

Office
DAY PACKETS
 Harbor Grace, Packets
 S Packet being now
 having undergone such
 improvements in her accom-
 modations, as the safety, com-
 fort of Passengers can pos-
 sibly suggest, a care-
 ful Master having also been
 appointed to resume her usual
 service, leaving Harbour
 Grace, WEDNESDAY, and
 at 9 o'clock, and the fol-
 lowing days.
 Passengers 7s. 6d.
 Freight 5s.
 6d.
 1s.
 proportion
 Passengers will be careful-
 ly no accounts can be
 passages, nor will the
 for any specie or
 this conveyance.
 W. DRYSDALE,
 Agent, Harbour Grace
 and BOAG,
 Agents, St. John's
 May 4, 1835
REINA
 an Arabian Canal
 Cocco.
 returning his best
 for the patronage
 firmly received, begs
 of the same fa-
 until further no-
 on the mornings
 and FRIDAY, posi-
 the Packet Man
 on the Mornings of
 SATURDAY, at 9
 Boat may sail from
 on each of those
 7s.
 5s. to 3s. 6d.
 6d.
 on.
WILE will hold
 all LETTERS
TRICK
 AN, begs most
 Public, that the
 commodious Boat
 hence, he has fit-
 CARONEAR
 as a PACKET-
 (part of the after
 with two sleeping
 rest). The fore-
 up for Gentle-
 s, which will
 action. He now
 of this respect
 assures them it
 to give them
 have CARONEAR
 Thursdays, and
 in the Morning,
 on Mondays,
 s, on Packets,
 o'clock on those
 7s. 6d.
 5s.
 6d.
 1s.
 their size or
 accountable for
 s, &c., &c.
 bonear, and in
 at Mr Patrick
 (acern) and at
 a Term of
 tuated on the
 t, bounded on
 late captain
 subscriber's.
 TAYLOR,
 Widow.
 S
 the Office of



THE STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. IV. WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 1, 1837. No. 174.

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

Notices

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

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

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

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

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

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

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

DESERTED

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

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

ALL Persons who may have Claims against the Estate of the late JAMES HOWELL, of Carbonear, Planter, Deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscriber for liquidation on or before the 25th Instant. And all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are informed to make immediate settlement.
MARY HOWELL, Administratrix.
W. W. BEMISTER, Administrator
 Carbonear, May 17, 1837.

HAY SEED, and a variety of GARDEN SEEDS
 On Sale, by
W. DIXON & Co.
 Harbour Grace, May 31, 1837.

POST-OFFICE

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

CARBONEAR.

Captain Tewkesbury, *rig Mary Barry.*
 John Barfoot Edwards, *to be forwarded to Mr Ayles.*
 John Enook, *with Mr. Richard H. Taylor*
 Captain William Hutchings, *on board brigantine Elizabeth.*
 Mr William Collings, 3 papers.
 Mr Thomas Gambie.
 Stephen Hattipenny, *Ochre pit Cocco.*
 Mr John McCarthy.
 Martin Fleming, *do. care of John Kelly, Carbonear.*

HARBOUR GRACE.

Joseph Super, Esq.,
 Mr Witting, T. Ridley, and James Bayley, Esquires, *Commissioners of the Island Light House.*
 M Thomas Bartlett, *Yeats Cocco.*
 Mr John Sullivan.

S. SOLOMAN,
 POSTMASTER.
 St. John's, June 28, 1837.

On Sale

BY
THORNE, HOCOPER, & CO

BREAD, 1st., 2d. & 3d Quality.
 FLOUR
 PORK
 PEAS
 BUTTER.
 SALT and COALS, *Afloat.*

BOREA }
 SOUCHONG } TEAS,
 Hysong } in qr. chests & boxes.

With a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
**BRITISH MANUFACTURED
 SHOP and STORE
 GOODS.**

ALSO
ON CONSIGNMENT

320 Bags fine Bran
 60 Do. Pollard
 100 Do. Bread
 80 Firkins Butter, *of superior quality made up for the BRISTOL Market.*
 Harbor Grace, June 14, 1837.

BY
THOMAS RIDLEY & Co
JUST IMPORTD

By the Brig Johns, from Hamburg.
 700 Bags Bread, No. 1, 2 & 3
 250 Barrels Superfine Flour
 150 Barrels Prime Pork
 200 Firkins Butter
 10 Barrels Peas
 68 Coils Cordage, Marline & Housing

By the NATIVE, from Liverpool,
 A LARGE SUPPLY OF
MANUFACTURED GOODS,
 Bar and Bolt Iron Nails, Grapnels
 Tinware &c., Pitch, Tar
 Paints, Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine
 Soap, Candles, Loaf Sugar
 Mast Hoops, Oakum
 And 40 Coils "Harris's" Patent Rope

By the FISHER, from Liverpool,
 Salt, Coals, Nails, &c. &c. &c.
 Harbor Grace, May 31, 1837.

(From the New-York Express.)
THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.

STEAM NAVIGATION.—We published in one of the late numbers of the Express an account of the discovery and history of steam, as applied to machinery and navigation. The following account of the Euphrates forms another interesting link in the connecting chain of this science.

EXPEDITION.—The Pembroke 71, which lately arrived at Plymouth, England, brought home the surviving persons of the Euphrates expedition, with the exception of Col. Chesney, who early in February, intended to go to Bagdad to Baschire, and from thence to Bombay, and endeavour to arrange with the Indian Government in carrying out the plan of a mail communication between India and England by steam up the Euphrates.

There appears no doubt, notwithstanding the disasters which have attended this expedition, that with steamers adapted for the purpose, and when the navigation of the river is a little better known by experience in passing up and down, the passage from Bussorah to Beles may be made in twenty days, even allowing for anchoring in the darkest part of the nights, which on the first onset would be necessary; but when the river became known the distance might be gone over in fifteen days. Beles is only about 100 miles from the Bay of Antioch, in the Mediterranean, a comparatively civilized part of Syria, over which distance the mail bags might be rapidly conveyed to a steamer, which could be periodically ready; the distance from Bussorah to Bombay would occupy a good steamer ten days; from Antioch to England, unless bad weather prevailed, never occupy more than three weeks; so that when the system shall be brought into full play, the communication between Bombay and England might be fairly calculated as not exceeding fifty days.

The expedition, on its way down, was a little annoyed by Arabs, a new tribe of whom was found at about every eighty miles, and who, generally speaking, are in a deplorable condition from poverty; they eagerly accepted the presents which were given, but were always refused tribute, which they invariably demanded. It is a question, therefore, whether these Arabs would always peaceably allow steam traffic to be carried on in this noble river, as it would be a considerable time before they would be satisfied that the advantages of fair trading would equal the tributes and plunder which they now casually pick up. Col. Chesney, while at the mouth of the Euphrates, surveyed that river from the sea to this junction with the Tigris, and from thence up to Bagdad, and some distance beyond. A most successful trade will at no great distance of time, be created in this direction, and also up the Karoon river, for a distance of 149 miles from Bussorah, in the direction of Ispaham, to a town called Abway, above which are some heavy rapids not navigable, but beyond which portage, the adventurers were told, boats could be used with safety, and to considerable distance eastward.

On the 25th Jan. 22 officers and men left Bagdad on their return overland to the Mediterranean; they were attended by a few Arabs of various tribes, for the purpose of explaining who they were as they went along, being under the nominal protection of Ibrahim Pacha, the heir to the Egyptian throne; and those men they found very useful, as they averted several threatened attacks, and in one instance from a party of 150 horsemen. They crossed the Euphrates river at the spot where their steamer was sunk, and where she now lies bottom upwards, on the 30th of that month; reached Palmyra on the 8th Feb., and Damascus on the 13th, Dabec on the 21st, and got a

view of the Mediterranean on the 24th at Beirut, whence they in a few days after embarked in the Blazer steamer, Lieut. Waugh. The steamer at Bagdad was left in charge of Mr. Hector, the consul, and he intends to employ it in making regular trips for goods and passengers to Bussorah, and Baschire, a distance of nearly 500 miles.

In a late English paper we find the following:—

ROUTE TO INDIA BY STEAM.—The abandonment of the route to India by the Euphrates, in leaving that by the Red Sea the only one likely to be availing for a regular communication by means of steam navigation, has put the merchants once more into activity, and a large subscription has been raised for the purpose. What has further encouraged this new effort is the arrival of intelligence from India, which affords proof of the expediency of this route. It appears that the London mail of the 1st June arrived at Bombay, by the way of Egypt, on the 18th July, thus completing the distance from this city to India in the short space of 48 days. The proposed plan is carried out to the full extent, will be one of the most magnificent of the kind projected since the commencement of steam navigation, as it is intended to comprise not only India Proper, but the Islands of the Eastern Archipelago, and even Australia. The execution of the project is likely to devolve on persons every way qualified for so important a trust, and as most of the obstacles are now overcome, or likely soon to give way, the public may shortly expect to hear of its coming into operation.

MONTREAL, JULY 27.

The following extract from the *Ami du Peuple* of yesterday, will be read, we are sure, with much pleasure. It is an evidence that that most influential body, the Catholic Clergy, have resolved to throw the full weight of their influence on the right scale in the present crisis.—Revolution, and the systems of violation of the law, are as they ought to be, formally disavowed by their highest authorities, and the disavowal is unequivocally echoed by the whole body.

We are happy to be able to place before our readers the following extract from an address pronounced yesterday by the head of the Church in Montreal to his Clergy assembled at his house on the occasion of the consecration of the Bishop of Telmess. We do not doubt that the Canadians, with whom religious sentiments always have such power, will profit by this notice, which comes from so high a quarter. We learn with pleasure that the Rev. Mr. Charrier followed the counsel of his superior, and drank very cordially the health of the King.

"The number of Priests or Ecclesiastics present was more than 140. After the health of Pope Gregory the XVI. His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal rose and said: "That so solemn an occasion as the present had never presented itself; that he saw nearly all his clergy met before him, and that he was going to take advantage of the circumstance, to give to the pastors of parishes certain notices of the highest importance in the present circumstances of the country.—That the clergy were to use every effort to establish charity and union among their flocks; that they were to represent to their parishioners, that it is never permitted to revolt against lawful authority, nor to transgress the laws of the land; that they are not to absolve in the confessional any indication of the opinion either that one may revolt against the government under which we have the happiness to live, or that it is permitted to break the laws of the country, particularly that which forbids smuggling; and still less is it allowed to absolve those who may violate these laws.

His Lordship then proposed the health of the King; it was received with an en-