



# THE

# STAR,

## AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 22, 1837.

No. 177.

HARBOUR GRACE, Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN THOMAS BURTON, at his Office, opposite Messrs. W. Dixon & Co's

### Notices

In the NORTHERN CIRCUIT COURT, Harbour Grace, MAY and JUNE Term, 7th Wm., 4th

IN THE MATTER OF SIMON LEVI LATE OF CARBONEAR IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT MERCHANT INSOLVENT.

WHEREAS the said SIMON LEVI was, on the First Day of JUNE Inst. in due form of Law DECLARED Insolvent by this said Court of Our Lord the King; And Whereas ROBERT PACK, Esquire, and WILLIAM W. BEMISTER, Esquire, of Carbonear aforesaid, Merchants and Creditors, of the said INSOLVENT, have, by the major part in Value of the Creditors of the said INSOLVENT, been in due form chosen and appointed TRUSTEES of the ESTATE of the said INSOLVENT:

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the said ROBERT PACK, and WILLIAM W. BEMISTER, as such TRUSTEES, are duly authorised, under such Orders as the said NORTHERN CIRCUIT COURT shall from time to time deem proper to make therein, to Discover, Collect, and Realise the DEBTS and EFFECTS of the said INSOLVENT: And all Persons indebted to the said INSOLVENT, or having in their Possession any GOOD or EFFECTS belonging to him, are hereby Required to Pay and Deliver the same forthwith to the said TRUSTEES.

By the Court, JOHN STARK, CHIEF CLERK & REGISTRAR.

WE Hereby appoint Mr SIMON LEVI, Agent for the said Estate. ROBERT PACK, Trustees to the W. W. BEMISTER. } said Estate.

THE Subscriber would notify the Inhabitants of CARBONEAR and its Vicinity generally, that he has accommodated in his SCHOOL for several additional PUPILS. He also would inform them that he has commenced the erection of a School-Room for the FEMALE part of his young friends, which will be ready for their reception after the Midsummer Vacation: in both which Schools the instruction will comprise all the branches of a useful and respectable Education.

As proof of his capability, all he asks is a fair trial.

J. B. PETERS.

### DESERTED

FROM the service of the Subscriber, on the 15th day of NOVEMBER last,

MICHAEL COADY,

an APPRENTICE, (bound by the Supreme Court), about Five feet Seven inches high, black hair, full eyes and pimply in the face, a Native of St. John's. This is to caution all Persons from harbouring or employing the said DESERTER, as they will be Prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.

JAMES COUGHLAN, Bryant's Cove,

ALL Persons who may have Claims against the Estate of the late JAMES HOWELL, of Carbonear, Planter, Deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscribers for liquidation on or before the 25th Instant. And all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are informed to make immediate settlement.

MARY HOWELL, Administratrix. W. W. BEMISTER, Administrator. Carbonear, May 17, 1837.

HAY SEED, and a variety of GARDEN SEEDS

by W. DIXON & Co. Harbour Grace

### POST-OFFICE

THE following is a List of the LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE at St. John's, which will not be forwarded until the POSTAGE IS PAID.

#### CARBONEAR.

Captain Tewkesberry, rig Mary Barry. John Barfoot Edwards, to be forwarded to Mr Ayles. John Snook, with Mr. Richard H. Taylor Captain William Hutchings, on board brigantine Elizabeth. Mr William Collings, 3 papers. Mr Thomas Gamble. Stephen Halfpenny, Ochre-pit Cove. Mr John McCarthy. Martin Fleming, do. care of John Kelly, Carbonear.

#### HARBOUR GRACE.

Joseph Soper, Esq., Mr Witting, T. Ridley, and James Bayley, Esquires, Commissioners of the Island Light House. M Thomas Bartlett, Bears Cove. Mr John Sullivan.

S. SOLOMAN, POSTMASTER.

St. John's, June 28, 1837.

### On Sale

BY THORNE, HOOPER, & CO

BREAD, 1st., 2d. & 3d Quality. FLOUR. PORK. PEAS. BUTTER. HAMBURGH.

SALT and COALS, Afloat. ROBEA. SOLCHONG. HYSON. TEAS. in qr. chests & boxes.

With a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH MANUFACTURED SHOP and STORE GOODS.

ALSO

### ON CONSIGNMENT

320 Bags fine Bran. 60 Do. Pollard. 100 Do. Bread. 80 Firkins Butter, of superior quality made up for the BRISTOL Market. Harbor Grace, June 14, 1837.

BY THOMAS RIDLEY & Co JUST IMPORTED

BY THE BRIG Johns, FROM Hamburg,

700 Bags Bread, No. 1, 2 & 3. 250 Barrels Superfine Flour. 150 Barrels Prime Pork. 200 Firkins Butter. 10 Barrels Peas. 68 Coils Cordage, Marline & Housing.

By the NATIVE, from Liverpool, A LARGE SUPPLY OF MANUFACTURED GOODS,

Bar and Bolt Iron Nails, Grapnels. Tinware &c., Pitch, Tar. Paints, Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine. Soap, Candles, Loaf Sugar. Mast Hoops, Oakum. And 40 Coils "Harris's" Patent Rope.

By the FISHER, from Liverpool, Salt, Coals, Nails, &c. &c. Harbor Grace, May 31, 1837.

### CEREMONY OF LETTING THE WATERS OF THE NILE INTO LOWER EGYPT.

At four p. m. of the 19th August—the Nile having risen to the proper height for cutting the canal through which, by intersection of other canals from that, the waters of the Nile are conveyed through the whole eastern side of that river into Lower Egypt—a large boat, which had been prepared by having scaffolding erected, dressed with flags, awnings, and carpets for the occasion, and crowded with people, was seen slowly ascending the stream of the Nile with the assistance of the wind, that being fair; and presently another large dressed out boat steered off to the former; both were lashed together, and then these were preceded by another boat having a gun on her bow, which continued firing without intermission during their ascent up the river. These were joined and accompanied by various other boats chiefly belonging to the nobility and gentry of Egypt. Both sides of the Nile were crowded with lookers on. The Garden of Rhoda, which lies contiguous to the spot where the waters are let in, was also densely crowded. On the arrival of the vessels at this spot they were received with a salute of artillery, stationed there for that purpose. Through the whole night boats were constantly passing up and down, most of them with Arabic music on board; in fact, for this one night in the year the Nile may be said to resemble Venice in its summer nights of serenading. At frequent intervals rockets, artillery, blue lights, and fireworks of various descriptions were fired throughout the night. Close to the spot where the cut was to be made stand the buildings which contain the machinery by which the waters of the Nile are conveyed to the citadel of Cairo. These buildings seemed, when the fireworks were not playing, like a huge fortification for as the fire-works played, and occasionally lightened the atmosphere over it, hundreds of people were seen on its summits. As the morning dawned the boats with the herems began to appear, with various suits from different points. First came the ex-heriff of Mecca, with his splendid and paupered Arab horses, of the true Neghed breed, probably the finest in the world; then came the dervishes from Turkey; these wore their handkerchief and badges on this occasion. The consuls of European nations, as well as the subject of those nations, all repaired to the spot. Next came the military, civil, and other officers of the Egyptian government; and last, not least at eight o'clock came Habib Effendi, the Governor of Cairo, to attend the opening of the waters. His bakeel began to throw copper money in handfuls for the poor into the canal. At sunrise the labourers stationed to cut the soil were at their work, and at a quarter past eight the waters rushed in, and in ten minutes after a boat passed through, and floated for two miles inland. Habib Effendi then presented the Jadi of Cairo with a caftan, or robe of honour, his agent also gave other robes to the officer of the Cadi. The tents and two most beautiful flags of cloth of gold were now struck, and in a quarter of an hour after the cut the whole multitude had disappeared. All were dressed in their richest costumes, and all wore happy faces, some perhaps merely put on for the day, but all seemed to join in praising the God of the Universe who annually deals out this blessing of waters to Egypt.—The shouts of the multitude and the roar of cannon at the first gush of waters was almost paralysing, joined as it was with a prayer to heaven from nearly every human being on the spot, whose numbers amounted to 250,000 people.

### LORD BROUGHAM'S PROTEST.

The following is a copy of the

protest entered by Lord Brougham on the 10th, upon the Lord's Journals, against the passing of the resolutions relating to Canada.

#### DISSENTIENT.

1. Because, these resolutions, embracing a great variety of important subjects, upon which different opinions may be entertained by the same persons, were all put to the vote at once, in a house consisting of not a tenth part of the members that frequently attended, when questions affecting the interests of political parties, or even individuals, stand for discussion.

2. Because, though some of these resolutions are justifiable, there are others, and especially the eighth, which set all considerations of sound policy, of generosity and of justice, at defiance, and will most likely be regarded as indicating a design to crush whatever spirit of opposition to the executive government may at any time, and for any cause, show itself in any portion to the north American provinces.

3. Because, it is the fundamental principle of the British constitution, which was intended to be established in Canada by the act of 1791, and was finally promulgated in 1831; that no part of the taxes levied upon the people shall be applied to any purpose whatever, without the consent of the representatives in Parliament; and this control over the revenue ought, in an especial manner, to be vested in the people of the colonies, seeing that it never can give them the same unlimited influence which it confers upon the people of the parent state. For if supplies are withheld by the Commons House of England on account of grievance, the Crown has no other resource, and the grievance must be redressed; whereas if the Commons of the Colony withhold supplies for the like reason, the Crown cannot by this proceeding be obliged to redress the grievance as long as the Parliament of the mother country is willing to furnish the funds required.

4. Because, the taking possession of the money placed by the British Parliament at the disposal of the colonial councils, without their consent, is wholly subversive of the aforementioned fundamental principle, and directly contrary to the wise and salutary provisions of the act passed in 1831. nor does it at all signify that this is said only to be done upon the present occasion, and that the rights of the Colonial Parliament are represented as left unimpaired.—The precedent of 1837 will ever after be cited in the support of such oppressive proceedings, as often as the Commons of any colony may withhold supplies, how justifiable soever their refusal may