



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

## FATAL DUEL AT WASHINGTON.

The New York papers contain an account of a very sanguinary duel between Mr. Cilley, representative of Maine, and Mr. Graves, representative of Kentucky. The following account of this melancholy catastrophe is abridged from the *New York* papers of the 24th ult.:

Mr. Cilley, of Maine, was challenged, a few days ago, by Col. Webb, editor of the *New York Courier*, on account of some words used by Mr. Cilley, on the corruption case. Mr. Cilley refused the challenge, on the ground, that Mr. Webb was not a gentleman. Mr. Graves, of Kentucky, a very amiable and worthy man, was induced, it seems, to bear Colonel Webb's challenge to Mr. Cilley. Last night, as I learn, Mr. Graves as the friend of Col. Webb, assumed the responsibility of his principal, and challenged Mr. Cilley. Mr. Cilley accepted it, chose the rifle as the weapon, and fixed upon eleven o'clock this morning, as the time of meeting.

Mr. Cilley was accompanied by Messrs. Bynum Jones, of Wisconsin, Col. Shumburg, of the Dragoons, and Dr. Duncan, of Ohio, as surgeon.

Mr. Graves was attended by Messrs. Wise, Menifee and Calhoun of Ky. They fought at fifty yards. It was exceedingly cold; and the wind blew almost a tempest. Three times they were suffered to fire, and three times the fire was entirely ineffectual. The seconds of Mr. Cilley here interposed firmly and resolutely, as I am told, and demanded of Mr. Graves and his party a withdrawal of the challenge—insisting there was no quarrel and no animosity between the principals, and that both of them had shown themselves, by their courage and conduct, to be gentlemen. But, the other party insisted, as the only terms of accommodation, that Mr. Cilley should concede that Col. Webb is a gentleman. He said he could not do that; the fourth fire took place, and Mr. Cilley fell a bleeding victim into the arms of Col. Shumburg. He was shot through the lower part of the abdomen, and died instantly.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The funeral of the lamented Cilley took place, this day, from the capitol. Never before was the funeral of any member of congress attended by such a number of persons, of both sexes, strangers and citizens; and never before did the outward marks of woe, so truly betoken the grief of every individual in the vast throng. The whole city, including public men and private men thronged to the capitol, anx-

ious the last offices of respect and humanity upon the regretted victim of combination and murder. There was never before, on any occasion, so great a throng in and around the capitol.

## RADICAL DISAPPOINTMENT.

—The members of the radical association have taken the name of John Fenton, their hon. member, off all their flags, because he left the house and did not vote with John Fielden, M. P. for Oldham, on the 20th ult., for a repeal of the new poor law,—many of them, say they will never again put confidence in a whig, but rather then vote for another they will have a tory again.

Steam versus Horses.—It would require twelve stagecoaches, carrying fifteen passengers each, and one thousand two hundred horses, to take one hundred and eighty passengers two hundred and forty miles in twenty-four hours, at the rate of ten miles an hour. One locomotive steam-engine will take that number, and go two trips in the same time, consequently will do the work of two thousand four hundred horses! again it would require thirty mail-coaches (six passengers each,) and three thousand horses, to take one hundred passengers and mail two hundred and forty miles in twenty-four hours, at the rate of ten miles an hour. One locomotive steam-engine will take that number, and go two trips in the same time, consequently will do the work of six thousand horses.

Loss of the ELVIRA, INDIAMAN.—We regret to state that this fine vessel, for Calcutta, which left this port on Friday last, in tow of a steam-boat, having on board a cargo estimated we believe, at £80,000, struck on the outward bar in the new channel. The captain and pilot then determined to return to Liverpool, but not having water to come back the way they went out, they bore up for the Horse Channel, and the passengers then returned to Liverpool on board the steamer which had towed out the Elvira. Notwithstanding every exertion to bring the vessel into port again, the water gained rapidly upon them and at half-past five she was telegraphed in great distress near Spencer's Gut buoy. About this time she was seen by the Messrs. Atherton, of New Brighton with a signal of distress flying and sinking; and these gentlemen proceeded, we understand, in their steam-boat, with as little delay as possible, to endeavour to find the vessel and save the crew. After some difficulty owing to the darkness of the night, they succeeded in saving the crew.

(From the Liverpool Courier.)

Friday next has been fixed for the consideration of Mr. C. Buller's bill for amending the law relating to the trial of controverted elections. The details of this bill may not be generally understood. It provides, that on some day not later than the tenth after the commencement of every session of Parliament, the whole house, the names having been drawn in succession from six glasses, shall form a general committee list, to be subsequent-

ly subdivided into panels of sixty names. When a petition is to be tried, one panel, selected similarly to the general committee, is to attend, and the names of five members are to be drawn in succession out of the six glasses, (rather an Irishism, by the bye,) which five members are to constitute the committee for trying the petition. Five challenges are to be allowed respectively on behalf of the petitioner and the sitting member. If there shall be more than two parties to the petition, on distinct interests, each party is to have the right of challenging five.—By permission of the house, members may exchange from one panel to another. The speaker is to nominate three barristers to be assessors to election committees, subject to the approval or disapproval of the house. Each of the assessors is to have a salary of £2000 per annum. The assessor is to act as chairman of the committee, but not to vote. The report of the committee to be final, unless appealed against within six months. To prevent vexatious petitioning, recognisances are to be entered into, to the amount of £1000, with two securities in £500, and four in £250 each, for the payment of costs. In addition to which are a variety of minor enactments, for securing the efficient working of the plan.

Without subscribing to Lord John Russell's hyperbolic assertion, that "no more important measure has been introduced into Parliament during the last three centuries," we think that Mr. Buller's bill involves considerations intimately affecting the faithful representation of the people in the House of Commons, and that it is therefore deserving of deep and respectful attention. From an observation thrown out by Sir Robert Peel, however it is more than probable that another question will take precedence of the discussion on Mr. Buller's bill, namely whether or not the House of Commons, shall retain its jurisdiction in the matter of controverted elections. Supposing this question to be decided in the negative, Mr. Buller's bill will of course fall to the ground. We see many reasons in favour of a decision upon election petitions out of Parliament.—Members of parliament are incompetent judges, from the want of proper knowledge; they are partial judges, owing to their political bias; and moreover, they have far too much to do, independently of attending on election committees. A separate tribunal would not need to wait for the opening of the session; so that the injurious anomaly might be avoided of men sitting and voting in Parliament, as has been the case, for two or three months, who may be afterward proved to have had no individual right whatever to their seats. Nor would the public, under the new state of things, be liable to suffer from the negligence of their representatives. It is mortifying to observe, that on two out of every three of the election committees already struck—that is, on twelve committees out of eighteen—the Whigs and Radicals have been a majority. But mortification is mingled with a somewhat warmer feeling, when we know that, in several instances, this result might have been prevented. Our admirable metropolitan contemporary, the *Standard* states that, among other instances, the London committee would have been a fair one, had Sir J. R. Reid answered to his name; that the Tralee committee would have been equally divided, had Sir James Graham been in his place; and that the two seats for Longford would have been gained, but for the absence of Sir J. Owen.

(From the Hampshire Telegraph.)

## DR. ARNOTT, ON WARMING &amp;c.

While Mr. Murphy, with his theory of Meteorology, rules supreme over seasons and their changes, Dr. Arnett, with his

thermometer stoves, bids defiance to all changes, and holds out prospects of perpetual summer, at a penny a day. We have before us his newly published treatise "On Warming and Ventilating," and we think it our duty to aid, with all the publicity our columns can afford it, the disinterested purpose with which he gives unreserved and un-patented communication of the results of his time and toil on these subjects. We have no hesitation in announcing our confident hopes that this publication will effect a most beneficial revolution in the principles, or at least the practice, prevailing on the matters in question; and, however un-English the expectation—we do not expect to see that day when an Englishman's fireside will be a mere figure of speech, pokers and tongs consigned to museums as implements of forgotten use, and "Pro aris et focis"—for alters and hearths! a watchword shorn of at least half its efficacy.

If we are to fight in future for anything comfortable, it shall be for our stoves.—Indeed we are ashamed to think we should ever have thought worth fighting for, or even worth poking, with devotion worthy a better cause, those open fires which, as Dr. Arnett convincingly proves to us, have required so much stirring to so little purpose, and have stirred up so undeservingly the ardours of patriotism no less thrown away than their bituminous fuel. Of the heat produced from this foul fuel 7/8ths is our author shows ascend the chimney. One full eighth of it floats unburned, in the shape of coal smoke. "At present, over London, at any instant are to be seen floating in the atmosphere as smoke, many chaldrons of the most precious part of our coal—that part, in fact, which, with proper management, is convertible into gas for lights. Authors have calculated that one-eighth of all the coal brought to London escapes this way—which at present must be a loss of 100,000 chaldrons a year."

The pamphlet before us is principally devoted to shewing how stone coal, or anthracite, "existing abundantly in Wales, North America, and elsewhere," or any other non-bituminous species of fuel, may advantageously be substituted, and most economically, for the Newcastle coal at present burned in open fire-places. This substitution is to be made in the newly-constructed stove of the author's invention, which, with the liberality of feeling that does him high honor, he has taken most persevering pains, without any view of personal profit, to bring to perfection in principle, and in those details of workmanship necessary to enable his principle to be brought at once into practical and general use.

"The object sought," says the author after detailing some of his first made experiments, "was not clearly seen to be merely to place in any apartment the required extent of metallic surface, kept steadily at a temperature not exceeding two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit. It evidently was of no importance what hot fluid filled and warmed the vessel—whether water, steam, oil or air or whether there were an included fire—provided the temperature of the surface was maintained; for the box in any case would be quite close, permitting no escape of its contents. If, therefore in a box of the required size, a fire could be placed so as to warm the box with perfect uniformity all around while the fire itself was so controlled by a self-acting regulator, that it should burn always exactly as fast as was required to keep the box steadily at any desired temperature the object sought would be attained, and there would be many concomitant advantages of cheapness, simplicity &c. These words have sketched the Self-regulating Fire, or Thermometer Stove."

We are sorry that we cannot copy Dr. Arnett's woodcut of his stove, which would render it truly ingenious yet not

intricate, construction clearer than any description. It consists simply of a box of sheet iron, divided by a vertical partition into two chambers—which partition, however leaves a space open at the top and bottom for free communication between the two chambers. In one of these chambers which is represented as the larger, and the fether from the side where the flue or chimney is placed stands a fire-box formed of iron, lined with fire-brick, and resting by open bars, on a close ash-pit, in which there is a valvd opening by which air enters to feed the fire, and the aperture of which is regulated by a thermometer, which acts so as to enlarge or to contract its extent.—“While the stove door and ash pit door are open,” says the author, “a fire may be lighted, and will burn in the fire box just as in a common grate, and the smoke will rise and pass away by the chimney, mixed with much colder air, rushing in by the stove door; but if the stove door and ash pit door be then closed, and only as much air be admitted by the valved opening in the ash pit as will just feed the combustion, only a small corresponding quantity of air can pass away by the chimney, and the whole box will soon be full of the hot air, or smoke from the fire, circulating in it, and rendering it every where of an uniform temperature as if it were full of hot water. This circulation takes place, because the air in the front chamber around the fire box, and which receives as a mixture the red hot air issuing from the fire, is hotter, and therefore specifically lighter than the air in the posterior chamber, which receives no direct heat, but is always losing heat from its sides and back; and thus, as long as the fire is burning, there must be circulation. The whole mass of air is, in fact, seen to revolve with great rapidity, so that a person looking towards the bottom of the stove through the stove door, might suppose if smoking fuel had been used to make the motion visible, that he was looking in at the top of a great chimney. The quantity of new air rising from within the fuel, and the like quantity escaping by the flue, are very small compared with the revolving mass. There remains to be noticed only the thermometer regulator of the combustion. Many forms presented themselves to my mind, as described in the section on the manufacture of the stove, any one of which will close the air passage, slackening or suspending the combustion at any desired degree, and will open it again instantly when the temperature falls below that degree.

“I had thus a simple box of iron, of cheap and easy construction, answering all the purposes of expensive steam or hot-water apparatus, during its fuel as steadily and regularly as an argand lamp burns its oil, or as an our-glass lets its stand run through, and allowing me, by merely touching a screw on the thermometer, rapidly to increase or diminish its heat, as by touching another regulating screw we increase or diminish the light of a lamp.”

As the proof of the pudding is, however, the eating, so the proof of the stove is the heating. We give our author's statement of his own experience:—

“During the winter 1836 7, which was very long and severe, my library was warmed by the thermometer stove alone. The fire was never extinguished except for experiment, or to allow the removal of pieces of stone which had been in the coal, and this might have been prevented by making the grate with a moveable or shifting bar. The temperature was uniformly from 60 to 63. I might have made it as much lower or higher as I liked. The quantity of coal used (Welch stone coal) was, for several of the colder months, six pounds a-day less than a pennyworth, or at the rate of half a ton in the six winter months. This was a smaller expence than of the wood needed to light an ordinary fire, therefore the saving was equal to the whole amount of the coal-merchants ordinary bill.”

VIENNA, March 7.—The emperor has caused an invitation to be addressed to the nobles of the Austrian empire to attend the coronation of her Majesty the Queen of England, to give splendour to the participation of Austria in that ceremony. In compliance with this wish of his Majesty twenty cavaliers of the highest rank of the nobility, including many of the Hungarian nation, have declared their intention to go to London.

SPAIN.

The reports received from the interior increase in interest, and, in all probability, a serious action will soon take place, or the greater part of the Carlist army will have quitted the northern provinces. The following is an extract

from the royal head-quarters, dated Estella, March 15, seven o'clock, a. m.—“The expedition which I mentioned in one of my last reports as having marched into High Aragon, under the orders of Gen. Tarraqual, was in the first instance only intended to draw some of Espartero's troops from the banks of the Ebro, but such has been its unexpected success, that it is now intended to make that province one of our principal points of operation.—For this purpose two battalions marched yesterday for High Aragon, with instructions to join Tarraqual by forced marches. Although Tarraqual has not been in High Aragon more than eight days, upwards of 400 national guards have voluntarily presented their arms, and as many more have disarmed. Tarraqual, without meeting with the slightest interruptor, traverses the province from the walls of Jaca to the Ebro and every where is received with open arms; and yet the Christinos pretend that the inhabitants of this part of Spain are the most hostile to Don Carlos. Facts speak more strongly than words. The whole of the force with Tarraqual consists in about 5,000 infantry and two squadrons, whilst the national guards amount to 9,000 independent of the different Christino garrisons, which with Jaca, at 5,000 troops of the line. Tarraqual having these 14,000 armed men against him, would not have been enabled to remain a day in high Aragon, much less to disarm 800 national guards were the people against him.—Great hopes are anticipated from this movement, combined with others. Had Cabanero been enabled to hold possession of Saragossa but three days all our plants would have been carried into execution, without the least difficulty. Although the ill success of Cabanero has rendered our work more difficult, it has yet has this beneficial result, that we are now convinced that the whole strength of the enemy lies in the army of the north. With that army we intend trying our strength and, with the assistance of the Omnipotent, and relying on the justice of our cause, we have no fear for the result.”

PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGES.—It is fortunate for a certain foul-mouthed gentleman, that he did not flourish some 200 years ago, otherwise his tongue might have brought his ears into jeopardy in 1631 a Mr. Edward Floyd was punished by the House of Commons for a breach of privilege in having scoffed at the son-in-law and daughter of the King. The sentence is thus reported:—“1. Not to bear arms as a gentleman, nor be a competent witness in any court of justice. 2. To ride with his face to a horse's tail, to stand in the pillory, and have his ears nailed &c. 3. To be whipped at the cart's tail. 4. to be £,5000. 5. to be perpetually imprisoned in Newgate. It was put pions, first whether Floyd should be whipped or not, because he was a gentleman; yet it was agreed, *per plures*, that he should be whipped. Then it was put to the question whether Floyd's ears should be nailed to the pillory or not, and agreed, *per plures*, not to be nailed.”

Thames Tunnel—Another Irrup-

tion.—On Tuesday morning, the appearance of the ground, and unusual noise, as if from a rushing of water into a cavity, having taken place, the engineer's attention was drawn to the peculiar circumstances, and he therefore anticipated a rush of water. The workmen retreated, in an orderly manner, by the safety-platforms erected by Mr. Brunel the passage of the workman in case of danger, and they ascended to the top of the shaft without any personal injury. In about a quarter of an hour afterwards the water gradually filled the Tunnel. Active operations were immediately commenced for filling up the aperture in the bet of the river.

Mrs. NORTON.—There is at present a suit pending in the Court of common Pleas, which affords considerable conversation among the gentlemen of the long robe, and the legal profession generally. It is an action brought by Messrs. Storr, Morrimer, and Hunt, the celebrated jewellers of Boud-street, Piccadilly, against the Hon. George Chapple Norton to recover the sum of £101 11s. 6d., the balance of £229 12s. 6d., he, the defendant, having paid £128 is., into court for goods sold and delivered to him and to his wife, the Hon. Mrs. Norton, to recover the sum of £101 11s. 6., the balance of £229 12s. 6d., he the defendant, having paid £128 is., into court for goods sold and delivered to him and to his wife, the Hon. Mrs. Norton, consisting of plate, jewellery, and several articles of *bijouterie*, a portion of which was supplied to Mrs. Norton since her separation from Mr. Norton, and since the appearance of an advertisement in the public prints, setting forth that gentleman would not be answerable for any debts that Mrs. Norton might incur after their separation, Much speculation is afloat as to the defence that will be adopted at the trial, which is anticipated will savour of certain curious disclosures. Serjeant Wilde and Serjeant Talford are the plaintiff's counsel. The cause is expected to come on at the sittings after next Easter term. The object of these proceedings we believe to be a decision not so much as to the liability of Mr Norton, as to the grounds of his separation from his lady. We have heard from various quarters that a reconciliation was likely to take place between the parties, and shall be glad to find that such an event may yet put a stop to the cause here alluded to *John Bull*.

SHOCKING CIRCUMSTANCE. A person of the name of Thos. Blendal, of Hawcoat a village about six miles from Ulverston, who unfortunately lived an uncomfortable life with his wife, has had recourse in a moment of passion, to a most unprecedented expedient in order to rid himself of his troubles. Blendal was in a state of intoxication, and greatly excited at the time, owing, to some trifling dispute; and he asked his wife for some gunpowder which was in the house, and which she after hesitating, some little time, gave to him. He directly threw it into the fire it is said with the horrible intention of destroying his wife, but happily she escaped by running out of the house. The melancholy result of the explosion was that Blendal lost the sight of both his eyes, and also received serious bodily injury, which in all probability, has rendered him an example for life, of the consequences of unbridled passion. The windows were all blown out, and the furniture so injured as to be of very little value.—*Lancaster Gazette*.

Sir F. HEAD'S RECAL.—It appears that Sir F. Head suspended a Judge named Ridoubt, against whom he had privately entertained serious charges.—

The Judge asserted his innocence, and demanded the opportunity of establishing it by proof. The matter necessarily came under the cognizance of the Colonial Office, and, as it may naturally be supposed, a desire was expressed by Lord Glenelg that in a case of so much constitutional importance as that of suspending one of Her Majesty's Judges, the demand for inquiry on the part of the accused should not be denied to him.—a Sir F. Head, however, being perfectly satisfied with his own judgment, deemed any such inquiry unnecessary. He had already pronounced sentence without calling on the accused for his defence, and now that the party accused had learned from his punishment the existence of a charge against him, Sir Francis Head showed that he improved even upon the practice of Rhadamanthus, who, though like Sir Francis, he punished first, did certainly afterwards carefully inquire into the case, and compel the delinquents to confess their crimes.—*Observer*.

HANOVER, 12th March.—The answer of his Majesty the King to the address of the General Assembly of the Estates of the Kingdom, presented to him by a numerous deputation of both chambers on Friday the 9th instant, in reply to his Majesty's speech from the throne on opening the session, contains the following expression—“Frankly and unreservedly I declared to the General Assembly of the Estates, at its opening my decided dislike of a system of government founded on mere arbitrary authority.—But precisely for that reason I am a sincere friend to a representative constitution.”

DEMERARA.—The *Guiana Chronicle* of the 5th of February contains the speech of the Governor at the opening of the Colonial Legislature. In this speech, after alluding to the “happy, contented, and prosperous” state of the colony, and eulogizing the conduct of the apprenticed negroes in the most flattering terms, the governor reports the opinion he had previously expressed to the government at home against abridging the term of their apprenticeship. He says—“I consider the continuance of the present system until the 2st of August, 1840, as identified with the future welfare of this magnificent province.”

EARTHQUAKE AT SHREWSBURY.—An earthquake was strongly and alarmingly felt in this town and vicinity on Saturday. We have received accounts from several districts, and there is an exact agreement among them all as to the time when the shock, or shocks, took place, namely at one o'clock after mid-day. In this town we have ascertained that workmen employed in several slightly constructed workshops felt the tremulous motion in the walls, and an undulation of the floors: at the same time a rumbling noise was heard, similar to that of a train of waggons passing rapidly along a paved street.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1838.

The “SENTINEL,” we are requested to state will be published on Tuesday next, the 15th inst., the issuing of it having been delayed by some extra work.

We beg to call the serious attention of our readers to an account of Dr. ARNOTT'S newly invented Stove, so ably described in another column. It would appear that a moderate sized room can be kept warm in England at one penny a day, and allowing for all expences, a room in this country may assuredly be heated at less than two pence a day. Some of the Stoves may soon be expected, and we have no doubt at all, but that thousands of them will meet a ready sale in this cold climate.

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, 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.

### Notice.

TENDERS will be received at the Residence of the Subscriber at Carbonear, until SATURDAY, the 12th May next, at Noon, from Persons willing to Contract for the Opening of the Road at the following places on the NORTH SHORE The Trees, Stumps, and Brush wood to be cut close to the ground and removed to the width of Twelve clear feet.

From

Bay de Verds to Low Point.  
Island Cove to Job's Cove.  
Job's Cove to Gull Island.  
Gull Island to Northern Bay.  
Northern Bay to Ochrebit Cove.  
Western Bay to Adam's Cove.  
Adam's Cove to Black Head.  
Broad Cove to Spout Cove.  
Spout Cove to Perry's Cove.  
Perry's Cove to Salmon Cove.

The Tenders to specify the rate per Mile in Sterling Money, and to be completed by the end of June.

T. NEWELL,

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

Carbonear, May 1, 1838.

### Notices

Michael M'Lean Little

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

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

With a neat Assortment of LONDON TOYS

Which are now open for the inspection of his Friends, Orders for which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

St. John's, April 24, 1838.

MICHAEL DALTON,

Tailor, Pelisse and Habit-Maker,

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

Carbonear,  
April 25, 1838.

### Notice.

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

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

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

Carbonear,  
April 20, 1838.

### 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.

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

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

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

### Notices

#### ROADS and BRIDGES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Specifications for the above Bridges accompany the Tenders.

W. C. ST. JOHN,

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

Harbor Grace,  
19th April, 1838.

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

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

C. F. BENNETT,  
GEORGE MORGAN.

Witness,  
GEORGE BEADEY BECK,  
THOMAS BENNETT,

St. John's Newfoundland,  
1st February, 1838.

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

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

GEORGE MORGAN.  
Feb. 10, 1838.

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

Harbour Grace,  
April 25, 1838.

### Blanks

For Sale at the Star, Office.  
Harbor Grace.

### 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 1½ to 5 inches  
Scupper Nails, Pump and Tin T.x  
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,

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

WATCHES, Watch Guards  
WEDDING and Fancy RINGS  
TOGETHER WITH  
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF  
JEWELLERY  
Harbor Grace,

### TO LET

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

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

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

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

POETRY

THE CONSERVATIVE CREED.

BY F. W. N. BAYLEY.

(From the Torch.)

I.  
There is but one creed, 'mid the ilis that surround us,  
To sooth and to shelter, to succour and save!  
From the storm that breaks o'er, an l the billows that bound us,  
When anarchists revel, and democrats rave:—  
There is but one creed, but it lifts up its glory,  
Untarnish'd in lustre, and brilliant in fame;  
The belief of the brave, and the trust of the tory—  
When people would sully the Protestant name!

II.  
It sees the proud Briton, with a stern faith relying  
On monarchy's blessing and liberty's word;  
When he soars on her wings undismay'd and defying  
The strength of the traitor—his soul and his sword!  
The motto it bears, and the hope it inspires,  
"Success first and last—high and low—soon or late,  
To the nerve that sustains, and the ardour that fires,  
Conservative hearts to protect church and state."

III.  
And now, when their pure ancient compact is slighted,  
And madmen would sever each national tie!  
And the democrat looks forth to see blighted  
Her crest'd renown, and her destinies high!  
Old England still trusts, with a fond recollection,  
Her conservative sons, in whose true bosoms swell  
The emotions of fervour, respect, and affection,  
For shrines where they worship, and homes where they dwell.

IV.  
Conservative then be your creed!—and oh! never  
Forget that your honour is crown'd in the cause,  
When the strongest strive hard, and the weakest endeavour  
To aid in the struggle for—"God and the Laws!"  
Where hope bounds before you and smiles in her beauty,  
And fame waves you forward with flattering hand,  
And loyalty is loud in her summons to duty,  
And virtue is stern in her solemn command!

V.  
The whigs in their sad selfish power elated,  
Regardless of glory as greedy of gain,  
Unstirr'd by their sovereign, behold desecrated  
The faith and the temple she swore to maintain.  
Their tyrant outpours his mad words of sedition,  
Which they dare not silence, suppress, or appease;  
Oh, forlorn degraded our country's condition,  
When governed by cowards and traitors like these!

VI.  
Conservative then be your creed!—and go drive them  
From posts they dishonour, and powers they grasp,  
There nought but their shame and their crimes shall survive them,  
As deep poison lingers, through dead is the asp  
Then when Wellington shakes forth his banner above you,  
And Peel shall avow himself ready to lead  
Amid triumphs that crown, and emotions that move you,  
Cherish treasure, and bless your conservative creed!

Adventures of Wedding Rings.  
In the year 1821, the wife of Edward Marriott, stocking-maker Sutton-in-Ashfield, having declined to wear her gold wedding ring, wrapped it up in paper, tied round with a thread, and placed in a tea-caddy not in common use, which

was kept in a cupboard. The caddy was a receptacle for many other trinkets—as necklaces, beads, &c., which sometime, after, with what it contained, she gave to a child, to pacify it during her absence. A long time after that, missing the ring, she recollected, when sweeping the house floor, that she threw a bit of blue paper, tied round with a white thread, answering the description of that in which she inclosed the ring, on the fire; and concluded it was lost for ever. It has been a practice, for many years past, for the working class to set potatoes on the farmer's fallows with the manure they collect; and Edward Marriott 16 years since; set in the fallow field of George Peniston, with many more in separate allotments. It happens this year Edward Marriott set in the same field, and on the same allotment, as sixteen years since; and when gathering his crop out on Tuesday, the 17th ult., discovered a circle on one of the prongs of the fork used in throwing the potatoes out of the earth, which on examination, with his wife present, proved to be the very identical gold ring she had worn, and which our informant has seen on her finger in bright condition. It appears that the ring had passed through the fire into the ashes, and in that case went to the manure heap, and potatoe field; and what adds to singularity is, the same person setting in the same allotment again where many more had set in the same field, and all promiscuously without choice of their allotment of land.—*Nottingham Mercury.*—  
(The preceding adventure of a wedding ring is scarcely more extraordinary than one which comes within our knowledge. Towards the close of last century, a lady, who was making some preparations for the departure of her son, a naval officer, on a voyage, being engaged at the same time in some household occupation, took of her wedding ring and placed it on the table. This ring was by some of the servants, mixed with the rings intended for her son's cot; and being of the same size, it was not remarked, and was sewn on the curtain among the rest. The lost wedding ring was anxiously looked for but without success, and the naval officer took his departure, carrying with him, unconsciously the golden ring. After cruising in all quarters of the globe the ship was paid off, at the general peace of 1814, when the officer with his cot returned home and the curtains were thrown aside. Some time afterwards the rings of the curtains being wanted for some other purpose, one of them was observed to be much less tarnished than the rest, and, on examining it more carefully, it was found to be the long lost wedding ring.) *London Gaz.*

A phrenologist remarking that some persons had the organs of murder and benevolence strongly and equally developed, "Doubtless," was the reply of an individual present, "these are the persons who would kill one with kindness."

A dunkirk Journal asserts, that a cloth merchant of Abbeville has taught a drake to sing several airs; and encouraged by success is now proceeding to teach a turkey to take part in a duet with the quack musician.

Do we judge of a tree by its rough or smooth bark or by its fruit?

STOP READ!

At considerably Reduced Prices. The Subscriber

HAVING JUST RECEIVED HIS FULL SUPPLY OF

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

- 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 Ruffs, Wadding
- Men's Beaver Hats
- Men's Guernsey Frocks
- Canvas Frocks
- Whitney Blankets
- Petershams, Pilot Cloths
- Superfine Brown, Blue & Olive Cloths
- Moleskins
- Tea Trays
- Rum, Molasses, Sugar, Teas
- Pork, Butter

Soap by the box  
Upper and Sole Leather  
Earthenware, Pipes  
Tobacco and Sauff, in large and small quantities  
And Sundry other Articles.

GEORGE W. GILL.  
Carbonear,  
November 22, 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.

MIDDLE-BIGHT PACKE

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

TERMS:  
Passengers .....5s. each  
Single Letters.....1s. "  
Double Ditto .....2s. "  
Packages in proportion.  
Not accountable for cash or any other valuable property put on board.  
Letters will be received at Mr. Mc-Iver's Bookseller, for the above Places, and for Harbor Grace and Carbonear.  
January 20, 1838.

Indentures

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

Love, like the plague, is often communicated by clothing and money.  
By law, crimes are outlawed after a few years; but in the world, good actions.  
Suspicion is a counterfeit of truth, as well as falsehood.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS  
St John's and Harbor Grace Packets

THE EXPRESS Packet being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her accommodations, and otherwise, as the safety, comfort and convenience of Passengers can possibly require or experience suggest, a careful and experienced Master having also been engaged, will forthwith resume her usual Trips across the BAY, leaving 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.  
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 abin Passengers 7s. 6d.  
Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.  
Letters, Single 6d  
Double, Do. 1s.  
Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.  
The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.  
N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., &c. received at his House in Carbonear, and in St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr. Patrick, Kiely'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 est by the Subscriber's.  
MARY TAYLOR,  
Widow.  
Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1837.

Blanks

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