



THE

STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 13, 1837.

No. 150.

Vol. IV.

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

On Sale
BY
THORN, HOOPR, & CO

BBREAD, 1st., 2d. & 3d
Quality.
FLOUR
PORK
PEAS
BUTTER.

SALT and COALS, *Afloat.*
BONHA
SOUCHONG
HYSIN } TEAS,
in qr. chests & boxes.

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

ALSO
ON CONSIGNMENT
220 Bags fine Bran
60 Do. Pollard
100 Do. Bread
80 Firkins Butter, of superior quality
made up for the BRISTOL Market.
Harbour Grace, June 14, 1837.

BY
THOMAS RIDLEY & Co
JUST IMPORTED
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 *NAIV*, 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.
Harbour Grace, May 31, 1837.

HAY SEED, and a variety of **GARDEN
SEEDS**
by
W. DIXON & Co.
Harbour Grace.

Indentures

KELLY, GREENOCK Oct. 4, 1837
MY LORD,—I have been requested by the merchants in the Newfoundland Trade, to call your lordship's very particular attention to the present state of Portugal, and she position: the trade to this country generally, but especially that of Newfoundland, may again be placed in, by the occupation partially of the seaport towns by the Belligerent parties. I must remind your lordship that these losses arose entirely out of the imperfect blockade on the coast of Portugal, and the enforcement of the law under the pretext of a blockade, which might have been termed a nominal and fictitious one—for in fact, there was not one of the essentials, saving and excepting the robberies committed on British trade, under the semblance of protecting national rights and international law. I state these things strongly, because I was a witness to the grievances and losses which were sustained by highly respectable merchants in the own of Greenock.

I now beg leave, my lord, to request in the most urgent manner, that immediate steps should be taken for preventing the detention or seizure of British shipping and property in the ports of Portugal, or on their way thither, by an effectual system of warning off, and all other precautions customary in similar cases.

I request your lordship to give me a reply at your earliest convenience, as the season has arrived for shipping fish from Newfoundland. I am, &c.,
(Signed) **ROBERT WALLACE**
To Lord Palmerston, &c.
Foreign Office, Oct. 1837.

SIR,—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 4th instant, in which you express the apprehensions entertained by the merchants embarked in the Newfoundland trade with Portugal of the losses which would probably be sustained by them, in consequence of the late declaration of the Portuguese Government to the blockade of the northern ports of Portugal; and Lord Palmerston directs me to acquaint you in reply, that it appears by information which has been received from her Majesty's Minister in Lisbon, that the blockade in question has been raised; but I am to add that its legality was not acknowledged by her Majesty's Government, in consequence of its not being efficient.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
W. FOX STRANGWAYS.
R. Wallace, Esq., M. P.

FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER
(From the *Ladies Magazine and Museum.*)

Morning Dress.—Dress of striped jacquet muslin, the corsage plain, and made so cross in front. Sleeves without gathers at the shoulder, and perfectly tight all the way down (being cut in the cross way from the the material), with the exception of a single puff or sabot exactly above the elbow; two frills, not very wide, from a heading to the sabot; the sieve is finished at the wrist by a lace ruffle. The skirt of the dress is ornamented with a deep flounce. Underneath the corsage is a chemisette of cambric quite high, and trimmed with a lace frill at top. Cap border, or half cap, of blonde. The border is double, and only commences at each temple; at top it is united by a small wreath finished at each end by a full blown rose and a bunch of cherries; the rose is placed between the two borders on the left side, and at the back of the border is a bow of rich

sarsnet riband with long ends. A similar riband ties the half cap under the chin; hair in smooth bands quite off the face; white kid gloves Scotch thread stockings. Dress of gros de Naples, corsage tight and a pointe; a deep fall of rich blonde goes quit plain round the bosom of the dress, sleeves tight and plain with ruffles at the elbow; blonde cape, consisting of a roundawl, and rather deep head-piece with two borders in front, the upper one wide and standing upright off the face, the lower one very narrow and falling over the brow; a bunch of grapes is placed at each side, just below the temples, white ribands, hair in smooth bands. Pelerine or fichu of embroidered muslin with falling collar; the pelerine as well as the collar is trimmed all round with with a narrow outre-deux (insertion), out side which is an embroidered or a lace frill; the welerine is pointed back and front. Hat of gros de Naples, the front large and trimmed with a ruhe, the crown not very high; the bows are on the right side, and retain the bouquet that droops to the left over the front of the bonnet.

LORD MELBOURNE AND THE QUEEN.
(From the *Spectator.*)

In telling the news of the Court last week, we, in our simplicity, remarked on the irksomeness to "the procurante Premier" of being compelled to be at the Queen's elbow, when he might prefer to join the so-called circle at Pansanger, or even to relax from cares of state in the bachelor solitude of Brooked Hall: where, instead of the gentle dalliance with the muse that his colleague Mr Rice delights to indulge in, he would, as he reclined beneath "his old ancestral trees," find consolation in the glances of the wood nymphs, that (poetically speaking) we may fancy haunts its sylvan shad. Little did we think that there could be any ground for the suspicion so darkly and delicately insinuated in the *John Bull* of last Sunday.

"The constant residence of Lord Melbourne at Windsor," said John, "and the impudence with which it is tauntingly stated by the hangers on of the Government, that his Lordship's perpetual presence at Court is by the special command of the Queen, have given rise to feelings of a nature which, however unquestionable the constitutionality of their origin may be, we dare not venture more particularly to explain.

"Having a very different opinion of Lord Melbourne from many of our contemporaries, we do not consider the constant association of his Lordship with her Majesty so decidedly dangerous, in a moral point of view, as our correspondents suggest. From a letter of one of them we extract the following passage. "You ought to know that the present general subject of conversation amongst sober and reflecting persons, whether of the Church Establishment or of Dissenting congregations, is the frequency and now continuance of the visits of Lord Melbourne to our young Queen: it is as, you must know, a circumstance which never before was heard of, and is, most assuredly, not required for the transaction of public business. The mischief that may arise from this most unconstitutional influence, in the alienation of her Majesty's attachment to the institutions in Church and state must be added to the irremediable injury which her Majesty may receive from the daily, and frequently private, conversations with a man of—

"Here we stop. We will not repeat what our correspondent (a man of the highest character) goes on to say, because we have never touched upon topics of the sort, as regards Lord Melbourne's conduct as a Minister; but we will ask, because we are sure it will not offend his Lordship, a hypothetical question, but

to us by your excellent correspondent. Can a more dangerous character be admitted to the frequent and familiar acquaintance of a young and unsuspecting female? Do not a handsome person, an insinuating address, and practice in the arts of gallantry, give great advantage in working upon the feelings of innocence and virtue."

At first we were duly shocked and alarmed at this plain intimation.—Recovering, however, our wonted equanimity, we proceeded, as in our wont, to reflect. A new light broke in. There is something in the Premier's visits to the youthful Queen, but nothing of the kind that *John Bull* apprehends. In the fact that Lord Palmerston is staying at Windsor as well as Lord Melbourne, we see a proof that the intentions of the latter are most honourable: were they not so, he would pack off Palmerston; but being, as we say, honourable in his views, he is as glad to have the sleek Secretary with him at Windsor, as Othello was to court in company with Cassio, who "come between" the Moor and Desdemona "very oft." Oh! it's all right. Matrimony, not gallantry, is the wind; and it must have been Lord Melbourne, not the "Dear Duke," for whom, as the Tories say, her Majesty confessed a tender preference. If it was the Duke, then has Lord Melbourne resolved not to be "done" by the old soldier, furnished up his wooing artillery, and "upon that hint speak" himself. A shrewd fellow this Melbourne. See how he has turned the tables on the Tories. They thought to have had the Queen for the Duke of Wellington; but their man was no match for the experienced William Lamb, with a Henry John Temple to play the trumpeter. Hayter is taking the portraits of the Queen and the Premier—"confirmation strong," and the only question is "when is it to be?" Alas for the Tories!

GERMANY.

Account from Baden of the 25th of September say that only sixteen young men have offered themselves this year to be examined for their admission to the Archbishop's Seminary. This remarkable backwardness to embracing the priesthood, which becomes every day more evident, begins to excite some uneasiness, and it is supposed that it will increase in proportion as the young men have more hopes of being able to follow some other profession than one that compels them to celibacy. Accordingly, a resolution of the Second Chamber has been very favourably received, which was adopted in compliance with the wish of a great number of petitions, namely, to solicit the government to take the necessary steps, by convoking provincial synods, to obtain by legal means the abolition of the celibacy of the Catholic clergy.—*Dutch Papers, Oct. 4.*

Affairs in Spain have taken another turn. The Carlists have been forced into full retreat, after having been defeated near Cuenca, and the Baron Carondelet, another of the Queen's Generals, had driven them out of Valladolid. The mutations of this war are much more like the rapid changes in a dream than the occurrence of real life. A few days ago Don Carlos had pushed his advances so far, that fears for the safety of Madrid were entertained, and now his troops are described as being so much disheartened that there is no chance of their making another march in advance.

The news of the suppression of the rebellion of Terceira and Saldanha is said to have been received with grief by the Queen of Portugal and her husband. It is alleged that when the Minister of War went to the place to announce the victory, the Queen availed herself of the plea of indisposition to avoid receiving his congratulations; and the Prince

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Ferdinand, who, since the birth of his son, has been dignified with the title of King, received the news in silence. It is also asserted, with what truth we know not, that Donna Maria shed tears when informed of the conditions in the capitulation which stipulated that the two commanders of the insurgents were to leave the kingdom. We are not surprised that the Queen should have wished a different termination to the late brief struggle. Considering the means by which the present constitution was extorted, it is not to be supposed that she could regard it with much favour. The entrance of an armed party of mutinous soldiers into the private chamber of a female in the middle of the night, was not a circumstance likely to endear the object of the intrusion to her from whose fears it was forced. The state of the Royal feelings in this respect is well known, and the probability therefore is, that other attempts will be made to restore the character of Don Pedro, and in all likelihood some one of them will ultimately be successful.

The rumours of the serious illness of Don Carlos, to which we alluded in our last, are still continued, and the *Courier Francais* states that he is now conscious that his end is at hand, and devotes all his time to devotional exercises. There is no other news of the slightest importance from the Peninsula.

Awful Mortality.—From the 7th June to 6th August, no less than twenty-three thousand six hundred and forty-six persons fell victims to the cholera at Palermo.

Capture of a Slaver—excitement against the English.—Much excitement we learn by an arrival at Baltimore, has been produced at Havana, by the British cruisers having taken possession of the Islands of Key Sal and Aguilla, and transported the natives to that city. They had also captured a Spanish government packet with slaves on board, bound from Porto Rico to Havana, and taking her to Havana, hoisted the British flag on her. The Governor ordered it to be lowered and the Spanish hoisted in its place, which was alternately done four times, which produced much excitement.—They had also stationed a large ship of the line as a receiving ship (for slaves) with a black crew which also created a deep sensation.

The new Spanish Ministry have made an order that there shall be an additional duty of 800 reals per barrel on all barreled codfish coming from England. This extra duty will act as a prohibition to the English merchants, and will make the duty amount to 1,600 reals of £16 13s 4d besides a charge of five percent made by the officers who collect the duty. This extortionate impost had not been protested against by the British Minister when our informant wrote just.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1837.

We have been favoured with Greenock Papers to the 16th Oct. from which we have taken such extracts as appear to be most interesting. Don Carlos was dangerously ill; he is conscious his end is at hand and devotes all his time to devotional exercises.

LAUNCH.—At Heart's Content on the 9th instant, a Brig called the Three Brothers, 104 tons bur-

then, (James Rowe builder) owned by Messrs. Slade & Kelson of Trinity. She is a handsome and well built vessel, and went off the stocks in a gallant manner.

[FOR THE STAR.]

TO THE MEMORY OF A RELATIVE.

Thou art gone! but not with thy breath
The stainless truth through thy life hath
And to all its course a pure lustre gave,
As the gem-sands life some fairy wave.

Thou art gone! but thy virtues yet remain
To brighten our hearts in the midst of pain,
As the sun-beams rest on the mountain snow,
When night has shadow'd the vales below.

We will think of thee, and thy memory still
Shall flow through our hearts like a sacred rill,
Which hallows the shore as its waves go by,
And though borne from earth, reflects the sky.

Thou art gone! but the thought of all thou hast been
Survives the grave, that has lately been seen;
And thy spirit with us out-lives life's close,
As the perfume breathes o'er the faded rose.

Thy task is done, and thy star-wreath twined—
We are yet in the world thou hast left behind,
To walk by the twilight of Time's dim sky,
To the burning dawn of Eternity.

Farewell—but not for ever—farewell!
There's a golden world where the pure shall dwell:
All tears will be wip'd on that radiant shore,
And the mourn'd and the mourner will part no more!

St. John's, Nov. 28, 1837. R. R. H.

The autumnal session of the Supreme Court opened at St. John's on the 4th inst., when the Hon. the Chief Justice delivered the following charge to the Grand Jury:—

Mr. Foreman, and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.—It is my painful duty to acquaint you that although the calendar presents but two cases for our consideration, yet these are of the most serious character, deeply affecting the life of each person accused. The prisoners are severally charged with wilful murder; the one, a female, upon a coroner's inquest, for destroying her own offspring; the other, a middle aged man, upon informations taken before a magistrate, for shooting a child not more than five or six years old.

From the depositions which have been returned to the Court, the charges, although of a very heinous character, do not appear to involve any question of much difficulty. The only point upon which there can be any doubt in the case of the female prisoner, is whether her infant was born alive. If you shall be of opinion, from the evidence of the surgeon who attended the inquest and examined the child, as well as from the other circumstances which will be detailed to you by other witnesses, that the child was born alive, you can, I apprehend, have no difficulty in finding the bill which the Attorney-General will lay before you. The other case, I regret to say, seems to present no circumstance upon which I can suggest a reasonable doubt which could warrant you in finding not a true bill, although it is to be hoped that the unhappy man who has committed the rash act with which he stands charged, will be enabled to adduce some evidence in his defence which shall in some measure account for what must otherwise appear to have been a wanton act of reckless cruelty.

It appears from the depositions taken before his commitment, that the Prisoner was sitting, with one or two others, near the fire, in his own house, after dark, though not at a late hour of the evening, and that while they were conversing together, a stone was cast (whether by accident or design does not appear) from the outside of the house, against the top of the chimney, which caused some of the plaster to fall down upon the hearth; whereupon the Prisoner jumped up, and seizing his gun, which was loaded, in the room, ran out of the door, and fired it off in the direction of a group of children who were playing near a neighbour's house, 50 or 60 yards off, one of whom

was mortally wounded, and two or three others were much hurt. It is true that every man's house is his castle, the privacy of which is not to be wantonly invaded, but then he must wait until it be assailed in such a manner as to lead him to believe that a felony is intended to be committed by the assailant, before he will be warranted in using a deadly weapon to repel the aggressor; and it is not every petty trespass which will justify his taking away the life of a fellow creature, even in defence of his possession, and much less can he be excused for firing upon the first person he sees in the road, upon going out of his house, without so much as inquiring whether he were the assailant or no. These are the only observations which I deem it necessary to address to you upon the charges appearing upon the Sheriff's calendar. I shall, however, avail myself of this opportunity to point out, for the information of the public, and more especially of the magistrates, the duty of the latter, upon persons being brought up and charged before them, either with felonies or misdemeanours.

As I have lately had occasion to observe, the English Criminal Statute Law, as it stood on the 20th June last, has, by the Local Legislature, been extended to this Colony, and, amongst others, an Act passed in the 7th year of the Reign of his late Majesty George IV, cap. 64, entitled "An Act for improving the Administration of Criminal Justice in England," whereby it is enacted, that where any person shall be taken on a charge of felony, or suspicion of felony, before one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace, and the charge shall be supported by positive and credible evidence of the fact, or such evidence as, if not explained or contradicted, shall, in the opinion of the Justice or Justices, raise a strong presumption of the guilt of the person charged, such person shall be committed to prison by such Justice or Justices in the manner thereinafter mentioned. But if there shall be only one Justice present, and the whole evidence given before him shall be such as neither to raise a strong presumption of the guilt, nor to warrant the dismissal such Justice shall order the person charged to be detained in custody until taken before two Justices, at least, and where any person so taken, or any person in the first instance taken before two Justices, shall be charged with felony, or on suspicion of felony, and the evidence given in support of the charge shall, in their opinion, not be such as to raise a strong presumption of the guilt of the person charged, and to require his or her committal; or such evidence shall be adduced on behalf of the prisoner charged as shall, in their opinion, weaken the presumption of his or her guilt; but there shall, notwithstanding, appear to them, in either of such cases, to be sufficient ground for judicial inquiry into his or her guilt—the person charged shall be admitted to bail by such two Justices, provided always that nothing therein contained shall be construed to require any such Justice or Justices to hear evidence on behalf of any person so charged as aforesaid, unless it shall appear to him or them to be meet and conducive to the ends of justice to hear the same.

Before the Prisoner be committed or bailed, the Justices shall take the examination of such person, and the information upon oath of those who shall know the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall put the same or so much thereof as shall be material into writing, and shall certify such bailment in writing, binding all the witnesses in a recognizance to appear at the Court where the Prisoner is to be tried; and such Justices shall subscribe all such examinations, informations, bailments, and recognizances, and deliver or cause the same to be delivered to the proper officer of the Court in which the trial is to be, before or at the opening of the Court. By the same Statute, every Justice of the Peace before whom any person shall be taken on a charge of misdemeanour or suspicion thereof, shall take the examination of the person charged, and the information upon oath of those who shall know the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall put the same, or as much thereof as shall be material, into writing before he shall commit to prison or require bail from the person so charged; and in every case of bailment shall certify the bailment in writing, and bind the witnesses to appear and give evidence, and return all the papers to the Court as in cases of felonies. By a subsequent clause in this Act, the same course is prescribed to Coroners upon their inquests; and if either Justices or Coroners shall offend in any thing contrary to the true intent and meaning of the Act, the court to whose officer any such examination, information, evidence, bailment, recognizance or inquisition ought to have been delivered, shall, upon examination and proof of the offence in a summary manner, set such fine upon every such Justice or Coroner

as the court shall think meet.

These provisions are most important, and deserve the careful examination of all Magistrates and Coroners, and in the performance of their duty, which is sometimes a very nice and difficult one, in taking the evidence, especial care should be taken to put the testimony down in the very words of the witnesses, avoiding all technical phraseology, and leaving out no circumstance, however trivial, which has any reference to charge.—After the examination in chief has been gone through, the prisoner is to be invited to cross-examine the witnesses, and equal care is to be used in taking down the answers, and as nearly as practicable in the language of the witnesses, noting where the cross-examination begins. As these depositions and examinations may be read in evidence in case of the death of the witnesses, it is essential that they should be in every respect as full as if taken in open Court upon the trial, and any wilful deviation from this course would no doubt be severely reprehended. When a prisoner is called upon to say whether he desires to make any statement in explanation of his conduct, he should neither be persuaded nor dissuaded from doing so—his mind should be left entirely free to exercise his own judgment; he should be informed, however, that whatever he says will be given in evidence against him on his trial. If any threats or persuasions have been resorted to in order to procure a statement from him, the Magistrate should caution the prisoner not to be influenced by them, but now that the opportunity is offered, to use his own discretion in saying any thing or remaining silent.

If it shall appear that any means have been used to induce the prisoner to confess, such means should be stated on the examination, as well as the caution of the Magistrate, not to be influenced by them.

Should the prisoner refuse to sign his examination, what he says upon such refusal should be added at the foot of the examination.

Before I conclude, I think it right to make a few observations upon the state of the Highways, Lanes, and Streets in and about this town, which, for want of needful and necessary repairs, are rapidly falling into a ruinous and dangerous condition. There have been, for several days past, large heles in the middle of one of the principal streets and thoroughfares, rendering it quite dangerous for passengers going thither in the night and difficult to be shunned by carts and carriages in the daytime.

If the laws made for keeping the streets in repair were enforced in a very reasonable degree, these evils would not exist; and it is your duty, as the Grand Inquest to inquire by whose delinquency it is that this law is becoming a dead letter.—Nothing can be more prejudicial than allowing any law to be disregarded and set at naught; if it be inconvenient in any of its provisions, it should be amended, but it should not be permitted to any man to say—I will not act upon it or obey it.

By the 5th sec. of the 5th Wm. IV., cap. 5, the Boards of Commissioners in their respective districts are required during the first week in the month of June, in each year, to nominate and appoint such and so many Persons as they shall deem necessary for Road Surveyors for such divisions, settlements, or places as they shall prescribe within their divisions, and shall from time to time give them such directions as they shall think proper, touching the time and place and manner of performing any part of their duty and laying out the labour to be performed under their superintendance.

If the Road Commissioners for this district have abstained from appointing Road Surveyors and giving their directions, they are liable to be indicted for not performing that duty which the Act requires; and upon so important a matter being presented to your notice you should inquire into the subject and present them for a breach of duty. If they have done their duty, and the Road Surveyor shall have neglected his, he may be indicted for neglecting to do anything which the act requires him to do, for which there is no specific penalty in the clause imposing the duty.

If proper lists of the persons liable to perform statute labour were prepared, immense convenience to the public would accrue by employing them to clear away the snow and open the roads after drift which in the principal thoroughfares is absolutely necessary for the safety of passengers.

Persons heaping up the snow opposite their own doors so as to obstruct the carriage way, are guilty of nuisance, and should be prosecuted if the habit be persevered in.

SHIP NEWS

Port of Harbor Grace. CLEARED Dec. 8.—Caroline, Coombs, Spain,

2500 qtls. fish. 12.—St. Patrick, Esq. 18660 gals. train of cow and calf hides junk.

Port of St. J. ENTERED. Nov. 30.—Victory, Betton, cattle. Amity, Meagher, Miram, Sarah, Walsh, P. E. Island. Jane, Anderson, P. E. sheep. Lady of the Lake, Poole, coal. Gipsey, Gowans, Green, candles. Dec. 2.—Stork, Grills, ter, bread. Vestal, Wright, St. Vincent. 6.—Eliza Bunting, DeLumber. Anastasia, Power, Hallett, cider. Adelaide, Morris, British merchandise.

LOADS. Dec. 2.—Devonshire, Canada. Gipsey, Gowans, West, Hape, Cooper, Water, Sarah, Sharp, Cork. 5.—Hugh, Mathewson. 6.—Bernuda, Small. CLEAR. Nov. 30.—American, Sophia, Humphries, Eliza, Nowlan, Cork. Palmetto, Pearman, Dec. 1.—Spanish, Santander, fish.

For Sale. For such a term of agreement.

ALL that Value cultivated Property of the late and now the Fee-simple Subscriber. Situate Widow Cawley's part of the Property will be One to Three Lots, parties, and possess day of May next.

Further particulars applying to the Sub Harbour Grace, De

JOHN S. The Cargo of the

CONS. 45,000 Feet Merc 5,000 Feet Deals 13,000 Shingles Spars from 6 to 14 4 Tons Hart 13,000 Ash Billet Harbour Grace, December 6, 1837.

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AN. Harbor Grace, N ADVE

TO M. NOTICE powerful exhibited from after TUESDAY inst., on HARBOUR Conception Bay or Seaward, in from North to W. JAM TH WIL TH

Harbour Grace November 28

2500 qts. fish.
12.—St. Patrick, Evill, Liverpool,
18660 gals. train oil & blubber, 43
cow and calf hides, 14 cwt. old
junk.

Port of St. John's.
ENTERED.

Nov. 30.—Victory, Benava, Cape Bre-
ton, cattle.
Amity, Meagher, Miramichi, lumber.
Sarah, Walsh, P. E. Island, sundries.
Jane, Anderson, P. E. Island, potatoes,
sheep.
Lady of the Lake, Power, Bridgeport,
coal.
Gipsev, Gowans, Greenock, potatoes, ale,
candles.
Dec. 2.—Stork, Grills, Copenhagen, but-
ter, bread.
Vestal, Wright, St. Vincent, rum.
6.—Eliza Bunting, Deagle, P. E. Island,
lumber.
Anastasia, Power, Halifax, shingles, por-
ter, cider.
Adelaide, Morris, Bristol, cordage, iron,
merchandise.

LOADING

Dec. 2.—Devonshire, Wainright, Gre-
nada.
Gipsev, Gowans, West Indies.
Hope, Cooper, Waterford.
Sarah, Sharp, Cork.
5.—Hugh, Matthewson, P. E. Island.
6.—Bermuda, Small, Barbados.

CLEARING

Nov. 30.—American brig Abby, M'Hut-
chings, Pernambuco, fish.
Sophia, Humphries, Barbados, fish.
Eliza, Nowlan, Cork, oil.
Palmetto, Pearman, Grenada, fish.
Dec. 1.—Spanish brig Amistao, Dillig,
Santander, fish.

For Sale or to Let

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

ALL that Valuable piece of highly
cultivated LAND, formerly the
Property of the late Henry Webber, sen.
and now the Fee-simple Property of the
Subscriber. Situate on the West of the
Widow Cawley's premises, in this Town.
The Property will be Sold or Let in from
One to Three Lots, as it may suit the
parties, and possession given the First
day of May next. Terms accommodat-
ing.

Further particulars may be known, by
applying to the Subscriber.

HENRY WEBBER.

Harbour Grace, Dec. 13, 1837.

On Sale

BY

JOHN STEVENSON

The Cargo of the *Louisa & Frederick*,
from *Richebucto*,

CONSISTING OF

45,000 Feet Merchantable Pine Board
5,000 Feet Deals
13,000 Shingles
Spars from 6 to 12 inches
4 Tons Hardwood Balk
13,000 Ash Billets.
Harbour Grace,
December 6, 1837.

SEALERS
Agreements

FOR SALE
At the Office of this Paper.

FOUND in CONCEPTION BAY, on Sa-
turday last, between BELLISLE and
the FEATHER POINT of Harbor Grace,
by the EXPRESS PACKET, a small

PUNT.

The Owner on proving property,
can have her, by paying expences on ap-
plication at the Express Packet Office.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent.

Harbour Grace, November 29, 1837.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a
powerful FIXED LIGHT will be
exhibited from Sunset to Sunrise on and
after TUESDAY Evening next, the 21st
inst., on HARBOUR GRACE ISLAND, in
Conception Bay, extending Eastwardly,
or Seaward, in a direction by compass
from North to South-west.

W. STIRLING,
JAMES BAYLY,
THOMAS RIDLEY,
WILLIAM PUNTON,
THOMAS CHANCEY,
Commissioners.

Harbour Grace,
November 29, 1837.

STOP READ!!

At considerably Reduced Prices.

The Subscriber

HAVING JUST RECEIVED
THIS FALL SUPPLY OF
*The under-mentioned Articles, re-
commends 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.:*

Linen Bed Tick
Brown and White Serge
Printed Cottons
French Gingham
Wide and Narrow striped Checks
Extra stout Ditto
Black, Brown and Coloured Merinos
Bombazets, Plaids
Thibet Wool Shawls
Extra Ditto
Plain Middle Ditto
Fancy Ditto
Thibet Wool Handkerchiefs
Black Barcelona Ditto
Fancy Ditto Ditto
Gauze Ditto
Cross-bared, Corded and Book Muslins
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 Worsterd Ditto
Men's Lambwool Ditto
Women's Black Ditto Ditto
Men's Cuff'd and Milled Gloves
Men's Fleece 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
Petersham's, 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.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the *Brigs Caroline from Hamburg,*
Ann from Bristol, and Emily
from London,

The undermentioned Goods

Which they offer at unusually low
rates for Cash or Produce,

Bread 1st, 2nd, and 3rd quality,
Hamburg

Butter, Best Hamburg
Pork, ditto ditto
Flour, Fine, Superfine & extra Superfine
Navy Beef, a few Tierces
Oatmeal, Peas, Hams
Window Glass, Bricks, Lime in Hhds.
Oakum, Nails, Shot, Bar & Bolt Iron
Blocks, Mast Hoops, Ensigns
Compasses, Log-glasses, Lamp-cotton
Cabin Stoves, Grates
Bridport Canvas
Bristol made Shoes and Boots
Fur Caps
Account Books, Wrapping Paper
Vinegar in Jars 1 & 2 Gallons each
WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT
Of Linen Drapery, Woollens, Silks
Hosiery, Haberdashery
Ironmongery, Tinware and
Earthenware

ALSO, ex-TRUSTY,
From *Demerara,*

34 Puns. Superior Molasses } in Bond
11 Ditto High Proof Rum }
3 Hogsheads Sugar.

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbour Grace,
November 8, 1837.

Blanks

For Sale at the STAR, Office.

On Sale

BY

Thorne, Hooper & Co

30,000 Feet Merchantable Pine Board
10,000 do. do. 1 1/2 inch do. Plank
6,000 do. do. Plank for Decking
3,000 do. Hardwood do. 3 inch
3,000 Scantling
Hardwood Balk & Spruce & Pine Spars
Being the Cargo of the Brig ANN, N.
DAVIS, Master, from *Miramichi.*
Harbour Grace,
November 22, 1837.

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

Offers for Sale,

Cheap for CASH

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

WM. HENDERSON.

Harbour Grace,
Sept. 20, 1837.

THOMAS RIDLEY & CO.

Have Just Imported,

BY THE

Brig MARY, Capt. MARTIN,
from HAMBURG,

The undermentioned GOODS,
which they will Sell

At St. John's Prices

For CASH or PRODUCE,

100 Barrels Prime Mess Pork
200 Barrels Superfine Flour
274 Bags Biscuit
100 Firkins FINE NEW Butter
30 Barrels Oatmeal
20 Barrels Peas
And a few choice Westphalia Hams.

Harbour Grace,
September 13, 1837.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have Received,

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

SHOES,

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

THOS. RIDLEY & Co

Harbour Grace,
September 13, 1837.

Notices

TO LET

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

OF these Extensive WATER-SIDE
PREMISES, at Harbor Grace,
lately 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 erect-
ed 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.

St. John's,
Sept. 5, 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,

ALL Persons having any Claim or
Claims on JAMES HIPPISELY
of Bristol, (England,) but late of *Har-
bor Grace*, Merchant, Deceased, are
hereby requested to present the same to
the Subscriber without delay; and all
Persons indebted to the said JAMES
HIPPISELY, are required to make im-
mediate payment to

GEORGE HIPPISELY,
Sole Executor.

Harbour Grace,
Sept. 6, 1837.

On Sale

G. P. JILLARD

HAS RECENTLY IMPORTED,
From Manchester, Birmingham, and
Bristol,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms,

White, Blue, and Brown Serges
Flannel, Union Baize
Calico, Shirting, Check
Stout Cotton Duck, Double warp ditto
Cambric, Mull, Jaconet, Book, Crossbar
and Coloured MUSLINS
White and Coloured Net, Quilling ditto
Lace, Edging and Tatting in great variety
Printed Cottons, Rich CHINTZ
Coloured Morino, Plain Stuffs
Ribbons and Persians
Gentlemen's Fancy Cravats and Stiffners
Men's, Women's and Children's Silk,
Kid, and Leather GLOVES
Ditto ditto Worsted and Cotton Hose
Twist, Sewing Silk, Sewing Cotton, Tape,
and all sorts of

HABERDASHERY

Imperial, Braid, Dress, and Side Combs
Pocket Combs, Ivory small tooth ditto
Violin & Violoncello Bows & Bow-hair
Ditto and ditto Strings, 1, 2, 3, 4
Umbrellas, Pins and Needles
Elastic Knitting Pins
Gilt, and Silver-end Thimbles
Slates, and Slate Pencils
Table Knives and Forks
Steels and Carvers
Penknives, Scissors, Razors
Awl-blades, Shoe Knives, Nippers
Cinder Sifters, Chamber Buckets
Mops, Brushes, Pattens
SCYTHES, Grass Hooks
Wire Rat and Mouse Traps
Irish and English Spades, Rakes
Wood Screws, Brads, Door-springs
Files of all sorts, Shoe Rasps
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 bottles
PATENT MEDICINES
Castor Oil, Epsom Salts
Pocket Pistols and Ducking Guns with
Percussion Locks and Caps
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes
Ladies' Ditto Ditto
Children's Ditto Ditto

WATCHES, Watch Guards
WEDDING and Fancy RINGS

TOGETHER WITH
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
JEWELLERY

Harbour Grace,
July 19, 1837.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Are Landing

Ex the *Frig AMITY, Captain*
Dunn, from LIVERPOOL,

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

Which will be Sold VERY LOW for CASH
or Produce.

THOMAS RIDLEY & Co.

Harbour Grace.

POETRY

SAEVACOLA LAMENTATIO.

No, never; we wear not the shackles of slaves;
And our Fathers' stern spirits would start
from their graves,
If they heard in the lov'd haunts the
strangers' proud tread,
Trample lightly the wild grass that waves
o'er their heads.

We own not your laws nor your treaties;
This soil
Shall be ours, till your armies have made
it your spoil;
For 'twas our by the gift, by the charter
of God,
Long, long ere its wilds by the white man
were trod.

There was strength in the bow of the red
hunter then,
And the foe fled before the stern Indian
men;
Then far as the eye o'er the forest could
roam,
'Twas the land of the free, and our own
sacred home.

But woe to the day, when a welcoming
hand,
Spread a bounteous feast for the white
man's weak hand;
They came to our shores a lone shelter-
less few,
they drank of our cup, and they e'er
found us true,
But the serpent we cherish'd and warmed
at our breast,
Has coiled round our vitals; let Time
tell the rest.

No, never;—if perish we must from the
earth,
Let us die as we lived, in the land of our
birth,
'Tis in vain we are told of a lovelier
scene,
Far away, where the deer runs in forests
more green;
Where the step of the stranger will never
intrude,
And Nature still smile in her own soli-
tude.

Yon oak, round whose head the red
lightnings have played,
Till its withering form is scarce traced in
its shade—
Say, would you its vigor and beauty re-
store,
If you plant it anew on some far distant
shore?
Ah no—while its roots cling to where it
once grew,
It may linger a life that no art can re-
new.

It is thus with our race;—we can never
again,
Re-people the forest, or hope to regain
The power of the past. The dark warri-
or's form
Is blasted and bowed by the merciless
storm.
Then leave us to die in our own native
shade,
Where we grow in our pride, there alone
let us fade!

SCOTTISH BADINAGE.

(From the Journal of an Employe, in
la Fraser's Magazine.)

Generally speaking, the Scotch
enjoy *persiflage*, and the Irish are
apt to take fire at it. After a
mess-dinner of the 21st (Royal
North British Fusiliers), always a
gallant and gentlemanly corps, of
a very national character, there had
been a good deal of proud reflec-
tion upon the stern faith of the
north Britons, in their treaties
with other powers. A lively boy,
who had recently joined, observed
to some of the elders that he had a
legend in confirmation of the claim
and narrated it accordingly.

"Few of our histories refer to a
very sanguinary war that subsisted
between an early Scotch king and
a king of the Land's End. Scot-
tish valour prevailed, and news
was brought of the complete suc-
cess of an expedition against the
Cornish strongholds. The mon-
arch was elated beyond measure,
and, sending for his principal ad-
viser, Lord Alexander—, ad-
dressed him:

"Weel, Sandy, is there any
other king I can bring to submis-
sion the noo?"

"An' it please your majesty,

there is but one king whom you
canna vanquish."

"An' king that I canna van-
quish! And wha's he, man?"

"I mean, your majesty, the
King of Haven."

"Haven, Haven! whar's that
Sandy?"

"His lordship pointed to the
sky, and then bowed becomingly
to his royal master, who did not
quite comprehend what was meant
and feared to betray a geographi-
cal ignorance by inquiring more
particularly than he had already
done

"Nae matter, Sandy; gang
and tell the King o' Haven that
gin he does na surrender his domi-
nions at once, I'll come and bang
him out of them. And mind, my
lord, you dinna shew yer face be-
fore us till you have done our bid-
ding."

"This was an embarrassing po-
sition for the noble favorite, who
knew that expostulation, or even
explanation, was too dangerous to
be attempted at such a moment.
He therefore retired submissively,
and consulted a priest. This pro-
genitor of Loyola consoled him by
the assurance that, on an occasion
of the kind, it was quite allow-
able to tranquillise a monarch of weak
understanding by putting an arti-
ficial construction on certain pas-
sages in Scripture. Lord Alexan-
der appeared, accordingly, in the
royal presence, and was instantly
observed by his gracious master.

"Weel, Sandy, and what says
the King o' Haven?"

"Please your majesty, I have
na seen himsel,' but I have confer-
red with one of his accredited mi-
nisters, and he solemnly engages
that your majesty may hae his
kingdom for asking for."

"Was he sae ceevil?" inquir-
ed the monarch, warmed to mag-
nanimity by the assurance: "then
een gang yer gait there once more,
and tell the King o' Haven that
for his ceevilty, nae a Scotchman
shall ever set foot in his kingdom."

There was a silence, the inter-
change of some grave and inquir-
ing looks, under which the neo-
phyte felt ill at ease, and then a
good humoured acknowledgment
of the young Pickle's pleasantry.
They were satisfied that no disre-
spect was meant, either to the
country they honored, or towards
the religion they held more sacred
still; and, during his whole stay in
the 21st, the same individual ex-
perienced nothing but kindness
from his senior officers.

A Dutchman, who had been a
long time in the use of spirituous
liquor, was at length persuaded to
give it up, and join the temperance
society. A few months after, feel-
ing quite unwell, he sent for a
physician, who prescribed for his
use an ounce of spirits. Not un-
derstanding what an ounce was,
he asked a friend who told him
that eight drachms make an ounce.
'Ah,' exclaimed the old Dutch-
man, 'the Doctor understands my
case exactly. I used to take six
drams in a day, and I always want-
ed two more.'

Mr. Slade, in his recent work on
Turkey, thinks so poorly of the
Turkish army, that he says 10,000
British troops would march with
ease from end to end of the Sul-
tan's dominions; and three Eng-
lish line-of-battle ships and as ma-
ny frigates would prove an even
match for the whole navy.

There are 170 members of the
new Parliament connected by
commission with the army & navy

Notices

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

IN THE MATTER OF SIMON LEVI, LATE OF CARBONEAR IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT MERCHANT INSOLVENT.

WHEREAS the said SIMON LEVI was, on the First Day of JUNE Ins., in due form of Law DECLARED Insolvent by the 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 GOODS 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, Trustee to the W. W. BEMISTER, said Estate.

THE Subscriber would notify the Inhabitants of CARBONEAR and its Vicinity generally, that he has accommodated 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, (b and 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 Subscribers 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.

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 Tewkesberry, rig Mary Barry.
- John Barfoot Edwards, to be forwarded to Mr Ayles.
- John Snook, with Mr. Richard H. Taylor
- Captain William Hutchings, on board brigantine Elizabeth.
- Mr William Collings, 3 papers.
- Mr Thomas Gamble.
- Stephen Halfpenny, Ochre-pit Cove.
- Mr John McCarthy.
- Martin Fleming, do. care of John Keilly, Carbonear.

HARBOUR GRACE.

- Joseph Soper, Esq.,
- Mr Witting, T. Ridley, and James Bayley, Esquires, Commissioners of the Island Light House.
- M Thomas Bartlett, Bears Cove.
- Mr John Sullivan.

S. SOLOMAN,

POSTMASTER.
St. John's, June 23, 1837.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS
St John's and Harbour 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 Harbour Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'Clock, and Portugal Cove on the following days.

FARES.

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

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

ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE
PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, ST. JOHN'S
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835

NORA CRUMA.

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal Coes.

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

TERMS.

Ladies & Gentlemen 7s.
Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6d.
Single Letters 6d.
Double do. 1s.

AND PACKAGES in proportion.
N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES given him.
Carbonear, June, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOD PHELPA, begs mo-
respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat which at a considerable expense, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR 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 CARBONEAR 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 Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Cruet's.
Carbonear, June 4, 1836.

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

A PIECE of GROUND, situated on the North side of the Street, bounded on EAST by the House of the late captain STABB, and on the east by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYLOR.

Widow.
Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1837.

Blanks

of Various kinds for SALE at the office of this Paper.



Vol. IV

HARBOUR G

THORN,

BREAD, 1s
Quality.
FLOUR
PORK
PEAS
BUTTER.

SALT

BOHEA
Souchong
Hyson

With a GEN

BRITISH

SHO

GO

ON

320 Bags f

60 Do. Y

100 Do. Y

80 Firkins

made i

Harbor Gr

THOM

JU

By the B

700 Bags

250 Barrels

150 Barrels

200 Firkins

10 Barrels

68 Coils C

By the N

A

MA

G

Bar and Bol

Finware &c.

Paints, Lins

Soap, Candi

Mast Hoops

And 40 Coils

By the F

Salt, Coa

Harbor G

HAY S

SEB

Harbor G

In