

he so much dreaded frequently took place, if I may judge from the intimations contained in the "Detached Thoughts" of the great poet.

"I have often been inclined to materialism in philosophy, but could never bear its introduction into Christianity, which appears to be essentially founded upon the soul. For this reason, Priestly's Christian Materialism always struck me as deadly. Believe the resurrection of the body, if you will, but not without a soul. The deuce is in it, after having had a soul (as surely the mind, or whatever you call it is) in this world, we must part with it in the next, even for an immortal materiality!"

"If, according to some speculations, you could prove the world many thousand years older than the Mosaic chronology, or if you could get rid of Adam and Eve, and the apple, and the serpent, still, what is to be put up in their stead, or how is the difficulty removed? Things must have a being, and what matters it when or how?"

"Man is born *passionate* of body, but with an innate, though secret tendency to the love of good in his mainspring of mind. But, God help us all! it is at present a sad jar of atoms."

"I am always most religious on a sunny day, as if there was some association between an internal approach to greater light and purity, and the kindler of this dark lantern of our external existence."

"The night is also a religious concern, and even more so when I viewed the moon and stars through Herschell's telescope, and saw that they were worlds."

These extracts indicate the current of Byron's reflections, when his mental elements were in a state of repose—unperturbed by passion—unhinged by a love of singularity. The seed of the faith was deep in his nature, but germinated unperceived by the superficial observer. The striking feature in the infidel's letter, is his measureless self-sufficiency. I think it should teach such philosophers a little modesty, at least, that the really greatest minds which have illustrated the Christian era, have also yielded their ascent to its doctrines. It is a matter of history that the most illustrious monarchs, renowned commanders, celebrated statesmen, eminent lawyers, historians, philosophers, poets, artists, and mechanics, have confessed Christianity. I throw out this suggestion, not as an argument, but as a caveat to modern sceptics, who are perpetually vaunting about their apostles Voltaire, Volney, Rousseau, and a few other eccentrics, whose "great minds" confounded the doctrinal theories of Christians with Christianity itself—as great display of sagacity, as it would argue, that because certain astronomers advanced absurd theories concerning the planets, therefore these bodies have no existence.

But passing from this point to another:—Infidels are constantly harping upon the proselyting propensity of the various Christian sects; but can they point out a more distinct avowal of such a purpose, than Byron's particular friend makes in the above extract; but have purified the "great mind" what had he to substitute in their place? "The Goddess of Reason," says the philosopher; Eternal "Oblivion," replies a more

candid disciple!  
"O, star-eyed Science has thou wandered there  
To wait us home the tidings of despair?"  
STENO.

**Punishment of Death.**—The *Aberdeen Herald*, after paying a high compliment to the *Morning Herald* for its "able and long-continued advocacy" of a mitigation of the criminal code, remarks.

"To some it may appear inexplicable that the abolition of sanguinary penalties should have the effect of diminishing crime; but a moment's reflection might enable one to perceive that it is the certainty, rather than the severity, of the punishment, that deters men from the commission of offences. When laws are too severe, the public feeling will not permit their enforcement except in rare instances; a score of criminals escape for every one who becomes a victim; and the result is that offenders, calculating on the numerous chances of impunity, continue fearlessly their career of crime. Such has long been the case with respect to the laws of England; the disproportionate severity of their penalties prevents their rigid infliction. The law has become a sort of lottery and criminals venture on one offence after another in the hope either of escaping conviction altogether, from the general unwillingness to lodge information against them, or of being lucky enough to escape the gallows even after condemnation. But, were the laws less severe, the punishment of crime would be much more certain for public sympathy would no longer, as it often is at present, be awakened in favour of the offender; no reluctance would be felt to prosecute or give evidence against the guilty, and no fear of revolting public feeling would prevent the executive from rigidly inflicting the penalties of the law upon all offenders. The greatly diminished chances of escape would terrify many from the paths of crime, and thus, while the feelings of the humane were consulted by the substitution of mercy for sacrifice, the laws would be better obeyed, and the welfare of society greatly promoted."

(From the Boston Daily Advertiser of January 25.)

FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.—The British ship of the line *Cornwallis*, from the West Indies and Halifax, arrived at St John on the 13th instant, with a portion of two regiments of regular troops.—The following account of the movement of these and other troops, is from the St John Observer of the 16th inst.

Her Majesty's ship *Cornwallis*, of 74 guns, Captain Sir Richard Grant, arrived at Partridge Island at the entrance of this harbour, between 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday night, from Halifax, which place she left on Tuesday last, at one o'clock. She has brought the remainder of the 34th regiment, consisting of 250 men, under the command of Major Ruxton; and three companies of the 65th regiment, about two hundred men, under command of Major Walker. The 34th were brought up to the city on Sunday by the steamer *Nova Scotia*; and this morning the same boat went down and brought up the 65th. The 34th commence their march, by companies, tomorrow morning, from this garrison, for Quebec. The 65th remain here until next Monday, when two companies will proceed to Fredericton, there to be stationed for the present; about fifty men, with a captain and two subalterns, will remain in the garrison. The 93d Highlanders, we learn, may be daily expected here on their route to Canada.

The militia still continue to do duty and no men could do their duty better, or be more alert than they are; they deserve much credit.

The 63d regiment of British troops

had been ordered from the West Indies to Canada; and the 93d regiment which was ordered for service at Gibraltar, is now ordered to Halifax in consequence of the disturbed state of Lower Canada.

FRANCE

ANOTHER PLOT AGAINST THE LIFE OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

By letters and papers from Paris, of Dec. 13, we learn that another plot against the life of King Louis Philippe had been happily detected, in consequence several persons implicated in this atrocious conspiracy had been apprehended. The plot had been known to the ministers, it seems, for some days; but the detection was purposely delayed till the eve of opening the Chambers.—The chief of the conspirators, a man by the name of Hubert, was arrested at Boulogne on Dec. 10th. The Paris Messenger states that he was condemned as an accomplice in the Nevilly conspiracy; that he had been frequently over to England lately, and was returning again on Friday last, when on landing, he dropped his pocket book, which was picked up by a custom-house officer, who called after him; but on account of the rain and wind, did not make him hear, and he made his way to his residence.—It appeared from this, says the Messenger, that Hubert had obtained in England where he had gone apparently to consult some skillful mechanics of London and Birmingham, the plan of an infernal machine of a very complicated nature, but whether it was to be constructed in France or England was not ascertained, nor was there any thing to shew when it was to be brought into execution. It was thought that the attempt was to be made at the opening of the chambers.

Several arrests had been made of persons implicated; among them M. Diouard doctor in medicine, at whose house were seized a voluminous collection of papers a double barrelled fowling-piece, and some shooting accoutrements: Girard a native of Savoy, a tradesman's clerk; Cloupeil, an English subject, a shoemaker; Schatouq, a mechanical workman; and Mademoiselle Groubelle, at whose house a musket was found. This journal subjoin a few particulars concerning Mademoiselle Groubelle, who has already signalized herself by the violence of her political feelings, and was arrested a few days after the execution of Fieschi, Pepin, and Moréy, for decorating the tombs of the two latter with flowers in the cemetery of Mont Parnasse. Some important papers have been found in her possession and among them a letter from Hubert, recently written from Boulogne, in which he states himself to be without money to pay the bill at his hotel, and asks her assistance.—*New York Albion*.

HOW TO GET A SHIP.—We observe that the *Wasp*, 18 gun-ship recently returned from the West Indies, is commissioned at Portsmouth by Commander the Hon. D. Pelham, son of Lord Yarborough.—The surest way to obtain promotion under a Wig Radical Administration would appear to be to contest the representation of some place with a conservative, and really the money so expended is as "safe a speculation" as O'Connell offered to make Carlow for £1000. The Hon. Dudley Pelham was an unsuccessful candidate at the last election for the Isle of Wight, and therefore he gets a ship; at last we know of no other claim he had to the distinction he has obtained, unless indeed the increased Radicalism of his brother, Lord Worsley, should be taken into account.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1838.

The following vessels have cleared for the Seal Fishery from Bay Roberts.

Vessels.	names.	Tons.	Men
Nonpareil,	Edward Russell,	125	33
Samuel,	Wm. Giles,	114	33
Dolphin,	Geo. Davis,	96	34
Ann,	Wm. Davis,	94	29
William,	Edward Snow,	76	28
Montezuma,	Stph. Russell,	91	26
Newfoundlander,	Isaac Merser,	92	28
Nightingale,	James Delany,	94	30
Henrietta,	Edward Williams,	82	22
Caroline,	Elijah Merser,	86	26
Margaret,	Henry Cave,	101	26
Despatch,	Jas. Goosney,	100	28
Total.		12 Vessels.	343 Men.

Died

Suddenly, at Carbonear, on Thursday evening last, Mr. William Howell, (of the firm of W. W. Bemister & Co. merchants, of that town), aged 63 years. His memory will be long cherished with that degree of veneration and regret which his many virtues so justly merited.

At St. John's, on the 8th inst., after a protracted illness, much & deservedly regretted, Mr. James Boag, (of the firm of Perchard & Boag, merchants, of that town), aged 33 years.

On Sale

BY

MICHAEL HOWLEY

Sealers' Scalping Knives  
Men's Great and Pea Coats  
Hour, Half-hour and Log Glasses  
Blanketings, Serges  
Flannels, Yarn Stockings  
Gun Locks and Gun Lock Vices  
American Coasting Pilots  
Nails, from 1½ to 5 inches  
Scupper Nails, Pump and Tin Tax  
Men's Boots and Shoes  
Waist Belts  
Canvas Frocks & Trowsers  
Iron Pots & Kettles  
Hatchets, Shovels  
Saws, Claw Hammers, Lanthorns

With a variety of other GOODS, suitable for the Seal Fishery

ALSO, ON HAND,

Rum, Brandy, White Wine  
Molasses, Sugar  
Green and Black Teas  
Coffee, Pepper  
Pork, Tobacco, Dip Candles  
Leather, &c. &c.  
Carbonear.

February 28, 1838.

Notice.

TENDERS will be received at my residence, until Noon, on TUESDAY the Third APRIL next, for the following WORKS, viz.:

For Repairing the MAIN-STREET at Carbonear.  
For Repairing the ROAD to Irish-Town.

For the Erection of BRIDGES over the following brooks:—

Powell's Brook  
Collin's Brook  
Legg's Brook  
Pack's Brook

Plans and Specifications may be seen at any time previous to the above date by applying at my office.

L. MOORE,  
Secretary.

Carbonear,  
March 5, 1838.

THE Co-partnership Trade hitherto carried on by us under the firm of BENNETT, MORGAN & Co. is this day Dissolved by mutual consent.

All Persons having claims on said Trade are requested to present the same for payment, and all Persons indebted thereto are requested to make payment to C. F. BENNETT, who alone is authorized to receive the assets of said Co-partnership Trade.

C. F. BENNETT,  
GEORGE MORGAN.

Witness,  
GEORGE BEADEY BECK,  
THOMAS BENNETT,  
St. John's Newfoundland,  
1st February, 1838.

The Business for the future will be carried on by C. F. BENNETT.

Notice.

TENDERS will be received at the residence of Mr. THOMAS NEWELL, Carbonear, until MONDAY the 26th March next, at Noon, from Persons desirous of Contracting for the undermentioned WORK, viz.:

For the Erection of a BRIDGE at Northern Bay

For the Erection of a BRIDGE at Ochre-pit Cove

For the Erection of a BRIDGE at Northern Brook, Western Bay

For the Erection of a BRIDGE at Southern Brook, Western Bay

For the Erection of a BRIDGE at Crocker's Cove

Agreeably to Plans and Specifications, which may be seen on Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, on application to

THOMAS NEWELL,

Secretary to the Board of Commissioners for Roads and Bridges from Carbonear to Bay-de-Verds.

Carbonear,  
23d February, 1838