



MY FIRST REGIMENTAL COAT.

I would be a Soldier. From my earliest youth I was inclined to nothing but a military life. I learned the classics without difficulty, or as my tutor (Dr. T.) an excellent scholar and a good Paddy, used to say, "in a hand gallop." Nature had favoured me with memory; but all that I read all that I learned, could not take me from an incessant longing for the army. I twice ran away after the soldiers and had I been old enough, I should certainly have enlisted. I was confined for a week for these frolics, but as soon as I got permission to go out, I never failed to attend every field-day of the Guards. My first coat was a scarlet one, lined with dark blue silk, and I put a cockade in my hat by stealth whenever I went out in which my kind tutor indulged me and I used to pocket it when I came in sight of my home. I had moreover a tin sabre and a wooden gun; a cartridge box rusty bayonet, and a sash made out of Mother's waist-ribbon! but I soon became too big for these, and was sent in due time to the university, and from thence abroad for four years. Previous to visiting foreign parts, I got myself well drilled, and enrolled in a volunteer corps; learned fencing and military riding, besides vaulting on horseback by Astley; and I started for Paris, partly a civil and partly a military figure, with a gay uniform of a two-company corps but not yet in regimentals. The time at last came when education being finished I returned home and being free as to my choice of professions I purchased a commission; tried on and appeared at court in my first regimental coat. I now considered myself a new being; I was a fish out of water before but now in my element—a regular lobster in the full time of a military course of life. I got my portrait and a miniature painted, in order to hand down to posterity the honour I had of serving the King; and to a host of emigrants, who then frequented my house, I always said, "Le Roi mon maître," whenever I named him. I will frankly confess that there was a deal of vanity mixed up in this affair but I hope that it was combined with better ingredients than it. I loved my King with a veneration which has no adequate term to express it; the trumpet intoxicated me with feeling; at the regimental standard my heart was ready to leap out of my bosom; my brother officers were as dear to me as my family, and the privates (to me) the finest fellows in the world.

Having now told my own folly, mingled with my affections and warmest sympathies, I must not presume to engage my reader's time with worthless self nor make myself "the little hero of the tale," but will briefly add a few observations flowing from experience respecting the influence which the profession and the garb of soldier have upon youth in general affecting their inward as well as outward habits and tending (after all) to useful end; and here I beg leave to say, that self has no part in these observations they are general.

Vanity first puts on the regimental but valour succeeds it. The honour of the cloth is interwoven with its texture, and must be supported; every thing teaches the recruit (of whatever rank) courage honour and fidelity. The cold-hearted cynical churl will condemn the noble profession of arms, and tell you that giddy girls and green geese are taken by a bit of red rag; the latter are driven by it—therefore who is the goose now? The fact is, that the colour is the most attractive gaudy and flaming and therefore excites the swellings of pride; but that is not all; it is national; and therefore as much to be looked up to as our national colours by sea and land; vanity may leap inexperience to this garb, but it cannot be worn long without producing a total change in the wearer and if gentlemen-like feeling were absent from the subaltern before he appeared in the Ga-

zette, it must be present afterwards for his life is at stake for its possession.

The King's colour represents him as it were in the soldier's eye; the regimental one is a memento to keep up the character of the corps (a most useful lesson) the hand inspires to bold enterprise and beguile the hours of the long march, or fatiguing field-day; the sword might be a sermon—it is such to the wise; for whilst it is the instrument of defence and the old privilege of a gentleman it tells the military man that he must be ever prepared for death and that by accepting of a commission he becomes the champion of his King and country, and his life is in their's but even to the thoughtless and short sighted the trusty blade is a fighting implement and he who wears a sword, must be ready to answer for his conduct in and out of the field; he can make no compromise of intrepidity and honour; and whilst the legislator and merchant the country-gentleman and mechanic, sleep in peace he must watch and look out however delicately reared in the lap of ease and comfort and exalted by birth and fortune. The rich and noble soldier as well as the hardy private has the bivouac in perspective before him—dangers and privations wounds and sudden death.

A vulgar prejudice and a plebeian idea have gone forth purporting that the soldier in peace-time is an encumbrance on the citizen that he is paid even by the dregs of the people that he is a sunshine butterfly a feather-bed fighting man but nothing is false; the officer is (from the King's son to the private gentleman and trader's offspring) an integral part of the state; his family he himself pears the purdents of that very population for whose monarch and name he is constantly bound to combat; the private is either a poorer or a braver man his reveling brother of the humble class and he protects his trade and labour, whilst the other works in safety and in comfort. War, perhaps is the great instrument of his handicraft's earnings yet he cannot find a term of brotherly esteem for his fellow man but must degrade what care not imitate.

Returning to what I set out with—if the gaudy trappings of the military within the week they must be soon obnoxious unless bravery and sentiment accompany them;—it requires never to wear them honourable and for a continuance of time. A first coat like a first impression may be light but that impression may sink deeper the superficial observer may be aware of and may be indelible, until the hand of death destroy the mould,
Chatham, 30th July, 1828.

THE WEATHER.—In a work published in 1832, entitled Mackenzie's Manual of Weather the following remarkable passage occurs—"The years corresponding with the 1782 and 83 are the 1836 and 37. In the former pair of years the first summer and the last winter had by far the greatest proportions of the falls the cold exceeding upon the first summer; on the contrary in the last pair of years the greatest falls are upon the first winter and the last summer; the cold being excessive upon both the summers of the pair but more particularly severe upon the last or summer of 1837, a season which promises to exceed in cold rain, snow, frost, any summer within the last 500 years. It will therefore behove the rulers of the land of all ranks as well as public at large to be as well prepared for this severe visitation of nature as circumstances will permit,—for not only are these years exceedingly unfavourable, but the 1838 is equally unpromising; consequently this and the following year of 1839 will form a period of distressing privation since upon these two last the deficiency of the 1837 and 38 will fall with greatest effect."

EXTRAORDINARY MATCH.—A match for

200 sovs. took place on Monday in Lord's Cricket ground between Townsend the pedestrian and Drinkwater one of the quickest runners in England. It was to pick up 300 stones at a yard apart and bring them back to a basket placed at the starting post. Drinkwater to pick them with his hand—Townsend with his mouth. The start took place at 25 minutes to 11 each man being dressed in cotton drawers and jacket, Drinkwater having his head bound by a blue handkerchief Townsend running bare headed. The manner of each essentially differed—Townsend picking up his first seven or eight stones and then going to the three hundred and doing the farthest 150 first; Drinkwater beginning at the nearest and working upwards so as to leave his longest runs to the end. The entire distance has been calculated at 51 miles 540 yards. When half the work had been completed Drinkwater fell off in pace, and for the last hour and a half ran against nature; and on going up for the last 10 stones he staggered wildly; his eyes were gone he was caught in the arms of a bystander rallied, and ran again to carry it back to the basket but broken down a little better than half way and was conveyed to his room in a dreadful state of exhaustion leaving 9 stones at the extreme end untouched. Townsend ran on and completed his task in 8 hours 19 minutes.

LOWER CANADA.

Pierre Anot, of Vercheres, for whom a reward of £100 has been offered, was arrested last night in his own house, by a bailiff, and lodged in gaol. This morning Alphonso Gauvin, of this city, late Col. of the rebel army at St. Denis upon whose apprehension a similar premium had been set, and six other prisoners, were brought to town in the Varennes steamer from Sorel, in charge of the Volunteer Cavalry, who accompanied Col. Gore's second expedition. Yesterday Louis Frechette of L'Acadie, accused of high treason, was brought in by a party of the 24th and St. John's Volunteers.—*Montreal Gaz.*

The principal prisoners in the Montreal gaol have been transferred to military custody.

The French loyal papers, *L'Ami du Peuple* and *Le Canadien*, have come out in strong terms against the *ontreal Journals* which advise an entire proscription of the French part of the populace. The *Herald* reflects more violently than ever against the French, insisting that all the French are at heart the enemies of British sway. "At this very hour," says the *Herald*, "there are thousands in arms at *Grand Brule* and *Vaudreuil*; the county of *L'Acadie* is also in a state of rebellion."

"Disguise not the fact," it adds "that the whole country is in a state of rebellion; when we say the whole country, we know what we are saying; it is not necessary to prove our words that each village should be stockaded as was St. Charles, or garrisoned as was St. Denis, it is sufficient for us to know that one spirit animates the

French-Canadian peasantry, from Kamouraska to Coteau-du-Lac.—The District of Montreal, it is true, exhibits an entire population in arms, which as yet, is not the exhibition furnished by the Districts of Three Rivers and Quebec; but these districts are differently situated in regard to numbers and means of resistance from the district of Montreal. No want of a disposition to assist their fellow rebels of St. Denis St. Charles, and L'Acadie, prevents them from exhibiting the same scenes as have been witnessed at these places.

Although there evidently appears to be a lull at the present moment, in the revolutionary storm which has lately visited the Province, yet we believe it will be acknowledged on all hands that the final battle of the Constitution has not yet been fought; and that, until the rebels have root & branch been extirpated, there will be neither peace nor safety for Her Majesty's loyal subjects. It is true that the bravery and discipline of a handful of the Queen's troops have succeeded in relieving the banks of the Richilieu from that unhallowed blot, with which the people of that neighbourhood have suffered their loyalty and respect for the laws to be indelibly tarnished. But treason and disaffection still abound in the land; and our authorities, civil and military, will find that the most important part of their duty remains to be fulfilled. We are no alarmists, and despite that creeping cowardice which would startle at the menaces of a revolutionary nation, however numerous and united. Still, the dictates of prudence and wisdom demand that every preparation that force can exercise, should be used for the purpose of convincing not only the avowed rebel but his private abettors, of the folly and iniquity of their attempts to subvert the laws and the Constitution.

QUEBEC, Dec. 5.

Yesterday even.—Brown, Esq. and Lieut. H. Gall, 15th regt. returned to Quebec from Fredericton, New Brunswick; the former having accomplished the journey, there and back again in the short space of twelve days. We understand they report that the 43d regt. is on its march and may be expected daily at Quebec. The 85th regt. is to follow immediately after the 43d. The whole of that corps was concentrated in New Brunswick. It was reported at Fredericton in the best informed circles, that three regts. destined for Canada were expected at Halifax from England, and would immediately march for Quebec through New Brunswick.

The Montreal Courier, of the

6th inst. quotes from the Quebec Mercury, the following observations:—With regard to the 43d regt. should their services be required, a march across the portage is not impracticable either in summer or winter. The gallant officer who now administers the Government of New Brunswick, made the trip on snow-shoes, in 1812-13, when he came out on his appointment to the staff in Canada.

Sir John Harvey, the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, was a Lieut. col. in Upper Canada during the last war with the United States, and was principally instrumental in contriving the plan of attack, and carrying it personally into execution, of the battle of Stony Creek, near Lake Ontario, where the United States Army was defeated, and Generals Chandler and Winder made prisoners. The honor of Knighthood was conferred upon him as a reward for that service.—Halifax Rec.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B. Dec. 23.

Military Movements.—The last detachment of the 85th regt. left this city on Wednesday morning for Fredericton on their way to Canada. They were conveyed on sleds. The detachments of this corps proceeded on to Quebec the morning after their arrival at Fredericton.

We understand that the arrangements of the Commissariat Department on the route were so complete, that the detachment of the 43d, under col. Booth, had completed half the distance to Quebec on the sixth day after leaving Fredericton.

FREDERICTON, DEC. 20

On Friday last, the Troops in this Garrison were relieved from duty by a guard of the rifle company attached to the first Battalion of York county Militia, and has since been performed by the officers and men of that corps. The spirit and readiness which has since been evinced by this battalion in the absence of Her Majesty's regular troops, cannot be too highly spoken of, and the good conduct and orderly behaviour of the men in general, has been such as to merit the most satisfactory commendation of their commanding officers; and we have every reason to be cheerfully and faithfully discharged so long as their services may be required.

At a meeting of the officers of the first battalion Queen's county Militia, holden at the county Court House, in Gagetown, on Tuesday the 12th Dec., 1837, at which every officer of the regt. was present.

The Hon. Col. Harry Peters was unanimously elected chairman of the meeting, and Captain T. R. Wetmore, secretary.

Colonel Peters, on assuming the chair, addressed the meeting in an appropriate, animated and loyal speech.

After which sundry resolutions were adopted expressive of attachment to the Throne and Constitution of England, of their abhorrence and concern at the measures pursued by the disaffected portion of the inhabitants of Lower Canada, with an offer of their united services, to aid in putting down treason and rebellion in Lower Canada.

To which His Excellency Sir John Harvey was pleased to return the following answer:

Government-House, Fredericton,
16th Dec. 1837.

To the officers 1st Battalion Queen's County Militia.

It is unspeakably gratifying to me to receive such declaration of attachment to the Throne and Constitution of England, and of determination to support the Royal Authority, and put down treason and rebellion in a neighbouring Province, as are contained as well in Colonel Peters's address to, as in the Resolutions adopted by, the Officers of the 1st battalion of Queen's County Militia. That they are concurred in by the 2d battalion, I do not for a moment entertain a doubt, believing as I do that they express the sentiments of the entire population of this thoroughly British Province. I am deeply sensible of the expression of confidence and favourable opinion as respects myself individually.

I have called the Legislature together for the purpose of suggesting the propriety of evincing towards our loyal fellow subjects in Lower Canada, the sympathy which the inhabitants of this Province feel for their situation, and of placing at the disposal of the authorities in that Province, the services of such portion of the Militia of this led by myself, as may be required for the support of the Royal Authority in Lower Canada, and the suppression of the revolt into which many of its naturally contented and well disposed peasantry have been led by wicked, unprincipled, traitorous, and reckless men.

Militia of Queen's County:—in the name of your youthful and most Gracious Queen, I thank you for the sentiments you have expressed.

(Signed)

J. HARVEY,
Lieut. Governor.

(From the Montreal Transcript,
December 14.)

On Tuesday morning a number of prisoners were brought into town and lodged in the building formerly the Jail. Among them we noticed Dr. Kimber. It is unnecessary to detail the names of all the rest, who, however guilty, are less notorious.

The accounts received on Tuesday from *Ile Jesus*, and the country beyond, stated that the rebel force were daily increasing in numbers, and in audacity. Their scouting parties were out, and laying the inhabitants under contribution in every direction. Several instances were detailed in the *Herald* of that day, in which they had driven off all the live stock from the farms, and taking even the wearing apparel.

MARCH OF THE TROOPS UPON THE HEAD QUARTERS OF THE REVOLT.

Yesterday morning at an early hour the unusual stir in the city generally, and especially in the neighbourhood of the Barracks, announced preparations for some important movement. About 8 o'clock the Royal Regiment marched out of the city followed by the trains for the transport of baggage, ammunition and provisions. A second division, (the 32d regt.) marched out about an hour afterwards, with a similar accompaniment of every thing requisite for taking the field. At about half past 9 o'clock the third division

(of 32d regt.) marched from the Barracks, and as soon as the trains which accompanied the last division had got fairly in movement, the Royal Artillery, under Major Jackson, marched off with their guns and well provided ammunition waggons. There appeared to be shots, shells, and Congreve's rockets in a very great and pleasing variety. The beauty of the morning, the excellent order and good turn out of the troops, the evident high spirits of the men, and even of the horses, formed a scene of that animating nature, that the citizens contemplating it with equal pride and pleasure.

The Volunteer Cavalry which had been ordered to parade at 11 o'clock, was countermanded until 1 o'clock. In a few minutes after 1, being all right, they were marched to Head Quarters, where Major David made the proper distribution for escorting Lieut. Gen. Sir John Colborne, & by half past 1, all requisite instructions being for the security of the city of Montreal, &c., Sir John appeared, attended by his staff. The occasion had collected a considerable concourse to witness his departure and it was evident that His Excellency partook of the general enthusiasm. Having mounted his horse, the escort moved on, and were soon in a brisk hand-gallop, at which pace Sir John continued through the city, thereby seeking to avoid the cheers of the populace.

Previous achievements have raised the military character of Sir John Colborne, to a degree of eminence which engenders the most brilliant anticipations; and the efficiency and sufficiency of the force, which on this occasion acts under him, hold out sure promises of their fulfilment, by the prompt execution of whatever movement the skill of the Commander may direct. We shall look with extreme interest for some accounts from the scene of their operations.

Scarcely had the cavalcade resumed its progress, it could not have reached the Saint Antoine Suburb, when a hurrah! was heard in the direction of the Cathedral, and we had presently the satisfaction to learn that another party of the noble men of Missisquoi had arrived in our city, bringing with them, as prisoners, Drs. Wolfred Nelson of St. Denis notoriety, and Valois of Pontre Claire.

The province is indebted for this capture to four men of Colonel Knowlton's militia, who discovered the two prisoners in the woods, by the light of the fire they had lighted. No resistance was offered. An Indian, who was their guide, had a gun with him; but he was asleep in a barn, at some distance. The Rev. Mr. Salley accompanied Dr. Nelson to Montreal.

We held some conversation with Nelson, in the prison; his appearance was ghastly, for he had suffered much, but he displayed a collectedness, and composure of mind, truly surprising. It appears that Dr. Kimber, Papineau, Brown and O'Callaghan, all took their departure together, and continued together for some time; when the difficulties they encountered induced them to separate, and shift each for himself. Dr. Nelson, when taken, had been nine days in the woods, without any other protection from the climate than a capot which he had on. He thought that Papineau and O'Callaghan had been taken, and expected to have heard they were here before him. He says that the rewards offered leave no room to doubt their being apprehended. He speaks of himself, as "an infatuated man," and wonders how he could undertake to oppose the British Government, which, as he says, "was powerful enough to crush Bonaparte." He now sees the revolt in its true light, and speaks of the whole undertaking as madness.

Some doubts have been current in the city, as to the capture of Jalbert, we can venture to assure our readers that he is taken and a safe prisoner in Montreal.

The New York Albion of Dec. 23, states that "several American Volunteers, principally from Buffalo, headed by Mackenzie, have taken possession of Navy Island, in the Niagara River, where they are fortifying themselves and openly preparing for the invasion of Upper Canada. The Niagara frontier is already guarded at every point by the hardy Yeomanry, who are fully armed. Should McKenzie and his adherents effect a landing, few will escape."

In a Postscript, the same paper adds—"the War in Lower Canada is ended.—The Montreal Herald of Saturday last, just received, states that after the battle at St. Eustache the troops under Sir John Colborne had reached and taken Grand Brule, the rebels surrendering at all points. About 250, the remnant of their force, were drawn up in line, holding white handkerchiefs and surrendering unconditionally."

Important from Missisquoi Bay: defeat of the Rebels by the Volunteers. MONTREAL, Dec. 8.

The arrival of the Princess Victoria, this morning has brought us the following important intelligence from St. John's of a decided victory over the rebels near Missisquoi Bay.

On Wednesday evening, as the rebels under the command of the famous Gagnon, were returning from Swanton, whither they had been for the purpose of procuring arms, they were attacked by a party of the Missisquoi Volunteers at Moore's corner about 2 miles from Missisquoi Bay. The result of the attack was the complete defeat of the rebels—Gagnon, with four or five others, were killed. Seven or eight men were taken prisoners, together with two pieces of brass cannon, forty stand of arms, and two waggons with baggage, provisions and some casks of powder. The volunteers had but one hour previous to the attack, received their arms. They did not wait for the proper distribution of them, but broke open the cases and immediately went out to meet the rebels.

The Courier states that the opinion was current that Dr. Cote was with the party but had the good luck to escape. The gallant Volunteers of Missisquoi have done themselves no little honour and have set a good example to their brethren here and through the country which we are sure they will not be slow to follow upon occasion.

The salary of the Duchess of Sutherland, as Mistress of the robes to Her Majesty, is the same as that of the late Master of the Robes to His late Majesty, £350 per annum. Sir George Seymour was Master of the Robes to the late King.

The King of the Netherlands has sent the Grand Cross of the Netherlands Lion to the Emperor of Austria, as a new pledge of the amicable relations subsisting between the two Sovereigns.

A motion was recently made in the London University Hospital for the appointment of a Professor of Pathology; it was rejected in the Council by a majority of one.

Mr. Heidiger, a rich merchant, fled from Berlin through fear of the cholera to Pyrmont and thence to Hamburg where he died of the cholera. He has left a fortune of a million of thalers (£250,000) to be shared amongst some distant connexions, for he was unmarried, and had no immediate relations.

REGICIDAL COINCIDENCE.—It is a remarkable coincidence in the fate of some of the princes who have sat on the throne of England, that all those who have espoused princesses of France have not only been unpopular with their subjects but have come to an untimely end. For example:—Edward II, married to Isabel, daughter of Philip IV, of France—murdered in Berkeley Castle. Richard II, married to Isabel, daughter of Chas. VI. of France—murdered in Pontefract Castle. Henry VI, married to Margaret, daughter of Rene, Duke of Anjou—murdered by Richard III, Charles I, married to Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV., of France—died on the scaffold.

The ecclesiastical authorities of Cologne have given notice that in the course of the present month will be celebrated the 16th secular jubilee, in honour of St. Ursula and the 11,000 virgins who in the year 237, are stated to have suffered martyrdom in a field just outside the city.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1838.

War Office, 28th Nov., 1837.

BREVET—Captain PATTERSON (Fort

Major at St. John's Newfoundland) to be Major in the Army.

GARRISONS—Captain JOHN PATTERSON, on half-pay of the York Chasseurs to be Fort Major at St. John's Newfoundland, vice GRIFFITHS who resigns.

(From the Royal Gazette, Jan. 16.)

BY AUTHORITY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR deems it proper to publish the following Despatch which he has received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies and to make known that two Copies of the Printed Directions therein attended to have been received by him—one of which is deposited in this Office, and the other in the Hall of the Commercial Society, where reference can be had to them.

JAS CROWDY,
Secy.

Secretary's Office,
15th January, 1838.

(Copy.)

"CIRCULAR."
Downing Street,
14th October, 1837.

Sir,
I have the honour to transmit to you a Copy of a Letter, which has been addressed to me by the Trustees of the British Museum, requesting me to instruct the Governors of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions to make known within their respective Governments the desire of that Institution to receive Specimens of the Natural History of the Colonies: and also to take advantage of any opportunities which may offer of securing for the Trustees such rare and curious objects as shall appear to be of sufficient importance to deserve a place in the National Museum; I have accordingly, to request that you will contribute to the utmost of your power towards the promotion of the views of the Trustees of the British Museum. I also enclose several copies of a Code of Directions which has been prepared by the Officers of the Museum for the guidance of inexperienced persons in selecting and preserving Mineralogical and other Specimens; and I have to request that you will cause them to be distributed among those who may be willing to collect and present specimens to the Museum.

I have, &c.
(Signed.)

GLENELG.

Governor PRESCOTT,
&c. &c.

Died

At Carbonear on Saturday last, after a long illness, Mr. William Jackman, Tailor. He has left a wife and a large family to lament their irreparable loss.

On Sale

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Brig Hit or Miss, from Bristol,

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

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

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

Offers for Sale,

Cheap for CASH

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

WM. HENDERSON.

Harbor Grace,
Sept. 20, 1837.

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

Harbor Grace Island,
Jan. 10, 1838.

For Sale or to Let

For such a term of Years as may be agreed on,

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

Further particulars may be known, by applying to the Subscriber.

HENRY WEBBER.

Harbour Grace,
Dec. 13, 1837.

FOUND in CONCEPTION BAY, on Saturday last, between BELLISSE and the FEATHER POINT of Harbor Grace, by the EXPRESS PACKET, a small

PUNT.

The Owner, on proving property, can have her, by paying expenses on application at the Express Packet Office.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,

Harbor Grace,
November 29, 1837.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO MARINERS.

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

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

Commissioners.

Harbor Grace,
November 13, 1837.

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

GEORGE HIPPISELY,
Sole Executor.

Harbor Grace,
Sept. 6, 1837.

On Sale

BY

JOHN STEVENSON

The Cargo of the Louisa & Frederick, from Richebucto,

CONSISTING OF

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

BY

Thorne, Hooper & Co

30,000 Feet Merchantable Pine Board
10,000 do. do. 1 1/2 inch do. Plank
6,000 do. do. Plank for Decking
3,000 do. Hardwood do. 3 inch
3,000 Scantling
Hardwood Balk & Spruce & Pine Spars

Being the Cargo of the Brig ANN, N. Davis, Master, from Miramichi.

Harbor Grace,
November 22, 1837.

SEALERS
Agreements

FOR SALE

At the Office of this Paper.

Harbor Grace,
December 6, 1837.

Indentures

For Sale at this Office.

Harbor Grace,
Dec. 27.

STOP READ!

At considerably Reduced Prices.

The Subscriber

HAVING JUST RECEIVED
HIS FALL SUPPLY OF

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

Linen Bed Tick
Brown and White Serge
Printed Cottons
French Gingham
Wide and Narrow striped Checks
Extra stout Ditto
Black, Brown and Coloured Merinos
Bombazets, Plaids
Thibet Wool Shawls
Plain Middle Ditto
Fancy Ditto
Thibet Wool Handkerchiefs
Black Barcelona Ditto
Fancy Ditto Ditto
Gauze Ditto
Cross-bared, Corded and Book Muslins
Jaconet and Mull Ditto
Ladies' Work'd Lace and Muslin Collars
Colored Jacónets
Laced Edgings
Men's Braces
Men's stout Yarn Hose
Men's Worsterd 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 Snuff, in large and small quantities
And Sundry other Articles.

GEORGE W. GILL.

Carbonear,
November 22, 1837.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE RECEIVED,

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

The undermentioned Goods

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

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

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

ALSO, ex-TRUSTY,
From Demerara,

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

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbor Grace,
November 8, 1837.

Blanks

For Sale at the Star, Office.
Harbor Grace.

On Sale

G. P. JILLARD

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

AND OFFERS FOR SALE.

On reasonable terms,

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

HABERDASHERY

Imperial, Braid, Dress, and Side Combs
Pocket Combs, Ivory small tooth ditto
Violin & Violincello Bows & Bow-hair
Ditto and ditto Strings, 1, 2, 3, 4
Umbrellas, Pins and Needles
Elastic Knitting Pins
Gilt, and Silver-end Thimbles
Slates, and Slate Pencils
Table Knives and Forks
Steels and Carvers
Penknives, Scissors, Razors
Awl-blades, Shoe Knives, Nippers
Cinder Sifters, Chamber Buckets
Mops, Brushes, Pattens
SCYTHES, Grass Hooks
Wire Rat and Mouse Traps
Irish and English Spades, Rakes
Wood Screws, Brads, Door-springs
Files of all sorts, Shop Rases
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,
July 19, 1837.

Notices

TO LET

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

OF these 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 23 Feet, and the use of a VAT if required, that will contain about 7000 Seals. The situation is in a Central part of the Town, and well adapted for a Coal and Lumber Yard. ALSO, about Forty-three Feet front to LET on BUILDING LEASES, on the North side of the Street, East of Mr. Power's House.

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

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

PETER ROGERSON.

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

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

JULIA DOBIE,
Administratrix.

Brigus.

POTERY

CONSTANCY.

(From the forthcoming Volume of Mr. A. Rodger's Works.)

Ah no!—I cannot say "farewell,"
 'Twould pierce my bosom through,
 And to this heart 'twere death's dread
 kneel
 To here thee sigh—"adieu."
 Though soul and body both must part,
 Yet ne'er from the: I'll sever,
 For more to me than soul thou art,
 And O! I'll quit thee—never.

Whate'er through life thy fate may be,
 That fate with thee I'll share,
 If prosperous—be moderate—
 If adverse—meekly bear;
 This bosom shall thy pillow be
 In every change whatever,
 And tear for tear I'll shed with thee,
 But O! forsake thee—never.

One home—one heart shall ours be still,
 And one our daily fare,
 One altar, too, where we may kneel,
 And breathe our humble prayer;
 And one our praise that shall ascend
 To one all-bounteous Giver.
 And one our will, our aim, our end,
 For O! we'll sunder—never.

For when that solemn hour shall come
 That sees thee breathe thy last,
 That hour shall also fix my doom,
 And seal my eyelids fast;
 One grave shall hold us, side by side,
 One shroud our clay shall cover,
 And one our souls shall mount and
 glide
 Through realms of love—for ever.

HINDU WIDOW.

"I come beloved I swift with thee
 To other Worlds I soar,
 To live in Love's first ecstasy
 Unsated evermore.

I come in cheerful sacrifice,
 Thy dew of death to sip—
 Not with more pleasure did thy kiss
 First dwell upon my lip.

Not with more joy my virgin heart
 First nestled in thy breast,
 Than now I bid the World depart
 And rise with thee to rest!

Dissuade me not thou English dame,
 Thou com'st from icy lands,
 Thou fear'st at the purifying flame
 Which India's law demands.

Of moth-wings formed thy transient love
 A breath can dissipate;
 But mine of the Ashestos wove
 Is proof 'gainst fire and fate.

Thou livest reckless whilst the worn /
 Within its slimy cell
 Preys sloathfully upon the form
 Thy bosom lov'd so well—

But I whilst thus my husband's frame
 With in my arms I twine,
 Can mock Corruption! Gunga's stream
 Our ashes shall enshrine.

Ah! know'st thou not great Brahm's
 power
 Screens those who thus expire?
 Ah know'st thou not our Camedeo's
 flower
 Uninjured meets the fire?

Wreathed with its petals flames in vain
 To hurt me shall arise,
 I scorn their power! I'll feel no pain
 I'll mount into the skies!

There those dim eyes from whence no
 light
 Now meet my ardent gaze,
 Shall shine in earliest lustre bright,
 Once kindled by the blaze.

And warm this silent heart shall beat
 Responsive to my own—
 Those lips resume their accents sweet,
 But for a moment flow.

I got in endless love to dwell,
 To bask within thy smile—
 Ye mortal friends once more farewell!
 Place fire upon the pile!

A JOLLY TAR.

A scaman named John Campbell, one of the most complete naval characters that has lately appeared before the public walked into the Mansion-house. He had been some days ago housed in one of the low neighbourhoods into which sailors are sure to go when they have got money and he had been afterwards, to a certain extent protected by a poor fellow who saw that he was drunk and stupid, and incurred the suspicion of having robbed him by that act of kindness.—When first Campbell was brought up the Lord Mayor directed that he should be

taken care of in the Compter, and that his papers, which declared him entitled to considerable prize money should be locked up until the effect of the narcotic which had been administered to him should disappear.

The Lord Mayor: Well, Campbell, what do you intend to do?

Campbell: To go to sea, as soon as I have spent my money: and I hope that won't be long.

The Lord Mayor: How much more had you about you on the day you were served this trick?

Campbell: I had ten sovereigns about me, and I was offered £8. for those papers your lordship has of mine; and I'd thank you for them. I never yet was happy till I had spent every sixpence.

The Lord Mayor: But you may be murdered as well as robbed if you carry money about you in this manner.

Campbell: Ave, ave; and if I had no money at all they would not either rob or murder me; so you see, I'm right after all.

The police said that they were informed at several public-houses where seamen called to have a drop of grog that upon being offered halfpence in change he said he never dirtied his fingers with copper. I was impossible to get them to walk too; nothing would do but a cab; and the driver not only had his fare but as much grog as he could carry. (A laugh.)

Campbell: I don't know how people can walk in the streets; stones were made for horses to walk upon not for men; and I ain't going to begin now except you hammer me up in iron.

The Lord Mayor: You said that the man who took you home acted well to you? Is that true?

Campbell: As true as the Book of Genesis, not a word that aint as clear as a marling-spike from beginning to end.

The Lord Mayor: How did you become entitled to this prize-money?

Campbell: By hard work in poking at the slaves. As soon as I have got through the cash I'll bid you all farewell for I'm going off to Afrikay, a place as hot as hell. (A laugh.)

The Lord Mayor: You are not yet recovered from the dose that was given to you and Mr. Hobler cannot give you the papers yet.

Campbell: All I want is a small matter (£10) more just to treat a few messmates and then I'll go abroad, as sure as the Psalms of David.

The Lord Mayor: I am surprised that a man of such an education as you possess should give himself up to drink and the rabble and the scum of the town.

Campbell: Its all because I wish to get back to sea again; in meey is the greatest torment I know. I am never myself till I haven't got shot in the locker.

The police said they were convinced that if the seaman had a sum of money he would fling it to the winds rather than keep it in his pocket. They had never beheld such an instance of contempt for that which the rest of mankind were contending for perpetually.

The Lord Mayor said he could not think of restoring the papers to so extraordinary a fellow until he should make further inquiries.

Campbell: well, if you ain't a good fellow I am

THE GAUGER BRIBED OUT OF HIS BRIBE.

—A certain gauger got information that some illicit whiskey was about to be introduced into the town on such a day and was directed to watch for three carts in the last of which the whiskey was secreted. Well the gauger was on the alert and met the carts as described but the carrier comes up to him and says—

"Please your honour can you tell me where the gauger lives?"

"Why what do you want to know?" say the gauger "Bekase your honour (in a whisper,) I've got a nate little present of a cask of whiskey for him."

"Oh! (says the gauger in a whisper also,) if that's the case take it quietly to my house and put it in the cellar; here's the key for you!" Off goes the carter knocks at the gauger's door asks to see the housekeeper and says "I'm come to bring away a cask of whiskey by the gauger's orders and by the same token here's the key of the cellar." The unsuspecting housekeeper gave up the cask at once and the poor gauger was fairly choused out of his own instead of seizing another man's whiskey.

A HANDSOME MAN.—The editor of the *Newbury Journal* is said to be so handsome that he is forced to carry a club to keep the women off.

The *Buffalo Journal* says that city is so healthy that the doctors have nothing to do—and seven of them were seen together on the pier fishing.

A coloured *gemma* killed himself at New Orleans, de udder day cause Miss Dinah prefer Cuff.

Notices

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

IN THE MATTER OF SIMON LEVI LATE OF CARBONEAR IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT MERCHANT INSOLVENT.

WHEREAS the said SIMON LEVI was, on the First Day of JUNE Ins., in due form of Law DECLARED Insolvent by the said COURT of Our Lord the King; And Whereas ROBERT PACK, Esquire, and WILLIAM W. BEMISTER, Esquire, of Carbonear aforesaid, Merchants and Creditors, of the said INSOLVENT, have, by the major part in Value of the Creditors of the said INSOLVENT, been in due form chosen and appointed TRUSTEES of the ESTATE of the said INSOLVENT;

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the said ROBERT PACK, and WILLIAM W. BEMISTER, as such TRUSTEES, are duly authorised, under such Orders as the said NORTHERN CIRCUIT COURT shall from time to time deem proper to make therein, to Discover, Collect, and Realise the DEBTS and EFFECTS of the said INSOLVENT; And all Persons Indebted to the said INSOLVENT, or having in their Possession any GOODS or EFFECTS belonging to him, are hereby Required to Pay and Deliver the same forthwith to the said TRUSTEES

By the Court.
 JOHN SPARK,
 CHIEF CLERK & REGISTRAR.

WE Herewith appoint Mr SIMON LEVI, AGENT for the said Estate.
 ROBERT PACK, } Trustees to the
 W. W. BEMISTER, } said Estate.

THE Subscriber would notify the Inhabitants of CARBONEAR and its Vicinity generally, that he has accommodations in his SCHOOL for several additional PUPILS. He also would inform them that he has commenced the erection of a School-Room for the FEMALE part of his young friends, which will be ready for their reception after the *Autumnal Vacation*: in both which Schools the instruction will comprise all the branches of a useful and respectable Education.

As proof of his capability, all he asks is a fair trial.

J. B. PETERS.

DESERTED

FROM the service of the Subscriber, on the 15th day of NOVEMBER last,

MICHAEL COADY,

an APPRENTICE, (bound by the Supreme Court), about Five feet Seven inches high, black hair, full eyes and pimply in the face, a Native of St. John's. This is to caution all Persons from harbouring or employing the said DESERTER, as they will be Prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.

JAMES COUGHLAN.

Bryant's Cove,

ALL Persons who may have Claim against the Estate of the late JAMES HOWELL, of Carbonear, Planter, Deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscribers for liquidation on or before the 25th Instant. And all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are informed to make immediate settlement.

MARY HOWELL, Administratrix.
 W. W. BEMISTER, Administrator
 Carbonear, May 17, 1837.

POST-OFFICE

THE following is a List of the LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE at St. John's, which will not be forwarded until the POSTAGE IS PAID.

CARBONEAR.

Captain Tewkesberry, *via* Mary Barry.
 John Barfoot Edwards, to be forwarded to Mr Ayles.
 John Snook, with Mr. Richard H. Taylor
 Captain William Hutchings, on board brigantine Elizabeth.
 Mr William Cullings, 3 papers.
 Mr Thomas Gamble.
 Stephen Halfpenny, Ochre pit Cove.
 Mr John McCarthy.
 Martin Fleming, do. care of John Keilly, Carbonear.

HARBOUR GRACE.

Joseph Soper, Esq.,
 Mr Witting, T. Ridley, and James Batley, Esquires, Commissioners of the Island Light House.
 M Thomas Bartlett, Bears Cove.
 Mr John Sullivan.

S. SOLOMAN,
 POSTMASTER.

St. John's, June 28, 1837.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS St John's and Harbour Grace Packets

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

FARES.

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

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

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

NORA CRINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal Cove.

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

The NORA CRINA 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 the 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,
 Widow.

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1837.

Blanks

of Various kind for SALE at the Office of this Paper