

to the South end of Red Indian Pond, a lake between 40 and 50 miles in length, and that from that point another day's march to the s. e. brought them to the middle of another large pond of about the same size. Each of these ponds empties itself by a brook into the Bay of Exploits. They each run about in a parallel direction with the Grand Pond, or about s. e. and s. w., and the s. w. end of the third large pond is within a long day's walk of White Bear Bay. It thus appears that there are to easy methods of crossing the country from n. to s. with a canoe. The first by proceeding from St. George's Bay, through the Grand Pond, to Hall's Bay; the second from White Bear Bay, through the third pond, to the Bay of Exploits.

(Remainder next week.)

Poverty of Public Men in America. Chevalier (whose Letters, says the *Boston Journal*, we have mentioned as just issued,) evidently thinks that our public characters, and especially our national functionaries, are allowed to spend and be spent in their country's service, rather more than is politic or just. He allows them to be "servants" of the people, but thinks they are not treated as well as other menials. As might be expected, he would have a system of retiring pensions. On this subject he says:

"I had already seen the illustrious Galatin at New York, who having grown old in the services of the Republic, after having been for forty years a legislator, a member of the cabinet, a minister abroad, after having taken part in every wise and good measure of the Federal Government, was dismissed without any provision, and would have terminated his laborious career in poverty, had not his friends offered him the place of president of one of the Banks in New York. The distress of President Jefferson in his old age is well known, and that he was reduced to the necessity of asking permission of the Virginian Legislature to dispose of his estate by lottery; while President Monroe still more destitute, after having spent his patrimony in the service of his State was constrained to implore the compassion of Congress, and these are the men to whom their country owes the invaluable acquisitions of Louisiana and Florida."

Popular Characteristics of Australia. Australia seem to be much more like the portions of an earth lately known to us than any part of America, or any of Islands scattered through the Pacific and Indian Seas. no volcanoes have yet been discovered, and no proof of the great antiquity of the products on its surface. nearly all the species of plants, from the grasses to the loftiest ornaments of the forests, are new to the inhabitants of the Old World. The indigenous animals are, in several instances, of a different character to any in the countries of the other quarters of the globe, while none but the dogs have any affinity to the animals of this new continent; and it is curious that the lizard or tortoise tribes, or any of the great mammalia. The native dog bears some resemblance to mongrel fox-dog, and has some characteristics indicative of its being so, the effluvia, the tenaciousness of life, its silence when dying, and its peculiar short bark, which leads to the supposition that it is not indigenous but a race derived from some shipwrecked animal. The human beings which have hitherto been

found on the shores, or in the interior, are of the same species, and differ sufficiently in form to constitute a species distinct from any hitherto known. Some anomalies are evident, which belong to no other race. They have great and varied powers of mimicry, without having exhibited naturally any talent for constructiveness; though when instructed, they have showed an aptitude for building. It has never been ascertained that they have a definite notion of a Supreme Being who created them, and all they see around them. They have neither idols nor sacrifices, prayers nor priests; which places them among the lowest known in the scale of human nature. Their perceptions are quick, and like other savage and wandering tribes they can discover a track where the civilized man can see nothing to guide him. They are cunning, lively and capricious, but with feelings of attachment which are to be improved, and a sense of inferiority, which may be turned to good, both for the settlers and themselves if patience and Christian charity are exercised towards a race whose country we seize, and whose hunting grounds, on which their existence depends, we enclose, to feed our cattle and grow our corn.—*Ogl's Western Australia.*

West India Statistics.—It appears that there is much of passion much of prejudice, some malevolence, and a good deal of misrepresentation as to the condition of the negro population in the Colonies, their feeling in their new situation, and the cultivation and produce of the estates. Mr. Scoble, an excellent authority says: "In British Guiana, the average crops of the years 1852 and 1853, prior to the time of apprenticeship, was 53,089 hds. sugar, during 1858 it was 46,965 hds.; being 6,124 hds. less than was raised during the period of slavery. This was during the year of transition; and between the years 1853 and 1858 a dreadful mortality happened among the negroes, cutting off several thousands. In Trinidad in 1853, 22,761 hds. of sugar were made; in 1858, 20,721 hds. only were produced exhibiting a diminution of 2,040 hds. In Barbadoes, where there has been a slight increase of population, in 1853 the sugar crop amounted to 27,015 hds.; in 1858 it was 33,659 hds. being an increase of 6,644. In Jamaica, up to September 1st, 1858, there had been 150,000 cwt. more of sugar sent to Great Britain than during the year before, and in regard to the whole West Indies, there had been but a slight diminution in the whole amount of produce. The comparative value of estates in different Colonies had increased from ten to fifty per cent."

Last week we copied from a Bermuda papers a description of a fierce hurricane which devastated the Bermudas. We now insert a letter from a correspondent well acquainted with the place and the people, who earnestly begs assistance from wealthy and benevolent Englishmen for the sufferers by this calamity. According to our correspondent's statement, such aid will be more than needed. It is said that property worth £0,000 has been destroyed; while the entire White population is only about 5,000 a year. A subscrip-

tion for the relief of the sufferers has been opened; and we entirely agree with our correspondent Mr. Gray, that the sudden, overwhelming, and absolutely inevitable calamity of a colony, constitutes a strong claim on the mother country for succour. His statement of the case leaves us nothing to add, but the willing offer of our columns in the way proposed by Mr. Grey, without charge to the charity. *Colonial Gazette.*

THE IRONSIDE.—The ship Ironside, an iron vessel of beautiful construction, arrived on Thursday, after a fine passage from Pernambuco. She is commanded by Captain Mitchell, and on this her second voyage to South America, has fully established the practicability of ocean navigation. The Ironside is a vessel of very beautiful model.

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1840.

We believe a petition numerous and respectably signed has been forwarded to the Honorable the House of Assembly, praying for the establishment of a NAUTICAL SCHOOL in the Town of Harbor Grace. There can be but little difference of opinion on the utility, might we not have said the necessity of such an institution, and we have no doubt but that the Legislature will give the subject that consideration which it seems to demand.

It this week becomes our painful duty to record the death of JOHN ELSON, Esquire, of the late firm of *Stade, Elson & Co.* Merchants, Carboner, where he died on Wednesday morning last, after a few days illness, in the 64th year of his age. The deceased will be long remembered in this Island for his liberality, integrity of purpose, and for the variety and extent of his literary accomplishments.

Died,

At Carboner on the 18th ult., after an illness of four days, Frederick Shreve Newell, youngest son of Mr. Thomas Newell of that Town, a child of extraordinary intelligence and much promise, aged 6 years and 2 months.

At Carboner on the 19th ult., Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Doctor Teulon, aged 16 months.

WILLIAM STEELING, M. D.
And Surgeon,

HAVING returned from the University of Edinburgh, has to acquaint his Friends and the Public generally, that he is now Practising the different branches of his Profession in conjunction with his Father, at whose residence, he may at any time be consulted.

Harbor Grace, 2
28d Sept., 1839.

ALL Persons having claims on the Estate of the late Wm. DIXON, of Harbor Grace, Trader, deceased, are requested to furnish their accounts duly attested to the Subscriber, and all Persons indebted to said Estate are to make immediate payment to.

C. F. BENNETT,
Administrator.
St. John's,
November 19, 1839.

On Sale

JUST RECEIVED,

ex-ANN from BRISTOL,
AND FOR SALE.

A well assorted Stock of
**BRITISH
Manufactured
Dry Goods,**

60 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS
90 Coils CORDAGE, and
50 Tons Best Newport

**RED ASH
COALS.**

ALSO,

Of former Importations,
Bread, Flour, Pork
Holstein Butter (repacked)
Oatmeal
Peas, Rice
Gin in Cases, &c., &c.

At accommodating and
Low Prices

BY

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.
Harbor Grace,
Nov. 13, 1839

**NEW PROVISIONS,
&c. &c. &c.**

FOR SALE,

BY THE

SUBSCRIBERS,

Ex ELIZABETH, 13 days
from NEW YORK,

70 Barrels Superfine FLOUR	} From
50 Half Do. Do. Do.	
50 Barrels Fine Do.	} Wheat
100 Do. Prime BEEF	
77 Do. Do. PORK	
50 Do. Very Fine APPLES	
50 Boxes CRACKERS	
30 Puncheons MOLASSES	
10 Kegs Negrohead TOBACCO	
1 Hogshead Leaf Do.	
20 Barrels PITCH	
20 Do. TAR	
4 Do. Bright VARNISH	
3 Do. TURPENTINE	
2 Dozen Carpet BROOMS.	

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.
Harbor Grace
October 9, 1839.

THE BRIG

Whit or Miss,

Burthen per Register 93⁴⁰/₉₄ Tons,

Iron Sheathed and well found in
Anchors, Cables, Sails, Rigging,
Boats, &c., &c., &c.

Inventory to be seen on application to

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.
Harbor Grace,
Oct. 16, 1839.

**Indentures
FOR SALE,**

At the Office of this Paper.