

by this Act upon the other Commissioners or Appraisers.

3rd.—*And be it further enacted*, that the said Commissioners and Appraisers, or a majority of them, shall be hereby authorised immediately on the removal by Fire or otherwise of any Buildings or Erection which may be situated on any Land which the said Commissioners or Appraisers shall deem necessary for the formation of the said intended Fire-Breaks or any of them, to take, enter upon, and appropriate all and every or any such portions of Ground, for the formation of the said intended Fire-Breaks or any of them, and to Appraise the value of all and every such portions of Land as may be necessary to be taken for the purpose of forming the said intended Cross Streets or Fire-Breaks, or any or either of them, always taking into account the additional value derived to the several Proprietors from the convenience and security afforded by the opening of the said Streets; and that such appraised value shall be deemed and considered the true value of the said portions of ground, and shall be paid by all and every the Proprietors of Houses, Tenements and Land lying and being within the bounds of Harbour Rock Hill on the East, the West end of the Pond at the end of the said Harbour on the West, and Two Hundred and Fifty Yards North and South West from High Water-mark of the said Harbour of Carbonear within the said limits, and the Tenants or Occupiers thereof, by a Rate or Assessment between Landlord and Tenant agreeable to their respective interests therein, and at such valuation as the said Commissioners and Appraisers, or a majority of them, shall assess, appoint or determine, and which they are hereby authorised and required to do.

4th.—*And be it further enacted*, that if any ground taken for the purpose of widening the Main-Street aforesaid, shall so diminish the Property of any of the said Proprietor or Proprietors of Land as not to leave him or them a space of Forty Feet in breadth fronting on the said street, it shall then be lawful for the said Commissioners and Appraisers to compensate such Proprietor or Proprietors, and to Assess for the same in like manner as if the Ground had been taken into the Cross-Streets or Fire-Breaks: *Provided always*, that if the said Commissioners and Appraisers, or a majority of them, shall be of opinion that any Proprietors of the said Ground so required for the Streets aforesaid, or any of them may be indemnified at a less expense to the Proprietors in general, by having an equal portion of Ground assigned to them from any Ground adjoining, and that such adjoining Ground may be taken without material injury to the Proprietor or Proprietors thereof, it shall be lawful, and the said Commissioners and Appraisers or a majority of them, are required to mark off and in like manner to Appraise so much of the said adjoining Ground as they may think sufficient to replace the Ground required for the said Streets, and the same so marked off shall belong to the first-mentioned Proprietors, and be instead and in lieu of all and every indemnity whatsoever; and the appraised value of the same shall be paid by the Proprietors and Tenants in general to the Proprietor or Proprietors from whom the same was respectively taken, and shall be as a full satisfaction and release of the same and of all right and title thereto.

5th.—*And be it further enacted*, that all Rates and Assessments which shall be made or regulated by the said Commissioners and Appraisers or a majority of them, by virtue of this Act, shall and may be sued for and recovered from any Person or Persons making default in the due payment thereof in a summary way in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record, whose decision thereon shall be final.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AT MERCHANT TAILORS' HALL.  
(From the Age, May 17.)

Sir Robert Peel was entertained by the first Merchants of the first city in the world on Monday last, in the Hall of the Merchant Tailors' Company. Many as have been the speeches of the Right Honourable Baronet, admirable too as they have been for eloquence, patriotism, and true constitutional doctrine, perhaps none has greater claims upon our earnest attention than the one in which he acknowledged the distinguished compliment paid to him by men who we imagine to be at least equal, both in intellect and wealth to the carping Russellites of Cogers' Hall. Two passages we will quote. The first is most accurately descriptive of the manoeuvres and intentions of the Radical-Whig party; and most prophetically exact in its warnings, most valuable in its prudential suggestions. After expressing himself as bound to respect the Reform Act, Sir Robert continued:

"Let us stand by the Constitution as it exists at present. Let us never hint at alterations, or raise a secret doubt by our conduct even in the minds of the most suspicious. I may venture to prophecy to you that the proposition for change will come from the other side. If it should come, it will never come from any body excepting from one of those who were the authors of the

Reform Bill. Aye!—it will come from them—and the moment perhaps is not far distant—the moment they ascertain the Bill is not likely to answer the purposes they had in view—the moment they see it is not potent to exclude the influence of what we call the Conservative principles! Allow me to say gentlemen, that you must use every just and constitutional influence you possess. There must be no laziness—no apathy—and, above all, *no despondency!*"

Sir Robert is right. Already do we hear that "Lord John Russell is a convert to the Ballot"—and we doubt not but he would be a convert to Universal Suffrage, if it would serve his purposes. We have over and over again declared our deliberate conviction that the "authors of the Reform Bill" had no other object in view than to secure to themselves office, and to exclude the opponents—that the good of the country was a perfectly secondary matter. We repeat this conviction now that we see those very men, when they find Conservative principles cannot be excluded by the "potency" of their Bill, turning advocates for the Ballot, for official seats in Parliament, &c.

The other passage which we will quote, is one which we would recommend to the attention of every Englishman—nay, let it be learnt by heart, and be a source of encouragement to all whose honourable ambition urges them to exertion:—

"We deny that we are separated by any demarcation, any line of interest, from the middle classes of society. We! Who are we, or at least nine-tenths of us who are here assembled, that any one should tell us that we have an interest separate from the middle classes of society? \* \* \* if circumstances may appear to have elevated us above them, to what, may I venture to ask, is that elevation owing? Either on our own part, or on the part of our immediate forefathers, it is owing to nothing else but the exercise of those qualities of diligence, the love of order, of industry and integrity, which secure to every member of the middle classes of society the opportunity of elevation and distinctions in the great community. It is because we owe our elevation to these principles, that we have a right to say that our interests and theirs are united, and to take care that, by the blessing of God, the same avenues may be opened to them which have been opened to ourselves. It has been insinuated against us that we endeavour to gain those advantages which the highest classes possess for dishonest purposes. Why the very charge brought against myself disproves this. What was that charge? That the son of a cotton-spinner had been sent for from Rome to make him Prime Minister of England. What did that prove, but that by the excellence of our institutions, if they are preserved unimpaired, the sons of other cotton spinners may arrive at the same station by the same means."

Yes! Such is the proud satisfaction which Sir Robert Peel enjoys. We question much whether the Whigs and Radicals ever understood the feelings which prompted Sir Robert Peel to explain his position in such truly beautiful—in such truly British language. They have ever liberalism on their tongue, but an intense hatred of the "middle orders of society" in their hearts—praising "the people," but loathing whilst they toast. We should like to see the passage we have quoted above, printed and circulated throughout the empire—it would serve to rouse every generous feeling in Sir Robert Peel's favour—it would cause every sincere patriot to rally round him as our leader.—We implore all who value our institutions to follow that exalted statesman's advice—"to use every constitutional influence they possess." "Let there be no laziness—no apathy—and, above all, *no despondency!*"

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1835.

We learn that in consequence of a representation from the Commercial body, his Excellency the Governor has, by the advice of a Council held on Wednesday last, determined to abolish for the present, the existing regulations regarding Quarantine in this Colony, and that all restraints on the Trade for sanitary purposes, as well as all fees and dues heretofore collected on that account will immediately cease. These directions will, we understand, be communicated to the Outports through the Customs department.

The Quarantine establishment at this port has consequently been broken up. Should circumstances, however, at any time hereafter render its revival necessary, we have no doubt that it will again be placed under the efficient management of the officer who for the past two years has so zealously and satisfactorily performed the arduous duties of superintendent of that department.—*Public Ledger, June 29.*

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to issue a Commission under the Great Seal of this Island, appointing  
THOMAS HUTCHINGS, Esquire,  
of BAY DE VERD, in Conception Bay, to be

one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Northern District.

Secretary's Office,  
29th June, 1835.

—Gazette, June 30

Arrived last evening, Transport Barque Sophia, Blake, 23 days from London, having on board Capt. Jeffries, Assistant Surgeon Forker, and 43 rank and file, to join the Royal Veteran Companies in this Garrison.

DEPARTURE.—In the Brig Comet for Liverpool, Mr Thomas Martin, Merchant of Port-de-Grave.

DIED

On the 16th May, in the 19th year of her age, Eliza, third daughter of the Honourable Fade Goff, of Erwin Vale, Prince Edward's Island.

SHIP NEWS.

HARBOUR GRACE.

CLEARED.

June 20.—Brig Camilla, Corkhill, Quebec, ballast.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.

June 20.—Brig Old Maid, Dunn, Lisbon, 280 tons salt.

25.—Brig Carbonear, Watts, London, and Hamburg, 14 chests, tea, 400 lbs. butter, 350 lbs. pork, 600 lbs. flour, 20 lbs. oatmeal, 6 hhd. pease, 1 hhd. hams, 33 bags oats, 1012 bags bread, 5000 bricks.

CLEARED.

June 19.—Brig Maria, Blake, Bay Chaleur, ballast.

Brig Thomas & William Reid, St. John, N. B., ballast.

24.—Brig Comet, Cole, Liverpool, 7,296 gals. seal oil, rest of the cargo taken in at Brigus & Port-de-Grave.

ST. JOHNS.

ENTERED.

June 25.—Brig Albion, Elliot, Figueira, salt.

Schooner Dolphia, Boudrot, Sydney, Cape Breton, freestone.

Brig Leander, Wilkie, Cadiz, salt.

Sylph, Wainwright, Demerara, molasses, rum.

Schooner Annie, Hally Philadelphia, flour, corn, coffee.

CLEARED.

June 26.—Schooner Samuel, Shapley, Liverpool, seal oil.

Brig Diana, Ferguson, Greenock, seal oil, wine.

Schooner Nine Sons, Thornton, Sydney, ballast.

Brig Sarah, Rosena, Bristol, seal oil, seal skins.

Barque Eliza Ann, Carruthers, Quebec herrings.

Brig Mary, Laird, Brazils, fish.

Notices

TO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.

WANTED, TWO good WORKMEN in the above line, who will meet with constant employment, and liberal Wages, by applying to

WILLIAM JACKMAN.

Carbonear, July 1, 1835.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing in this Town, under the Firm of

HEARDER & GOSSE,

is this day DISSOLVED by Mutual Consent.

ALL DEBTS owing to and from the said Concern, will be RECEIVED and PAID by the undersigned HENRY HEARDER.

Witness our hands this Thirty First day of May, 1835.

HENRY HEARDER,  
WILLIAM GOSSE.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the POST OFFICE, which cannot be forwarded without the Postage.

Mrs. Margaret Cahill, (care of Jas. Veary)  
Catherine Connors, (care of E. Pike)  
Dennis Fitzgerald, (care of John Fewton)  
John Day, South Side  
Wm. Connor, South Side  
Edward Welsh, Cooper  
Philip Smith, (care of Wm. Rogers)  
Mrs. Jane Morea  
Daniel M'Carthy  
Wm. Harding, Cooper  
George Osard, Cooper.

S. SOLOMON,  
Post Master.

St. John's, May 25, 1835.

Notices

HARBOUR GRACE, } 8th MAY, 1835.  
NORTHERN DISTRICT. }

In General Sessions.

IN pursuance of a Colonial Act passed the 31st day of May, 1833, in the Third Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, King William the Fourth, authorising the Justices in Sessions to make Rules and Regulations respecting Entire HORSES going at large or astray, DOGS and GOATS, being at large, without being properly Logged and Yoked.

Ordered that throughout CONCEPTION BAY, in the said Northern District,

No ENTIRE HORSES shall be allowed to go at large.

No DOGS shall go at large without a Log twelve inches long, and three inches square, or without Collars round their necks, with the Owners names thereon.

No GOATS shall go at large without Yokes, the bar of which, to be two feet and an half long.

All Constables residing in the said District are required and strictly enjoined to carry the said Orders and Regulations into effect as the Law directs. And all Persons concerned are desired to govern themselves accordingly.

By Order,

MATTHEW STEVENSON,  
Clerk Peace

Gentle Board and Lodgings.

MRS CATHERINE MARA (Widow of the late Mr. THOMAS MARA) begs permission to acquaint her Out Harbour Friends, she is prepared to accommodate GENTLEMEN or LADIES, from any of the Out Ports, coming to St. John's, with comfortable BOARD AND LODGING, at her House near the Old London Tavern—where every attention will be paid them, and on the most reasonable terms.  
St. John's, May 1, 1835.

WE intend to Publish about the First of July next, Price One Shilling each, or six copies for Five Shillings,

THE DYING CHRISTIAN,

A SERMON

From the 2nd Tim., 4th chap. 7th & 8th vs

Preached in the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, at Port-de-Grave, on the 15th Feb., and at Bay Roberts, on the 22d Feb. 1835.

BY THE

REV. G. ELLIDGE,

Wesleyan Methodist Missionary,

ON THE DEATH OF

MR. GEORGE VEY,

Formerly of Port-de-Grave.

"The chamber where the good man meets his fate is privileged beyond the common walk Of virtuous life, quite in the verge of Heaven."  
Young's Night Thoughts

The above Work, after Publication, can be procured at any of the residences of the METHODIST MISSIONARIES, or at the "STAR" Office.

Carbonear, April 8, 1835.

BLANKS of every description For Sale at the Office of this Paper.  
Carbonear.

TO BE LET

ON A BUILDING LEASE,

For such a Term of Years as may be agreed on,

WATER-SIDE, well calculated for Shipping of every description. With a Plot of LAND, bounded by the Widow ANN TAYLOR's on the South-side.

For further particulars, apply to  
JONATHAN TAYLOR, Sen.  
Carbonear, June 17, 1835.

DEPARTED

FROM the Service of the Subscriber, on FRIDAY, the 12th Instant,

ISAAC LONG

a Native of BONAVISTA BAY, about five feet ten inches high, sandy complexion; wore when Deserted the Service, a Blue Whitney Jacket and Trowsers, new Hat, and fine Shoes.

WILLIAM GORDON.

Musquitto, June 13, 1835.

FOOLSCAP PAPER FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

Cheap for CASH.

Carbonear, June 17, 1835.