

obviating, as much as our slender abilities will allow us, any attempt, of any of our contemporaries, to impress on the minds of the people, false, or erroneous notions on the subject of their moral or social obligations.

We could not but be forcibly reminded of this duty, by the impressions we received, on reading the "PATRIOT" of the 14th inst. The objectionable matter is not confined to the Editorial composition contained in that paper, but, extends itself to many of the selections. We shall take notice of them in detail, and give our opinions of their tendency; not that we may thereby dictate to the judgment of our readers, but merely to give a few hints, that may lead them to give to the subject, a more mature consideration. Such an attempt as the present, may appear to many who have read, and more who have not read, the "PATRIOT," as a work of supererogation; but, the principles and opinions, promulgated by the "PATRIOT," are spread through a pretty large portion of the people, and, on many subjects, give a bias to their minds, that may be likely to operate against their own well-being, and the well-being of society.

(From the Patriot, Oct. 14.)

First page. THE ARMY—FLOGGING.—The Tories are made to say this. "It is impossible to rule over dogs, without the whip, how much less drunken mechanics, and low born uneducated brutes who have usurped our shape and name." And then the Whigs say, "So saying and so soliloquizing, they pass coercion bills, and sanction military flogging and all kinds of iniquity, merely to preserve good discipline, as they allege, and they pretend there is no alternative." Our readers, knowing as they do, that "Tories" have some pretensions to decency of language and demeanour, will fully appreciate the brutal language, they are made to express, respecting their fellow-beings, in the above extract. With regard to the passing of Coercion bills. O'Connell must have felt the necessity of such a measure, or, he would not have given it his sanction. What this has to do with the army, or flogging, we don't know. The following extract will go to explain all the noise about flogging.—"How can a British soldier love, or obey his officer, when he knows, that however faithful to his king and country, it is impossible for him ever to attain an officer's rank, or even to be tolerated in it, if attained by favor or accident." That is to say, if he were not flogged, he would mutiny, because, he (the private,) could not be, and ought not to be an officer; because, his duty to his church and his duty to his sovereign, might not be compatible.—Next comes the "Editorial," on the subject of SAVINGS' BANKS. They say, savings' banks, are good institutions, if "properly conducted; but, on the other hand, none capable of inflicting more universal misery and ruin. "For these important reasons, we have evinced our anxiety that the persons who from their connexion" (what connexion?) "with the parties most likely to become bank depositors, should, instead of being excluded from taking any share in its direction, have the most prominent offices allotted to them in the saving bank, recently established in this town." Who are these wonderful men, connected with the parties, and without whom the bank would inflict misery and ruin? if the Patriots have the good of the people at heart, they should speak out, and save the people from misery and ruin. Who are they we ask? They cannot be any of the responsible men of the country, many of these are already directors. They cannot be any of the talented men of the country, many of these are directors; perhaps, it is NUGENT, we had almost forgotten him; but then, how is he connected with those who are likely to become depositors?

We know some thousands of poor industrious natives, in different parts of the Island, who have not even heard of Nugent fame, yet, they may make deposits and share in the benefit of the institution. Why not speak out, oh! we see, "of this we expect we shall have to treat by and by, when Savings' Banks will have become pretty general throughout the Colony." Then, as to Directors to these numerous Banks; "what is wanted is not the knowledge of minute particulars, regarding the plan and conduct of the institution."

The editors of the "PATRIOT" say, "it will be above all things necessary that all those petty differences which have been fomented by the evil-designed be hushed to rest. In this spirit we would recommend to

the attentive perusal of our readers the following"

FABLE

Which inculcates that UNION IS STRENGTH; AND LOVE IS HAPPINESS; and after discovering that these wonderful terms contain all that is necessary for us to know, and practice in the producing of our social happiness, suggests for our consideration the scheme of a pretty little liberty and equality democratical government in which, "We the lords of this Isle do hereby surrender each to all, our individual independence; we do each of us hereby solemnly swear allegiance to the united authority of ourselves and our fellows—we will that henceforward the industry and talent of each member of our society be directed by our united suffrages to one end, namely, to increase the comfort and happiness of ALL; we will, that there shall be no distinction whatever amongst us; &c. &c. The most refined and intelligent amongst them were charged with the care of their youth, who were classed according to their respective ages, and were taught by nature to be active &c. &c." Here, then, people of Newfoundland, are the men who have been loud in their admiration of the British Constitution, now recommending you to hush to rest your petty differences and go dreaming with the editors of the "PATRIOT," that the millennium is arrived; that the union of brute force has swept down all distinction in society, and that out of this agrarian equality, a love has sprung up amongst mankind, that will make them all happy. From what class of society, or from what profession those "refined and intelligent" tutors are to be taken, the "Editors" saith not, but we suppose that the pupils are to be taught that "union is strength" and that "love is happiness." The Editors have not defined what they mean by "love," we may perhaps go to their "column for the ladies," and get some glimmering of their meaning, from the story of "The Nuns and the Child," "it was at length decided to form an effigy what they could not hope to possess in reality and to make with the residue nothing less than a child as large as life, which to add to the novelty of the idea, was to be made of the masculine gender." Union may have the physical strength of brute force, but there is, now, amongst mankind, a power above it. Knowledge is power, and however massy the chain, or solid the adamant, the single hand of science can sever the one and consume the other. Although the "bundle of sticks" may be bound together with envy and oaths, and hate and vengeance, yet the piercing sword of knowledge will sever those bonds, and reduce the bundle to its original divisional weakness. When man gains a sufficient knowledge of his own significance, of the little space that he occupies in the creation, and of the necessity for the power of Deity, being continually exercised in prolonging his existence; he will be humble in heart, and humble in spirit, love his neighbour as himself, and do his duty in that state of life, unto which it shall please God to call him.

Now as to their neat little article under the head of "THE CHURCH OF TITHES AND BAYONETS." One thing can be said in her favour, she does not subject her votaries to a degrading mental and physical slavery, she does not strive to keep them in profound ignorance, so that she may perpetuate that slavery. The bayonets are not hers, they are the bayonets of the government, interposed to protect private property. The Tithes are hers, and she has as much right to them, as other Churches have to their Peterpence, Penance, or Purgatory. Its a comfortable consolation for her members, that whatever may be her doctrines

"They are not proved to be orthodox, By apostolic blows and knocks."

We are inclined to presume on the patience, and good-nature of our readers, just to answer one or two questions contained in an "ELEGANT EXTRACT." "Where is Babylon the Great? Where is Rome, proud, polished, imperial Rome? once guided by the councils, guarded by the valour, embellished by the genius and enriched with the spoils of the Caesars? Where are these gone?" Why, the Bona Roba of Babylon, has seated herself on the seven hills, and the glory of Imperial Rome has departed; because, as we suppose, that she dealt in "Slaves and the souls of men" as "merchandise."

Up to the present time, the Commercial importance of Carbonear, has been little known beyond the precincts of its own immediate influence. The stream of its commerce has been rapidly deepening and wid-

ening, and having met with very few obstructions, it has not been marked with much bustling and noisy self importance.—The town has recently been improved in its mercantile facilities by the setting up of a newspaper; and the institution of a commercial society, and reading room. As it respects public advertisements, our paper the "STAR" has not been over flamed with them; but we attribute this circumstance to a sort of diffidence in our commercial men; they may think that a public display of their extensive and varied imports, would be nearly allied to something like a vain boasting of their own importance; but we hope, that they will kindly consider of what little importance we will become, if they continue to keep from us, the support that we are endeavouring to deserve from them. Hand-bills printed at our office during the past year or two have been an improvement, to the crabbed, and sometimes unintelligible notices, that formerly ornamented the public streets. But, all these things were but quiet emanations indicating the sure prospect of improvements. Up to the present period, the hum of busy voices, has only been enlivened by the chopping of the ship-builder, the clang of the blacksmith, or the drunken roar of some lusty Bacchanalian, whose only mode of expressing his gratitude for a successful seal fishery, or a safe return from Labrador was in lavishing the wages of his toil and hardship in some lusty rosy, complaisant boniface.

This tedious exordium is only intended to introduce to our readers another change in our social machinery. It is no less than the introduction of a Town Crier, a veritable bellman, who, on Monday last, for the first time, enlivened the busy hum, with the tinkle of his bell; and as the circumstance will no doubt, become a matter to be recorded in the future history of the Town, we have also to state that the Bellman's maiden exhibition, was in the crying of some apples belonging to Mr Percy of Brigus, which (apples) had just arrived from New York, and having been in a sinking condition, were released by the Council from quarantine at Kelly's Island; and had thereby the honor of opening the mouth of our first bellman.

WAR OFFICE, Aug. 29.—Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies—Captain Robert Law from the Ceylon Regiment, to be Major by purchase, vice Burke, who retires."

The Northern Circuit Court opens this day at Harbour Grace.

ARRIVALS.—In the Convivial from Poole, Mr George Forward, Merchant, and J. W. Martin, Esq., M. C. P. of St. Mary's.

DEPARTURE.—In the Eagle for Poole, Mrs. Bray.

DIED.—At Harbour Grace, on the 13th inst., Mary Andrews, aged 91 years.

At Brigus, on the 12th inst., aged 6 months, Reginald Calver, second son of Mr. William Gill, Merchant.

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE. CLEARED. October 11.—Brig Emily, Combs, Miramichi, ballast.

CARBONEAR. ENTERED. Oct. 16.—Brig John & Isaac, Martin, Poole, 60 tons stone, 96 coils cordage, 50 bds. hoops, 78 pieces canvas, 38 bales, 1 truss, 13 casks, 13 boxes sail cloth, woollens, slops, cottons, millinery, &c. 8 bales, 15 casks, 1 trunk, 4 bds. leather, 3 casks, 7 boxes, 3 cases, 1 crate hats and caps, 2 casks, 1 parcel hardware, 2 crates, 1 basket tinware, 4 boxes, 1 chest stationery, & apothecaries ware, 1 truss fishing tackle, 1 case wooden clocks, & glass bottles, &c.

20.—Schooner Jubilee, Percey, New-York, 262 bls. flour, 170 bls. pork, 1 bl. crackers, 130 bls. apples, 1 case furniture.

CLEARED. Oct. 13.—Brig Eagle, Hunt, Poole, 33 tons, 26 gals. seal oil, 23 tons, 17 gals. cod oil, 1000 qts. fish, 6 bds. fish, 3 bls. caplin, 7 fks. sounds, 1 keg berries.

ST. JOHN'S. ENTERED. Oct. 6.—Bolina, Hughes, Trinidad, sugar, molasses.

Richard Smith, Langlois, Arichat, cattle. Edward, Stephens, Cumberland, N. S., timber.

Nero, Jarvis, Liverpool, flour, butter, coal sundries. Courier, Giroir, Antigonish, cattle, sheep, butter.

Elizabeth, Richardson, Montreal, flour. 8.—Brig Maria, Meagher, Newcastle, coal.

ENTERED. October 9.—Mary, Petit Pas, Arichat, sun dries.

Hope, Stanton, Sydney, ballast. Brig Dingwell, Carew, Demerara, fish and sundries. Douglstown, M'Kenzie, Demerara, fish and wine.

Notices

A CARD

Mr. J. S. TEULON, Surgeon, &c. most respectfully intimates to his numerous Friends, that he intends returning to CARBONEAR, where he hopes by an assiduous attention to the duties of his Profession, to merit general approbation.

A well selected Stock of MEDICINES, DRUGS, and SPICES, will be constantly on Sale, at his Dispensary, exactly opposite the residence of JAMES POWER, Esq.

Carbonear, Oct. 22, 1834.

WE, the undersigned, TRUSTEES to the Insolvent Estate of Mr WILLIAM BENNETT, do hereby appoint the said WILLIAM BENNETT, to collect and receive all the DEBTS due to his Insolvent Estate, and NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons so indebted, to make immediate payment as above, or in default thereof legal process will be taken against them.

THOMAS BUCKLEY, ROBERT KENNAN, Trustees

By their Attorney CHARLES SIMMS, J. ELSON, Trustee.

Carbonear, September 3, 1834.

For Sale

BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE SPOT, ON WEDNESDAY, The 12th of November next, AT NOON,

ALL those convenient WATER-SIDE PREMISES, late in the occupancy of Mr WILLIAM BENNETT, of this Town, for the unexpired term of Nineteen Years, from the First of January next, subject to an Annual Ground Rent of £30 Sterling, viz.—

One good OIL STORE and LOFT 80 feet long 26 wide.

Two SALT and PROVISION STORES 40 feet long 18 wide.

One RETAIL STORE, Two DWELLING-HOUSES and GARDEN, one of which is let for £15 currency per annum.

Two good SEAL VATS, that will contain from 7000 to 8000 Seals, with an excellent STAGE attached;

ALSO,

A large BOILER and FURNACE complete, with capacious WHARF room. The whole PREMISES being well suited for an extensive Mercantile establishment.

The PREMISES may be viewed at any time.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. BULLY, JOB & Co, St. John's, or to Mr. THOMAS CHARNEY, Carbonear.

Carbonear, October 15, 1834.

On Sale

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL JEWELLERY.

G. P. JILLARD

MOST respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has received Ex EMILY from Bristol, and LOUISA and FREDERICK from Liverpool, his Fall Supply,

CONSISTING OF

A Splendid Assortment of JEWELLERY

CLOCKS, WATCHES &c.

With a great variety of CUTLERY and IRONMONGERY;

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Wellington BOOTS Lady's BOOTS Men's, Women's and Childrens SHOES HOSIERY, DRAPERY HABERDASHERY, WOOLLENS &c.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF WATCH MATERIAL, With which he will continue his Mechanical Business as heretofore.

Harbour Grace, Oct. 14, 1834.