

CRAWFORD'S TRANSLATION OF  
HUBER'S STORIES OF SPANISH LIFE.

These volumes are a welcome and valuable addition to English Literature. In their character they are true, profound, philosophical, and suggestive; giving by far the best view of Spanish Life we have yet met with, both amongst the urban classes as they are when in peace and repose, and the whole people when roused into passion by religious and political zeal.

## SPANISH SOCIAL LIFE.

The proper societies of Spaniards, the so-called Tertullas, answer in a general way to the conversazioni of the Italians, and to those veillées which are common in the provinces of France. Whoever is introduced into a house is seldom or ever again formally invited; leave only is given him by the general impression, "this house is yours," to come again as often as he likes, but with the understanding that neither he nor its inhabitants are to impose the slightest constraint upon each other. If the visitor comes at the hour of the mid-day meal, he is welcome as a guest; if he comes during the siesta, no one is at home to him. If he comes after the siesta, and finds the family at home, he is welcome to conversation, music, or dancing, and sometimes (but more in the higher circle) to play: all this, however, without the slightest preparation or the least constraint. If one or two couples wish to dance, and some one is present who will play for them, either on the violin, piano-forte, or especially the guitar, a player of which is never wanting, they dance as long as they find it agreeable.

In general, the fundamental principle of the Tertulla is, that the ordinary course of the household arrangements and life is not to be in any way disturbed by it. There are also no expenses connected with it; since usually nothing is presented to the guest but a glass of water, or at most a cup of chocolate.

On this account it happens, that all ranks, rich and poor, have their tertullas; that is to say, that there are families who may not assemble their friends in their houses at night provided their qualities of mind or body are such that they can attract or fix any one. These tertullas, however, do not oblige the family or person who gives them to remain at home to expect guests if they prefer going to the paseo or to another tertulla, and their visitors find the house empty, nobody thinks there is anything to find fault with.

The same absence of constraint prevails in their dress; and peo-

ple go into the tertulla and give the tertulla in the same dress which they wore the whole day during their usual occupations.—The character of social life in Spain is best described by an expression which the stranger hears frequently, if he seeks there the ceremony, prudery, and vanity of ours, or takes them with him and cannot get rid of them immediately. Unfortunately this expression cannot be literally translated, precisely because the thing itself is not known in other countries: "Aquí hay franqueza," say the Spaniards.

It may be asked, what pleasure or profit can arise from the assembly and intercourse of persons who are so wanting in knowledge and in subjects for conversation, and whose intellectual condition is so confined, as we imagine (in a certain sense and up to a certain point with justice) that of the Spaniards to be? My intention is not here to try the weak sides of that which we praise in other countries, as education, and to examine to what degree this education, this repletion of impressions and images, which flow almost entirely from books, and seldom from the external life to the internal, enriches and strengthens the mind, or blunts and enervates it; and how far social life, to keep to that point, gains or loses by it.

I wish only to explain the grounds of the reproach which the people apply to the Spaniards. I lay it down as a thing proved by experience, that a foreigner who brings with him a healthy, open mind—as it were an undepraved intellectual stomach—will in a very short time take a permanent liking to the social life and conversation of the Spaniards, in a word, to the tertulla.

The causes which produce this pleasure are easy to discover. The Spaniards, however confined the circle of their ideas and knowledge may be, bring to any conversation on the objects which lie between this circle a certain earnestness and well-intentioned zeal, which is necessarily the soul of conversation. They bring, on the other hand, a hearty, open feeling for a jest; a free understanding of the maxim, "give and take;" and, generally, a natural wit and a lusty humour, which our over-refined excludes. The Spanish language itself is the only one, except the English, which contains humour in copious streams. Moreover, the Spaniard generally brings to social intercourse a capacity for the reception of all that is beautiful and noble, a very just if not a very supple understanding, a lively imagination, and efficient practical sense in his circle of wants and wishes; frequently an

ardent desire of knowledge, which however, only yields to conviction and which prefers the living word to the letter; lastly, and what is most to be remarked, a natural address and dignity of behaviour, which excludes vulgarity, and great facility of expression in a language whose force and richness he alone can rightly estimate who has heard it in the country itself. The thing might perhaps be said in two words,—the Spaniards are less *blases* than we civilized and more highly educated people; and they are less "sophisticate," as Shakspeare somewhere says."

One great merit of this work is the truthfulness and fairness which evidently pervade it. Nobody is painted *en beau*. The vices of the Spanish character—its disregard for shedding blood its abject superstition, its wild revenge—are drawn with vivid and startling effect: but its virtues are equally brought out, so that the horrible picture is almost redeemed, and the reader made to feel that the men and women are what circumstances have made them. The hero of the following graphic combat, which will hardly be perused with out disgust, is yet honest, pious after his fashion, faithful to death, and alive to all domestic and social affections. The scene is a booth at a fair; and there has just been a difference between the Marquis of Penaflores and the commander of a company of suspected Serviles.

## SETTLING AN ACCOUNT.

The Marquis required some moments to collect himself, and cried at last, looking round with threatening glances, "No one shall dare, in my presence, to insult the Constitution and the hero of Las Cabezas."

Suddenly a deep voice, from the crowd which surrounded him, cried, "Down with the Constitution! to the seventh hell with Riego!" And at the same time, a man stepped forward wrapped up in his mantle, and his large hat pulled deep over his face. The officer, uncertain what he was to think of this unexpected opponent, cried, "Who are you? What do you want? In the name of the King and Constitution deliver yourself a prisoner."

At the first word of the disguised man, Dolores was on the point of springing to him, with the words, "Jesus Maria, it is Christoval!" But her brother and the young gipsy girl, who had joined her in the mean time, held her back.—Christoval himself, throwing hastily his hat on the ground, and swinging back his cloak, which he at the same time twisted round his arm, stood in a moment, with his drawn knife in his hand, ready for the conflict. Remarking the movement of Dolores, he called to her, "For the love of God, girl, keep back!—Estecan, hold her back!" Then looking round, "And you, Caballeros, keep quiet. I have an account to settle with that young gentleman there. You do not know me, Sir, you say," he continued as he turned towards the officer, "but I know you: you are one who has ruined me. Recollect the Venta de Gualdiaro. You are the murderer of the brave Pedro

Gomez. His blood still sticks to your sabre, and blood will have blood.

With these words Christoval pressed in upon his adversary. The latter could not conceal from himself the danger of his situation. All around he saw, by the uncertain light of the torches, either curious or indifferent countenances, whilst single and Embozados darted gloomy and unfriendly glances at him. He knew very well that he was hated by the lower classes of the people in the neighbourhood, and by the Serviles, on account of the zeal with which he had distinguished himself in the pursuit of robbers, contrabandists, and people of that description. He hesitated then a short time whether he should engage in a duel with such an enemy, or should call in the arm of the law to his assistance; but the desire of adventure natural to so young a man rose within him, and he was ashamed when opposed only to a single adversary to have the appearance of calling for help. He was not certain that it would be of any use to him, for not one of those present seemed to have any inclination to support his cause.

The extraordinary combat had in the mean time begun. Not unacquainted with the fearful weapon of his antagonist, and the only means of escaping it, the officer stood in a calm attitude on his ground, with his arm drawn back, ready either to cut or thrust. He knew he was lost, without hope of escape, if he did not lay his antagonist low at the first stroke; and he followed his movements with eyes and body in high-wrought attention.—Christoval, in the mean time, bent forward in an almost cowering position behind his cloak, which was stretched out far before him on his left arm, while in his right hand he held his long knife, the blade of which of two fingers' breadth, diminished gradually to a fine point, and was hollowed out below for the convenience of thrusting. In this attitude he slid round his adversary, in circles gradually smaller, watching, with glowing eyes, his every motion. It was evident that the latter was gradually losing his patience, while his fiery courage excited him to make a speedy end of the affair.

"He is lost!" quietly remarked an old bull-fighter, who stood amongst the crowd, and observed the fight with the eye of a connoisseur.

The cloak now seemed to slip from Christoval's left arm; and while he endeavoured to gather it up again, he exposed himself in some degree to his adversary, who, thinking the right moment had arrived, rushed forward and aimed a powerful blow at his adversary's head,—but sank at the same moment to the ground, with a faint cry. The apparent slipping off of the cloak was only a feint of Christoval's, by which he might mislead his adversary into some imprudent movement. Receiving the blow on his cloak he sprang forward at the same moment with the quickness of lightning on his adversary, like the tiger on his prey, and thrust the knife from below, under the ribs, into his left side; and such was the force of the blow, together with that of the spring, that he tore the unhappy man's body open, completely across, so that the trunk only hung to the under body by the bones of the spine, while the numerous layers of the thick woollen cloak had defended Christoval from every injury.

"God be merciful to his poor soul!" said he, with an agitation which he with difficulty suppressed, while the persons around, keeping silence for a moment, gazed on the terrific wound.

The nature of the work facilitates the introduction of scenes and persons, which serve to relieve and vary the more sombre parts. Parsing natural pictures or antiquarian sketches, here is

## AN ENGLISHMAN IN SPAIN.

Antonio found also another companion, whose broken French and still more broken Castilian, but, above all, his whole



appearance and manner, declared him to be an Englishman. This person was dressed with the greatest elegance, in wide plaited pantaloons and coat of the newest London fashion, a high stiff keel-cloth, and a small hat with the narrowest possible brim.

He seemed at first disposed to treat his clerical travelling companion with all the arrogance of English enlightenments; but when Antonio kindly offered his services, on seeing his fruitless endeavours to make himself understood by the Corsario, it turned out that Antonio was one of the so called enlightened liberal clergy, and that he spoke French and even some English the Englishman fell immediately into the other extreme, overwhelmed him with questions, with philosophical and economical treatises upon Spain and how every thing there ought to be differently arranged. All this, uttered about a country which the speaker had entered for the first time three days before and in the language of which he could scarcely speak three words correctly, so thoroughly satiated and even disgusted Antonio with his own favourite subject that without remarking it himself he gradually became a zealous defender of that which his companion and himself frequently were pleased to call Spanish barbarism.

At the same time with all this, it annoyed him not a little that the Englishman always observed him with a condescending curiosity. An enlightened and well-informed Catholic priest was a kind of *lucus à lucro* in his eyes, and the heat alone prevented his immediately laying hold of his journal and noting down his observations. All the facts which Antonio opposed to his English and Protestant prejudices about Spain could not shake him one moment in his conclusions, and in the triumphant wisdom of his civilization: and it has only the increasing heat of the day which procured any repose for his harassed antagonist.

We will close with one of the closing scenes, when one of the sad catastrophes is drawing near.

SPANISH PRISONERS.

The entrance wicket of the great gate, which the porter had opened to Dolares as an acquaintance of the house, was again closed and Antonio found himself with his sister in the dark ante-court, or *zaguan* of the convent, which only received light through a small strangely barred window, looking upon the street. The space was filled with people; but it was only after the eye had gradually accustomed itself to the scanty light, that could distinguish objects.

A party of soldiers, whose whole appearance, their sunburnt countenances perspiring with the heat, their blood shot eyes, and torn uniforms covered with dust, indicated a long and difficult march stood leaning on their arms, which seemed scarcely to sustain them. Their gloomy looks and angry mien, and the muttered curses with which they waited to be relieved after their troublesome duty. Behind them, along the wall, the prisoners who were about twelve in number, had lain themselves down, enjoying the rest of which their guards were still deprived. Some very young men as if completely exhausted, lay stretched out upon the pavement; others cowered against the wall half concealed in torn cloaks or woollen blankets. Their eyes glowed wildly from the dim obscurity, and their features expressed obstinate defiance. Without uttering a complaint or deigning a movement, they seemed ready to pierce their guards and vanquishers with their glances alone.

The aspect of women who had followed these unhappy men was heart rending.—Two of them had pressed themselves against the narrow grated window and begged the assembled crowd by all the saints, to give them food and drink; whilst some compassionate people without endeavoured in vain to thrust something to them through the closely-barred aperture. On a stone post against the wall, sat young a woman with torn and bloody feet; and the child in her arms sought in vain its accustomed nourishment at her feverish breast, whilst the mother watched its movements in mute affliction.

Amongst the prisoners who for the most part wore the dress of poorer country people of the mountains, were two who were distinguished by the remains of richer clothing. One of them lay with his hands bound along the wall against which he endeavoured to hide his face. The other sat upon a great stone which lay there, and seemed to keep himself upright with difficulty. His eyes were closed, and a bloody cloth was bound round his head, which was thrown back and reclined against the wall. A young woman knelt before him, and hid her countenance in his lap, while she grasped one of his hands with hers.

FLOUR.—More than 17,000 barrels of Flour arrived from up the river on Tuesday, and 13,500 yesterday. During the whole week 35,654 whole barrels have arrived at the different landings, besides several hundred half barrels.—This quantity we believe is unusually large.—Large quantities remain behind. During the week thus far, all kinds of produce has been brought to market in great abundance.—*N. Y. Express.*

The circulation of the various banks has diminished more than nine millions of dollars since the 1st of January and is now less than it has been for years.—*Id.*

The New York papers state that the election which is just over in that city has resulted in a clear majority of nearly 3000 against the administration, being a gain of about 4000 to the opposition since last year.

Three hundred Indians of the emigrating Creek Tribe have been drowned in passing up the Mississippi, by the sinking of a Steam Boat.

The Paris Papers bring no news of importance. Everything that showed that, whether inclined or not, the Government would be obliged by the new Chamber to attempt retaining possession of Constantine and the other points held by the French in Africa. It was again stated, and rather believed, overtures had been made to the Bey of Tunis to accept the Government of Constantine. A Turkish ship of war arrived on the 9th inst. in Toulon, bearing an autograph letter of the young Bey to the King of the French, and expressing his gratitude for the support given him by the French squadron on the occasion of the death of his father, and tendering his assistance for the maintenance of the French conquests in Africa. Gen. Marshall Vallee had applied to be recalled.

The King of Prussia.—This day (Nov. 16) is the 40th anniversary of the accession to the throne by Frederick William III. His Majesty has forbidden all public demonstrations upon the occasion, but a large military promotion was expected.

Private letters state that since his return to the Basque Provinces Don Carlos has received pecuniary supplies, varying according to different accounts from £56,000 to £96,000.

In the past year the amount of Bills discounted at the Offices of the Bank of Ireland, in Cork, was £356,900; in Belfast, £123,800; Waterford, £118,400. Interest received on same—at Cork, £18,045; Belfast, £6,143; Waterford, £5,946. Loss sustained on the discount bills—at Cork, £1,750; Belfast, £800; and Waterford, £800. In the same period the Bank of Ireland, at the parent institution in Dublin, discounted £4,078,554 Dublin bills; £1,319,885 English bills; and £84,852 Scotch bills.

Eating and Drinking. It will rather take the reader by surprise, we think, to be told, that in a life of sixty five years' duration, with a moderate daily allowance of, say mutton, he will have consumed a flock of 350 sheep, and that altogether for dinner alone, adding to his mutton a reasonable allowance of potatoes and vegetables, with a pint of wine daily, for 30 years of this period, above thirty tons of solids and liquids must have passed through his stomach!

State of Fertility in Guernsey.—The territorial surface of Guernsey contains 15,366 English acres of which 10,240 are under cultiva-

tion. The estates are small, not exceeding 70 acres; and the average amount of land attached to each house throughout the nine country parishes may be computed at five English acres. The minute subdivision causes the whole land to be cultivated as a garden; not an inch of soil is lost; and even the hedges are planted with furze for winter fuel. The crops are abundant, and far exceed those of England. The average produce of wheat per acre is 33 Winchester bushels, and as much as 55 to 60 have been raised. Five hundred bushels of potatoes per acre is an ordinary produce, and the hay crops and a half English weight. Twenty-two tons parsnips per acre is considered a fair crop. Vegetables, fruit, poultry, eggs and cyder are most abundant, and the quality excellent. Now the question arising out of these facts is simply this: where, in Great Britain or Ireland, can be found 10,000 acres equally productive? And here we speak in the restricted sense of the political economist of mere wealth—where are we to look for the same amount of produce from an equal surface? Let it not be said that we have richer land, a more favourable climate, or better implements of husbandry; that is not true. We have many disadvantages, as tremendous gales of wind in winter, and scorching droughts in summer; but we have one paramount superiority, and that is our mode of tenure, the true source of our agricultural wealth.—*Guernsey paper.*

A New Light.—An ingenious chemist in France, having found, after many experiments, that a void produced by electricity in a glass vessel became luminous, has, at last, succeeded in forming a long bottle, of three inches by thirty, from which having exhausted the air, and otherwise acted upon it by galvanic battery, a light is now emitted, being hung up in his apartment, equally clear, but not so oppressive to the eyes as that of the sun.

Punishment by Death.—We have no doubt that our young and amiable Queen spoke the native and genuine feelings of her heart when she uttered the sentiments of mercy which graced what was in a two fold sense her 'maiden speech' to the assembled parliament. Nor have we any doubt either that the education which "the princess" received, under the superintendence of an affectionate parent, was, well calculated to cultivate the natural goodness of heart which invests with so pure a lustre the character of "the Queen." In marking with her august approbation the principle of clemency as an active element in legislation, Victoria produced an extraordinary impression upon the minds of those who heard her, because she spoke the language of a sincere & sensitive nature, and trusted less to the artificial grace of studied elocution than to the charm of truth. The godlike attribute of mercy, "which becomes the sceptred monarch better than his crown," she spoke of as she felt it, and in a manner likely to make others feel. To us the spectacle of a young and lovely girl, crowned with the imperial laurel of one earth's mightiest monarchies, addressing the assembled estates of her realm, and teaching them how to value mercy in the exercise of

power, has something in it touchingly beautiful and impressively grand. Within a few days from this time our Gracious Queen goes to open the first session of the new parliament. During last session, and, we believe, very soon after its commencement, ministers will be called upon again, in the name of an enlightened and Christian people, to remove completely from our laws the reproach which still attaches to them of being uselessly and wantonly lavish of human blood. For our own part we have never argued in favour of such reform as the public demand and must obtain, on the ground of expediency alone. If we were to rely upon that ground, as some do the statistics of punishment and crime, as they appear on record in this and various other countries of Europe, would irresistibly establish our case; but we see in those statistical proofs only the practical acknowledgement of the incapacity of princes and parliaments to legislate against the divine command without evincing, in the failure of their laws, the folly of their pretensions and the impotence of their power. We have always denied the right which the legislature assumes of inflicting the punishment of death for any offence which it pleases, in its contemptuous disregard of the sixth commandment, to make a capital crime. We are glad to observe that in a recent speech delivered at a public meeting by Lord Fitzwilliam the same high ground is taken. We allude to a speech at a Liberal meeting at Doncaster, wherein his lordship speaks on capital punishment thus: "With one exception, I entertain great doubts whether men have any right to take the lives of their fellow-men for what they please to constitute a capital offence. And I never can understand the reason upon which a community, which only, after all a collection of individuals, is invested with a right which individuals themselves have not. I cannot understand, the taking away of life being prohibited by the law of God, upon what principles it can accrue to the community." Let us remind the public, that the proposition to restrict capital punishment to cases of actual murder was only defeated by a majority of one last session.—*Morn. Herald.*

It is a curious and interesting fact in the history of the world and demonstrative of the progress morals and religion as well as of what is called civilization that Meunier, the pardoned French regicide, wanders from port to port in various parts of America, and that no country will receive him. The vagabond regicide is alike rejected by Monarchists and Republicans. He has long since wished to be back again in his prison. This is a serious and solemn lesson of high morality.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1838.

SHIP NEWS

Port of Carbonear.

ENTERED.  
January 27.—Cornhill, Meadus, Poole, 40 tons coal, 4000 brick, 20 tons potatoes, and sundry merchandise.

CLEARED

February 8.—Perseverance, Ford, Poole, train oil & fish.

Port of St. John's.

ENTERED.

January 2.—Avalon, Greenock, soap, potatoes, bricks, manufactured goods.

Margaret Ann, P. E. Island, timber, mackerel, staves.

6.—Royalist, —, Hamburg, bread, flour, pork, beef, butter, oatmeal, peas, brick, hams, fitches bacon.



con.  
8.—Eliza, —, Halifax, oats, porter, chocolate.  
Fortitude, Hamburg, bread, flour, pork, beef, butter, coal, oats, hams, ale, pieces beef.  
Edgecombe, Liverpool, pork, beef, butter, tobacco, soap, candles, coal, oats, wheat, cordage, manufactured goods.  
Hero, Sydney, coal.  
Broad Oak, Hamburg, bread, flour, pork, beef, butter, pitch, tar, oats, cordage, hams, bacon, tongues, oatmeal.  
10.—Caledonia, Viana, salt.  
Ann, Halifax, rum, porter, fish boxes, mutton, poultry.  
St. Patrick, Sydney, coal.  
Elizabeth, Viana, salt, oranges and lemons.  
12.—Douglstown, Greenock, coal, potatoes, lime.  
Mary Jane, Demerara, rum, and molasses.

### Contract.

Persons desirous of Contracting for the Repairs of the ROAD between Harbor Grace and Carbonear, are requested to send Sealed Tenders for the same, to me, by the First day of April next.

By order of the Commissioners,  
L. MOORE,  
Secretary.

### PARTICULARS.

Opening the Drains on each side Two Feet by Two—cutting through all hillocks, and filling up the hollows—cutting off Eight Feet of the SADDLER-HILL, to the Eastward of the present Road—putting Rubbish where it is soft and muddy, so as to make a firm bottom, leaving the whole line of Road in a proper state for Graveling. Security will be required from the party Tendering, and the Work to be approved by the Commissioners and the Surveyor.

The party Contracting, to satisfy in every respect, the Board of Control at St. John's, before the last instalment is made.

JAMES HODGE  
Of Kellygreys,

BEGS most respectfully to inform his friends and the public that he has a most safe and commodious FOUR-SAIL BOAT, capable of conveying a number of Passengers and which he intends running the Winter as long as the weather will permit between Kellygreys, Brigus, and Port-de-Grace. The Owner of the Packet will call every Wednesday morning at Mr. John Crute's and Mr. Thomas Doyle's for Letters and Packages, and then proceed across the Bay as soon as the wind and weather will allow; and in case of there being no possibility of proceeding by Water the Letters will be forwarded by Land by a careful person and the utmost punctuality observed.

James Hodge begs to state also that he has good and comfortable Lodgings, and every necessary that may be wanted and on the most reasonable terms.

TERMS OF PASSAGE:  
One person or three, to pay 15s.; and above that number 5s. each.  
Not accountable for Cash or any other valuable property put on board.  
Jan. 12, 1838.

WANTED, a PERSON to act as an Assistant to the Harbour Grace Island Light House.—Application to be made to R. OKE, Keeper.

Harbour Grace Island,  
Jan. 10, 1838.

### On Sale

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Brig Hit or Miss, from Bristol,

Patent Cordage  
Rice, Tea  
White and Yellow Soap  
Dip Candles  
Blanketing, Serges  
Earthenware, Tinware  
Boots and Shoes, Leather  
Bellows, Brushes  
Sheathing Iron 6 1/4  
Stemplates  
Gunpowder in 1/4 Barrels  
Bread.

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.  
Harbour Grace,  
January 17, 1838.

For Sale or to Let  
For such a term of Years as may be agreed on,

ALL that Valuable piece of highly cultivated LAND, formerly the Property of the late Henry Webber, sen. and now the Fee-simple Property of the Subscriber. Situate on the West of the Widow Cawley's premises, in this Town. The Property will be Sold or Let in from One to Three Lots, as it may suit the parties, and possession given the First day of May next. Terms accommodating.

Further particulars may be known, by applying to the Subscriber.  
HENRY WEBBER.  
Harbour Grace,  
Dec. 13, 1837.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a powerful FIXED LIGHT will be exhibited from Sunset to Sunrise on and after TUESDAY Evening next, the 21st inst., on HARBOUR GRACE ISLAND, in Conception Bay, extending Eastwardly, or Seaward, in a direction by compass from North to South-west.

W. STIRLING,  
JAMES BAYLY,  
THOMAS RIDLEY,  
WILLIAM PUNTON,  
THOMAS CHANCEY,  
Commissioners.

Harbour Grace,  
November 13, 1837.

ALL Persons having any Claim or Claims on JAMES HIPPISELY of Bristol, (England), but late of Harbor Grace, Merchant, Deceased, are hereby requested to present the same to the Subscriber without delay; and all Persons indebted to the said JAMES HIPPISELY, are required to make immediate payment to

GEORGE HIPPISELY,  
Sole Executor.  
Harbour Grace,  
Sept. 6, 1837.

### On Sale

BY

JOHN STEVENSON

The Cargo of the Louisa & Frederick, from Richebueto,

CONSISTING OF

45,000 Feet Merchantable Pine Board  
5,000 Feet Deals  
13,000 Shingles  
Spars from 6 to 12 inches  
4 Tons Hardwood Balk  
13,000 Ash Billets.  
Harbour Grace,  
December 6, 1837.

BY

Thorne, Hooper & Co

30,000 Feet Merchantable Pine Board  
10,000 do. do. 1 1/2 inch do. Plank  
6,000 do. do. Plank for Decking  
3,000 do. Hardwood do. 3 inch  
3,000 Scantling  
Hardwood Balk & Spruce & Pine Spars  
Being the Cargo of the Brig ANN, N DAVIS, Master, from Miramichi.  
Harbour Grace,  
November 22, 1837.

### THE SUBSCRIBER

Having taken the STORE lately occupied by Mr. PETER ROGERSON,

Offers for Sale,

Cheap for CASH

Superfine Flour  
Prime Mess Pork  
Superior common Bread  
Excellent Holstein Butter  
Molasses.

WM. HENDERSON.  
Harbour Grace,  
Sept. 20, 1837.

## SEALERS Agreements

FOR SALE

At the Office of this Paper.  
Harbour Grace,  
December 6, 1837.

## Indentures

For Sale at this Office.  
Harbour Grace,  
Dec. 27.

### STOP READ!

At considerably Reduced Prices.

The Subscriber

HAVING JUST RECEIVED  
HIS FALL SUPPLY OF

The under-mentioned Articles, recommends them as worthy the attention of the Public, as he intends to dispose of them at a very low figure above the Invoice Cost, viz.:

Linen Bed Tick  
Brown and White Serge  
Printed Cottons  
French Gingham  
Wide and Narrow striped Checks  
Extra stout Ditto  
Black, Brown and Coloured Merinos  
Bombazets, Plaids  
Thibet Wool Shawls  
Plain Middle Ditto  
Fancy Ditto  
Thibet Wool Handkerchiefs  
Black Barcelona Ditto  
Fancy Ditto Ditto  
Gauze Ditto  
Cross-bared, Corded and Book Muslins  
Jaconet and Mull Ditto  
Ladies' Work'd Lace and Muslin Collars  
Colored Jaconets  
Laced Edgings  
Men's Braces  
Men's stout Yarn Hose  
Men's Worsted Ditto  
Men's Lambswool Ditto  
Women's Black Ditto Ditto  
Men's Cuff'd and Milled Gloves  
Men's Fleece Ditto  
Women's Fine Ditto  
Women's Black and White Cotton Dc.  
Cotton and Regatta Shirts  
Men's Drawers  
Boy's Cloth and Plush Caps  
White and Grey Shirtings  
White Counterpanes  
White Flannels  
Women's White and Colored Stays  
Men's and Woman's Shoes and Boots  
A few Martin Boas  
Swansdown Ruffs, Wadding  
Men's Beaver Hats  
Men's Guernsey Frocks  
Canvas Frocks  
Whitney Blankets  
Petershams, Pilot Cloths  
Superfine Brown, Blue & Olive Cloths  
Moleskins  
Tea Trays  
Rum, Molasses, Sugar, Teas  
Pork, Butter  
Soap by the box  
Upper and Sole Leather  
Earthenware, Pipes  
Tobacco and Snuff, in large and small quantities  
And Sundry other Articles.  
GEORGE W. GILL.  
Carbonear,  
November 22, 1837.

### THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the Brigs Caroline from Hamburg, Ann from Bristol, and Emily from London,

The undermentioned Goods

Which they offer at unusually low rates for Cash or Produce,

Bread, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and quality, Hamburg

Butter, Best Hamburg  
Pork, ditto ditto  
Flour, Fine, Superfine & extra Superfine  
Navy beef, a few Tierces  
Oatmeal, Peas, Hams  
Window Glass, Bricks, Lime in Hhds.  
Oakum, Nails, Shot, Bar & Bolt Iron  
Blocks, Mast Hoops, Ensigns  
Compasses, Log-glasses, Lamp-cotton  
Cabin Stoves, Grates  
Bridport Canvas  
Bristol made Shoes and Boots  
Fur Caps  
Account Books, Wrapping Paper  
Vinegar in Jars 1 & 2 Gallons each  
WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT  
Of Linen Drapery, Woollens, Silks  
Hosiery, Haberdashery  
Ironmongery, Tinware and Earthenware

ALSO, ex-TRUSTY,  
From Demerara,

34 Puns. Superior Molasses } in Bond  
11 Ditto High Proof Rum }  
3 Hogsheads Sugar.

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.  
Harbour Grace,  
November 8, 1837.

## Blanks

For Sale at the STAR, Office.  
Harbour Grace.

### On Sale

G. P. JILLARD

HAS RECENTLY IMPORTED,  
From Manchester, Birmingham, and Bristol,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms,

White, Blue, and Brown Serges  
Flannel, Union Baize  
Calico, Shirting, Check  
Stout Cotton Duck, Double warp ditto  
Cambric, Mull, Jaconet, Book, Crossbar and Coloured MUSLINS  
White and Coloured Net, Quilling ditto  
Lace, Edging and Tatting in great variety  
Printed Cottons, Rich CHINTZ  
Coloured Morino, Plain Stuffs  
Ribbons and Persians  
Gentlemen's Fancy Cravats and Stiffeners  
Men's, Women's and Children's Silk, Kid, and Leather GLOVES  
Ditto ditto Worsted and Cotton Hose  
Twist, Sewing Silk, Sewing Cotton, Tape, and all sorts of

### HABERDASHERY

Imperial, Braid, Dress, and Side Combs  
Pocket Combs, Ivory small tooth ditto  
Violin & Violoncello Bows & Bow-hair  
Ditto and ditto Strings, 1, 2, 3, 4  
Umbrellas, Pins and Needles  
Elastic Knitting Pins  
Gilt, and Silver-end Thimbles  
Slates, and Slate Pencils  
Table Knives and Forks  
Steels and Carvers  
Penknives, Scissors, Razors  
Awl-blades, Shoe Knives, Nippers  
Cinder Sifters, Chamber Buckets  
Mops, Brushes, Pattens  
SCYTHES, Grass Hooks  
Wire Rat and Mouse Traps  
Irish and English Spades, Rakes  
Wood Screws, Brads, Door-springs  
Files of all sorts, Shoe Rasps  
Imperial Weights from 4lbs. down  
Ditto Pewter Measures  
Britannia-metal Teapots, Coffee Biggins, Plated and Britannia-metal Tea & Table, Spoons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs  
Caddy and Salt Spoons  
Cases Mathematical Instruments  
Pocket Compasses  
Superfine Kerby Hooks  
Buttons of all descriptions  
Beads, Smelling Bottles  
London VINEGAR in cask and bottles  
PATENT MEDICINES  
Castor Oil, Epsom Salts  
Pocket Pistols and Ducking Guns with Percussion Locks and Caps  
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes  
Ladies' Ditto Ditto  
Children's Ditto Ditto

WATCHES, Watch Guards  
WEDDING and Fancy RINGS

TOGETHER WITH

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF  
JEWELLERY

Harbour Grace,  
July 19, 1837.

### Notices

## TO LET

For a Term of Twenty-six Years, or the Interest SOLD,

OF those Extensive WATER-SIDE PREMISES, at Harbor Grace, lately in the occupancy of the Subscriber, admeasuring on the South side of the Street about One Hundred and Sixty-seven Feet front, on which there is erected a WHARF, and STORE 30 by 28 Feet, and the use of a VAT if required, that will contain about 7000 Seals. The situation is in a Central part of the Town, and well adapted for a Coal and Lumber Yard. ALSO, about Forty-three Feet front to LET on BUILDING LEASES, on the North side of the Street, East of Mr. Power's House.

As HARBOR GRACE has now all the advantages of St. JOHN'S, being a FREE PORT, this PROPERTY may be worth the attention of a Capitalist.

For further particulars apply to Mr. ANDREW DRYSDALE, Harbor Grace, or at St. John's, to

PETER ROGERSON.

St. John's, }  
Sept. 5, 1837. }

ALL Persons having any Claim on the Estate of ROBERT DOBIE, of Kirkaldy, (North Britain), but late of Brigus, Surgeon, Deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscriber; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to

JULIA DOBIE,  
Administratrix.  
Brigus.



POETRY

ESCAPE FROM WINTER.

By J. G. Percival, an American Poet.  
 Oh had I the wings of a swallow, I'd fly  
 Where the roses are blossoming all the year long;  
 Where the landscape is always a feast to the eye,  
 And the bills of the warblers are ever in song;  
 Oh then I would fly from the cold and the snow,  
 And hie to land of the orange and vine,  
 And card the winter away in the glow  
 That rolls o'er the evergreen bowers of the line.  
 Indeed I should gloomily steal o'er the deep,  
 Like the storm loving-petrel, that skims there alone,  
 I would take me a dear little martin to keep  
 A sociable flight to the tropical zone!  
 How cheerily, wing by wing over the sea,  
 We would fly from the dark cloud of winter away!  
 And for ever our song and our twitter would be,  
 "To the land where the years are eternally gay,"  
 We would steal awhile in the jessamine bowers,  
 And take up our lodge in the crown of the palm,  
 And live, like the bee, on its fruit and flowers,  
 That always are flowing with honey and balm;  
 And there would stay, till the winter is o'er,  
 And April is chequered with sunshine and rain—  
 O, then we would fly from that far distant shore,  
 Over Island and wave, to our country again,  
 How light we would skim where the billows are rolled  
 Through clusters that bend with the cane and the line,  
 And break on the beeches in surges of gold,  
 When morning comes forth in her loveliest pride!  
 We would touch for awhile, as we traversed the ocean,  
 At the islands that echoed to Waller and Moore,  
 And winnow our wings with an easier motion,  
 Through the breath of the cedar that blows from the shore.  
 And when we had rested our wings, and had fed  
 On the sweetness that comes from the juniper groves,  
 By the spirit of home and of infancy led,  
 We would hurry again to the land of our loves;  
 And when from the breast of the ocean would spring,  
 Far off in the distance that dear native shore,  
 In the joy of hearts we would cheerily sing,  
 "No land is so lovely when winter is o'er."

From the Acadian Telegraph.

As grammatical or philological disquisitions may be interesting to many, and useful also, I transmit the following which I met with in a late paper.

"He said that that that man said was not that that that man should say; but that that that that man said, was that that that man should not say."

Is the above correct? How should it be parsed? How might it be translated so as to remove the tautology and make the sense more apparent without altering the grammatical construction? Such inquiries as these are not without utility they assist the taste and the judgment, and are perhaps among the best exercises for developing the discriminative powers, and giving mental acuteness.

A. B. asks three questions.  
 First Question. Is the above correct?  
 Answer. No; it has one superfluous, that.

Second. How might the passage be parsed?

Answer. Briefly: (There are thirty one words and fourteen of them are of one form.) The first THAT, is understood as a noun in objective case, governed by the active verb SAID. Second, THAT as noun nominative case, nominative to, WAS. Third THAT, relative pronoun, having second that for antecedent,—objective case, governed by second active verb, SAID. Fourth, THAT, adjective pro-

noun pointing out the noun, MAN. Fifth, THAT, as noun nominative case, being merely named to illustrate second, that: as, that, was that. Sixth, THAT, as noun, objective case, governed by, say.—Seventh, THAT, as fourth. Eighth, THAT, superfluous, should be omitted. Ninth, as second,—tenth as third,—eleventh as fourth,—twelfth, as fifth,—thirteenth as sixth,—fourteenth, as seventh and fourth.  
 Third Question. How might the passage be translated, so as to remove the tautology, and make the sense more apparent, &c.?

Answer. As follows: He said these words,—The thing which that man said, was NOT the thing which that man should say; but the thing which that man said, was the thing which that man should NOT say.

NOTE. Several of the THATS, above, are adjective pronouns, used as nouns, the nouns which they in reality point out, being omitted. As,—the expressions, Give me this, Give me that,—are understood to be equivalent to, Give me this thing, Give me that thing. The, THATS, alluded to, might be parsed as adjective pronouns, and the ellipses be supplied,—but the mode chosen amounts to the same, and may appear more simple, and in accordance with custom.

THE INSECT AND MAN.

"Behold this insignificant creature.—All that human genius could effect would not add one title to an organization perfectly adapted to its wants and necessities. It has wings to transport it from one place to another; elytra to encase and secure it against the attack of any hard substance. Its breast is defended by a cuirass its eyes by a curious net-work that defies the pick of a thorn or the sting of an enemy. It possesses antennae to interrogate the obstacles that present themselves, feet to attain its prey iron mandibles to assist in devouring it, in digging the earth for a refuge or a depositary for its eggs. If a dangerous adversary should approach it has in reserve an acrid or corrosive fluid by discharging which it defies its enemies. Instinct teaches it to find its food to provide its lodging, and exercise its powers of fence and defence. Nor is this a solitary instance. Other insects are endowed with similar delicacy of organization. The imagination recoils with wonder from the multiplicity and variety of provisions invented by nature for the security of the apparently feeble insect tribes. We have still to consider this fragile creature as demonstrating the line of demarcation between mankind and the brute creation.

Man is sent naked into the world feeble helpless, unendowed with the wings of the bird the swiftness of the stag, the tortuous speed of a serpent! without means of defence against the claws or darts of enemy; nay, against even the inclemency of the weather. He has no shell no fleece no covering of fur; nor even a den or a borough for his hiding place. Yet by force of his natural powers, he has driven the lion from his cave despoiled the bear of his shaggy coat for a vestment, and the bull of his horn for a water cup. He has dug it to the entrails of the earth to bring forth elements of future strength; the very eagle in traversing the skies finds himself struck down in the midst of his career to adorn his cap with a trophy of distinction.

Which of all the animal creation, could have supported itself in the midst of such difficulties and such privations? Let us suppose for a moment, the disunion of power and action of God and nature. Nature has done wonders for the insect before us; for man apparently nothing. Because, man an emanation from God himself and formed after his image was created feeble and helpless as regards the organization of matter in order to demonstrate the divine influence of that ethereal spark which endows him with all the elements of future greatness.

**BORROWING.** We have frequently frowned when the following question has been put to us by the Newspaper-Borrowing Gentry: "Will you lend me your papers? I only want to read them." Now what in creation do such folks think Newspapers are printed for except to read and if they want them why dont they pay for them and thus remunerate the Printer? A man might with the same propriety go to a Baker and say, "Sir, won't you lend me a Loaf of Bread; I only want to EAT it."

For a fit of Ambition. Go into the church-yard and read the grave stones; they will tell you the end of ambition.

Notices

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

IN THE MATTER OF SIMON LEVI LATE OF CARBONAR IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT MERCHANT INSOLVENT.  
 WHEREAS the said SIMON LEVI was, on the First Day of JUNE Ins., in due form of Law DECLARED Insolvent by the said COURT of Our Lord the King; And Whereas ROBERT PACK, Esquire, and WILLIAM W. BEMISTER, Esquire, of Carbonar 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 GOODS 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 Herby 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 CARBONAR and its Vicinity generally, that he has accommodations 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, (b und by the Suprem 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 Claim, against the Estate of the late JAMES HOWELL, of Carbonar, 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  
 Carbonar, May 17, 1837.

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 Keilly, Carbonar.

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.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS St John's and Harbour Grace Packets

THE EXPRESS Packet being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her accommodations, and otherwise, as the safety, comfort and convenience of Passengers can possibly require or experience suggest, a careful and experienced Master having also been engaged, will forthwith resume her usual Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbour Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'Clock, and Portugal Cove on the following days.

FARES.  
 Ordinary Passengers ..... 7s. 6d.  
 Servants & Children ..... 5s.  
 Single Letters ..... 6d.  
 Double Do. .... 1s.  
 and Packages in proportion

All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept for Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other monies sent by this conveyance.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,  
 AGENT, HARBOUR GRACE  
 PERCHARD & BOAG,  
 Agents, ST. JOHN'S  
 Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835

NORA CREINA  
 Packet-Boat between Carbonar and Portugal Cove.

JAME DOYLE, inreturning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours.

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from Carbonar on the mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.

TERMS.  
 Ladies & Gentlemen ..... 7s.  
 Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6d.  
 Single Letters ..... 6d.  
 Double do. .... 1s.  
 AND PACKAGES in proportion.  
 N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES rec'd him.  
 Carbonar, June, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that the has purchased a new and commodious Boat which at a considerable expence, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two cabins, (part of the after cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it will be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

The St. PATRICK will leave CARBONAR for the Cove, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning, and the Cove at 12 o'Clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet-Man leaving St. John's at 8 o'clock on those Mornings.

TERMS.  
 After abin Passengers 7s. 6d.  
 Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.  
 Letters, Single ..... 6d.  
 Double, Do. .... 1s.  
 Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., &c. received at his House in Carbonar, and in St John's for Carbonar, &c. at Mr Patrick Kielty's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Cruet's.  
 Carbonar, June 4, 1836.

TO BE LET  
 On Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

A PIECE of GROUND, situated on the North side of the Street, bounded on EAST by the House of the late captain STABB, and on the est by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYLOR,  
 Widow.  
 Carbonar, Feb. 9, 1837.

Blanks

of Various kind for SALE at the Office of this Paper