

but that they may go hand in hand to the advantage of those they are instituted to benefit. We, ourselves, know of a Benefit Society, conducted under the same description of patronage as the Savings Banks, which has been found of incalculable benefit to the county in which it was established. It embraces all the advantages of the Banks, and many others—extending its assistance to both men, women, and children. Could not such a Society be formed in most of the Districts of this Island?

If the old *Potato Woman's* communication, in the "Mercury" of last week, had been worthy, we should have answered it; as it is, we content ourselves with saying, that the composition is as mean and despicable as the disposition which dictated it—is as a rotten *Nut*—all filthy.

On the 26th ulto., the Store of Mr. Vandenhoff, Western Bay, was entered by thieves, who deliberately drew off the contents of a Molasses Puncheon, by the light of three brands, which they left on the Store floor. They also carried away two quintals of Fish. A reward has been offered for the detection of the rogues, but without effect. The frightful state of destitution, in which the inhabitants of many parts of the North Shore of this Bay are, was no doubt the cause of this depredation. We hope soon to hear that relief has been forwarded by the government, as we believe it even more necessary there, than in the places where it has been rendered. A man a short time since died at Adam's Cove, of absolute starvation, leaving a wife and ten children without food sufficient for one meal. The man had gone into the woods, and on his return exhausted, sat down on the bench near the fire, and heaved his last. Private subscriptions have been entered into here, to relieve the sufferers; but unless the government interfere, we expect to hear of the constant recurrence of what we stated above. Never was interference so much needed as at present, and we hope it will not be withheld.

The average temperature for the month of February, was 17d. 30m. the highest observed point, was 38d. at 2 p. m. on the 19th and the lowest 7d. below zero, on the night of the 13th.

The proceedings of the House of Assembly, since our last report, are not of a sufficient definite character to render their publication necessary. The House has, for some time past, been chiefly occupied in Committee upon the Judicature, Revenue, and other Bills, to which, in this early stage, it was of some consequence that it should direct much of its attention.

The Revenue Bill has undergone its third reading in the House of Assembly, and has been sent up to the Council.—*Public Ledger*, Feb. 22.

*Non sibi sed patriæ.*

(To the Editor of the Carbonear Star.)

Sir,—The doughty author of the conversational twattle published in the last three numbers of the Harbour Grace "Mercury," and entitled "*Conversations on Newfoundland*," having, without ceremony, disposed of the agricultural capabilities of this Island; and having, I suppose, had some misgivings as to the prudence of a step, that would leave one hundred thousand people to depend for their subsistence altogether on the fickle waters of the ocean; has in his last dialogue, given a remedy, for all the evils of his non-agricultural scheme, by resolving, that, with the force of his common sense, practical information, and earnest recommendation to the Legislature for the establishment of a *Scientific Colonial School*; he will make this a great manufacturing country; and as a substitute for the loss of all the Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, Oats, Cattle, Butter, Milk, &c. he will teach the people the way to make *Soap and Leather* Well; let us see, Soap, and Leather; Tallow and Hide. What better method could be adopted to procure these two articles, than the cultivation of the land? Say nothing of cultivation for this purpose, in many instances the mere fencing would do. Witness the hundred of acres, of natural grass, produced every year on Cape Freels and Bowen's Mead; in the bottom of St. Mary's Bay; and many other well known places. Old B— says that Oil and Hides are cheaply and easily procured from the bosom of the country: if he had said, that Tallow and Hides could be procured from thence; I would agree with him. But, I see his object would be to turn the Cod and Seal Oil as well as the Blubber into *Soap*! It would indeed be *Soap*; softer than that which he gets from his friend W—. The people would have a great deal of Soap, but, for such Soap, made from Oil and Blubber, what Merchant would give Bread and Flour? Oh! but there is the Soda, and Potass, in the making of which, are to be constantly,

and profitably employed; the hundreds of men women and children; much in the same way, as they are in *Scotland*: Parkes says, "Most of the peasantry in the Shetland Isles, and in the Highlands of Scotland are supported by collecting sea-weeds, and burning them into Kelp. Many of the wretched inhabitants of those dreary regions have nothing to depend upon for subsistence, but a miserable pittance, which they acquire in this employment." On the first view of this question, I thought that the making of Kelp would be a good employment for some of the people of this country; not for the purpose of making Soap, but as an article of commerce; but on a more mature consideration, I have abandoned the idea; and for these reasons, that, Pearlash or Potass is worth, but about 3s. 6d. 4/ cwt. in England; chiefly in consequence of Soda being procured by chemical means from common salt (muriate of Soda); and, that the large quantity of sea-weed, that it would require to produce one hundred weight of Soda, would be more beneficially and profitably employed, as a manure for the land.

The manufacture of Hides to any extent in this country; must be preceded by the tillage of the land, for the purpose of pasturage. Seal Skins, are at present, too good an article of commerce, to be sacrificed to any theoretical speculation: they can be exchanged for their full value, as a raw material in the States for Bread and Flour, and in Great Britain for manufactured Leather, such as could not be produced in this country; retarded as the process would be, by the prevalence of frost; and doubtful as it is, that a sufficient quantity of tannin could be procured without importation.

If good tannin could be procured here; it would be better employed in improving the marketable quality of some of our coloured Fish Oils. Parkes says—"Tan has been employed with success in purifying the common Fish and Vegetable Oils. If any of these oils be boiled with tan, the tan will combine with the substance that occasions their colour and smell, and this latter being thus rendered *insoluble*, will precipitate." As a counterbail to the non-agricultural—Leather and Soap manufacturing scheme; I would strongly recommend the institution of an Agricultural Society, which patronised, and supported by the Colonial Legislature, would encourage the production and improvement of Cattle, and agricultural produce, by giving premiums for the best produced specimens; would circulate cheap tracts containing simplified instructions on the most approved principles of Tillage, and rearing of Cattle; would encourage for the present, the most extensive cultivation of Potatoes, and Oats. The former article, well known to contain Starch, could when abundant, be by a simple process, converted into Sugar, from sugar into Spirits. Although the two latter articles are luxuries, yet the manufacture of them, having a tendency to increase the cultivation of the soil, would be more beneficial than the manufacture of Soap, that could be better done without. Flax having been produced on the soil of this country, is a proof that the cultivation of it might be extended, and would give beneficial employment to the people. Any of these things, extending the cultivation, consequently ameliorating the climate, would be a more certain resource than a dependence on the fisheries, for the manufacture of Oil Soap, and Seal Skin Leather, would fail with the fisheries, and leave the people destitute. Lime, as well as sea-weed, if applied to the soil, would facilitate its tillage; the latter article is a manure well known to the people of this country, who seek after it with avidity, and sometimes fight on the sea side for the possession of it. The former, if it could be found of a good quality for agricultural purposes, would be a wonderful auxiliary to tillage; as has been proved by the very general use of it, of late years, in Scotland, on land that was otherwise barren and unproductive.

I am, Sir,  
Your obt. Servant,  
TERRE-NEUVE.  
Carbonear, March 1, 1833.

(To the Editor of the Carbonear Star.)

MR. EDITOR,—As I promised in my last, I will now make some remarks on the illiberal condemnation passed on this country by the author of the "*Conversations*," in the "*Mercury*" of Friday last. I have no doubt but that the readers of your paper (particularly those who claim this island as the land of their birth), must view, with indignation, the remarks, which place it on a level with that of the Esquimaux—which condemns it to a worse sterility than is the lot even of the northern parts of Europe. Even these, by culture—by the growth of that, which this country is known to be capable of producing, give the means of subsistence to their inhabitants, which, by the Conversationist, are denied to this. The soil of this country is known to be capable of producing, in great perfection, oats, barley, turnips, potatoes, and even flax; yet great quantities of the four first named, are imported, annually, to meet the wants of a population, which wants could be sup-

plied on the spot by industry, if it were fostered and encouraged by the government of the country, instead of being checked, by the high price of land, which is more even than is demanded for the most fertile forest lands in Canada.

Will Mr. B., or any one else, be hardy enough to advance, that the articles of produce, which I have named, as capable of being brought to perfection in this country, can be imported (of equal quality) as cheaply as they can be grown here? I should think not. Then, if such be the case, and there be not a sufficiency of these articles grown, to meet the wants of the population, it behoves a wise legislature, to give every encouragement to that art, which, when the unceremonious means of living, obtained from the deep fall, the inhabitants of the country may not be reduced to that wretched state, which, even now, many are known to be in, at our very doors.

With the circumstance of the precarious situation in which the Island was placed, in the early part of the winter, before his eyes, I am at a loss to comprehend the object of Mr. B's cold-blooded recommendation to the legislature, not to foster agriculture. But it is useless to follow him further in his silly, self-conceited arguments. They must meet with the treatment they merit—ridicule.

While writing the above, the third dialogue came to hand, in which, I perceive, the manufacture of soap and leather recommended as a substitute for agriculture; the idea which it gave me was, that he himself was a dealer in leather wares, and his wife a large consumer of soap, from the earnestness which he displayed in arguing upon the advantage likely to arise, by the employment of the people in making those articles.

I remain, Mr. Editor,  
Your's, &c.

A FRIEND TO INDEPENDENCE.  
Carbonear, March 4, 1833.

DIED.  
On Friday evening last, Sarah, wife of Mr. Henry Dean, of Freshwater, near this place, aged 29 years.

Yesterday, much regretted, Sarah, wife of Mr. William Bennett, Merchant, of this place.

NOTICES.

ALL Persons having Claims on the Estate of the Very Rev. THOMAS LEWIS, of the City of Dublin, but late of Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, Decedent, are requested to present the same to the Subscribers, duly attested; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

MICHAEL A. FLEMING,  
DENNIS MACKIN,  
THOMAS FOLEY.

Executors.

Harbour Grace, Feb. 27, 1833.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of CARBONEAR, BRIGUS, and their vicinities, that he has on hand a large and general assortment of Goods, which will be sold on

VERY MODERATE TERMS  
CONSISTING OF

- Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Drab, Broad and Forest Cloths
- Pilot Cloths, Blankets, Flannels
- Serges, Stuffs, Plaids, Shalloons
- Painting Cloths, Peruvian Cloths
- Printed Chintz and Furniture Cottons
- White and Grey Cottons
- Shirting-Cotton and Shirting
- Nankinets, Blue and Pink Stripe
- Nankin, coloured, Cotton Bed-Tick
- Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes
- Coloured Counterpanes, Cotton Balls
- Tapes, Pins, Needles, Silk Tabinett
- Gros de Naples, Norwich Grape
- Spotted, Book, Mull, and Checked Muslins
- Lining Sarsnetts, Table-cloths, Carpets
- Carpeting, Suspensers, Combs
- Silk and Cotton Shawls, Room Paper
- Hats of excellent quality
- Cotton Check, Moleskins, and a variety of other Goods
- Congo, Souchong, and Green Teas
- Scap, Raisins, Butter, Bread
- Beef, Pork, Rum, and Molasses

ALSO,

TO LET,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

(On Building Leases, for 20 Years),  
TWO Plots of Ground, (adjoining his Premises in Carbonear), each 25 feet front, and extending back to the Water-side.

THOMAS GAMBLE,

(Executor of the late W. H. Scott.)

Carbonear, Jan. 2, 1833.

ON SALE

BY

MICHAEL ROWLEY,

- 16 Puncheons Rum and Molasses
- 19 Barrels Superior Sugar
- 10 Chests of Souchong and Congo Teas
- 20 Barrels Prime Beef
- 2) Firkins Prime Butter
- 3 Cwt. Starch
- 5 Cwt. Leaf Tobacco

With a General Assortment of

SHOP GOODS

CONSISTING OF

- Blue Half-Cloths, Blanketings
- Flannels, Serges, Stuffs, Printed Cottons
- Calicoes, Muslins, Lace, Edging
- Moleskin, Fustians, Feather Beds
- Men's Lamb's-wool and Yarn Hose
- Blanketing Drawers
- Men's Blue and White Flannel and Cotton Shirts
- Carpenters' Tools, Coopers' Tools
- Horse Collars
- Whip, Cross-cut, and Hand Saws
- Metal Fountains, and Boilers
- Quadrants, Charts, Eastings, Union Jacks
- Parallel Rulers, Norey's Epitome
- Gunter's Scales
- Sealers' Sculpting Knives
- Gun Locks, Gun Lock Vices
- Deck Boots
- Men's Women's and Children's Shoes
- Shingle and assorted Nails, from 1 1/2 to 8 Inches
- Superfine Blue Cloth Jackets, Trowsers and Vests
- Castor Oil, Honey, Bermuda Arrow-root.

The above Articles, will be sold reasonable for CASH.

Carbonear, Jan. 16, 1833.

BY

COLLINGS & LEGG

- 50 Barrels American Flour
- 50 Barrels American Beef
- 30 Firkins Prime Butter
- 50 Boxes Raisins
- And a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Carbonear, Jan. 9, 1833.

TO LET,

On Building Leases, for a Term of Years,

A Piece of LAND, the Property of the Subscriber, extending from the House of Mr. Joseph Parsons, on the East, to the House of Mrs. Ann Joyce, on the West, and running back from the South Side of the Street, to the Subscriber's House.

MARY TAYLOR,

Widow.

Carbonear, Feb. 13, 1833.

NOTICES.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of PROWSE and JAQUES, Carbonear, Newfoundland, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All Debts owing to and from the said Concern, will be received and paid by the undersigned GEORGE EDWARD JAQUES. Witness our Hands, at Carbonear, this 31st Day of December, 1832.

SAMUEL PROWSE, Jun.  
GEORGE EDWARD JAQUES.

THE Business hitherto carried on in this Town, under the Firm of PROWSE and JAQUES, will be continued by the Subscriber, from this date, in his own Name.

GEORGE EDWARD JAQUES.

Carbonear, Dec. 31, 1832.

BLANKS of every description for sale at the Office of this Paper.