

Enthusiasm difficult to express. The six Bishops present, and all the Clergy, by a unanimous movement rose, and repeated respectfully the name of the King. All the Clergy immediately expressed their approval of the notice which their pastor had just given them.

AMERICAN OPINIONS ON CANADA AFFAIRS.

(From the New-York Star.)

What do the Canadians want? Their cardinal rights in the free and uncontrolled enjoyment of the Catholic faith are guaranteed to them by special laws—their lands, their seigniorial privileges, their right of franchise, their personal security, the possessions and rights of their clergy, are all recognized and respected. What more do they want—what more do they require? They have Canadian judges, Canadian juries, and Canadian laws—their ancient rights under the old French dynasty, such as are not inconsistent with the British Government, are in full operation and effect. Do they turn their eyes towards the United States, either to seek an alliance with us, or to erect their country into a separate Republic? Neither change would benefit them. Without being an enlightened as the free people of this country, the Canadians nevertheless enjoy more real freedom. They live under a Constitutional Monarchy, & have a responsible King with a Ministry over which the public opinions exercise an unlimited control. We under the name of a Republic, have a chief magistrate of our own choice, who governs with an iron rod, and is the master, instead of being the servant of the people. Our President is more potent than the King—he takes the "responsibility" of adopting measures which would bring the King to the scaffold. Such a change of Government would not, in our opinion, benefit the Canadians.

Whatever views may have been indulged as to a union with the Canadas, discreet men in this country will not sanction them. Our country is already too large for the safe administration of affairs, and the perpetuation of the confederacy. We must keep within our boundaries if we desire to be kept together as one people.

As to any aid, directly or indirectly which the people of this country may be disposed to afford the Canadians in alienating the possessions of the British Government, we have no belief in it. A combination of circumstances and considerations urge upon this country the greatest good faith and harmony towards Great Britain. Nor do we see, on the contrary any claims which the Canadians have on our co-operation and sympathy. They were to a man dead against us during the late war. They in a great measure prevented our conquering both the Canadas. We admired their loyalty then and recommend its strict observance now.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

"The truth is, that if we were called upon to state the feeling with which the people of the United States view the difference which have arisen between the French Canadians and the British government,—of whose ambition and lust of territory we very frequently see European writers discourse very foolishly,—would it be supported by the citizens of the United States in any attempt to acquire an extension of the territory of confederation, and that extension to be Lower Canada? We answer positively not;—but it is needless to enlarge on this point—we are confident that no reflecting man in the United States—no man who understands, in the least, the nature of our political institutions, would think of it for a moment. If the French Canadians can establish their independence let them do it. It will then be a question for our consideration whether we will admit them into the great American confederacy if they ask; but in the mean time there is no inclination here to take any part in the contest which might lead to sacrifices on our part, ten times greater than the value of all Canada put together, if value to us it have at all.

From the Sunday Morning News.

A separation must be effected sooner or later, which separation is generally as much, or more for the advantage of the parent as the child. A large proportion of the inhabitants of Lower Canada are the descendants of the original French settlers; among whom are retained in full force many of the old feudal customs and institutions of their ancestors. They are exceedingly ignorant, bigoted, and prejudiced, and completely under the control of the proprietors of the soil, or feudal lords and their priests and so strongly opposed to every innovation, that it will be many years before the English

Government, even should it retain the control of the country, can effect any radical change in their condition. In the mean time, intended by their real masters, they are in constant opposition to their political rulers, and even disposed to lend their aid in thwarting the measures of the English party. Instead of continuing this useless struggle with ignorance and bigotry, it is not improbable that the British Government may cut them adrift and leave them to shift for themselves. A large party in England are in favor of such a move; the most strenuous opponents of it would be found amongst the English inhabitants of that province.

If Canada should be divorced from England it would open a fine field for American enterprise, and an irruption of Yankees would do more to revolutionize and regenerate the ignorant Canadian French than all the acts and regulations of Parliament. It is not improbable that, in the course of a few years, they would be completely exterminated. They would stand a chance to be used up and improved of the face of the earth, by the enterprise and ingenuity of the universal Yankee nation.

The Russian line-of-battle ships are armed with four very formidable guns on the lower deck, throwing 43lb. shells horizontally. The damage that might be done by one of these shells lodging and exploding in the interior of an enemy's ship is incalculable. One of their eighty fours has a large gun of this sort which throws a shell of 120lbs. The gun weighs in English measure 6 tons 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 17 lb. The charge for throwing it is 15lbs. of powder. It is worked by eighteen men, and they are six minutes between each round. The noise is said to be tremendous.

A ROYAL VISITOR.—The Prince of Joinville, third son of the King of the French, is about to make a voyage to this country. He was to embark as a lieutenant on the 5th of Aug., on board the Hercules 100 gun ship, commanded by M. Casey. This vessel, as we had stated in the Courier Francis, escorted by the corvette Favorite, will first touch at Gibraltar, thence proceed to Madeira and Teneriffe, to Santiago de Praya, and the Cape de Verd Islands, cross over to Rio Janeiro and Bahia, thence to Cayenne and the Antilles, where his Royal Highness will visit Martinique, Guadeloupe, Jamaica and Cuba, and finally the Hercules will anchor in the Chesapeake, while the Prince makes a tour of the United States.

There are two foreign Monarchs serving in the army of Her Majesty the Queen; namely, the King of Hanover and the King of the Belgians, both of whom are Field Marshals. There are only two other Field Marshals, the Dukes of Wellington and Cambridge.

According to the Northern Journals, grain is getting so plentiful at Dantzic, at the mouth of the Vistula, that the ordinary granaries are not sufficiently large to contain it. Houses at some distance from the river have been used for its reception.

NASSAU, N. P. JULY 19.

About a fortnight ago, the Portuguese schooner Escuna Esperanca, Capt. Sandanne, from the coast of Africa, with a cargo of slaves, was wrecked at the N. E. point of the Caicos. She had, when she left the coast, 250 on board, 47 of whom died on the passage. On the slaves and crew landing at the Caicos, it produced great excitement and uneasiness; and a boat was immediately sent to Turks Island, to make application to the authorities there; in consequence of which, Lieut. Tew, with the detachment of the 24 W. I. Regiment proceeded thither, and seized them with the hull and materials of the vessel, and brought the Africans and crew, with the master, to this port, where they arrived yesterday, in the sloops Feronia Jane, and Shepherd, belonging to Turks Island. Eleven of these Africans escaped at the Caicos.

It is asserted that the young Queen of Spain, whose health has been always delicate, has now fallen into a state of melancholy, in consequence of the confined life she is constrained to live, owing to the excess of care taken of her person.

THE BORDER DIFFICULTIES.—Mr Greely, whose liberation from confinement at Fredericton we announced a few weeks since, having renewed the exercise of unlawful acts on the disputed Territory, by taking a census of the inhabitants, &c. was again arrested by the Wardens of the Territory, and committed to Gaol at Head Quarters on Saturday last.

After Mr. Greely's release, the braggadocios of Maine made great blustering,

and put forth most alarming threats of the consequences to the authorities in this Province should Mr. Greely again be placed in confinement, and accordingly we have it reported that a Company or two of United States Troops have been marched from Houlton for Madawaska, and that Mr. Greely's release from Fredericton Gaol is to be immediately attempted by some of the brave Militia men of Maine! We believe there is very little credit to be attached to these rumours: certain it is however that the Governor and Council of Maine have ordered a road to be marked out from the Ristook to Madawaska. We are informed that an express passed through this city on Monday last for Washington; and it is therefore probable that the General Government has by this time heard, officially, of the doings of some restless spirits in the East, and that measures will be taken by the United States to put a stop to further encroachments on our soil.

In the mean time, active preparations are being made for the worst. On Wednesday morning, part of three companies of the 43d, light infantry, forming a detachment of about 100 men, under the command of Captain Egerton, left here in a steamer for Fredericton, from whence two companies of the same Regiment were to march yesterday for Madawaska, to watch the movements of Uncle Sam in that quarter. Nor is this all,—the different military stores in the Province have, we understand, undergone inspection within a few days, and requisitions have been sent to Halifax for additional supplies of such articles as were deemed most necessary. It is also stated that a large augmentation of the military force at present in the Province is to take place immediately. Some of our Militia too, are busily acquiring a knowledge of tactics; and, on the whole, we think the "brave sons of Maine" will find to their cost, should they attempt to carry their threats into execution, that they "reckoned without their host."—New Brunswick Courier, Sept. 16.

AUSTRALIA.—We have been loaned a file of New South Wales papers, to the 28th March. In looking over these papers, we cannot but be struck with the importance of these extensive Colonies to Great Britain. The productions are already of great value, and are doubtless destined to be a great source of riches. The whaling business is carried on on a large scale, and quantities of train and sperm oil are every year exported to England—but the principal staple of New South Wales is wool, which is of very excellent quality, and is produced in great abundance. The colonists have turned their attention to the subject of improving the breed of sheep, and it is not uncommon for one individual to be proprietor of flocks of some thousands.—The increase of the exportation of Wool from 1832 to 1835, is stated to be 842 bales, or nearly two millions of pounds. In the year 1836, it was estimated that the whole quantity exported, would amount to upwards of sixteen hundred bales, or three million seven hundred pounds, which at an average price of one shilling and ten pence a pound, would amount to upwards of three hundred thousand pounds sterling.

A sale of sheep at auction took place on the 3d February at Sydney, which amounted to twenty six thousand pounds sterling!—they averaged about fifty-five shillings each.

Sir John Franklin, the scientific traveller, who has been recently appointed Governor of Van Deiman's Land, had returned from a tour which he had made throughout the Island—and acknowledged the pleasure and instruction which he had received from a personal communication with the inhabitants.

On the 26th Jan. the Australians celebrated the forty-ninth Anniversary of the Colony, on which occasion more than two hundred of the natives of the colony were present.

Vice and immorality as might be expected from the character of a large portion of the population—we observe that at the opening of the criminal sessions, one hundred and twenty-eight men and twelve women were arraigned for trial.

One of the Sydney papers has a long communication printed in italics, under the caption "Barristers wanted"—which may be worthy of the attention of young lawyers, who find it difficult to get a livelihood in this community, where it must be confessed there is no lack of these useful professional gentlemen.—The article alluded to, states that there is not competition enough in this line—the whole strength of the bar consisting of seven barristers—including the Attorney-General, and Commissioner of the Court of Requests! Talented and respectable gentlemen, learned in the law, are earnestly requested to visit that colony, and they will assuredly soon acquire honor and pecuniary reward.

Capt. Bido, of the English whaler Cornwallis, wrecked in Bourka Bay, in a card publicly returns thanks to Capt. Dogget of the American ship Mechanic, for his courage and humanity in defending the crew of the Cornwallis from the attacks of the savages in Bourka Bay, and his kind and unceasing attentions after the above unfortunate circumstance.—Boston paper.

The taste for our Highland Tartan is still spreading in the highest quarters.—Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Russia has just ordered some dresses of the finest kind of Tartan from our townsman, Mr. Macdougall, who has had the distinction also of recently supplying the Duchess of Kent, the Queen and other Royal personages.—Inverness pap.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—In the United States House of Representatives, on the 13th inst., Mr. Ex-President Adams submitted the following Resolution relative to the North Eastern Boundary:—

Resolved.—"That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, so far as the public interest will permit, the correspondence between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain relating to the North-eastern Boundary of the United States, since the Message of the late President to the senate of the United States of the 15th June, 1836."

The Resolution was agreed to, with an amendment suggested by Mr. Howard, embracing the correspondence relative to the aggressions on the rights of the people of the United States in the disputed Territory.

In the course of debate in the House of Representatives, on the affairs of Texas, Ex-President Adams said:—"No power on earth could do it but the people of the United States and the people of Texas; and an immense majority of the people of the United States would, he believed, prefer a total dissolution of the Union to the annexation to it of the republic of Texas."

ENGLAND'S QUEEN.—It is worthy of remark, that although England has had four Queens regent, neither of them has died leaving issue to inherit the Crown. Mary the first reigning Queen was married to Philip King of Spain, but left no child. Elizabeth, her immediate successor, was England's maiden Queen. Mary, the wife of William III. but she died without issue. And Queen Anne, of glorious memory, the last of the four reigning Queens, also died without issue. Victoria is the fifth female on whom has devolved the power and dignity of Sovereign Queen of the British Realms.

The Cholera has reappeared in the holy city of the Mahometans, and committed great ravages. It is stated that a tenth part of the pilgrims had died, and that two Egyptian regiments had been completely broken up. In consequence of this painful intelligence, Mehemet Ali had given orders to prohibit pilgrims from returning by the usual route through Egypt.

FRANCE.—Fearful disasters occurred in the Champ de Mars at Paris, at the military fete and sham fight given there in honor of the nuptials of the Duke of Orleans. This calamity will recall very forcibly the fatal occurrences at the wedding of Marie Antoinette, by the giving way of a scaffolding in the Place Louis Quinze.

Some 300,000 spectators were assembled in the Champ de Mars, to witness this military spectacle. The Champ de Mars is a vast inclosure, surrounded by a ditch, the entrance to which is only through large iron gate ways. The centre is a low open plain, rising from which the ground has a gradual and gentle slope until it attains the level of the surrounding streets.—The open space is without trees, the slope and elevation are shaded with very fine ones. On this slope and elevation, and among the trees were collected 300,000 persons, while the troops manoeuvred below, and went through a sham fight. During this, some of the rockets and other fire-works, taking a wrong direction, wounded some of the spectators, and in one part of the field two men fell

from a tree and spot. It was the breaking up about half past the main cat. The crowd, as rushed to the exit was easy as the mass impatiently of terrific-alarm crowd-men, uttering frightful under than a quarter ally at the School, this continued, a got out only bodies of the ed.

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WEDNESDAY

The Nor ed in this t Hon. Judge

Yesterd MAYNE, E a disconsol to lament women ar life more clarity wa will be lo fection by and estea o'clock in and acqui quested t

Oct. 31. 70 bls flour, 5 bls. ditto, 3 cas wood,

October Jamal Emily, sundr 20—Me butter Spanish last. 21.—Sa Messeng ter, E Dove, I Devon, Mary A 23.—W Phanni Elizabe rum.

Oct. 20 Spanish

English whaler in Bourka Bay, in thanks to capt. an ship Mechanic, manly in defend- ornwalls from the s in Bourka Bay, ceasing attentions nate circumstance.

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UNDARY.—In the Representatives, Mr. Ex-President following Resolu- th Eastern Boun-

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On this and among ed 300,000 ps manœu- through a his, some of fire-works, on, wound- ors, and in vo men fell

from a tree and were killed on the spot. It was not, however, till the breaking up of the spectacle, about half past ten o'clock, that the main catastrophe ensued.—The crowd, anxious to disperse, rushed to the gates. At first the exit was easy and regular, but soon as the mass from behind pressed impatiently on, the jam became terrific—alarm seized upon the crowd—men, women, and children uttering frightful cries, were trampled under foot—and for more than a quarter of an hour, especially at the gate of the Military School, this horrible scene was continued, and the crowd finally got out only by passing over the bodies of the dead and wounded.

Twenty four persons, twelve men and twelve women were killed on the spot; two women were carried to their homes and expired almost immediately, and there are more than one hundred and fifty wounded of whom forty were very seriously. It is feared that in addition to this list, others at the lower end of the enclosure and in passing out at the bridge of Jena, may have been precipitated into the Seine, as there had been many inquiries for persons missing, who are neither among the wounded nor the dead.

The worst part, as to the character, remains yet to be told.—We translate literally:

"In the midst of this scene of desolation there were men who seemed to take a ferocious delight in augmenting the tumult; they snatched the jewels and ornaments from the women, tore off their clothes, and perpetrated the grossest insults upon them. Women were seen lying on the earth bleeding and senseless, upon whom these wretches were still wreaking their enormities."

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1837.

The Northern Circuit Court was opened in this town on Monday last, by the Hon. Judge LILLY.

Died

Yesterday, ANN, wife of ALFRED MAYNE, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, leaving a disconsolate husband and ten children to lament her irreparable loss.—Few women are removed from the stage of life more universally regretted.—Her charity was extended to all.—Her name will be long cherished with sincere affection by the numerous circle who knew and esteemed her worth.—Her funeral will take place on Friday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend.

SHIP NEWS

Port of Harbour Grace.

ENTERED.
Oct. 31.—St. Patrick, Evill, Hamburg, 70 bls. pork, 50 half ditto, 100 bls. flour, 70 half ditto, 20 bls. oatmeal, 5 bls. beef, 95 firkins butter, 30 half ditto, 600 bags bread, 47 coils cordage, 3 casks leatherware, 2 bds. cork wood, 15 tons coal.

Port of St. John's.

ENTERED.
October 19.—Lady Chapman, Gilbert, Jamaica, ballast.
Emily, Turner, London, candles, and sundries.
20.—Maria, Gerroir, Cape Breton, cattle, butter.
Spanish brig Juan, Robles, Havana, ballast.
21.—Samuel, Walters, Oporto, salt.
Messenger, Stab, Hamburg, pork, butter, flour.
Dove, Roche, Liverpool, soap, coal.
Devon, Dench, Oporto, salt.
Mary Ann, Tucker, Oporto, salt.
23.—Waterly, Winsor, Lisbon, salt.
Phoenix, Mortimer, Oporto, salt.
Elizabeth, Hicks, Demerara, molasses, rum.

LOADING

Oct. 20.—Gleaner, —, Falmouth.
Spanish brig Transmarina, —, Spain.

On Sale
24.—Faleon, Huie, England.
Helen, Edie, Portugal.
Aurora, Cooper London.
25.—Maria, Gerroir, Cape Breton.
Lovely Sally, Walters, Falmouth.
Betsey, B.ig, P. E. Island
CLEARED
Oct.—14 Eliza, Italy, Cape Breton, ballast.
St. John's, Percy, Cape Breton, herrings
Borealis, Bernie, Naples, fish.
16.—St. Patrick, Le Buif, Cape Breton, ballast.
Lady Turner, George, Naples, fish.
Anselma, Orange, Waterford, fish.
Nine Sons, Price, Madeira, fish, rice, staves.
Spanish brig La Fame, Lairnaga, Sautander, fish.
Caledonia, Turbet, Oporto, fish.
17.—Mryen, Lynch, Bridgeport, ballast.
Daniel O'Connell, Fhoran, Sydney, ballast.
Clondolia, Tynes, St. Vincent, fish, 100 puns. blubber.
Spanish brig Seraphine, Otagival, Sautander, fish.
Dash, Hantress, Pernambuco, fish.
19.—Edeavour, M'Connell, Novascotia, herrings.
Jane Elizabeth, Munden, Cape Breton, ballast.
Angeique, do., flour.
Toner, Hatchard, Trinidad, fish.
Waterville, Meardon, Havana, fish.
Herald, Muten, P. E. Island, sundries.
Norval, Moon, Naples, fish.
Sibella, Musgrove, Cape Breton, flour.
Jabez, Davis, Barbados, fish.
Coquette, Wingood, Demerara, fish.
Euphemia, A'Gee, Demerara, flour, fish.
Active, Welsby, St. Michael's, fish.
Harmony, Martin, New York, salmon, skins.
21.—Richard Smith, Moore, Sydney, flour.

On Sale

By Private Contract,
THE GOOD SCHOONER



JAMES,

Burthen per Register 92 4 4 9 4 Tons (Old Measurement.)

She is full timbered and well adapted for the general Trade of this Country.

For particulars apply to

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbor Grace, November 1, 1837.

LANDING

Ex 'Caroline' from Hamburg
AND FOR SALE,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
BY

THOMAS RIDLEY & Co.

310 Bags Fine Biscuit
150 Firkins New Butter
50 Barrels Prime Pork, and
Cordage of all sizes;

A.V.D.

Ex Blackaller
From Copenhagen,

Extra Superfine Flour

Biscuit No. 2, & 3.

Harbor Grace,

October 25, 1837.

For Sale by Auction

ON MONDAY,

The 6th Nov. next,

At 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon,

At the Premises occupied by the late James Hippisley,

1 Excellent Eight Day Clock, Mahogany Case

A quantity of Shingle and other Nails

A quantity of Earthenware

A quantity of Tinware

Bakepots & Covers

Boiling Pots

A New Iron Cramp

About 60 Volumes of Books, comprising

Life of William Pitt

Life of Gustavus Adolphus

Goldsmith's and Smollet's Histories of

England

Debrett's Peerage

History of Spain

Millar on Government

Stockdale's Covent Garden Journal

Drake's Noontide Leisure, &c. &c.

Together with numerous other Articles.

The Property of JAMES HIPPISELEY, Deceased.

GEORGE HIPPISELEY.

Harbor Grace,

October 25, 1837.

On Sale

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

Offers for Sale,

Cheap for CASH

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

WM. HENDERSON.

Harbor Grace,
Sept. 20, 1837.

THOMAS RIDLEY & CO.

Have Just Imported,

BY THE

Brig MARY, Capt. MARTIN,
from HAMBURG,

The undermentioned GOODS,
which they will Sell

At St. John's Prices

For CASH or PRODUCE,

100 Barrels Prime Mess Pork
200 Barrels Superfine Flour
274 Bags Biscuit
100 Firkins Fine New Butter
30 Barrels Oatmeal
20 Barrels Peas
And a few choice Westphalia Hams.
Harbor Grace,
September 13, 1837.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have Received,

Per Native, from Torquay,
A few Casks well-assorted

SHOES,

Which they will Sell very low,
for an early Payment in Cash,
Oil or Fish.

THOS. RIDLEY & Co.

Harbor Grace,
September 13, 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, measuring 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,

PETER ROGERSON.

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

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

GEORGE HIPPISELEY,
Sole Executor.

Harbor Grace,
Sept 6, 1837.

MR. ELLIS begs to tender his most sincere thanks, to those kind Friends who have so handsomely come forward to assist in the erection of a DWELLING-HOUSE, which he has the pleasure to inform them is now in progress, and will be particularly obliged by the payment of the contributions,—in Carbonate, to THOMAS CHANCEY, Esq., and in Harbor Grace to THOMAS RIDLEY, Esq., who will confer an additional favor, by receiving the same, that Materials may be provided, and the House covered in as early as possible.

Harbor Grace, Sept. 6, 1837.

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

JULIA DOBIE,
Administratrix.

Brigus,
September 15, 1837.

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 Coloured MUSLINS
White and Coloured Net, Quilling ditto
Lace, Edging and Tatting in great variety
Printed Cottons, Rich CHINTZ
Coloured Morino, Plain Stuffs
Ribbons and Persians
Gentlemen's Fancy Cravats and Stiffeners
Men's, Women's and Children's Silk,
Kid, and Leather GLOVES
Ditto ditto Worsted and Cotton Hose
Twist, Sewing Silk, Sewing Cotton, Tape,
and all sorts of

HABERDASHERY

Imperial, Braid, Dress, and Side Combs
Pocket Combs, Ivory small tooth ditto
Violin & Violoncello Bows & Bow-hair
Ditto and ditto Strings, 1, 2, 3, 4
Umbrellas, Pins and Needles
Elastic Knitting Pins
Gilt, and Silver-end Thimbles
Slates, and Slate Pencils
Table Knives and Forks.
Steels and Carvers
Penknives, Scissors, Razors
Awblades, Shoe Knives, Nippers
Cinder Sifters, Chamber Buckets,
Mops, Brushes, Pattens
SCYTHES, Grass Hooks
Wire Rat and Mouse Traps
Irish and English Spades, Rakes
Wood Screws, Brads, Door-springs
Files of all sorts, Shoe Rasps
Loperit Weights from 4lbs. down
Ditto Pewter Measures
Britannia-metal Teapots, Coffee Beggins
Plated and Britannia-metal Tea & Table
Spoons, Ladies, 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.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Are Landing

Ex the Frig AMITY, Captain
Dunn, from LIVERPOOL,

86 Tons Salt
30 Tons Best Orrel Coal
100 Barrels Hamburg Fine Flour
75 Ditto extra Superfine Ditto
60 Ditto Prime Pork
50 Boxes, 46 Half-boxes, and 160
Qr.-boxes Muscatel Raisins
Rod, Casement, Round and Sheathing
Iron
Nails, and Crow Bars, all sizes
1 Best Liverpool Back Iron
An assortment of Coopers Tools (war-
ranted superior)
Best London White Lead
Colored Points
Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine,
Ochre, Chalk, Whiting,
Pitch, Tar, &c. &c.

Which will be Sold very low for CASH
or PRODUCE.

THOMAS RIDLEY & Co.

Harbor Grace,
July 19, 1837.

POETRY

TO THE QUEEN.

All hail to thee! Queen of the fair and the brave! Let the bold song of joy reach the skies; Bright, bright o'er the form of her own subject wave See the star of Victoria arise! Young Queen of the ocean—prophetic our fire To hail thee the greatest we've seen; Hark! the thundering strain of the old sea-god's quire, To welcome VICTORIA the Queen!

THE WILD FLOWER.

Flower, whom the desert beareth, And human folly spareth, Whose fragrant wreath No wordings breathe, No tinsel fashion weareth: Oh, born for nature only, They err, who call thee lonely, Where herbs that twine Those gems of thine In living green enthrone thee! The sun-beams woo thee brightly, The showers fall o'er thee lightly, With silent love From heaven above Stars look upon thee nightly. The elements that bore thee Expand—refresh—restore thee, With pearly light Morn makes thee bright, Eye's dewy smile gleams o'er thee. The airs of heaven delaying, And with their sweetness playing, Pass from thy dell With scents that tell The secret of their straying, Oh, thou hast many lovers, Ten myriad airy rovers, With gay desire The insect choir Around thy beauty hovers; The lark at morn doth press thee, The loitering bee caress thee; Sweet lips inhale The wild sweet gale, And lovers turn to bless thee.

TIME AND CHANGE.

From Babbage's Bridgewater Treatise.

Time and Change are great, only with reference to the faculties of the being which note them. The insect of an hour, which flutters, during its transient existence, in an atmosphere of perfume, would attribute unchanging duration to the beautiful flowers of the cistus, whose petals cover the dewy grass but a few hours after it has received the lifeless body of the gnat. These flowers, could they reflect, might contrast their transitory lives with the prolonged existence of their greener neighbours. The leaves themselves, counting their brief span by the lapse of a few moons, might regard as almost indefinitely extended the duration of the common parent of both leaf and flower.—The lives of individual trees are lost in the continued destruction and renovation which take place in forest-passes. Forests themselves, starved by the exhaustion of the soil, or consumed by fire, succeed each other in slow gradation. A forest of oaks waves its luxuriant branches over a spot which has been fertilized by the

ashes of a forest of pines—These periods again merge into other and still longer cycles, during which the latest of a thousand forests sink beneath the waves, from the gradual subsidence of its parent earth; or in which extensive inundations, by accumulating the silt of centuries, gradually convert the living trunks into their stony resemblances. Stratum upon stratum subsides in comminuted particles, and is accumulated in the depths of the ocean; whence they again arise consolidated by pressure or by fire, to form the continents and mountains of a new creation.

Such, in endless succession, is the history of the changes of the globe we dwell upon; and human observation, aided by human reason, has as yet discovered few signs of a beginning—no symptom of an end. Yet, in that more extended view which recognises our planet as one amongst the attendants of a central luminary; that sun itself, the soul, as it were, of vegetable and animal existence, but an insignificant individual among its congeners of the milky way; when we remember that that cloud of light gleaming with its myriad systems, is but an isolated nebula amongst a countless host of rivals, which the starry firmament surrounding us on all sides presents to us in every varied form; some as uncondensed masses of attenuated light, some as having, in obedience to attractive forces, assumed a spherical figure, others, as if further advanced in the history of their fate, having a denser central nucleus surrounded by a more diluted light, spreading into such vast spaces that the whole of our own nebula would be lost in it; others there are, in which the apparently unformed and irregular mass of nebulous light is just curdling as it were into separate systems; whilst many present a congeries of distinct points of light, each, perhaps, the separate luminary of a creation more glorious than our own; when the birth, the progress, and the history of sidereal systems are considered, we require some other unit of time than even that comprehensive one which astronomy has unfolded to our view. Minute and almost infinitesimal as is the time which comprises the history of our race compared with that which records the history of our system, the space even of this latter period forms too limited a standard wherewith to measure the footmarks of eternity.

Mr. Van Buren and the Proud Isle.—In his Message, Mr. Van Buren has the temerity to assert that the same revolutions and distress have been experienced in England that have been brought upon this country. He says:

"In both countries we have witnessed the same redundancy of paper money, and other facilities of credit; the same spirit of speculation; the same partial successes; the same difficulties and reverses; and, at length, nearly the same overwhelming catastrophe."

What intelligent merchant does not know that this statement is utterly false? With the exception of a few American houses in England, whose business relations to this country have involved them in bankruptcy, the commercial community of Great Britain have stood comparatively firm and unshaken. With what contempt must the people of the "proud isle" regard the motives, which

could induce the Chief Magistrate of the United States to make an assertion so notoriously false!

Elements of Combustion in the United States.—The blacks and the whites in the States show their teeth and snarl, they are just ready to fall to. The protestants and the catholics begin to lay back their ears, and turn tail for kicking. The abolitionists and planters are at it like two bulls in a pasture. Mob-law and Lynch-law are working like yeast in a barrel, and frothing at the bung-hole. Nullification and tariff are like a charcoal pit, all covered up, but burning inside and sending out smoke at every crack, enough to stifle a horse. Central government and state government every now and then square off and spar, and the first blow given will bring a general set-to. Surplus revenue is another bone of contention; like a skin of beef thrown among a pack of dogs, it will set the whole on'em by the ears.

What is a Loco Foco?—A Loco Foco, in the present acceptation of the term, is a man not satisfied with any thing that exists; but is in favor of an equal distribution of property, an uprooting of the institutions of the country, and the substitution of some monstrous and impracticable fancy of his own in their stead. He professes to be in favor of "equal rights, equal privileges, and equal laws," by which he means rights, privileges and laws which will make him as rich, as influential, and as consequential as his more industrious, prudent, able, persevering and thriving neighbours, without any particular talents or exertions of his own. A Loco Foco wants a new Constitution; he desires that there should be no credits; that all debts should be debts of honor; that no man should be superior to himself; that we should have no medium of exchanges but gold and silver; that the whole form of society and government should be changed, and that they should have the privilege of concocting a better. He is a restless, unsatisfied mortal; and could he have all his heart's desire to-day, he would grumble to-morrow just as lustily as ever.

Richard Taylor the eldest pensioner in the Chelsea Hospital, died on the 10th June, aged 104. He had served in the army 50 years. He was a drummer boy at the battle of Cullodan in 1745. His last action was that of Alexandria, in Egypt, where Sir Ralph Abercrombie fell.

THE LEISTER MEETING.

"My colleague and me," said Mr. Esthope, "cannot imagine," &c. Vide Morn. Chron., May 23.

"My colleague and me," said Mr. E.—, "At Leicester, 'won't object to see 'Th' electors take the liberty 'To question us—to question me. 'My colleague and me altogether agree 'On the Poor Law Bill—supporting us; 'And as to the ballot, my colleague and me 'Are forced to confess its necessity. 'One topic alone, my colleague and me 'Differ on in a slight degree— 'Triennial parliaments— which, to see 'Delayed, won't matter materially. 'And now to conclude, my colleague and me 'Intend to petition the Ministry 'To go on perseveringly— 'Upsetting all authority 'And rule; and, most especially, 'The stupid rules of "Grammarie," 'Which have, for many a century, 'Oppressed our verbs most cruelly. 'By the nominative case's tyranny, 'But which at once my colleague and me 'Would restore to lawless liberty."

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS St John's and Harbor Grace Packet.

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

FARES.

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

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

ANDREW DRYSDALE, Agent, HARBOUR GRACE PERCHARD & BOAG, Agents, ST. JOHN'S Harbour Grace, May 1, 1837

NORA CRINA.

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

TERMS.

Ladies & Gentlemen 7s. Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6d. Single Letters 6d. Double do. 1s. and Packages in proportion. N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES given him. Carbonear, June, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat which at a considerable expence, he has fitted out, to ply between CARONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two cabins, (part of the after cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for 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 CARONEAR for the COVE, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning, and the COVE at 12 o'Clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet-Man leaving ST. JOHN'S at 8 o'Clock on those Mornings.

TERMS.

After 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 STABB, and on the east by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYLOR, Widon. Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1837.

Blanks

Various kinds for SALE at the Office of this Paper.

TT

Vol. IV.

HARBOUR GR

In the NO COURT, and JUNE

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF NORTHERN D INSOLVENT.

WHEREAS JAMES DOYLE was, at the time of his death, indebted to the said ROBERT WILLIAM W. B. CARBONEAR for the sum of £100, the major part of the said INDEBTEDNESS chosen and appointed by the said WILLIAM W. B. CARBONEAR as the

IS I

THAT the said WILLIAM W. B. CARBONEAR, as the Assignee of the said ROBERT WILLIAM W. B. CARBONEAR, doth hereby certify that the said INDEBTEDNESS is now due to the said WILLIAM W. B. CARBONEAR, and that the said WILLIAM W. B. CARBONEAR is now entitled to receive the same.

WE HEREBY ROBERT WILLIAM W. B. CARBONEAR

THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS in this city generally are open on the 1st of NOVEMBER. The pupils are to be examined on the 1st of NOVEMBER. The examination will be held at the usual hour, and the results will be published in the next issue of the Star. As proof is a fair

FROM last, M

an APPROPRIATE Court, at black hair a Native all Persons the said I executed to

Bryant

ALL HOWEL ed, are re Subscrib 25th Ins the said diate set

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