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An ACT to prevent the encroachments of Aliens on the Fisheries of this Island, and for the further protection of the said Fisheries.

[Passed 6th May, 1835.]

WHEREAS Foreigners have of late years been in the practice of unlawfully resorting in great numbers to the various Harbours and Coves of Fortune Bay and other places adjacent thereto, eastward of Cape Ray, for the purpose of cutting down and carrying away Timber and Brushwood and of procuring Caplin and other Bait for the use of their Fishery, to the great injury and detriment of the Trade and Fisheries of His Majesty's Subjects carried on in this Colony: And whereas it is necessary to adopt prompt and effectual measures for suppressing the unlawful practices abovementioned, and for preventing similar encroachments in future.

1.—*Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, that no Alien or Stranger whatsoever shall at any time hereafter take or use any sort of Fishing whatsoever in Newfoundland or the Coasts, Rivers, or Bays thereof, or on the Coast of Labrador, or in any of the Islands or places within or dependent on the Government of the said Colony: always excepting the rights and privileges granted by any Act of Parliament to the Subjects or Citizens of any foreign State or Power in amity with His Majesty.*

2.—*And be it further enacted, That if any such Alien or Aliens shall take Caplin, Herring, Meckrel, Lance, Clams, or other Bait, or use any such Fishery as aforesaid, or shall cut down or carry away any Timber or Brushwood upon or from any part of this Island or its Dependencies (excepting as before excepted) such Alien or Aliens, and all and every person or persons aiding or assisting them, shall on conviction thereof in any Court of Record in this Island, forfeit and pay to Our Lord the King a Fine not exceeding One Hundred Pounds, nor less than Ten Pounds, at the discretion of such Court, to be disposed of in manner hereinafter mentioned; and that all and every the Ships, Vessels, Boats or other Craft, with the tackle, apparel and furniture thereof, and all seines, nets, lines, hooks or other Fishing Craft used or employed in the taking, receiving or transporting of such Bait or Timber, or other materials aforesaid, together with such Bait or Timber, shall be forfeited to His Majesty, and the same shall be sold at Public Auction, and the proceeds thereof applied in the manner hereinafter directed.*

3.—*And whereas it is of the utmost importance to protect and encourage the Fishery carried on by His Majesty's Subjects in this Colony, at present greatly depressed by the injurious privilege enjoyed by Foreigners of taking and curing Fish on the shores thereof, and to preserve, for the use of His Majesty's Subjects, the shoals of Bait which visit the coasts of this Island and its Dependencies; and to that end it is above all things necessary to prohibit the selling and disposing of Bait to Foreigners, who are thereby enabled to prosecute their Fisheries much more advantageously than they otherwise might, to the great detriment of the Trade and Fisheries carried on by His Majesty's Subjects in this Colony—Be it therefore further enacted, that from and after the passing of this*

Act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to sell or dispose of any such Caplin or other Bait as aforesaid, to any Alien or Aliens, or to any person or persons for their use, and that it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to export from this Island or its Dependencies, or knowingly sell or dispose of to the end that the same may be exported from this Island, for the purpose of being used or employed in any Fishery or Fisheries carried on by Aliens or any other persons other than liege Subjects of His Majesty, any such Caplin or other Bait whatsoever.

4.—*And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall so sell or dispose of to any Alien or Aliens, or so export or cause to be exported from this Island or its Dependencies, or knowingly sell or dispose of to the end that the same may be exported from this Island or its Dependencies, other than for the purpose of being used and employed in the Fisheries so carried on by His Majesty's Subjects as aforesaid, any such Caplin or other Bait whatsoever, he or they so offending shall, on conviction thereof, in any Court of Record in this Colony, forfeit and pay to Our Lord the King a fine not exceeding One Hundred Pounds, nor less than Ten Pounds, at the discretion of such Court, and shall also forfeit all and every of the Ships, Vessels, Boats, or other Craft used or employed in such exportation, with the tackle, apparel and furniture thereto belonging, together with the Bait or the money, goods or effects for which the same shall have been sold or exchanged, or which may be found on board any such Ship, Vessel, Boat or other Craft, belonging to the Owners, Masters or Crew of such Ship, Vessel, Boat or other Craft as aforesaid, to His Majesty, and the proceeds thereof shall be applied in the manner hereinafter directed.*

5.—*And be it further enacted, That all fines and penalties imposed by this Act shall and may be sued for and recovered in any Court of Record in this Island; and in default of payment thereof, the offender or offenders shall be committed by such Court to the nearest Gaol, there to remain for any period not exceeding six months: and the monies arising from all fines and forfeitures imposed by this Act shall, as to one moiety thereof, be paid to the Treasurer of this Colony to and for the use of Our Sovereign Lord the King, his Heirs and Successors; and as to the other moiety thereof, the same shall be paid to the use of such person or persons as shall inform and sue for the same.*

6.—*And be it further enacted, That upon any affidavit being made before any of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, or before a Commissioner of the Supreme Court appointed by His Majesty's Chief Justice of this Island to take affidavits in the said Court, setting forth that any Alien or Stranger not residing in this Colony has committed any offence which by the provisions of this Act is subjected to any penalty imposed by this Act, it shall and may be lawful for any such Justice to issue his warrant for the apprehension of such person, and to hold him to bail to appear at the next Term of the Supreme or Circuit Court to answer for such offence, and in default of bail to commit him to prison, there to remain until delivered by due course of Law.*

7.—*And be it further enacted, That*

all seizures made under this Act, which shall, upon the oath of two competent sworn appraisers, be valued under Forty Pounds, may be heard and determined in a summary way before any Court of Sessions of the Peace in the District where the seizure shall be made.

8.—*And be it further enacted, That if any Officer of His Majesty's Navy, or of His Majesty's Customs, Justice of the Peace, Constable, or other Peace Officer or Person aiding or assisting them or any of them in the seizure of any Ship, Vessel, Boat, Net, Seines or other Fishing Craft or Tackle, or of any Bait, Timber, Brushwood, Goods, Chattels, Money or Effects, or other thing whatsoever, shall be sued or prosecuted for any thing done under and by virtue of the powers and authority of this Act, he may plead the General Issue and give this Act and the Special matter in evidence; and if in such suit the Plaintiff shall be nonsuited, or judgment be given against him, the Defendant shall recover double costs; and in case any Information shall be commenced and brought to trial on account of the seizure of any Ship, Vessel, Boat, Net, Seine, Craft, Tackle, Bait, Timber, Brushwood, Goods, Chattels, Money or Effects whatsoever, as seized or forfeited under this Act, wherein Judgment shall be given for the claimant, and it shall appear to the Court or Justices before whom the same shall be tried that there was a probable cause of seizure, the Court or Justices shall certify on the Record that there was a probable cause of seizure, and in such case the Defendant shall not be entitled to any costs whatsoever, nor shall the person who seized, or those acting in his aid, be liable to any action or prosecution on account of such seizure as aforesaid, and whether the cause of such seizure shall have been heard and determined or not, if the Court before whom such action shall be brought shall certify as aforesaid that there was a probable cause for such seizure, then the Plaintiffs (besides the Ship, Vessel, Boat, or other thing seized, or the value thereof when the same shall not have been restored) shall not be entitled to more than one shilling damages, nor to any costs of suit.*

The Liberal newspapers of Brussels having spoken of the regiment of Guides, or one of their officers, in a way not altogether agreeable to the corps, twenty men with sabres entered the premises, attacked the editor and printer, destroyed the furniture, and, on approach of aid to the injured party, gallantly ran away.

TRUCKY.—The public mind has been thrown into a state of fermentation in the Turkish capital by a regulation, issued by the Sultan, abolishing the gradation of ranks, such as it stood since the establishment of the Ottoman empire, and classing the different individuals in office according to regulations and nomenclature, not only entirely novel, but subversive of the ancient notions of propriety and etiquette in Turkey.

Although you are well informed on Turkish matter by your own correspondents, it may not be unacceptable to you to learn that letters from excellent authority in Turkey, state that the Turks have regained the most perfect confidence in their own strength; that if France, Austria, and England, remain only neuter in the contest, they would themselves be able to compete with the Russians. I

shall conclude this brief reference to Poland, Turkey, and Russia, by a free translation of an ancient Lithuanian prophecy that has been handed to me:—"Poland must expect nothing from France.—France will never do anything for Poland. Her liberation will come from the united efforts of England and Turkey. When the horses of Turkey shall drink of the waters of the Vistula, then is the emancipation of Poland at hand."

SPAIN.—Mendizabel, in virtue of the vote of confidence granted him by the Cortes, has granted to the National Guard the power of electing their officers.

The negotiations are proceeding for the recognition of Mexican independence, but no conclusion will be come to until after the assembly of the Cortes.

Castro, a small town a few leagues from Portugalette, has fallen into the hands of the Carlists. They are still actively besieging San Sebastian and Buroa, and the country is so completely in their power, that General Cordova was obliged to cross the French frontier in order to assemble in the French territory a body of troops destined for the relief of the former town. Cordova is accused of treachery.

The Russian, Prussian, and Austrian Governments, have issued an injunctive summons to the free Senate of Cracow, calling upon them to dismiss within eight days the Poles, and all other subjects to the three Powers above named resident in Cracow. The Senate refused to obey, and bodies of troops had been marched into the country to enforce the mandate.

A letter from Vienna, of the 13th of February says—"The house of Rothschild and Sina have just concluded with Prince Esterhazy a loan to the amount, as is reported, of twenty millions of florins. It will be negotiated at four per cent.

Nogueras, the commandant General of Lower Arragon, is said to have been removed from his command as a punishment for his cruelty in ordering the mother of Cabrera to be shot. This is said to have been done in consequence of the spirited remonstrances of the British minister. It is reported from Bayonne that the chief command of the royalist army is to be taken from Cordova and given once more to General Mina.

Ministers have decided upon reducing the Newspaper stamp to one penny.

BOSTON, March 30.

BURNING OF THE TREASURY.—An important arrest.—For several months past, the Treasury Department has been in possession of information calculated to lead to the detection of the persons engaged in causing the destruction by fire, of the Treasury office at Washington, about three years past.—On Wednesday last, a person was arrested in the city of New York charged with firing the building with his own hands, hired to commit the act, as we have heard by some of those who had committed frauds upon the Pension Office, which they wished to have destroyed to screen their guilt. Other persons, we hear, before this, will have been arrested in the Western part of New York, one in Vermont, and another in Ohio. The person that was taken in New York was brought on yesterday in the steam boat line in charge of Mr Blaney, the High Constable of Philadelphia, Mr Kelly, Deputy Marshal of Ohio, and Mr Merritt of the New

York Police. These officers left Baltimore this morning, with their prisoner for Washington, where the trial is soon to take place.

NAVY ESTIMATES.—Mr. Wood, in a committee of supply, moved the Navy estimates, the chief feature of which was an increase of the Navy to the extent of 500 men.

We have received from an authentic source the news of a report in Paris, that five persons, foreigners, are now in that capital, for the purpose of abducting the Duke Charles of Brunswick, after the mode of the Duc d'Enghien, and that in the course of the last month £10,000 was received by them for that purpose.—*Morn. Advertiser.*

The works at the Thames Tunnel have been resumed.

The Prince Consort of Portugal had arrived in London.

The citadel at Plymouth had been destroyed by fire—the town Major and his two daughters perished in the flames.

THE EUFRATES EXPEDITION.—Having copied a paragraph from the MALTA GAZETTE, which stated that the Egyptian authorities had again thrown impediments in the way of the Euphrates expedition; that the party had been seriously attacked with disease; and that 17 of its members, including colonel Chesney himself, were suffering with sickness up to the 20th of December—now, as such information is calculated to excite apprehensions in the minds of those who have friends engaged in that expedition; we have the greatest pleasure in stating that letters were received in town on Monday last, the 28th instant, which give the most satisfactory account of the health of the whole party up to the 14th February, at which time there was every prospect of the expedition succeeding in its important object. The large steam-boat (the Euphrates) was quite prepared for proceeding down the river, and the smaller steamer would be ready in a week or ten days.—*Standard, March 31.*

Extract of a letter from Frankfort, dated the 25th March:—"We have accounts from Vienna stating that the Austrian cabinet has received a second answer from Berlin with respect to Cracow. M. Ancillon affirms that the Prussian Government is itself anxious for the evacuation of the town, and that he has sent a despatch to St. Petersburg to that effect. He wishes, however, to wait for an answer from the court of Russia, in order to avoid giving offence by a too abrupt decision. We have every confidence in the truth of this statement. According to letters from Cracow the Russians are sending into the territory of the Republic several pieces of cannon from Poland, and persons who are in communication with the Russian Embassy at Frankfort, doubt very much that an evacuation will take place very shortly."

Dr. Bowring, M.P., with Mr. G. Thomas, and captain Pringle, R.N., have come to Paris, as a deputation, for the purpose of obtaining the co-operation of the French Government in a plan for uniting by a grand railroad the three capitals of France, England, and Belgium. It is understood that the Governments of all these countries look upon the project with the most kindly eyes, and are desirous of lending it their explicit support. When accomplished, the journey to London will be performed in 13½ hours from Paris; in 11½ hours from Brussels; and from Paris to Brussels in about 7 hours.

By advices from Brazil we learn that the Federal or Republican party were much on the increase in the province of Rio Grande, and the Imperial forces were utterly unable to come to terms with them, and there seemed every probability of this province at no distant period becoming independent of the empire. The Imperial Government had evinced symptoms of much alarm, and was gradually augmenting its forces. A strong expedition, consisting of one corvette, fourteen vessels, and a steam-vessel, with one thousand men on board, was destined for Para.

THE OTTOMAN ARMY.—The *Post Ampt. Gazette* of Frankfort announces, after a letter from Berlin, that the King of Prussia has acceded to the desire of the Sultan to send him some officers of the Prussian army. The Minister of War is occupied in selecting 12 officers and 24 sub-officers from the numerous applicants to enter into the service of the Porte, the very advantageous conditions having been

offered. The King has given orders that the absence of these officers and subalterns shall in no wise be prejudicial to their promotion in the Prussian army. Papers were last night received from Bogotia, and other parts of Columbia, to the 25th January; but they contain no news. The people and Government of that province, enjoying the rare blessing in those regions of tranquillity, were occupied in founding schools and extending education.

DEATH OF MR. RUTHVEN, M.P. FOR DUBLIN.—Mr. Ruthven died yesterday morning, at his lodgings in North-street, Westminster. The hon. Member was considered better on Wednesday, and hopes were entertained of his ultimate recovery; but during the night a change took place for the worse, which terminated fatally about ten o'clock yesterday morning. We understand the hon. Member was upwards of 70 years of age.

It seems from accounts that the Austrians were the first to violate the territory of the republic of Cracow; a squadron of their horse, with a battalion of foot, entered on the 17th February; the Russians did not make their appearance till the 21st.

During the last year the quantity of wine exported from Oporto was 38,297 pipes, of which Great Britain alone imported 32,297 pipes. And yet the Portuguese cabinet demur to grant a treaty which may encourage the manufactures of a customer seven times better than the whole world besides.

It is stated here (Dublin) that the chancellor of the Exchequer, on Saturday last, informed the deputation from the National Bank of Ireland, consisting of Mr D. O'Connell, Mr M. O'Connell, Mr Fitzsimon, and some other directors of that establishment that in his opinion the privileges of the Bank of Ireland could not be continued. Its charter will expire on the 1st of April, 1837. This intelligence has produced an astounding effect in Dublin.

It is supposed that about 200 sail of ships lost anchors and cables between Yarmouth and Harwich, and from twenty to thirty were driven on shore and lost in the late heavy gales. So many vessels have not put into Harwich with loss, and damage, at any one time this seventeen or eighteen years.

We are glad to observe that a number of Baltic traders, which were frozen up at Riga on their fall voyages, have been relieved and proceeded to sea.

The increase of 6500 seamen additional to the number provided for last year, will enable Government to man six line of battle ships and three or four frigates.

THE FISHERIES.—The Secretary of the Navy, in submitting the Estimates, and calling for an increase of Ships and Men for the ensuing year, stated, as one reason why the force should be augmented, that complaints of the encroachments of the French and Americans on the Newfoundland Fisheries, had been made to the Government, and that it was necessary to furnish additional protection.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1836.

(From the Royal Gazette, May 10.)

The Legislature was prorogued on Saturday last.—His Excellency the Governor arrived at the Council Chamber at 3 o'clock attended as is customary. On His Excellency's ascending the throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was directed to command the immediate attendance of the House of Assembly, and the Speaker and other Members being come to the Council Chamber, His Excellency gave his consent to the Bills entitled—

An Act to prevent the Mischief arising from Printing and Publishing Books, Newspapers, and Papers of the like nature by Persons unknown, and to Regulate and Publish the same.

An Act to Authorize the raising by Loan of a further Sum of Money for the completion of the Light House on Harbor Grace Island.

An Act to prevent the Encroachment of Aliens on the Fisheries of this Island, and for the further protection of the said Fisheries.

An Act for the granting to His Majesty a Sum of Money for defraying the very advantageous conditions having been

Colon, and for other purposes, for the Year of our Lord 1836.

An Act for granting to His Majesty a Sum of Money for the making and repairing of Roads and Bridges in this Colony.

An Act for granting to His Majesty a Sum of Money to defray the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature during the present Sessions.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the Fourth Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act for declaring all Landed Property in Newfoundland, Real Chattels.'

An Act for ascertaining the Census of this Colony and other Statistical information.

An Act to make perpetual an Act passed in the Fourth Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors taken in Execution. An Act for the encouragement of Education in this Island.

An Act to authorize the Erection of a Colonial House in the town of Saint John's, and the raising by Loan of a Sum of Money for that purpose.

An Act to continue certain Acts therein mentioned, concerning the Revenue of the Colony.

An Act to limit the duration of the present and all future Houses of Assembly of this Colony.

An Act to continue an Act passed in the third Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act for the Regulation of Pilots, and the Pilotage of Vessels at the Port of St. John's.'

An Act to continue an Act passed in the third of His Majesty's Reign intitled 'An Act to provide for the performance of Quarantine, and more effectually to provide against the introduction of Infectious or Contagious Diseases, and the spreading thereof in this Island.'

His Excellency gave his assent on the 30th of March to two other Bills, viz. 'An Act for the relief of Sick and Disabled Seamen, Fishermen, and other Persons;—and

'An Act for granting to His Majesty the sum of £500 to defray any necessary expenses that may be incurred in preventing the extension and spread of Small Pox.'

AN ACT For granting to His Majesty a sum of Money for defraying the expense of the Civil Government of this Colony, and for other purposes, during the year of Our Lord 1836.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of His Majesty's Island of Newfoundland, having freely and voluntarily resolved to give and grant to His Majesty, a supply to defray certain charges for the administration of Justice, the Civil Government of this Island, and the internal improvement thereof, do humbly beseech your Excellency that it may be enacted: and be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, that from and out of such Monies as from time to time shall be and remain in the hands of the Treasurer of this Island, and unappropriated, there shall be granted to His Majesty his Heirs and Successors the sum of

Thirteen Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty Pounds Fifteen Shillings and Three Pence, Sterling,

which said sum shall be applied in payment of the following charges, for the year commencing on the first day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty Six, and ending on the thirty-first day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty Seven inclusive—that is to say—

The salary of the Clerk of the Executive Council, two hundred pounds.

The salaries of two Clerks in the Secretary's Office, four hundred pounds.

The salaries of an Office-keeper and of a Messenger in the Secretary's Office, one hundred and five pounds.

The salary of the Clerk of the Northern Circuit Court, two hundred pounds.

The salary of the Clerk of the Southern Circuit Court, two hundred pounds.

The salary of the Crier and Tipstaff of the Supreme Court, sixty pounds.

The salary of the Gaoler at Saint John's, fifty pounds.

The salaries of two Police Magistrates at Saint John's, five hundred pounds.

The salaries of six Police Constables at Saint John's, two hundred and seventy pounds.

The salary of the Colonial Treasurer in lieu of Office rent and contingencies four hundred pounds.

The Fees of His Majesty's Attorney General, two hundred and fifty pounds.

Gratuity to the widow of William Armstrong, late Marshall of the Supreme Court, fifty pounds.

For the salaries of Police Magistrates, Constables and Gaolers, in the Outports, £2180 according to the following detail—that is to say—

The senior Police Magistrate at Harbor Grace one hundred and fifty pounds.

A Police Magistrate whose office and residence shall be on the North side of Carbonear one hundred and twenty pounds.

A Police Magistrate to reside in Brigus and to hold a Court of Sessions there one hundred and twenty pounds.

The chief Constable in and for Conception Bay thirty-five pounds.

Two Constables at Harbor Grace, fifty pounds.

Three Constables at Carbonear, seventy five pounds.

Two Constables at Brigus and Port-de-Grave, fifty pounds.

A Constable at Bay-de-Verd, twelve pounds.

A Constable at Harbour Main, twelve pounds.

A Constable at Cats Cove, twelve pounds.

A Constable at Western Bay, twelve pounds.

A Constable at the South Shore of Conception Bay, twelve pounds.

The Clerk of the Peace at Conception Bay, fifty pounds.

The Gaoler at Harbor Grace, fifty pounds.

The Gaoler at Ferryland, twenty pounds.

A Constable at Ferryland, twelve pounds.

A Constable at Bay of Bulls, five pounds.

One Constable at Toads Cove, five pounds.

One Constable at Fermusee, five pounds.

One Constable at Placentia, five pounds.

The Gaoler at Placentia, twenty pounds.

One Constable at Little Placentia, twenty-five pounds.

One Constable at Barren Point, twelve pounds.

One Constable at Mernsheen Point, twelve pounds.

The Gaoler at Burin, twenty pounds.

One Constable at Burin, twenty pounds.

One Constable at Lamaline, four pounds.

Two Constables at Trepasser, and Mary's, twenty-four pounds.

Two Constables in Fortune Bay, twenty-four pounds.

The Gaoler at Trinity, twenty pounds.

One Constable at Trinity, twenty pounds.

One additional Constable at Trinity, twelve pounds.

One Constable at Catalina, twelve pounds.

Two Constables at Bonavista, twenty-five pounds.

One Constable at Greenspond, fifteen pounds.

One Constable at Twillingate, twenty-five pounds.

Two Constables at Twillingate and Fogo, twenty-four pounds.

One Constable at Exploits Bay, twelve pounds.

One Constable at Brigus by South twelve pounds.

One Constable at Witless Bay, twelve pounds.

One Constable at Petty Harbor, twenty pounds.

One Constable at Torbay, eighteen pounds.

One Constable at Perlican, twelve pounds.

One Constable at Hearts Content twelve pounds.

One Constable at Hants Harbor, twelve pounds.

One Constable at New Harbor, twelve pounds.

pounds.
 One Constable at Renew's, twenty pounds.
 One Police Magistrate at Bay Bulls, sixty pounds.
 One Police Magistrate at Burin, one hundred pounds.
 One Police Magistrate at Grand Bank, one hundred pounds.
 One Police Magistrate at Harbor Britain, sixty pounds.
 One Police Magistrate at Placentia, sixty pounds.
 One Police Magistrate at Trepassy or Saint Mary's sixty pounds.
 One Police Magistrate at Ferryland, sixty pounds.
 One Police Magistrate at Trinity, one hundred and twenty pounds.
 One Police Magistrate at Twillingate, one hundred pounds.
 One Police Magistrate at Bonavista, one hundred pounds.
 Towards defraying the expense of building a Gaol and Court House at Brigus, three hundred and fifty pounds.
 Towards defraying the expense of building a Lock-up-House and Magistrate's Office at Carbonear, three hundred and fifty pounds.
 Towards remunerating Constables for superintending convicts at hard labour, fifty pounds.
 Towards defraying the salaries of such additional officers as may be required for the efficient collection of the Colonial Revenue, eight hundred pounds.
 Towards defraying the expense of the ordinary repairs of Court Houses and Gaols one hundred pounds.
 Towards defraying the expense of the postages of the various departments and other incidentals one hundred pounds.
 Towards defraying the expense of the relief of the Poor of this Island, to be expended under the superintendence of commissioners to be appointed for that purpose by his Excellency the Governor, six hundred pounds.
 Towards defraying the expense of the conveyance of the Judges and their incidental expenses on Circuit, four hundred and sixty pounds.
 Towards defraying the balance due to Captain Buchan, late High Sheriff, seventy pounds twelve shillings and five pence.
 Towards defraying the expense of removing the rocks and obstructions in the mouth of Quidi Vidi Harbour two hundred and fifty pounds.
 Towards defraying the arrears of office rent due by the Clerk of the Southern Circuit Court and to defray the charge for the same for the present year thirty-six pounds.
 Towards discharging the arrears of expense due for the firing of Fog Guns and to defray the expense of the same for the present year four hundred and forty-seven pounds four shillings and five pence.
 Towards defraying the expense of erecting a Court House and Gaol at Twillingate four hundred pounds.
 Towards defraying the expense of repairing the Magistrates office at Harbor Grace, six pounds.
 Towards defraying the expense of building a lock-up-house at Harbor Britain one hundred pounds.
 Towards defraying the expense of building a lock-up-house at Grand Bank one hundred pounds.
 Towards defraying the expense of erecting a lock-up-house and Magistrates office at Saint Mary's two hundred pounds.
 Towards defraying the expense of painting the wood work and erecting a fence round the Court House and Gaol at Placentia eighty nine pounds.
 Towards defraying the expense of enlarging and repairing the Court House and Gaol at Ferryland one hundred and fifty pounds.
 Towards defraying the expense of repairing the Gaol at Bay Bulls one hundred pounds.
 Towards discharging the balance due on the importation of the Standard Weights and Measures twenty three pounds eighteen shillings and eleven pence.
 Towards the support and in aid of the St. John's Factory two hundred pounds.
 In aid of the Indigent Sick Society of St. John's one hundred pounds.
 In aid of the Dorcas Society of St. John's fifty pounds.

In aid of the erection of the new Protestant Episcopal Church at Harbour Grace in consideration of the former Churches having been destroyed by fire two hundred pounds.
 Towards compensating James F. Tobin for expenses incurred by him in the maintenance of the crew of his Vessel after being wrecked and providing their passages out of the Island twenty pounds.
 Towards compensating Thomas Williams assayer of Weights and Measures for the District of St. John's for his services as such assayer fifty pounds.
 Towards compensating Stephen J. Daniels assayer of Weights and Measures at Carbonear for his services fifteen pounds sixteen shillings and six pence.
 Towards compensating Luke Brown assayer of Weights and Measures for the District of Ferryland and towards defraying expenses incurred by him twenty nine pounds and eleven shillings.
 Towards refunding to Thomas Gamble a sum of money overpaid by him as duties upon certain articles imported by him eight pounds and eleven shillings.
 Towards defraying the expense of providing the Members of the Legislature and Courts of Session with J. Templeman's Index and Digest of the acts of the Legislature seventeen pounds and ten shillings.
 Towards compensating James Blaikie for loss of office one hundred pounds.
 Towards compensating Matthew Stevenson for his past services as Clerk of the Peace for Conception Bay forty pounds.
 Towards compensating William Martin for his past services as High Constable of Conception Bay twenty six pounds.
 Towards defraying sundry expenses incurred by Commander Hope, R.N. during the last year in protecting the fisheries on the southern and western coasts of this Island twelve pounds eight shillings and five pence.
 Towards defraying the expense of protecting the British Fisheries on the southern and western shores of this Island during the present year, fifty pounds.
 Towards defraying the excess of expenditure incurred during the last year for contingencies beyond the sums voted for that service, five hundred pounds.
 In addition to the salary of the chairman of the Sessions for the District of Saint John's, one hundred pounds.
 Towards defraying the expense of building a stone wall round the Gaol yard at Harbor Grace, one hundred and seventy pounds.
 Towards defraying the expense incurred in taking and registering the names of Voters for the District of Conception Bay, seventy-five pounds fourteen shillings and six pence to be applied in payment of the expenses and for the services of the following persons—
 William Sterling J. P. £10 10 6
 Richard Rankin J. P. 10 10 0
 John Buckingham J. P. 2 2 0
 Thomas Danson J. P. 8 8 0
 James Sharp Constable 8 11 0
 Samuel Rumpson do 3 3 0
 Benjamin Rowe do 3 3 0
 Jonathan Martin do 1 2 6
 Moses Gosse do 7 6 0
 Joseph Baggs do 4 10 0
 John Barnes do 4 10 0
 Benjamin Barnes do 3 0 0
 Thomas Butler do 3 0 0
 George W. Cranford do 3 0 0
 Robert Connell do 3 0 0
 William Mullooney do 3 0 0
 William Smith do 2 10 0
 William Branscombe Room Hire 3 0 0
 Towards defraying the expense incurred in taking and registering the names of Voters for the District of Saint John's the sum of forty two pounds eight shillings and one penny to be applied as follows—
 Henry Winton for Stationary £ 6 15 10
 James Findlay making out and copying lists of Voters and Index 17 14 3
 To the Constables employed for their services 13 9 6
 To defray the expenses incurred by John M. Lenan one of the constables for boat hire and lodging 4 8 6
 Towards defraying the expense incurred in taking and registering the names of Voters for the District of Trinity Bay fifteen pounds.
 Towards defraying the expenses incurred in taking and registering the names

of Voters for the northern part of the District of Ferryland seven pounds.
 Towards defraying the expense of painting and repairing the stone work of Harbor Grace Gaol forty pounds.
 And a further sum of five hundred pounds towards defraying any casual and extraordinary expenses (not otherwise provided for) which may arise during the present year to be applied under the direction of His Excellency the Governor.
 2nd.—And be it further enacted that the sums of money hereby granted shall be paid by the Treasurer of the colony in discharge of such Warrant or Warrants as shall be issued by the Governor or person administering the Government of the colony for the time being in favor of any person or persons to be applied to pay any sum or sums of money out of the Treasury of the colony other than such as are expressed and directed in this or some other act or acts of the Legislature of this colony.
 The following Items were accidentally omitted in the foregoing Detail:
 Towards defraying the expense of Civil and Judicial printing and stationery three hundred pounds.
 Towards defraying the expense of civil and criminal prosecutions six hundred pounds.
 Towards defraying the expenses of his Majesty's Gaols throughout the Island seven hundred pounds.
 Towards defraying the expenses of Coroners throughout the Island one hundred and twenty pounds.
 Towards defraying the expense of Fuel and Light for public Buildings two hundred pounds.

Notice
WANTED, A Steady APPRENTICE for the TAILORING Business.
 For PARTICULARS apply to
JOHN CLIFFORD,
 Tailor.
 Carbonear, May 18, 1836.

On Sale
CHEAP FOR CASH.

PROVISIONS
 AND
SHOP GOODS
 By T. NEWELL

LOW FOR CASH,
 BY
THOMAS RIDLEY & Co.

200 Barrels Superfine States' FLOUR, Copenhagen and Hamburg BREAD, FLOUR, OATMEAL and BUTTER
 1 7/8 Inch Chain Cable (proved)
 Chain Tapsail Sheets and Ties
 Sheathing Iron and Stemplates
 Sheet Iron and Copper
 Bar and Bolt Iron
 Hawser, Warps and other Cordage
 Oakum, Spun yarn and Marline
 B.B. & S.S.G. Shot
 Nails all sizes
 Cabin Stoves and Cambouzes
 Hawse and Deck Pipes
 Pitch, Tar & Turpentine
 40 Boxes Soap
 Candles Mould and Dipt
 No. and Flat Canvas, Sail Twine
 Tobacco, Leaf & Negrohead
 Mens SHOES of Superior quality in small packages
 With a general assortment of HARDWARE and other MANUFACTURED GOODS &c. &c.
 Harbour Grace, Jan. 27, 1836

It was supposed in Paris that the Royal clemency would soon be extended to the Prisoners at Ham.
 The British Government is said to have offered its guarantee to Russia, for the payment of the indemnification due by Turkey, on condition that the Russians evacuate the fortress of Silistria.
 The navy estimates for 1836 37 amount to £4,689,621, being £443,928 more than last year.
 A diplomatic envoy is said to have been despatched to Cracow, by the British Government report on, to the recent military occupation of that city by the Russians, Austrians, and Prussians.

Notices
CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS

NORA CREINA
 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 CREINA 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 8 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 3 6
 Single Letters 6
 Double do. 1 0
 And PACKAGES in proportion.
 N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES given him.

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 expense, he has fitted out, to ply between CARONEAR 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 shall be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

The St. PATRICK will leave CARONEAR 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 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., will be received at his House, in Carbonear, and in St. John's, for Carbonear, &c., at Mr Patrick Kilty's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Crute's.
 Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

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 & ROAG,
 Agents, St. John's.
 Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835.

TO BE LET

On a 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 STARR, and on the West by the Subscriber's Land.
MARY TAYLOR,
 Carbonear, Feb. 20, 1836.

POETRY

A SONG

SUNG AT A DINNER GIVEN TO COLONEL LINDSAY, BY THE CONSERVATIVES OF FIFESHIRE ON THE 5TH OF NOVEMBER LAST.

Like a plain-speaking soldier has Wellington spoke, Ere the Crown shall go down there are crowns to be; Ere we give up the game we must have a new deal; So stand fast with me round the banner of Peel. Then fill up your cup, and I'll fill up my can— A fig for the Whigs and their master, King Dan; We shall soon see them both to the right about wheel, If we only are true to Old Arthur and Peel. They have seen darker days than they're likely to see, And odds rather higher than Dan's thirty three; They have stood in worse times by their Country and King— But the darker the Winter, the brighter the Spring. Then fill up your cup and I'll fill up my can, No good ever came of downheartedness man; Keep up head and heart, never mind the sore heel, And stand to the last by Old Arthur and Peel. Who does not remember— who e'er can forget— The field where the star of Napoleon set? And say, shall it now be remembered in vain? Or that long track of glory, the triumphs of Spain? No—fill up your cup, and I'll fill up my can, The Whigs like the French have mistaken their man; The name of the Duke is a phalanx of steel, And the mantle of Pitt, is the banner of Peel. Fill, fill up your cup, and I'll fill up my can— Our Church still shall thrive on the Protestant plan, And our Peerage shall ne'er to the Democrat kneel, While we're steadfast and true to Old Arthur and Peel. There are fair weather friends who have left them to share In that ill-got success which is worse than despair— But still, as to-night, let our honours be paid To the thorough-going friend, both of sunshine and shade. Fill, fill up your cup, and I'll fill up my can— If we cannot yet call him our Parliament man, Yet I'll say to his face—(why should I conceal?) That he's worthy to stand by Old Arthur and Peel. It's needless to murmur for what is now past— The Conservative flag must be nailed to the mast— The ship is yet stanch from the deck to the keel, And she cannot wait long for her helmsman, Bob Peel. So fill up your cup, and I'll fill up my can— A fig for the Wigs and the big Beggarman; For trust me, they both in due season shall feel That they've not seen the last of Old Arthur and Peel. (One verse more.) Then once more fill your cup, as I've filled up my can, It's an ancient, approv'd, and Conservative plan— We might face the first Whig, who you know was the Diel.

After drinking to men like Old Arthur and Peel.

—Blackwood's Magazine for Dec.

YANKEE COURTSHIP.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE SLEIGH-RIDE.

After my sleigh-ride last winter, and the slippery trick I was served by Patty Bean, nobody would suspect me of haughtiness after the women again in a hurry. To hear me curse and swear and rail out against the whole feminine gender, you would have taken it for granted that I should never so much as look at one again to all eternity. O, but I was wicked—“Darn and blast their eyes” says I—“Blame their skins, torment their hearts, and darn them to darnation.” Finally, I took an oath and swore, that if ever I meddled or had any dealings with them again, (in the sparkling line I mean,) I might be hung and choked. But swearing off from women, and then going into a meeting house chock full of gals, all shining and glittering in their Sunday clothes and clean faces, is like swearing off from liquor and going into a grog shop. It's all smoke. I held out and kept from my oath for three whole Sundays—forenoons, afternoons and intermissions complete. On the fourth, there were strong symptoms of a change of weather. A chap about my size was seen on the way to the meeting house, with a new patent hat on his head hung by the ears upon a shirt collar; his cravat had a pudding in it, and branched out in front, into a double bow knot. He carried a straight back and a stiff neck, as a man ought to when he has his best cloths on, and every time he spit, he sprung his body forward like a jackknife, in order to shoot clear on the ruffles. Squire Jones's pew is next but two to mine; and when I stand up to prayers and take my coat tail under my arm and turn my back to the minister I naturally look straight at Sally Jones. Now Sally has got a face not to be grinned at in a fog. Indeed as regards beauty, some folks think she can pull an even yoke with Patty Bean. For my part I think there is not much boot twixt them. Any how, they are so nigh matched that they have hated each other like rank poison ever since they were school girls. Squire Jones had got his fire on, and sat himself down to reading the great bible, when he heard a rap at his door. “Walk in.—Well, John, how do you?” “Git out, Pompey,” “Pretty well then, Squire, how do you do?” “Why so as to be crawling—(ye ugly beast, will ye hold your yep)—haul up a chair and set down, John.” “How do you do Mrs Jones?” “O middling—how's yer mam? Don't forget the mat there, Mr Beedle.” This put me in mind that I had been off soundings several times in the long muddy lane; and my boots were in a sweet pickle. It was now old Captain Jones's turn, the grandfather. Being roused from a doze, by the bustle and racket, he opened his eyes at first with wonder and astonishment. At last he began to halloo so loud that you might hear him a mile; for he takes it for granted that every body is just exactly as deaf as he is. “Who is it, I say? who in the world is it?”—Mrs Jones going close to his ear, screamed out, “it's Johnny Beedle.” I remember, he was one summer at the siege of Boston. “No, no, father, bless your heart, that was his grandfather, that's been dead and gone this twenty years.” “Ho! but where does he come from?” “Daown town” “Ho!—and what does he follow for a livin’?” And he did not stop asking questions after this sort till after the particulars of the Beedle family were published and proclaimed in Mrs Jones's last screech.—He then sank back into his doze again. The dog stretched himself before one andiron—the cat squat down before the other. Silence came on by degrees, like a calm snow storm, till nothing was heard, keeping tune with a sappy yellow birch forestick. Sally sat up prim, as if she were pinned to the chair back—her hands crossed genteelly upon her lap, and her eyes looking straight into the fire. Mammy Jones tried to straighten herself too, and laid her hands across in her lap. But they would not lay still.—It was fully twenty-four hours since they had done any work, and they were out of all patience with keeping all Sunday. Do what she would to keep them quiet,

they would bounce up now and then and half a shake. At the next bout, smash go through the motions in spite of the fourth commandment. For my part I sat looking very much like a fool. The more I tried to say something, the more my tongue stuck fast. I had put my right leg over my left, and had said “hem.” Then I changed, and put the left leg over the right. It was no use: The drops of sweat began to crawl all over me. I got my eye upon my hat hanging on a peg, on the road to the door; and then I eyed the door. At this moment the old Captain all at once sung out, “Johnny Beedle!” It sounded like a clap of thunder, and I started right up an end. “Johnny Beedle, you'll never handle such a drum stick as your father did, if you live to be as old as Mathusaler. He would toss up his drum stick, and while it was whirling in the air, take off a gill or rum, and then ketch it as it come down without losin a stroke in the time. What d'ye think of that, ha? But pull yer chair round close along side er me, so yer can hear. Now what have you come after?” “I—after? Oh, jest takin a walk.” “Pleasant walkin, I guess.” “I mean jest to see how ye all do.” “Ho!—that's another lie; you've come a courtin, Johnny Beedle; ye're arter our Sal—say, now, d'ye want to marry, or only to court?” This was what I call a choaker. Poor Sally made one jump, and landed in the middle of the kitchen; and then she skulked in the dark corner, till the old man after laughing himself into a whooping cough was put to bed. Then came apples and cider, and the ice being broke, plenty of chat with mammy Jones about the minister and the sermon. I agreed with her to a nicety on all the points of doctrine; but I had forgot the text and all the heads of the discourse except six. Then she teased and tormented me to tell who I accounted the best singer in the gallery that day. But mum; there was no getting that out of me; “praise to the face is often disgrace,” says I, throwing a sly squint at Sally. At last, Mrs Jones lighted t'other candle, and after charging Sally to look well to the fire, she led the way to bed, and the Squire gathered up his shoes and stockings, and followed. Sally and I were sitting a good yard apart, honest measure. For fear of getting tongue tied again, I set right in with a steady stream of talk: I told her all the particulars about the weather that was past, and also made some pretty cute guesses at what it was like to be in future. At first I gave a hitch up with my chair at every full stop; then growing saucy, I repeated it at every comma and semicolon; and at last, it was a hitch, hitch, hitch, and I planted myself by the side of her. “I swow Sally you looked so plaguy handsome to day that I wanted to eat you up.” “Pshaw, git along,” says she. My hand had crept along somehow upon its fingers and began to scrape acquaintance with hers. She sent it home again with a desperate jerk. Try it again No better luck. “Why Miss Jones, you're gettin uppistolous—a little old madish, I guess.” “Hands off—is fair play, Mr Beedle.” It is a good sign to find a girl sulky. I knew where the shoe pinched. So I went to work to persuade her that I had never had any notion after Patty, and to prove it I fell to running her down at a great rate. Sally could not help chiming in with her, and I rather guess Miss Patty suffered a few. I now not only got hold of her hand without opposition, but managed to slip an arm around her waist. But there was no satisfying me, so I must go poking my lips out after a buss. I guess I rued it.—She leeches me a slap in the face that made me see stars, and my ears rung like a brass kettle for a quarter of an hour. I was forced to laugh at the joke, though out of the wrong side of my mouth, which gave my mouth something the look of a gridiron. The battle now began in the regular wap. “Ah Sally give me a kiss, and ha done with it now.” “I wont so there, not touch to.” “I'll take it whether or no.” “Do if you dare.” And at we went rough and tumble. An odd de-struction of starch now commenced.—The bow of my cravat was squat up in-

At the next bout, smash went the shirt collar, and at the same time some of the head fastenings gave fair however, I must own, and neither tried to bite or scratch; and when she could fight no longer for want of breath, she yielded handsomely.—Her arms fell down by her side, her head back over the chair, her eyes closed, and there lay her plump little mouth, all in the air.—Lord! did you ever see a hawk pounce upon a young robbin' or a humble bee upon a clover top?—I say nothing. Concern it, how a buss will crack of a still frosty night. Mrs Jones was half way between asleep and awake.—“There goes my yeast bottle,” said she to herself, “burst into twenty hundred pieces, and my bread is all dough again.” The upshot of the matter is, I fell in love with Sally Jones head over years. Every Sunday night rain or shine, finds me rapping at Squire Jones's door, and twenty times I have been within a hair's breadth of popping the question. But now I have made a final resolve; and if I live till next Sunday night, and I don't choke in the trial, Sally Jones will hear thunder. The way in which our Republican neighbors manage things. A REAL CALIB QUORSE.—The following dialogue took place between two citizens, after a late town meeting in a New England State: Question—Well sir, how went your meeting? Answer—Very well. Ques.—Who was your moderator? Ans.—Squire Evans. Ques.—Who was chosen Clerk? Ans.—Squire Evans. Ques.—Who is your Representative? Ans.—Squire Evans. Ques.—Who is your Selectman? Ans.—Squire Evans. Ques.—Who is your second Selectman? Ans.—Squire Evans. Ques.—Who is your third Selectman? Ans.—I don't know sartin, but I believe twas Squire Evans. SAFETY TUBES FOR SHIPS.—A new invention for preventing the foundering of ships at sea has been brought forward in England by Mr Watson, which it is said the test of experiment fully sustains.—The following is a brief exposition of the plan. It is simply to apply to naval architecture, by mechanical means, the law of nature in the organization of a fish, by which through the actions of the air bladder, a whale of the largest size is able to lie supinely on the surface of the water; and this it is proposed to effect by the agency of cylindrical tubes, hermetically sealed, to be placed between the beams of the decks, and elsewhere, fill all of them with atmospheric air; which in the whole shall form enough to counterbalance the excess in the specific gravity of the vessel over the specific gravity of water. There has been produced this year from a field of three and a half acres, in the occupation of Mr James Manley of Tipton mills, Ottery, St Mary, the following extraordinary crop—31 hogheads cider, 153 bushels of barley, and 81 bags of potatoes.—In order to a perfect understanding of this, it should be stated, that the apple trees grew in the border, or contiguous to the inner part of the fence or hedge of the inclosure, and the potatoes underneath and around them; the barley grew in the central, or principal part of the field; and this (probably) unparalleled instance of successful farming can be authenticated by many gentlemen of Ottery. Baron de Rothschild's daughter is about to be united to her cousin, Mr N. de Rothschild. Unquestionably a judicious alliance.