

THE



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LETTER FROM MR. HUME TO DR. DUNCOMBE.

In a Toronto paper of the 9th. of January, a document appears, headed as follows:—

"Copy of a letter from the arch traitor, Joseph Hume, to that Judas of all Judasses, Dr Duncombe which was found among the papers of the latter, seized by Col. M'Nab, commanding her Majesty's forces in the London district." The letter is subjoined:—

"London, June 23, 1837.

"Dear Sir,—By the last packets I have sent three copies of Sir F. Head's despatch to England with the report of the select committee of the House of Assembly of your province in the petition I presented from you to the House of Commons in August last, and three copies of the returns of patents of lands, &c. The letter of Sir F. Head accompanying that despatch is particularly deserving your attention, and without any delay. As Mr Dunn left Toronto in May, I had expected from you, or from the political union, some proofs in evidence and support of the allegations in your petition, the truths of which have been called in question, and denied in no very measured terms, your honour, veracity, and character as a member of parliament and a man, require that you should meet these charges distinctly and separately, or you will stand branded before the country in a manner most unpleasant to yourself and to me, who reposed perfect confidence in the statements you made, and which were believed by Mr Baldwin, and stated in connexion with so many proceedings of which you were an eye-witness that I had no doubt whatever of their truth. The letters I received about that time from Mr M'Kenzie, and those from Mr Baldwin's friends, also concurred in describing the conduct of Sir Francis Head and of his dependents as most unconstitutional and tyrannical, and I described these acts against the liberties of Upper Canadians in such colours as portrayed them in my view.—All these are denied by the committee and Sir Francis Head, and you do not appear before the committee or in the House to have explained or defended your conduct here, which I cannot account for. In whole, or in part, you surely ought to have been able to substantiate some of the charges made by you:—unless, indeed, the loss in your family prevented you or that you would not appear before the committee, so constituted as it was. I have been often in packed committees against my views; but, in the elucidating of truth, and in the exposure of frauds, violence, or abuse of powers, I have

never found any committee able to prevent me. I come in for a tolerable share of abuse, but my conduct was dependent entirely on the credit I gave to your statements if they are wrong I have been in error and must take the consequence? but I would fain hope that you will have been taken measures for meeting every allegation that you and the cause you support may stand forth clear before your countrymen. I will not remain under these charges, if I can by any means return them and for that purpose I have written to Mr Bidwell and Mr Morrison, as I now do you, to send me proofs of your accuracy, and in support of the original charges against the governor. If they are not true, we have done him an injury and must repair it. You will receive a list of the rules for the granting and sale of lands and a complete list of the sales and grants of lands during the time you required; to these your attention must be especially directed and I think you will find ample means for your case in that return. Send certificates of the custom of voting on patents only after two months holding as you stand. The succession of the Queen and the dissolution of Parliament will prevent the Canada proceedings from coming under distinct discussion, except as regards the act for continuing the parliament notwithstanding the demise of the crown. It is alleged that such has been the case before; but that is no reason why the members of Sir Francis Head's parliament should not be sent back to their constituents. I shall endeavour to obtain that for you, but have in the meantime advised addresses to the Queen to that purport. You may also recommend some petition to the new parliament to the same purpose, in case I should not have succeeded for you before that time. I hope if there is an election that the people of Upper Canada will make a better choice than they did at the last, and the new parliament will convince Sir F. Head that he has had his run, and must be sent back to the poor-law commissioners, or to the Brunneus. If he is right in his charges, that you, the Reformers (so styled, as he says), are the few despicable and disloyal party he states you to be, he need not be afraid to appeal, and his success a second time will establish his case. You will have learned that state of money matters before the arrival of the packet from the people's Bank was such as to preclude my attention to your plans.—Matters were little better here.—Expecting soon to hear from you and some others, I remain yours sincerely. "JOSEPH HUME."

"To Dr. Duncombe, M. P. for Oxford, Upper Canada."

Adverting to this letter the Toronto paper observes:—

"A commentary is appended to this letter, which states Mr Hume to have been duped, and to have schemed and plotted to revolutionize those provinces, till at length he finds his neck all but in a noose, and it is very far from certain that both he and Mr. Røebuck will not lose their heads, which we imagine but very few would be sorry to hear, but would regard their ignominious death as mere retributive justice for the blood they have wantonly and wickedly caused to be shed: for to the encouragement held out by them to the shallow knaves above-named is fairly to be imputed the present desolate condition of the hundreds of widows and orphans now wailing and lamenting in deafening plaints, resounding throughout the district to Montreal."

THE EVILS OF POVERTY.—The poverty of the poor man is the least part of his misery. In all the storms of fortune he is the first that must stand the shock of extremity. Poor men are perpetual sentinels, watching in the depths of night against the incessant assaults of want; while the rich lie stored in secure repose and compassed with a large abundance. If the land be visited with a bloodless famine, are not the poor those that are exposed to the enemy's sword and outrage? If the plague, like a loaded sponge, flies sprinkling poison through a whole kingdom, the poor are the fruit that are shaken from the burthened tree; while the rich, furnished with the helps of fortune, have means to wind out themselves and turn those sad endurance on the poor that cannot avoid them. Like salt marshes, that lie low, they are sure whenever the sea of this world rages, to be first under, and embarrassed with a fretting care. Who, like the poor, are harrowed with oppression, ever subject to the imperious taxes and the gripes of mightiness? Continual care checks the spirit, continual labour checks the body, and continual insultation both. The poor man is like one rowled in a vessel full of spikes, which waysoever he turns he something finds that pricks him.—Owen Feltham.

IMMENSITY OF CREATION.—Some astronomers have computed that there are not less than 75 millions of suns in the universe. The fixed stars are all suns, having like our sun, numerous planets revolving round them. The solar system, or that to which we belong, has about thirty planets, primary and secondary belonging to it. The Circular field of space which it occupies is in diameter three thousand six hundred millions of miles, and that which it controls much greater. The sun which is nearest neighbour to ours is called Sirius, distant from our sun about 22 millions of miles. Now, if all the fixed stars are as distant from each other as Sirius is from our sun or if our solar system be the average magnitude of all the systems of the 75 millions of suns, what imagination can grasp the immensity of creation! Who can survey a plantation containing seventy-five millions of circular fields, each ten billions of miles in diameter? Such however is one of the plantations of Him who has measured the waters in the hollow of his hand—meted our heaven with a span—comprehended

the dust of the earth in a measure—and weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance. He who "sitting upon the orbit of the earth, stretcheth out the heavens as a curtain, and spreadeth them out as a tent to dwell in." Nations to Him are "as a drop of a bucket, and are counted as the small dust of the balance;" and yet, overwhelming thought! he says, "though I dwell in the high and holy place, with him also will I dwell who is of an humble and contrite spirit and trembles at my word!"—*Christian Almanack for 1838.*

DRUNKENNESS.—When this vice has fast hold of a man, farewell industry, farewell emulation, farewell attention to things worthy of attention, farewell love of virtuous society, farewell decency of members, and farewell to even an attention to person: every thing is turned by this predominant and brutal habit. In how many instances do we hear of men who have begun life with the brightest prospects before them and who have closed it without one ray of comfort and consolation? young men with good fortunes, good talent, good tempers, good hearts and sound constitutions, only by being drawing into the vortex of the drunkard, have become by degrees, the most loathsome and despicable of mankind. In the house of the drunkard there is no happiness for any one—all is uncertainty and anxiety; he is not the same man for any one day at a time; no one knows anything of his out-goings or in-comings; when he will rise, or when he will lie down to rest is wholly a matter to chance; that which swallows for what he calls pleasure brings pain; as surely as the night brings morning, poverty and misery are the train. To avoid these results we are called upon to make no sacrifice—abstinence requires no aid to accomplish it; our own will is all that is requisite, and if we have not the will to avoid contempt, disgrace and misery, we deserve neither relief nor compassion.—*Cobbett.*

MOUNTAINS OF HERRINGS.—The *Pilote du Caléados* announces that the vessels engaged in the cod-fisheries at Newfoundland, have ascertained that there are in the waters such immense shoals of herrings, that they may be called submarine mountains of fish! They also state that the fish are larger and of finer quality than any that have hitherto been caught either at the Orkneys or on the coast of Holland. It is added, that several vessels will be sent from Granville and other ports of the channel to explore this new fishery as soon as the season opens.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE WEST INDIES.

Mr. M'Kinnon, seeing the Secretary for the Treasury in his place, wished to put a question to him of an extremely important nature relative to the West India interests. He wished to know whether or not it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to set up any thing like a steam communication between England and the West Indies? If the Right Hon. gentleman was not prepared at the present moment to answer the question, perhaps he would be kind enough to name on what day he would do so?

Mr. F. Baring said that a plan had been suggested to Government for a very large communication indeed by steam, not only with the West Indies but the whole of the American colonies. That the plan was now under consideration, and with respect to that part relating to communication between England and the West India colonies, he had the best hopes with respect to it, and thought it was very likely to be practicable. With regard to the other parts of the plan, he was afraid much greater difficulties would attend it; and he, therefore, could not state that it was the intention of Her Ma-

jesty's Government to consider that part at present.

Mr. McKinnon wished to know whether, if private individuals set up an establishment for the purpose of such important communication, the Government would give it its countenance and support.

Mr. Baring said that question depended entirely upon the plan proposed. In his opinion it was a question more for the Board of Trade, than for the department of the Government he had the honour to belong.

The house went into committee on the Civil List Acts, when the sum of £885,000, annually for the support of the Royal Household, together with the additional sum of £10,000 for the household servants, was granted to her Majesty, and also an annual sum, as pensions on the Civil List, to the extent of £1200 a year.

THE QUEEN AND LORD ELPHINSTONE.

The curiosity and interest of the circles have once more been connected with the fortunes of a noble personage, whose mission to the East was, as it will be remembered, very confidently reported to arise from a desire in a certain quarter to remove him from the presence of one in whose welfare all of us are concerned.—That report certainly receives considerable confirmation from the rumour of the past week—if, indeed, the rumour do not turn out to have its origin in the original report, a point upon which we confess ourselves incompetent to decide. Truly or falsely, we know not: but it is rumoured that a severe test of love, has in the present case produced anything rather than the desired effect, upon one of the parties at least. Official etiquette rendering his prolonged absence as indispensable as irksome, the young and robie *inamorato* has, according to the very general rumour in the circles to which we alluded, despatched a confidential friend to England with a packet, to which not a little of romantic interest is attached; for it is said to contain not only the usual missives of an absent lover, in the form of protesting and imploring epistles but also a ring given to him long since, with a pledge not very dissimilar to that which accompanied the ring given by Queen Elizabeth to the unfortunate Essex. In short—for it is of no use to mince the matter—it is said that no command or entreaties could induce the noble person to leave England on his important command, until at an interview before his departure, the lady gave him this ring, with the assurance that whatever request should accompany his return of it, should be granted, after the occurrence of an event which has occurred much earlier, than either of the parties at that time anticipated. The ring, and its accompanying request, have reached the fair hand of her who gave the former, though it would seem that so many and such serious difficulties were purposely interposed, that the fair and persevering ambassadress only succeeded in her purpose by resorting to stratagem.—*Court Journal.*

The *Mobile Mercantile Advertiser*, of January 8, mentions that a severe engagement had taken place between the United States troops and the Indians, on Christmas day, at Kessimee in Florida. The action lasted more than an hour, after which the Indians fled. General GENTRY, Col. THOMPSON, and several other Officers were killed and, 180 rank and file killed and wounded. Of the Indians only 8 remained dead on the field; but numbers of their killed and wounded are said to have been carried off by their retreating brethren. It is plain that the Americans have nothing to boast of from this conflict.

Advices from Madrid of the third instant have been received. Accounts had reached the capital of the fall of Morella, in Valencia, for some time besieged by the Carlist guerillas, commanded by Cabrera. After taking possession of the town, and committing numberless atrocities, the rebel chieftain moved with some heavy artillery to conduct the siege of Benecarlo. General Orca was expected at Alcala de Chisbert on the 30th ult.

The Cortes were occupied on the 3d with the project of law for the levy of 40,000 fresh troops to put an end to the rebellion. Notwithstanding their long experience Spanish legislators cannot be brought to understand that, before raising more men, it would be proper to enquire where is the money to pay them to come from? The Government has a greater army than it can supply with food and clothing, and we really cannot see the use of a fresh levy, unless Ministers are prepared to prove that it would be beneficial to increase the number of the disaffected. Espatero's feat at Balmaceda has been embodied in a

bombastic dispatch, which was read to the Cortes by the War Minister on the 2d instant. Were it not that it exhibited in so painful a light that prostrate condition of their country, the Deputies must have roared with laughter at the General-in-Chief's recapitulation of the spoils of victory—namely an old gun-carriage and some ammunition wagons.

A proposal has been made by the French to the Spanish Government, to allow a new foreign legion to be raised in France for the service of the Queen of Spain; and from the source whence the information has been derived, we can assure our readers that the firmest reliance may be placed upon the facts stated.

By the Tagus steamer we have received the Mediterranean mail; the dates are—From Malta, January 22, Gibraltar, Feb. 2, and Lisbon the 7th ult. All was quiet at Lisbon when she sailed; the Cortes were occupied in arranging the future establishments of the different departments; but nothing had been concluded with the Bank and Mercantile Association towards supplying the necessary funds to enable the Minister of Finance to meet some of his pressing engagements. They begin to understand now that capitalists are not disposed to contract loans until public confidence is restored, and that this cannot be accomplished until the direction of the Clubs be silenced.

AFRICA.

A letter from Amsterdam of the 2d instant contains some additional particulars of the attack of the negroes on the whites at Cape Coast Castle, mentioned lately:—

"The imprudence of the Governor of Port St. George del Mina caused all the mischief; he had mixed himself up unnecessarily in a quarrel between two chiefs of tribes, the Hanta and the Wanta, which had declared war on each other. He sent two officers to the chief of the Hanta, but they became the first victims of their own imprudence; for, instead of acting the parts of simple conciliators, they held very unbecoming language to the chief and he therefore ordered his armed slaves to attack the officers with their suites. An obstinate conflict ensued, in which the officers lost their lives. Upon the receipt of this intelligence, the Dutch Governor of the Guinea coast sent 100 men with five officers, to the chief of the Hanta, with orders to avenge the insult offered to the Dutch envoys. The chief, however, had 1,000 men, well armed, under his command; and although the Dutch force attacked them with rare intrepidity numbers at length prevailed, and drove the Dutch down to the sea coast, where many of them were forced into the water and perished. Nearly the whole party killed, and only three or four individuals escaped to St. George del Mina, but they were so badly wounded that they survived only a short time."

A SHEEP ROASTED ON THE THAMES.—The intense frost of last week has returned in all its most severe features, and although the annals of 1838 cannot as yet record the roasting of an ox on "old father Thames," as during the frost of 1813-14, yet they will be able to tell of the roasting of a whole sheep on nearly the centre of the river. The mild state of the temperature on Sunday evening, and during Monday, occasioned a considerable breaking up of the Thames, but the frost which has since succeeded has again congealed the various floating masses of ice together, and given the river, above the bridges, quite a Polar appearance. At Hammersmith, on Wednesday, Mr. W. Bird, the extensive builder of Brook Green, presented a fine fat whether sheep to the watermen of the neighbourhood, who, from the stoppage of the navigation, are reduced to the greatest distress. On Thursday they roasted it whole on the ice, near the centre of the river on the east side of the suspension bridge. It was accomplished by erecting a tent, within which, on the bare ice, fires were kindled in four large chamber stoves, each two placed opposite to each other, having between the sheep on a large stake. It was put down at 9 o'clock a.m. and long before that hour, the

banks on both the Middlesex and Surrey shores were lined with thousands of spectators anxious to witness the novel sight of "the Thames on fire." During the morning, persons were admitted within the tent on paying one penny each, and after the process of roasting was concluded, which was about 2 o'clock, the work of demolition commenced, and many were the respectable persons who, on the payment of from 1s. to 5s. respectively, carried off "delicious morsels" of the "river mutton."

ITALY.

Some sensation has been created at Naples by the expulsion from the Kingdom of Baron Von Schmuckler, first Chamberlain to the Queen Dowager. He received on Saturday at midnight, just as he had left the Queen's apartment, an order from the King, through the Minister of Police, to quit the city in two hours. Without giving him time to settle his affairs, he was obliged to get into a carriage at two o'clock in the morning, which conveyed him and his two children (his wife died of the cholera) over the frontiers.

The French Minister of war has ordered to be placed on half-pay the Major of a regiment who recently killed his adversary, another officer of the same corps, in a duel; the two seconds have also been subjected to imprisonment for aiding in this illegal act.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

The North Eastern Boundary Question about to be settled!

Our Washington debates are to the 15th inst. In the Senate, Mr Buchanan's Bill for the preservation of our neutral relations, was brought up. It empowers all the officers of the government, Collectors, Marshals, &c. upon the borders, to enforce the neutrality of the nation, and it contains provisions authorising the President to make appropriations to put the laws into execution.

Mr. Buchanan moved the passage of the bill.

Mr. Ruggles of Maine objected to immediate action on the bill—he wished time to examine its provisions; and see if something could not be done for the protection of the boundary of Main. He had understood that some official documents had very lately been put into the hands of the Executive upon the subject of the North Eastern Boundary, and he wished to learn what they were, before final action upon the measure before the Senate.

Mr. Buchanan said that he did not object to a postponement of the bill for a day, but he hoped its progress would not be stayed by an unnecessary connexion of the North Eastern Boundary question with its provisions. He too, had been informed by high authority that the *North Eastern boundary question was about to be closed*, whether satisfactorily or not, he could not say—but it was certain that the negotiation was very soon to be terminated.

The Catholic Bishop on Montreal has issued another *Mandament* to the Clergy and the faithful of his Diocese, dated the 8th inst. in which he alludes to his recommendations to his clergy in July last, and his *Mandament* of the 24th October. He announces the restoration of tranquillity; de-

plores the evils which have been brought upon the country, by those concerned in the late rebellion; declares that none of them can be admitted to a participation in the sacraments of the Church, or to Christian burial, till they have made reparation and shewn meet fruits of repentance. He orders Divine Service to be celebrated in this intention, and requires the clergy to use charitable collections for the relief of those who are suffering.

The conduct of this prelate is beyond all praise. From the moment that he saw the tendency of the late agitation, he laid aside all those considerations which are the most likely to influence human nature, to discharge his duty as a minister of the Gospel, and to impress their duty on his flock; and he now comes forward to relieve, as much as possible, the misfortunes which have arisen from his admonitions not having been universally followed.

It is a remarkable fact that the two sites of the rebellion were in parishes where the bishop was not seconded, at least, by a like energy and devotion on the part of the clergymen of the place.—*Nelson's Quebec Gaz., Jan. 19.*

LISBON, MARCH 14.

The arsenal people and their allies were the first to commence the battle last night. The firing was kept up in volleys and with great spirit for upwards of 20 minutes, after which the rebels, finding themselves overpowered, retreated in good order up one of the steepest hills, where the cavalry could not follow them, and then dispersed, most of them taking their arms away with them, which leaves some more work to be done yet, perhaps.

There has been a great loss in killed and wounded on both sides.

I hear it variously stated; but the average calculation appears to be 30 killed and 100 wounded—some go so far as to treble these numbers. This is all I can say; for I have been running about all the morning to find out what passed last night, and this is the utmost I can ascertain out of the infinity of *on dits* afloat—besides, the mail is about to close.

P. S. I have opened this again to tell you that I have just been informed by a person high in office that the number of killed and wounded on both sides falls little short of 400. Two hundred wounded have been sent to the public hospital, besides all those who are attended at their own homes.

The Letters Patent of the Duke of Wellington, as Chancellor, appointing the Earl of Devon High Steward Oxford University, in the room of the Earl of Eldon, was communicated to Convocation on Thursday, and unanimously confirmed by an unusually large assemblage of Doctors and Masters.

Henry Seton, Esq. of the Chancery Bar, has been appointed to the Judgeship in the Supreme Court at Calcutta, vacant by the death of Sir Benjamin Malkin.—*Observer.*

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1838.

We are requested to state that the "CARBONAR SENTINEL" will re-appear to-morrow week, (Thursday) the 3rd of May.

By a Proclamation in another column it will be seen that the General Assembly of this Island has been further Prorogued till the 20th June next—then to meet for the dispatch of business.—*Gaz., April 17.*

(For the Star.)

EPIGRAM ON DIVINE LOVE
From the Latin of Casimir.

I mark'd bright Love
When late he wove
His nets of heavenly texture,
With golden pin
Without,—within
He knit each fairy fixture.

A thread of gold
The whole enrolled,
Nought else bedimm'd it's shining,—
What works so fair
In Earth or Air,
As those of Love's entwining!

Said Love altho'
Gold's luring glow
Is seen each glittering mesh in:
Ah, woe is me!
For I can see
No stream what'er to fish in.

Dear youth said I
Repress that sigh
To Christ thy nets deliver,
So I will prove
A fish for Love
And He the golden river.

Harbor Grace,
April 25, 1838.

Notices

Michael McLean Little

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

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

With a neat Assortment of
LONDON TOYS

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

MICHAEL DALTON,

Tailor, Pelisse and Habit-Maker.

BEGS most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public that he has taken the Shop recently occupied by the late Mr. William Jackman, where he hopes by assiduity to Business, to merit the Patronage of the Public; and engages to execute his work with neatness and despatch.
Carbonear,
April 25, 1838.

Notice.

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

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

THOMAS NEWELL,

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

Carbonear,
April 20, 1838.

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

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

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

Notices

ROADS and BRIDGES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Specifications for the above Bridges to accompany the Tenders.

W. C. ST. JOHN,

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

Harbor Grace,
19th April, 1838.

THE Co-partnership Trade hitherto carried on by us under the firm of BENNETT, MORGAN & Co. is this day Dissolved by mutual consent.

All Persons having claims on said Trade are requested to present the same for payment, and all Persons indebted thereto are requested to make payment to C. F. BENNETT, who alone is authorized to receive the assets of said Co-partnership Trade.

C. F. BENNETT,

GEORGE MORGAN.

Witness,
GEORGE BRADY BECK,
THOMAS BENNETT,
St. John's Newfoundland,
1st February, 1838.

The Business for the future will be carried on by C. F. BENNETT.

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

GEORGE MORGAN.

Feb. 10, 1838.

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

Harbour Grace,

April 25, 1838.

Blanks

For Sale at the STAR, Office,
Harbor Grace.

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 TREES 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 Ochrept-cove.
Ochrept-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 Salmon Cove.
Salmon 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.

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
Bel lows, Brushes
Sheathing Iron 6¼
Stemplates
Gunpowder in ¼ Barrels
Bread.

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbor Grace,
January 17, 1838.

MIDDLE-BIG-T PACKET

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

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

TERMS:

Passengers5s. each
Single Letters.....1s. "
Double Ditto2s. "

Packages in proportion.
Not accountable for cash or any other valuable property put on board.

Letters will be received at Mr. Mc-Ieer's Bookseller, for the above Places, and for Harbor Grace and Carbonear.
January 20, 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 1¼ 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, Clay 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,

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
Cambrie, 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 Stuff
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

HABERDASHERY

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

WATCHES, Watch Guards

WEDDING and Fancy RINGS

TOGETHER WITH

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELLERY

Harbor Grace,

TO LET

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

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

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

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

POETRY

THE VOICE OF THE WIND.

(From "Tales and Sketches," by Alex. Bethune, Labourer.)

Voice of the wintry wind,
To the young what sayest thou?
Thou tellest them of many things,
But they will not hear thee now.

Thou tellest of the spring-time gone,
Of summer pass'd away;
And sickly autumn suns at last
In winter's dull decay;—

Of desolation's heartless rule,
Stripp'd woods, and faded flowers,
And birds, that mute and trembling sit
In December's leafless bowers.

Thou tellest them man's life is like
The season of the year;
But their hearts are all too busy now
Thy friendly voice to hear.

A long, dim vista opens,
To each young and ardent eye;
And in all the buoyancy of hope,
Thy warnings they defy.

Voice of the wintry wind,
What sayest thou the old?
As flaggingly they onward go
Amid thy freezing cold?

Thou tellest them a long, sad tale,
Of joys and sorrows past;
Of friendships turned to coldness now,
And loves that did not last.

Thou tellest them of children gone
Into the silent grave;
And that they soon must follow them
They could have died to save.

Thou tellest them of feebleness,
As thou freezest on their cheek;
Of joints which stiffen in the cold,
And sinews wazen weak.

Thou tellest them, and they heave a sigh,
That their day of strength is o'er;
The health and wealth from them are gone,
And honor ever more.

They listen to thy mournful tale,
As thou art hurrying past,
And sigh for that appointed rest—
Their longest and their last.

Voice of the wintry wind,
What sayest thou to me,
While sweeping o'er thy heedless path,
By t'won, and tower, and tree?

Thou tellest of proud fabrics
By airy fancy rear'd,
And phantoms in the whirling gulf
Of time long disappear'd.

The proceedings of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada are of uncommon interest as referring to the recent disturbances along the frontier.

The thanks of the House were presented to the Militia of the Province.

An Address was adopted, as is the custom, in answer to the Governor's speech. The only paragraph we notice is the following:—

"The root of the evil [the recent rebellion] is not to be found in this Province; but in the unwise, mistaken policy, which has for years past been pursued by those who were bound to consider in what way protection could be given to the loyal, rather than encouragement to the disaffected, and to have acted accordingly."

Mr. Gowan gave notice of a bill to prevent the return to the Province of such persons as have absconded to the United States during the rebellion; and to render all such persons as have refused to take up arms in defence of their country, during the said rebellion, incapable of exercising any political or civil immunity or right—and for disabling such persons from filling any office, civil or military within the Province.

On Wednesday the Habeas Corpus suspension Bill was read the third time, and has since passed into a law.

The bill to authorise the detention—that is, the imprisonment without bail—of persons suspected of conspiracy, gave rise to an animated discussion.

Mr. Gowan went dead against it. The government had power enough. Under such a bill, every man was liable to rot in jail upon secret and malicious evidence. It was unjust and impolitic.

Mr. Draper spoke in its favor. Seditious persons ought not to be suffered to go at large. There were emissaries from Navy Island, now in the Province, exciting sedition.

The Attorney-General supported the bill. He thought the fear of punishment would deter persons from seditious purposes.

M. Norton was sorry to see such a bill introduced into the house. It infringed

upon the freedom of speech and of the press. What was the object of the bill? That a secret informer might drag a man from his family, and keep him in prison for months and months, without affording him an opportunity to give bail, or demand a trial. There was no necessity for the passing of this bill. The rebellion was crushed. Under such a law, though he defied any man to convict him of seition, he did not doubt that he should be imprisoned.

Mr. Attorney-General hoped it would never be necessary to act upon provisions of the bill, but was surprised at the opposition it had met with. It was such speeches as had got them into the present trouble. In the Lower Province, for the want of such a bill, all the horrors of Martial Law prevailed. The course of the Government had hitherto been merciful. Those taken in arms, with their wounds fresh bleeding, had been sent home to their friends and families. He hoped the reformers, before whom he was speaking, would do the government justice. The legal commission had pursued the same mild course.

But was it right that those of Canada and the United States who had been stirring up rebellion, should go free, and their victims alone be punished?

Men contended for the right of expressing their opinions—it was the exercise of such a right that had placed the Province in its present situation.

Mr. Gowan replied to the Attorney-General with the most cutting severity. Had his suggestion been acted on, the rebellion would have been prevented not crushed.

His course would have been justice and precaution, while that of the Government has been that of headstrong blindness before the rebellion, of unwarrantable folly and miscarriages during its continuance, and of alarming and unnecessary coercion after its suppression.

MR. WELLER'S OPINION OF THE LADIES.—"That young person," says Mr. Pickwick, "is attached to your son."—"To Samivel Veller!" exclaimed the parent. "Yes," said Mr. Pickwick. "It's nat'ral," said Mr. Weller, after some consideration, "nat'ral, but rayther alarmin', Sammy must be careful." "How do you mean?" inquired Mr. Pickwick. "Werry careful that he don't say nothin' to her," responded Mr. Weller. "Werry careful that he ain't led away in a innocent moment to say anythin' as may lead to a conviction for breach. You're never safe vith 'em, Mr. Pickwick; ven they vunce has designs on you, there's no knowin' vere to have 'em, and vile you're a-considering of it they have you. I wos married jüst that vay myself, Sir, and Sammy wos the consekens o' the manoeover."

The late Mr. Bushe used to tell this story of a brother Barrister.—As the coach was about starting after breakfast, the modest limb of the law approached the landlady, a pretty Quakeress, who was seated near the fire, and said that he could not think of going without first giving her a kiss. "Friend," said she, "thee must not do it." "Oh, by heavens, I will!" replied the Barrister.—"Well, friend, as thou hast sworn, thee may do it; but thee must not make a practice of it."

PERSONAL SECURITY.—"Will you do me favour?" says young George Brooks to his wealthy friend, Simon Hanson.—"I wish you to lend me a hundred pounds Sir."—"Call at my counting-house," rejoined Hanson. George Brooks was not long in paying his respects. "What security can you give me, young gentleman?"—"My own personal security, Sir."—"Very well, get in here," says Hanson, lifting up the lid of a large iron chest. "Get in there!" exclaimed George in astonishment. "What for?"—"Why, that is the place where I always keep my securities."

A deceased, upright, and able chief-justice of one of the courts was once obliged thus to address a southern jury:—"Gentlemen of the jury, in this case the counsel on both sides are unintelligible; the witnesses on both sides are incredible; and the plaintiff and defendant are both such bad characters, that to me it is indifferent which way you give your verdict."

It is rather singular that Moore, in his Almanac for last year, says:—"I do not like the heavy, scowling aspect of some of the planets towards Canada; we shall, for some time, have a difficult game to play in that climate of fogs, and cabals, and intrigues."

London is said to contain, on an average, 30,000 thieves, 20,000 beggars, and about 10,000 professed gamsters.

The 8th Regt. at Jamaica are under orders for Canada.

STOP READ!

At considerably Reduced Prices.

The Subscriber

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

- Jacquet and Mull Ditto
- Ladies' Work'd Lace and Muslin Collars
- Colored Jacquets
- Laced Edgings
- Men's Braces
- Men's stout Yarn Hese
- Men's Worsterd Ditto
- Men's Lambswool Ditto
- Women's Black Ditto Ditto
- Men's Cuff'd and Milled Gloves
- Men's Fleece'd Ditto
- Women's Fine Ditto
- Women's Black and White Cotton Dc.
- Cotton and Regatta Shirts
- Men's Drawers
- Boy's Cloth and Plush Caps
- White and Grey 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 Snuff, in large and small quantities
- And Sundry other Articles.

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,

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,

Brigus. Administratrix.

Indentures

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

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS
St John's and Harbor Grace Packets

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

FARES.

- Ordinary Passengers 7s. 6d.
- Servants & Children 5s.
- Single Letters 6d.
- Double Do. 1s.

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

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

NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between 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 favours.

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

TERMS.

- Ladies & Gentlemen 7s.
- Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6d.
- Single Letters 6d.
- Double Do. 1s.

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

Carbonear, June, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICK

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

The St. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR 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, Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Cruet's.

Carbonear,

June 4, 1836.

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

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

MARY TAYLOR,

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1837.

Blanks

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