the clouds at some distance off.

Lord Grey held office as Premier for 3 years 7 months, and 22 days. His predecessor, the Duke of Wellington, not so long, by nearly a year and a half. Since 1751 only four Premiers have held office for a longer duration, namely the Duke of Newcastle 8 years, Lord North 12, Pitt upwards of 17, and Lord Liverpool nearly 15 years.

The Under secretary of the Home Department, vacant by the retirement of Lord Howick, was accepted on Saturday by Mr Edward John Stanley, the member for the northern division of Cheshire.

Viscount Howick, having spontaneously resigned the Home Under secretaryship, has proceeded to join his lady at the baths at Ems, in Germany.

The French Government had issued orders to the authorities on the eastern frontier not to allow Marshal Bourmont to enter.

A letter from Portsmouth, announces the return of the consort of Don Carlos and his sons to their previous lodgings at Portsmouth. The Don is not with them!

It is said to be the intention of the Greek Government to restore the ancient names of all the provinces, cities, islands, and the seas of Greece.

The German papers bring us an account of a measure recently adopted in the south of Germany by which all foreign journals except the *Moniteur* are to be subjected to a censorship before they are allowed to be read.

The pope has issued a circular, chiefly to the French bishops, enjoining them as a duty to bring back to the bosom of the church the erring learned member of the Catholic religion, Abbe de la Mennais.

A gigantic citadel is building at Warsaw to control the Polish capital. It will be several years before it is finished. Sooner or later this fortification will pass into the hands of the Polish patriots, for the Russian dominion in Poland is founded on two scandalous a violation of justice and human rights to last for ever.

The St. Petersburg papers of the 2nd instant announce the arrival of Captain Ross in that city.

The flax crop in the north of Ireland is unusually luxuriant this year.

A lot of butter, consisting of 60 firkins, has lately appeared in the Waterford market, made in the county of Tipperary, upon a new principle, being seasoned with saltpetre and brown sugar in place of salt. Its quality was very prime, and such as to obtain 82s., while the general run of prices for first quality was 75s. to 78s.

In the *Manual of Domestic Economy* the process of giving to fresh brandy the taste and flavour of old is as follows:—Pour into the brandy-bottle five or six drops of volatile alkali, and shake the whole well together. The brandy by this process loses the acid which it has remaining, and acquires the taste of old spirit.

DISTINGUISHED OUTLAWS.—On Saturday week, at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell, the Under Sheriff of Middlesex gave notice that the following distinguished persons would be outlawed, on default of surrendering to the Sheriffs on or before the 3rd of November next:—The Hon. William Pole Tilney Long Wellesley, son of Lord Maryborough, and nephew of the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Wellesley, and Lord Cowley; Sir Wyndham C. Anstruther, Bart. Sir Grenville Temple, Bart.; Sir G. Williams, Bart.; Sir T. E. Tomlins, Bart.; G. Hartley Drummond, Esq.; J. Denison, Esq.; G. Watson Taylor, formerly of Earle Stoke Park, Wilts, and inheritor of the enormous wealth of Sir Simon Taylor, J. Augustus O'Neile, Esq. and Frances Herbert. The proclamations were affixed at the door of the Sessions House.

AN ISLAND FOR SALE.—An entire Island (Eday, in Orkney), containing 700 inhabitants, a parish church, school-house, and other signs and tokens of civilization, offered for sale. To a man ambitious of becoming, like honest Sancho Panza, governor of an island, and who has money enough to purchase such a "gem of the ocean," this little remote dominion offers a chance of conferring much happiness on his fellow-creatures.

Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart. of Brayton Hall, Cumberland, (brother-in-law to Sir James Graham), is said to have been so strongly impressed by the arguments of Mr. Pollard, who is lecturing in behalf of temperance societies in that county, that he has had the whole of his brandy, rum, gin, and whisky taken from his cellars to the back of the hall, and destroyed by fire in his own presence.—*Globe.*

The romantic district of Bergara, in the Pyrenees, has been laid waste by a torrent, and 200 houses, with the families inhabiting them, have been carried away by the waters.

The Mississippi Valley, which but a few years since was a howling wilderness, inhabited only by savages and beasts of prey, now contains nearly 5,000,000 of civilized inhabitants, about 2,000,000 more than the whole population of these United States at the memorable era of our national independence.

GIBRALTAR.—Accounts have been received to the 17th July from Gibraltar, which state that the mortality from cholera in that quarter has greatly increased. Seventy cases occurred between the 19th of June and the 5th July. The total deaths from the commencement of the epidemic to the 12th instant is one hundred and fifty six civil and military inhabitants of the place; and from the 7th to the 12th inclusive the new cases were three hundred and forty eight, exclusive of those from the 19th of June to the 6th of July inclusive, of which no certain statement is rendered.

THE BUDGET.—The financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the present year is somewhat more satisfactory than that of the last. The reductions being made in conjunction with the heavy outlay of £20,000,000 as compensation to the West India planters, presents a cheering view of the resources of the country. With regard to the removal of the house-tax, it was so fully expected that there was perhaps no alternative but to concede it: £1,200,000 is thus given up, but the relief will be very generally felt. An additional duty of 50 per cent, is to be laid upon the licences of spirit shops, for which the Chancellor deserves credit. These sources of demoralisation and misery have been increasing to an alarming extent, but it is to be feared this tax will have some effect in still further deteriorating the quality of the liquid. The only effectual way of destroying its pernicious ascendancy would be to provide at a cheap rate the more safe and wholesome beverages. It is hopeless to look for any improvement, until this is the case, from an increase of the duty upon spirits, while that would certainly be attended by another great evil—additional smuggling, and illicit distillation. Of this Lord Althorp seems to have been sensible, by his having reduced the duty upon Irish spirits from 3s. 4d. to 2s. 4d. The total surplus of income over expenditure is £2,107,000.

Don Carlos is making no progress in Spain. It is believed he cannot hold out a week after the meeting of the Cortes; but whether that event will be delayed in consequence of the increasing prevalence of cholera at Madrid, is not yet known. Some of them have already arrived, but 95 are necessary to constitute a Chamber.—*Sun.*

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 24, 1834.

We have to congratulate the "friends of the people," on the victory gained for them by the "little band of patriots" in the House of Assembly. Taxation will, to the present generation, and to their posterity, be but a bye-word.

All the gratitude of the people will be given to the *smallest of the little band.* He, it seems, so says the "Newfoundlander,"

originated the "Heal-all," and considering that it was the first measure which he has ever introduced into the "House," since he became a "Legislator," its introduction was more like a mouse bringing forth a mountain than a mountain bringing forth a mouse.

The people will no doubt, fully appreciate the benefit conferred upon them, when they fully understand the nature of that benefit. They are aware that they had, during our present political year, to pay about five thousand pounds more than they had paid already, but that this *great measure of the little man's*, has shifted the five thousand pounds from their shoulders this year, and *only* left them liable to pay it next year, with the sum of *five thousand three hundred pounds*, this additional *three hundred pounds* will be the effect of "notes bearing interest."

The people will no doubt, in the meantime, with the use of the money benefit themselves, more than equal to the three hundred pounds, at least the holders of the government paper will benefit themselves to that amount at the expense of the people, in the same way as the stock-holders do in England, not exactly in the same way either, because the interest of our debt, is *only double* the interest of money in the English funds. The anti-advolorem-men have originated the nucleus of a nice little national debt, the payment of the interest of which, would in fifty years swallow up a sum *only* equal to the whole of the present revenue of this country. But they will tell the people, that they will cut off next year, as much from the usual expenditure as will pay the five thousand three hundred pounds, that is, that they will create a "sinking fund," equal to the debt, and that by one year's savings, provided that no *decrease* should take place in the revenue, and such a thing as a decrease cannot be contemplated, *because* the greater part of the present revenue arises from duties on wine and spirits, and there not having been, neither can there be, any smuggling, particularly if the expense of collecting the revenue be reduced, and the officers of the Customs thereby made to be more zealous in the discharge of their duties.—

For instance, this contemptible place, having in it *only* about one half the trade of this Bay, and not having a Custom House officer within four or five miles of it, by reducing the pay of that officer, he will be more watchful, and zealous in hindering the landing of dutiable articles, and thereby ensure a full collection of the revenue and the protection of the fair trader. The latter will have to pay *only* three shillings sterling as duty for a gallon of French brandy from England, and get on it a profit of one shilling and the smuggler *will not be able* to introduce a gallon of Spanish brandy, without paying duty and get on it a profit of six shillings. Besides, it is *right* that all the burden of taxation should fall on the West India merchant *because* the West Indies affords a market for all our fish of inferior qualities, and *because one penny a gallon on molasses*, is not so great a burthen, as *one shilling* on a barrel of flour, or *six pence* on a bag of bread would be, under an advolorem of two and one half per cent. Again, how can any *decrease* take place in the revenue derived from a duty on spirits, when the *St John's* and *Harbour Grace* Temperance Societies are so rapidly increasing the sphere of their usefulness. All these considerations should produce a confidence in the people, and convince them that there is no chance of their little national debt increasing and burthening their posterity with a load of taxes merely to pay such a trifling rate of interest as *six per cent.*

It will be seen in the sequel, who are the *true* friends of the people. We cannot advocate *unnecessary taxation*, but this we think, that if the British government had never *borrowed* money from its subjects, it would never have gone into such a lavish expenditure as it has done; would not have involved itself in useless, expensive and unnecessary wars, and burthened unknown generations, with the pecuniary engagements of their progenitors. Governments, are in such cases, like individuals. No man spends money so carefully and cautiously as he who spends it directly from his pocket. But he who can, by shift and expedience, leave the payment for his present want, to depend on future exigencies, will not scruple to satisfy his taste and his vanity, as well as provide for his real necessities. "Hope springs eternal in the human heart," the future prosperity is magnified, and the wants and wishes of the present moment, build their fabrick on the glowing future.

We shrewdly suspect that the "opposition," have "caught a tartar." The "*Mercury*," some time ago, said something about "temporizing expediency," the "petitions" have accelerated the adoption of an "expedient" that has been generally adopted for defraying the bankruptcy of nations as well as of individuals. We hope that the "House," will find the means by next April of *consuming* with the fire of its talent, the "notes bearing interest."

We understand that a Memorial, to his Excellency the Governor, was gotten up and numerous signed by the people of this Town yesterday, showing the necessity for an increase in the present quarantine establishment at this Port; praying for the appointment of a Board of Health, and for an increase in the pecuniary means, so as to render the quarantine establishment more efficient. Undue measures of economy at such a crisis as the present, when not only the lives of the people, but the very existence of the Trade, and consequently of the people's support, may depend on the adoption of precautionary means, should not be resorted to, without the most anxious consideration of the probable consequences.

Extract of a private letter, dated,

Lisbon, July 16, 1834.

A decree has just been published here, abolishing the Paper money of this Country from the 1st September, Spanish and Mexican dollars, to be a legal tender 870 rs. each, and Sovereigns 4120 rs. Government will receive all the paper money at a discount of 20 per cent which hitherto was 26 to 27 per cent.

We have great pleasure in announcing that our respected fellow-townsmen, George Lilly Esq., has been appointed Acting Judge of the Supreme Court, by his Excellency the Governor, and will in a few days, proceed to discharge the duties of the Northern Circuit.—Judge Brenton will preside in the Southern Circuit Court.—*Newfoundlander*, July 18.

ARRIVAL.—In the Fanny, from Liverpool, Mr. William Taylor.

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.

ENTERED.

Sept. 15.—Brig Eagle, Hunt, Copenhagen, 200 bls. flour, 100 bls. pork, 75 firkins butter, 973 bags bread, 20 bls. oatmeal, 6 bls. peas, 20 hams, 1 keg sausages.

CLEARED.

Sept. 15.—Schooner Elizabeth, Johnston, Lisbon, 1500 qtls. fish.
18.—Schooner Union, Taylor, Liverpool, N. S., 4 bls. herring, 3 kegs sounds, 2 bls. caplin.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.

Schooner Fanny, Galton, Liverpool; 52 days—40 tons coal, 250 bags bread, 42 kegs paint, 1 cask linseed oil, 50 coils cordage, 2 cases, 6 bales merchandise, 2 boxes pipes, 20 boxes soap, 16 boxes candles, 1 box starch and blue, 28 hides leather, 40 bls. tar, 20 bls. pitch, 40 bags nails, 1 bale canvas, 1 box 1 bl. stationary, 2 crates earthenware, 1 pun. shoes.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.

September 10.—Brig Eliza, Nowlan, Scilly, potatoes.
11.—Terra Nova, Percey, Boston, flour, pork, apples.
Schooner Glasgow, Graham, Antigonish, cattle.
Loon, Cann, Sydney, coal.
Elizabeth, Rudderham, Sydney, butter, coal.
Nimrod, Barren, Newport, flour, pitch, tar, beef pork.
Margaret, Martell, Pictou, cattle, sheep, coal.
12.—Bermudiana, Newbold, Bristol, coal, raisins.
Mary, Bell, London, ballast.
13.—William and Mary, Hayden, P. E. Island, cattle.
Spanish Brig Piedad, d'Artela, Havanna, ballast.
Brig Douglastown, M'Kenzie, Demerara, rum, molasses.
15.—Schooner Reindeer, Rendle, Buctush, lumber.
Caledonia, M'Donald, Richebucto, scantling, board.
Brig Mary Jane, Davies, Newry, ballast.
Schooner Nightingale, M'Clure, P. E. Island, lumber.
16.—Ann, Hally, Richebucto, shingles, boards.

CLEARED.

September 9.—Schooner Daniel, Champion, Oporto, fish.

Liberty, Mudge, Oporto, fish.
Harmony, Lawson, Gaspé, salt.
Augusta Ann, Darrel, St. Domingo, fish.
Brig Mersey, Whiteway, Quebec, coals, salt.
Dash, Bell, Brazils, fish.
Schooner Clydesdale, Corbin, Oporto, fish.
Mary, Wills, Oporto, fish.
10.—Brig Mary, Laird, Bahia & Rio Janeiro, fish.
Spanish Brig Monte Carmillo, Antonio, Malaga, fish.
11.—Schooner Assistance, Chissong, Margaree flour.
Brigantine Success, Dollard, Greenock, fish, oil.
12.—Schooner Arm, Lamzed, St. Sebastian, fish.
13.—Brig George the Fourth, Tessier, Oporto, fish.
Schooner United Brothers, Fox, St. Sebastian, fish.
Brig Balclutha, Milray, Oporto, fish.
American Brigantine Rice Plant, Parsons, Havanna, fish.
Brig Mary, Bond, Zante, fish.
Schooner Kate, Cooper, Demerara, fish, wine.
25.—Brig Rowena, Welstord, Madeira, fish.
American Brig Token, Eldridge, Genoa, fish.
Schooner Huskisson, Warner, New-York, seal skins.
Brig Alexander, Tonkin, Naples, fish.
Gulnare, George, Oporto, fish.
Schooner Eclipse, Summers, Barbadoes, fish.
St. Patrick, Dooley, Sydney, salt.
Brig James and Ann, Brown, Cork, timber, staves.
Schooner Glasgow, Graham, Arichat, salt, and sundries.
Brig Borealis, Brown, Oporto, fish.

Notices

POSTPONE MENT

THE

RACES

Advertised to take place on COCHRANE COURSE, in this Town, on the 22 Instant, are POSTPONED until WEDNESDAY next, the 1st of OCTOBER.

Harbor Grace, Sept. 23, 1834

ONE HUNDRED and THIRTY ONE POUNDS REWARD.

WE, the undersigned, view with abhorrence, the scandalous and disgraceful act committed on the Night of FRIDAY last, by some Person or Persons, on the TOMB STONES, in the Burial Ground of P. E. MOLLOY, Esq., in the *Westeyan Church Yard* of this Town. Such a despicable rate act, such a wanton piece of infamy we do heartily denounce, and to assist in the detection of the Villain or Villains guilty of such an outrage on society, we, the undersigned Subscribers, will advance the sum attached to our respective names, as a REWARD to any Person or Persons that will give such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| THOMAS CHANCEY | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| STEPHEN O. PACK | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| J. ELSON | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| EDWARD PIKE | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| FRANCIS PIKE Snr. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| JAMES G. HENNIGAR | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| On the part of the Wesleyan Society | | | |
| JOHN PIKE | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| H. F. FORWARD | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| COLLINGS & LEGG | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| W. BEMISTER & Co. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| DAVID GAMBLE | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| JAMES LEGG | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| WM. TAYLOR Snr. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| WM. H. TAYLOR | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| JOHN NICHOLL | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| ROBERT AYLES | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| HEARDER & GOSSE | 2 | 10 | 0 |

Carbonear, Septeber 10, 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 Attorney
CHARLES SIMMS,
J. ELSON,
Trustee.

Carbonear, September 3, 1834.

POETRY.

THE LAST WISH.

Av! o'er them shall the soft wind blow,
And kiss their lips of bloom—
The fair, the bright in sunset's glow:
—Plant roses on my tomb.

The cypress is a mournful tree,
And bodes an early doom:
But lovely eyes shall weep o'er me'
—Plant roses on my tomb.

When feverish dreams assail with dread
The bosom's haunted gloom,
Oh, why should we lament the dead?
—Plant roses on my tomb.
The birds shall sing amid their leaves,
To skies of richest bloom;
But cypress-shade the spirit grieves,—
—Plant roses on my tomb.

I lov'd them when a careless child,
And bless'd their deep perfume,
When lute and song my dreams beguiled;
—Plant roses on my tomb.

The fragrance scold'd with golden light,
And beautified with bloom:—
Oh, plant them in the sunset bright,
To consecrate my tomb.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

n character; pensive, thoughtful, and reserved, possessed a sweet temper, and was beloved by all who knew her.

One evening as they were all seated round the tea-table, and the clouds were pouring rain, a knock was heard at the door and in a few moments the servant entered with a letter directed to Mrs Elliott.

"A letter from your cousin Walters in London," said Mrs E., as she looked at the signature and date.

"Indeed," returned Arthur, "by the last accounts we received, it appeared that so far from being able to move about, he was then confined to his bed."

"You will be more surprised," resumed his mother, "when I inform you that he is coming to spend a few months with us, as the Faculty have pronounced him sufficiently convalescent, and his health being still precarious, they have deemed it necessary for him to take a journey in the country, as confinement to business and the impure air of London endanger his recovery."

I must here interrupt the reader a moment to inform him that the preceding winter had been spent by Emma, (the name of the eldest daughter) with her uncle Walters in the metropolis. During her stay, her cousin Adolphus, who was an engaging young man, had been much taken up with her; he walked with her, and paid her every attention: In short they became perfectly enamoured with each other but for some reason unassigned the fatal question had not passed, and Emma returned not a little disappointed. Her mother was what the world terms "a good sort of woman" certainly she was "one of the old school"—she had brought up her children creditably, and given them an accomplished education. But to return to my story, the deviation from which, the reader will please to excuse.

"Now then," said Arthur rubbing his hands, and looking slyly at his sister, "we shall see whether Walters' influence will be as great over some of us, as report says it was last winter."

"I rather suspect," returned Mrs Elliott, "his disease lies more in his mind, at present, than in his body."

"What time is he expected down," asked Emma, blushing.

"In the course of next week, and I think since he showed so much kindness to you in London it will be your place to return that attention to him by doing every thing in your power to amuse him with the walks and scenery which our neighbourhood affords."

"There is not much danger of you Annette," returned Arthur, "you are already provided for. Good Heavens! I hope Mr Turner will not come while he is here, or we know not what may be the consequences."

"Really—now, Arthur, how very provoking," replied Annette, "but I think he will have too much good sense to cause any such consequences as you hint at."

"It is to be hoped not, but Adolphus is not yet acquainted with your engagement, and—I hope at least, he will not be disappointed in the choice he has made."

"Come, Come, Arthur," said his mother, "I think you have criticized the ladies sufficiently: suppose you try your skill Emma, on the harpsichord, with some of your new songs, sent from London, while your sister and brother accompany you with their voices."

"Most readily" returned Emma, as she seated herself by the instrument and drew from her music-drawer a quantity of songs.

The rest of the evening passed away cheerfully, and for several days things went on in their usual course. Towards the close of the following week as Annette and her mother were sitting in the back parlour, and Emma was at her toilet, Arthur entered the room with a gentleman dressed in black, he was tall and possessed an open and manly countenance.

"Mr Adolphus Walters from London," said Arthur, as he introduced him to his sister Annette, whom he had never before seen.

"Welcome to our town Adolphus," said his Aunt, "I hope that the change of air and scenery will restore you perfectly to health."

"It is a great change indeed after the noise and bustle of the metropolis," replied he, "your neighbourhood appears to afford beautiful and picturesque scenes."

"How did you leave all the London friends," enquired Annette, as her eyes met those of her cousin's, and lingered for a moment as if by unanimous consent.

"I left them all quite well," returned he, "and I had almost forgotten that I have a letter for uncle."

"But where is Emma," interrupted Arthur, "does she know of the arrival of her cousin?"

"She does" replied his mother, "but I am inclined to think that she is spending a little more time at her toilette than she usually does."

Just at this moment Emma and her father entered, and after shaking hands and passing the usual compliments, they sat down to a splendid dinner, which had been kept waiting some time for Mr Elliott and his fair daughter. The conversation turned chiefly on politics, and as I think it would be neither edifying or interesting to my readers, I think it requires not any apology for its omission.

Weeks upon weeks passed away pleasantly and Emma and Adolphus either walked or rode out, nearly every day the weather was sufficiently tempting; when it was not, he either employed himself in reading to her as she sat at work, or accompanied her on the harpsichord with his fine clear bass. Indeed he was happy, and delighted with all he saw and he seemed daily to improve in health and bodily strength.

But he was like many of our frail race—fond of too much change, and at the moment he thought he tasted the cup of bliss, it was dashed from his lips, and he drank the very dregs of bitterness and sorrow in its stead.

By degrees his manner towards Emma became changed, his conduct cool, and his walks with her less frequent, and when they did walk together, almost silence prevailed. On the other hand, his attentions towards her sister were evidently increasing, and though her mother observed it not; if she did, she did so without passing the slightest remark. Annette and her sister, however, perceived it plainly; the former with pity and sorrow, the latter with pain and astonishment. Things were going on in this way for no great length of time, when one night as Annette had entered her room for the purpose of retiring to rest, she was astonished at finding a note directed to herself, the contents of which ran thus:—

Dear Annette,
You will extremely oblige by taking a walk with me alone to-morrow evening, as I have something to communicate something, of the most vital importance.

I remain,
Your affectionate Cousin,
Adolphus Walters.

Thursday afternoon.
"What can be the meaning of all this. 'Tis strange—passing strange," said she to herself, perusing the note again and again, he can mean nothing: he knows of my engagement—but his attention to me, and coolness to my sister—I ought not to encourage him—but, perhaps, if I meet him, I shall draw the truth from him." After thus reasoning with herself, she came to the resolution to be with him at the hour he had appointed.

The following morning as she entered the breakfast room, her feelings notwithstanding her care to conceal them, evidently betrayed themselves; Arthur observed it and said,

"Annette; both you and Emma, appear to be in trouble about something, I fear that all is not quite right."

"We must try and get at the real cause of it, and see if we cannot effect a remedy ere it be too late," said her father.

Mr Elliott had evidently observed the change of conduct in Adolphus, but had never given the least hint of it, until the present moment. Mr Walters look confused and agitated which could not be concealed, when silence ensued. In the afternoon he was passing up and down before the door immersed in deep thought; and it was for some minutes before he perceived that Annette was waiting for him according to promise; with a sigh she took his proffered arm, and they walked a considerable distance without speaking, at length the silence was broken by his saying

"You must have observed the change in my conduct towards Emma; I love her—I respect her—I would die for her—but—" There was a pause, and Annette made no reply.

"But" continued he, "it can never be, there is one I love better, one with whom I can never live without, and from which might but death shall separate me."

"But do you really mean to leave her, to disappoint her,—for whom?" replied Annette, rather surprised.

"Stay, stay," interrupted he, "that is all over now; call it not to my mind again, and

know that it is thyself, my dearest Annette."

"Impossible," said she, in a low and stifled voice, "you know not, perhaps, that the die is cast; to him I will remain faithful."

He sprung from her side for a moment as though he had received an electrical shock; but he again approached, and putting his arm gently round her waist, he resumed

"Never, if thou wert the captive of an angel, I would not rest day or night until I had rescued thee from his arms."

"You know not what you ask, dear Cousin," said she, "ask anything else of me and it shall be granted, but I have made him a promise, and what would my father and mother say, but above all, how would he himself despise me?"

"Annette, Annette, I love thee with a purer love than he, I seek thee not to gratify my passion, and then to forsake thee, no, God forbid; if thou knevest what I feel," exclaimed he, as he flung himself in agony at her feet.

"Oh pain me not thus my beloved Adolphus, think if I were unfaithful what a curse would follow me; rise, I beseech you rise," said she, "and think of her, forget me and again be happy."

"Forget thee!" exclaimed he, "rather let the sun refuse to shine, or me to speak; I will give you three days to consider of what I have so earnestly besought you."

"I want no time," replied she, "I am firm, what I have done, shall never be undone by mortal, from this resolution I will not, I cannot flinch."

"You are perfectly determined," enquired he.

"Yes," returned she, "and may the God of Heaven wreak his vengeance on my guilty head, if from it I swerve."

"Then," said he kneeling by her side, and raising his clasped hands, "wilt thou promise me one thing, it shall be the last I will ever ever ask of thee?"

"I solemnly vow to grant thy request, let it be what it may, if it is not to become united to another."

"Oh now now I am happy," exclaimed he, rising up again walking by her side.—"Well, since we cannot live together—since thy vow must be performed, we will—mind you have promised—we will die together."

"Even so," answered his cousin, with a firm voice "that I will do, and without unfaithfulness—but when?"

"Prepare then this very night," replied he "this very evening in the drawing-room I will meet thee."

"I am ready, and I will there meet thee and the last prayer that ascends to heaven from my lips shall be the pardon and redemption of thy soul."

"It is enough," interrupted Adolphus, and I love, and thou lovest, and we will love in death."

They now approached the house, and shortly Annette entered; she contrived to put on a cheerful countenance, and to look as if nothing particular had transpired. She retired to her room, where she was joined by her sister, who plainly perceived she had been weeping. To her she confessed all that had passed, until she came to the fatal request she had granted, which she kept secret. Walters entered her room, and did not appear again until the awful hour had arrived, when he was to usher himself into an unknown eternity.

At the chosen hour they met; the doors were locked—the curtains were drawn round the windows—they embraced each other for the last time—the pistols were loaded—she knelt, and repeated aloud a last short prayer—and then all was still—he stood with one pistol presented at her—the other, loaded, primed, and cocked lay on the table he fired—it only flashed in the pan—he was again preparing, when suddenly the door was burst open, and Mr Elliott and Arthur in a moment were at her side. Annette fell as one dead at the feet of her father, and she was carried to her bed in a fainting fit. Adolphus, as soon as he heard the door open had fled through the opposite one to his chamber.

It appeared that the servant had seen them enter the room, and observed the end of a pistol sticking out of his pocket, and immediately informed Mr E. with the circumstance

As soon as Annette was sufficiently recovered, he entered the room; he went to her bed-side, and taking her hand affectionately kissed it, but all he could say, was, "my daughter! my Annette! for his utterance choked him."

"Oh my father banish me not for ever from thy sight," said she, hiding her face bathed in tears in her handkerchief. She confessed the whole adventure to him, and both were deeply affected.

"I forgive you," said he after a long pause "most heartily—your feelings are more than sufficient punishment. My dear Annette, what suffering has been spared me, but enough enough—it is over now—I will forget it, and you shall be happy again."

The weeping girl made no reply, and he found it necessary to leave the room to conceal his feelings.

The following day, Walters who had kept himself in close confinement, was visited by his uncle; he entered the room, and found him weeping bitterly. He did not perceive Mr Elliott until he had taken him by the

hand, he spoke not, but gazed with a wild bewildered look on his uncle.

"Young man," said he "if you are sensible of your crime, you need not to ask my forgiveness. You were on the point of depriving me of a child that God had given me, and whom I affectionately loved; by the commission of such a crime, you would have thrown your nearer and dearer friends into the most poignant grief and distress."

"Oh Mr Elliott," exclaimed he, "punish me, exile me for ever to a distant land, but talk not like this to me, for every word you speak goes through my heart like barbed arrows; at that time the strength of my affection overcame every consideration of another nature."

He left him to his own reflections, and retired to consider the way in which he should treat this unfortunate young man. At last he came to the determination to receive him again into his family, to keep the circumstances secret from his parents; and to send Annette for the remainder of the summer to Cheltenham.

As soon as the affair had blown over a little, he put his determination into effect, and things were once more restored to proper order. But there was a melancholy cast over the hearts and countenances of Adolphus and his cousin Emma; each spent their time in total solitude, except when the affairs of the family called them to meet. Adolphus appeared excessively sad, and all that his friends said or did could not persuade him to mingle in society; he even at times evinced aberration of mind, and though closely watched, his friends were in constant apprehension for his safety.

It was early in the month of November, the sky was lowry, and a continual drizzling rain fell the whole day. They had kept tea waiting a considerable time for Adolphus, the clock struck seven—eight, but no appearance of Walters. In vain they sent in every direction to search for him—the family retired to rest in the greatest anxiety without his appearance at a late hour. The following day was employed in searching but no signs whatever could be discovered of him. His friends were now in a state of the most serious alarm, and the consideration of the responsibility they were under, to his parents doubly increased it.

But on the morning of the third day of his being missed, he was brought dead to the surgery of his wretched uncle, and his hand still clenched with a death-grasp, the pistol, with which he had committed the fatal deed I shall not attempt to describe the state into which that family was thrown; it baffles all description; and it now only remains for me to inform the reader the way in which he had thus destroyed himself in the very prime of life.

To the wood to which I referred he had wandered, and although so closely and constantly looked after, he had managed to conceal a pistol. He retired to a part of the wood called the parlor around which grew a cluster of fine stately pines. On one of these he cut out his name, under which was a deep hole, the day of the month, and the year. It appeared that he had stood facing the tree and shot himself through the head. He was found at last by some labourers who were employed in cutting wood, and was conveyed to that house a pale and ghastly corpse from which he had walked forth a living man. Reader, if ever thou visitest that spot, while the November blast, chaunts his funeral elegy, forget not to drop the tear of sympathy for him whose fate thou hast only heard recorded by one who was then an inhabitant of that town, but whose name on that fatal tree, will remind thee that HE ONCE WAS.

Such is the end of disappointed love, and I may well conclude in the words of the immortal Shakespeare:—

—The world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players."

Annette was the following year united to Mr Turner, and blessed with children; Emma I believe still remains single. Time and trouble has made an impression on Mr Elliott but he lives to enjoy a few more fleeting years, of which his beloved and respected partner was deprived.

DUELLING.—Is the only crime into which an upright man, wanting in moral firmness, can be impelled by the law of honour.—Surely there could be no difficulty in putting an end to this absurd and abominable practice by wholesome laws. Appoint six months' imprisonment for the offence of sending a challenge, or of accepting it; two years if the parties met; and if one falls, transport the other for life. Appoint the same punishment in all cases for the seconds, and from the day in which such a law should be enacted, not a pair of duelling pistols would ever again be manufactured even for the Dublin market.

LOVE.—What a beautiful fabric would be human nature—what a divine guide would be human reason—if Love were indeed the stratum of the one, and the inspiration of the other.

What is more appalling than to find the signs of gaiety, accompanying the reality of anguish.