



POETRY

LINES.

"My heart is in my childhood's home."
My heart is far among mine own,
Amid the sunlit dells;
And violent walks, and scenes long gone,
Of childhood's happy spells

My wayward fancy wanders there,
In every silent hour;
And lingers round those scenes so fair,
Her own familiar bower.

I'm filled with hallowed memories,
That haunt me all around;
And gert about with holy ties,
That will not be unbound.

Though many a year has passed away,
Since on that sward I played;
And flowers oft opened to the day,
And faded where I've strayed.

And time upon my brow has signed
His record lines and fled;
And with my massy tresses twined,
Full many a silvery thread.

Yet still amid my early loves
I stand with sense unchilled;
And in my dreams my spirit moves,
And thrills as erst it thrilled.

I pass along the busy mart,
And hear no kindred tone,
Or feel the influence of a heart,
Congenial with my own.

And thus in wasting solitude,
Mid stranger smiles I pine;
My soul's best gift's in freshness strewed,
Around a broken shrine.

My heart is far among mine own,
Amid the sunlit dells;
And violent walks, and scenes long gone,
Of childhood's happy spells.

THE OAK-TREE.

BY MARY HOWITT.

Sing for the Oak-Tree,
The monarch of the wood;
Sing for the Oak-tree,
That groweth green and good;
That groweth now, and yet shall grow
Without the forest shade;
That groweth broad and branching,
When we are lowly!

The Oak-Tree was an acorn once,
And fell upon the earth;
And sun and shower nurshed it,
And gave the Oak-Tree berth.
The little sprouting Oak-Tree!
Two leaves it had at first,
Till sun and showers nurshed it,
Then out the branches burst.

The little sapling Oak-Tree!
Its root was like a thread,
Till then kindly earth had nurshed it,
Then out it freely spread.
On this side and on that side
It grappled with the ground;
And in the ancient, rifted rock
Its firmest footing found.

The winds came, and the rain fell;
The gusty tempest blew;
All were friends to the Oak-Tree,
And stronger yet it grew.
The boy that saw the acorn fall,
He feeble grew and gray;
But the oak was still a thriving tree,
And strengthened every day!

Four centuries grows the Oak-tree,
Nor its verdure fail;
Its heart is like the iron-wood,
Its bark like plated mail.
Now cut us down the Oak-Tree;
The monarch of the wood;
And of its timbers stout and strong
We'll build a vessel good;

The Oak-Tree of the forest
Both east and west shall fly;
And the blessings of a thousand lands
Upon our ship shall lie!
For she shall not be a man of war,
Nor a pirate shall she be;—
But a noble, Christian merchant-ship,
To sail upon the sea.

The influence of England in Turkey had been re-established, it is said, in consequence of the hostile attitude assumed by France towards that country, which had compelled the Porte to solicit the good offices of England. The population of the Caucasus, had appointed a delegate to proceed to England for the purpose of claiming in a similar manner, the intervention of England, against the invasion of their country by the Russian armies.

UPPER CANADA.

It is one of the most remarkable features of this outbreak, and will distinguish it in history through all generations, that although it has utterly ceased in both provinces, and not an insurgent is to be found in arms, who is a British subject, yet its scorching influence is felt from quarters where fuel for the flame has not been placed, and from whence the heat may essentially injure but cannot save. The Insurgent force at present consists entirely of persons whose nation is at perfect peace, and on terms of amity and confidence with Great Britain, and they carry on this offensive warfare upon the territory of their ally. So strange is this phenomenon that the mind refuses the belief of it as a transaction of the 19th century,—a period in which it is supposed that all civilized nations understand their own rights and privileges, and the due maintenance of which engages them sacredly to respect those of others.

We cannot even perceive in it a specimen of political or moral quackery, for that would infer an intentional delusion, and from this we are ready to exculpate the greater part of the *strangers* who have placed themselves under the command of desperate and lawless leaders, whatever we may be disposed to say of the *latter* themselves. It is rather like the ultra-enthusiastic monomania of a physician, who, although he sees you in good health, is determined to physic and bleed you until you be well *after his own fashion*. He will force health upon you whether you be willing or repugnant, and should destruction and death be the issue, will *Sangrado-like*, aver, that you had not been bled sufficiently, and had drank too little water.

Look back for a moment to the late events. The military from Upper Canada was altogether with drawn to the lower province to suppress the commotions there; this they did effectually, and briefly, for the mischievous twisters of that "rope of sand" had not the

courage to face the trial of their own workmanship. In the meanwhile, the turbulence of the upper province was excited—and quelled, in so short a time that it is rather like a dream than an historical fact. And by whom was the latter put down? By native volunteers, by fellow-citizens, fellow-residents, altogether unaided by the powers of government. Does not this speak volumes? Does it not show in glaring characters, that, although a few factious and wicked incendiaries may cause a temporary and local commotion, even in the most peaceful and happy society, yet, where reasonable grounds of discontent are not to be found the evil must necessarily be of short duration?

But attempts are made, on the American side of the border, to draw a parallel between the condition of the Canadas, and that of Colonies at the period of the American revolution. Surely those who set about such a parallel must draw wonderfully upon their imaginations for political facts, and we fear, they pay the patriots of that day a poor compliment when they place the *leaders* of the present disturbances in juxtaposition with them. Never did the old adage more strongly enforce its truths than that of "the tree is known by its fruits" upon this occasion. Throughout the whole annals of mankind it has ever been found, that where honor, truth, patriotism, were at the foundation of action, courage and constancy, through good and ill bore up the noble hearts who espoused the cause, and, whether successful or otherwise, the memory of the brave and good was enshrined in the hearts of succeeding generations; but when the motives were sinister and the avowed objects unbased in fact, the cowardly agitator was always the first to flee the threatened explosion of his own device, to save his own skin or neck at any or all expense, or to step in, in case of a fortunate issue, and claim—the lion's share.

But the most serious part is yet behind. Do those misguided persons, who are thus so intent upon forcing liberty, justice, and so forth upon a people who *have* all they require, and want no such improvements in their condition—do they know, that in their very first step, they outrage a great moral precept, of universal acceptance? "Do not evil that good may come of it," is a safe, as well as just maxim. Yet, to give thankless assistance, the faith of treaties is to be violated, the law of nations is to be broken, the territory of an ally is to be abstracted, without either notice given, or cause alleged. Such things have been read of, as transactions in Germany during the

eleventh and twelfth centuries, where each baron and knight was no better than a brigand chief, *ordaining* law where he had the power to enforce, and submitting to dictation where he had not the power to resist it. But shall we quote such scenes and times as precedents, and bring back such feudal manners as these? Again, do those mistaken strangers reflect on the derangements to their own country's tranquillity which this uncalled-for interposition may incur? The proud boast, that they have even confined themselves to be *defenders* and never *aggressors*, however correct hitherto, can in no wise be borne out on this occasion; and we think there is little patriotism in following up a visionary idea, which may tend to set two great countries at variance. It is true that the General Executive, as well as those of the States near the border have in glowing terms shown the sense of its impropriety, but we surmise that unless acts of authority accompany expressions of disapprobation, the evil will not be materially suppressed.—*Emigrant and Old Countryman, Jan. 3.*

Affecting Circumstance.—Between Wm. Kelley, a well doing tradesman, and Helen Handerson, a respectable servant, a tender attachment had subsided for years. Both resided in the parish of Urr, and, little anticipating the calamity that followed, they with joyous hearts, fixed their wedding-day for Friday week, the 10th current. A number of mutual friends were invited, and the ceremony was to be performed at Meikle Dalbaette the residence of the family with whom the bride lived, and who were desirous of paying her every attention. On the Thursday preceding she became suddenly indisposed, and on some one asking her to lie down a little, touchingly replied, "Yes; but it must be in a soft place, for oh! I feel as if I would never rise again." In the course of the day she became worse and a doctor having been sent for, he declared the complaint to be of a serious nature, and indicated from the first his fears as to the issue. Next morning the wedding party began to assemble; the worthy clergyman also arrived; and then alas! the house of joy was unexpectedly turned into the house of mourning. The unhappy bride, whose sands of life were well nigh run was humanly made aware of her situation; the heart broken bridgroom was also warned that death was in the cup; and amidst the tears and sobs of all present, they were mutually interrogated whether, under such an awful dispensation of providence, the proposed ceremony

should proceed or be delayed.—A question so trying was, perhaps never put under similar circumstances: and after communing with their own hearts, the bride expressed a wish to close her eyes as an affectionate wife, the bridegroom to discharge the duty of a sorrowing widower, by laying the head of his betrothed in the grave. This resolution added not a little to the agony of the scene; the mournful party approached the couch of the dying woman; the divine favor was most particularly invoked amidst many interruptions from hearts that seemed ready to burst from the bosoms they agitated; the bridegroom grasped the burning hand that was languidly extended in token of assent; the worthy clergyman pronounced a blessing, and in faltering accents made those one whom in less than twelve hours death had severed and sundered for ever. We cannot dwell on what followed. The eyes that affection had for a moment lightened, gradually waxed glazed and dim; the bridal-bed became the couch of death; and she who, but a day or two before, had been rejoicing in the prospect of conjugal felicity, was stretched a lifeless but lovely corpse, before many of the wedding party had resolution to tear themselves from a scene so distressing.

SUBSTITUTE FOR INDIGO.—Public attention has been lately attracted in France by the reported perfection to which the discovery of a substitute for indigo has been brought, and by the establishment of dye-works on a large scale to apply the process to the dying of woollen cloths for which it is more especially suited.—It appears that so far back as the public exposition of the products of art and industry for 1834 two pieces of kerseymeres were exhibited amongst the assortment of cloths from the manufactory of M. Cuvio Gridaine, one of the largest and most reputed among the French woollen manufacturers, which were dyed upon the new principle. The cloths were purposely selected it is said of a strong make and very close texture, so as to test the virtue of the dying matter more completely. The result is stated according to the report of the jury or council, to have been entirely successful, a beautiful even colour being produced—the one piece being of a high and the other of a deep blue, of superb lustre. This discovery was the fruit of eight years' experiments and research by the authors, dyers at Bordeaux.—Subsequently, with the help M. Poncet, they appear to have improved the quality of their material and simplified the mode of its application; and the three in partnership have formed a considerable establishment at St Denis, near Paris which has now been several months in activity. This new product is called French blue (*bleu de France*), and its advantages are thus described:—1st Its colour in all its shades, is of very superior beauty to anything yet known. 2d. It is perfectly unchangeable by air, acids, soaps, &c. 3d. It never whitens at the seams, like indigo. 4th. It dyes in or penetrates the piece in the most perfect manner which cannot be done with indigo. 5th. It preserves the quality of the cloth with all its softness and suppleness, without in any way altering the texture or nap. 6th. It facilitates the reproduction of the same shades, which is so difficult with indigo. 7th. Its results in the execution are so sure, that an exact estimate may be made beforehand of the expence and product.—8th. It offers a very considerable saving upon the value of the raw material (prussiate of potash), which is an indigenous product of moderate price, susceptible of reduction to a value still less, and by which, according to the quality of the cloths, it may be dyed at from twenty-five to fifty per cent less expence than from indigo. 9th. It is said to be of great advantage for furniture carriage, and livery cloths, and for tartans, merinos, cachemires, &c., on account of the superior clearness and lustre of its colour. 10th. It produces an economy of twelve to fifteen per cent in the manufactory of cloth by the solid application of the colouring matter in piece, which has only been effected till now in black and scarlet.—Such are the large results, promised by this discovery which appears to be looked upon by several of the first

woollen manufactures of France as likely to render France independent of foreign countries for the supply of indigo, of which she now consumes to the amount of 20,000,000 francs per annum. This rather sanguine account almost literally taken from the French description, may perhaps serve to draw the attention of our manufacturers to the subject.—*Times.*

Some of our loyal countrywomen have, we understand, sent up to London some specimens of Shetland hosiery, consisting of stockings and gloves for presentation to the Queen and the Duchess of Kent. These stockings are said to be as fine a specimen of our native manufacture as any that have yet been made.—They are spun from the lambs' wool, and knit by hand, as usual, and, notwithstanding the thread is composed of three finer threads twisted together, such is the delicacy of the texture, that a pair of stockings can with ease be drawn through the smallest wedding ring. We know not whether our good countrywomen, now that so many parties are reported to be anxious to get the length of Her Majesty's foot, have thought it expedient to get their staple manufacture also put upon a good footing: but this we will answer for, that if, now that the winter is set in, Her Majesty will deign to wear her Shetland stockings, she will be forced to acknowledge that among all her subjects, none have afforded a more delicate, and at the same time a warmer proof of their attachment to Her Majesty's person, than the loyal females of Shetland.

From the Morning Herald, Jan. 2

THE FIRE AT DAVIS'S WHARF.—A number of men are still employed in lowering an immense stack of ruins on the south west corner of the ware houses, a hope still existing that a quantity of oil and turpentine will be found unburned, which were deposited on the ground floor. Besides a great quantity of bricks and tiles and other building rubbish there are 200 tons of oak bark to be dug through before the spot where the oil and turpentine was kept can be got at. The bark from the combined action of fire and water, is rendered difficult to dig through, and it is not expected the heap can be cleared for a day yet to come. A paragraph in a paper of yesterday is calculated to raise an unnecessary alarm as to the state of the ruins. It was therein stated that vast volumes of smoke with occasionally "terrific flames," still issued from the ruins.—Smoke is certainly to be seen issuing from different heaps, but neither terrific flames nor flames of any kind, have been seen since Friday. The dwelling annexed to wharf was occupied by Mr Phillips, the superintendent of the extensive business of Messrs. Curling and Co. So rapid was the progress of the flames that Mr. Phillips and family were compelled to make a hasty retreat and all that was saved were the books of the firm, which were kept in a large iron safe on the ground floor. It was impossible to move all the books and papers at once, and when Mr Byne, the foreman of the wharf, returned for the cash box and papers still in the iron safe, he found it impossible to enter the house. On Saturday the safe was found in the ruins, but the papers were completely destroyed, and the contents of the cash box about £20 in gold with a quantity of silver were found fused into lumps.

The Bogota papers, which have been received to the end of October, state that a further correspondence had taken place between Mr. Turner, the British minister for Colombia, and the government of New Granada, in reference to the proceedings against Mr. Russell, a former vice-consul at Panama, which it will be recollected, threatened, in January last year, to be attended with hostile consequence. On the 16th Sept. Mr. Turner called upon the minister at Bogota, in pursuance of instructions from home to reinstate Mr. Byrne, the present vice-consul at Panama, in the offices of the consulate, which had been locked up and sealed with the seal of the local authorities of Panama. M. Lino de Pombo the granadian minister, in his reply expressed his willingness to order the restoration required, and mentioned generally his satisfaction and that of his government that the relations of the two countries had been restored to their former

friendly footing. Upon taking off the seals from the doors, the local authority was to make a declaration that it was not from disrespect to the British nation that the papers had been secured, but for the general benefit of merchants and the security of commerce.—This is the final act of satisfaction rendered by the New Granadian Government of the British minister

Letters from the frontiers of Guipuzcoa of the 26th Dec., state that the Carlist expedition, commanded by General GARCIA, and consisting of 7,000 foot and 500 horse, left Llodio for Navarree on the 25th, on its way to the interior.

Our Bayonne Correspondent, in a letter of the 27th, informs us that positive assurances were given at that place that the eight Castile battalions which were to form the first expedition into Castile, under General CARMONA, had already marched.

DON CARLOS, with the infante DON SEBASTIAN, had arrived at Orduna on the evening of the 22d ult., and was about to proceed to Estella.

Up to the 18th the QUEEN'S troops still occupied the same positions upon the banks of the Ebro; but the report was prevalent at Logrono that Gen. Espartero was about to establish his head quarters at Vittoria, or in the Encartaciones, in order to oppose more effectually the departure of the Carlist expedition.

Letters from Saragossa, of the 25th December, state that Calbera after having ravaged the country about Quinto, Benacata, and Yeor, and overrun 26 leagues in two days, without a single Christiano in pursuit, was about to penetrate into Castile, by Godojos or Albama, with the intention, it was supposed, of seizing boldly upon Soria or Del Burgo.

THE GREAT FIRE AT DAVIS'S WHARF, TQOLEY-STREET.

By noon yesterday the wide ruins caused by the desolating fire of the preceding day were sufficiently cooled to admit of being safely traversed in almost every part. The new floating engines, which alone throw 3 tons per minute, besides numerous land engines had been kept incessantly at work, and had produced an effect which most that viewed the fiery appearance of the flames on the preceding afternoon had supposed would require several days.

The scene was a truly melancholy one. Throughout a space of about three acres, which 48 hours previously was covered with buildings for the most part of great solidity, and filled with miscellaneous stores of valuable merchandise, nothing was to be found but the broken-down remains of the inner walls, and the angular clumps of the wharf dwelling, bounded on the east by the lofty granaries belonging to the lower wharf, and to the west by the dwellings in Potter's-fields.

Fifty-three years ago a fire far more dreadful than the present occurred on the same spot, which was then, as now, known as Davis's-wharf.

The quantity of oil which floated into the Thames during Thursday was enormously great, and a number of rivermen were busy all day scooping it, with all kinds of vessels, off the surface of the water, and load their boats with it.—Some of the old crazy boats brought into use on the occasion, were so overloaded that they swamped, and a fresh struggle ensued among other boatmen to get possession of the escaped treasure. A ready sale is understood to have been obtained for the oil thus saved, at a rate of 1s. per gallon and, as some men got repeated boat-loads, the profit must have been very great. One fisherman is said to have secured about 70 pail-fuls. Towards the afterpart of the day the extraordinary gains made by this unusual salvage attracted the notice of parties interested in the property, and several men who were known to have stores of the saved oil were called upon to give them up, and, on refusing, were placed in custody on a criminal charge.

Yesterday the men were brought before Messrs. Broderip and Thisselton, at the Thames Police-office, but no person appearing to claim a distinct property in the escaped oil, the men were discharged. Mr. Broderip at the time expressing a decided opinion that the men were doing good rather than harm by clearing the surface of the Thames of such impurities. Of three vessels at first reported as totally destroyed by the fire, the hulls of two, after undergoing repairs, at low water were made sufficiently light to float with the rising tide. They are, however, miserable locking wrecks.—The mainmast of the Victoria stands, but is charred all over, and totters at the slightest breeze. In both vessels all the upper works are destroyed. The Dream was, just before flood yesterday afternoon taken in charge by a towing steamer and carried up the river. The Victoria still lies against the wharf. Both are mere logs on the water, and will most probably be broken up. The Victoria was nearly a new brig. The Salby is completely scuttled. Whether there were any insurances on the Salby or Dream has not transpired, but the Victoria is found to be insured in the Phoenix.

Among the merchants or brokers who had deposits of oils and turpentines in the destroyed ware-houses, were ascertained in the course of yesterday to be the following:—Messrs. Hodgson, Brothers & Co., 3, Crane's-wharf; Mr. Richard Wilson, broker, George-yard, Lombard-street; Messrs. Buck & Co., Poultry; Mr. R. Browne, broker, 75, Broad-street; Messrs. W. & S. Jones, Leaden-hall-buildings; Mr. J. Houghton, Bartholemew close; Mr. S. Cleasby, broker, Broad-street; Mr. Deal, Jeffery-square—this property is insured in the Royal Exchange.

As the wharves and warehouses were principally for general deposits of naval stores it is probable many other persons will be found to be sufferers, of whom it is to be feared too many are uninsured. [This fire took place on the 28th Dec. Estimated loss £100,000.]—*Ed. Leg.*

Gambling houses ceased to be licensed by the French Government at the expiration of the past year, by which the revenue will loose upwards of six million francs per annum.

A Hint for Lord Glenelg.—Dr. Wardro, in a learned treatise on diseases of the heart, says—"the first indication of a person passing from sleep into a state of watchfulness, is some movement of the body. He changes the position in which he has been slumbering; the limbs begin to move, and almost at the same moment, and just when he is conscious of existence the muscles of the extremities are thrown into contraction; he stretches the limbs and yawns, and finally the intellectual powers awake!"

The *Nouvelle Minerve*, in the following paragraph, repeats the reports which we mentioned yesterday, respecting the real motive for the threatened army of observation; not that we think their is much to look for now in that respect:

"Should the army of observation despatched by France to the Prussian frontiers fail of its errand in the Luxemburg affair, it may not chance to want employment in another way. The arrest of the Archbishop of Cologne has produced a ferment of agitation among the catholic population of the banks of the Rhine. The Pope has pronounced, before the Assembly of Cardinals, a speech in which he declared that the archbishop was fully in the right; and sparks, at least have been blown upon the firebrand of war between the Roman pontiff and the King of Prussia, whom the catholic clergy do not hesitate to compare to Julian the Apostate. The Archbishop of Paris has not neglected this opportunity of displaying his religious zeal. The quarrel is assuming a very serious appearance: the King of Prussia is placed in the alternative of either receding or employing force; but then what are the consequence of

force employed against conscience excited at the same time by religion and patriotism? Under such circumstances France cannot be too much on its guard nor the government too prudent in its manœuvres. The cologne affair is of far more serious importance than that of the forest of Grunewald. In fact the government has announced in one of its ministerial organs that a member of the cabinet had stated in one of the bureaux of the chamber, that the Luxemburg affair was already arranged—for a period at least; but that the government by no means renounced its intention of forming any army of observation."

The Hon. Colonel Cathcart, who set off on Saturday with despatches for Major General Sir John Colborne, Commander in chief in Lower Canada, is the son of the venerable fieldmarshal Earl Cathcart, Colonel of the 1st life guards.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1838.

We have been kindly furnished with the loan of the Edinburgh Evening Courier, of February 12, from which we have made the following extracts:—
CROOKHAVEN, Feb. 1.—The Eliza, out 80 days from Cork, and the Julia, Smith, 100 days from Liverpool, both for Newfoundland, have put back to this port, the latter with loss of sails, very much strained, and cargo damaged, after having twice arrived within a few hours' sail of their destination, and driven back by violent westerly gales, and experienced much distress at sea. The Julia, on the 7th ult., fell in with a great number of casks of flour, marked "D. O. & Co." having the usual Hamburg brand, and picked up a large portion of wreck, apparently part of the gangway of a large vessel, very much burnt.

Letters have been received from the Tyne, 28, Capt. J. Townshend, dated Gibraltar, 18th ult. She is to proceed to the coast of Spain, in search of the Talavera, to send her to Canada: the Tyne will then proceed to Malta.

The Hastings, 74, has been commissioned at Sherburne by Captain Loch, to take out the Earl of DURHAM to Canada; and the Andromache, 26, at the same port, by Captain Baynes, C. B.

No further intelligence has been received from Canada. Ministers have resolved to anticipate, if possible, the ordinary sources of intelligence, and have transmitted orders to Holyhead that, whenever any packet from New York is telegraphed, a steamer shall immediately be despatched to board her in the Channel, and take the official despatches, that they may be forwarded to the Colonial Office, with the least possible delay.

The Canada Bill passed the House of Lords on Thursday night without a division, but not without furnishing occasion for an animated and varied debate.

PORTUGAL.—The Peninsular Company's steamer Neptune has arrived at Falmouth, she left Gibraltar on the 25th, Lisbon on the 31st ult., and Oporto on the 1st inst. The financial difficulties seem to be even greater than they were represented by the last arrival. The proposals lately made by the Bank and mercantile associations to advance 240 contos, about £900,000 stg., to Government, for urging necessities, being on such terms as would implicate certain securities which had already been mortgaged, could not be accepted; but a mixed Committee had been formed, and merchants were still trying to combine the transaction. In the midst of this confusion the Cortes had voted 2000 contos for the military establishment, were forming a new project for the re-establishment of the Douro Wine Company, and settling their land force at 14,000 effective troops, without being able to raise money. It appears a large party of Carlists were marching both on the northern and southern frontier of Portugal, and it was expected that the Queen would be forced to request the assistance of England, without which it was thought that the tranquillity of the country could not be restored.

We received at too late an hour last evening a list of the Vessels which have cleared out at Brigus, which shall appear in our next. The whole number is 81; tonnage 7105; men employed 2099.—*Ledger, March 23.*

We are enabled this week to lay before our readers a Table showing the changes of the Moon during the remainder of the year, calculated for this longitude, as well as an account of the Eclipses, one of which is to happen on Monday evening next.

Astronomical Phenomena.
A TABLE

Of the Phases of the Moon and of the Eclipses (Solar and Lunar) for the Year 1838. Shewing the precise time of their occurrence at HARBOR GRACE, Conception Bay, Newfoundland.

Commencing the 1st day April in the said Year.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

APRIL.			
First quarter	1st	6h.	3m. evening
Full Moon	9th	10	36 evening
Last quarter	17th	Noon.	
New Moon	24th	3	31 morning.
MAY.			
First quarter	1st	10h.	35m. morn
Full Moon	9th	1	28 evening.
Last qr.	16th	9	42 evening.
New	23d	0	53 evening.
First qr.	31st	4	5 morning.
JUNE.			
Full Moon	8th	1h.	21m. morning.
Last qr.	14th	11	1 evening.
New	21st	11	4 evening.
First qr.	29th	9	42 evening.
JULY.			
Full Moon	7th	10h.	49m. morning.
Last qr.	14th	3	50 morning.
New Moon	21st	10	52 morning.
First qr.	29th	2	25 evening.
AUGUST.			
Full Moon	5th	6h.	55m. evening.
Last qr.	12th	9	58 morning.
New Moon	20th	0	56 morning.
First qr.	28th	5	25 morning.
SEPTEMBER.			
Full Moon	4th	2h.	48m. morning.
Last qr.	10th	6	29 evening.
New Moon	18th	5	15 evening.
First qr.	26th	6	23 evening.
OCTOBER.			
Full Moon	3d	11h.	16m. morning.
Last qr.	10th	6	55 morning.
New Moon	18th	10	55 morning.
First qr.	26th	5	28 morning.
NOVEMBER.			
Full Moon	1st	8h.	55m. evening.
Last qr.	8th	11	19 evening.
New Moon	17th	4	32 morning.
First qr.	24th	3	2 evening.
DECEMBER.			
Full Moon	1st	8h.	4m. morning.
Last qr.	8th	7	26 evening.
New Moon	16th	8	53 evening.
First qr.	23d	11	37 evening.
Full Moon	30th	9	5 evening.

ECLIPSES.

There are four Eclipses for the present year. Of these only two are visible in this Island, viz. 1 Solar & 1 Lunar.

The Lunar Eclipse will happen on Monday the 9th of April and, in the neighbourhood of Harbor Grace, may be observed as follows.

Beginning 1m. af. 9 eve. } mean
End 55m. af. 11 eve. } solar
Duration 2h. 54m. } time.

Quantity of the obscuration 7 1-3 digits on the Moon's northern limb.

The Solar Eclipse will take place in the afternoon of Tuesday, September 18.

Weather Table

For showing what kind of weather may be expected from observing the hour of the New and Full Moon.

New or full Moon	Summer	Winter
Be. 12 & 2 af.	Very rainy.	Snow or rainy.
— 2 4 do.	Changeable.	mild & pleasant.
— 4 6 eve.	Fair.	Fair.
— 6 8 do.	fair, if wind sw	Fair & frosty, if wind n. or n. e.
— 8 10 do.	Rain, if wind s. or s. w.	rain or snow, if wind s. or s. w.
— 10 12 night	Fair.	Fair & frosty.
— 12 2 morn	Fair.	Hard frost, unless wind be s. or w.
— 2 4 do.	cold, with frequent showers	Stormy with snow.
— 4 6 do.	Rain.	Rain.
— 6 8 do.	Wind & rain.	High winds.
— 8 10 do.	Changeable.	Cold rain if wind w.
— 10 12 noon	frequent show.	Snow, if wind e.

The nearer to midnight the time of the new and full Moon happens, the fairer the weather is likely to be, until the following change.

On the contrary, the nearer to noon, the more rainy and changeable the weather is likely to be.

In calculating from the above what kind of weather is likely to prevail, great attention must be paid to the direction of the wind as noted in the Table.

Yesterday evening the Schooner Lark, Blackmor, Master, a small vessel belonging to Greenspond arrived from the Ice with about 1000 Seals. She sailed on

the 6th March, and put into Trinity on the 18th. During her stay there, accounts were received of the loss of two Sealing Vessels from Trinity—the Jane, belonging to Messers J. B. Garland & Co., and the Sally, owned by Messers Slade & Kelson which vessels were forced on shore by the ice.—We hear that the Jane was insured for £800 in the St. Johns Club.—The only Vessel reported to have been spoken by the Lark, is the North Star, Carter, of Bonavista which hailed for 1000 Seals.—*Gazette, March 27.*

Died

At St. John's, on the 18th ult., Mr. Timothy Phillips, aged 76 years, an old and respectable inhabitant of that town.
At St. John's, on the 30th ult., aged 54, Ann, widow of the late Lieutenant Col. Haly, and daughter of the late George Hutchings, Esq.

PROCLAMATION.

NORTHERN DISTRICT, }
To Wit. }

IN obedience to a PRECEPT received from the Worshipful the MAGISTRATES bearing date the 20th day of MARCH, 1838, and to me directed

I hereby give Public Notice

That a GENERAL QUARTER SESSION of the PEACE will be holden at the Court-House, in HARBOR GRACE, on THURSDAY, the Fifth day of April next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon of the same day; and the Keeper of Her Majesty's Gaol, the High Constable, and all other Constables and Bailiffs within this District, are commanded that they be then there to do and fulfil those things which by reason of their Offices shall be to be done.

Given at Harbor Grace, this Twenty-first day of March, 1838.

B. G. GARRETT,
High-Sheriff.

General Quarter Sessions.

A General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the Northern District of Newfoundland, will be holden at the Court-House, in HARBOR GRACE, in said District, on THURSDAY, the Fifth day of APRIL next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.

By Order,
A. MAYNE,
Clerk of the Peace.

Harbor Grace, March 21, 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 1 1/2 to 5 inches
- Scupper Nails, Pump and Tin Tax
- Men's Boots and Shoes
- Waist Belts
- Canvas Frocks & Trowsers
- Iron Pots & Kettles
- Hatchets, Shovels
- Saws, Claw Hammers, Lanthorns

With a variety of other GOODS, suitable for the Seal Fishery

ALSO, ON HAND,

- Rum, Brandy, White Wine
 - Molasses, Sugar
 - Green and Black Teas
 - Coffee, Pepper
 - Pork, Tobacco, Dip Candles
 - Leather, &c. &c.
- Carbonear,
February 28, 1838.

THE Co-partnership Trade hidreto 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 BEADY BECK,
THOMAS BENNETT,
St. John's Newfoundland,
1st February, 1838.
The Business for the future will be carried on by C. F. BENNETT.

Notice.

TENDERS will be received at the residence of Mr. THOMAS NEWELL, Carbonear, until MONDAY, the 9th April next, at Noon, from Persons desirous of Contracting for the under-mentioned WORK, viz.:

- For the Erection of a BRIDGE at Northern Bay.
- For the Erection of a BRIDGE at Oclve-pit Cove.
- For the Erection of a BRIDGE at Northern Brook, Western Bay.
- For the Erection of a BRIDGE at Southern Brook, Western Bay.

The Tenders to specify the sum for each particular Bridge, agreeably to Plans and Specifications which may be seen on Tuesdays and Fridays, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, on application to

THOMAS NEWELL,

Secretary to the Board of Commissioners for Roads and Bridges from Carbonear to Bay-de-Verds.
Carbonear,
March 29, 1838.

On Sale

On Low Terms for CASH,

To Close Sales of Sundry CONSIGNMENTS

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

WILLIAM DIXON & CO.

Harbor Grace,
Feb. 21, 1838.

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
JUST RECEIVED,

Per Brig Hit or Miss, from Bristol,

- Patent Cordage
- Rice, Tea
- White and Yellow Soap
- Dip Candles
- Blanketing, Serges
- Earthenware, Tinware
- Boots and Shoes, Leather
- Bellows, Brushes
- Sheathing Iron 6 1/2
- Stemplates
- Gunpowder in 1/4 Barrels
- Bread.

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbor Grace,
January 17, 1838.

Indentures

FOR SALE at this Office.

Harbor Grace, April 4.

MIDDLE-BIG AT PACKET

ROBERT and JOHN HINDS, of Middle-Bight, begs most respectfully to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have a safe and commodious Four-sail BOAT, which they intend running the Winter, as long as the weather will permit, between Middle-Bight, Brigus and Port-de-Grave. One of the Owners of the Packet will call every Tuesday morning at Messrs. 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. McTeer's Bookseller, for the above Places, and for Harbor Grace and Carbonear.
January 20, 1838.

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

A youth recently left a border town to pursue his fortunes in Berwick, amid the wishes of his friends for his safe arrival at the place of his destination. A few days afterwards they were surprised to see him return on foot, and still more so at the object of his mission. "I had naebady to send a message wi, so I've just come to tell ye I got safe to Berwick."

MANNER OF READING.—Some men read authors as our gentlemen use flowers merely for delight and smell, to please their fancy, and refine their tongue.—Others, like the bee, extract all the honey, the wholesome precepts, 'tis done they bear away, leaving the rest as little worth, of small value. In reading we should care for both, though most for the last; the one serves to instruct the mind, the other fits her to tell what she has learned. Pity it is that they should be divided. He that has worth in him and cannot express it, is like a chest containing a rich jewel the key of which is lost.

Two gardeners who were neighbours, had their crops of early peas killed by frost: one of them came to condole with the other on his misfortune. "Ah!" cried he, "how unfortunate we have been, neighbour! do you know I have done nothing but fret ever since! But you seem to have a fine healthy crop coming up already: what are these?" "These! I sowed these immediately after my loss." "What! coming up already?" cried the fretter, "Yes, while you were fretting, I was working."—"What! do you not fret when you have a loss?" "Yes: but I always put it off until after I have repaired the mischief." "Why then you need not fret at all."—"True," replied the industrious gardener, "and that's the very reason."

In a Scotch brewer's instructions for Scotch ale, dated 1793, we meet with the following curious mystical instruction:—"I throw a little dry malt, which is left on purpose, on the top of the mash, with a handful of salt, to keep witches from it, and then cover it up." Perhaps this custom gave rise to the vulgar term "water bwitched", for indifferent beer.

TURKISH PROVERBS.

A small stone often makes a great noise.
A foolish friend is, at times, a greater annoyance than a wise enemy.
You'll not sweeten your mouth by saying "honey."
If a man would live in peace, he should be blind, deaf, and dumb.
Do good and throw it into the sea; if the fish know it not, the Lord will.
Who fears God need not fear man.
If thy foe be as small as a gnat, fancy him as large as an elephant.
They who know most are the oftenest cheated.
A man who weeps for every one will soon have lost his eyesight.
More is learned from conversation than from books.
A friend is of more worth than a kinsman.
He rides seldom who never rides any but a borrowed horse.
Trust not to the whiteness of his turban, he bought the soap on credit.
Death is a black camel that kneels before every man's door.
Bishop Burdett was a very absent man. It is related of him that dining one day with the Duchess of Marlborough, after her husband's disgrace, he compared that general to Belisarius. "But then," said the Duchess, "how comes it that such a man was so universally described."—"Oh, Madam," replied the Bishop, "he has such a brimstone of a wife."
An Irish officer of dragoons, on the Continent, on hearing that his mother had been married since he quitted Ireland, exclaimed—"By St. Patrick, there is that mother of mine married again, I hope she will not have a son older than me, for if she has, I shall be cut out of my estate!"
A gentleman who had a snuff-box that played "Drops of Brandy," and "The glasses sparkle on the board," went to dine with a friend a few miles out of town one Sunday, taking it in his pocket. He accompanied the family to church, and by some accidental pressure, he, about the middle of the service, touched the spring of the box, which struck up "Drops of Brandy," most merrily.—Every eye and every ear was directed towards the spot, to the great dismay of the gentleman, who endeavoured to stop the box, but in doing so he only caused it to change the tune, on which he hastened out of the church, the box rattling away whilst he marched along the aisle.
A writer has very happily observed, that "he that talks all he knows, will talk more than he knows. Great talkers discharge too thick to take always true aim."

STOP READ!

At considerably Reduced Prices.

The Subscriber
HAVING JUST RECEIVED
THE 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 Ginghams
- Wide and Narrow striped Checks
- Extra stout Ditto
- Black, Brown and Coloured Merinos
- Bambazets, 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 Jaconets
- Laced Edgings
- Men's Braces
- Men's stout Yarn Hose
- Men's Worsted Ditto
- Men's Lambswool Ditto
- Women's Black Ditto Ditto
- Men's Cuff'd and Milled Gloves
- Men's 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 Rafis, Wadding
- Men's Beaver Hats
- Men's Guernsey Frocks
- Canvas Frocks
- Whitney Blankets
- Petershams, Pilot Cloths
- Superfine Brown, Blue & Olive Cloths
- Moleskins
- Tea Trays
- Run, Molasses, Sugar, Teas
- Pork, Butter
- Soap by the box
- Upper and Sole Leather
- Earthenware, Pipes
- Tobacco and Snuff, in large and samill 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 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 Hogsheads 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
Cambric, Mull, Jaconet, Book, Crossbar
and Colored MUSLINS
White and Coloured Net, Quilling ditto
Lace, Edging and Tatting in great variety
Printed Cottons, Rich CHINTZ
Coloured Morino, Plain Stuffs
Ribbons and Persians
Gentlemen's Fancy Cravats and Stiffeners
Men's, Women's and Children's Silk,
Kid, and Leather GLOVES
Ditto ditto Worsted and Cotton Hose
Twist, Sewing Silk, Sewing Cotton, Tape,
and all sorts of,

HABERDASHERY

- Imperial, Braid, Dress, and Side Combs
- Pocket Combs, Ivory small tooth ditto
- Violin & Violinello Bows & Bow-hair
- Ditto and ditto Strings, 1, 2, 3, 4
- Umbrellas, Pins and Needles
- Elastic Knitting Pins
- Gilt, and Silver-end Thimbles
- Slates, and Slate Pencils
- Table Knives and Forks
- Steels and Carvers
- Penknives, Scissors, Razors
- Awlblades, Shoe Knives, Nippers
- Cinder Sitters, Chamber Buckets
- Mops, Brushes, Pattens
- SCYTHES, Grass Hooks
- Wire Rat and Mouse Traps
- High 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,
July 19, 1837.

Notices

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. Powan'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,
Brigus, Administratrix.

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 for experience suggest, a careful and experienced Master having also been engaged, will forthwith resume her usual Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbor Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'Clock, and Portugal Cove on the following days.

FARES.
Ordinary Passengers 7s. 6d.
Servants & Children 5s.
Single Letters 6d.
Double Do. 1s.
and Packages in proportion
All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept for Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other monies sent by this conveyance.
ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOR GRACE
PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, ST. JOHN'S
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835.

NORA CREINA
Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal Cove.

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