

any harm in drinking bad luck to Anthony Harrison's wine-merchant, who did not make it the dozen."

"Yes," said Harrison, "the skin-flint thief would not stand more than the half, for which he merits the most infinite certainty of non-payment."

[You may depend upon it that Harrison was as good as his word, and treated the man of bottles according to his deserts.]

The port was gathered to its fathers, and pot-teen reigned in its stead. A most interesting discussion took place as to what was to be done with it. No doubt, indeed, existed as to its final destination; but various opinions were broached as to the manner in which it was to make its way to its appointed end. Some wished that every man should make for himself; but that Jack Ginger strenuously opposed, because, he said, it would render the drinking unsteady. The company divided into two parties on the great question of bowl or jug. The Irishmen maintained the cause of the latter. Tom Meggott, who had been reared in Glasgow, and Jack Ginger, who did not forget his sailor propensities, were in favour of the former. Much erudition was displayed on both sides, and I believe I may safely say, that every topic that either learning or experience could suggest, was exhausted. At length we called for a division, when there appeared—

For the Jug, Bob Burke, Joe Macgillivuddy, Anthony Harrison, Myself.

For the bowl, Jack Ginger, Humpty Harlow, Tom Meggott.

Majority 1, in favour of the jug. I was principally moved to vote as I did, because I deferred to the Irishmen, as persons who were best acquainted with the nature of pot-teen; and Anthony Harrison was on the same side from former recollections of his quarrels in Ireland. Humpty Harlow said, that he made it a point always to side with the man of the house.

"It is settled," said Jack Ginger, "and, as we said of Parliamentary Reform, though we opposed it, it is now law, and must be obeyed. I'll clear away these bottles, and do you Bob Burke, make the punch. I think you will find the lemons good, the sugar superb, and the water of the Temple has been famous for centuries."

"And I'll back the pot-teen against any that ever came from the Island of Saints," said Bob, proceeding to his duty, which all who have the honour of his acquaintance will admit him to be well qualified to perform. He made it in a couple of big blue water-jugs, observing that making punch in small jugs was nearly as great a brother as falling from a bowl; and as he tossed the steamy fluid from jug to jug to mix it kindly, he sang the pathetic ballad of Huggler-mofane, &c.

"I wish I had a red herring's tail," &c.

It was an agreeable picture of continued use and ornament, and reminded us strongly of the Abyssinian maid of the Platonic poetry of Coleridge. How we finished the pot-teen; converted my bottle of rum into a bowl, (for here Jack Ginger prevailed); how Jerry Gallagher, by superhuman exertions, succeeded in raising a couple of hundred of oysters for supper; how the company separated, each to get to his domicile as he could; how I found, in the morning, my personal liberty outraged by the hands of that unconstitutional band of gens-d'armes created for the direct purposes of tyranny, and held up to the indignation of all England by the Despatch; how I was introduced to the attention of a magistrate, and recorded in the diurnal page of a newspaper: all this must be left to other historians to relate.

The take of cod fish off the coast of the Island during the last week has been immense. About eight or ten boats arrived in Peel, averaging 600 to 800 fish each. A small boat arrived in this port yesterday morning with 600 fish on board, which were caught off the Bramble, Scotland.—Manks Advertiser, April 16.

The physicians despair of being able to prolong the days of Paganina, who appears to have lived for some time past by positive enchantment. It is said that Paganini will leave a fortune of ten millions of francs, (£400,000), which, according to his last intention, will be divided among his musical colleagues both in France and Italy, whose number is rated at between seven and eight hundred.

On Sunday a palacca, bearing the flag of his Holiness the Pope—the keys of St. Peter surmounted by the mitre—arrived at Greenock from Ancona, loaded with wheat and flour. At the time (three months) when this vessel sailed from Ancona a vast number of both foreign and British vessels, loaded with wheat and flour, sailed for various ports in Britain, but, owing to the contrary winds, few of them have arrived.—Glasgow Chronicle.

The following is an extract from Mr. LEADER'S speech in the House of Commons in the debate on Lord NORMANBY'S Irish policy:—

"If government fancied that such a vote would be a vote of confidence, let him ask them from what party they would receive it? Could they pretend to have the confidence of the great party opposite? He knew that on many occasions that powerful party gave their support to the government, but there was scarcely a debate in which the Right Hon. Baronet, who was their leader, did not openly express the dissatisfaction and contempt with which he regarded the government—a contempt which he (Mr. Leader) thought they well deserved. Could the government pretend to possess the confidence of the Radicals in that house?—Why, although they had the support of the Radical party against the Conservatives, yet on every question of progressive reform in the representative system

it was found the Radicals were opposed to the government. The only party which had any confidence in them was the Irish party, a party, powerful, it was true, and deserving of great respect and consideration; but let him ask if even that party had any confidence in the legislative measures of the government with respect to Ireland. If they did feel that confidence, what was the meaning of the outcry about the appropriation clause? They had been told that no vote bill without the appropriation clause would be acceptable to the people of Ireland, and yet the tie-bill was passed without it. If, again, the Irish party felt confidence in the legislative intentions of the government, what was the meaning of the Precursor Society? How was it, then, that they kept their places? Why, because the honorable gentlemen opposite were not ready for office, not liking, he supposed, the aspect of the political horizon at present, and also because the Radicals had not yet made up their minds to vote with the Conservatives against the government. What a miserable position for a government to be in! And yet the noble lord, the Secretary for Ireland, told the house last night that the government would exist no longer upon sufferance.—He would tell the government that they had existed upon sufferance for the last two years, and that their existence depended upon ten or twelve votes upon that (the ministerial) side of the house, which might at any time be thrown into the opposite scale; and he would tell honorable gentlemen opposite, that more than ten or twelve members on the Ministerial side of the house would join them upon a motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry generally, whenever they thought proper to bring such a motion forward. Well, then, in what position was the government? The right hon. baronet the member for Tamworth governed England; the hon. and learned member for Dublin governed Ireland; the Whigs only governed Downing-street. The member for Tamworth was contented with power without place or patronage; the Whigs were content with place and patronage without power. He left to any honest man to say which was the more honourable position. The Government did not deserve the confidence of the people, for they had deserted the principles upon which the people had put them into power, and maintained them there. Upon this occasion, then, he sacrificed his own views and opinions with respect to the government to the wishes and opinions of the Irish people. He should vote with the government, but not for the government, and his vote would be given solely in favour of Lord Normanby's administration."

THE STAR
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1839

To Correspondents

We cannot insert the Communication of "A LOOKER ON" unless he give us permission to make such strictures upon it as in justice to our own sentiments, we feel bound to do.

TAKE WARNING.

We are happy to find that a petition from the Planters of this town has recently been transmitted through the Commercial Society to His Excellency the Governor, relative to the outrages which were committed at Bay-de-Verds last summer in the height of the fishery; and it gives us still further satisfaction to learn, that it is the determination of His Excellency to punish, to the utmost extent of his power, any one who shall, in future, be guilty of similar acts, under what pretence soever they may be perpetrated.

The Patriot of Saturday last, contains Mr. JUKES'S "First Report on the Geological Structure of Newfoundland," presented to the House of Assembly, by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, on the 3rd inst and finally ordered to be printed. Want of space prevents us from giving it insertion in our present number; but we shall feel much pleasure in gratifying our readers with a sight of it the ensuing week.

Taking into account the recent unfavorableness of the weather, the difficulty of travelling, and other impediments which he must unavoidably have encountered, Mr. JUKES appears already to

have pushed his survey over a considerable tract. It would of course be presumptuous in us to vouch for the accuracy of his facts: to do this we should have to follow him with our test papers, clinometer, and compass; but judging from the style and aspect of the Report, we should certainly be led to place the most implicit confidence in his statements, and to pronounce him eminently qualified for the arduous and important business which he has taken in hands.

Down to the 27th ult. he had discovered no traces of Coal; but the report makes mention of the copper vein which was attempted to be worked about the year 1776. In the same situation he observed another mineral compound having the appearance of sulphuret of lead; good building stone, chalybeate springs, and an abundance of slate, have also fallen under his notice.

How far the labors of this gentleman will ultimately conduce to the prosperity of the Colony, it is, at the present moment, impossible to foresee: limited, however, as he is, to plain matters of fact, we must not be angry with him, should the upshot be disappointment; nor must the people, any more than the "People's Friends" lose their equanimity, if he discover conglomerate where they expected to find gold. One desirable effect this Geological survey will undoubtedly have,—it will set the question as to our internal resources for ever at rest, and thereby put an end to a vast deal of that speechifying coxcombery with which we have been so incessantly tormented for a number of years past.

Mr. JUKES'S recommendation respecting his plan of carrying out the survey by means of a suitable Coaster, ought to be attended to, otherwise both time and money will be expended in vain.

We have much pleasure in copying from a London paper of the 30th April, the following Paragraph:—

New Bishop.—At a meeting of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel, last week, it was announced, that the Government had agreed to appoint a Bishop for Newfoundland and Bermudas, in the place of the two Archdeacons of those Islands. The Archdeaconry of Newfoundland is at present vacant; and it is understood that Dr. Spencer, the Archdeacon of Bermudas (brother of the present Bishop of Madras), will be nominated to the new see. The allowance from Government will be the same as that granted to the two Archdeacons, which amounted together to £700 per annum, and the Society have agreed for the present to vote £500 per annum in addition. The appointment of Dr. Spencer will give universal satisfaction.

As was pretty generally supposed, the House of Assembly on its meeting again on Wednesday last, after an adjournment of a week, thought fit, tho' in the most ungracious and begrudging manner, to concede to the executive the appointment of an Acting Clerk during the absence of Mr. ANCHIBALD. The debate—if such it could be called—which took place on that occasion affords an instructive lesson of the servility and selfishness with which a set of needy paupers, in order to serve their own mercenary purposes, and at the sacrifice of every principle of honour and common decency, can accommodate themselves to existing circumstances. It was not so much the threatened adjournment of the House, as the prospective loss of the loaves and fishes, that forced them into an acquiescence with the decision which Her Majesty had pronounced upon the question at issue, and their proceedings upon it will therefore remain a record of the lasting disgrace which must attach to them for the conduct which they have thought proper to pursue.

There are, moreover, one or two minor points connected with the debate on this question on which we are desirous of making a few remarks. Among the absurdities of which some honourable members were guilty, the following are the most prominent.—(we quote from the House's own oracle.) On Mr. SPEAKER enquiring if the Acting Clerk had taken the necessary oaths of office, "Mr. KENT said he believed it was criminal in any person administering unnecessary oaths!—at least there was a law making it penal and substituting a declaration in the place of an oath—the person who administered such oath ought to be indicted by the Attorney-General." It turned out, however, that the At.-Gen. (as the Commissioner appointed to do so) had himself administered the oath—on which there was a laugh at Mr.

KENT'S ignorance. Does not this pragmatical young gentleman know the distinction between oaths of office and those unmeaning asseverations which were formerly used on the most trivial occasions, and which it was the object of the act to which he referred to do away with? It would appear that he does not.

Then there was PETER ENOWN boasting of having been the first to moot the question of the right of the House to appoint its own officers—and so he was to moot the still more absurd and ridiculous notion of changing the name of the Island!—nobody but PETER could have conceived such an idea. Indeed if all the instances of PETER'S absurdity and unfitness for the office of a legislator, since he was foisted into the House of Assembly, were put down in chronological order they would go far to prove that the most commonplace ability formed no part of the qualification of a representative of the "universal people" of Newfoundland.—Times, June 5.

(To the Editor of the Star.)

SIR,—Will you have the goodness to inform me whether it be true that some grains of Gold have been discovered in a rivulet near the country seat of the Speaker of the House of Assembly, or whether the rumour is a mere fiction.

Your most obedient Servant,
June 8, 1839. SENEX.

[We are unable to inform our venerable correspondent upon the matter of his query, but we should rather imagine that if such had been the case, it would have appeared in the Geological Report. If Pætolus deigas to send forth a stream to any part of the premises of the Gentleman in question we are inclined to think that it will be found not at his seat in the country but near his seat in the town.—ED. STAR.]

Truth is a Unit &c. &c.
Carson's Letters.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.]

SIR,—It is I believe too true to admit of denial, that the Honorable Speaker of the House of Assembly, wrote a letter a short time since to His Excellency, threatening to resign his Speakership should the Executive persist in appointing a Clerk to the House. The Clerk, notwithstanding, has been for some time actually "in collar," and still the identical Speaker retains his seat. But "Truth is a Unit—it is universal—it is necessary to man"!! Aye, so it is; yet not quite so necessary, in the eyes of some folks, as £200 a-year though!!

Sir,
Your's most obediently,
A CONSTANT READER,
4th June, 1839.

SHIP NEWS
Port of Harbor Grace.

CLEARED
May 31.—Margaret Ann, Hurrell, Cadiz, ballast.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To Sail on the 25th instant.)
The fast sailing

BRIG DEWARBOUL,

Thomas Little, Commander,

Has room for 10 or 15 Tons of OIL on Freight, if Immediately applied for.

ALSO,
FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER

THE BRIG

ROWENA,

Burthen 108 Tons.

Apply to
THOS. GAMBLE.

Carbonear,
June 12, 1839.

Wanted.

By the Subscribers,
100 Barrels

HERRING.

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

Harbor Grace,
May 29, 1839.

FOR LIV

(To Sail in ab

THE VERY FINE FIRE

Schooner

Burthen per Regia

T. BINET.

For FREIGHT

RIDLEY, I

Harbor Grace,

June 5, 1839.

Capt. THOM

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that he has

Ketch BEAUFORT

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JAMES CLIFF'S,

ANDREW DRYDEN

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John's every Satur

May 1, 1839.

For For

The fine first

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Burthen 23 tons; con

The following days

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She is completely

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TENDERS

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Hoty Road.

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Middle-Bight.

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Tantamarant.

For the Building

Western Bay.

For the Building

Job's Cove.

For the Building

Lower Island Co

Plans and Spec

at the Office of

Chairman

Education,

Harbor Grace,

May 21, 1839.

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At the Office of