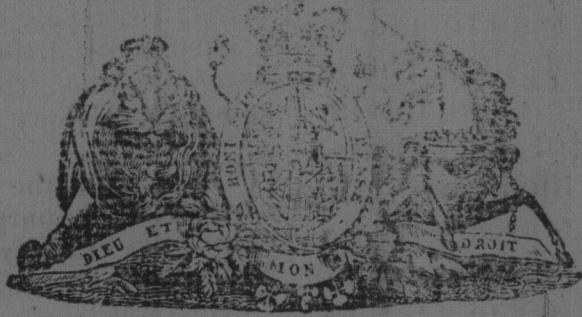


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No. 198.

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THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

(From the Westminster Review.)

All arguments and reference to facts are continually met by the party repetition of the words, "The Duke of Wellington is a soldier, what can he know of politics?" Thus rebuffed, we were forced to ask ourselves what this occult matter of politics might be? and to admire in silence a dispensation of Providence which rendered it a sealed book to Wellington and all soldiers, though like the door of the robber's cave it opened miraculously to the sesame of an Eton or Westminster schoolboy; provided always that the schoolboy was a scion of a gifted family, one of the chosen, upon whom rotten-borough interest fell like the manna of heaven. It could not be a knowledge of mankind, because an Eton boy knew nothing of that lore, and Wellington was experienced in it; he had studied it experimentally, and his school was a multitude of nations. It could not be a knowledge of official details, nor habits of business, for in these things Wellington was remarkable. It could not depend upon opportunities to acquire a knowledge of the feelings and supposed interests of the different nations of the world; for to no man in England had so many opportunities been given.—It could not depend upon mental dignity and force of intellect, since it was notorious that, abroad and at home, Wellington had acquired and sustained a remarkable personal ascendancy over all the great politicians and generals of Europe with whom he was brought into contact. Numerous are the stories of his abruptness, of his singularities, but there are none of his weaknesses. He has been called the stern Duke, the implacable Duke, the iron Duke, and not seldom the victorious Duke; but the credulous Duke, the silly Duke, he has never been called. Many have opposed and many have submitted to him—many have feared him, and many, very many, also love and revere him. Vilified he has been, but never despised. His wrath has been dangerous to some, his wisdom and courage have afforded shelter and safety to others, but has always stood collected and alone, a mark upon which men's eyes were turned in fear or hope. What then, we asked ourselves, constituted this political art, which a man gifted with such qualities could not attain? Here was vigour of body and of mind; here was extraordinary quickness of perception, unwearied application, dispassionate investigation, coolness of temper, undaunted courage, physical and moral, and the habit of conducting great affairs, ay, so successfully conducting them, that envious men turned in bitterness to demand of fortune why she cherished such a favourite? But all this availed not! Wellington was only a soldier, what could he know of politics?

To ordinary minds, however, it did appear that such a man must be a politician: that such an education, combined with such natural qualities, must have

made the Duke of Wellington, we will not say a Napoleon, because there are some men, and Napoleon was one of them who were permitted at times to rule the world with single unapproachable majesty of mind; but we will say that there was no apparent reason why Wellington should not take a high place among English statesmen. Who was to go before him? Was the ruthless ignorance of Castlereagh, the meretricious declamation of Canning, or the pompous imbecility of Liverpool, to be estimated above his blunt honesty of purpose, supported by such extensive practical knowledge? Was the dignified dulness of a Grenville, or the rapacity of Lord Grey more valuable to the country than the Duke's simplicity and disinterestedness? Is the astute vagueness of Sir Robert Peel's wily policy, or Lord John Russell's mincing Whiggery at home and raging Toryism in Canada, to be preferred to the long exercised intellectual strength the true vigour, of Wellington? Who would most worthily uphold the honour and dignity of the country? The man who successfully conducted the great war in the Peninsula, or the man who blundered into the stupid non-intervention war in Spain, and who, in the name of liberty, have so unsuccessfully endeavoured to oppress the popular party in Portugal; and in the name of good government, have driven the Canadas to armed resistance? Are we to turn from the Duke to seek a statesman amongst the faction who paid the pretended Dutch debt to avoid the chance of a collision with Russia, when a sixth part of the sum would have sent the Swedish nation in a mass upon Petersburg? Are we to call those men statesmen who have, seen, unmoved, the Russians stalk in blood through Sarmatia, and behold them with stupid patience at the gates of Constantinople, demanding the keys of the Mediterranean? Those men who, calling themselves Englishmen, do yet suffer the blockade of Circassia, the seizure of the Vixen, with the equal apathy, or rather craven fear, permit the rights of humanity and the interests of Europe to be trampled upon in Poland, and the rights and interest of England to be invaded and her flag outraged on the black Sea.

Wellington no politician! What then are they? What is meant by the word A factions debater in Parliament? He is not that. He cannot at will, and on the spur of the moment, make the "worse appear the better reason," and he sometimes even makes the better argument appear the worse, from his deficiency of elocution. Therefore he is not a politician in the Whig sense of the word. He, can indeed, make luminous reports upon any subject, however extensive when placed before him; he can detect and expose the true bearings of the most complicated questions of state, but he is disclaimer; he cannot by the hour vomit forth pert puerilities, like Mr Spring Rice; nor like Sir Robert Peel, discourse for a whole session, without e-

nunciating a single general principle, or clearing up one obscure point of detail and moreover, feeling though not with sufficient force, the real dignity of his own peculiar position, he disdained at first to be the partizan of faction, hence, with factious men he was no politician.

We have great pleasure in stating, from authority, that although the Crown Prince of Hanover has had a cold, he is now recovered, and that there has not been at any time during his indisposition for a few days any uneasiness whatever about his Royal Highness's safety.—*Standard.*

The Duke of Wellington visited the Tower on Wednesday; and accompanied by Col. Anson, examined the arms and stores with great attention. The utmost activity prevails in the Ordnance department.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF CARRICK.—We regret to announce the decease of this excellent nobleman, in Dublin on Sunday. His Lordship had been long in a precarious state of health, and his illness was such for a considerable time as to preclude all hope of ultimate recovery. His Lordship's remains will be brought for interment in the family vault at Mount Juliet. His Lordship was born September 27, 1876, and succeeded to the house as third Earl, upon the demise of his father, on the 20th July 1813.—His Lordship was one of the representative Peers of Ireland.

On the 28th January the Bill for suspending the constitution of Lower Canada was read a third time and passed by the House of Commons—the Radical opposition mustering only 8 votes on the occasion.

The United Service Gazette of Saturday contains the following announcement:

We mentioned some months ago the probability that her Majesty would form a matrimonial alliance with Prince George of Cambridge. There is we believe now no doubt of the fact."

There is a strong rumour afloat that a message from the throne will be very soon set down to both Houses of Parliament, communicating the royal intentions relative to a contemplated arrangement of great delicacy, which will give additional interest to the approaching coronation of her Majesty.

The Infallible Editor.—"Sir

your journal of yesterday contained false information." "Impossible, Sir!—but tell me what do you allude to?" "You said that Mr M. had been tried?" "True?" "Condemned?" "very true?" "Hung?" "Most true." "Now, Sir I am the gentleman himself." "Impossible." "I assure you it is a fact," and now I hope that you will contradict what you have alleged." "By no means, Sir." "Hum!—what do you mean? you are deranged!" "I may be so, Sir; but I will not do it." "I will complain to a magistrate." "As you please; but I never retract.—The most that I can do for you, is to announce that the rope broke and that you are now in perfect health. I have my principles, Sir; it is said of me that I never receive."

PARIS, Feb. 9.

The Chamber of Deputies came to a decision yesterday on the subject of the pension to General Damremont's widow. The government had proposed a pension of £400 a-year to the widow of General Damremont; the commission reduced this to £240.—All the leading men of the Chamber, all the heads of parties, declared for the larger sum. Count Mole, M. Guizot, M. Thiers, all severally got up and spoke in favour of it. M. Barrot and M. Berryer declared also; they were for it, and would vote for it. The majority, nevertheless, persisted in voting contrary to all its eminent leaders, and reduced the pension to £240 a-year by 192 to 176. It is worthy of remark, that each attempt of an orator, be his eminence what it might to touch and move what was ever considered the weak side of a French Assembly, viz. its love of military glory, failed utterly, or excited the contrary of what was sought. It is possible, however, that some recollections of the early history of the deceased General, may have disposed many of the Ultra Liberal Deputies to act in an unfriendly manner towards his family.

Admiral Lalende's squadron, says the Commerce, "will not remain long at Toulon, but as soon as it is re-viceuall'd, and reinforced by the Montebello of the line and the Armide frigate, which are expected from the Levant, will take another cruise along the Italian coast, and then resume its station at Tunis. It appears that there is reason to believe that the Capitan Pacha will re-appear off the coast of Barbary, in order to support the plans for maintaining the sovereignty of the Porte in those countries."

The Messenger states that "the Marquis d'Esperja has frequent conferences with the President of the Council, and on Sunday morning passed upwards of an hour with the minister in his cabinet. It is stated that in consequence of dispatches received the day before from Madrid, the Representative of the Queen of Spain has addressed to the Government new distinct, and urgent questions as to its intentions with regard to Spain."

The Sylphe brig-of-war is about to sail from Toulon with 1,000,000f. for King Otho of Greece, and with several boxes full of presents, which the Queen of the French was sending to the church of the Holy Spulchre in Jerusalem

(From the Globe.)

Captain Boldro's motion was withdrawn, on the ground urged by Lord Howick, that it might have the effect of suggesting to the soldiers about to be sent to that country the crime of desertion while it could have no effect in guiding the House or the Government in the measures that might be adopted for checking the practice. It is not, perhaps, to be wondered at that such an offence should be occasional occurrence in the North American colonies. The Soldiers are enlisted in this country, and are placed in a situation superior in some respects to that of the independent labourer, and having a prospect of a pension at the termination of their service. When however, they are sent to our North American possessions, they find themselves at once brought into contact with individuals in the same class of life with themselves, but whose position is in every respect superior to their own. It is impossible but that they should draw comparisons between the life and the prospects of a soldier and those of the labourer in America. In the immediate vicinity of the place where they are quartered they will see many who in England were far worse off than themselves, but who by a few years of quiet and persevering industry, are placed in independent circumstances, the owners of 50 or 100 acres of land, and assured of a comfortable and

independent subsistence for the remainder of their lives. Contrasting this condition with their own, it is but natural that they should become dissatisfied, and the immediate vicinity of the United States furnishes them with the means of realizing precisely the same results for themselves which have excited their envy in another, and secures them a perfectly safe asylum against the pursuit of the military authorities. There is no doubt but that from these causes we have lost a considerable proportion of our soldiers, and that those who have thus deserted have often been among the most valuable. The energetic and enterprising are at once most liable to be tempted, and most likely to run the risk necessarily incurred by the attempt to desert. To perceive the cause of the evil, is however, far more easy than to suggest an effectual remedy. The pay, food, and prospects of a soldier are necessarily regulated in a considerable degree by the standard of comfort and the rate of wages among that portion of the population from which they are generally selected. But as the average standard of the labouring classes in the colonies is far higher than in this country, especially of the unskilled portion—those who are nothing but labourers—it follows inevitably that the scale of remuneration to the soldier will appear to him too low when he has the opportunity of instituting a comparison between himself and even a common farm labourer. This it is that supplies the inducement to desert; and as long as the existing difference between the position of the working classes in England and in the colonies continues, this inducement will remain. To free the soldier from every temptation to leave the service when in the colonies, by raising his pay, &c., would be a more expensive process than that of replacing those who do actually desert.

We are, however, disposed to think that this very circumstance might under proper management, be made useful in keeping up the discipline of the army and improving the character of the soldiers. The plan which has already been adopted by Government of substituting a new plan of reliefs in the different colonies—sending the troops to Malta and Gibraltar first, and then to Canada might be combined with a system of military colonization. The soldier would then have served a very considerable portion of his time before he was sent to a place where he was exposed to the temptation to desert, and on his arrival there he might be allowed, in lieu of a portion of his party, to have a few acres of land which he might cultivate. This need not interfere with the preservation of discipline, or with the regular muster and exercise of the troops. And if such a plan were adopted, the being allowed to join a regiment in the colonies might be made a privilege dependent upon previous good conduct.—It would be also no small recommendation of this or some similar system, that it might be made a means of permitting marriages among the soldiers to a greater extent than is at present allowed, when only a few out of each regiment are, as a general rule, suffered to marry.

Some of the French papers exult at the revolt in Canada; and it is said that emissaries had three months since been sent out from France.

GENERAL VAN EGMONT, who had been an officer under NAPOLEON in 1812, during the disastrous Campaign in Russia died last Friday in the Hospital of this city, through chagrin and fatigue, in his 73d year. He was taken at Montgomery's Tavern where he had arrived on the very morning of the battle, to take command of the Rebels.—*Toronto Palladium, Jan. 10.*

George Young, Esq. of Halifax, in a letter in the *Evening Mail* of the 29th December, repels with just indignation, a charge of disloyalty made by Mr. Leader in the *House of Commons*, against this Colony and New Brunswick.

The news of the capture of the schooner at Amherstburgh, and also of the evacuation of Navy Island, had reached Montreal. The military Chest of the Patriots was taken, containing seven hundred dollars in specie, and five hundred in good bills. The captors were obliged to wade breast high to board her.

Lount, the blacksmith, & one of Mackenzie's Colonels, for whom a reward of £500 has been offered, has been captured by two honest labouring men. He had been wandering in the woods since the 8th of December.

At no period since the last reduction of the army has the Government possessed a larger available force than at the present moment should the unsettled state of Canada call for the augmentation of the troops serving there. Independent of the brigade of guards and cavalry, twenty-five battalions of infantry are now in the United Kingdom.—The following corps are now in Great Britain, and several of them are the very best in the service:—the 1st batt. of the 7th, 10th, 20th, 22d, 23d, 25th, 38th, 42d, 48th, 71st, 78th, 79th, 86th, 88th, 93d, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, and the two battalions of the rifle brigade—a finer force for its numbers England never possessed during the war; and this will shortly be augmented by the 11th and 73d, from the Mediterranean. So much for the croakers about the Canadas! Thanks to Lord Hill, England has a disposable force and in the best discipline, ready and willing to assert Her Majesty's rights and put down rebellion whether at home or abroad.—*Naval and Military Gazette, Dec. 26.*

Rumoured increase in the Army and Navy.—It is stated in the city with confidence, that Her Majesty's Ministers have under consideration the propriety of recommending to Parliament, immediately after the re-assembling of both Houses, an increase both of Army and Navy.—The augmentation of the former, it is stated, will be from 15,000 to 20,000 men, and in the navy from 5000 to 8,000. The affairs of Canada will render it necessary that the troops at that direction should be greatly increased, orders to that purport, have in fact, already been given.

In the dock-yards there has been a great number of additional hands placed upon full employment, preparatory to an increase of the British fleet.

CHOLERA IN WATERFORD.—Accounts have reached town that the *Asiatic Cholera* prevails in Waterford, and that it has extended to the neighbouring town of Carrick-on-Suir. There were, it is said, 19 cases on the first day of the appearance of the disease. On Wednesday, the Mayor of that city presided at a meeting in the Town Hall, when it was determined to apply to the Lord Lieutenant to appoint a local board of health.

Twelve sail of French men-of-war have sailed for St. Domingo, to enforce the claims of that country. This measure has created much anxiety amongst British merchants engaged in the trade of that Island.

Differences have taken place with the Kings of Ava, which is supposed would lead to war with Great Britain.

PROPOSED CANADIAN FENCIBLE REGIMENT.

A proposal, of which the following is the abstract, has been made by William Alexander Mackinnon, Esq., the Member for Lympington, to Her Majesty's government:—

"That considerable distress is felt at this time in the Western Highlands of Scotland, from want of employment.

"That an active and hardy race of young men are left destitute, and prove a burden to their families and to the landed proprietors. That these men are willing to emigrate, and that their attachment to the mother country would continue as colonists.

"That in the year 1794 some fencible regiments were embodied in the Highlands, who afterwards went and settled in some of our colonial possessions, and have always evinced a strong attachment to the mother country.

"The offer has been made by Mr. Meckinnon to raise one regiment of 1,000 men, or more, from the population of the clan that bears his name, and neighbouring clans, on the following conditions:—

"That every man who is enlisted shall be entitled to 50 acres of land in Canada, which shall be assigned him if his services are no longer required in that Province, after the expiration of three years. The non-commissioned officers to have a proportionate number of acres.

"Mr. M. to have the disposal of the commissions, and the regiments to receive their pay and clothing from government.

"Officers on half-pay of the British army to be eligible to take commissions, retaining their half-pay.

"At the end of three years' service, the regiment to be disembodied, and located in their land adjoining each other, which land they are to retain on fee on condition of doing eight days' exercise under their officers in the course of the year, and of being again embodied should the local government of Canada, or the executive government here, deem their services necessary for the public tranquillity. If embodied, to receive the same pay, clothing, and allowance, as the other forces in Her Majesty's service.

"February, 1838.

(From the *Quebec Morning Herald, January 27.*)

On Sunday morning our city and suburbs were visited by an inundation of water greater than ever had been witnessed by the oldest inhabitant in this city, and which we regret to say still continued to increase. Commissioners Street, Point a Calliere, M'Gill and St. Paul Streets are partially covered with water, varying from two to eight feet in depth, as also the St. Antoine and Griffintown suburbs; in the latter it has been attended with great loss of cattle. In the city damage to the amount of several thousand pounds has been sustained, chiefly in flour, grain, sugar, salt, &c.

We have been also informed, that the steam boat Princess Victoria and two other vessels, have been removed from off the stocks, and sustained more or less injury. The water has now become perfectly congealed except where canoes are employed on the streets (as is the case in M'Gill and St. Paul streets,) and consequently will be attended with much trouble and difficulty in cutting the furniture, storage, &c. out of the cellars and lower stories.

ARRESTS.—Elias Moore, Esq. M.P.P.; Charles Latimer, Esq. merchant, London, and Alvaro Lagd, Esq. merchant, Delaware, are lodged in the District jail, on charges implicating them in the late treasonable attempts to subvert the Government. Robert Alway, Esq. M. P. P. for Oxford, is also captured, and in safe keeping. So is Finlay Malcom, an ex-M.P.P. for the same county. John Moor, farmer, in this township, is also in jail.—His farm is said to be worth eight thousand dollars.

The disbanding of the force at Navy Island has furnished an opportunity for ascertaining the number who were there assembled. They mustered in all 510, who were enrolled. Beside these there were something like 150 supernumeraries.

According to the veracious accounts published in the Rochester Democrat and other papers nearer home, there should not have been less than 1500 or 2000 men on the Island all "sworn to victory or death."

Gen. Van Rensselaer, of the late Patriot Army Navy Island, was arrested last night by one of the United States Deputy Marshals, and liberated on giving bail for his appearance at the next session of the United States Circuit Court.

The bail taken was Mr. Van R's own recognizance in the sum of 3000 dollars, with Dr. E. Johnson, George P. Barber, and H. K. Smith, Esqs. in the additional sum of 1000 dols. each.

The United States Revenue cutter, which lay at Erie, was cut out of the ice at that place, and arrived here last night, in accordance with an order to that effect from the Secretary of the Treasury.—The lake is still open, and in fine order for navigation.

PAPINEAU AT A DISCOUNT.—The "loyal" directors of the Banque du Peuple are drawing in all the five dollar notes they can get a hold of, because Papineau's head is on them, and they have ordered a new plate for notes of the same value, which, report says, are to have engraved on them the head of Lord Gosford, who is now called as Papineau used to be, *l'homme du peuple*. They will find the one head is as much at a discount as the other & the copper currency they issued with the Canadian star and cap of liberty on it.

COOLNESS BETWEEN FRANCE AND RUSSIA.—There are rumors in Paris of something like a rupture between the French and Russian Governments. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that the Emperor Nicholas gave cause of offence to Louis Philippe an unguarded expression, at a grand review of Russian cavalry, at Wosnesensk. The Archduke John of Austria having warmly applauded the fine appearance of the men, Nicholas exclaimed, "To-morrow, if you desire it, they shall march with you against France, and crush the spirit of revolution there and in the west of Europe generally." It is added that the distinguished Poles in France are now treated with kindness and attention by official persons.

The news from Belgium is of a serious and startling character. The King of Holland, it seems has sent to cut down the forest of Grunenwald in Luxemburg; and the report is, that the Prussian troops have orders to prevent the Belgians from interfering. The greatest excitement reigned at Brussels. The Ministers were questioned at the sitting of the Chamber: they admitted the circumstance to be true, and said that they had remonstrated. The Council had assembled on the evening of the 11th, and it was debated whether troops should not be sent to the duchy of Luxemburg.—The first public notice of this proceeding of the King of Holland was given by the *Echo de Luxemburg*, a paper published at Arlon.

The production of wool in our Australian Colonies is now between two or three times the amount of that of Spain, whence this country used to derive its principal supply.

The project of steam communication with India through the Red Sea has been successfully accomplished, and is now in full operation. The last communication was affected in forty-three days, including the stoppage at Alexandria.

The Thistle, vacant by the death of the Marquis of Queensberry, will be given to the Marquis of Breadalbane.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex has been appointed Grand Master of the Order of the Bath.

A bill passed the popular branch of

the Legislature of Michigan, making provision for 2000 men to protect the frontier.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1838.

The brig LARK, J. Smith master, with oil and seal-skins, bound to Bristol, supposed from Newfoundland, went on shore on Tuesday last, at Ring, a mile and a half southward of Clonakilty. No lives lost—a chance of saving the cargo. The collector of customs and coast guard officer at Kinsale proceeded at once, on hearing the above, to take charge.—*Glasgow Herald*, January 16.

(For the Star.)

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS!!!

The learned Astronomers of the Metropolitan City of Newfoundland have, by the most accurate and "Curious" observations of the Earth's penumbra, in a recent Eclipse, determined the precise longitude of that capital. They have discovered that geographers are altogether mistaken in placing it near the 53rd degree; for, that 38, 44 is the exact point of its situation: so that it is at least, 15 degrees to the Eastward of its supposed locality! Who could have thought it? No wonder that vessels from Halifax, should, this spring, have had such tedious passages, tis a miracle they arrived at all! And yet, courteous reader, St. John's, after all, is a place of great refinement,—a place of (*quid rides?*)—a place I say of very great refinement.

A BAY-NODDY.
his + mark

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.

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.

Notice.

TENDERS will be received at the residence of Mr. THOMAS NEWELL, Carbonear, until WEDNESDAY, the 25th April next, at Noon, from Persons willing to Contract for the Opening of the Road Twelve Feet wide, at the following Places on the New Line of Road, on the NORTH SHORE.—The TREFS to be cut close to the ground and removed.

From

Bay de Verds to Low Point.
Low point to Caplin Cove.
Caplin cove to Island-cove.
Island-cove to Job's-cove.
Job's-cove to Gull Island.
Gull Island to Northern Bay.
Northern Bay to Ochre-pit-cove.
Ochre-pit-cove to Western Bay.
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 Salomn Cove.
Salomn Cove to Freshwater.

The Tenders to specify the Rate per Mile, and to be completed by the end of June.

THOMAS NEWELL,

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

Carbonear,
March 29, 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 Sale

BY
MICHAEL HOWLEY

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

ALSO, ON HAND,

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

On Sale

On Low Terms for CASH,

To Close Sales of Sundry
CONSIGNMENTS

7 Puncheons Superior Molasses
20 Barrels Fresh Corned Beef (New York)
1 Hogshead 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.

**BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
JUST RECEIVED,**

Per Brig Hit or Miss, from
Bristol,

Patent Cordage
Rice, Tea
White and Yellow Soap
Dip Candles
Blanketing, Serges
Earthenware, Tinware
Boots and Shoes, Leather
Bellows, Brushes
Sheathing Iron 6¼
Stemplates
Gunpowder in ¼ Barrels
Bread.

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbor Grace,
January 17, 1838.

Indentures

FOR SALE at this Office.
Harbor Grace, April 4.

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-Grave. One of the Owners of the Packet will call every Tuesday morning at Messrs. PEARCE & 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:

Passengers5s. each
Single Letters1s. "
Double Ditto2s. "
Packages in proportion.
Not accountable for cash or any other valuable property put on board.
Letters will be received at Mr. McIVER's Bookseller, for the above Places, and for Harbor Grace and Carbonear.

January 20, 1838.

WANTED, a PERSON to act as an Assistant to the Harbour Grace, Island Light House.—Application to be made to R. OKE, Keeper.
Harbour Grace Island,
Jan. 10, 1838.

Blanks

For Sale at the STAR, Office.
Harbor Grace.

POETRY

THE MAID OF ABERPERGWM.

Bright beam of the morning soft herald
of day,
With thy loveliness lighting each wild
leafy glade—
While the lark's early song sweetly
welcomes thy ray,
Though its blushes of beauty so quick-
ly must fade;
Bright glorious One! hast thou e'er gil-
ded the home
Of a Syren so matchless! whose
voice may compare
With her's?—the unrivalled Sultana of
Song!
Aberpergwm's Enchantress!—the gift-
ed and fair!

The voice of the goldfinch is joyous and
sweet;
And at night when the burning stars
glitter above,
The long liquid notes of the nightingale
greet
The heart, as tho' soul in each ca-
dence were wove:—
Unwearing the blackbird chaunts gaily
among
The graceful beech boughs. But no
melody e'er
Can rival her voice!—the Sultana of
Song!
Aberpergwm's Enchantress!—the gift-
ed and fair!

Be hushed, ye sweet choristers?—warble
no more
Your glad lovely lay to the beautiful
spring,—
I hear a celestial soft melody pour
Its wandering notes on the wild ze-
phyr's wing:
The deep chords of feeling awake at its
tone—
There is stillness on earth and in air!
It is her dulcet voice!—the Sultana of
Song!
Aberpergwm's Enchantress!—the gift-
ed and fair!

From the hall of her sires the rich music
is flowing,
— There is a deeper spell thrilling each
soft gushing note;
In her fairy snowy bosom its beauty
seems glowing,
With the sweet charms of wisdom and
virtue o'erfraught;
There is mirth in her voice—and her
heart beats to own
The love of the Patriot Rightly burns
there—
For Her Gymru claims the Sultana of
Song!
Aberpergwm's Enchantress!—the high
born and fair!

Still as noble it were—the graceful and
good—
To roam amid groves and through fair
dells bright,
With the day light of bliss!—whose
warm golden flood
No cloud may o'ershadow—no dim
change may blight,—
Be hers the calm pleasures, to innocence
known,
Neath the smile of her God still to
wander,—and ne'er
May it darken o'er her—the Sultana of
Song!
Aberpergwm's Enchantress!—the gift-
ed and fair!

Carving—"Shall I cut this lobe
of mutton saddle-wise?" said a
gentleman. "No," said one of
his guests," cut it bridle-wise, for
then I may chance to get a bit in
my mouth."

Lord Kelley had a remarkable red face
One day Foote solicited him to look over
his garden wall to ripen his melons.

The Smallest Thing in Creation.—A
pettifogger who will take advantage of the
necessities of others to pocket a small
fee.

STOCK READ!

At considerably Reduced Prices.

The Subscriber
HAVING JUST RECEIVED
HIS FALL SUPPLY OF

The under-mentioned Articles, re-
commends 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.:

- Jaconet and Mull Ditto
- Ladies' Work'd Lace and Muslin Collars
- Colored Jaconets
- Laced Edgings
- Men's Braces
- Men's stout Yarn Hose
- Men's Worsted Ditto
- Men's Lambswool Ditto
- Women's Black Ditto Ditto
- Men's Cuff'd and Milled Gloves
- Men's Fleeced Ditto
- Women's Fine Ditto
- Women's Black and White Cotton Dc.
- Cotton and Regatta Shirts
- Men's Drawers
- Boy's Cloth and Plush Caps
- White and Grey Shirtings
- White Counterpanes
- White Flannels
- Women's White and 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 Sauff, in large and small
quantities
- And Sundry other Articles.

GEORGE W. GILL.
Carbonear,
November 22, 1837.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
HAVE RECEIVED,

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

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

- Bread 1st, 2nd, 3rd and quality,
Hamburg
- Butter, Best Hamburg
- Pork, ditto ditto
- Flour, Fine, Superfine & extra Superfine
- Navy Beef, a few Tierces
- Oatmeal, Peas, Hams
- Window Glass, Bricks, Lime in Hhd's.
- Oakum, Nails, Shot, Bar & Bolt Iron.
- Blocks, Mast Hoops, Ensigns
- Compasses, Log glasses, Lamp-cotton
- Cabin Stoves, Grates
- Bridport Canvas
- Bristol made Shoes and Boots
- Fur Caps
- Account Books, Wrapping Paper
- Vinegar in Jars 1 & 2 Gallons each
- WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT
Of Linen Drapery, Woollens, Silks
Hosiery, Haberdashery
Ironmongery, Tinware and
Earthenware

ALSO, ex-Trusty,
From Demerara,
34 Puns. Superior Molasses } in Bond
11 Ditto High Proof Rum }
3 Hogsheads Sugar.

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.
Harbor Grace,

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 Stiffners
- 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

HAIRDRESSERY

- Imperial, Braid, Dress, and Side Combs
- Pocket Combs, Ivory small tooth ditto
- Violin & Violoncello Bows & Bow-hair
- Ditto and ditto Strings, 1, 2, 3, 4
- Umbrellas, Pins and Needles
- Elastic Knitting Pins
- Gilt, and Silver-end, Thimbles
- Slates, and Slate Pencils
- Table Knives and Forks
- Steels and Carvers
- Penknives, Scissors, Razors
- Awlblades, Shoe Knives, Nippers
- Cinder Sifters, Chamber Buckets
- Mops, Brushes, Pattens
- SCYTHES, Grass Hooks
- Wire Rat and Mouse Traps
- Irish and English Spades, Rakes
- Wood Screws, Brads, Door-springs
- Files of all sorts, Shoe Rasps
- Imperial Weights from 4lbs. down
- Ditto Pewter Measures
- Britannia-metal Teapots, Coffee Beggins,
- 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,
lately in the occupancy of the Subscriber,
admeasuring on the South side of the
Street about One Hundred and Sixty-
seven Feet front, on which there is erect-
ed 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.

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS
St John's and Harbor Grace Packets

THE EXPRESS Packet being now
completed, having undergone such
alterations and improvements in her accom-
modations, and otherwise, as the safety, com-
fort and convenience of Passengers can pos-
sibly require or experience suggest, a care-
ful and experienced Master having also been
engaged, will forthwith resume her usual
Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbour
Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and
FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'Clock, and Por-
tugal 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 careful-
ly 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, HARBOR GRACE
PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, St. John's
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835

NORA CREINA
Packet-Boat between Carbonear 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 fa-
vours.

The NORA CREINA will, until further no-
tice, start from Carbonear on the mornings
of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, posi-
tively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man
will leave St. John's on the Mornings of
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 9
o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from
the cove at 12 o'clock on each of those
days.

TERMS.
Ladies & Gentlemen 7s.
Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6d.
Single Letters 6d.
Double do. 1s.
And PACKAGES in proportion.

N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold
himself accountable for all LETTERS
and PACKAGES given him.
Carbonear, June, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respect-
fully to acquaint the Public, that the
has purchased a new and commodious Boat
which at a considerable expence, he has fit-
ted 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 Gentle-
men with sleeping-berths, which will
he trusts give every satisfaction. He now
begs to solicit the patronage of this respect-
able 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 Carbonear, and in
St John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick
Kiely's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at
Mr John Cruet's.
Carbonear, June 4, 1836.