



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

BISHOPS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Mr C. Lushington moved a resolution declaratory "That it is the opinion of the house, that the sitting of the bishops in parliament is unfavourable in its operation to the general interests of the Christian religion in this country, and tends to alienate the affections of the people from the Established church."

Lord J. Russell in opposing the motion said, the change which the hon. member proposes to make in this constitution is of a very essential and prominent nature. It is not like the change which we effected when we passed the reform bill, which was done upon the ground that the house of Commons, which ought to represent the people, did not sufficiently do so, and that it did not perform the functions which it ought to perform, and in consequence of which it became necessary to make it more in accordance with the ancient constitution. Now there was no such claim, there are no such pretensions, in support of the present motion. It is a motion to alter one of the most ancient points in the constitution of these realms, and to resort upon new grounds to a new constitution of parliament. I say, therefore, that to such a change I am averse unless I have the strongest reasons, not vague and undetermined, but strong and well defined reasons, in its support. Now the reasons by which the honourable gentleman sought to advocate his proposal are altogether vague, desultory and unsatisfactory. The Established Church is a distinct part of the constitution of this country. The bishops, by holding seats in parliament, are the acknowledged representatives of that part of our constitution. If they are to be excluded from their seats, I then do not see by what rule we could exclude the other orders of the clergy from seats in the house of Commons. To the proposition of the honourable member I must therefore object, because in a country like this, where political and ecclesiastical duties are so intermingled, I cannot see how, by dint of resolutions, we are to reach the millennium, and have a certain number of persons of the Established Church, ministers of religion—solely and exclusively devoted to religious interests, with their eyes constantly directed to what is above—and another set of persons who shall in like manner confine themselves to political interests.

Mr Ewart observed, that there had not been a single argument adduced on the opposite side of the house against the motion of his honourable friend. It had been, he would say, the custom of the house in reference to this subject to substitute clamour for argument. He had heard those advanced by the noble lord with some degree of surprise. The noble lord had stated, that under Whig governments the bishops had been Whigs, and that under Tory governments they had been Tories. The noble lord had also stated, that the proposed change would not be consistent with the constitution. Did the noble lord recollect that the mitred abbots had been swept away at the period of the reformation, a precedent, which he, (Mr Ewart) looked upon as being as good as some of the changes that had been made by the reform bill would furnish for future legislation? The noble lord had referred in the course of his speech to a right reverend prelate, whose name, however, he would not mention; he had alluded to the bishop of Exeter. Now he (Mr Ewart) conceived that the noble lord partook somewhat of the character of that justly celebrated and most polemical right reverend prelate in thinking that the spiritual lords were *pastores parochiarum, sed non pastores populi*. He (Mr Ewart) was ready to admit that the bishops in the house of Lords adequately represented the higher orders of the clergy, but he denied that they by any means represented the great body of the working clergy of the country. The honourable gentleman, after having referred to the opinions of Lord Faulkland, of Spencer, and of Milton, in support of his view, and which he stated to have been opposed to the continuance of the bishops in the upper house of parliament, observed, in conclu-

sion, that although the house might put a stop to the proposition of his honourable friend, it would still work its way with the people. The current which flowed underneath would change the popular mind in its favour, and by slow but certain operation they would eventually succeed in carrying it through that house.

Mr C. Buller observed, that upon another occasion the noble lord had made a most capital speech upon their side of the question. But at his speech of to-night, he (Mr Buller) confessed his astonishment and regret.—The noble lord had not, in his (Mr Buller's) opinion, adduced a single original argument in defence of his opposition to the present motion. In the first place, he asked how far they meant to go; and then refused his consent to the proposition because there was a dangerous set of gentlemen known as Radicals, who, he apprehended, would desire to go further. It was easy for honourable members opposite to stir over the debate on the present occasion, but there was not one of them who did not know that in ten years hence the minority which would vote for retaining the bishops in the House of Lords would be about as small as that which now voted for their removal.

Sir R. Peel said, that if there was any unpopularity attached to the opposing of this motion he would beg leave to put in his claim for a share of it; for he certainly would not be guilty of acting so base a part as to leave that unpopularity with the noble lord. He feared that he might not serve the interests of the noble lord by complimenting him upon his speech; but he must still say that he had never heard a speech delivered in a more manly way, or one which reflected greater credit on him who had made it; because, if he (the noble lord) had been opposed at an election by 600 clergymen, and if, in the course of his government, he had been opposed by a majority of the bishops, he (Sir R. Peel) would say, that the noble lord had set an example to public men, if, under such circumstances, he had not permitted hostility, met either as a minister or a man, to prevent him, or discourage him, from stating his opinion upon a great constitutional question. There was one objection to this motion which had not been adverted to by the noble lord, and which he, (Sir R. Peel) thought to be entirely decisive. The honourable gentleman who had brought forward the motion asked them to proceed, not by a legislative measure, but by a resolution of the House of Commons, to disqualify a portion of one branch of the legislature from exercising its functions. What right had they to pass such a resolution? What force would it have when they should have passed it? Did they wish to abide the dilemma in which the House of Commons would be placed by passing a resolution, which when passed would be of no effect whatever—would be mere waste paper? He had chiefly risen fairly and openly to assent to the opinions expressed by the noble lord, although he felt, he might not, by so doing, strengthen him with those who were his general supporters; but he could not silently hear it said by an honourable member opposite, that they (the opposition) wished to leave the unpopularity of resisting this motion of the noble lord. Whether popular or unpopular, he cared not; he would give it his most decided opposition, not merely from seeing what would be its immediate consequence if carried, but from considering it as fatal to the civil liberties of the country. (The right honourable baronet resumed his seat amid loud cheering on both sides of the house.)

The house then divided, when the numbers were, for the motion, 92; against it, 197; majority, 105.

(From London papers, March 11-April 3)
PROTESTANT ADDRESS TO THE KING.

(From the Dublin Evening Mail)

We subjoin, with equal pride and pleasure the address to the King's most excellent

Majesty, of the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of Londonderry, in Common Council assembled. It is an eloquent statement of the condition to which his Majesty's loyal protestant subjects are reduced by the malversations of a cabinet which has forced itself upon his Majesty's councils, and assumes the functions of a government only to betray its duties; and conveys a spirited remonstrance against the continuance of a state of things so prejudicial to his Majesty's rights, and the best interests of this country.

The citizens of Derry have a hereditary claim on the attention of a protestant monarch, and we rejoice to find their appeal couched in the appropriate language of men who can truly say—

"In your Majesty we behold the successor of that glorious monarch, whose conquering arm rescued our liberties from destruction, and engrafed upon the constitution his sword had saved the enduring principles of reformed faith."

The address was presented by his Grace the Duke of Wellington:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"We, your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of Londonderry in council assembled, humbly tender the assurance of our devoted attachment to your Majesty's sacred person and illustrious house."

"In your Majesty we behold the successor of that glorious monarch, whose conquering arm rescued our liberties from destruction, and engrafed upon the constitution his sword had saved the enduring principles of the reformed faith."

"That faith is no longer menaced, but openly and ferociously assailed—its ministers reviled and persecuted—their families driven to destitution, and their lives demanded an annual sacrifice to the stimulated passions of a fierce and bigoted population. We implore your Majesty's attention to the proceedings of an association, confederated under a vague and shallow pretext, but realizing the most extensive mischief; deluding the ignorant by specious but impracticable schemes—cajoling the weak by professions of moderation—levying contributions to maintain a systematic resistance to the law, and taking to their councils the disciplined agents of spiritual domination, establishing a wide and dangerous organization throughout the kingdom."

"Assembling under the eye of your Majesty's lieutenant, they scruple not to agitate the question of the dismemberment of the empire, and to discuss the necessity of an appeal to arms, if resisted in the accomplishment of their treasonable designs. Delegating mercenary and unscrupulous agitators they contrive to spread their mischievous doctrines throughout the provinces, and profiting by the aid of affiliated and corresponding societies, engender dissensions, and produce dissension in communities hitherto undisturbed by their baleful machinations."

"Intimidation and violence are openly practised, and when they fail to crush the dauntless spirit of our protestant fellow subjects, calumnies and vituperation furnish the daily resources of their virulent and untiring enemies."

"No rank, however elevated—no character, however pure—no functions, however sacred, are exempted from this terrific ordeal; supported by a licentious press, they scatter inflammatory addresses among the people, denouncing magistrates, vilifying the judges, and libelling every man who dares to maintain opinions not sanctioned by the judges of the metropolitan jurisdiction."

"We view with alarm the promulgation of doctrines which have already unsettled the foundations of society by degrading the influence of rank and the sacredness of property; holding up to public derision the anarchy of one, and to popular cupidity the attractions of the other."

"We do not hesitate to declare our conviction that to the open encouragement of your Majesty's government those evils are to be ascribed—admitting to their councils, yielding to the suggestions, or terrified by the admonitions, of the leaders of the move-

ment, they pursue a policy fatal to the interests and security of our religion, and fraught with peril to a state acknowledging for a sovereign the defender of the protestant faith."

"We implore your Majesty's most serious attention to the evils we have endeavoured to describe; to give protection and encouragement to your protestant subjects in Ireland, and that your Majesty will be pleased to recommend to parliament the adoption of such measures as may avert the dangers and mitigate, if they cannot allay, the apprehensions wherewith they now beset."

The *Moniteur* contains the following statement on the subject of the disorders at Amiens, noticed yesterday by our Paris correspondent:—Some disturbances have broken out at Amiens. A Royal ordinance granted at the request of the mayor and municipal council of the town, had extended the receipt of the duties paid on entering the town to beyond the suburbs; and on the day that the regulations for the new tariff were carried into effect numerous groups of people assembled, who endeavoured to hinder the execution of the new system, and maltreat the officers employed. The ring-leader of these disturbances, a man of the name of *Dreux*, having been arrested and put into prison, a considerable crowd, composed of the rabble of the suburbs, and several bad characters of the town, assembled towards the evening before the prison, and demanded that the should be set at liberty immediately.

"As soon as the Prefect heard of the riot he required the assistance of the armed force. The 2nd regiment of Cuirassiers immediately turned out; and after several warnings had been given to the crowd, the soldiers advanced at full trot, and the rioters immediately dispersed. Stones were thrown at the Cuirassiers, but no collision whatever took place. The mere display of the armed force was alone sufficient to re-establish order in the town. At the departure of the courier, Amiens was in the state of the most perfect tranquility, and the duties were received without the least resistance on the part of the inhabitants of the suburbs."

This statement, which appeared in the government evening paper, *La Chartre*, late on Saturday night, was by far too meagre an explanation of the rumours which had reigned during the day on the Bourse, to be accepted as satisfactory on the subject, and in consequence the funds continued to drop at the *petite Bourse*, which is carried on at Tortoni's, on the Boulevards, until they got down to 78f. 65c. 80c. The wretched account, which also was published in the evening, respecting Gen. Evans, may have tended to increase the depression of the French securities, as serious consequences are attached to the rout of the Anglo-Spanish army.

The *Moniteur* has adopted, root and branch, a most extraordinary defence of the appanage of the Duke de Nemours, which was printed in the *Journal des Debats* of Saturday.

La Nouvelle Minerve contains a plausible scale of appropriation upon which the two millions of francs of secret service money is to be made. Among other items is the following:—"Cost of supplementary police for watching the chateau, 350,000f, or £14,000." A pretty commentary upon six years of Louis Phillipian rule.

M. Sapey, the reporter to the commission for examining the appanage law of the Duke de Nemours, is said to have strenuously resisted an effort to get him to dine at the chateau. The hon. deputy proceeds upon the principle of another refractory *taxe*, and declines the honour of eating with his Majesty until he has cleared up his accounts with the Chamber of Deputies.

A private letter from Naples of the 3d of March, mentions that a slight earthquake was felt in that city on the same morning, which was followed by a storm of uncommon violence. The final revocation of the quarantine was daily expected in the port of Naples. Nothing of any political importance had taken place since our last advices.—*Norm. Herald.*

THE CAPTURE OF THE VIXEN.

The following letter was received yesterday by the owners, from the captain of the Vixen, announcing the condemnation of that vessel as a legal prize to the Russian government:—

Odessa, Feb. 23, 1837.

"Gentlemen,—Since my last, under the 17th January last, I have not had an opportunity of addressing you, and therefore embrace the present. On the 25th January, the admiral sent us the *Morning Chronicle* of the 20th December, in which it is stated that the cargo of the Vixen was chiefly composed of gunpowder, and this appears to me to be the leading cause of the capture and condemnation of the schooner. On the following day I was verbally told by the admiral that she was a legal prize to the Russian government, the Russian flag was hoisted, and that his Imperial Majesty most graciously pardoned myself and crew, as being ignorant of the vessel having gunpowder on board, and allowed us to take out of the Vixen all our private effects. On the 28th we were ordered to board the Russian brig Ajax, with all our private property; this was a trying moment for me, thus to be torn from the command of a favourite schooner. I had no alternative but to submit to this cruel persecution and insult, and without being allowed to go on shore was transported in the Ajax on the 29th from Sebastopol to Odessa. We have been above 50 days prisoners, and must be so during the pleasure of our captors. After the Ajax had been knocking about most lubberly for eleven days, she was obliged to put back to Sebastopol, during which time she ran ashore, and was detained four hours. Mr Bell, Mr Morton and myself, were then informed we might, if we thought proper, proceed by land at the expense of the Russian government; to which Mr Morton would not consent, but preferred waiting till the ports were open. Mr Bell and myself, however, agreed to travel by land, and on the 14th February commenced the dreadful journey, and reached Odessa on the 20th at midnight. On the following morning I waited on Count Wareszoff, and was informed by him we should be made comfortable till we could be sent to Constantinople, and for the present must return to our lodgings, and he would send to us. Shortly after this interview the officers of police called upon us and ordered us to another hotel close to the police guard house, with orders to make our rooms agreeable, and that the governor had most generously allowed Mr Bell and myself each five rubles per day, and two rubles for the servant for provisions. I have called on Mr Yeans, H.B.M. Consul. Count Wareszoff has acquainted me that his Imperial Majesty has extended his indulgence by sending us to Constantinople! I have therefore desired the Consul to inform his Excellency that I am a British subject, and no Mussulman, but have not received any reply. This morning (Feb. 23), a Mr Carruthers came to us from the police, and demanded a document binding ourselves not to attempt going any where without the knowledge of the police; we replied, he must give us this demand in writing, which was refused. The captain of police came and told us that if we did not furnish him with such documents as were demanded, he would immediately place sentinels at our doors; therefore, under the circumstances, we were compelled to accede. There is a risk of this reaching you, for we are strictly observed; go where we will, there is somebody in our track or wake. Yesterday my heart was a little relieved by a sight of *Gilgani's Messenger* of the 1st, 2d, and 3d instant, in which I saw your letter, and also that some stir was making respecting this illegal business. I hope this harbour will be open in the course of another week. We shall be sent to Constantinople; and so soon as Mr Morton joins us, we shall make the best of our way to England.

"Trusting you are perfectly satisfied with my conduct, and that I have done my duty, I remain, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

(Signed)
"T. T. CHILDS."

THE APPROACHING CONSERVATIVE FESTIVAL IN MARYLEBONE.—The demonstration of conservative feeling in this radical borough is likely to be attended by some of our most distinguished noblemen and statesmen. Although a local affair, being the anniversary of the loyal and constitutional association, the meeting will be very numerous. The interest felt by the respectable tradespeople in the prosperity of the institution, is evinced by the important fact, that within seven days from the commencement of the arrangements, 100 individuals of various classes enrolled their names as stewards with the extra contributions to meet the requisite expenses. The proprietor of the Colosseum spares neither trouble nor expense in giving brilliancy to the arrangements. By the way, we believe that Mr Braham is the chief or sole proprietor, and if so, it is enough to ensure every thing that is magnificent. We are informed that the stewards have used endeavours to accom-

modate the numerous applicants for tickets; the difficulty was to secure within the borough a place sufficiently large for the occasion, and even at the Colosseum more space is required. The very elegant saloon at the end of the room, appropriated for the festival, is to be set apart for the ladies.

(From the *Liverpool Mail*.)

The impudence of the radicals is notorious, but the effrontery of the Westminster radicals is actually without parallel. They are satisfied with the services of De Lacy Evans in Spain, and have patiently submitted to his prolonged absence, but they cannot submit to the occasional absence of Sir Francis Burdett, whom they have, for so many years, forced into parliament. The hon. baronet was once as outrageous as any of them, but time and experience have sobered down the "patriotism" which, some years since, made him a martyr for the mob. Ultra as were his opinions, he could not, and did not, forget that he was a gentleman by birth, education, and fortune; and because he has not stooped to flatter the electors of Westminster, the faction who misgovern that borough have thought fit to call him to account for his conduct at various times. We venture to say that Sir Francis Burdett's attachment to his country is as warm now as it ever was; the times have changed, and not the man—circumstances have altered the actions of public men, but have left the principles of the senior member for Westminster the same as they ever were. It is audacious impudence for his constituents to attack him, because he declines following, as a disciple of revolution, in the wake of O'Connell and the other mendicants of Ireland.

The electors of Westminster—that is, a few of them who make bad speeches, and scribble worse newspaper paragraphs—have taken the trouble of asking Sir F. Burdett what he thought of the ministerial measures. His reply was short and pithy—he wholly disliked them! This answer was deemed unsatisfactory, and a second letter was written. The reply is to the purpose, for it completely fixes the actual character of the present cabinet measures:—

"I can, therefore, only repeat my entire disapprobation of them, and of the whole system of ministerial policy, both foreign and domestic; that the measures now before parliament are ill concocted, unjust in principle, feebly sustained, and mischievous to the public."

As an English gentleman of the first rank, Sir F. Burdett had no alternative but, when the question was pressed, to give his real opinion. It is decisive. The oldest radical reformer in the country—one who has suffered, in person and in purse, for his opinions—unmasks the *mock* reformers of the cabinet. He distinctly declares that he disapproves of their policy, foreign and domestic, considering their measures to be "ILL CONCOCTED, UNJUST IN PRINCIPLE, FEEBLY SUSTAINED, AND MISCHIEVOUS TO THE PUBLIC." This opinion is precisely what the people of England entertain. Sir F. Burdett has written a character of the ministry which millions feel to be a just one. It must be noted, also, that this is the deliberate verdict against the cabinet of incapables and destructives which an avowed Reformer finds himself compelled to give!

It came out, at a meeting on Wednesday, that the first letter which Sir F. Burdett had written contained the following declaration:—

"I am sorry to say that, in my opinion, no ministry in this country, ever stood in a situation more humiliating and disgraceful than the present."

The Westminster electors object to this opinion. The question is this—is it true or untrue? If it be untrue, let its falsehood be proven; but if it be true—and true it is—how lamentably deficient, even in common decency—are the ministry! They are laughed at throughout Europe for their wilful as well as their ignorant blunders, and cling to their places apparently without one thought except as to how they can rub on from quarter-day to quarter-day, and provide for their needy relatives and connexions out of the public purse. They have fallen so low in public estimation, that, at length, they cannot fall lower. But a few weeks will witness their dismissal from that situation in which they have effected more to disgrace and injure England than her bitterest enemies could do, if their aims and wishes were successful. They will leave office, and few will regret them. Honest men must rejoice at their total wreck.

The *Philadelphia Commercial Herald* of February 23, gives the following *on dit* relative to the affairs of Texas:—

"A rumour, important, if true, is in circulation to-day. A treaty is said to have been concluded with General Santa Anna, as president of Mexico, while he was here, for the recognition of the independence of Texas, and the cession of that territory, with the assent of Texas, to the United States, upon certain conditions.

"Upon making some inquiry, I have ascertained, from an authentic source, that

rumour represents facts this time, and that the following are the terms of the treaty:—

"The independence of Texas is to be acknowledged both by the United States and by Mexico. The boundary between the United States and Mexico is to be the Rio del Norte. The United States, on their part, assume the payment of the claims of our citizens upon Mexico—estimated at two millions. They also pay Mexico the sum of three millions; and, thirdly, they agree to allow grants of lands in Texas made by Mexico, in all cases where the conditions of the said grants have been complied with, and to make a *pro rata* allowance to such grantees as have in part complied with the said conditions.

"Texas, of course, is a party to the whole arrangement. If Santa Anna should succeed in resuming his power in Mexico, this treaty will be carried into effect. The senate will be convened for the special purpose of submitting this treaty to them."

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF BATH.—The death of the Marquis of Bath, took place on Monday in Lower Grosvenor-street. His Lordship had been for some time seriously indisposed with the dropsy, but his death was rather unexpected. His lordship was in his 73d year, having been born Jan. 25, 1765; he married in 1794, the Hon. Isabella Elizabeth Byng, third daughter of the fourth Viscount Torrington, by whom (who died in May, 1830) he has left a numerous issue. Lady Elizabeth, his eldest daughter is Countess of Cawdor, and Lady Charlotte Anne, born in 1811, is Duchess of Buccleuch; another daughter, Lady Louisa, is married to the Hon. Henry Lascelles, second son of the Earl of Harewood. The late Lord Weymouth, the Marquis's eldest son, was long estranged from his family; he died a few months since, but leaving no issue.—The title and estates now devolve on Lord Henry Frederick Thynne, who is a captain in the Navy, and married to the Hon. Harriet Baring, daughter of Lord Ashburton; their eldest child John Alexander, now Viscount Weymouth, was born March 1, 1831. The present Marquis has four brothers—Lord John, William, Edward, and Charles Thynne.—The family name is Botteville; and John Botteville, however, got the name of John of the Inne, from residing in one of the inns of court, whence the aristocratic name of Thynne. By the death of the late Marquis, ministers have at their disposal a ribbon of the Garter and the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Somerset, both of which will be given to the supporters of reform principles.

DEATH OF MRS. FITZHERBERT.—This lady, whose death has for some considerable time been declared, died on Monday night, at ten minutes past seven o'clock, at her mansion on the Strand, Brighton, in the 93d year of her age. For some years Mrs. Fitzherbert has not joined many parties, but has received visits from all our leading fashionables. This much respected lady had lately been subject to an asthmatic oppression on the chest, which increased to an alarming degree by the effects of influenza. Mrs. Fitzherbert, who was Miss Smythe, was first married to the late Mr. Weid, of Lulworth Castle, a brother of the Cardinal Weld. To the last she retained traces of her former celebrated beauty of appearance.

LONDON, MARCH 31.—Madrid papers and letters to the night of the 21st give no account of the state of feeling in the capital at the failure of Military operations in the north.

The deputy Lujan writes to the War Minister from Bayona, on the 17th:—

"Yesterday morning the firing commenced at 7 o'clock, the enemy being repulsed to the plains of Herpan. At 11 o'clock, at the moment when the General gave orders to attack the village, the enemy received a reinforcement of eight battalions and three pieces of artillery. With these, and the forces already at their disposition, they attacked our two wings vigorously. On the right they drove in the guerillas, who fell back on the regiment of the British Royal Marnes, which opened its fire. The enemy was repulsed, but in the movement of attack a company of the Oviedo regiment was abandoned in a house, and compelled to surrender. On our left, affairs did not go on so well. Three of the enemy's battalions passed the bridge of Astigarraga, and attacked the extremity of the wing. The 1st battalion of the Legion retreated suddenly. Those of Castile followed its example; and from that moment confusion gained amongst the soldiers. The enemy profited by it to push the attack, and it became impossible to preserve the positions won the day before. But efforts were redoubled, and resistance sufficiently prolonged to enable us to carry off the artillery and wounded, blow up the fort of the Venta, spike two guns, and retreat into the lines held on the morning of the 15th.—Our loss is considerable in killed, but the wounded amount to 800, besides the company taken prisoners, amounting to 60 or 80 men.

General Evans is busy re-organizing the regiments. The soldier will soon recover his ardour, especially as we learn that Gen-

Espartero has passed El Orria and Villafranca. I proceed to Pamplona inform Saarg-field of the event, and prevent his exposing himself to a check.

FRANCISCO DE LUJAN.

St. SEBASTIAN, March 24.—Colonel de Lancey, late Commander of the 1st regiment, died the evening before last. He is to be interred with military honours to-morrow.—Captain Fielding, of the Rifles, and Lieut. Muster, of the 4th regt., have died of their wounds received on the 15th and 16th. In the late affair with General Evans, the colours of his 9th regiment remained with the Carlists.

The following extracts are from the "*Jamaica Conservative*":—

We regret to learn by the arrival of the packet, that an insurrection had taken place in Haiti,—about thirty-eight hours previous to the packet leaving Jacmel. It occurred first at the North side of the Island at Fort Catherine, by the revolt of a Colonel who took possession of the arsenal, from which place he was driven by the Militia, and he took refuge in the woods, in which place he has been joined by several holding high military rank, and the most serious consequences are anticipated.

"It is reported that as soon as Commodore Peyton arrived at Carthagea, General Santander visited him on board, and stated that he was authorised to treat for the settlement of the matter in dispute. "So am I," replied the Commodore, "but you are authorised to deliver up Russell." "No I am not," said the General. "Then," continued the Commodore, "you may get in your boat and go on shore, and the moment you land this port and the whole coast of New Grenada will be in a state of blockade; but stop! let us have a drink together, before you go—it may be a long time before we have another. My orders are only to keep your coast in a state of strict blockade—but if you fire a gun, I'll blow your town to pieces." The belligerents then had their drink and the General departed.

A mail from Jamaica, which left on the 14th Feb., brings advices of the settlement of the dispute between England and New Grenada, in every respect to the satisfaction of Englishmen. The information was conveyed to the Mayor of Kingston, in a letter from Admiral Sir Peter Haller, dated at Sea, Feb. 3d, the day after he had left Jamaica for Carthagea, Sir Peter having fallen in with the *Wendelker*, sloop of war, which gave him information that M. Pro Consul Russell was released, and on board Commander Sir John Peyton's ship the *Madagascar*, which ship was in the harbour of Carthagea, and the release of which functionary embraced the whole gist of the dispute. The "*Jamaica Conservative*" subsequently asserts that Mr. Russell has received 5000 dollars for the insult offered to him, and that the New Grenadian Government had dismissed the officers who were the cause of his imprisonment; Paredes and Diaz, who wounded Mr. Russell are said to be sentenced to prison for six months. The British flag was re-hoisted at the Consulate, under a salute from the batteries on shore, which compliment was returned by a salute from the *Madagascar*. Commodore Peyton has issued a notice, that the blockade of the Coasts of New Grenada was at an end. Mr. Turner, the Consul at Panama, (and not Mr. Turner, the Envoy at Bogota), was dead.

Advices have been received to-day from the Cape of Good Hope to the 8th January. The affairs of the frontier appear to wear a more favourable appearance. A meeting of the Caffre chiefs had been held in King William's Town, for the purpose of taking more effectual measures to secure the future tranquillity of their own country, and of the colony. Many of the chiefs addressed the meeting, and it was unanimously agreed among them that no past aggression on either side should in future be agitated at the councils. In order to enable the Caffre chiefs freely to discuss measures for future security, the Lieutenant-Governor issued a proclamation absolving them from their allegiance. In the discussion of a new treaty which they had under consideration at this meeting, complaints were made of the patrol system, and fears were expressed by them that the King of England would attribute the crimes of natives, who were not attached to any particular tribe, to a desire on the part of the Caffres to break faith. The treaties having been previously prepared in the English and Caffre language, were signed by each chief, in the presence of a numerous meeting. The meeting ended very satisfactorily. "The colonists," observes a communication, "should, therefore, now cooperate, and forsake the doctrine that peace can only be maintained by the bullet. Advance education and commerce among the Caffres, and at no distant period a rich harvest and permanent tranquillity will be the reward." The forts are all demolished in Caffraria, and the head-quarters of the 75th, with Colonel England, were about to leave the frontier. A frontier order had been issued at Fort Willshire, explaining the new system for governing the frontier, and which, if it had been adopted some years

nce, would, it is said, have prevented the errors of the Caffre war. The desire to migrate to the north continues. Much complaint is made at the long continued delay in the receipt of the compensation money. It appears by official documents published at the Cape that the sum of £128,828 would be required for the service of the government for 1837.

The "Gibraltar Chronicles" of the 20th March, have reached us by the *Volcano* steamer; their contents shew that the Carlist factions are active in all parts of the country, between Madrid, Gibraltar, and Cadiz; and along the Mediterranean Coast, we find it recorded that bands of 50 and frequently 300 are seen here and there; and though always dispersed, the Queen's troops are worn out by incessant marchings and counter-marchings, and greatly dissatisfied with such hard and harassing service, in which they get no encouragement, their pay being largely in arrears, their clothing in wretched condition, their provisions frequently scanty, and more frequently not provided. Without a strange alteration in affairs Carlistism will succeed in that unfortunate country, and then a republic will soon follow.—The following are extracts:—

GIBRALTAR, March 20.—In corroboration of the statement relative to the excessive confidence displayed by the rebels in Catalonia, Tristany had reinstated the Town Councils of 1830 all over the plain of Urgel, extorting an ounce of gold from each of the Members coming in and going out of office, and that, besides other exactions, he compelled every town and village in the district to pay him a similar sum every fortnight.—On the 24th February, Pixot's and another band, 600 strong, marched up to the very walls of Capallades; and the following night, another body entered Horta, close to Barcelona, and carried off, it is said 18 individuals.

The latest No. of the "Revista" also contains official and unofficial accounts of the movements of the rebel bands in Lower Arragon. The former state Tena, to have exacted rations from the Authorities of Muel Lugares and the neighbouring places, and subsequently (in the night of the 8th) to have presented himself, with 70 or 80 horse, in Alfamen. There, he met with such resistance from a dozen National Guards who shut themselves up in a fortified building, that he withdrew at 11 o'clock the next morning, without having been able to intimidate that handful of brave fellows.

That the decree of Durango is carried into effect, to the very letter, is confirmed by the following information from Catalonia:—"On the 25th Feb. Major Olive conveying a mail from Cervera to Igulada, was surprised by a body of Carlists, under Tristany, a Priest, and lost 300 killed and 225 prisoners, at Castell Folleta. Major Olive was killed in the action. The next day the prisoners were bayoneted burnt, and a woman with two babes were at the same time shot. Pixot, a Carlist Chief, and 200 men have joined the Queen's party. Masoret and 250 Carlists have been made prisoners in France, having exceeded the line of demarcation.

Letters from St. Sebastian of the 23rd state that a new and deplorable calamity for the Christians was announced by the captain of a Spanish coasting vessel, who reported that shortly before he sailed from Santander the powder magazine at that place had been blown up, destroying two streets, occasioned considerable loss of life, and a conflagration which was still proceeding when the narrator sailed. The Court-martial appointed to try Lieutenant-Colonel Harley of the 4th Regiment of the British Legion, on "certain charges," assembled at St. Sebastian on the 23rd instant, but the Colonel made default. He was accordingly deemed absent without leave, and by an order of the day of General Evans declared dismissed the service.

ANOTHER NEW INVENTION.—The firearm invented by Cochrane we thought to be beyond improvement. According, however, to the *Washington Metropolitan*, Baron Hackett has invented a machine which can kill wholesale upon the retail principle of Cochrane, Hall, and Colt. The *Metropolitan* says:—

"It resembles the ordinary musket in appearance, without the addition of the lock, and is composed of a barrel and breech, which last is raised and lowered by means of a moveable lever upon two joints. This lever, the main spring, and the trigger, supply the places of twenty two pieces, which constitute the machinery of the ordinary gun lock. In loading, the breech is simply raised, and a cartridge, to which a primer of fulminating powder is attached, is introduced into the chamber at the end of the barrel. In raising the breech, the art of cocking is performed—the great spring, which acts as a hammer, being forced down—and the breech has only to be shut down again to present the piece loaded, cocked, and ready for discharge; and the operation may be repeated an indefinite number of times, without taking the musket from position." The musket, it is said, carries further and

requires less powder than any other arm in use. It can be loaded with fixed bayonet and fired repeatedly in the face of a cavalry charge, without removing it from the shoulder, an advantage which requires no explanation from a military man; it can, with perfect ease, be loaded on horseback at full gallop; can be applied with equal advantage to cannon, muskets, rifles, fowling pieces, and pistols; and with ease it may be fired fifteen times in a minute, which is as often as could be possible with deliberate aim.

LAWYERS LOOK OUT.—The Jamaica papers state that Tobago, by no means the most peaceful village in the island, is lamentably situated for want of lawyers. Only one, the solicitor-general, has resided there for some time, and is obliged to act both as prosecutor and defendant.

BRILLIANT.—There is a semi-monthly paper published at Dover, N. H., entitled, "The Run Seller's Mirror, and Drunkard's Looking-glass."

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1837.

The Elections for this District commenced on Monday last, and closed the same day there being no opposition. The following gentlemen were elected as members of the House of Assembly:—

Peter Brown, Esq.,
A. Godfrey, Esq.,
James Power, Esq.,
John McCarthy, Esq.

We have been kindly favoured with English dates to the 3rd April, from which we have made such extracts as appear to be most interesting.

DIED

On Tuesday night, the 2d inst., after a short illness, deeply regretted by all who knew him, SIMEON, eldest son of Mr SIMON LEVI of Carbonear, aged 14 years. He was a youth of a most amiable disposition, and strong filial attachment, at the same time possessing a comprehensiveness of intellect far above his years: in his death his parents have sustained an irreparable loss.

And is he gone!—the youth we lov'd so dear:
Has Simeon left this world of pain and care?
Has his free'd spirit burst the cumbrous clay,
And soar'd on Angel's wings to realms of day?
Has his glad Essence passed the bounds of Time
To be immortal in a happier clime?—
Yes! Death, relentless Death has snapp'd
Life's chain:

He's gone, where ends all sorrow, toil and pain!
O, how mysterious are the ways of Heav'n!
To save the parents, nature's bonds are riven;
Heav'n's mercies then, O how severely mild—
To save the parents, slays the hopeful child!
Shall we then mourn, when call'd his loss to bear?
Sure nature, unprovoked may drop a tear.—
Jesus himself, true sympathy did show,
The hard, unfeeling heart which nought can move,
Can claim no union with the God of love.

Thy parents mourn, dear youth, unheard by thee,
And o'er their loss shed tears of sympathy:
Too early snatch'd to an untimely tomb—
Crush'd like a flower that just begins to bloom:
Thy sun went down, (ere noon) no more to rise,
Till the Archangel's trump loud echo's thro' the skies!

But whilst we mourn that Simeon is no more,
Let us rejoice his sufferings now are o'er.
Such was his change—this morning call'd away
To join the triumph of celestial day!
Then stop the flowing tear, and wipe the eye,
Calm be the breast, and hush'd the mournful sigh:
He lives above!—he lives, to die no more,
Safe landed on fair Canaan's happy shore!

P. T.

Blanks

Of various kinds for SALE at the Office of this Paper.
Harbour Grace,

NOTICE
PROCLAMATION.

NORTHERN DISTRICT,
To Wit.

IN obedience to a PRECEPT received from the Worshipful the MAGISTRATES bearing Date the Twenty-first Instant,

I hereby Give Public Notice

That a GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE, will be holden at PORT DE GRAVE, on THURSDAY the EIGHTEENTH DAY OF MAY, Next, at ELEVEN O'CLOCK in the Forenoon.

All Constables and Bailiffs within the District are hereby commanded that they be then and there present to do and perform such things as by reason of their Office shall be to be done.

Given under my hand at Harbour Grace the 13th day of April, 1837.

B. G. GARRETT,
High Sheriff

Porter

A few Hogsheads of excellent Quality,

FOR SALE

By

T. RIDLEY, & CO.

Harbour Grace,
April 26, 1837.

KILLIGREWS PACKET.

JAMES HODGE,
Of Killigrews,

BEGS most respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has a most safe and commodious FOUR SAIL BOAT, capable of conveying a number of PASSENGERS, and which he intends running the WINTER as long as the weather will permit, between Killigrews, and Brigus, and Port de Grave.—The owner of the Packet will call every TUESDAY morning at the Houses of Mr. John Crute and Mr. Patrick Kilty, for Letters, Packages, &c., and then proceed across the Bay, as soon as the wind and weather will allow; and in case of there being no possibility of proceeding by water, the Letters will be forwarded by land, by a careful person, and the utmost punctuality observed.

JAMES HODGE begs to state, also, he has a Horse and Sleigh, which he will have every TUESDAY morning in St. John's, for the purpose of conveying Passengers to Killigrews and from Killigrews to St. John's—he intends carrying a Saddle every trip in case the path should not be answerable for the Sleigh to return. He has also good and comfortable Lodgings, and every necessary that may be wanted, and on the most reasonable terms.

Terms of Passage, &c.—

One Person, or Three, 15s.—Passages across the Bay, above that number, 5s. each.—Passages in the Sleigh 7s. 6d. each. Saddle Horse 10s.—Luggage, &c. carried on the most reasonable terms.

Killigrews,
Feb. 1, 1837.

MIDDLE BIGHT PACKET.

Robert and John Hinds
Of Middle Bight.

BEG most respectfully to inform their friends and the Public, that they have a safe and commodious Four-sail BOAT, which they intend running the WINTER, as long as the weather will permit, between Middle Bight and Brigus, and Port de Grave.—One of the Owners, of the Packet will call every TUESDAY Morning at Messrs. Perchar'd & Bouj's for Letters and Packages, and then proceed across the Bay as soon as wind and weather will allow; and in case of there being no possibility of proceeding by Water, the Letters will be forwarded by Land by a careful Person, and the utmost punctuality observed.

They beg to state, also, that they have good and comfortable Lodgings, and every necessary that may be wanted, and on reasonable terms.

Terms.

Passengers . . . 5s. each
Single Letters 1s.
D-until do. . . . 2s.

Packages in proportion.

Not accountable for Cash or any other valuable property put on board.

Letters will be received at Messrs. PERARD & BOAG'S.
Feb. 1, 1837.

FOR SALE

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

The Fee-Simple of

ALL that FARM and PLANTATION situate in MUSQUITTO VALLEY, on the East side of the Road between HARBOUR GRACE and CARBONEAR, known by the name of GODERICH DALE FARM, containing 140 Acres of LAND; together with the COTTAGE, BARN, and other improvements thereon, as they now stand; held under Grant from the Crown; and the Purchaser is to be subject to whatsoever Rents, past, present, and future, may be demanded by the Crown.

The said FARM was formerly the Property of Josiah PAPRIN, Esq. It is conveniently situated for carting Manure to the town of Musquitto Beach.

For further particulars, apply to

HENRY CORBIN WATTS,
Barrister at Law

Carbonear,
January 18, 1837

To be LET or SOLD.

FOUR DWELLING-HOUSES, STORE and WHARE, all in good repair and situated in a central part of the Town, with a space of GROUND to the Westward of the STORE, well situated for a Dwelling-house, or other Buildings, with a large space of back GROUND, for the unexpired term of between Fifty and Sixty years. Balance of Rent £7 10s. a year.

For further particulars, apply to

THOMAS MARTIN.

Harbour Grace,
January 18, 1837

G. W. GILL

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per Lark from Liverpool,

PART OF HIS FALL SUPPLY OF

MANCHESTER

GOODS,

Which having been selected by himself to receive the best of the best quality of Goods.
Carbonear

DESERTED

FROM the service of the S. J. on the 15th day of NOVEMBER last,

MICHAEL COADY,

an APPRENTICE (by and by the Supreme Court), about Five feet Six inches high, black hair, full eyes and pupils, a Native of St. John's. This is to warn 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,
Feb. 22, 1837.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

SEVENTEEN YEARS UNEXPIRED LEASEHOLD.

Of those desirable *MERCANTILE PREMISES*, situate at CARBONEAR, and lately in the occupation of MR. WILLIAM BENNETT, consisting of a DWELLING HOUSE, SHOP, COUNTING HOUSE, four STORES, a commodious WHARE, and two OIL VATS sufficient to contain about 8000 Seals.

For particulars, apply to
BULLEYOR & CO.
John's, June 28, 1836.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, ST. JOHN'S Which will not be forwarded until the POSTAGE is paid.

HARROR GRACE.

Thomas Foley—care Patrick Morris, Esq., St. John's.

John Carthey—care Thos. Foley, Harbour Grace.

From John Jewel, seaman on board H.M.S. Talevara, To James Jewell at Mr Soper's Harbour Grace.

Mr Joseph Woods.

Thomas Murphy—care of Wm. Bailie.

Thos Hyde, Bay-de Verda—care of C. F. Bennett, St. John's.

Patrick Strapp, Harbour Main—care Pat. Welsh, St. John's.

Thos. O'Hara.

Miss Ann Maria Ford, Cubitt.

CARBONEAR

W. Bennett, junr.—care Gosse, Pack, and Liver.

Thos. Lock—care John White, South side.

Wm. Benister, merchant.

Joseph Peters, a paper.

S. SOLOMAN P. M.

St. John's, Nov. 22, 1836.

POETRY

CI-DEVANT.

O no, my heart can never be
Again in lighted hope the same—
The love that lingers there for thee
Has more of ashes than of flame.

Still deem not but that I am yet
As much as ever all thine own;
Though now the seal of Love be set
On a heart chilled almost to stone.

And can you marvel? only look
On all that heart has had to bear—
On all that it has yet to brook,
And wonder then at its despair.

Oh, Love is destiny, and mine
Has long been struggled with in vain—
Victim or votary, at thy shrine
These I am vowed—these must remain.

My first—my last—my only love,
Oh blame me not for that I dwell
On all that I have had to prove
Of Love's despair, of Hope's farewell.

I think upon mine early dream,
When youth, hope, joy together sprung;
The gushing forth of mountain streams,
On which no shadow had been flung.

When Love seemed only meant to make
A sunshine on life's silver sea—
Alas, that we should ever wake,
And wake to weep o'er dreams like these!

I loved, and Love was like to me
The spirit of a fairy tale,
When we have but to wish, and be
Whatever wild wish may prevail.

I deemed that love had power to part
The chains and blossoms of life's thrall,
Make an Elysium of the heart,
And shed its influence o'er all.

I linked it with all lovely things,
Beautiful pictures, tones of song,
All those pure, high imaginings
That but in thought to earth belong.

And all that was unreal became
Reality when blent with thee—
It was but colouring that flamed,
More than a lava flood to me.

I was not happy—Love forbade
Peace by its feverish restlessness;
But this was sweet, and then I had
Hope which relied on happiness.

I need not say how, one by one,
Love's flowers have dropped from off
Love's chain:
Enough to say that they are gone,
And that they cannot bloom again.

I know not what the pang may be
That hearts betray'd or slighted prove—
I speak but of the misery
That waits on fond and mutual love.

The torture of an absent hour
When doubts mock Reason's faint control
The fearful thinking of the power
Another holds upon our soul!

To think another has in thrall
All of life's best and dearest part—
Our hopes, affections, trusted all
To that frail bark—the human heart.

To yield thus to another's reign;
To live but in another's breath—
To double all life's powers of pain—
To die twice in another's death.

While thus things present to me seem,
And that can now thine past restore,
Love as I may, yet I can dream
Of happiness in Love, no more.

THE TRAVELLER.

The man thro' rough roads, who his journey
has sped,
From sun-rise to evening's dews close,
Sups quickly, and calls for his candle and
bed—

So when, weary and old, we have struggl'd
our way,
Through this troublesome warfare and
strife,
We are glad to lie down at the end of the
day—
Old age is the bed-time of life.

Epigram on the name of Short.

He's short by nature and by name—
He's short of practise and of fame—
He's short of skill, but not of charge—
For all his bills are monstrous large.

MIDDLESEX COURT.

Hogs' Wash and Pigs' Meat.—If there was no hogs' wash perhaps there would be no pigs' meat; and probably, regarding the education of the porkers, the Chinese are perfectly right—that is, salting them before hand, and when the salt is regularly in, give 'em plenty of water—and then they grow (as Peter Dawly saith) till such times as they *bastes*. The following disquisition upon hogs' wash is somewhat instructive. John Hopkins, a costermonger, rejoicing in one eye, and whose contour of visage might be likened unto that of Polyphemus, was summoned by an unshaven, dirty, and dissolute dealer in hogs' wash, for the sum of £1 4s. for sundry pails of wash supplied to the defendant's pigs.

Commissioner. What description of wash was this?

Plaintiff. Oh, regierly good stuff—as fat'nin' as taters, and lots of wedgetables in it (laughter). I could feed any think on it.

Mr. Sergeant Heath. And what did you charge per pail?

Plaintiff. On'y a penny a pail; and there was 'nuff wedgetables in it to make reg'ler dairy-fed pork. You never seed no better. Here's a sample.

Here the plaintiff produced a John Arthur Roebuck pannikin with a "kiver" on it, and politely begged of Mr. Sergeant Heath to say if ever he seed any like it that was *better*?

Mr. Sergeant Heath very gravely said "No;" and asked the defendant uttered the following defence:—

"My lord, I 'ad a sow as far'ered, and this ear good gentleman as s'plid me with wash said as how he hadnt got no objection to take one of my pigs, and he'd be werry happy to serve me with wash. Well, so I 'grees. But vat does he send me in? Why, nuffin but sich a thing as greasy licker (liquor) no taters in it, no bones, nor any thing like wash, what I calls wash. I denies the thing in totum, and I shan't pay it."

Mr. Heath very learnedly charged the jury upon the subject of ho's' wash and in about three quarters of an hour the jury came to a verdict for the plaintiff for one half the amount claimed.

The Fontarabian Male.—Mister Henry Cordova Ledger, a young gentleman of the mermaid order, a sort of civil military man, deeming himself

"The glass of fashion and the mould of form,"

a sort of modern Pygmalion, barring the legs, which were of that circular description that might have afforded my Lord Brougham a splendid illustration of the parabolic curve, was summoned by an ugly Scotch tailor (and certainly nothing on earth can be more nasty) for the sum of £1 14s. 10d. the price of a pair of unmentionables, which he, of Lech Scratchery, had in vain endeavoured to settle upon the leglings of the defendant.

Commissioner. How will you pay this, Mr. Cordova?

Defendant. Eh, Mr. Commissioner—what, sar? eh?

Commissioner. Don't trifle in that way, sar, when will you pay this?

Defendant (whose head awtully oscillated upon a huge shirt collar). Pay, sar, why, when he fits me.

Plaintiff. Haud yer bleth'n, sic a pair of legs naebody saw; luke, ny lord, at these things. Stou aboon, mon, and show these gude jontiemmen the legs, as you ca' them. Oh, but yer fit for a Hee'land mon gin ye were big enough, 'deed and yer a braw boy, (laughter).

Commissioner. Pray, sir, be quiet a little; are the trowsers in court? Defendant. Yes, sir, I have them on, and I'm willing to stand by your decision.

Commissioner. Then just stand out, sir, where the jury can see you.

Defendant, altogether unconscious of his ugliness and the number of ladies in court, here stood out and exhibited as dapper a pair of bow legs as ever were encased in good broad cloth.

A Juryman. I must say I never saw any thing so ugly.

Defendant (in a towering passion). Sar, I beg to say my legs have nothing to do with the trowsers; and if a gentleman can't be fitted he oughtn't to pay, that's my max'm. Why, sir, when I was in Fontarabia I—

Commissioner. Rode the mules considerably, I suppose?

Defendant. I did, sar; and I do assure you that I—

Commissioner. Have a most awkward pair of legs I assure you, and these gentlemen do not see exactly how you can complain; they appear to be very well adapted for taking away the trowsers; and I advise you to do so as soon as possible, and pay the tailor directly.

It was some time before the semi-natural understood that the case was decided against him, and when he did extend his "parallel lines," no barrow pig could conscientiously say that it was obstructed. No human being could possibly desire to pass through the world easier than did a chubby-head English boy through this worthy't inverted commas.

Warm Affections of Cats.—A favorite cat, much petted by her mistress, was one day struck by a servant. She resented the injury so much, that she refused to eat any thing given to her by him. Day after day he landed her dinner to eat, but she sat in sulky indignation, though she eagerly ate the food as soon as it was offered to her by any other individual. Her resentment continued undiminished for upwards of six weeks. The same cat having been offended by the housemaid, watched three days until she found a favourable opportunity for retaliation. The housemaid was on her knees washing the passage, when the cat flew at her, and left indubitable marks on her arms that no one could ill-use her with impunity. It is, however, but fair to record her good qualities as well as her bad ones. If her resentment was strong, her attachment was equally so; and she took a singular mode of showing it. All the tit-bits she could steal from the pantry, and all the dainty mice she could catch, she invariably brought and laid at her mistress's feet. She has been known to bring a mouse to her door in the middle of the night and mew till it was opened, when she would present it to her mistress. After doing this, she was quiet and contented.

Jealousy of the Robin.—Some winters ago the wife of a working man was in the habit of encouraging a robin to come into her house. The little bird sought shelter with her, it soon became very tame, and when the door was not open would fly in through a broken pane in the window. At length it became quiet sociable at the tea table, and would pick up the crumbs that lay about. Some weeks afterwards the good woman had to go to town, and left in the house her favourite robin together with another that had intruded itself to share her hospitality. On her return home she discovered that the old bird had killed the intruder, for it lay dead on the floor.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS

St John's and Harbor Grace Packet.

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 CUEINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours.

The NORA CUEINA will, until further notice, start from Carbonear on the morning 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. 6d.
Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6
Single Letters 6
Double do. 1

And PACKAGES in proportion.
N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will not himself be accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES given him.
Carbonear, June, 1835.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat which at a considerable expence, he has fitted out, to ply between 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 or 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 Cabin Passengers 7s. 6d.
Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single 6d.
Double, Do. 1s.
Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., &c. received at his House in Carbonear, and in St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kiely's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Cruet's.
Carbonear, June 4, 1835.

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 TAYOR.

Widow

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1836.

BLANKS of various kinds for Sale at the Office of this Paper.