

PACKETS
ace Packet

being now
dergone such
in her accom-
the safety, com-
ngers can pos-
ggest, a care-
ing also been
me her usual
ing Harbour
SEDAY, and
ock, and Por-
ys.

7s. 6d.
5s.
6d.
1s.

be careful-
ounts can be
nor will the
any Specie or
veance.
DALE,
HOUR GRACE
BOAG,
St. JOHN'S

near and

ing his best
the patrons re-
ceived, begg-
the same fa-

Further No-
mornings
RIDAY, posi-
Packet Man
Mornings of
RIDAY, at 9
ay sail from
ch of those

7s. 6d.
5s. 6d.

will hold
LETTERS

RIK

ost respect-
be, that he
odious Boat
he has fit-
BONEAR
PACKET-
of the after
two sleeping
The fore-
for Gentle-
which will
u. Henow
this respect
res them it
give them

CARBONEAR,
sdays, and
e Morning,
Mondays,
the Packet-
ck on those

6d.

6d.

their size or

untible for

&c., &c.

near, and in
Mr Patrick,
rn) and at

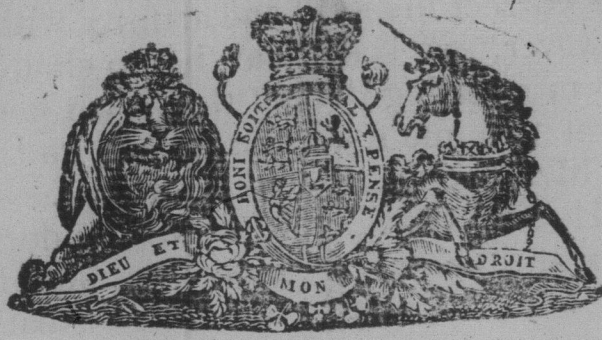
Term of

ated on the
ounded on
ate captain
scriber's.

TAYLOR,
Widow.

the Office of

THE



STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 15, 1838.

No. 215.

HARBOUR GRACE, Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN THOMAS BURTON, at his Office, opposite Mess. W. DIXON & Co's

Process for obtaining cheap and valuable Manure without the aid of Cattle, invented by M. Jauffret, of Aix.

A method has been discovered in France of making manure as it may be wanted, without cattle, in 19 days; and with great economy, as appears from a report made to the committee of the Academy of Agriculture at Paris, by M. Chatelet, its secretary, who, with M. Caillieu, president of that committee, M. de la Gerardiere, president of the academy of agriculture of Elois, and the Marquis de Saint Croix, were appointed to examine into the merits of M. Jauffret's invention.

These gentlemen report that by a cheap wash or lye, the ingredients of which are to be found in all places, and which every cultivator can make on his own land, all sorts of herbaceous and ligneous substances, such as heather, furze, brambles, and even the living dogstooth, can be put into a state of rapid fermentation, and not only these substances, but even earth itself, be its nature what it may, can be converted into a valuable manure.

That the manure produced by this new system is quite as valuable as the best horse litter; its effects are visible upon several successive crops; and it can be obtained with perfect facility at pleasure.

That M. Jauffret supplied the committee with numerous and undeniable proofs of experiments, ranging over a period of nine years, in five communes of the (see last page.)

CHEERFULNESS.—A woman may be of great assistance to her husband, in business, by wearing a cheerful smile continually upon her countenance. A man's perplexities and gloominess are increased a hundred-fold when his better half moves about with a continual scowl upon her brow. A pleasant cheerful wife is as a rainbow set in the sky when her husband's mind is tossed with the storms and tempests; but a dissatisfied and fretful wife, in the hour of trouble, is like one of those fiends who delight to torture lost spirits.—*Ibid.*

ENTRANCE INTO LIFE.—It is doing a service to mankind to destroy the prejudice which is generally entertained, that youth is educated, when some care has been taken of their infancy. This prejudice, besides other bad effects of it, suspends the zeal of the small number of individuals in the middle ranks of life, who wish to give their children the best education they can. From a false notion that the minds of young

persons are formed at a very early period, they suffer them to be their own masters at a time when they stand most in need of a guide, to direct them in the course of the most important period of their education, by the wisdom of his counsels, the gentleness of his insinuations, and the force of his example. Few persons, in their infancy, learn the art of employing and governing themselves; and it is very difficult to learn it till the faculties of the mind are full blown, and the character has taken its true bias. When young persons, therefore, are entering upon the tempestuous ocean of human life, then is the time when they must be taught the pilot's art, the manner of steering their course, so as to avoid rocks and quicksands. A philosopher might begin to take the charge of education, at a time when the vulgar think it is finished. Many persons are capable of educating children in the ordinary method; there are few, very few, who are capable of forming men.

MORE STEAM WONDERS.—A piece of mechanism has been invented by Dr. Lardner, and constructed for the steam navigation committee of the British Association, which must tend in a great degree to remove the causes which have recently produced so many lamentable accidents in steam-vessels. The object of this machine is to keep a self-acting register of the state of every part of the working machinery, and boilers, so that not only the captain and engineers can at all times, by the mere inspection of a sheet of paper, ascertain the state of every part of the machinery on which its safety and efficiency depend but the owners of the vessel will have a faithful and accurate record preserved of the state and performance of the engines every hour during the voyage. On the return of the vessel to port this scroll or self-written journal being taken out, any neglect which may have been committed either in feeding the boilers, tending the fires, or, in a word, any omission of duty on the part of any person employed about the machinery, will be there noted, with the exact time at which such neglect or omission occurred. If a register, therefore, be kept of the succession of men employed in the several departments, the culpable party will be made known. The mechanism is enclosed in an octagonal case, to be locked during the voyage, and inaccessible to any one on board the vessel, the keys remaining ashore with the owners. A casing of plate glass surrounds the paper scroll on which the performance of the machinery will be written so that those in care of the vessel may see what is written but cannot interfere with it. This mechanism is now completed, and will be shown during the present week to scientific men and others who feel an interest in such matters, after which it will be placed in the Peninsular Company's steam-ship Tagus, for which this particular machine has been adapted.—*Evening Paper.*

DOMESTIC AFFECTIONS.—They little know who talk of the poor man's bereavements coldly, as a happy release from pain to the departed, and a merciful relief to the survivor; they little know what the agony of these bereavements is. A silent look of affection and regard when the other eyes are turned coldly away—the consciousness that we possess sympathy & affection of one being when all other have

deserted us, is a hold, a stay, a comfort in the deepest afflictions, which on wealth could purchase, no honour bestow.

A young man married a wife, whose only claim upon his regard was her personal beauty. She said to him, at the end of one of their quarrels, "You don't love me: you cannot look me in the face and say you love me." "You mistake me my dear," cried he, "for it is only when I look you in the face, that I can say that I love you."

The bell rings for fire. Every one starts up, but feels certain it is not his house because he knows the chances are so widely scattered. Anon a hearse with a long funeral train goes by. No one thinks it will be his turn next, because he never has died yet; but when his house burns down, or death claims his body, he makes as great a fuss about it as if it was something new, and he had not had warning upon warning aye, and continually.

Local Legislature

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

TUESDAY, August 7.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

EDWARD KIELLEY, Esq., charged with having committed a breach of the privileges of the House, was ordered by Mr SPEAKER to be brought to the Bar—and having appeared,

Mr. SPEAKER informed Mr. Kielley that he had been brought to the bar of the House in consequence of a complaint of a violation of the privileges of the House made against him by an Hon. Member,—that the matter had been referred to a Committee, who had examined witnesses and had furnished the House with a report, which the Clerk was then directed to read as follows:—

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

PATRICK BYRNE Examined.—Doctor Kielley had directed him to the Court House to get some assistance; Witness was proceeding, when Dr. K. called him back and told him to apply to Mr. Kent, who was then standing at his door. On showing Mr. Kent a paper he got from Mr. Carter, Doctor Kielley pointed his hand at him (Mr. Kent), calling him a puppy, and said he would pull his nose.

RICHARD BUTT Examined.—About 12 o'clock to-day he was passing by Mr. Kent's dwellinghouse; Mr. Kent was standing at the door speaking to Patrick Byrne when Dr. Kielley said he (Mr. Kent) was a puppy and he would kick him; and walking up to Mr. Kent in a threatening attitude, with clenched hand, said he had it in for him, the lying puppy, and that his privileges should not protect him.

JOHN KENT Examined.—Is Member for the District of St. John's. He and Dr. Kielley had some difference, provoked by him (Dr. K.), about 12 o'clock to-day. Dr. Kielley put his hand clenched up to his (Mr. Kent's) face several times and said he had it in for him, the lying puppy, and his privileges should not protect him—alluding to certain statements made by him (Mr. Kent) in his place in the house upon the subject of the St. John's Hospital.

The Committee report that having taken under their most serious consideration the complaint of Mr. Kent, Member of this House, against Edward Kielley Esq. District Surgeon for St. John's, and after examining witnesses thereon, are of opinion that the conduct of Mr. Kielley is a gross breach of the privileges of the House, and if allowed to pass unnoticed would be a sufficient cause of deterring members acting in

the independent manner so necessary for a free Assembly.

[It was by virtue of a warrant grounded upon the foregoing report that Dr. Kielley was taken into custody by the Serjeant-at-Arms.]

Dr. KIELLEY requested that he might be heard in explanation.

A question being raised as regards the parliamentary usage on such occasions,

Mr. Kielley was directed to withdraw.

After some observations by Mr. SOLICITOR-GENERAL and Mr. KENT, Dr. Kielley was again directed to appear.

Dr. KIELLEY entered into an explanation of the circumstances connected with the alleged breach of privilege, and was then desired to withdraw.

Mr. KENT, Mr. WINNER, and Mr. MOORE, then severally addressed the House in terms condemnatory of the course pursued by Dr. Kielley with reference to his explanation—and,

Upon motion, it was

Resolved—That Mr. Kielley do remain in the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms until further orders from the House.

WEDNESDAY, August 8.

Mr. KENT, after some observations, introduced the following motion:—

Whereas, on yesterday, Edward Kielley Esq., was brought to the bar of this House, in custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, to answer for a violation of the privileges of this House, committed by using threatening gestures and expressions to John Kent, Esq., Member for the District of St. John's, for words uttered in the House;—and whereas the said Edward Kielley, Esq., when called on by the Speaker to explain, pointing to the said John Kent; Esq., in his seat in the House, used the following grossly offensive epithets:—"He, the said John Kent, was a liar and a coward," or words to that effect, and other very many contumelious epithets. And whereas such conduct is a grievous aggravation and iteration of the contempt offered to this House by the said Edward Kielley—

Resolved—That the Serjeant-at-Arms be directed to hand over the said Edward Kielley, Esq., to the Sheriff of Newfoundland and to the Gaoler of this District, to be lodged in the common Gaol therein, until the said Edward Kielley do make such apology in manner and form as this House shall dictate, and that the Speaker do issue his order to these Officers as a warranty for this proceeding.

Mr. MOORE concurred.

Mr. BROWN was opposed to proceeding in the matter with precipitation,—it was one of importance, and he would urge that the consideration of it be postponed until to-morrow, in order to give hon. members an opportunity for reflection.

Mr. POWER was also averse to the House coming to a hasty decision; the question was an extraordinary one—he believed it to be without precedent. Dr. Kielley was brought to the bar of the House yesterday, and had used language that was not justifiable—why was he not checked in the onset? It seemed to him (Mr. P.) like a trap to induce Dr. K. to commit himself still further;—he might naturally have supposed that if he were violating the privileges of the House he would not have been permitted to proceed.—Mr. Power then moved an amendment—that the question be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. DOYLE and Mr. WINNER spoke in support of the amendment.

Mr. KENT saw no good reason for the

postponement, and would support the original motion.

The House subsequently divided, when the amendment was carried.

Yesterday the subject was resumed, and an amendment offered that the House deem it inexpedient to proceed to extremities in the case before it—that Mr. KIELLEY be had before the bar of the House, that he be required to make an apology, and that in the event of his compliance with the terms of an apology, he be reprimanded by Mr. SPEAKER, and discharged.

Mr. KIELLEY was then recalled, and the terms of the apology read to him—they were to the effect that he was sorry for having used any language or expression which the House may have construed into contempt. He was required simply to express his adoption or rejection of the apology, and upon hesitating, he was on motion permitted to retire, to consider of it; and being again before the bar of the House, he declared that to make the apology required would be contrary to his feelings and to his own sense of honour.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1838.

To Correspondents.

COMMENTATOR must surely be aware that whenever we have referred to the character of our Representatives we have always expressed ourselves in general terms: that there may be two or three persons of respectable principles among them we don't deny, and as to his remarks upon Mr. POWER'S "honesty and good sense" we beg to observe that we have never called them in question.

DICKY HORNBOOK'S "One fool makes many," though humorous enough, is inadmissible: Editors of English newspapers are not bound to understand French: we agree with our Correspondent however in opinion that in giving Official Documents to the world the utmost care should be taken to have them correct; for the want of this the French Governor's letter, as published in a recent number of the "Patriot" and of the "Times," is rendered unintelligible, and perfectly ridiculous.

CURIOSO had no need to preface his query with an apology, for we shall, at all times, deem ourselves highly favored by communications of this nature. With respect to the "remarkable substance" which he states as having lately seen in the possession of a person at Heart's Content, and of which he is desirous of knowing the name, we have no difficulty, from his description, in pronouncing it amianthus or flexible asbestos, a species of stone composed principally of silice, and found in various islands of the Mediterranean and in England: it was well known to the ancients by whom it was drawn into threads and wove into a kind of cloth; in this they wrapped the bodies of their dead in committing them to the flames; as the asbestos is perfectly incombustible no mixture of extraneous ashes took place. It is said to be used by the Chinese in the fabrication of furnaces. We should feel obliged to "Curioso" by his informing us how and where this specimen was obtained, and by his procuring a small fragment of it for our own inspection.

Most of our readers we presume are by this time, in possession of the general facts connected with the very unbecoming affray which took place last week in St. John's, between EDWARD KIELLEY, Esq. Surgeon, and JOHN KENT, Esq. a Member of the House of Assembly; and which from an affair of trivial importance is daily assuming a most serious aspect.

For the gratification of some of our subscribers an account of it will be found in our first page, but the statements which have reached us through the medium of the St. John's Papers are so

conflicting upon some material points, that there is no little difficulty in forming a correct idea of the matter. However, we can have no hesitation in referring the origin of the quarrel to some foul aspersions which Mr. KENT, in his place in the House, thought proper to cast upon the character of Dr. KIELLEY, relative to the manner in which he had discharged his duty to the patients, under treatment, at the Hospital. A few days subsequently to this calumny, the gentlemen in question happened to meet together in the street and upon some childish provocation which they ought to have had sense enough to despise began to call each other names, and to conduct themselves in a manner most discreditably to the lowest members of society. Mr. KENT thinking himself aggrieved, and that not only his proper person but his Official dignity had been grossly insulted in this "war of words," with a littleness for which we fear he is but too remarkable, and with an inconsistency for which his own party (the advocates of Freedom) in this Bay, to a man decidedly condemn him flew to the Assembly, preferred his dismal complaint, and in a few moments caused the Doctor to be apprehended and dragged to the bar of the House to answer for a breach of privilege.

We have designated this procedure of Mr. KENT'S as little and inconsistent—little because the whole rencounter began and ended, to use a vulgar phrase, in a broad-side of "dirty butler;" and inconsistent, inasmuch as it is the act of one whose tongue never tires in the cause of liberty, and who for some years past has been denouncing others as despots and tyrants and trampers on the rights of Freedom, for measures not half so despotic as those which he himself now deliberately and most unnecessarily adopts.

In turning to the deportment of Doctor KIELLEY we are sorry to say we see little room for commendation; at the bar of the General Assembly of the Island, whatever may be the character of the Representatives, his conduct ought to have been decent and respectful, and, without any abatement of his "honor," he might have been cool and dignified and manly; thus would he have formed a striking contrast to his petulant opponent, and gained over the majority of the House. By a contrary course he unfortunately turned the tide against himself, and reduced the Assembly to the dilemma of either going to the utmost extent of their prerogative, or of brooking the alleged affront. But while we reluctantly pass this condemnatory sentence upon the deportment of Dr. Kielley, we are not to be understood as the apologist of his judges: we pronounce their procedure to have been injudicious at the onset, and harsh and arbitrary at the close. It was absurd to countenance Mr. Kent in his moments of passion, with his heart burning for revenge,—it was wrong for them to determine the case upon a partial hearing of evidence, and unjust to commit their prisoner to the common jail, without the formalities of a trial or the semblance of law. Had they gone merely to the full extent of their prerogative we should perhaps have withheld our remarks; but they have outstripped their lawful authority and clothed themselves with a power which they had

no right to assume.

That they dealt disingenuously and artfully with Dr. Kielley there can be no shadow of doubt, some of their own body having testified to the fact, and honestly declaimed against it.

It was under these views and considerations of the case, we have no doubt, that the Honorable Judge Lilly, with the precedents and opinion of the great CHIEF JUSTICE HOLT for his guide, took upon himself the responsibility of liberating Dr. Kielley, when brought before him by his Habeas Corpus. We applaud the Judge for his firmness, and we hope and trust that the Assembly with the Speaker at their head will be lead to an immediate re-perusal of their favorite De Lolme, and that they may be induced at the same time, to "mark, learn and inwardly digest" that THE CONSTITUTION OF BRITAIN KNOWS NO WRONG WITHOUT A REMEDY.

Since the above, it is currently reported that the Speaker has had the temerity to arrest the Judge upon the Bench; that the High Sheriff has been apprehended, and that they are both handed over to the Sergeant-at-Arms!! Bradshaw is alive again; Cromwell must be at hand!!

At a late hour last evening we received information by the Packet, that His Excellency the Governor had prorogued the House for a week—Good! What will be the amount of charge for their valuable services this Session we wonder?

We have now, as briefly as we could in justice to this important subject, given the proceedings upon it; and we must declare our conviction that except in the history of the Court of Star Chamber or in those of the Spanish Inquisition, we have never met with a more DIABOLICAL ACT OF TYRANNY than that of which the House of Assembly has been guilty. The community is, as it ought to be, filled with unutterable indignation!

We will endeavour to show in a very plain and simple manner, the iniquitous principles involved in the proceedings and the decision of the House of Assembly, in this most extraordinary case.

We will suppose that a brawling, foul-mouthed puppy, belonging to this or to any other House of Assembly in Newfoundland, should desire, either from political animosity, or private pique, or personal hatred, to glut his revenge upon some honest, peaceable, and respectable member of this community;—the course which he has to pursue is simply this—to lay wait for him in the public streets, and, in the presence of a hundred spectators, there wantonly and maliciously to insult him, with the intention of provoking him to a breach of the public peace. He knows the proneness of human nature to resent injuries, and he coolly calculates upon it; and having artfully drawn his victim into the use of uncourteous language, and perhaps to something which might be construed into a threat, away he hies to the House of Assembly, and there in furtherance of his lawless and infamous design, he wholly perverts the facts of the affray, and pleads his privileges. To support his case, he selects from the crowd a couple of scoundrels, and drills them into a series of statements, which, upon the promise of reward, they formally make in their examination before the House. Upon such testimony, not taken in the presence of the defendant, the House pronounces the character of the offence, and straightway brings the defendant before the bar of the House, for judgment.

Well, the examinations having been read, the defendant is required to apologise, and it is only after much difficulty that he procures even a hearing. He pleads that the accusing member and his two witnesses have stated falsely, and that he can bring no less than 98 respectable individuals who witnessed the whole transaction to prove it. He is peremptorily denied the benefit of their testimony, and labouring under a strong sense of indignation at so vile a piece of injustice, he gives a scope to his naturally excited feelings, by the use of expressions which ought not to be tolerated, but in which for the purpose of still further entrapping him he is encouraged to proceed; and this new offence is to be made the occasion of still heavier punishments, unless some one member of the House more humane than the rest, and with penetration enough to discover the rascality of the scheme, fortunately intercedes. Finally he is committed to the custody of the Sheriff and lodged in the common gaol for nobly refusing to apologise for an offence which he is ready upon incontestible evidence to shew that he has never committed.

Good God! do we live in a Christian country, and under the administration too of British laws which have so tender a regard for the liberty of the subject! Is the practice of the Imperial Parliament, of committing, upon extreme cases and for crimes seriously affecting the State; either to Newgate or to the Tower—a practice rarely, indeed, resorted to,—to be quoted as a sufficient warrant for waylaying a man, for dragging him before the House of Assembly, and there, upon the testimony of two or three hired and worthless vagabonds, without trial or the

semblance of trial, depriving him of his liberty by committing him to the common gaol! Why, what man is there in the whole community, whose personal liberty would be secure under such a flagitious state of things! Are the privileges of the House of Assembly of Newfoundland so high and mighty that neither the subordinate nor the superior law courts of the island are competent to supply any remedy for a violation of them! Are they only to be conserved by a breach of the ordinary principles of common justice!

But the House of Assembly has the power to perpetrate these enormities, or it has not. If it has not, then has it laid itself fearfully open to the operations of the law, which we cannot doubt will be appealed to. But if it does possess this power, then is it very clear that it is the duty of every man in the colony to lend his aid in the resistance from it of such a DANGEROUS AND INTOLERABLE NUISANCE.

The plot thickens, and we are not sorry that it does; the sooner will the inhabitants be aroused to a sense of the imperative necessity which there is for praying that the Imperial Parliament will relieve us from a system of things which has already worked so many evils.

Since the above, we learn that a writ of Habeas Corpus has been sued out to bring up Mr. KIELLEY, and that the arguments upon it will come on in Chambers this morning at 10 o'clock. We have seen a copy of the affidavit upon which the writ has been issued, but we cannot find space for it to-day. One paragraph of it, however, runs thus:—

And this deponent further saith that on Monday last deponent saw Mr. JOHN KENT, one of the members of the said House of Assembly, in the public street of St. John's, when he, this deponent civilly asked the said Mr. KENT if any relief could be afforded to a poor person to whom this deponent was then speaking, or words to that effect, shewing at the same time to Mr. KENT a written paper wherein deponent recommended the pauper to the protection of the magistrate. That Mr. KENT then said to this deponent—"Is this all you can do, you cormorant and robber of the poor," and that he this deponent should relieve the pauper; and then and there used other and most abusive language towards this deponent. The defendant being exasperated by the conduct and abusive language of the said Mr. KENT, was led into the use of strong language towards him, but deponent solemnly swears that he did not name or allude in any way to the House of Assembly, or in any manner or way refer to the fact of Mr. KENT being a member of the said House, or use the word "Privilege," or allude to any act or word of the said Mr. KENT in the said House, nor did deponent intend to infringe the privileges of the said House of Assembly, and is not conscious of having done so throughout the whole altercation, nor did deponent lay hands on the said JOHN KENT, or obstruct or in any manner retard his going whithersoever he wished.—Ledger, Aug. 10.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.]

SIR,—One of the most proper subjects which the House of Assembly could just at this moment bring under consideration is the multiplicity of Dogs with which the Island of Newfoundland, above all other places in the world, is laterally overrun and infested. There is not a town or settlement in the Colony, in which Dogs of all sorts and sizes—

"Mastiffs, Lurchers big and small And Curs of low degree" have not become an INTOLERABLE NUISANCE.

If there could be any means devised for the reduction of their numbers, consistent with humanity, I am sure the country would be eminently benefited by the measure. Nothing else prevents our hills from being covered at this moment with flocks of sheep but the unfortunate preference we have uniformly given to a breed of dogs. It is true that our woodmen derive great assistance from them, but not half so much as they would from a race of Donkeys if bred up for the same purpose. These are harmless animals; and would subsist upon a mere trifle; whereas dogs are destructive in many respects, and a single one will devour more in the course of a winter than a houseful of children. I am glad therefore to observe that H. A. EMERSON, Esq., is about to introduce a Bill upon the subject;—he might, to be sure, have selected a more pompous measure; but a more useful and necessary one than the prevention of puppyism (if I may be allowed the expression), I do not think he could have conceived: why JOHN KENT, Esq. should have objected to it I am utterly at a loss to imagine! but to use a theatrical expression of Mr. DANIEL O'CONNELL "The cat will mew—the dog will have his day."

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant, A PATRIOT.

The Queen Dowager has determined on going to Malta before equinox, for eight months, and her Majesty intends applying for the use of a man-of-war for the occasion. Madeira was at one time spoken of; but the preference is given to Malta, her Majesty not wishing to spend her income out of the British dominions. The Queen Dowager, who is very well at present, fears the winter in England.

Married

At Carbonear, on Saturday last, by the Rev. J. Pickavant, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. Thomas Newell, to Mrs. Mulcahy, relict of the late Mr John Mulcahy.

August 15
fax, 10
ses, 20
bread,
cheests,
butter.
9.—Email
flour. 1
7900 b

August 15
ballast
August 15
thy, 9
4 casks
oniens.
&c. &c
Apollo, E

100 Bar
185 Bag
10 Hb
7000 Bri
150 Ho

Harbor G
August 15

Tenders
Residence
Noon, on
Su
The 18
from Perso
for the Buil

BE
over
FRE
Plans an
be seen on

Carbonear,
July 26,

WE, the
appointed by
Watchmaker,
lawful Attorn
of his Goods a
neft

ALL Person
possessi
GUIGNETTE,
required to mak
to the Subscrib
day of this Mo
will be SOLD
ALL Persons inc
GUIGNETTE,
our hands, the
due, otherwise
taken against t
JA
J.
Harbor Grace,
July 19, 1838

SHIP NEWS

Port of Harbor Grace.
 ENTERED.
 August 1.—Meridian, Crowell, Halifax, 100 bls. flour, 20 puns. molasses, 20 hds. tobacco, 100 bags bread, 20 bls. pork, 5 puns. rum, 10 chests tea, 15 casks porter, 4 kegs butter.
 9.—Emily, Turner, Hamburg, 100 bls. flour, 185 bags bread, 10 hds. lime, 7000 brick, 50 tons coal.

Port of Carbonear.
 ENTERED.
 August 9.—Nelson Packet, Noseworthy, Cork & Figueira, 130 tons salt, 4 casks ale, 6 bls. potatoes, 4 bls. onions, 6 hams, 50 packages shoes, &c. &c.
 Apollo, Ford, Lisbon, 120 tons salt.

On Sale
 BY
THORNE, HOOPER & CO.
 Just Received per EMILY, Turner,
 100 Barrels Flour
 185 Bags Bread
 10 Hds. Building Lime
 7000 Brick

And
 150 Hogsheads Best House
Coals.
 Harbor Grace,
 August 15, 1838.

TOBACCO.
 15 Barrels } Prime LEAF
 2 Hogsheads }
 For Labrador Fish payment.
 BY
WM. DIXON & Co.
 Harbor Grace,
 August 1, 1838.

Notice.
 Tenders will be received at my Residence until 12 o'clock at Noon, on
Saturday,
 The 18th AUGUST next,
 from Persons willing to Contract for the Building of a
BRIDGE
 over the Brook at
FRESHWATER
 Plans and Specifications may be seen on application to me.
 T. NEWELL.
 Secretary to the Board of Commissioners for Roads &c. from Carbonear to Bay-de-Verds.
 Carbonear,
 July 26, 1838.

WE, the undersigned, being appointed by PETER GUIGNETTE, Watchmaker, of Harbor Grace, as his lawful Attornies, to collect and dispose of his Goods and Effects for his own benefit
NOTICE
ALL Persons having WATCHES in possession of the said PETER GUIGNETTE, are hereby Notified, and required to make application for the same to the Subscribers, on or before the last day of this Month, otherwise the same will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION. All Persons indebted to the said PETER GUIGNETTE, are required to pay into our hands, the amount of their Accounts due, otherwise Legal proceedings will be taken against them.
JAMES SHARP,
J. E. CHURCHWELL.
 Harbor Grace,
 July 19, 1838.

G.P. Jillard

HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND,
 And just opened a handsome assortment of
PATENT LEVER and other WATCHES
 With a great variety of Watch Chains and Ribbons
 Gilt, Silver, and Steel Guard Chains
 Seals and Keys
 Women's Silver Thimbles
 Silver Pencil Cases
 German Silver Table and Tea Spoons
 Gold Wedding Rings
 Lady's Ear Rings and Finger Rings
 Very Superior Single and Double Bladed Pen Knives
 With a variety of other Articles, which he will Sell very Low for CASH.
 Harbour Grace,
 July 4, 1838.

FOR SALE
 By Private Bargain,
 An excellent Dwelling House and a quantity of Land attached thereto, situate on the South side of Carbonear, and lately occupied by William Thistle, Junr,
 AND,
 A large piece of cleared Land, at the Water-side of Musquitto, late the Property of Mr. Dennis Thomey deceased, being one half that extensive Plantation formerly belonging to his Father, the late Mr. Roger Thomey.

For further particulars apply to
Thomas Ridley & Co. or to
ALFRED MAYNE,
 Their Attorney.
 Harbor Grace,
 June 6,

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 1/4 to 5 inches
 Scupper Nails, Pump and Tin Tax
 Men's Boots and Shoes
 Waist Belts
 Canvas Frocks & Trowsers
 Iron Pots & Kettles
 Hatchets, Shovels
 Saws, Claw Hammers, Lanthorns
 ALSO, ON HAND,
 Rum, Brandy, White Wine
 Molasses, Sugar
 Green and Black Teas
 Coffee, Pepper
 Pork, Tobacco, Dip Candles
 Leather, &c. &c.
 Carbonear,

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

OF those Extensive WATER-SIDE PREMISES, at Harbor Grace, lately in the occupancy of the Subscriber, admeasuring on the South side of the Street about One Hundred and Sixty-seven Feet front, on which there is erected a WHARF, and STORE 30 by 28 Feet, and the use of a VAT if required, that will contain about 7000 Seals. The situation is in a Central part of the Town, and well adapted for a Coal and Lumber Yard. ALSO, about Forty-three Feet front to LET on BUILDING LEASES, on the North side of the Street, East of Mr. POWER'S House.
 As HARBOR GRACE has now all the advantages of ST. JOHN'S, being a FREE PORT, this PROPERTY may be worth the attention of a Capitalist.
 For further particulars apply to Mr ANDREW DRYSDALE, Harbor Grace or at St. John's, to
PETER ROGERSON.
 St. John's, }
 Oct. 5, 1837. }

Notices

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.

Michael McLean Little
THANKFUL for the encouragement and support he has received from his Friends and the Public, in his line of business, has to assure them he will endeavour to merit a continuance of their favours. He has now on hand a fresh supply of
 Garden Seeds, Shoop Goods,
 Groceries, &c. &c.
 With a neat Assortment of
LONDON TOYS

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

NEWFOUNDLAND
 Northern District, }
 Brigus, to wit. }
 COURT OF SESSIONS,
 JANUARY 9TH, 1838.

THE Justices in Sessions, have this day, under the Colonial Act 4, Wm. 4th, cap. 9. Sess. 2, intitled "An Act to regulate the Standard of Weights and Measures in this Colony, and to provide for the Surveying of Lumber," appointed Mr. SAMUEL WILLIAM COZENS, of BRIGUS, to be an Assayer of Weights and Measures for the aforesaid Northern District.

ROBERT JOHN PINSENT, J. P.
 Chairman of the Court.
 I hereby give Public Notice pursuant to the Act abovementioned, that my Office containing the Standard Weights and Measures is situated at my Store in BRIGUS aforesaid, where I shall be in daily attendance.
SAMUEL W. COZENS.
 Assayer of Weights and Measures—
 Brigus,
 January 9, 1838.

PORTUGAL COVE ROAD.
 Stage Coaches, 'Victoria,' 'Velocity,' and 'Catch.'

THE Proprietors of these Coaches having made arrangements conducive to the greater comfort and convenience of Passengers by having Luggage-Carts &c. to accompany them, beg leave to inform the Public that they have now commenced running. Starting from the Commercial Hotel for the Cove every Morning at 9 o'clock, and for St. John's immediately after the arrival of the Packets.
TERMS
 Passengers 5s.
 Luggage over 20lb weight cannot be carried without a reasonable charge.
 N.B.—All Letters, Parcels, Luggage, &c. &c. intended for onception Bay to be left at the Commercial Hotel, where Passengers will please apply to secure the Coaches.
 St. John's,
 May 13, 1838.

Indentures
 FOR SALE at this Office.
 Harbour Grace.

Dr Arnott's Stove
DRIVER and METFORD beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that they Manufacture the celebrated Dr. ARNOTT'S Stove. This invention combines the greatest economy, safety and cleanliness, with the most effective operation of any mode of heating yet discovered, and is adapted to places of Public Worship, public establishments, halls, vestibules &c. May be seen in operation at their Stove Grate Manufactory and Iron Works.
 Southampton, March 9, 1838.
 [Dr. ARNOTT'S Stove.—We see by advertisement that this useful and economical Stove is now manufactured to any

size, by Driver & Metford, of this town. The article has been so highly approved of by all who have seen or used it, that it is quite unnecessary for us to say a syllable in its favor.—Hampshire Telegraph, March 12, 1838.]

[From the contiguity of Southampton to Poole, orders from hence may readily be executed for this celebrated Stove.—Ed. STAR.]

In the Northern Circuit Court, (L.S.) Harbor Grace, April Term, 1st Victoria.

In the matter of Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, of Carbonear, in the Northern District, Merchants Insolvents.

WHEREAS it hath been made to appear to this Honorable Court, (at the return of a Writ against them by EDWARD PIKE) that Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, of Carbonear, Merchants, and Co-partners, are unable to pay to all their Creditors Twenty Shillings in the Pound, this Court doth this day declare them Insolvent. It also appearing that a considerable part in value of the said Creditors are resident in England, and have no legal representatives in this Country;—and it likewise appearing, that it is necessary to appoint Provisional Trustees, until a meeting of the Creditors can conveniently be held for the purpose of nominating Trustees to the Estate of the said Insolvents. It is this day ordered by this Honorable Court, that Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, and all Persons their Creditors, whose Debts amount respectively, to the sum of Twenty Pounds and upwards, do either in Person, or by their Lawful Agent, assemble at the Court House, at Harbor Grace, on the First day of next Term, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in order to choose two or more Creditors to be Trustees to the Estate of the said Insolvents:—And in the interim this Honorable Court appoints ROBERT PACK, Esq., JOHN WILLS MARTIN, Esq., and WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq., Merchants, residing at Carbonear, Provisional Trustees, of the Insolvent Estate of the said Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle; and the said Robert Pack, John Wills Martin, and William Harrison, are hereby authorised to Discover, Collect, and Receive the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents, subject to such Orders and directions, as this Honorable Court shall from time to time make herein.

By the Court,
JOHN STARK,
 Chief Clerk and Registrar.
 Harbor Grace,
 30th April, 1838.

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

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

C. F. BENNETT,
GEORGE MORGAN.
 Witness,
 GEORGE BRADLEY BECK,
 THOMAS BENNETT,
 St. John's Newfoundland,
 1st February, 1838.

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

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

GEORGE MORGAN.
 Feb. 10, 1838.

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

