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(From the *Novascotian*.)

NATURAL HIEROGLYPHICS.

[We take the following extract from a very elaborate article in a late *Elgin* paper.—The Gentlemen, to whose discoveries it refers, is, we believe, a relation of Dr. Grigor's, of this Town.]

A singular discovery has lately been made by Dr. Grigor of the H.E.I.C. Service, which promises to extend the bounds of human reason, to establish every known science and art on the basis of truth. He has discovered that all material substances animate and inanimate, are indelibly impressed with a system of Hieroglyphics, which are not distinctly visible to the eye, but susceptible of transfer by printing ink, black lead—casting, or wax and ivory black; and although he has not yet been able to trace clearly the relation which exists between these hieroglyphic figures and the properties and uses of the substances, or the instincts and habits of the animals on which they are impressed, yet, as he has no doubt of the existence of such relation, he entertains a confident hope that the united labours of the learned will sooner or later develop it. That these hieroglyphics are emblematic of certain essential properties and relations of the substance on which they are impressed, and are in reality a sort of record of their natural history, which is intended to be intelligible to man. The clusters of the hieroglyphics are so distinctly separated and interlined, as to leave no doubt on the mind that they are intended by the all-wise Creator for the benefit and instruction of mankind. Dr. Grigor was led to trace the accounts given of the terrestrial world from the earliest records, when he regretted to confess, that all our knowledge of matter and its qualities was so very circumscribed and, from the flexibility of human reason, so variable and ill defined. From his attempts to define matter to his satisfaction, and an endeavour to trace the origin of the Zodiacal signs, he was led to investigate the mythology of Egypt, Chaldea and Greece, when he found out this prevailing physical characteristic of matter existing on the sacred symbols used in the mysteries of Bacchus and Eleusis, which were the following:—"The heads of sessamum—heads of poppies—pomegranates—dry stems—cakes baked of meal of different kinds of corn—salt—carded wool—rolls of honey and cheese—a child—a serpent and a van—a dye—ball and top—the apples and a looking glass."—These substances being covered with ideographic marks, which acquaint us with the uses and nature of things by analogy: it is a science, which, in the primitive ages of the world, he believes to have been perverted from purposes the most useful, to purposes the most degrading to human nature.—The ancients, conceiving that these hieroglyphics were intended, in the scheme of nature, to bring within the comprehension of the human mind the nature of divination, astrology, brute and vegetable worship, instead of considering them as emblematic of certain analogies between the material world and man, elucidating its nature and properties. He found that it was at variance with observation and common sense, to conceive it possible that any nation which has made such extraordinary advances in science and art as the Chaldeans and Egyptians had done, should be so egregiously stupid as to worship brute beasts and vegetables, without having a more sufficient reason for doing so, than what is generally assigned in history: in his opinion, it has originated in a misapplication of this universal science, and perhaps the unnatural perversion of it by the cunning of the priesthood. Indeed, he is almost convinced that the emblematic figures, used among the Egyptians of Apis, Isis, and Osiris, will be found, on examining the skins of those animals, and on the surfaces of the vegetables dedicated to them.

There are in the palm of man's hand a vast number of the faces of animals, exquisitely modelled and interlined, together with rows of the human face, which are susceptible of being read in four different ways. This can be demonstrated by grasping a

piece of fine dough in the hand, slightly covered with black lead, or fine putty or plaister of Paris. The same may be done to the other parts of the body, which contains, Mr Grigor imagines, a record of man's natural history. On the eggs of domestic and other birds, these hieroglyphics may be beautifully displayed by means of Indian ink and a writing pen. The eggs of the alligator, are impressed not only with their enmity to man, but also the cunning by which he surprises and overcomes the horse and his rider, and all the classes of animals which fall to his prey, together with his own most destructive enemy, the gallinacho: there are, besides the usual hieroglyphics on the shell of the alligator, several human figures, and the horse. On the shells of fishes, their enemies, instincts and uses—every separate and neglected stone upon the bosom of the earth, contains brute and human figures, and other figures of geometric import. On many stones there is delineated a distinct ark or coffer of an oblong shape, terminating in a neck, which is intersected longitudinally, diagonally, and across, by five or six lines, which contains an immense variety of animal figures in the different compartments formed by the lines, some of which come close up to the mouth of it, but are apparently shut in by a close bar. On others, of particular domestic shape, there are lines and figures which illustrate them generally on both sides. On every root, and leaf and tree—the prevailing creatures that prey on it—its healing, nutritive, and poisonous qualities. On the skin of every living creature; on the bark of every tree; every kind of fruit—apples, pears, potatoes, &c., &c. These hieroglyphics may be plainly delineated by printing ink, black lead, casting on wax and ivory black. On the surface of melted metals, and on the whole class of saline bodies, such as nitre of potash, &c.

This discovery has been the result of an unsatisfied mind, straining after some authentic and continuous records, unimpaired by the hand of time, & unimpaired by the error of human testimony. The two sets of tables on which the commandments were written, Moses in one place tells us "that they were written by the finger of God;" and, in another, "that the writing was the writing of God graven upon the tables." The stones of the Jewish breastplate were celebrated for the "Urim and Thummim." The altar was composed of stones which a tool never touched. The frequent mention of rocks and stones in the New Testament, such as "founded upon a rock, chief stone—rejected stone—filthy stone—living stone" are evidences that the subject is not altogether new. It will not only decide the meaning of the mysteries of Bacchus and Eleusis—and may perhaps furnish a key to the English hieroglyphics—but will determine the controversy regarding the "identical system" of Plato, as Dr. Grigor conceived that these emblematic hieroglyphics are the archetypes of his "ideas,"—the very origin of the phrase "brute matter;" for Plato always contended, that what he called "ideas" were not only the objects of science, but also the proper or physical causes of all things here below. That the idea of similitude is the cause of the resemblance between two globes, and the idea of dissimilitude the cause that a globe does not resemble a pyramid. He likewise calls "ideas" essences, or substances; and many of his followers pronounced them to be animals. Dr Enfield has said, that by ideas, Plato meant certain patterns or archetypes, subsisting by themselves as real beings—ontas ontas, in the divine reason, in their original and eternal region, and issuing thence to give form to sensible things, and to become objects of contemplation and science to rational beings.—It is the doctrine of Timeus, that the reason of God comprehends the examples of all things, and that this reason was the primary cause of things. Plutarch says, that Plato supposed three principles—God, matter, and idea. He taught that the visible world was formed by the Supreme Architect uniting eternal and immutable ideas to the first matter; that fire and earth were first formed, and united by means of air and

water; and from perfect one, a perfect whole was produced of a spherical figure as most beautiful in itself, and best suited to contain all other figures. Plato, in his Republic, makes Glaucus, one of the speakers, recommend the study of mathematics, for their usefulness to human life. Socrates denies not their utility for all the purposes to which they are usually applied, but still insinuates that they were capable of answering an end much more sublime. 'Tis no contemptible one, though a difficult one to believe, that through these particular sciences the soul has an organ purified and enlightened, which is destroyed and blemished by studies of other kinds—an organ better worth saving than a thousand eyes, inasmuch as truth becomes visible by this alone.

What, then, says Plato, is the reason that different bodies exhibit such different appearances; or how do they come to possess such different qualities and powers? It is, says he and his followers, from their having different essential forms, by which every natural substance is essentially characterized; for, of every animal, vegetable, or mineral, &c., &c., there is a form conceived as existing before the individuals in which it is incorporated, from which result all the properties of that, the animal, vegetable, or metal, such as figure, size, colour, and the other qualities perceptible to our senses; but the internal, or essential form itself, from which all the other forms result, is not perceptible to our senses, or even by our understanding, directly and immediately, nor otherwise than analogy formerly mentioned.

These essential forms, we are told, mean something, which though different from matter, can yet never subsist without something which, added or united with it, helps to produce every composite thing; that is to say, every natural substance in the visible world.

We need not here explain the derivation of the word hieroglyphics, it being composed of *ieros* (sacred) and *gluphein* (sculpture) to engrave; or that in antiquities, it meant certain mystical characters or symbols in use among the Egyptians in their writings and inscriptions, generally composed of the figures of various animals, and the parts of human bodies.

FRANCE.—The necessity of remodelling the French army, occupies the attention of Louis Philip. Soulé is in communication with the King; and so are Theirs and Gerard. Of course their consultations have given rise to rumours of Ministerial changes, consequent upon the intended introduction of Soulé into the War Department.—The bad treatment of the Orleans dynasty by the Emperor of Austria and the King of Naples, is said to have been designed by Metternich; who upon hearing of his Neapolitan Majesty's intention to go to Paris in quest of a wife, invited him to Vienna, arranged that he should marry the Archduchess, and then sent him to Paris to play the lover to one of Louis Philip's daughters.—No doubt, this insult would annoy the King of the Barricades; but it would not, as reported, influence his Spanish policy, which depends not upon personal pique. He will not be more ready to interfere actively for the Queen of Spain on account of a quarrel with Metternich. It is, however, certain that the Austrian Ambassador has recently had frequent and not very friendly interviews with Louis Philip: the subject of discussion, may be the occupation of Ancona by the French troops, which has always been disagreeable to Austria, but which the *Moniteur* officially announces is to be continued. The state of Italy gives uneasiness to the Austrian Cabinet.

The father of Lafontaine, the popular German novelist, was a painter of some eminence, and distinguished by the patronage of the Ducal Court of Brunswick. In one of his walks, the elder Lafontaine met an old man, whose appearance so touched him, that unasked, he gave him money. "Ah Sir," said the old man, "if I durst beg a great favour,—What is it?"—"A shirt"

—and he showed his bare breast. Lafontaine looked round him, said, "follow me old friend;" and hurried into a copse where when rejoined by the old man, he handed him a shirt. He had pulled off his own; and buttoning himself up close, so that its want was unobservable, he returned home. At his own door his wife met him, exclaiming, "Oh, dearest Lafontaine, three times have the Princesses sent for you. You must run instantly to Court, you are impatiently expected." He obeyed, of course. The princesses wanted the Court painter to sketch Grecian costumes, being the disguise they had chosen for a masked ball. The drawing materials lay ready, the artist sat down to his task, and the eager Princesses passed round him to watch his labours.—Thus situated he began to find the heat inconvenient and took measures to cool himself, when the princesses suddenly started and drew back, which he, intent on his drawings, scarcely noticed, until the liveliest of the sisters exclaimed, "Why Lafontaine has no shirt on!" At this moment the Duchess entered the room, and the wondering look that she cast upon the court-painter first recalled his adventure to his mind. He quickly buttoned himself up again, excused his indecorous appearance on the plea of the haste enjoined, and related in explanation the circumstance which had occurred. The Duchess laughed, the Princesses pressed round him as before, and sported their jests on the shirtless painter. The artist did not get off so easily at home, where his wife's horror at his indiscretion was not to be allayed, until the arrival of a present of beautiful shirts from the Duchess proved the light in which she took the affair.

THE SPANISH GENERALS.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* thus describes three of the Spanish Generals, whose names have become familiar to the public—

In person, Rodil is a good-looking, compact little General, sprightly, active, and smooth spoken, with rather handsome military-looking features, somewhat weather-beaten, and about fifty years of age. He is inclined to be corpulent; but in Navarre was accounted by his own staff the most indefatigable, restless officer in Spain. If he slept at all, he slept in his boots. Flinter, the unfortunate Brigadier, our countryman, who, betrayed and sold by Rodil, is now dragged a prisoner by the sanguinary rabble of Gomez, was the chief of the staff of his vanguard, and used to say, that though he had called Rodil at all hours of the night in all weathers, in the worst of countries, and after the most fatiguing marches, he never found Rodil undressed and never in bed.

General Alaix was, I believe a sergeant.—He is popular in his division, chiefly because he is the dirtiest man in the army, disdains water and washing, entertains an enormous black beard, and never quits a shako such as six feet grenadier's wear. He is terrible to look at, and the *strongest* man in the Queen's army. What he has been about since Villorobello, is perfectly incomprehensible; and unless one adopts the easy interpretation of traitor, it is difficult to divine what his conduct means. Can he and Rodil have been in some diabolical combination, or has Rodil paralyzed him by secret orders.

Narvaez is a fine, military-looking man, stout, jovial in appearance, active and alert, with as good spirits as talent and ambition, the consciousness of possessing plenty of resources, and an enormous appetite can make a man of forty. His bravery is undisputed; fighting is his element, and he has not been raised and fostered in the army by such men as Cordova and Seoane, because he was valiant only, but he has a general's head, and reminds me strongly of one of our young generals of Wellington's army, a Picton or a Calvert. Of him I have hopes in common with all Spain. If he overtake Gomez, Gomez is ruined and all his rabble; but I fear Gomez is well aware of this, and as the fight will be a race no one knows who will win; for Gomez had a tremendous start.



LONDON, FEB. 2.

The influenza appears to be more serious in its effects than was at first supposed.—The deaths in the Metropolis have been very numerous; the burials on Sunday the 22d ult. having been more than a thousand. To many of the very old and young, the disease has been fatal to a great extent. The country papers are filled with accounts of its devastations. The increase of burials, it appears by the weekly Bills of Mortality for the week ending the 25th ultimo and that which preceded it, was 394; the number of deaths returned from influenza is 106. The number of deaths amongst the old Greenwich pensioners from the first of the month amounted to not less than 91. It is, however, a singular circumstance, that although one-fifth part of the Metropolitan police force have been taken by the disorder, none have died from it. From Edinburgh it is stated that the mortality is believed to be as great as during the well-known period of the cholera. Everywhere the attendance at places of worship has been diminished in a most extraordinary degree.

EXTENT OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.—In no age, nor in any record of by-gone nations, is a parallel to be found for the almost boundless extent of the Russian dominions, as they exist in the present day. This colossal of power forms a connected whole, which is dislocated by no seas, and intersected by the possession of no intervening sovereignty. There is not any part of it which lies at all disjoined from this congruous mass, save that which lies in America, and is severed from it by a narrow strait. This portion, after all, does not amount to a fifteenth part of the Moscovite territory, which of itself is larger than Europe and Australia put together. It stretches over three quarters of the world; occupying the larger portion of the north of Europe, the whole of the north of Asia, and part of the north-west of America. The connection of the latter with Russia in Asia is maintained by a chain of islands which run from the Peninsula of Kamtschatka in Asia to the Peninsula of Alaska in America. The Russian empire comprehends nearly two hundred and fifty degrees of longitude—consequently, nearly two-thirds of the circumference of the whole globe; and about forty degrees of latitude—for it extends from Puzdry, the last station on its Polish frontier, to Queen Charlotte's Sound in America. When it is 12 o'clock at midnight at its westernmost point, it is 16 minutes past two at midnight at its easternmost. It comprises a seventh part of the habitable earth, and a five-and-twentieth part of its superficial extent, land and water. It is 75 times larger than Prussia; 70 times larger than Great Britain and Ireland; 68 times larger than Italy; 64 times larger than Sweden; 37 times larger than France; and 31 times larger than Austria. The climate of this immense sovereignty is as varied as its component parts—here we have the heats which ripen the grape, the almond, the fig, and olive, the pomegranate and orange in the open air; and there, the excessive frigidities which reduce mercury to the state of hardness in which it may be hammered; at one extremity the bear hounded amid eternal ice, and at the other the camel passing over a hot bed of arid sand; spring blooming along the Caucasus, whilst life and vegetation are entombed along the frozen strand of the Vistula and Neva. Yet in all his greatness, the autocrat scarcely counts twice as many lieges as the King of England; and is lord of scarcely as many cities and market-towns as the single Emperor of Austria.

FRANCE.—The trial of the prisoners connected with the affairs of Louis Napoleon at Strasburg terminated on the 18th Jan.—The questions submitted to the Jury were 24, and after twenty minutes' deliberation, on returning into court, which was crowded by an anxious audience, the foreman in the midst of profound silence said—"On my honour and conscience, before God and before man, the answer of the Jury is No, to all the questions which have been put to it." The prisoners embraced each other with great emotion, and each of them warmly pressed the hands of his counsel, all eyes were filled with tears, and notwithstanding the warnings of the President, the court resounded with the shouts of "Vive le jury! Vive le jury d'Alsace!" The same feeling displayed itself in the court yards, and environs of the Palais de Justice. The Jury had the greatest difficulty in making their way through the crowds, who applauded their decision. The prisoners got into a carriage, which was followed with continued acclamations, and thus proceeded to their respective homes. During the rest of the day the town displayed the appearance of a fete, and even the garrison participated in the general satisfaction. It was reported in court that the verdict was returned by a majority of eight to four. The whole of the liberal press at Paris exult in the termination of the trial which they consider "an energetic protest against a flagrant violation of the laws." "A noble indication of the principle of equality, which requires that justice should be equal for all," and "a severe lesson both for the ministry and the

chambers, that voted the address without inserting therein an expression of blame against the legal abstraction of Louis Buonaparte.

[The solemn acquittal of men who made no secret of their guilt before the Court which tried them—nay, who even gloried in the acknowledgment—may be a source of exultation to the multitude; but few calm, rational minds will look upon such a verdict without alarm, as furnishing the government with a strong argument against the competency of French citizens to participate in the administration of Justice.]

The Paris evening papers of Friday, contain various, but by no means important, commentaries upon a Royal Ordinance published in the *Moniteur* of that day, prohibiting the sale or the carrying of pocket pistols. Several individuals were seized on suspicion of participating in the plots of Champion and Meunier. Most of them are labouring men out of employment. The vigilance of the police is so excessive, as to be almost intolerable. Taverns, coffee-houses, and lodging-houses are entered by them at all hours, and the inmates subjected to the most humiliating annoyances.—There is no such thing as personal liberty now in France.

The *Gibraltar Chronicle*, received this morning, contains the particulars of the earthquake which took place at Saffet, and which destroyed the whole of that town, Tiberias, and many of the surrounding villages. About 500 Jews, and as many Christians and Musselmans, fell victims, without including a great number of persons mortally wounded and maimed. Such an appalling event is scarcely to be met with in the annals of history.

The Carlist chief Cabrera had entered the rich town of Iniesta, in La Mancha, on the 14th inst., at the head of between 2,000 and 3,000 infantry, and about 400 cavalry. It was even reported that he had taken possession of Murviedro, the fort of which had been abandoned by the Christianos garrison. The deputies of Cuenca, Señor Lontoya, called the attention of the Chamber, during the sitting of the 17th, to the fact that his Province was invaded by the Carlists, who were opposed by only a score of horse and some marines. In consequence of these statements, a detachment of the Queen's regiment, of about 800 men, quitted Madrid on the 18th in the direction of Ocana. The province of Cordova continued in a state of siege, and the cities of Valladolid and Palencia were being fortified, lest the Carlists should make a new incursion in that quarter.

A private letter of the 10th inst., from Pampeluna, states that an attempt had been made on the life of Don Carlos by an individual, who hoped, it is said, to obtain a sum of money and the favour of the government of Madrid by assassinating the Pretender. The attempt was made at a little village between Tolosa and Onate. It appears that Don Carlos took a few moments' repose in a chamber of the village inn, when a muleteer, supposed to belong to the house, approached him, but had not time to discharge the pistol with which he was armed. Hearing some one coming up the staircase which conducted to the Pretender's chamber, he quietly retired, without being noticed by the aides-de-camp and guards, and escaped into the country. On arriving at Pampeluna some days afterwards he mentioned the circumstance, and said that if the Queen's government would secure him a maintenance for the rest of his life, he would engage to kill the Pretender. The individual in question is remarkable for his courage and the determined character he evinces in everything he undertakes.—*London Standard*.

The attack from St. Sebastian on the contiguous Carlist forts of Irun and Fontarabia had been again deferred from the 18th to the 20th, or later. No particular reasons are assigned for these frequent postpone-

ments, but they are no doubt owing to the indecision of the English General, Evans, and to the want of certainty, on his part, that he will be supported by the Spanish Generals in command of the divisions. In the meantime Don Carlos had ordered the hospital at Irun to be evacuated, and the sick and wounded inmates to be carried to private dwellings, his intention being to render the hospital itself a strong point of defence, should the assault succeed, and the Christianos gain possession of the streets. In consequence of intelligence having reached the Carlist camp that some heavy guns had been permitted to traverse the French territory, for the purpose of being planted against Irun, on the bridge of Behobia, which is exactly on the frontier line, General Giubelalde addressed General Harispe in command at Bayonne, informing him, that if, in returning the fire from the fort of Behobia, the balls were to fall on the French territory, that circumstance must not be considered as any intentional outrage against France, but simply as an act of self-defence. Don Carlos had likewise sent formal protests against this act to all the European courts, including that of Louis Philippe.

Great Meeting in London in support of the Church.—On Saturday last a public meeting of the members and friends of the Established Church was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of petitioning both Houses of Parliament against any plan for the extinction of church rates which shall compromise the principle of a national establishment. Amongst the company on the platform were, Lord Kenyon, Lord Teignmouth, Lord Sandon, M.P., Mr W. E. Gladstone, M.P., the Rev. Dr Jabez Bunting, Mr C. Barclay, M.P., Mr H. Fleetwood, M.P., Mr Plumtre, M.P., Mr Hardy, M.P., Mr Hardy, M.P., Dr Lefroy, M.P., a number of distinguished clergymen, &c. &c. The Right Honorable Lord Ashley having been called to the chair, the Secretary read letters which had been received from the Duke of Wellington, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Stanley, and several other noblemen and gentlemen, regretting that previous engagements or indisposition prevented their attendance, but expressing firm attachment to the Established Church, and their readiness to second the exertions of the meeting in their places in the respective Houses of parliament. In moving and seconding resolutions, having for their object the support of the Established Church, several gentlemen addressed the meeting: amongst the speakers were Lord Teignmouth, Henry Hoare, Esq., the Rev. J. Cumming, (a clergyman of the Church of Scotland,) Dr. Sandwith, (editor of the *Watchman*) &c.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1837.

Proclamations appear in the *Gazette* of to-day, announcing that Writs bearing date the 10th inst., and returnable on the 30th June next, have been issued for the election of Members to serve in the General Assembly—and that the Legislature is to meet on the 3rd July for the despatch of business.—The inconvenience, as well as detriment to the interests of the colony, which it was apprehended would have been occasioned had the Legislative body not been called together this season, has therefore, we trust, been obviated.—*Gazette*, April 11.

BY AUTHORITY.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ARCHIBALD WALKER, Commanding Royal Engineers, having succeeded to the Command of His Majesty's Troops in this Island, was this day Sworn a Member of His Majesty's Council,

and took his place at the Board accordingly.

Secretary's Office,  
8th April, 1837.  
*Ibid.*

A Vessel's boat, or rather the wreck of a boat, had been driven on shore to the southward of Renewa, and eight dead men had been thrown ashore on the beach. The vessel, our informant conjectures, must have been lost in the ice, and these unfortunate men perished in endeavouring to reach a harbour. One of them is supposed to be a Captain, as he had a watch in his waistcoat pocket, with a guard round his neck. There was one black man amongst them.—*Ledger* April 11.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile House, dated,  
Lisbon, 25th February, 1837.

"A new Tariff is, by decree to come into operation on the 10th of next April, but there seems to be a general impression, that it will, meanwhile, be suspended. Mr Robinson called the attention of Lord Palmerston to the subject in the British House of Commons, and the latter, while he admitted the injurious tendency of the new tariff (in case the "Portuguese Government should not avail itself of the time for reflection") stated, that as he was unprepared to say whether or what steps the Ministry might advise the crown to take, whether, in fact, to retaliate, or "to leave the error committed by Portugal to work its own cure." We, individually, cannot help entertaining the opinion, that the new tariff will come into operation, but that these good people will soon enough be taught, by positive experience, as to the injurious effects which will result from a pro. temp. introduction.—Its permanent adoption, is out of the question, but the actual government here is so weak, that it will not we apprehend, dare, in the face of public clamour, to suspend the execution at the appointed time, and we question whether the Cortes, should they lean towards abandoning the project, will be bold enough to do so, so feeble has all authority been rendered here by the late political movements.

"In future, fish cargoes delivering short weight will be liable to pay double duty on the deficiency, if exceeding 10 qtls."

The Supreme Court of this Island opened on the 10th inst., pursuant to proclamation, when the Chief Justice delivered the following charge to the Grand Jury:—

Mr Foreman,  
And Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—  
I am happy to inform you that the Sheriff's calendar is extremely light, presenting only three cases of simple Larceny for consideration, upon neither of which will it be necessary for me to make any remark.

There is, however, a case of Perjury, which will be laid before you by the Attorney General; and although the party is out on bail, and therefore his name does not appear on the calendar, yet as the charge is one of no common character, I shall detain you a short time while I make some general observations upon the nature of the offence.

The crime of Perjury at once strikes the mind as most odious and detestable; and in whatever point of view it may be contemplated, is perhaps in its effects the most injurious and prejudicial to the best interests of man, of any which comes within the range of judicial investigation.

In all ages of the world, and in every stage of civilization, even among heathen nations, the solemnity of an oath has been held in the highest veneration, and has been regarded as the surest pledge which man can give of the sincerity of his intentions, or for the fidelity of his conduct; and very heavy punishments have been inflicted on the infraction of this sacred obligation; even death itself has not unfrequently been considered as a fit penalty for the commission of a crime at once odious in the sight of man, and insulting to the Majesty of Heaven.

Among the polished nations of heathen antiquity, the crime of perjury was looked upon as one of the most flagitious and disgraceful among men, and as impious towards the gods, who, it was believed, would pursue the perjurer with vengeance, even beyond the grave; and one of the Greek poets represents the Furies as going abroad on the fifth day of every month to haunt the bosom of the perjured wretch. The idea was also generally entertained that the sin of the perjured father would be visited on the child, who no doubt must suffer from the disgrace of the parent; and how much more should we, enjoying the light of the gospel, feel the enormity of the guilt incurred by such a desecration of the Lord's name, as that involved in our calling upon God to witness a base and wilful falsehood? When we reflect that the Holy Scriptures abound with denunciations against this abominable crime, and that the most striking instances are recorded in the sacred volume, of its commission being punished with instant death, as well as with sore and grievous punishments, by the immediate visitation of offended Omnipotence, ought we



not to shudder at the bare idea of perpetrating so much deliberate wickedness!

By our law, perjury was anciently punished with death; at a subsequent period the cutting out of the tongue, as the offending member, was sometimes inflicted; but in later times, following the principle of the Roman Law of the Twelve Tables, "perjuri poena divina, exitium; humana dedecus," a conviction for this odious imprecation of God's vengeance, subjects the offender to corporal and pecuniary punishments, exile and perpetual infamy, and deprives him of many of the most valued rights of a British subject; inflicting upon him a sort of moral leprosy which renders him loathsome, and causes him to be shunned by all classes of mankind. Nor can we wonder at the detestation in which the crime is universally held when we consider how it taints with its foul breath every avenue intended for the discovery of the truth, and shakes our confidence in decisions founded upon oral testimony. It is by a due regard to the sanctity of oaths administered in public Courts of Justice, that character, property, and even life itself, are primarily protected; for it is to little purpose that good laws are enacted, or honestly expounded, if all these great interests of man in civilized society be open to the attacks of false witnesses, men "speaking lies with hypocrisy, having their conscience seared with a hot iron."

How painful must be the situation of a Jury when witnesses are called before them of doubtful demeanour, shewing by the carelessness with which they give their evidence how evanescent has been the impression, if any at all were made by the solemn character of the oath so recently taken, to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

This is a subject which interests all classes of society; high and low, rich and poor, are all liable to have their dearest rights set at naught, and their honest endeavours to establish them, frustrated by the subtle poison distilled from the bosom of a perjured witness.

Should the labourer seek to recover his hire, or establish his innocence when unjustly accused of crime, the testimony necessary to prove either, can alone be received under the sanction of an oath; and should his witness be a person known to be regardless of its sanctity, he may not be believed, although perchance he should for once speak the truth; and thus an honest demand may be lost, or an offence never committed, be established against an innocent person, because the only witness perhaps who could explain an important fact in a train of suspicious circumstances, is unworthy of credit.

It is, moreover, a dangerous experiment for an ignorant man to attempt the relation of a fictitious narrative, or even to state a simple falsehood, as the chances of being detected are much against him, should he be cross-examined with any skill. There is something so natural and artless in truth, that it obtains credit for its own sake; while the wavering, conscious falsehood is sure to betray itself even by the laboured exertions it makes to avert discovery.

Having thus briefly stated what I believe to be the general feeling of mankind as to the character of Perjury, and pointed out its deleterious effects upon our intercourse with one another: I shall now call your attention to those legal considerations which should govern you in dealing with the case in question, when a Bill shall be laid before you by the Crown Officer.

Perjury, by our law, is a wilful false oath taken by a person of sound mind, who having been sworn before a competent authority deposes to that which he knows to be false, or which he does not know to be true, and which is material to the matter in question; from whence it will appear that the deponent must be a person of sufficient intelligence fully to comprehend what he is doing, which every person must be to be capable of a criminal act. He must be sworn before a person or tribunal having competent authority to administer an oath upon the occasion when the perjury is charged to have been committed, so that voluntary false oaths taken before Magistrates or other persons not having jurisdiction over the matter, respecting which they are taken, although highly immoral and often punishable as a misdemeanour, will not amount to perjury.

With regard to the falsity alleged, it is not material that it should in fact be untrue, it is sufficient that the deponent does not know it to be true; and therefore if a person not knowing whether the circumstance to which he is interrogated, be true or false, he will be guilty of perjury, because he does not know that to be true which he takes on him to assert. Neither is it material, as some vainly imagine, that the false statement should be made in positive and direct terms, and therefore the too frequent practice of swearing to best of deponent's knowledge or belief, with a view of saving his conscience, will not excuse him, either in the sight of God or man, if it be shown from circumstances that he must have known the contrary. It is not, therefore, material in what language the idea intended to be conveyed is clothed, but whether the idea con-

veyed be false and intended to deceive. The intention is everything; and therefore a misstatement made through inadvertence, from want of comprehension, or any other of the various causes which may be assigned to take away the deliberate character of the offence, will not subject the party to a charge of perjury.

The falsity must also be material to the point in question, and intended to influence the decision of the matter under consideration; so that perjury cannot be assigned upon unimportant and insignificant collateral statements.

In applying these principles to the facts which may be laid before you, you will bear in mind that in this as in all other cases, you are not a Jury for trial, but simply of Inquiry, and therefore should you find the substance of the charge proved, it will be your duty to put the party upon his trial, when he will have an opportunity of shewing in his defence whatever circumstances may tend to prove his innocence.

You will doubtless take an opportunity of visiting the Gaol during the term, and should you perceive anything worthy of observation either in the state and condition of the prison or its inmates, this Court will bestow their best consideration upon any presentment you may think proper to make upon the subject.

The following is a correct statement of the Vessels that cleared for the Seal Fishery at the Custom-House, at Port-de-Grave, the present Spring:-

Vessels.	Masters.	Tons.	Men.
Inthe, Wells		126	35
Meg Merrilies, Antle		69	18
Earl Grey, Bryan		59	21
Elizabeth & Maria, L. Droe		87	24
Narrod, Cole		88	27
Water Witch, Witlocks		92	29
Five Brothers, Antle		93	27
Jane, Percy		141	34
Comet, Cole		126	39
True Blue, Whelan		169	39
Nymph, Norman		88	27
Friends, Saunders		63	19
St. John's, Percy		149	31
Terra Nova, Percy		119	31
Jubilee, Percy		90	22
John Alexander, Bartlett		96	25
Arabian, Percy		104	26
Dolphin, Whelan		57	13
John, Bartlett		85	25
Jane Elizabeth, Munden		153	35
Emily, Walsh		112	33
Margaret, Burke		90	23
Hebe, Rabbits		106	28
Dandy, Spracklin		70	19
Naomi & Susanna, Munden		117	30
Highlander, Munden		126	31
Four Brothers, Munden		101	25
Hit or Miss, Roberts		93	25
Alexander, Norman		90	28
Joseph, Mead		32	13
Ann, Roberts		99	25
Bikley, Norman		94	24
Nimrod, Smith		95	25
Orion, Shepherd		99	24
Ringwood, Taylor		113	33
Montezuma, Russell		91	25
Samuel, Giles		110	32
Ann, Davis		94	28
Nonpareil, Davis		124	33
William, Snow		72	24
Dolphin, Davis		86	32
Newfoundlander, Mercer		94	26
Despatch, Goosney		130	27
Lady Ann, Mercer		115	28
Isaac & Elizabeth, Richards		103	27
Henrietta, Williams		75	22
Active, Norman		58	19
Glenfalloch, Daw		101	24
Favourite, Richards		69	23
Agencia, Delaney		82	25
Elizabeth Ann, Andrews		87	27
Squirrel, Le Droe		63	11
Nelson, Peyton		69	22
Justin, Witlocks		66	20
Isabella, Whelan		95	25
Venus, Le Droe		71	18
Mary, Andrews		87	25
Margaret Ellen, Norman		98	25
Success, Sheean		50	19
Active, Curlew		62	16
Ranger, Mugford		88	23
Indian Lass, Etchingam		44	12
Mary, Well		101	18
John & Maria, Burke		74	18
Caroline, Mercer		70	26
Nightingale, Delaney		91	27
Dove, Sheppard		70	18
Betsy, Sheppard		49	16
Henry, King		48	16
John & William, French		71	29
Young Harp, Corban		80	20
Swift, Batten		94	24
Margaret, Cave		104	25
Liberty, Butler		63	19
Three Brothers, Burke		81	21
Tyre, Cole		73	20
Sir Ties, Cochran, Spracklin		52	21
Sally, Sullivan		81	20
Good Direct, Dawe		66	20
Maria, Andrews		91	25
L'Avengneur, Gushue		82	19
Success, Le Droe		55	14
Rover, Spracklin		57	14
Total	—83 Vessels, 7245 Tons, 1973 Men.		

The increase of outfit from the whole Bay the present Spring, compared with that of the preceding season, is

We have not been able to ascertain correctly the increase in tonnage, in consequence of the admeasurement of some of the vessels being given to us agreeable to the new, and others according to the old regulations—*Mercury, April 14.*

**SHIP NEWS**

*Port of Harbor Grace.*  
ENTERED:  
April 15.—Schr. Surprise, Harvey, Liverpool, 143 bls. flour, 40 bls. pork, 50 firkins butter, 95 bags bread, 20 tons coal, 2 crates earthenware, 94 tons salt.

*Port of Carbonear.*  
ENTERED:  
April 6.—Brig Hazard, Churchward, Liverpool, 10 tons coal, 60 tons salt, 101 bls. flour, 190 bags bread.  
Brig Mary-Ann & Martha, Major, Lisbon, 80 tons salt, 5 cwt. corkwood, 10 quarter casks wine, 30 boxes oranges, 3 boxes lemons.

15th.—Schooner Julia, Smith, Liverpool and Cork, 22 tons potatoes, 3 boxes leatherware, 10 barrels flour, 10 bags bread, 45 tons coals.  
Brig Eggardon Castle, Warland, Lisbon, 250 tons salt, 7 doz. mats, 4 qr. casks wine, 4 cwt. raisins, 20 firkins figs.  
Brig Hope, Shaddock, Hamburg, 200 brls. pork, 600 brls. flour, 143 firkins butter, 712 bags bread.

CLEARED:  
April 13.—Brig Mary Ann & Martha, Major, Waterford, 1800 qts. fish.

**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 Cruise and Mr. Patrick Killy, 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. Perchard & Boy'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.  
Double do. . . . 2s.  
Packages in proportion.  
Not accountable for Cash or any other valuable property put on board.  
Letters will be received at Messrs. Perchard & Boy's, Feb. 1, 1837.

**On Sale FOR SALE**

**BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.**

*Wholesale-Simplex*  
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 GEDERICH 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 JOSHUA PARRIS, Esq. It is conveniently situated for carrying Manure to it from 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 WHARF, 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 FULL SUPPLY OF  
MANCHESTER  
GOODS,

Which having been selected by himself he recommends as being of the best quality.  
Carbonear.

**DESERTED**

FROM the service of the Subscriber on the 15th day of NOVEMBER last,

MICHAEL COADY,  
an APPRENTICE (bound by the Supreme Court), about Five feet Seven inches high, black hair, full eyes and plump in the face, a Native of St. John's. This is to caution all Persons from harboring 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, COFFEE HOUSE, and Two GIL VATS sufficient to contain about 2000 Sacks.  
For particulars, apply to SULLIVAN & 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.

- HARBOUR GRACE.
- Thomas Foley—care Patrick Morris, Esq., St. John's.
- John Cartey—care Thos. Foley, Harbour Grace.
- From John Jewell, 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-Verds—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, Cubits.
- CARBONEAR.
- W. Bennett, junr.—care Gosse, Pack, and Fryer.
- Thos. Lock—care John White, South side.
- Wm. Bemister, merchant.
- Joseph Peters, a paper.
- S. SOLOMAN P. M.

St. John's, Nov. 23, 1836.



POETRY

THE DAY OF LIFE.

I dream'd in boyhood's dawn,  
That life was gay and shining—  
And wonder'd what could make mankind  
Continually repining;  
All seemed so fair and bright,  
So beautifully new—  
Like the sun bursting into light,  
And glistening on the dew.

Then flew the moon of youth—  
And cares came gathering round me;  
And anxious thoughts, and tender love,  
Were like a spell that bound me.  
Yet still sweet hope lur'd on  
With fascinating eye—  
And her delusive visions shone  
In bright prosperity.

The noon of manhood came,  
In clear meridian beauty  
For in my country's cause I fought,  
With those who did their duty.  
With love and friendship crown'd,  
The happiest of men—  
Nor heeded though the tempest frown'd  
Round my horizon then.

But soon these scenes of bliss  
Were chang'd to pain and sorrow;  
Without a friend, without a hope,  
To gild the coming morrow—  
I left my native land,  
And sail'd across the wave,  
To sojourn on a foreign strand,  
And find a stranger's grave.

The evening of my life  
Must set in gloomy sadness:  
I cannot weep—I dare not think—  
'T would urge me on to madness.  
No smile can now impart  
Joy to this woe worn breast—  
But soon this breaking, bursting heart,  
In death's dark night will rest.

HE WEDDED AGAIN.

Ere death had quite stricken the bloom from  
her cheek,  
Or worn off the smoothness and gloss of  
her brow,  
When our quivering lips her dear name  
could not speak,  
And our hearts vainly strove to God's  
judgment to bow,  
He estranged himself from us, and cheer-  
fully then  
Sought out a new object, and wedded again.

The dust had scarce settled itself on her  
lyre,  
And its soft melting notes still held cap-  
tive the ear,  
While we looked for her fingers to glide o'er  
the wire,  
And waited in fancy her sweet voice to  
hear;  
He turned from her harp and its melody  
then,  
Sought out a new minstrel, and wedded  
again.

The turf had not yet by a stranger been  
trod,  
Nor the pansy a single leaf shed on her  
grave,  
The express had not taken root in the sod,  
Nor the stone lost the freshness the sculp-  
tor first gave;  
He turned from these mournful remembrances  
then,  
Wove a new bridal chaplet, and wedded  
again.

His dwelling to us, oh how lonely and sad  
When we thought of the light death had  
stolen away,  
Of the warm hearts which once in its keep-  
ing it had,  
And that one was now widowed and both in  
decay;  
But its deep desolation had fled even then—  
He sought a new idol, and wedded again.

But can she be quite blessed who presides  
at his board?  
Will no troublesome vision her happy  
home shade,  
Of a future love luring and charming her  
lord,  
When she with our lost one forgotten is  
laid?  
She must know he will worship some other  
star then,  
Seek out a new love and be wedded again.

AFFAIRS OF CANADA.

The following resolutions relative to the affairs of Canada were proposed by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons on the 6th March, in a luminous speech, and, after two nights debate, in which Mr. Leader, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Robinson, Sir R. Peel, Sir G. Grey, Mr. Spring Rice, and other members took a part, and during which several divisions took place, and many motions were made, with a view to postponing the discussion, the original resolutions were affirmed by a majority of 262. The numbers being—For the original motion 318—For the amendment (an elective Council) 56:—

1. That since the 31st day of Oct. in the year 1832, no provision has been made by the legislature of the Province of Lower Canada for defraying the charges of the administration of justice, and for the support of the civil government within the said Province, and that there will, on the 10th day of April now next ensuing, be required for defraying in full the charges aforesaid to that day, the sum of £142,160 14s. 6d.

2. That at a session of the legislature of Lower Canada, holden at the city of Quebec, in the said Province, in the months of Sept. and Oct., 1836, the Governor of the said Province, in compliance with His Majesty's commands, recommended to the attention of the House of Assembly thereof the estimates for the current year, and also the accounts, showing the arrears due in respect of the civil government, and signified to the said house his Majesty's confidence that they would accede to the application which he had been commanded to renew for payment of arrears due on account of the public service, and for the funds necessary to carry on the civil government of the Province.

3. That the said House of Assembly, on the 3d day of Oct., 1836, by an address to the governor of the said Province, declined to vote a supply for the purposes aforesaid, and by the said address, after referring to a former address of the said house to the governor of the said Province, declared that the said house persisted amongst other things, in the demand of an elective council, and in demanding the repeal of a certain act passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom in favour of the North American Land Company; and by the said address the said House of Assembly further adverted to the demand made by that House of the free exercise of its control over all the branches of the executive government; and by the said address the said House of Assembly further declared that it was incumbent on them, in the present conjuncture, to adjourn their deliberations until his Majesty's government should by its acts, especially by rendering the second branch of the legislature conformable to the wishes and wants of the people, have commenced the great work of justice and reform, and created a confidence which alone could crown it with success.

4. That in the existing state of Lower Canada, it is inadvisable to make the legislative council of that Province an elective body; but that it is expedient that measures be adopted for securing to that branch of the legislature a greater degree of public confidence.

5. That while it is expedient to improve the composition of the executive council in Lower Canada, it is inadvisable to subject it to the responsibility demanded by the House of Assembly of that Province.

6. That the legal title of the North American Land Company to the

land holden by the said Company, by virtue of a grant from his Majesty, under the public sale of the said province, and to the privileges conferred on the said Company by the act for that purpose made in the fourth year of his Majesty's reign, ought to be maintained inviolate.

7. That it is expedient that so soon as provision shall have been made by Law, to be passed by the legislature of the said Province of Lower Canada, for the discharge of lands therein from feudal dues and services, and for removing any doubts as to the incidents of the tenure of land in free and common soccage in the said province, a certain act made and passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty, King George the Fourth, commonly called, "The Canada Tenures Act," and so much of another act passed in the third year of his late Majesty's reign, commonly called "The Canada Trade Act," as relates to the tenures of land in the said Province, should be repealed, saving nevertheless to all persons all rights in them vested under or by virtue of the said recited acts.

8. That for defraying the arrears due on account of the established and customary charges of the administration of justice and of the civil government of the said Province, it is expedient that, after applying for that purpose such balance as shall on the said 10th day of April, 1837, be in the hands of the receiver-general of the said Province, arising from his Majesty's hereditary, territorial, and casual revenue, the governor of the said Province be empowered to issue from and out of any other part of his Majesty's revenues in the hands of the receiver-general of the said Province, such further sums as shall be necessary to effect the payment of the before-mentioned sum of £142,160 14s. 6d.

9. That it is expedient that his Majesty be authorised to place at the disposal of the legislature of the said province the net proceeds of his Majesty's hereditary, territorial and casual revenue, arising within the same, in case the said legislature shall see fit to grant to his Majesty a civil list for defraying the necessary charges of the administration of justice, and for the maintenance and unavoidable expenses of certain of the principal offices of the civil government of the said province.

10. That great inconvenience has been sustained by His Majesty's subjects inhabiting the provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, from the want of some adequate means for regulating and adjusting questions respecting the trade and commerce of the said provinces respectively be authorised to make provision for the joint regulation of such their common interests.

SMOKED TONGUES.—Mr Van Hook was so great a smoker, that the pipe was not out of his mouth perhaps one hour in the twenty-four: he used the longest kind of Liverpool pipes. In the house, in the street, in the church, and in his bed have I seen him with the pipe in his mouth. One day a wag sent a countryman to ask if he sold any smoked tongues? The old man took the hint, said he had none to sell, but directed him across the street to old Mr Warkey's, another noted smoker; between them they smoked the man, and after drinking some good old Hollands, parted good friends.

THE PERSIANS.—The chief delights of Persia are a good horse, a hound, and to be well armed; a good black cap, and if of rank, a scarlet robe; then to stroll about, and show off, boasting. A good carpet, and frequent opportunities of spreading it in exposed situations for prayer. A smart keellan, if with an attentive servant, the better. When at home, to meet with a few friends in some fine garden, wash, pray, smoke, sing, and get drunk. Then they become very quarrelsome, and often stab each other. With their victuals, the Persians are rather gluttons than epicures.

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 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 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 accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES given him.  
Carbonear, June, 1836.

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 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 be 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 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.  
Packets 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 Kilty's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr. John Cruet's.  
Carbonear, June 4, 1836.

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

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

MARY TAYLOR,  
Widow

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1836.

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