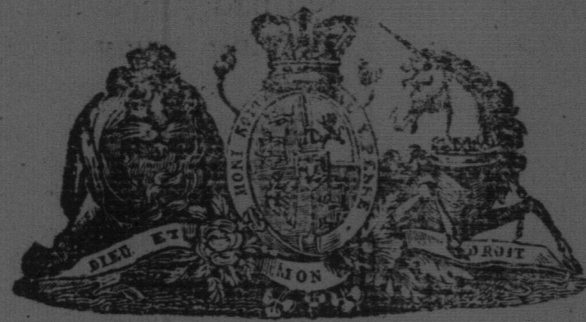


THE



STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

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WEDNESDAY MAY 2, 1858.

No. 200.

HARBOUR GRACE, Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN THOMAS BURTON, at his Office, opposite Mess. W. Dixon & Co's

Use of Soot as a Manure—When spread early in the winter on meadow lands, the beneficial effects of this substance are frequently observable for three successive seasons, but when mixed with earth and dung its use is attended with even greater success; a sort of soapy earth is formed which is beneficial to almost all kinds of plants, and its use quickens vegetation. The mixture should be formed of two parts of earth, one of soot, and one of dung. A layer of earth should be covered with soot, over which a layer of dung should be placed, and thus alternate layers must be arranged in a bed about 3 or 4 feet high, and 3 wide. Soot mixed with the earth dug from ditches, in the proportion of 1-4th, may in about 6 months afterwards be used with success in dressing meadows. Of this latter mixture about thirty bushels should be used to the acre; spread on wet soils it will destroy the moss, and neutralize the bad qualities of the soil. Cattle are observed to prefer the grass grown on lands dressed with soot, which owes its valuable properties to the quantity of carbonate of ammonia which it contains, and which is a most active vegetable stimulant. On this subject we would remark that soot, like many other articles, is even subject to sophistication by the unprincipled vender, who, mixing with it charred saw-dust, and many other carbonaceous substances, the refuse of many chemical operations, renders it comparatively inert and valueless.

RIVER THUGS.—The practice of Thuggee is not confined to adventurers upon land. The rivers of India are infested by bands of fresh-water pirates, having similar habits to those of the land Thugs, holding the same feelings, and differing from them only in a few trifling particulars. These ruffians go in considerable parties, and have generally several boats at the ghat at the same time. Their murders are always perpetrated in the day time. Those who do the work of the boatmen are dressed like other boatmen; but those who are to take part in the operations are dressed like travellers of great respectability; and there are no boats on the river kept so clean and inviting for travellers. When going up the river they always pretend to be men of some consideration, going on pilgrimage to some sacred place, as Benares, Allahabad, &c.; when going down they pretend to be returning home from such places. They send out their sothas, or inveiglers, well dressed, upon the high roads, who pretend to be going by water to the same places as the travellers on board, as he can afford to do so

cheaper than others, having apparently his boat already engaged by others. He pretends to be pushed for room, and the Thugs pretend to be unwilling to have any more passengers on board. At last he yields to the earnest request of the inveiglers, and the travellers are taken up. They go off into the middle of the river, those above singing and playing and making a great noise, while the travellers are murdered inside, at the signal given by three taps that all is clear, and their bodies thrown into the river. The boat then goes on to some other ghat, having landed the inveiglers again on the road.

New Method of treating Fractures.—Whatever the state of the fracture may be, whether accompanied or not by swelling or wounds, M. Velpeau proceeds immediately to its reduction; this done, he surrounds the part with pads, and a moderately tight bandage, reaching from the insertion of the toes to the upper extremity of the fractured limb. He then wets the bandage with starch, made as if for starching linen: after this, he continues the same bandage downwards, or towards the lower extremity. These fresh layers are starched like the first, to which they adhere, except in the lower part, where they are separated by pads, or stuffing placed on each side of the Tendo Achillis. Four strips of wet pasteboard are then placed behind, before, and on each side of the leg, which are again fastened by bandages at the heel and knee, and these bandages are starched like the rest. The whole will be dry in from two to four days; and when this is effected, the limb and the bandage are exactly adapted to each other, that the bones cannot be displaced. The pressure being moderate and equal, no restraint is felt, and the patient can turn in his bed, and move about as if he had only received a simple contusion.

ARDENT SPIRITS.—Sir Astley Cooper says, 'I never suffer ardent spirits in my house, thinking them evil spirits; and if persons could witness the white livers, the dropsies, and the shattered nervous systems which I have seen, as the consequence of drinking them, they would be aware that spirits and poison are synonymous terms.' Dr. Lettsom declares that 'nearly all the illness of his adult patients, and most of the cases of sudden deaths, were occasioned by the practice of taking a glass of spirits-and-water after dinner;' and Dr. Trotter fully confirms the opinion. Dr. Buchan says, 'malt liquor occasions obstructions, inflammations of the lungs, which are brought on by the glutinous and indigesti-

ble nature of strong ale;' and tells us that 'wine and spirits are still worse, as they inflame the blood, and tear the tender vessels of the lungs to pieces.' Dr. Beddoes tells us that 'vinous liquors are a two-edged sword.' Wine, by its first operation, promotes indigestion; and by its second, even if genuine (which is very far indeed from being always the case), is changed to vinegar on the stomach. A Dublin physician tells us that 'if an end were put to the drinking of port, sherry, punch, &c., physicians and apothecaries would be ruined, and medical halls would be quite unnecessary.' He further adds that 'if ten young men at the age of 21 years drink a glass of ardent spirits or a pint of port or sherry per day, the lives of eight of them would be shortened by ten or fifteen years.' Dr. Bicher (United States) tells us 'that strong beer has no power to allay intemperate habits, but that it will finish what ardent spirits began.' He further adds that 'beer gives us the stupidity of the idiot, and ardent spirits the frenzy of the demon.' Dr. J. Barker (United States) tells us 'that General Jackson observed that soldiers who drank nothing but cold water endured hard duty and excessive cold much better than other soldiers who drank intoxicating liquors.' Dr. Parish observes that 'happy is he who considers water as the best drink.'

The value of cattle imported into Liverpool from Ireland, in the first eleven months of last year, amounted to £2,900,000; and the value of the insignificant article of feathers, imported into England from that country, is estimated to amount annually to £500,000.

Trial of Captain Cain.—The friends of the prisoner spared no trouble or expense in advocating his cause; and mainly through their exertions, in procuring favourable evidence before the grand jury, the bill for wilful murder filed against him was ignored. In the first instance, application was made to Sergeant Wilde to take the prisoner's brief, but he refused; afterwards Sir Frederick Pollock consented to take the brief, but was obliged to give it up, and go to Manchester on special business. Finally, Sir John Campbell, the Attorney General, was engaged as leading counsel for the defence, with a fee of one hundred guineas, and twenty guineas for a license to plead, he being Queen's counsel, together with Mr. Adolphus and Mr. Phillips as juniors.

PRIESTLEY.—He made mistakes: they are transient evils, for others have been

to rectify them. He felt certain of some things still dubious: this is a transient evil; for he is gone where he will obtain greater clearness: and men have arisen, and will arise to enlighten us and those who will follow us. He exploded errors; this was a real, but second-rate good, which would have been achieved by another not by him. He discovered new truths; this is a real good, and as eternal as truth itself. He made an unusual progress towards moral perfection; this is the highest good of all, and never ending. His mistakes will be rectified; the prejudices against him on their account will die out; the hands that injured him, the tongues that wounded him are all or nearly all stilled in death: the bitter tears which these occasioned have long since been all wept. These things are gone or going by: they have reached, or are tending to the extinction which awaits all sins and sorrows.—What remains? Whatever was real of the man and of the work given him to do. Whatsoever truth he discovered will propagate itself for ever, whether the honour of it be ascribed to him or not. There remain other things no less great, no less real, no less eternal, to be recon- sidered among the spiritual treasures of the race; things of which Priestley, the immortal, was composed, and in which he manifestly survives: a love of truth which no danger could daunt, and no toil relax: a religious faith which no severity of probation could shake: a liberality proof against prejudice from within and, and injury from without: a simplicity which no experience of life and men could corrupt: a charity which grew tenderer under persecution and warmer in exile: a hope which flourished in disappointment, and triumphed in the grave. These are the things which remain, bearing no relation to country or time; as truly here as there; now as hereafter.—Miss Martineau.

Communication by steam with India seems to be proceeding now with some approach to regularity. Letters from London, dated 8th October were received via Marseilles at Bombay on 21st November, having been conveyed in 44 days or less than one-half of the time consumed in a voyage round the Cape. But the time is likely to be still farther shortened. The Berenice steamer from Bombay reached Suez to London (which is 3000 miles shorter) will probably be reduced to about the same length; and allowing 3 or 4 days more for loss of time, the whole passage will be accomplished in 35 or 37 days, which is one-third of the average duration of a voyage by the old route. The ultimate project is however, to extend the steam voyage from Luey to Calcutta, taking in Madras and Ceylon as intermediate points, and establishing a station for coals on one of the Maldive Islands. This would lengthen the passage 7 or 8 miles. This inland journey from Bombay to Calcutta is both slow and insecure, and five-sixths or more of all the letters and communications to India go to Calcutta.

The value of cattle imported into Liverpool from Ireland, in the first eleven months of last year, amounted to £2,900,000; and the value of the insignificant article of feathers, imported into England from that country, is estimated to amount annually to £500,000.

NOVEL TRAVELLING CARRIAGE.—A carriage has just been built for George Newman, Esq., of Bedford Place, Kensington, which for elegance and comfort in travelling, surpasses anything we have ever seen. It is divided into two compartments, one being used as an ante-waiting-room, and the other as a drawing room or bed-room, with every comfort, convenience and elegance that could be desired. The ante room contains a table drawers, and culinary utensils; the drawing-room, reclining sofas, sofa-bedsteads.

six chairs, table, cupboards, &c., and a splendid chandelier of nine lights in the middle. A stove and fuel for warming are also taken. The length of the carriage is 25 feet, the breadth 9, height of the body 9, and length of drawing-room 2). The whole weighs 2 tons.—*Railway Magazine.*

(From the English Chronicle March 29.)

Lord Elliot brought the Spanish policy of the O'Connell-Melbourne government fairly before the house of Commons on Tuesday night, in a speech remarkable for the soundness of its views, and not less so, for the calmness and courtesy of tone, with which these were expounded. His lordship was followed at intervals, with admirable effect, by Sir ANTOINETTE DALRYMPLE, Mr. SYDNEY HERBERT, Lord Mahon, and Mr. Pemberton.

The speakers on the side of government were Mr. Cutlar Fergusson, Sir Hussey Vivian, Mr. Vernon Smith, and Mr. Shell, who paid last night an "instalment" of the price of his commissionership, in the shape of one of his elaborately frothy harangues—one of those dishes of whipped cream, with which, after preparation, he, from time to time, adorns the side-tables of whiggery.

It is needless to state, that in a discussion on the infamous Spanish policy of the present government, the arguments of the conservatives were felt to be irresistible! The whigs, indeed and their hungry satellites never pretend to parry a conservative attack! They merely get up, in succession, to remind each other, that if the conservatives should get into office, the days of pay and plunder of the O'Connell administration, and all its supporters, must pass away for ever! When a whig in office, or a whig jackal out of office, is proved to be guilty of the grossest imaginable derelictions of duty he never dreams of disproving the imputation! He merely retorts a charge upon his conservative assailants and that charge invariably is, that these conservative assailants themselves desire to get into office!

Never was there undertaken an expedition so utterly disgraceful to the character of England, as the expedition of the military member for Westminster, and his brother buccaners! Evans and his banditti were, in truth, the mere tools of whig stock-jobbers;—and the result of his marauding excursion was exactly what all friends of justice and truth—who are not forced as Englishmen to blush for the dishonour done to the national name—must rejoice to contemplate. The cause of the "liberals" in Spain is the cause of gamblers, who find in the slang of their reforming philosophy, convenient excuses for robbery! The advisers and supporters of the Spanish Queen while they pretend with a zeal worthy of our honest whigs, to espouse popular principles of government, have rivalled even the whigs themselves in trampling upon all popular rights and privileges.—The "reformers" in Spain have oppressed the Spanish people by means of impost and taxes, which Spain never heard of before;—whilst, in emulation, we presume of the poor-law amenders in England the administrators of Spanish affairs have pounced upon immense masses of church property,—which was, in fact, the property of the poor! The object of this Spanish Poor Law Amendment Act was no doubt the same as that of the English—the "elevation of the moral character" of the Spanish labouring classes!

It was in order to strengthen the hands of these Spanish "reformers" in their game of picking the pockets of the Spanish, people that Evans was sent to Spain by the accomplices in the process of robbery—the whig stock-jobbers of this country! The whole scheme, however, was concocted under the auspices of the whig government;—and for all the losses and disgraces that have attended the contest in Spain—as well as for the dangerous precedents which the system of whig intervention may hereafter furnish to the enemies of England, the present government of England is, undoubtedly, to be held responsible!

When we contemplate the disgraceful policy at home and abroad of these men, there is a sort of consolation in the consciousness, that they have nearly run their course of mischief! They cannot tarnish the glory or depress the interests of England much more deeply than they have done.

LISBON, MARCH 20

My last communication relative to the serious events which occurred on the evening of the 13th, though hastily written from the fact of the early departure of the steamer for England, appears from all details I have subsequently possessed myself of, to be substantially correct;

and without having exaggerated numbers but to a slight extent in killed and wounded. It will be found pretty nearly to coincide with the statement made by the president of the council to the cortes, on Wednesday. In his address he concluded by advising the house to sign the new constitution as the best remedy for existing evils; and on Friday Señor Garcia presented a petition praying that the new constitution should be sworn to, and receive the royal sanction this day, which was approved of by 35 to 32. I am happy in being able to state that the Queen's triumph has produced for her a decided increase of popularity, and it is hoped that the firmness in this instance displayed will in some measure have the effect of preserving tranquillity for the future. The late inspector of the arsenal France, has taken refuge on board the French ship of war La Medee, and most of the disaffected, after making a surrender of their arms, have returned to their work at the dock-yard.

The ministry has been re-organised, and is now as follows:—Julia Sanchez has consented to re-enter his office as minister of the interior; Sa da Banceira retains the war and foreign portfolios; John D'Oliveira that of finance; and Fernandez Coelho, a deputy, is appointed minister of justice.

INUNDATION AT PESTH.—The latest number of the Austrian Observer brings but too melancholy confirmation of our direct accounts from Pesth. We extract the following particulars. In one of the accounts from Osen, March 14, it is stated—"On the 24th, at one o'clock in the morning, the water attained the extraordinary height of 27 feet 1 inch, exceeding by three feet the height of the inundation of 1775, the greatest previously known.—On such an unexpected event Pesth, of course, could not be safe, and the water penetrated over all the banks and dikes into the city. The distress which this event causes among the poorer class is not to be described." The last accounts from Osen of the 15th, 9 p.m., says "The water in the Danube remained between 26 and 27 feet elevation. To day about two in the afternoon, the upper ice began to move, and the lower remained fast, and the water has since risen to 29 feet, where it now stands. Not only small slightly-built houses of which many are destroyed in both cities, but many larger houses in Pesth have dangerous breaks in the walls, and some of them have fallen down this morning.—At all events, the greater part of the city of Pesth is devastated; and it will take years before it can recover from this great misfortune. For such an unexpected visitation it was to be expected that many lives would be lost. The number of victims in Pesth at present known is stated at 150. His Imperial Highness the Archduke Stephen, regardless of danger, immediately hastened over the rapid stream to encourage by his presence the distressed inhabitants of the neighbouring city and to animate the measures for their relief. His Majesty our most gracious Emperor on hearing this disaster sent a sum of 2,000 florins from his privy purse for the immediate relief of the sufferers.

The contents of the Paris papers of Monday relate chiefly to the project of the government for relieving Greece from the embarrassment into which the kingdom has fallen with respect to her finances and also as far as regards the payment of the remainder of the loan of 60,000,000 guaranteed to King Otho by the three subscribing powers to the treaty of 1832.

The state of the finances of Greece has been such as wholly to disable her from meeting the payment of the dividends on the first instalment of this loan, and the second instalment was in a great part swallowed up in the arrears due on this head, and to provide for the sinking fund. The bill proposed by the French ministers is for the purpose of authorising the government to pay the amount of the dividends on the instalment already paid to King Otho, which shall have become due from the 1st March, 1838, until such period as the finances of Greece shall be in a condition to support this burden; so that the third instalment, which is about two fall due, shall be bona fide paid into the Greek treasury and be available for the wants of the state, instead, as was the case with the second instalment, of being entirely dissipated amongst the holders of Greek bonds.—The opinions of the journals differ very much upon this point. Some are disposed to await the result of the English and Russian policy towards Greece, whilst others, with a great show of reason strongly recommend the French government to take the initiative in the matter as far as its share of this burden is concerned, and to show an example of generosity towards King Otho, which will serve as a guide to his other allies.

Letters from Bayonne, of the 21st inst., state that Gen. O'Donnell had succeeded in seizing and carrying away 180 loads of iron ore from the carlist mines of Puente Pagallada. The christinos met with little opposition from the troops stationed to protect the mines.

Letters and papers from Madrid to the 17th inst. have been received, but their contents are of no importance. The carlist chief Tallada was tried by a court martial, sentenced to be shot, and the sentence executed by command of General Oraa, on the 14th. The rebels have suffered a series of reverses since the opening of the present campaign. They are still formidable nevertheless.

City of Dublin Election.—In the House of Commons, on Monday evening, Lord Seymour brought up the report of the committee appointed to try the merits of the petition against the return for the city of Dublin, declaring that Daniel O'Connell and Robert Hutton, Esqrs, were duly elected to serve in Parliament as burgesses for said city, that the petition of Edward Cottingham and others was not frivolous nor vexatious, and that the opposition thereto was not frivolous nor vexatious.—*Liverpool Courier, March 28.*

A son of one of my earliest friends having been shot through both cheeks just under the ear wrote to his father that he had received a severe wound, which rendered him a living anomaly, inasmuch as whenever "he wanted to speak, he was obliged to hold his jaw."

A BARREN CIRCUIT.—A jocular serjeant, who went that barren round, and when asked if he expected much business on the circuit, replied off-hand, "Very little, as far as I collect. We read of three or four murders in the caialder; but I understand the parties have met and have made it up: they are all compromised."—*Law Magazine for February.*

WANTS.—Wanted, a very large supply of integrity for the "knowing-ones;" much less hypocrisy in the saints, an increase of genuine modesty among many of the fair; more candour in our general dealings; more encouragement to real merit; less success to knavery content and plenty for the industrious artisan, and prosperity to the nation in general.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1838.

Statements of the most afflictive nature, relative to the sufferings of families and of individuals reach us daily; and it is currently reported that in various settlements of this district several persons have, within the past fortnight, actually died of starvation. We believe this report is but too true; and, from all we have been enabled to collect, we can have no hesitation in asserting that unless some decisive step be immediately taken for their relief, many—very many of our fellow-creatures will speedily fall victims to the prevailing dearth.

A meeting of the inhabitants of this town was held a few days since, for the purpose of taking these melancholy circumstances into consideration, and we understand it was resolved that a representation of them should be made forthwith to His Excellency the Governor.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the honor of Knighthood

on the hon. Allen M'Nabb, colonel of the militia in Upper Canada, and Speaker of the House of Assembly of that Province, for his gallant conduct during the late rebellion.

MR BURTON

Sir,—We be tould up here that the parliament giv 200 pound to make a Rode from here to Harbour Grace, As the say you be A very noin Man praps you can tell us, what is done with the Moony, as nothin is a Doin at the Rode some Peple tells in the Clargy are gon to Bill a Chapple with it some more say it is Fessick and other seem say it is to pay some of the Moony owed from the Lite House now Mr Burton we be very bad of up here, and wod be very glad to Work at the Rode or at the Chapple or at the Lite House or any were else for Moony or Bread and will be obliged to you to let us no were the 20.£ is to be led out that we may work for it

Your umble Sarvant

A NATIVE OF ISLAND COVE.

April 28, 1833.

In the Northern Circuit Court, (i.e.) Harbor Grace, April Term, 1st Victoria.

In the matter of Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, of Carbonear, in the Northern District, Merchants Insolvents.

WHEREAS it hath been made to appear to this Honorable Court, (at the return of a Writ against them by EDWARD PIKE) that Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, of Carbonear, Merchants, and Co-partners, are unable to pay to all their Creditors Twenty Shillings in the Pound, this Court doth this day declare them Insolvent. It also appearing that a considerable part in value of the said Creditors are resident in England, and have no legal representatives in this Country;—and it likewise appearing, that it is necessary to appoint Provisional Trustees, until a meeting of the Creditora can conveniently be held for the purpose of nominating Trustees to the Estate of the said Insolvents. It is this day ordered by this Honorable Court, that Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, and all Persons their Creditors, whose Debts amount respectively, to the sum of Twenty Pounds and upwards, do either in Person, or by their Lawful Agent, assemble at the Court House, at Harbor Grace, on the First day of next Term, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, in order to choose two or more Creditors to be Trustees to the Estate of the said Insolvents:—And in the interim this Honorable Court appoints ROBERT PACK, Esq., JOHN WILLS MARTIN, Esq., and WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq., Merchants, residing at Carbonear, Provisional Trustees, of the Insolvent Estate of the said Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle; and the said Robert Pack, John Wills Martin, and William Harrison, are hereby authorised to Discover, Collect, and Receive the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents, subject to such Orders and directions, as this Honorable Court shall from time to time make herein.

By the Court,

JOHN STARK,

Chief Clerk and Registrar.

Harbor Grace, 30th April, 1833.

The Boston Atlas of the 11th April received since our last, contains the following information respecting the captured rebels:

Yesterday, Lount and Mathews received the awful sentence of death, which was pronounced by Chief Justice Robinson, after a most solemn and affecting address to the prisoners, who we understand, appeared penetrated with a deep sense of the enormity of their crime, and the justice of their doom.

On John Anderson being brought to the bar, he resumed his plea of "guilty," which he had been before advised to retract. We understand he is to be brought up this day for sentence.

In the case of Sutherland, the Court Martial did not all assemble yesterday, so that he could not proceed with his defence. We hear the Court will assemble on Monday.—*Toronto Patriot, March 30.*

Private advices state that Sutherland had attempted to destroy himself whilst in prison, by opening a vein in one of

of his feet:—he had fainted from loss of blood when discovered, and was restored by the immediate application of the necessary means.—Ledger, April 27.

SHIP NEWS

Port of Carbonear.
ENTERED.
April 28.—Barque Lloyds, Blanchard, Cadiz, 410 tons salt.
Schooner Cornealia, Smith, Waterford. 25 tons potatoes, 25 tons coal, and sundry goods.
33.—Brig Apollo, Ford, Poole, merchandise.
Schooner Nelson Packet, Poole, merchandise.

(By Order of the Provisional Trustees of the Insolvent Estate of SLADE, BIDDLE & Co.)

FOR SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON FRIDAY

NEXT, The 4th Instant,
At 11 o'clock in the forenoon,
On the Wharf and at the Stores of Slade, Biddle & Co.

The following Articles viz :

About 900 SEALS now on board the *Cornhill*,
About 800 Ditto ditto *Mary, Simmons*,
Together with any further quantity that may arrive in the meantime, belonging to the said Insolvent Estate.

ALSO,
A quantity of
Bread, Pork, Molasses
Flour, Butter, Rice
Hams, and Coffee.

AND ON
TUESDAY

Next, The 8th Instant,
A quantity of empty CASKS, as well as any of the above-named which are not disposed of on Friday.

NICHOLAS STABB,
Auctioneer.
Carbonear,
May 2, 1838.

Notice.

TENDERS will be received at the Residence of the Subscriber at Carbonear, until SATURDAY, the 12th May next, at Noon, from Persons willing to Contract for the Opening of the Road at the following places on the *NORTH SHORE*. The Trees, Stumps, and Brushwood to be cut close to the ground and removed to the width of Twelve clear feet.

From
Bay de Verds to Low Point.
Island Cove to Job's Cove.
Job's Cove to Gull Island.
Gull Island to Northern Bay.
Northern Bay to Ochrepit Cove.
Western Bay to Adam's Cove.
Adam's Cove to Black Head.
Broad Cove to Spout Cove.
Spout Cove to Perry's Cove.
Perry's Cove to Salmo Cove.

The Tenders to specify the rate per Mile in Sterling Money, and to be completed by the end of June.

T. NEWELL,
Secretary to the Board of Commissioners for Roads and Bridges from Carbonear to Bay-de-Verds.
Carbonear, May 1, 1838.

Notices

Michael McLean Little

THANKFUL for the encouragement and support he has received from his Friends and the Public, in his line of business, has to assure them he will endeavour to merit a continuance of their favours. He has now on hand, a fresh supply of

Garden Seeds, Shoop Goods, Groceries, &c. &c.

With a neat Assortment of
LONDON TOYS

Which are now open for the inspection of his Friends, Orders for which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.
St. John's, April 24, 1838.

MICHAEL DALTON,

Tailor, Pelisse and Habit-Maker,

BEGS most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public that he has taken the Shop recently occupied by the late Mr. William Jackman, where he hopes by assiduity to Business, to merit the Patronage of the Public; and engages to execute his work with neatness and despatch.

Carbonear,
April 25, 1838.

Notice.

TENDERS will be received at the residence of Mr. THOMAS NEWELL, CARBONEAR, until THURSDAY the 10th MAY next, at Noon, from Persons willing to Contract for the Making of a ROAD from Harbor-Rock Hill to Crocker's Cove Brook; and TENDERS will also be received until MONDAY, the 21st MAY, at Noon, from Persons willing to Contract for Making a ROAD from Crocker's Cove Brook to the North side of FRESHWATER.

Specifications may be seen on Tuesday's, and Friday's, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, on application to the Secretary, and the intended line of ROAD may be viewed and further particulars known on application to the Surveyor.

THOMAS NEWELL,

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

Carbonear,
April 20, 1838.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Northern District,
Brigus, to wit.

COURT OF SESSIONS,
JANUARY 9TH, 1838.

THE Justices in Sessions, have this day, under the Colonial Act 4, Wm. 4th, cap. 9. Sess. 2, intitled "An Act to regulate the Standard of Weights and Measures in this Colony, and to provide for the Surveying of Lumber," appointed Mr. SAMUEL WILLIAM COZENS, of BRIGUS, to be an Assayer of Weights and Measures for the aforesaid Northern District.

ROBERT JOHN PINSENT, J. P.
Chairman of the Court.

I hereby give Public Notice pursuant to the Act abovementioned, that my Office containing the Standard Weights and Measures is situated at my Store in Brigus aforesaid, where I shall be in daily attendance.

SAMUEL W. COZENS.

Assayer of Weights and Measures
Brigus,
January 9, 1838.

On Low Terms for CASH,
To Close Sales of Sundry
CONSIGNMENTS

7 Puncheons Superior Molasses
20 Barrels Fresh Corned Beef (New York)
1 Hogshed Sugar
2 Butts Prime Leaf Tobacco
3 Barrels Pitch
10 Barrels Tar
2 Three Almude Casks Port Wine
6 Qr.-Chests Congo & Souchong Tea
10 Barrels Superior Boiling Peas.

WILLIAM DIXON & CO.
Harbor Grace,
Feb. 21, 1838.

Notices

ROADS and BRIDGES.

TENDERS will be received by the SUBSCRIBER, until THURSDAY the 10th day of May next, at Noon, (when they shall be opened at the Commercial Room,) for the undermentioned WORK, viz:—

For Making a ROAD from the River Head of HARBOR GRACE, to the School-House Hill at SPANIARD'S BAY: the Road to have side DRAINS the whole distance, leaving a clear space between the Drains of Twenty Feet; the said Drains to be Two Feet wide on the top, sloping towards the bottom, where the Drain is to be Eighteen Inches wide at the depth of Two Feet. The Road to be banked Twelve Feet wide in the Centre, and to be made of Stones and coarse Gravel; the party Tendering, to state the rate per Mile, and the part of the Road Contracting for.

For Making CROSS DRAINS to be Three Feet wide and Two Feet deep; covered with large Spruce Wood and Gravelled over: at so much per Drain for as many as may be required.

For filling up a SPACE at the Northern end of the Spaniard's Bay Long Bridge, to the height of 2½ Feet, Fourteen Feet wide and Three Hundred Feet long; to be faced with large Stone, and filled up with Stones and Gravel.

For the Erection of good and substantial BRIDGES over the following Brooks—said Bridges to be constructed of Spruce Timber of at least Eight Inches scantling—viz:

Mint Cove Pond Brook, Twelve feet long and Twelve feet wide.

Northern Cove Brook, Fifteen feet long and Twelve feet wide.

Bread and Cheese Cove Brook, Fifteen feet long and Twelve feet wide.

Specifications for the above Bridges to accompany the Tenders.

W. C. ST. JOHN,

Secretary to the Board of Commissioners for Roads and Bridges from River Head of Harbor Grace to Spaniard's Bay.

Harbor Grace,
19th April, 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.

THE Public are hereby notified, that my signature to the Advertisement contained in the Gazette of Tuesday last, announcing the Dissolution of Co-partnership of BENNETT, MORGAN & Co. was obtained from me under a misconception of the term of its duration, not having in my possession at the time the Deed of Co-partnership between us:—I now find by reference to a copy of the Deed of Co-partnership, which I have since obtained, that the Co-partnership does not terminate until the first day of January, 1841.

GEORGE MORGAN.
Feb. 10, 1838

WANTED, a PERSON to act as an Assistant at the Harbour Grace, Island Light House.—Application to be made at the Office of this Paper.

Harbour Grace,
April 25, 1838.

Blanks

For Sale at the Star, Office.
Harbor Grace.

On Sale

BY
MICHAEL HOWLEY

Scalers' 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, Lanterns

ALSO, ON HAND,

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

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 & Violinello 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
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
Harbor Grace,

TO LET

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

OF those Extensive WATER-SIDE PREMISES, at Harbor Grace, ately 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.

POETRY

AN INVALID'S ASSOCIATIONS.
BY JOHN GALT.

While, all alone, I hopeless sighing sit,
Rapt in the trances of a pensive fit,
Methinks sad symbols of my life appear
In the unfoldings of the rolling year.

What time the spring peeps wistful from
the wood,
And love with gambols cheers the field
and flood,
Youth comes again, by placid mem'ry
brought,
Gay with the hopes that garland joyous
thought.
But as the rainbow of the vernal skies,
Away, away, the beauteous phantom
flies:
Flowers are but weeds, my aching spirit
says,
Dull as the sunshine of these bedrid
days.

When as a wreck, a cumb'rer of the
ground,
Borne to the shore and on its margin
found,
As if, respited from my ceaseless pain,
To see the summer's gorgeous pomp
again;
Full soon the sense that here I useless lie
The solace mars of smiling Deity,

Even gen'rous Autumn yields but an-
guish now
In all presented by the loaded bough,
For in her perishable gifts the mind
Can but a type of fickle fortune find.
Yes: all the fruit around the orchard
rife
Remind of blights in the fair May of
life.

When yellow leaves are rustling sere and
free,
And birds swing chitt'ring on the rock-
ing tree,
While storms are coming in the pride of
might,
Like hostile foemen rushing from the
height;
Stern winter bids accorded torrents
blare
Their dismal dirges to delight Despair,
And spreads o'er Nature lying, stiff be-
low,
The solemn seamless winding sheet of
snow.

(From the Greenock Advertiser.)

LACHRYMALS, NO. II.

The music of melodious verse.
The pregnant phrase, nor diction terse,
Wind up the poet's spell.
'Tis an ingredient, shed from heaven,
To, but a few, selected, given:
Its nature who can tell?

II.

It makes to see what others see,
But rounded as with reverie,
As sometimes looms the moon;
And from familiar household things,
A mystic quality it brings,
Heart-thrilling as a oon.

III.

The letter'd sage, with antique tome,
His lamp well-trimm'd, serene at home,
May ape the unblest art;
But only those with genius rare,
Like Burns or Chatterton,* may dare
To wake the sleeping heart,

IV.

Unblest! for oft my gilted bard
Is keener bosom-anguish shar'd,
Than earthly spirits know;
Grief, hopeless care and madden'd mind
That prompt to seek the rest design'd
By heaven, with death for woe.

JOHN GALT.

* Scotland, by the magnificent cenotaphs of Edinburgh and Doonside, with the templar mausoleum of Dumfries, has acknowledged her contrition for neglecting Burns; and England begins to wince when she thinks of the famished wonderful boy.

INDEPENDENCE OF MIND.—There are some men who go in leading-strings all their days. They always follow in the path of others, without being able to give any reason for their opinions.—There is a proper mental independence which all should maintain;—self respect and the stability of our character, require it. The man who pins his opinions entirely on another's sleeve can have no respect for his own judgment, and is likely to be a changeling. When we consider carefully what appeals to our minds, and exercise upon it our own reason, taking into respectful consideration what others say upon it, and then come to a conclusion of our own, we act as intelligent beings should act, and only then. This proper independence of mind is far re-

moved from presumptuous self-confidence than which there is nothing more severely to be condemned. Presumption is the associate of ignorance; and it is hateful in the extreme to hear some half-taught stipling delivering his opinions with all the authority of an oracle. This is not what we mean by mental independence; and it is hoped none will mistake what has been said. We refer to a modest yet firm and independent exercise of judgment upon subjects which the mind understands; in short we intend only the opposit of that slavish habit which makes one mar, the mere shadow of another.—*Rev. J. Stoughton.*

Medical men state that innumerable complaints, to which persons are subject during the winter are not the effects of the cold but are produced by the use of stoves, the heat of which it is difficult to regulate. The air of a room in which a stove is used becomes at length completely dry, unless care be taken to keep up the supply of moisture by having constantly in the room a vessel filled with water. From the air becoming dry, the cells of the lungs become ultimately deprived of their necessary fluid the skin of the face and hands becomes heated, and headache ensues.—*Galvani.*

Infants are injured more by excess than by deficiency of food. The safest guide in this matter is the natural instinct of the child. Never compel an infant to take food after it shows signs of satiety; nor suffer it to be long without food when it is sought for. Children should especially be taught the importance of thoroughly masticating all solid substances. The digestibility of food depends greatly upon the degree of mastication which it has undergone; if swallowed entire, or in the haste, it remains long in an undigested state, and disorders the stomach. Unripe fruits are difficult of digestion, and consequently unfit for children; yet they are often allowed to consume as much as they please. This is a fruitful source of indigestion and of many other diseases. All the food of children ought to be thoroughly cooked. The stomach, like every other organ, may be improved by proper training. The appropriate method of exercising it is to furnish it with suitable aliment, in proper quantities, at regular periods. Too great or too little action enfeebles it and by deranging its functions, injures the whole economy.—*Curtis on Health.*

TIME.—Our time is like our money.—When we change a guinea, the shilling escape as things of small account; when we break a duty by idleness in the morning, the rest of the hours lose their importance in our eye.—*Lockhart's Life of Scott.*

LOTTERY-TICKET ANECDOTE.—In the early part of the reign of King George the Second, the footman of a lady of quality under the absurd infatuation of a dream, disposed of the savings of the last twenty years of his life in two tickets, which proving blanks, after a few melancholy years he put an end to his life. In his box was found a plan of the manner in which he would spend the five thousand pounds prize, which his mistress preserved as a curiosity. "As soon as I have received the money, I'll marry Grace Farrers; but as she has been cross and coy, I'll use her as a servant. Every morning she shall get me a mug of strong beer with a toast, nutmeg and sugar in it, then I will sleep till ten, after which I will have a large sack posset. My dinner shall be on table by one, and never without a good pudding; I'll have a stock of wine and brandy laid in; about five in the afternoon I'll have tarts and jellies, and a gallon bowl of punch? at ten, a hot supper of two dishes; if I'm in good humour, and Grace behaves herself, she shall sit down with me. To bed about twelve."—*Lounger's Common Place Book.*

GAUDY ATTIRE.—Beauty gains little, and homeliness and deformity lose much by gaudy attire. Lysander knew this was in part true, and refused the rich garments the tyrant Dionysius proffered to his daughters, saying "That they were only fit to make unhappy faces more remarkable."

CLOCK OF VERSAILLES.—Preparations have been made at Versailles to replace the Clock of the King's death in the court called the Cour de Marbre. This clock has no mechanism, and has only one hand, which is placed at the precise moment of the death of the last King of France, and which does not move during the whole of his successor's reign. This custom dates from the time of Louis XIII.

In Germany, the dinner hour is generally one; in Italy, it is five; in Paris, six; and in London, half-past seven or eight.

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.:

- Jacenet and Mull Ditto
- Ladies' Work'd Lace and Muslin Collars
- Colored Jaconets
- Laced Edgings
- Men's Braces
- Men's stout Yarn Hose
- Men's Worster Ditto
- Men's Lambswool Ditto
- Women's Black Ditto Ditto
- Men's Cuff'd and Milled Gloves
- Men's Fleece'd 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 Shirts
- White Counterpanes
- White Flannels
- Women's White and Colord 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 samll quantities
And Sundry other Articles.

GEORGE W. GILL.

Carboner,
November 22, 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.

MIDDLE-BIGHT PACKET

ROBERT and JOHN HINDS, of Middle-Bight, begs most respectfully to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have a safe and commodious Four-sail BOAT, which they intend running the Winter, as long as the weather will permit, between Middle-Bight, Brigus and Port-de-Grace. One of the Owners of the Packet will call every Tuesday morning at Messrs. PERCHARD & BOAG'S for Letters and Packages, and then proceed across the Bay as soon as wind and weather will allow; and in case of their being no possibility of proceeding by Water, the Letters will be forwarded by Land, by a careful Person, and the utmost punctuality observed.

They beg to state, also, that they have good and comfortable Lodgings, and every necessary that may be wanted, and on reasonable terms.

TERMS:

Passengers 5s. each
Single Letters 1s. "
Double Ditto 2s. "
Packages in proportion.
Not accountable for cash or any other valuable property put on board.
Letters will be receivee at Mr. Mc-Iver's Bookseller, for the above Places, and for Harbor Grace and Carboner.
January 20, 1838.

Indentures

FOR SALE at this Office.

Harbor Grace Feb, April 4.

We sincerely regret to hear that Lord Stanley is suffering under a most painful disorder; but we understand that the accounts received yesterday and on Friday from Knowsley, where Lord Stanley now is, are highly favourable.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS
St John's and Harbor 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 Harbor 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 Carboner and Portugal Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning 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 Carboner 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.

And PACKAGES in proportion.

N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES given him.

Carboner, June, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat which at a considerable expence, he has fitted out, to ply between CARONEAR 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 CARONEAR 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 Carboner, and in St John's for Carboner, &c. at Mr Patrick, Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Cruet's.

Carboner, -
June 4, 1836.

TORRE 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.

Carboner, Feb. 9, 1837.

Blanks

of Various kind for SALE at the Office of this Paper.