

# THE



# STAR,

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### POETRY

#### GOD.

The following sublime ode to the Supreme Being is translated from the Russian. It was written by one of our distinguished poets, D. Zhukov. This ode has never been translated into the Chinese or other languages, written on silk, and deposited in the Imperial Palace at Peking. The Emperor of China had it translated into Japanese characters in gold, and hung up in the temple of Judo. It is gratifying to learn, that these nations have done themselves the honour to bestow these honours on this noble composition.

We possess, that no man, however powerful his intellect, could give his imagination, unacquainted with the world, ever did, or ever will, conceive a more sublime poem. It abounds in scriptural allusions. The most parts of the ode were written with the aid of the author, perhaps unconsciously, was written in contemplation of passages in the poem which were the poet, fleeing from the holiness of humanity, takes shelter in the glory of the divine idea, that the Divine Spirit shines in its spirit.

"As when the sunbeam in the drop of dew," immediately after the words, "in thee I live, and breathe, and dwell," is it not manifest that the line of this sublimely beautiful passage is borrowed from Acts xvii, verse 28, "in him we live, and move, and have our being?"—New York Observer.

O, Thou Eternal One! whose presence bright,  
All space doth occupy—all motion guide;  
Unchanged through time's all-everlasting flight,  
Thou only God; there is no God beside.  
Being above all beings! Mighty One!  
Who none can comprehend, and none express;  
Elevating all—supporting—ruling o'er—  
Being, whom we call God—and know no more!

In its sublime research, philosophy  
May measure out the ocean deep—may count  
The sands, or the sun's rays—but God!  
For Thee  
There is no weight nor measure; none can mount  
Up to Thy mysteries; Reason's brightest spark,  
Though kindled by Thy light, in vain would try  
To trace Thy counsels, infinite and dark:  
And though is lost ere thought can soar so high,  
Even like past moments in eternity.

Thou from primeval nothingness didst call  
First, chaos, then existence—LORD, on Thee  
Eternity had its foundation; all  
Sprung forth from Thee; all light, joy, harmony,  
Side origin—all life, all beauty, Thine,  
Thy word created all, and doth create;  
Thy splendour fills and space with rays divine.  
Thou art, and wert, and shalt be!  
Glorious! great!  
Life giving, life sustaining, potentate!

Thy chairs the unmeasured universe surround;  
Upheld by Thee, by Thee inspired with breath!  
Thou the beginning with the end hast bound,  
And beautifully mingled life and death!  
As sparks mount upwards from the fiery blaze,  
So suns are born, so worlds spring forth from Thee,  
And as the spangles in the sunny rays,  
Shine round the silver snow, the pagantry  
Of Heaven's bright army glitters in Thy praise.

A million torches lighted by Thy hand  
Wander, unweaved, through the blue abyss,  
Thy own Thy power, accomplish Thy command,

All gay with life, all eloquent with bliss,  
What shall we call them? Piles of crystal light?  
Glorious company of golden streams?  
Lamps of celestial ether burning bright?  
Suns lighting systems with their joyous beams?  
But Thou to these are as the moon to night—

Yes? a drop of water in the sea.  
All this magnificence in Thee is lost:—  
What are ten thousand worlds compared to Thee?  
And what am I then? Heaven's unnumbered host,  
Though multiplied by myriads and array'd  
In all the glory of sublimest thought,  
Is but an atom in the balance weigh'd  
Against Thy greatness—is a epher bright  
Against infinity: What am I then?—  
Nought.

Nought—but the effluence of Thy light divine,  
Pervading worlds, hath reached my bosom too?  
Yes, in my spirit doth Thy Spirit shine,  
As shines the sunbeam in a drop of dew.  
Nought—but I live, and on hope's pinions fly  
Eager towards Thy presence; for in Thee  
I live, and breathe, and dwell; I lift my eye  
Even to the throne of Thy divinity:  
I am, O God, and surely Thou must be.

Thou art! directing, guiding all, Thou art!  
Direct my understanding then to Thee;  
Control my spirit, guide my wandering heart:  
Thought but an atom 'midst immensity,  
Still I am something fashion'd by Thy hand:  
I hold a middle rank 'twixt heaven and earth,  
On the last verge of mortal being stand,  
Close to the realms where angels have their birth;  
Just on the boundaries of the spirit-land.

The chain of being is complete in me;  
I am its matter's last gradation lost:  
And the next step is spirit—Duty!  
I can command the lightning, and am dust!  
A monarch, and a slave; a worm, a God!  
Whence came I here, and how? so marvellously  
Constructed and conceived? unknown! this clod  
Lives surely through some higher energy;  
For from itself alone it could not be.

Creator! Yes—Thy wisdom and Thy word  
Created me! Thou source of life and good!  
Thou Spirit of my spirit, and my Lord:  
Thy light, thy love, in their bright plenitude,  
Fill'd me with an immortal soul, to spring  
O'er the abyss of death, and bade it wear  
The garments of eternal day, and wing  
Its heavenly flight beyond this little sphere;  
Even to its source—to Thee—its Author there.

O thoughts ineffable! O visions blest!  
Though worthless our conceptions all of Thee,  
Yet shall thy shadow'd image fill our breast,  
And wait its homage to Thy Deity.  
God! thus alone my lowly thoughts can soar,  
Thus seek Thy presence—Being wise

and good!  
Mild! Thy vast works, admit, obey, adore!  
And when the tongue is eloquent no more,  
The soul shall speak in tears of gratitude.

### JAMAICA

The address in reply to the government speech on opening the session was presented on Friday, the 21 of November, and was as follows:—  
"May it please your excellency,  
We, her majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Assembly of Jamaica, thank your excellency for your speech at the opening of the session.

The house join your excellency in bearing testimony to the peaceable manner in which the labouring population have conducted themselves in a state of freedom.  
It certainly was not to be expected that so great a change in the condition of the people would be followed by an immediate return to active labour. The house, however, are willing to believe, that some degree of improvement is taking place, and they sincerely join in the hope expressed by your excellency, that the agricultural interests of the island may ultimately prosper by a resumption of our peasantry in their new condition.

The house would have been ready now, as they ever have been, to give their consideration to every matter submitted to them, for promoting the public welfare of the colony; but having taken into their mature consideration, the aggressions which the British parliament continue to make on the rights of the people of this colony; and the confusion and mischief which must result from the present anomalous system of government, they have come to the determination that they will best consult their own honour, the rights of their constituents, and the peace and well-being of the colony, by abstaining from the exercise of any legislative function, except such as may be necessary to preserve inviolate the faith of the island with the public creditor, until they shall be left to the free exercise of their inherent rights as British subjects."

To this his excellency made the following abrupt reply:—  
"I receive with deep regret your reply to the speech with which I opened the present session of the legislature."

The above address was founded upon the following resolutions:—  
Resolved, 1st.—That the act of the British parliament, entitled "An act for the better government of prisons in the West

Indies," is a violation of our inherent rights as British subjects, as recognised by the constitution of this island and by the act of parliament 18 G. 3. c. 111, chap. 12, that the same has not and ought not to have the force of law in this island, and that the authorities will not be justified in acting on it.

Resolved, 2d.—That the violation of our rights by the parliament of Great Britain, in which we are not represented, is the less excusable, inasmuch as the house was prepared, to enter into the consideration of prison discipline, as soon as the report of her majesty's commissioner was officially before them.

Resolved, 3d.—That the house have witnessed, with the deepest regret, the numerous censures passed upon the inhabitants of this island, the extent to which the public mind in Great Britain has been poisoned against them, the absence of all confidence in the legislature, the reckless manner in which the laws passed by it have been disobeyed, and the system of legislation for the colonies which has been determined upon, whereby the power of the house has been fettered, and that body has ceased to exist for any purpose useful to the people whom they represent.

Resolved, 4th.—Therefore, that in the opinion of this house, they will best consult their own honour, the rights of their constituents, and the peace and well-being of the colony, by abstaining from the exercise of any legislative function, excepting such as may be necessary to preserve inviolate the faith of the island with the public creditor, until her most gracious majesty's pleasure shall be made known, whether her subjects of Jamaica, now happily all in a state of freedom, are henceforth to be treated as subjects with the power of making laws, as hitherto, for their own government, or whether they are to be treated as a conquered colony, and governed by parliamentary legislation, orders in council, or as in the case of the late amended abolition act, by investing the governor of the island with the arbitrary power of issuing proclamation having the force of law over the lives and properties of the people.

Resolved 5th.—That it be recommended to the house to appoint a committee to prepare an humble address to his excellency the governor, for his speech at the opening of the session.

Shortly after the house was summoned to the Council Chamber, when his excellency was pleased to prorogue the house in the following speech:—  
"Gentlemen, of the Council,

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly.—The determination expressed to me by the House of Assembly, to confine the exercise of their legislative functions to business of a particular nature appears to be so totally at variance with that course which is best calculated to promote the interests of the country at the present juncture, that I cannot admit of the continuance of this session.

"Anxious, however, to resort to every measure calculated to avert the injurious consequences which I cannot but foresee will result from this determination, I have resolved, by affording the house, by a short prorogation, another opportunity of proceeding with the many important matters which demand the immediate attention of the legislature; and I do therefore prorogue this general assembly to Saturday, the 3rd day of November, instant, and it is hereby prorogued accordingly."

On the 31, the house met according to proclamation, and his excellency was pleased to deliver the following speech:—

"Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly.—On considering the many important measures called for by the present circumstances of the colony, which the premature termination of your last session has left unprovided for, I have felt myself compelled, in the paramount discharge of my duty, to assemble you again for the despatch of public business.

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly.—I earnestly recommend to your attention the state in which the country will be placed on the expiration of the laws established a police-regulating the collection of public taxes and embracing many other objects deeply affecting the public welfare.

"Gentlemen of the Council Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly. It will be my duty to lay before you various communication from her majesty's government, explanatory of the grounds upon which her majesty, in the exercise of her prerogative, has been pleased to disallow certain laws of the island, and conveying her majesty's recommendation, that provision should be made by the colonial legislature for the introduction of several measures of vital interest to all classes of her majesty's subjects in Jamaica, amongst which are included those having for their objects the prevention of vagrancy, the better regulating the relative rights and duties of masters and servants in husbandry, or other kind of handicraft the determining the qualification of electors, the regulation of a militia, and the preventing the unauthorized occupation of lands belonging either to the crown or private individuals.

"In all these, and in every other measure, calculated to promote the true interest of the colony, you will now, as ever, find me ready to afford my zealous co-operation."

On the evening of the 31 house, after some discussion, waited upon his excellency as per appointment, and presented the following address:—

"May it please your Excellency.—We thank your excellency for your speech at the opening of the session.

"We feel, in common with your excellency the emergency in which the country may be placed by the expiration of the annual laws; and we also are well aware of the necessity which, in the present state of society, exists, that laws for the prevention of vagrancy—for regulating the relative rights and duties of masters and servants—for determining the qualification of electors, for the regulation of the militia, and from preventing

the unauthorized occupation of land, should be enacted; but we are keenly alive to the fact, that our legislative rights have been violated; and so long as these rights continue to be invaded, we feel ourselves compelled to adhere to our resolutions of last session.

To which his excellency was pleased to make the following reply:—

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.—It is always my duty, and not less my inclination, to receive every communication from you with respect; but I must express my regret at your reply to the speech which I opened the present session."

Within five minutes of the house having returned, they were again summoned by the Provost Marshal General to the Council Chamber, when his excellency made the following speech:—

"Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.—It is with unfeigned regret I have to inform you, that although the House of Assembly have acknowledged the emergency in which the country may be placed by the expiration of the annual laws, and have expressed themselves aware of the necessity which, in the present state of society, exists for the enactment of laws providing for these important objects, which I pressed on your attention at the opening of this session, that body still adheres to the determination which compelled me to bring the last session to a close. So little can I reconcile this determination with the true interests of the colony, and hopeless as I am of any change in the sentiments of the people I have resolved on taking the sense of the constituency, and therefore, in the exercise of the prerogative vested in me, I do now, in her majesty's name, dissolve this General Assembly; and it is hereby dissolved accordingly.

ANTIQUITY OF PAPER.—Roman Catholics often talk of the antiquity of their religion, but we think (says the *United Service Gazette*) that the following dates of the origin of their peculiar doctrines and practices will show them to be too modern for a Scriptural Christian to receive:

	Year.
Holy Water .....	120
Penance .....	150
Monks .....	328
Latin Mass .....	391
Extreme Unction .....	558
Purgatory .....	538
Invocation of the Virgin Mary and of Saints .....	591
Papal Usurpation .....	697
Kissing the Pope's toe .....	709
Image Worship .....	715
Canonization of Saints .....	933
Baptism of Belis .....	1000
Transubstantiation .....	1000
Celibacy .....	1015
Indulgences .....	1190
Dispensations .....	1200
The Inquisition .....	1204
Confession .....	1215
Elevation of the Host .....	1222

Novel Steam Vessel.—On Thursday morning some curiosity was excited at Blackwall, and below, towards Gravesend by the novel spectacle of a large heavy laden ship proceeding down the river propelled by a steam apparatus. Her appearance was that of an ordinary vessel, with the exception of a few bars of iron on her sides, crossed in different directions, to which the propellers appeared to be attached. No paddle boxes were visible, nor was the water thrown up as in the case of the paddle wheels—the action seemed to be smooth and equable. This is the first attempt, as far as we know, to adapt the use of steam power to propel a vessel of the ordinary construction, and it certainly does, on reflection, seem extraordinary that some plan for effecting this high object should not have been before now brought into beneficial use, the enormous expense attending the constant consumption of fuel in steam vessels being the great obstacle to the application of steam-power to distant voyages. The ship above alluded to is the *Marina*, going to India; her machinery, including the boilers, occupies comparatively little space.

It will be seen, that whatever course Sir John Colborne may have resolved upon for the disposal of the Canadian traitors, rebels, or invaders, his resolution respecting one portion of them must, at all events, have been promptly made. By the *Captain Ross*, which left Quebec on the 22d November, thirty-five of those offenders have been conveyed to Liverpool, and were landed there last Monday evening. On the passage they had made an attempt to overpower the crew and escort, and to seize the ship, but were soon discomfited and loaded with heavy irons.

It is said the above prisoners or the majority of them, are to be transported for life to New South Wales, where, we

make no doubt, they will be subjected to hard labour at least, or whatever degree of corporal restraint and punishment is assigned to the worst class of criminals. *London Times, Dec. 15.*

Important Private Letter from Lord Durham.—We have been favoured by a kind friend with an extract from a letter which he has received from his Lordship, dated Quebec, 13th October. The communication is highly interesting:—"All Civil Government is now impracticable here. I return home to follow out the objects of my mission in the House of Lords, where, in truth, the Government of the Canada is now conducted. The post of difficulty—of action—is now in that House, and there I must repair.—Trust me, my good friend, I abandon not one iota of the object of my mission—on the contrary, I hold to them as strongly as ever—and I believe, that, contrary to their intentions, my enemies have unconsciously given me better means to carry them into effect. I hope to be in England by the middle or end of December."—*Dunfries Times.*

The value of Gibraltar to Great Britain has been questioned by a recent writer on Spain who doubts whether it be worth preserving. "The command of the Mediterranean," he observes, "belongs to the strongest fleet." This—albeit a debatable proposition—I will not stop to dispute, since what Gibraltar claims is simply the command of the entrance to the Mediterranean, and that clearly belongs to the Power which can readily keep a force near at hand to prevent all ingress and egress. Now, Gibraltar is so situated as to enable Great Britain to do this with very small means; whereas it would require a fleet of some other nation to watch the straits because the power would have also to blockade the port of Gibraltar. This any one at all acquainted with the localities the prevailing winds, &c., will readily admit to be at times an impossibility; and on every occasion that the blockading squadron might be driven from its cruising ground, the command of the straits would again be possessed by Gibraltar, should its batteries shelter but a few gun boats. The importance of Gibraltar will increase ten-fold in the event of a steam war, as every thing will then depend upon the vicinity of the contending parties to their coal depots.

Lieut. Governor Arthur has offered a reward of £500 for the apprehension of the murderers of Capt. Usher at Chippewa.

Nelson, Bouchette, Viger, and five others, who were sent to Bermuda, have published a long article, in which they say it is false that they ever petitioned or sought for mercy at the hands of any one, or that they implored Lord Durham not to bring them to trial.

AWFUL STATE OF AFFAIRS. (From the *Key Stone*—Extra.)

The mob have actual possession of the Capitol of Pennsylvania, and it is impossible for the Legislature to meet, or the business in the departments of Government to proceed.

At the hour of half past two this afternoon, as appointed for the meeting of the House, the Speaker deputed Mr. Spackman to adjourn the House till to-morrow.

The hall was filled with the rioters, who seized Mr. S. and forced him to retire, when they all rushed out, and he was barely enabled to escape without injury. In the scuffle the doors were broken, and the hall was otherwise mutilated.

The mob have now possession of the town, and mob law reigns supreme. The officers of the law make no attempt to put down the disgraceful scene.

No life is safe—but the state authorities, we understand, have taken all measures possible under the circumstances for the preservation of life and property.

The correspondent of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* gives more particulars of the proceedings of the mob:—

"We are in the midst of a revolution," he says, "After driving the Senators from their seats, and forcing the Speaker and other members to make their escape out of the windows, the mob organized themselves at a meeting, and were addressed in the most inflammatory manner by several of their speakers."

A public meeting of the mob was held on Tuesday evening, where they were harangued by their incendiary leaders, and after passing several resolutions, they resolved to re-assemble at 9 o'clock on Wednesday.

The letter then states:—After the adjournment of this meeting they repaired to the Capitol, and again took possession of the Senate Chamber, determined, I understood, should the Senate proceed to organize, to barricade the door and station themselves at the windows, to prevent the egress of the members until they had yielded to their demands.

A majority of the Senators learning this and finding their Chamber entirely in the possession of those infuriated men, wisely resolved to postpone their meeting.

The mob at one time proceeded to the arsenal for the purpose of forcing it, and providing themselves with arms. They were only persuaded to desist upon solemn pledges that no arms should be taken thence in obedience to the orders of the Governor!!!

Shame that such a negotiation should have been entertained.

It was computed that the hall of the House of Representatives was occupied by from eight hundred to one thousand, when the hour of meeting arrived on Wednesday.

A gang of a dozen stout bullies surrounded the chair of the Speaker, and prevented its occupation.

The "*Keystone*," (a Van Buren paper) sanctions these riotous proceedings, and urges on the mob to further deeds of violence.

It declares all civil government at an end, and calls upon its followers to proceed accordingly.

A public meeting is called for to day in Philadelphia, to take these important matters into consideration. The leader of the mob is an officer of the United States' Government!

From the *Montreal Herald*, December 26.

A son of Lount who was executed in Upper Canada last year, it appears, holds the distinguished post of "military secretary" in the rebel service and in that capacity has signed a proclamation, which we have inserted in another column. A son of Matthews, who was executed with Lount it is stated has been committed to Jail at Toronto, on a charge of treason.

Some of the Patriots of Detroit have issued an advertisement offering a reward, of eight hundred dollars, "in specie" to those who will deliver to them the body of Colonel PRINCE dead or alive.

January 2.

The Canadian Frontier. Meetings of every kind and character are daily taking place along the frontier. Arms, ammunition, money and men are congregating in the northern towns of this state, and before spring we shall have another outbreak. All the principal leaders of the patriot party, Papineau, Nelson, O'Callaghan,

Thelmer, Van... stationed at the line to connect the line to connect... Sir Allan... falo Commercial... mentions the... lan Mac Nabbs... says, "it is... from Queenston... tionable source... probably true... was stopped... el he was ins... their mistake... pass without... The Hamil... 10th says, that... shot at, a few... the windows... happily united... The Bathus... Judge Jones... a letter from... and his brother... assassination.

Intelligence... The volunteers at... have gallantly... of the 6th, a bod... intended to take... Notwithstanding... vast quantities... having been smu... during the sum... pears that their... six-pounder had... schooner, which... of Rouse's Point... to the lines, that... tion on board the... veyed without ris... quarters at Nap... to the loyalists... these preparation... and Gagnon, at... for a night in... returned to the... Next morning a... them, which end... them. They let... of arms and a qu... of them were m... and a number... across the line... quite a young m... who was at one... Nelson, was batt... volunteers were... Notwithstanding... ced from Nap... the 6th, with 89... arms, and 200... long pikes, up... opposed by 200... an action of two... and his party re... and carrying off... alray Captain... were killed, and... wounded.

It will be in... rerial men tha... last year, some... were captured in... Texan cruisers... icans, and that... tion of some tim... ed. In one of t... of the Eliza Rus... duced most inju... the loss of time... on the stormy... nearly wrecked... ged that she cou... age, to Laguna... engaged for a... injury sustained... at £1000, and th... brought an actio... non-fulfilment... damage at £500... tion had been... government, wh... claim, and prom... clare themselves... funds, to make... have since laid... ment, with a req... to compel th... them for the los... been referred to... an opinion.—Th...

JUDGMENT AND... CONSIST.—In ha... ed, and being a... thing from anoth... the least differ... ness of judgment... which is in one...

WEDNESDAY  
(From the Pa... "We have on th... our readers to an in...

Theker, Van Kesselaer, &c. are stationed at different points along the line to concert measures.

Sir Allan Macnabb. The Fufalo Commercial of the 21st ult. mentions the rumour of Sir Allan Mac Nabb's assassination, and says, "it is contradicted by letters from Queenston, from an unquestionable source. This much is probably true--that his carriage was stopped by some who supposed he was inside, but on finding their mistake it was suffered to pass without further molestation.

The Hamilton Gazette of the 10th says, that Col. Chisholm was shot at, a few days before through the windows of his own house, but happily uninjured.

The Bathurst Courier says, that Judge Jones has been warned by a letter from Philadelphia, that he and his brothers are marked for assassination.

Intelligence reached Montreal, that the volunteers at Lacolle Old Steam Mill, have gallantly defeated, on the morning of the 6th, a body of the patriots, who intended to take possession of that post. Notwithstanding all that has been said of vast quantities of arms and ammunition having been smuggled into the province during the summer by the patriots, it appears that their grand supply and solitary six-pounder had been shipped on board schooner, which was anchored in the Bay of Rouse's Point. This Bay was so close to the lines, that the arms and ammunition on board the schooner could be conveyed without risk of capture, to the headquarters at Naperville, and distributed to the loyalists in the interior. After these preparations were completed, Cote and Gagnon, afraid to trust themselves for a night in Canada, with their force, returned to the village of Rouse's Point. Next morning an attack commenced on them, which ended in completely routing them. They left their piece of cannon in the hands of the royalists, 250 stand of arms and a quantity of ammunition; 8 of them were made prisoners, 11 killed and a number wounded, who escaped across the lines. One of the prisoners quite a young man, of the man of Elliot, who was at one time a student with Dr. Nelson, was badly wounded. Two of the volunteers were killed, and two wounded. Notwithstanding this Dr. Nelson advanced from Naperville on the morning of the 6th, with 890 men, provided with fire arms, and 200 armed with swords and long pikes, upon Odeltown; they were opposed by 200 volunteers, when after an action of two hours and a half, Nelson and his party retreated, leaving 59 dead and carrying off their wounded; in this affair Captain Mc. Allister and four men were killed, and Col. Odell and 9 men wounded.

It will be in the recollection of comers that, in the latter part of last year, some British merchant ships were captured in the Gulf of Mexico, by Texan cruisers, acting against the Mexicans, and that the vessels, after a detention of some time, were ultimately released. In one of these cases, it seems, that of the Eliza Russell, this detention produced most injurious consequences; for the loss of time incurred having brought on the stormy season, the vessel was nearly wrecked, and was, so much damaged that she could not perform the voyage, to Laguna, for which she was engaged for a cargo of logwood. The injury sustained in the gale was estimated at £1000, and the charterers had, besides, brought an action against the owners for non-fulfilment of contract, and stated the damage at £500. A claim for compensation had been made against the Texan government, who have admitted the claim, and promise satisfaction, but declare themselves unable, from want of funds, to make payment. The parties have since laid the case before government, with a request for interference, so as to compel the Texans to indemnify them for the losses sustained, and it has been referred to the Judge-advocate for an opinion.—Times.

JUDGMENT AND REASON, IN WHAT THEY CONSIST.—In having thoughts unconsented, and being able to distinguish one thing from another, where there is but the least difference, consists the exactness of judgment and clearness of reason which is in one man another.

THE STAR  
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1839.

(From the Public Ledger, Feb. 5.)  
"We have on this day to call the attention of our readers to an instance of cold calculating vil-

lainly perpetrated by the Ledger newspaper, for which the annals of the most infamous and corrupt and venal—the most degraded portion of the Press of any country in the world cannot furnish, a parallel:—it is no other than the issue of TWO Ledgers on Friday week—one intended exclusively for the Foreign Readers, the second for distribution in St. John's.

The Ledger of yesterday week (the 25th instant) came out about the usual hour in the morning, presenting to the St. John's readers an editorial article not particularly marked by any feature other than those that have hitherto distinguished that Journal. To be sure there is a growing ascription—a crescent malignity hanging around it that throws a murky glare over the sentiments it embodies, but at the same time an attentive perusal of the leading articles during the past year will lead the readers to expect as a natural consequence that each succeeding number would bring out an appeal to blood."

This is the strain in which the Newfoundland Patriot, the organ of the Priests party, introduces as course and vile an article as we have for some time witnessed in the columns of that execrable Print. We have no room for the article itself, which is long, and moreover too absurd and trashy, notwithstanding all its venom, to suit the taste of an intelligent reader; it is proper, however that we should explain, that one proof sheet for last Tuesday week contained, some leading matter which, upon more mature reflection, we thought proper to withdraw, and in so withdrawing it, it became necessary to finish the article by substituting some other matter, as pertinent to the subject as the limited time and space, and therefore the limited consideration of it, would allow.

We had made some observations we remember, upon the rumored charge of Ministry contained in some of the English Journals just received; and we briefly remarked upon the necessity of that charge as calculated to put an end to the fierce and insatiable desire for papal ascendancy which pervades this as well as others of the neighbouring colonies; and we passed on to notice more particularly the condition of Newfoundland in which the Priests' party had sought (and we might have said obtained) for themselves a position which they should never peaceably enjoy—a position which had enabled them however to procure, upon the score of expediency, the dismissal of one of the best and most constitutional Judges that the country ever saw. This was naturally enough followed by some temperate remarks upon the press at Chief Justice of the colony, whom, as everybody knows, the Priests party have taken into their special keeping; but they were remarks which, from reasons which it is unnecessary to explain, we thought proper to withdraw; and as we have already observed, other matter was introduced to supply their place. Had we adopted the Patriot's unique plan, we might have clabbed over with printing into the paragraph which we were desirous of withdrawing! but that, with us, is too unprofessional.

It will be seen by the following declaration that a second impression of what is called the *forme* in its original and uncorrected state, was secretly taken by our pressman, and that it fell into the hands of our adversaries who, doubtless, thought they had an excellent prize, instead of what it really turns out to be, no prize at all, notwithstanding that they have taken the occasion to void upon as their filthy and vaporous theme:—

The undersigned MICHAEL VAUGHAN maketh this solemn declaration and oath,—That he is an apprentice to Mr. HENRY WINTON, the Editor and Proprietor of the "Public Ledger" Newspaper.—That on the morning of Friday, the 25th January last, he pulled a proof-sheet of the "Public Ledger" for that day, which was sent to Mr. WINTON for such corrections or alterations as he might deem proper to make,—according to the ordinary practice before the work goes finally to Press.—That he, this declarant, also improperly and secretly pulled another proof-sheet, which he put into his pocket. That the proof which had been sent to Mr. WINTON for revision, was after the lapse of some time, returned to the printing office, with some considerable alterations, which declarant saw, and having his fellow-apprentices to make the corresponding alterations in the *forme*, proceeded to his home to breakfast; that in the course of the day he delivered the proof sheet which he had previously secreted and carried off, to Mr. BROWN, a retainer in Duckworth-street. There had been only two sheets struck off, before the alterations were made.

In the evening declarant met the said BROWN, and asked him for the Paper, meaning the copy of the "Public Ledger" which he had delivered to him in the morning;—to which BROWN replied that Mr. NUGENT had it. Declarant then observed that he (BROWN) had done him a great wrong, and that he would be blamed for it, as he had told him in the morning, he would if the paper were parted with. BROWN said the paper (the thought) was at Mr. Nugent's, and that he would go and get it, which he did that night, from Mr. Nugent.

Declarant having heard that Mr. WINTON had received a Note from Chief Justice BOURGAS upon the subject, went to the "Patriot" office on the following Tuesday evening, and saw Mr. PARSONS, the Printer of that Paper, to whom he said—"I am the young man who printed the paper" and further informed him that there was a great noise about it, which he did not wish. When Mr. PARSONS said "What is to be done now?" and asked declarant how long he had to serve;—to which declarant replied 9 months. PARSONS then observed that he had a column of it up, and that the same blame would be attached to declarant whether he (PARSONS) printed it or not, and that when once an article had appeared in public, it might as well be gone through as not.

Declarant further saith that he endeavoured to impress upon Mr. PARSONS' mind the fact that he (declarant) had wrongfully abstracted the paper, before the proof had received the revision which he knew it was to undergo. PARSONS observed—"There have been more than one of them struck off;" to which declarant replied that there had only been one, besides the cue which Mr. WINTON had.

Last Tuesday morning declarant went to Mr. NUGENT'S house to endeavour to obtain the Paper; but that person had gone out of town. On his return a few evenings afterwards, declarant's mother saw Mr. NUGENT, who told her that no blame would be attached to her son.

Declarant further saith that there was only one edition of the Newspaper worked off, and that there no more than the ordinary number printed. And it is further declared by the said MICHAEL VAUGHAN, that the foregoing statement is freely and voluntarily made, without favour or affection, and without any hope of reward.

MICHAEL VAUGHAN.  
Now let the reader mark, that some days before the publication of the Patriot, the person who calls himself the Editor of that Paper, is applied

to for the stolen proof-sheet, and is distinctly informed that it had been improperly and secretly abstracted from our office, and that so far from a whole edition of the original article having been published, only two proofs had been taken; and yet the stolen original article is retained and deliberately and wilfully published to the world as forming part of an edition of the Public Ledger for home circulation, whilst another and a different edition was circulated in St. John's!—and upon this is raised a charge against us of "cold calculating VILLANY!"

But we are reminded of a circumstance which occurred but a few years ago in the management of the Newfoundland Patriot, and which is in some degree parallel with the present case. A private and confidential letter was sent from a correspondent of the Times to the Editor of the Paper, properly sealed and directed. It was said, by the messenger, to have been lost on the road. It was only, however, so far lost, that on the following day it appeared *verbatim et literatim* in the column of the Patriot, all private and confidential as it was obviously intended to be! The fact we believe is pretty certain, that the Priests got hold of it, by some of those means which are inexhaustible to ordinary persons;—and from the Priests to the Priests' Journal was an exceedingly easy transition.

We have not yet finally resolved upon the course which we shall ultimately take in this matter; but there is a circumstance or two, resting upon the authority of the above declarant, which it is our duty to expose. The young man VAUGHAN is a Roman Catholic, and it appears that being unable to recover the imperfect print which he admits to have perished, he repaired to the Romish Priests TRACY, and stated his case;—and what advice does Father TRACY give him, but that he should deny all about it, and make a flat contradiction of everything! Well! he goes to Mr. NUGENT, also a Roman Catholic, and a member of our House of Assembly—the same NUGENT that went home last year, with one or two others, to "razar" with her Majesty's Government upon the administration of Justice, &c., in Newfoundland, and he there unsuccessfully applies for the missing paper, but what advice does that honest gentleman give him, but that he should deny all knowledge of the matter; and that if he wanted a day's work he should have it, or that if that could not be had for him, he should be supported!! Is this the premium which Catholic servants are in future to receive for betraying their Protestant employers?

Now to whom properly belongs the charge of "COLD, CALCULATING VILLANY?" Is it to US? As to Mr. Chief Justice BOURGAS, we have London Papers, before us which make some mention of him,—not the easy, quiet famian which we had made of his Lordship, but couched in very different terms, and that, too, by writers who appear to have some pretty intimate knowledge of Mr. BOURGAS, for they refer even to his very age. But let this pass.

The following Despatch was laid before the Chamber of Commerce, a short time since, by his Excellency the Governor:—

Downing Street, 24th October, 1838.  
(CIRCULAR)

Sir,—The attention of Her Majesty's Government having been directed to the great importance both of Great Britain and to Her Majesty's possessions in North America of establishing a direct communication by STEAM between the two countries, it is in contemplation to substitute Steam Packets for the sailing Vessels now employed in the conveyance of the Mails between this country and Halifax.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have accordingly been instructed to advertise for Tenders for this Service. The arrangement, if it can be concluded, will probably take effect about the commencement of next Spring.

The Post Master General will, in the meantime, direct the local Post Office authorities to turn their attention to the line of communication between Quebec and Halifax, with a view to increased expedition, and also to make the requisite preparations for supplying, when the alteration is to be carried into operation, every facility, and using every proper caution, in order to give effect to the proposed arrangement.

Her Majesty's Government trust that the contemplated measures, involving as they do considerable additional expenditure, will prove beneficial to the public, and give satisfaction to those Colonies.

The co-operation of the respective Legislatures is essential to the complete attainment of the advantages contemplated. I have therefore to desire that you will, on the opening of the next Session of the Legislature of your Government, submit the matter for their consideration and invite them to co-operate in improving the communication with Halifax, and to afford such other facilities as may depend on those Bodies. I have further to request that you will endeavour before their meeting to collect the necessary information for the guidance of the Legislature, and that you will render every assistance in your power to further the views of her Majesty's Government.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.  
(Signed) GLENELG.  
His Excellency the Governor.

On Sale

Just Landed  
Ex Jane Elizabeth, Nathaniel Mun  
den, Master,

FROM HAMBURG,  
Prime Mess PORK  
Bread  
Flour  
Oatmeal  
Peas  
Butter.

Also,  
15 Tuns BLUBBER.

For Sale by  
THOMAS GAMBLE

Carbonear,  
Jan. 9, 1839.

The following Valuable Mercantile and Fishing Establishments situate at St. Mary's, belonging to the Insolvent Estate of Slade, Bidle & Co., of Carbonear.

Will be offered For Sale

By Public Auction,

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next

At 12 o'Clock,

AT THE  
COMMERCIAL ROOM

(St. John's.)

THAT Eligible Room, known as RICHARD'S ROOM—consisting of a Large DWELLING HOUSE, with COUNTING HOUSE adjoining; Three STORES, One SHOP One COOK ROOM, Two STAGES, One BEACH, FLAKE, MEADOW, and GARDEN.

That Eligible Room known as PHILIPARD'S ROOM—consisting of one DWELLING-HOUSE, One STAGE, One STORE, Extensive MEADOW GROUND with right and privilege of Piscary at Great Salmonier.

That Eligible Room known as CHRISTOPHER'S ROOM—consisting of DWELLING HOUSE, FISH STORE, STAG FLAKES, BEACH, GARDEN, and MEADOW

Also,  
10 FISHING BOATS, carrying from 13 to 20 qtls Round Fish.

At St. Mary's.

Together with sundry SKIFFS, PUNTS, CRAFT, CASKS, &c.  
Particulars of the Rooms may be made known on application to Mr LUSH, at St. Mary's; Mr. J. B. Wood, at St. John's or at Carbonear, to

J. W. MARTIN,  
Agent.

Carbonear,  
9th Jan., 1839.

SEALERS  
Agreements

For Sale at this Office.

TWENTY GUINEAS  
REWARD!

Cow Stolen.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or persons did on the night of the 12th instant, or early on the morning of the 13th Instant, break open the door of the STABLE on the Premises of SLADE, BIDDLE & Co. and STOLE herefrom a

MILCH COW,

Any Person giving information of the offender or offenders, so that he or they may be brought to Justice, shall receive the above Reward

There is also a further Reward of

10 Guineas

offered to any person who will give information of the Persons by whom the Meadow and other FEYCES belonging to said Estate, have been destroyed

JOHN W. MARTIN,  
Agent,  
Carbonear,

It is a common-sense judgment that the one gives the greatest flame, the other yields the darkest heat; and both meetings makes the best fire.

A MELANCHOLY CASE - A correspondent of an eastern paper writes in the following dolorous strain, from one of the cities of the south: "I am dying of ennui. The city is a desert; no business, no amusements. I have seen but one handsome woman here, and she had her defects. I wish I could get a wife; try for me I will allow you a commission. I haven't a single button on all my shirts; a plague on such a life, say I must either marry on hang - or sitative!" A melancholy dilemma!

An excellent society has been established in Boston according to the Temperance. We think the idea a good one, and would suggest the propriety of establishing such a society in every town of New England. The society is called the Young Men's Temperance Society, and is getting to be a very popular one.

A NAME - The Wood of Lancashire are a distinguished family for character, wealth, and talent; the eldest son, John Wood, has been returned member of parliament for Preston several times, and proved himself a steady supporter of civil and religious liberty. A laughable circumstance once took place upon a trial in Lancashire, where the head of the family, Mr. Wood, senior, was examined as a witness. Upon giving his name, Oswald Wood, the judge addressing the reverent person, said, "Pray, Mr. Wood, how do you spell your name?" The old gentleman replied, "O double T, I double U, E double L, Double O D." Upon which the astonished lawyer laid down his pen, saying it was the most extraordinary name he ever met with in his life, after two or three attempts, declared he was unable to record it. The court was convulsed with laughter.

VEGETABLE WEATHER PROPHECY - The attention of scientific men is just now directed to a curious discovery of Prof. Striפל - well known throughout Germany for natural Science - the result of which has been the attainment of a more accurate knowledge of those changes of which the atmosphere is subjected that was possible by the old method. The instruments hitherto in use have been the thermometer and the barometer, but an unerring standard has been considered a desideratum; that is said to have been at last supplied in the shape of Germanium fruit, the axes of which are in and evolved by the dryness of humidity of the atmosphere, in obedience to laws so regular and unvarying that being fixed upon a dial plate properly graduated, the change from one part of the room to another may be noted with the greatest accuracy. A paper on the subject was to be read at the meeting of German naturalists held this year at Freyburg. Prof. Striפל is the greatest weather doctor in southern Germany, and has for many years tabulated the changes of the atmosphere, according to a plan suggested by Goethe; but he does not venture to predict for more than twenty-four hours at a time, and laughs at our weather prophets. - By observation, he says one may get the rule, but not the exception.

THE BUSH TREE - A vine called by the wood cutters the bush rope, on account of its use in hauling out the heaviest timber, has a singular appearance in the forest of Denmark. Sometimes you see it nearly as thick as a man's body, twisted like a cork-sexy round the tallest trees, and rearing its head above their tops. At other times, three or four of them, like strands in a cable, join tree and tree, and branch and branch together. Others descending from on high, take root as soon as their extremity touches the ground, and appear like strands and stays, supporting the mainmast of a line of battleship; while others sending out parallel oblique, horizontal, and perpendicular shoots, in all directions, put you in mind what travellers call a matted forest. Often times a tree above a hundred feet in height, uprooted by the whirlwind, is stopped in its fall by these amazing cables of nature and hence it that you account for the phenomenon of seeing trees, not only vegetating, but sending forth vigorous shoots, though far from their perpendicular, and their trunks inclined to every degree from the meridian to the horizon. Their heads remain firmly supported by the bush rope; many of their roots soon fix themselves in the earth, & frequently a strong shoot will sprout out perpendicular from near the root of the reclining trunk, and in time becomes a fine tree.

Notice.

THE Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, carrying on business as Merchants, at this place, has this day been DISSOLVED.

All Debts due to, or from, the said late Firm, will be received and paid by Mr. EDWARD WALMSLEY, who alone is authorised to settle the same, and who will continue the Business at CARBONAR, under the Firm of EDWARD WALMSLEY and Co.

THOS. CHANCEY, WM. WILKING BULLLEY, E. WALMSLEY. By his Attorney

Witnesses, W. BRANCOMBE, WM BEMISTER, Jr. Carbonar, Newfoundland, 13th October, 1833.

A CARD

MRS. M. A. STONE RESPECTFULLY begs to acquaint the Gentry and Public in general, that in compliance with the wishes of several of her Friends, she has opened a SCHOOL for a limited number of Young LADIES.

The Branches she purposes to Teach are Reading, Writing and Arithmetic Grammar Fancy Needle Work, Embroidery Preliminary Lessons on the Piano Forte and Drawing.

Hours of attendance from 10 to 4, Saturdays excepted. Terms can be known on application at Mrs. S's residence opposite Mr. Jacob Moore's, Harbor Grace, Nov. 14, 1833.

In the Honorable the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Newfoundland, Harbour Grace, October Term, Second Victoria.

In the matter of Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Robert Biddle late of Carbonar, Mer.

WHEREAS the said Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Robert Biddle, were on the fourth day of April last past, in due form of Law, declared Insolvent by the said Court of our Sovereign Lady the Queen. And whereas JOHN MCCARTHY, of Carbonar, Merchant, WILLIAM RENDELL, of St. John's, Merchant, and JAMES SLADE, of Trinity, Merchant, Creditors of the said Insolvents, have by the major part in value of the Creditors of the said Insolvents, been in due form chosen and appointed Trustees of the Estate of the said Insolvents. Notice is hereby given that the said JOHN MCCARTHY, WILLIAM RENDELL, and JAMES SLADE, as such Trustees, are duly authorised under such orders as the said Northern Circuit Court shall from time to time deem proper to make thereon, to discover, collect, and realize the Estate, Debts, and Effects of the said Insolvents; and all Persons indebted to the said Insolvents, or having in their possession any Goods or Effects belonging to them or either of them, are hereby required to pay and deliver the same forthwith to the said Trustees.

By the Court, JOHN STARK, Chief Clerk and Registrar. Court House, Harbor Grace, 9th Nov., 1833.

WE, the undersigned, Trustees to the Insolvent Estate of SLADE, BIDDLE & Co. of Carbonar, in the Island of Newfoundland, Merchants, have appointed, and by these presents do appoint Mr. JOHN WILLES MARTIN of Carbonar, Gentleman, to be our AGENT, to transact and manage all matters connected with, and relating to the said Insolvent Estate.

As witness our Hands, this 10th day of November, 1833. (Signed)

JOHN MCCARTHY, WILLIAM RENDELL, JAMES SLADE.

TO BE LET ON A BUILDING Lease,

About Two Acres of Cultivated Land, well fenced, situated on the Carbonar Road, immediately in rear of the Court House.

Apply to Mrs. CAWLEY, Harbor Grace, Oct. 31.

On Sale EDWARD WALMSLEY & Co

Offer For Sale THEIR PRESENT STOCK, COMPRISING A VARIETY OF GOODS,

Of every description, suitable to the TRADE of this Island, to which is now being added,

THE CARGO OF The Brig Sarah lately arrived from LIVERPOOL,

CONSISTING OF A Few Bbls. Excellent Archangel FINE HAMBURG BREAD A QUANTITY OF TEAS CORDAGE HARDWARE, &c. &c.

AND, A Choice Assortment of MINOR STORES AND OTHER

GOODS,

Carefully selected, and which they intend disposing of on Reasonable Terms for Cash or Produce.

Carbonar, October 31, 1833.

FOR SALE at the Office of this Paper, Price 2s. 6d. (prompt)

A RECORD OF THE EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS OF THE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, IN THE

ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT OF Surgeon KIELLEY, AND SUBSEQUENT ARREST OF The Honorable Judge LILLY AND THE

High Sheriff G. GARRETT, Esq. For, (as the House has it) "Breach of Privilege!!"

Harbor Grace, October 19, 1833.

G. P. Jillard HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND,

And just opened a handsome assortment of

PATENT LEVER and other WATCHES With a great variety of Watch Chains and Ribbons

Gilt, Silver, and Steel Guard Chains Seals and Keys Women's Silver Thimbles Silver Pencil Cases German Silver Table and Tea Spoons Gold Wedding Rings Lady's Ear Rings and Finger Rings Very Superior Single and Double Bladed Pen Knives

With a variety of other Articles, which he will Sell very Low for Cash. Harbor Grace, July 4, 1833.

COMMISSION WILLIAM DIXO having a commodious Premises, which from its detachment is comparatively secure from Fire, will be happy to receive GOODS of any description for disposal on Commission, by Private or Public Sale.

N. B. A Public Sale will take place weekly. Harbor Grace,

Notices.

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS St John's and Harbor Grace Packet

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 of 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.

JAMES DOYLE 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 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. 6d. Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6d. Single Letters Double do.

AND PACKAGES in proportion N.B. - JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES when kin. Carbonar, 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 expense, 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 be 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.

After Cabin Passengers 7s. 6d. Fore cabin, ditto, 5s. Letters, Single 6d. Double, Do. 1s.

Packages 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 Kielley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr. John Cruet's. Carbonar, June 4, 1836.

TO BE LET

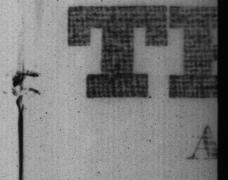
On Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

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

MARY TAYLOR, Widov. Carbonar, Feb. 9, 1833.

Blanks

Of Various kinds For Sale at the Office of this Paper.



Vol. IV.

Harbour G

F

Oh! for a calm sea Far from the shore Where I might see 'Mid nature's

With one loved one Who could the A fond warm heart Gave a response

Oh! I were then Possess of all the No hopes nor fears The passions that stand on the

And life, toil, and Pain of gladness Leading thro' the To realms above And happiness And stream of life On - on - etern

Each morn to see Our mingled And when his gl Our evening sa

Thus free from care From hopes and desires My home would I be An Eden in the And she the star Another love

Too heavy fill'd My light an air - The throngs to be be furled, To small their world.

But high above - still, And with their topsail fill Which, as in the

As fleets beneath white wings To woo the breeze above Our vessel's ch

Though now we ship's wings How small the things! - That labour here - But as a leaf in A nothing is

An atom added to For God's immense And what his crew with his!

The waters scarce bow, Seek by our ship's low - In very gentleness Scarce heard, - as song Should break the

around, Their murmur is sound - A voice - like his would seem Loath to awaken fr

Oh! it is ecstasy - When youth is our ing rays Of manhood's noon dew

That glitters in the Yielding a freshness That makes the sky more green - To stand as now -