

Grace Packet

... 7s. 6d. ... 5s. ... 6d. ... 1s.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1899.

No. 245.

HARBOUR GRACE, Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN THOMAS BURTON, at his Office, opposite Mr. W. DIXONS.

(From the Devizes Gazette.)

Every political occurrence, no matter whence arising, points to the speedy downfall of our Whig rulers. They have nearly run their course of arrogant pretension and imbecile performance, and they sink, not into oblivion, for with lasting scorn will their fatal career be regarded, but into that state of powerless nullity from which only the fortuitous occurrence of extraordinary events, and as extraordinary delusions, could have raised them. There is not at this moment a party in Britain but regards them as utterly unfitted for the offices they hold. The extreme Radical, indignant at finding himself their deceived and discarded tool, howls forth his hate of them from his mob assemblies; the Whig-Radical, that most selfish of all creatures, trembling at the thought of having compromised himself by his continued support of them, whispers his contempt, and prepares to quit the tottering ruin which can no longer afford him the pleasant shelter and sustenance of place; the Lords, the Church, the lauded aristocracy, mighty interests, in which the national strength is bound up, whom they assailed whilst the support of deluded numbers gave them courage for the attack, and covertly endeavoured to undermine, when, feeling the strength of those potent bodies, they dared no longer openly to oppose them; the commercial interest, whose welfare they pretend to have so much at heart, but which everywhere suffers from their timid apathy or meddling imbecility, which has seen itself excluded from the Black Sea, from the northern and western coasts of Africa, from the internal traffic of the greater portion of Germany, and now from the great inlets of Mexico, Buenos Ayres, and Monte Video and vast tracts of South America, each and all of these parties, however differing in opinions, interests and feelings, cry aloud for the termination of the government by which they have been alike injured or insulted. All parties speak of them with contempt and but one supports them, and that one, not because it approves of any principles which this Government professes to maintain, but because it, knows, and as openly declares, that they are its tools, that their tottering existence depends upon its support, and that, therefore, it can force them in any direction and almost to the commission of any act that may lead to the attainment of its objects. This one party is the popish party of Ireland, it is O'CONNELL. That by this man's aid they may retain office, they have scrupled not to

harass and libel the Protestant people and gentry of Ireland—to injure, with a perfect consciousness of the evils they were committing, the Established Church in that country, the strongest bond that links it to Great Britain, to facilitate every step, indeed, that may lead to the dismemberment of the empire; for the man who sees not this result in the repeal of the Union, who perceives not that it is to this sole end it is advocated, is as incapable of benefiting by the lessons of the past, as he must be stone blind to the glaring indications of the future. But the strength of this support decays apace; and we rapidly arrive at the conclusion of a chapter in Whig history such as must darken with a yet deeper tinge of shame the ignominious records of that selfish party.

In opposition, the Whig is always a flaming patriot. Loud and specious in his pretensions to be considered the sole depository of public virtue, unscrupulous in his denouncement of the principles and objects of those who differ from him, he presents himself to the world as an angel of light, and unfortunately the country has occasionally been deceived into taking him at his own valuation. In office, chameleon-like, Whiggery assumes a different hue. The wordy patriot changes into the greedy placeman, ready to adopt any course, either of mean subserviency or grasping encroachment, to retain the pay and patronage and flattering consequence which possession of government affords. Such has been the history of modern Whiggery, at least, from the time of CHARLES FOX downward. Witness, whilst in opposition, his long and bitter denouncement of Lord NORTH's ministerial conduct, and his eager readiness to become the colleague of the man he had so denounced, when it opened to him a prospect of the sweets of office, a coalition so disgraceful that it fell to pieces beneath the weight of its own infamy. Witness, also, that stainless patriot of opposition, as Minister, endeavouring to perpetuate his power by means of the flagitious India Bill, which, had he succeeded in carrying, would have placed king and people at his feet, and rendered him, not the minister of his country, but its dictator!

In the same spirit have our existing Whigs proceeded. Taking advantage of a long, a terrible, and, we will say it, an unavoidable war, which demanded for its successful termination all the energies of the country, which unavoidably involved immense expences and a heavy weight of debt, and rendered it nearly impossible for the government of the time to bestow the

requisite degree of attention on matters of internal organization, taking advantage also, of the excusable reluctance of many excellent men, who feared to acquiesce in hasty changes which elsewhere had been productive of much mischief, and finding vast masses of the country imbued with the revolutionary doctrines of our neighbours of France, greatly resulting from the unavoidable pressure which so unexampled a war had occasioned, the Whigs saw and unhesitatingly seized upon their advantage. They cried loudly for what, by a characteristic Whig misnomer, it suited them to term reform. The people, heavily but unavoidable burdened, were excited by wild hopes and promises of they knew not what: the Whigs alone could save them from impending destruction, from overpowering and degrading tyranny! They promised a political millennium,—how have they kept that promise? The present state of the country and the contempt now felt for them by every party is at once a brief and damning answer.

Instead of the mighty benefits which they taught the people to expect from their administration, they have filled the country with discord, at home and abroad they have stricken it with weakness. They have "reformed" the House of Commons, but have they raised its character or increased its usefulness? They have "reformed" the municipal corporations, have they rendered them purer either as the administrators of our borough funds or as the dispensers of local justice? Will any one who observe what passes around us daily dare to answer "yes"? They hoped by increasing the influence of the middle classes to raise up a power which would perpetuate their hold of office, and this, in the true Whig spirit, was all they cared to effect; have they succeeded?—No. Portions of the middle classes, whilst yet in the novel exercise of their recently acquired franchises, gave them their votes; but the immense majority of them are far too intelligent and too honest to be misled into the continued support of hollow and deceptive Whiggery, and this is proved by the progressive decline throughout the country of the numbers of Whig adherents on the registration lists. And how have they treated the vast masses of the working people, whom they used every means, even to the secret dispeusation of money amongst them, to rouse into a state of excitement bordering on physical violence? These men were led to believe that they also would participate personally in the promised advantages of Whig reform.

But the Whigs dared not to carry out their vaunted principles to their full consequences, and the working classes are accordingly getting up an agitation of their own, in which they denounce the Whigs as their worst enemies!

Indeed, the rule of our Whig Ministers has been a rule of almost unmitigated evils. Instead of endeavouring to strengthen the empire by promoting a spirit of concord amongst all classes, they have done their utmost to place them in opposition. When the Peers set themselves resolutely to withstand the injurious measures which the Ministry (itself forced) was forcing forward, they were denounced by the Whig leader in the Commons as Obstructives, were proclaimed to be corrupt and ignorant and factious, and the people were encouraged to demand, not their "reform," but their absolute destruction as a legislative body; the Peers, the virtuous sectarians, and those who regarded the Church as a stumbling block in the way of change, were contemned and applauded, also, in the propagation of every slander that might diminish the well-earned respect for it entertained by the great majority of all that was respectable in the kingdom. The lauded gentry, too, under the designations of the "squirearchy," the "great unpaid," and other monarchical names, were held up to odium as the enemies of "the people;" but these powerful bodies happily stand unshaken, firmer perhaps for the shocks they have endured, whilst the Ministry totters to its fall, sustained only for awhile by the Anti-British faction of the O'CONNELLITES! On other of the old constituted bodies, however, the assaults of the Ministry were more successful—the ancient municipal corporations were overthrown. Whatever might have been their sins, it is now notorious that the commission appointed to examine into their constitution and conduct was formed, not for purposes of fair inquiry, but to find evidence against them; and so far was this purpose acted on, that the statements of two of the Commissioners (Sir E. PALGRAVE and Mr. HOGG) were rejected from the report presented to parliament, because, not unfairly biased, they reported of them as they found them, neither extenuation nor setting down aught in malice! And has the system of municipal government which has been established in their stead resulted in any conceivable benefit to our boroughs? Has not that system (we speak not of individuals), under which everything is done for party, and nothing for fair-play or justice, introduced into them such constantly renewing, never dying dissension, without any counterbalancing advantage, that they are become almost what BONAPARTE threatened his invading soldiers should make England, "places not fit for men to live in"?

As a last effort of Ministers, in their dying anger, an attempt is now to be made, under specious pretences, founded on the asserted impolicy and injustice of the poor laws, to set the commercial and manufacturing interests in angry opposition to the agriculturing. But this will be their final and fatal struggle. We repeat, the last chapter of their wretched history draws to a conclusion, and miserable indeed will be its tale of broken promises, withered hopes, dissension, and degradation.

CONTRACT.

Office of the Provost Marshall, Kingston, U. C., Nov. 26, 1838. Sealed tenders will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, Dec. 6, 1838, from persons who may be willing to contract for the HANGING of such Sympathisers, Patriots, Rebels, Yankes, and other Vegetables, who have been or

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may be taken in arms during the present disturbances.

"The tenders to express the rate per dozen, York currency, at which due execution of the law will be performed. The contractor to be entitled to charge for all odd numbers of malefactors under a dozen, as if the dozen had been fully completed.

"N. B.—A GALLOWS to accommodate eighteen individuals will be furnished by the Provost Marshall, but carts, ropes, ladders, &c. to be found by the Contractors.

Egyptian Monuments and the Bible.

—At the Marylebone Institution on Monday, Dr. W. C. Taylor delivered his second lecture on the illustrations of the Bible from the monuments of Egypt—Before directing attention to the drawings illustrating the military antiquities of the Egyptians, he said, that it was important to explain two omissions in the records under consideration—the omission of the Ten Plagues and the Exodus on the monuments, and the omission of the conqueror Sesostrius in the sacred writings. The first was explained by the fact that the Pharaoh who persecuted the Israelites belonged to a foreign and intrusive dynasty, as was evident from his ignorance of Joseph—from his erection of treasure cities—from his dread of the Hebrews—from his cruelty to captives, and especially from his proposal to allow the sacrifice of the objects of Egyptian worship. From the monuments, it appeared that the Hyksos were suddenly changed from a potent race of conquerors into a herd of feeble fugitives, and for this extraordinary vicissitude the catastrophe in the Red Sea could alone perfectly account. The great Egyptian Conqueror appears to have flourished immediately after the expulsion of the Hyksos, that is, while the Israelites were wandering in the southern extreme of the Arabian desert, a providential arrangement by which they were saved from his attack, and at the same time their future conquest of Canaan was facilitated. The lecturer then described the nature and constitution of an Egyptian army dwelling particularly on the corps of chariots; he shewed how exactly all the representations of the pride, pomp, and circumstance of Egyptian warfare corresponded with the Scriptural narrative, dwelling particularly on Jeremiah's prophetic description of the battle of Carchemish.—The return of warriors from a successful expedition was celebrated by young maidens with songs, the sounds of timbrels and dances, of which the Scriptures gave examples in Miriam and Jephthah's daughter. Among the articles of tribute sent to the Egyptian Monarchs, he particularly noticed the giraffe, and argued that this was probably the *keen* mentioned in the book of Job, which our translators have absurdly rendered "unicorn." In describing the treatment of captives, he showed that prisoners of war and slaves were made to toil in the manufacture of bricks, which was a very laborious employment. He exhibited a drawing of the captives engaged in this work, and their taskmasters, and showed that many of the unhappy labourers possessed the well-known characteristics of Jewish physiognomy.

(From the London Sun, Dec. 14.)

Certain Journals, both in this country and in the United States, infer from the conduct of the President of the Republic that he secretly alerts the lawless invaders who have recently met a signal discomfiture on the Canadian frontier, and urge as proofs his tardiness in issuing the late proclamation, and the open and unpunished proceedings of some revenue officers in favour of the invasion. Though these circumstances furnish some grounds for the accusation, no person who looks dispassionately at the situation of the two countries can believe for a moment that Van Buren is such a madman as to stir up a war for the unjustifiable purpose of adding the Canadas to the United States.

A war with Great Britain for such an object would inevitably lead to a separation between the Northern and Southern States. Even during the last American war the interests of the two divisions of the country were found so incompatible, that the conclusion of peace alone saved them from separation. And what change has taken place since? In 1821, six years after the peace, the importation of cotton from the Southern States into the British dominions was less than half the amount imported in 1830.—In 1836, only six years more, it had nearly trebled—that is it had increased nearly six fold in fifteen years, and at present the value of cotton imported from nine of the Southern States alone cannot fall short of six millions sterling a year. This is a peace bond, too, to be rent asunder by Mr. Van Buren and all the Northern States together, supposing them blinded, as

these Journals assert, by sympathy for the Canadians, or lust for Canadian conquest.

Perhaps in the whole range of history there is no instance of two independent portions of the globe so interested in preserving mutual peace as Great Britain and the ten cotton growing States of North America are at the present moment. Even without war the slave question is producing alienations between the South and North, which prudence and mutual forbearance might in time remove, but which would be rendered utterly incurable by any scheme, to strengthen the States opposed to slavery by the acquisition of the Canadas; and it is not likely that Clay and Webster, and other leaders of great ability and good sense in Congress, independent of the vast number of merchants to whom war would be ruin, will join with the Sympathizers in a wanton, unjustifiable, and underhand act, which would present on the one hand a distant prospect of a doubtful, and at best, a bloody possession of a new territory, and on the other the certain loss of the most valuable provinces of the great and united Republic.

FINANCES OF THE COUNTRY.

From the Standard

The following official notice is copied from the London Gazette of Tuesday night:—

"The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury having certified to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, in pursuance of the Act, 10 Geo. IV., c. 27, sec. 1, that the actual expenditure of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland exceeded the actual revenue thereof, for the year ending the 10th day of October, 1838, by the sum of seven hundred and ninety five thousand eight hundred and thirty five pounds, nineteen shillings and sixpence furthing.

"The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt hereby give notice, that no sum will be applied by them on account of the Sinking Fund, under the provisions of the said Act, between the 7th day of January 1839, and the 5th day of April, 1839.

"S. HIGHAM,
Comptroller-General.

National Debt Office, Jan. 7, 1839."

A few days ago we intimated that, in addition to the other difficulties which Ministers had created for themselves by incapacity and misconduct, they must encounter a deficient revenue—if not the most serious, the most urgent of all Ministerial embarrassments. Our readers have now before them proof that our intimation was not without sufficient grounds. On the 10th of October the deficit, notwithstanding an unusual flow of revenue from sources that cannot continue to yield anything like as full a stream regularly; notwithstanding about £700,000 from repayments and crown lands, on the 10th of Oct. the deficit amounted to within a trifle of £800,000; but for the casual items to which we have alluded it would have amounted to one million and a half. This is the first addition to the national debt made since the war; to what extent this addition may have been increased during the last three months we have no official means of ascertaining, but the increase must be very considerable under the heads of Canada, the navy, and Indian expenses.

Our former allusion to this matter was treated as the subject of much vapid jesting; but the question still remains unanswered, how is this deficit to be met? and, as a consequence of the primary question, this other, will the Whig Radical Ministers dare to propose a

loan, or to lay on new taxes? If there were any prospect that the public expenditure might be diminished without stripping the Empire of the necessary means of defence, or that the revenue will improve by annual millions, the question would be indeed less peremptory, but notoriously either prospect does not present itself to any rational man, and still are we thrown back upon the momenta is interrogatory—How is the deficit to be made up? We believe that this perplexing problem is not unlikely to determine the wavering councils of Lord Melbourne; and that his Lordship, having brought the country thus far into a state of insolvency, will very probably make up his mind to resign to the Conservatives the invidious task of restoring it to a safe financial position. The Whig Radicals know that from other causes they cannot hold office many months, but they can scarcely desire to grace their retirement by an active and ostensible share in adding to the permanent burdens of the people. It were much more consistent with their characteristic policy, to create the public embarrassment than to undertake the invidious task of removing it by means always distasteful to the people. Again, we would earnestly press upon our Conservative readers the necessity of being prepared for a General Election in the spring. Should a change of Ministers take place, more will be necessary than to enable the successors of the present men merely to keep their places. A new Ministry will not only have to repair the mischief caused by their predecessors, but to encounter in the task the fiercest opposition of the men whose misgovernment will have imposed that labour upon them. Independently of all party considerations, therefore, every man who is zealous for the safety and honour of his country, will feel the necessity of lending all his exertions to ensure full support to a new Administration.

Lord Norbury's Murder.—A reward of £2000, together with an annuity for life of £100, has been offered for the discovery and prosecution to conviction, within six months, of the murderer of the late Earl of Norbury. Lords Oxmantown, Downshire, Charleville, and Rossmore have each offered £300 of the above sum. The tenants on the Durrow estate have themselves offered £155 : 7 : 5d., and Government has also offered £1000 for the same purpose.

(From the Watchman, Jan. 16.)

Dr. O'FINAN, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Killala, has been suspended by the Pope.

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday contains the following melancholy but looked-for notice: "Her royal highness the Duchess of Wirttemberg died at Pisa, on Jan. 2, at a quarter past 8 in the evening. The deep grief into which this cruel loss has plunged the King, the Queen, and the royal family will be participated in by the whole of France." The official journal also announces that the court will wear mourning for two months, from January 9 till March 8.

The affair of the *Charivari*, for an offence against the person of the King has been decided, and the editor, M. Beauger, condemned to eight months' imprisonment and a fine of 6,000 francs.

A letter from the frontiers of Russia, of the 28th ult. quoted by the *Swabian Mercury*, mentions a note having been delivered by the British Ambassador, the Marquis of Clanricarde, to the Russian cabinet, in which his excellency states that the Indian expedition to support the Shah of Afghanistan against the usurpers of his power has not been caused by any spirit of hostility to Persia; and that this latter power is considered by the cabinet of St. James's as the offensive and defensive ally both of Russia and England. The Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg is stated to have had frequent conferences with Count Nesselrode.

West Indies.—The accounts from Jamaica are unsatisfactory. The members of the dissolved legislature have been re-elected; and Sir Lionel Smith is likely to find his new parliament as untractable as the last. The negroes, also, were quarrelling with the planters. In the other islands, the labourers and their employers were generally on good terms.

The Rev. Mr. Davoren, Roman Catholic Priest of Knockany, who recently published some eloquent and stringent letters reflecting on Mr. O'Connell for his course on the Irish Tythe Bill, has been removed from his parish by his diocesan, Dr. Slattery, with an interdict against officiating in the county of Limerick. He was ordered to quit Knockany in an hour. He obeyed, and is now curate of Knockavella, Tipperary.

Disturbances have broken out at St. Jean d'Angely, in the department of the Lower Charente, owing to the high price of corn. The people rose in the marketplace and seized all the corn, which they caused to be sold at a price fixed by themselves. A party of gendarmes, who tried to repress the disturbance, were driven off with stones.

The *Courier Francais* states that admiral Baudin has been created a peer of France as a reward for his gallant attack at Port St. Jean d'Ulloa; and it is further added that M. Emanuel de las Cases, who conducted so successfully the Haitian negotiations, has been named Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico.

The Brazilian Government has consented to the right of search claimed by Great Britain, of all vessels suspected of being engaged in the slave trade. This is a very important step towards the total suppression of this infamous traffic.

The Marquis of Londonderry has presented the Wesleyans of Sealham with a site for a new chapel.

It is, we believe, the intention of Baron Vaughan to tender his resignation immediately. This will leave two vacancies on the judicial bench.—*Globe*.

THE LATE HURRICANE.

We gave a short account in our last, of the effects of the hurricane, which commenced at Liverpool, on Sunday week, at midnight, and now subjoin the melancholy particulars. The alarm was universal. Thousands of families arose from their beds, unable to rest, from the terror inspired by the roaring of the tempest, and the rattling of bricks and fragments of their dwellings. Numbers left their houses and sought safety in what they conceived were the more secure and better sheltered habitations of their neighbours. The best-built mansions in the town, fabric of solid and substantial masonry, trembled and rocked before the assaults of the wind, as if they had been shaken by an earthquake. From one end of the town to the other

the pavement was in many places struck with m fallen walls, and

The effects of docks, the river, were still more ashes ashore. The most tremendous of foam rolled spray rendered invisible and the Raneon steamer George's Par-b-he sing his footing ashore, fell, and

Many vessels fate of the Pen and Lockwood's valuable cargoes the most interesting, which had afternoon to try any vessels that discovered with other, on the vania, the St. woods. The making every people on board possible. She the St. Andrew and the passenger conveyed in sa She then proceed which, besides passengers on b thirty-three per to a hundred so the persons su eighteen month mother were left vania lay in t covered by the approached. The passengers the sea was t ship. Three o sengers had pro of her boats; b med in the su passengers, M reached land. life-preserver.

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the pavement was strewn with materials, in many places the avenues being obstructed with masses of bricks, ruins, fallen walls, and pieces of timber.

The effects of the hurricane in the docks, the river, and the adjacent coast, were still more disastrous than its ravages ashore. The river was agitated by the most tremendous billows, and clouds of foam rolled on the surface, whilst the spray rendered the Cheshire coast quite invisible and covered the quays. The Runcorn steamer, *Eclipse*, went down at George's Pier-head, and the firemen missing his footing in endeavouring to get ashore, fell, and was not again seen.

Many vessels were lost at sea; but the fate of the *Pennsylvania*, *St. Andrew*, and *Lockwoods*, bound to America with valuable cargoes and passengers, excited the most interest. The *Victoria* steam-tug, which had gone out during Monday afternoon to try to render assistance to any vessels that might be in distress, discovered within half-a-mile of each other, on the North Bank, the *Pennsylvania*, the *St. Andrew*, and the *Lockwoods*. The life-boat was afloat, and making every exertion to save as many people on board those ill-fated vessels as possible. She succeeded in taking off the *St. Andrew*, the captain, the crew, and the passengers; all of whom were conveyed in safety on board the *Victoria*. She then proceeded to the *Lockwoods*, which, besides the crew, had eighty-five passengers on board; and took off in all thirty-three persons, leaving from eighty to a hundred souls on the wreck. Among the persons saved, was an infant only eighteen months old, whose father and mother were left on board. The *Pennsylvania* lay in the surf, the hull nearly covered by the sea, and could not be approached. The captain, the crew, and the passengers were in the rigging, and the sea was making a beach over the ship. Three of the crew and two passengers had previously left her, in one of her boats; but the boat was overwhelmed in the surf, and only one of the passengers, Mr. Thomson, of New York, reached land. This gentleman wore a life-preserver.

The *Victoria* went out again at eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, with a reinforcement of twelve boatmen, two boats, and life-boat. At day-break, her boats were lowered, and pulled in the first instance, to the *Pennsylvania*. Previously to their arrival, the *Huskisson* schooner had passed the bank; and her crew were horror-stricken with the heart rending shrieks uttered by the helpless individuals clinging to the rigging, and who, during an entire night, had been exposed to the pelting of the most pitiless snow-storm which ever whitened our coast.—At imminent risk, twenty-three persons were eventually snatched from the shrouds, utterly exhausted with fatigue and paralyzed with cold. Three corpses were left in the tops. The *Victoria* proceeded to the *Lockwoods*, and brought from her, with one exception, all who remained alive, to the number of thirty-eight individuals. About thirty persons were lying on the poop of the *Lockwoods* all dead, and several more were drowned in the cabin. The captain of this latter vessel promptly proceeded to Liverpool for assistance; had subsequently embarked on board the *Victoria*, and was zealous and indefatigable in his exertions to save his crew and passengers. Upwards of eighty, with pain we add, perished.

There is a long list of smaller vessels and boats which were wrecked during the gale. The property lost is reckoned at a million sterling. The cargo of the *Pennsylvania* and *St. Andrew* were worth from 400,000 to 500,000, about a hundred lives were lost at and near Liverpool. A subscription for the relief of the sufferers has been set on foot by the Underwriters, and £1,600 was soon put down. The North-west Light was driven from her moorings; and the loss of the large American vessels is partly attributed to the want of that beacon.

IRELAND.—In DUBLIN,—the ravages of the storm were most severely felt.—The wind blew a perfect hurricane; and in the very height of its fury a fire broke out in the chapel, schoolhouse, & penitentiary, known by the name of the Bethsads, together with the residence of the chaplain, the Rev. John Greg, which were all burnt to the ground. It commenced soon after midnight on Sunday, and had not ceased at half-past four o'clock on Monday afternoon. Six houses adjoining were also burnt to the ground. Happily, however, no lives were lost. The twenty-three orphan girls have found a home among the members of the committee; and the forty female penitents have been received into the other penitentiary establishments in Dublin. The most melancholy feature in this case is that this dreadful fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. In Clari-street, a Mrs. Whigton was killed; also a servant man and woman at Sydney-avenue;

a child and woman in Newrow, all by the falling of chimneys. The blast was so furious that a gentleman was lifted up and dashed against a lamp-post, and had his leg fractured; a policeman had his arm and thigh fractured by being blown down. Many thousand trees have been everywhere plucked up by the roots, or snapped across, by the violence of the blast.

At Longhrea, one of the most awful fires ever witnessed broke out, caused by the falling in of a number of houses during the hurricane. The fire raged with undiminished fury until six in the morning, destroying everything in its progress. The aid of man was totally unavailing; but, providentially, about six o'clock, the change of the wind from the north-west to west gave the flames a different direction, and the police and the inhabitants were enabled to cut off the communication with the house, and thus the greater part of the town was preserved from impending destruction. As far as we can learn, no lives were lost; but we grieve to add, that there are eighty-seven houses burned to ashes, and thirty blown down by the storm. Nearly 600 human beings have been left totally destitute by this calamity, without a home, clothes, or food. A meeting was held to afford temporary relief. It is stated that there has been destructive fires during the storm in Kells, Moate, and other places.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1839.

Bishop PEMBERTON arrived here a few days since from St. John's round the head of the Bay; we understand that the object of his visit is, to procure Stone &c. for the contemplated Cathedral.

INQUESTS.

On the 21st ult. an Inquest was held before JOHN STARK, Esq., Coroner, at the Tilt of PEACE WALSH, about two miles from Carbonear, on view of the body of NICHOLAS BALDWIN, who on the previous Sunday evening had broken into the said Tilt and died suddenly on the following morning. After hearing the evidence of Doctor WALSH, the Jury returned a Verdict "Died by the visitation of God."

On the 6th inst. at Bear's Cove, near Harbor Grace, before the same Coroner, on view of the body of an infant boy sixteen months old, named JAMES TARRANT, it appeared in evidence that ANN TARRANT the mother of the deceased, had on the previous day left the deceased, and another child not five years old, alone in the house, and proceeded to a neighbour's—in her absence the deceased had crawled towards, and actually got into the fire; by which he was so much scorched and burnt, that he died on the same evening. Verdict. "That the clothes of the deceased, casually and by misfortune caught fire, which caused the death of the deceased. The Jury however feel it their duty to censure the conduct of ANN TARRANT the Mother of the deceased, for leaving her two little children in the house alone, with a fire in it; because had she been more careful the accident might not have happened." The Coroner in conveying this just reprimand to the distressed Mother of the deceased, said it was his painful duty fully to concur in the sentiments expressed by the Jury, and that although no legal blame attached to her more carelessness, and want of due care of her offspring, yet there was a moral guilt adhered to her negligence, and which rendered her deserving of the censure passed upon her.

We copy the following extracts from the "PUBLIC LEADER" of the 6th inst.:

An excellent sermon was preached on Sunday last at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. CHARLES BLACKMAN, on behalf of the suffering poor inhabiting the South Shore of Conception Bay. The Rev. gentleman depicted in a very feeling manner the very great distress which pervades the population of that district, and apparently convinced his hearers that a vast amount of disease had been produced from the want of sufficient nourishment to our needy and impoverished fellow-creatures.—The congregation was respectable, and although there were many who were not aware that a charity sermon was to be preached we are happy to say that the sum of £13 9s. 2d. was collected, with the promise of a further contribution.

A man of the name of ENNIS had the good fortune on Saturday last to shoot one of the wolves which have been proying about the neighbourhood of the town for some time past. The animal, which has been exhibited at the price of one shilling a-head appears to be of the full growth, and is in excellent condition, having, no doubt, fared sumptuously during his predatory incursions within the immediate vicinity of St. John's.—There is reason to believe that there are others which might be taken with but a moderate degree of vigilance; although we are still of opinion that a reward for the destruction of these ferocious brutes should be offered by the local government.

The Priests' party, if we may take their accredited organ as an authority, do not appear to think that his Excellency the Governor should take upon himself to supply any relief to the famishing poor, without first convening the Legislature, or else consulting the Speaker and other "influential" members of the House of Assembly.

[From the Times, March 6.]

The accounts of the distress which unfortunately prevails in those parts of the colony with which at the present season there is any means of communication are appalling in the extreme, and call loudly for the sympathy and prompt assistance of the more wealthy part of the community. To whatever cause or causes this distress may be attributable it is neither our business nor intention now to enquire. It is admitted on all hands

that distress exists in its worst form, and to an extent far exceeding what has been experienced in any former period; but we may be permitted to offer a few remarks on the mode of relief hitherto adopted, and which we hesitate not to pronounce as pernicious in the extreme—pernicious not only to the morals and habits of the individual requiring to be relieved, but pernicious also to the Government and to the community, thro' whose liberality such relief is extended. The system hitherto most generally resorted to has been to give relief either in money or provisions, but without requiring from the parties relieved the smallest return. This we imagine cannot but operate as most injuriously upon the moral principles which ought to regulate the conduct of every individual in the social compact—because the poor (so called) are taught, year after year, to expect that whether they are idle or industrious they will, in the event of being distressed, be sure of relief—the same measure being meted out, equally, to the sober and to the dissipated—to the virtuous and the depraved—to the provident and the profligate; nor are they, as we have already remarked, required to make the smallest return either in value or labour. So, last spring, when it became necessary to issue a large quantity of seed potatoes, which he it remembered, bore at that time an enormous price, not the smallest return was required by the government. Surely it would have been no great tax to have stipulated that an equal quantity should have been repaid on the crop being secured, which would have been forthcoming at a future period of want, or sold to meet part of the expense; yet nothing of the sort was done.

We believe that such a system of gratuitous relief of the distressed as that which has been hitherto adopted in this colony obtains in no other part of Her Majesty's dominions, and sure we are that no system could be more pernicious. In all cases where relief is extended, with the exception, of course, of the sick, aged, and infirm, some return, either in value or labour, should be required, and rigorously insisted upon. This, we think, would not only tend, on the one hand, to promote habits of industry and economy—which we are afraid are seldom followed by the great majority of the lower classes in this community—but, on the other, to induce a reluctance to look to the public for assistance. In almost every county in England premiums are given to individuals who have brought up their families without parochial relief. We therefore trust that this subject will occupy a prominent share of the attention of the Legislature in its next session—and that their wisdom will devise some better plan for the relief of our distressed fellow-creatures than that which has hitherto been followed—the evils of which must be so apparent that we cannot suppose that any person who reflects upon it for a single moment can entertain a second opinion respecting it.

In the Honorable the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Newfoundland, Harbour Grace, October Term, Second Victoria.

In the matter of Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, late of Carbonear, Merchants, Copartners.

WHEREAS the said Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, were on the Thirtieth day of April last past, in due form of Law, declared Insolvents by the said Court of our Sovereign Lady the Queen. And whereas JOHN MCCARTHY, of Carbonear, Merchant, WILLIAM RENDELL, of St. John's, Merchant, and JAMES SLADE, of Trinity, Merchant, Creditors of the said Insolvents, have by the major part in value of the Creditors of the said Insolvents, been in due form chosen and appointed Trustees of the Estate of the said Insolvents. Notice is hereby given that the said JOHN MCCARTHY, WILLIAM RENDELL, and JAMES SLADE, as such Trustees, are duly authorised under such orders as the said Northern Circuit Court shall from time to time deem proper to make therein, to discover, collect, and realize the Estate, Debts, and Effects of the said Insolvents; and all Persons indebted to the said Insolvents, or having in their possession any Goods or Effects belonging to them or either of them, are hereby required to pay and deliver the same forthwith to the said Trustees.

By the Court,
JOHN STARK,
Chief Clerk and Registrar.
Court House,
Harbour Grace,
9th Nov., 1838.

SEALERS Agreements

For Sale at this Office.

On Sale

Just Landed

Ex Jane Elizabeth, Nathaniel M den, Master,

FROM HAMBURG,

Prime Mess PORK
Bread
Flour
Oatmeal
Peas
Butter.

Also,

15 Tons BLUBBER.

For Sale by

THOMAS GAMBLE.

Carbonear.

Jan. 9, 1839.

The following Valuable Mercantile and Fishing Establishments situate at St. Mary's, belonging to the Insolvent Estate of Slade, Bidle & Co., of Carbonear.

Will be offered For Sale

By Public Auction,

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next At 12 o'clock,

AT THE

COMMERCIAL ROOM

(St. John's.)

THAT Eligible Room, known as RIGG'S ROOM—consisting of a Large DWELLING HOUSE, with COUNTING HOUSE adjoining; Three STORES, One SHOP One COOK-ROOM, Two STAGES, One BEACH, FLAKES, MEADOW, and GARDEN.

That Eligible Room known as PHIP-PARD'S ROOM—consisting of one, DWELLING HOUSE, One STAGE, One STORE, Extensive MEADOW GROUND with right and privilege of Piscary at Great Salmonier.

That Eligible Room known as CHRISTOPHER'S ROOM—consisting of a DWELLING HOUSE, FISH STORE, STAGE, FLAKES, BEACH, GARDEN, and MEADOWS.

Also,

10 FISHING BOATS, carrying from 16 to 30 qtls Round Fish.

At St. Mary's.

Together with sundry SKIFFS, PUNTS, CRAFT, CASKS, &c.

Particulars of the Rooms may be made known on application to Mr LUSH, at St. Mary's; Mr. J. B. Wood, at St. John's or at Carbonear, to

J. W. MARTIN,

Agent.

Carbonear,

9th Jan., 1839.

TWENTY GUINEAS REWARD!

Cow Stolen.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or persons did on the night of the 12th instant, or early on the morning of the 13th Instant, break open the door of the STABLE on the Premises of SLADE, BIDDLE & Co. and STOLE herefrom a

MILCH COW,

Any Person giving information of the offender or offenders, so that he or they may be brought to Justice, shall receive the above Reward

There is also a further Reward of

10 Guineas

offered to any person who will give information of the Persons by whom the Meadow and other FENCES belonging to said Estate, have been destroyed

JOHN W. MARTIN,

Carbonear.

POETRY
SONGS OF THE PASSIONS.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.
From *Lady Blessington's "Book of Beauty" for 1839.*

LOVE.
Where the golden hand of morn
Touches light the singing fountain,
There a maiden, lowly born,
Guides her flock along the mountain,
Bashful as the fawn, and fleet,
She invests the world with beauty:
Simple grace, and manners sweet,
Dignify her humble duty.

Sudden light has wreathed the earth,
Robed the fields and flowers in glad-
ness;
New delights—too deep for mirth;—
Gentle griefs—too sweet for sadness!—
Who this sudden charm hath wrought?
Sent this flow of bright revealings?
Mind, that springs with joyous thought!
Heart, that glows with heavenly feel-
ings!

Surely, 'tis some angel strayed,
Not a shepherd's daughter solely,
Who hath earth like heaven arrayed,
In a light and love so holy!
Oh, when stars, like drops of pearl,
Glimmer o'er the singing water,
There I'll woo my mountain girl,
Proudly wed the shepherd's daughter!

DESPAIR.
I had a dream of many lands,
A voyage fleet and far,
Beyond the waste and desert sands—
The light of sun or star.
I saw a fearful shape arise,
The Angel of Despair;
His awful head gloom'd 'mid the skies,
and clouds his footsteps were!

The scars and furrows myriad years
Had branded on his head,
Where channels old of human tears
That from all time were shed:
His shadowy hands, from east to west,
Obscured the troubled air;
And nations saw in dead their guest—
And shrieking, breathed Despair!

The billows backward raged and roared,
One spring the Tempest took,
And flashed around his lightning sword
Whist hills and forests shook;—
And Nature, to whose gentle breast
All human griefs repair,
Could find no home for the oppressor—
No refuge 'gainst "Despair!"

REVENGE.
The midnight lamps were burning dim
In an old ancestral room,
And the low lament of a funeral hymn
Told a youthful chieftain's doom;
For the last of Ronna's ancient race
Lay shrouded, cold, and pale;
And the joyous cheer of the forest chase
Had turned to fear and wail!

The last of Ronna's race—the last—
On this couch of death was laid;
Thus, one by one, each heir had passed,
By steel or snare betrayed.
Yes: sire and son, and daughter bright,
As by some demon banned;
By the poison bowl, or the sword by
night,

And none might trace the hand.
But, lo!—ere fled the burial gloom
For the last of Ronna's line,
Some hand had writ on his hasty tomb,
Revenge! Revenge!—He's mine!
Oh, wild was the fright of the watcher
lone.
As tomb by tomb he passed,
For that seal of fate was on every stone—
Revenge!—mine—mine at last!

MORE ELEGANT EXTRACTS.

We learn from the Dublin Freeman's Journal, that the great Popish prop of her Majesty's ministers entered the ancient and very fishy town of Galway at "just four o'clock on SUNDAY evening" last; that he was received with "great joy and affection" not only by the CLADAGH boys and FISH EAGS, but by many decent whisky brewers and else; who followed him "screaming like mad" to Kilroy's Hotel on the green. From one of the first-floor windows of which house he almost directly after popped out his head and said:—"It is impossible adequately to express the gratitude with which my soul glows for the men of Galway; and yet I solemnly (SILENCE!)—How don't be after calling silence, for it never comes when you call for it."—(That's TRUE FOR YOU OLD JONTLEMAN!)—"It is impossible for Ireland to obtain her rights unless she rouses her millions" (SHILLAHOO! LONG LIFE TO YE DAN!) * * * The aristocracy—the bigoted tory aristocracy of the House of Lords—that body, engendered in the stagnant pool of corruption,—the vile

offspring of the Castlebeggs and the Wellingtons; those men have congregated to inflict every injury upon us." (TO THOU OLD BOUGHAL WITH 'EM!—SHILLAHOO!) * * * The House of Lords is the strong hold of ENGLISH INTOLERANCE; and we must give it a DASH of the IRISH GREEN before we'll get any good from it.—(INDEED WE WILL!) We have already on more than one occasion conquered Peel, and Wellington of Waterloo—(SHILLAHOO!—INDEED WE DID)—that Wellington who never struck his colours but to IRISHMEN!—(AROO, AROOH, SHILLAHOO!) And why shouldn't we do it again? NO REASON IN LIFE WHY! But I must first rouse the multitudinous voice of mighty Ireland until like the roar of the mountain torrent it is heard at a distance." (Here the boys roared so loud that they might be heard half way up Lough Corrib; and no doubt many of them damaged their throats thereby.)—"Much remains for us to do. In the first place there are the tithes—bitter bad luck to 'em say I! (SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND SCREECHES OF DELIGHT.) * * * Rathcormac is still red with the blood, and the tears of the disconsolate widow are not yet dried up. (GO VIOCH A DIEU URIO!) * * * Did ye ever hear of the Reverend Johnny O'Rourke, of Moylough? (Loud laughter)—because I have here a letter addressed by this Johnny O'Rourke of Moylough to an estate catholic gentleman in this country, calling upon him to pay his tithes. Now I request that you will not call him any nicknames, for it is impossible you can invent one worse than that of 'Johnny O'Rourke' itself (laughter)—As the barber said to the bad razor—the devil a worse, please your honour (more laughter). But to come to the letter,—how did ye think it was sealed? (DIVVLE A KNOW WE KNOW.)—Why with the great seal of the Orange Lodge;—with the glorious plous and immortal memory!—There's a settener for the blackguard parson's tithes!—(Who do you mean? demanded a voice from the outside of the crowd)—Why the REVEREND JOHNNY O'ROURK, you rascal! (should Dan at the very top of his voice, and somewhat cracked it in the effort.)—Did ye never hear of him before? (Loud laughter).—He prays for some six, eight or ten protestants, and then he asks you and all the other good catholics in his parish to pay him for that.—Thank ye for nothing says I. (Loud cheers and laughter.) * * * Well I am come to rouse Ireland—I have left Kerry in motion—I have been through Munster—and the universal county of Cork is up and stirring to a man; and the glorious county of Tipperary has come forth before the world to echo my voice.—Yes the voice of universal Ireland shall go forth like the thunder of Heaven—too loud to be heard and too powerful to be resisted.—(SHILLAHOO, AROO, AROO, SHILLAHOO!) * * * But if we don't succeed then I will say hurra for repeal! (We'll join you in THAT any how!) I now come among you on a dark winter's day; but if English bigotry—bitter bad luck to it!—will not give us our rights, I'll come to you again some sunny day in June, when Heaven seems smiling on our undertakings for REPEAL.—(SHILLAHOO, SHILLAHOO, WHACK SHILLAHOO!) The Honourable Dan then dismissed them by enjoining them to post THEIR TIN for him and his PRAY-CURSE HER society; and promised them that in order to let them know what was doing, he would send them from Dublin one Sunday paper for every two hundred subscribers of one shilling each;—that is to say he would return them FOUR PENNY-WORTH of news for every TEN SOVEREIGNS sent into his exchequer.—All the world knows that Dan is a great LIBERAL!

A good story is related of President Humphery, of Amherst College. One morning before recitations, some of the students fastened a living goose in the President's chair. When the President entered the room and discovered the new occupant of his seat, he turned on his heel coolly observing,—"Gentlemen, I perceiving you have a competent instructor, and I will therefore leave you to your studies."

A New Almanac.—Bend the first and third fingers of the left hand—and commencing with March at the thumb, count on—the bent fingers will indicate the months which contain only thirty days. No mistake!

Judge Foster.—A short time before this great lawyer's death, he went the Oxford circuit, in one of the hottest summers that had been remembered.—His charge to the Grand Jury was as follows:—"Gentlemen the weather is extremely hot, I am very old and you are very well acquainted with your duty—practise it."

Notices

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

TERMS.
Ladies & Gentlemen 7s. 6d.
Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6d.
Single Letters
Double do.
And Packages in proportion
N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES given him.
Carbonear, June, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICK

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 he trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it will be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

The St. PATRICK will leave 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., &c. received at his House in Carbonear, and in St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kieley's (*Newfoundland Tavern*) and at Mr John Cruet's.
Carbonear,
June 4, 1836.

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of Years.
A PIECE of GROUND, situated on the North side of the Street, bounded on East by the House of the late captain STABB, and on the east by the Subscriber's.
MARY TAYLOR,
Widow.
Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1839.

Blanks

Of Various kinds For Sale at the Office of this Paper.

On Sale

FOR SALE at the Office of this Paper, Price 2s. 6d. (prompt)

A RECORD
OF THE
EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
OF NEWFOUNDLAND,
IN THE
ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT
OF

Surgeon KIELLEY,
AND SUBSEQUENT ARREST OF
The Honorable Judge LILLY
AND THE
High-Sheriff (B. G. GARRETT, Esq.)
For, (as the House has it!)
"Breach of Privilege!!"

Harbour Grace,
October 10, 1838.

G. P. Jillard

HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED
FROM ENGLAND,
And just opened a handsome assortment of

PATENT LEVER and other WATCHES
With a great variety of Watch Chains and Ribbons
Gilt, Silver, and Steel Guard Chains
Seals and Keys
Women's Silver Thimbles
Silver Pencil Cases
German Silver Table and Tea Spoons
Gold Wedding Rings
Lady's Ear Rings and Finger Rings
Very Superior Single and Double Bladed Pen Knives
With a variety of other Articles, which he will sell very low for CASH.
Harbour Grace,
July 4, 1838.

TO BE LET

ON A BUILDING
Lease,

About Two Acres of Cultivated Land, well Fenced, situated on the Carbonear Road, immediately in rear of the Court House.

Apply to
Mrs. CAWLEY.
Harbour Grace, Oct. 31.

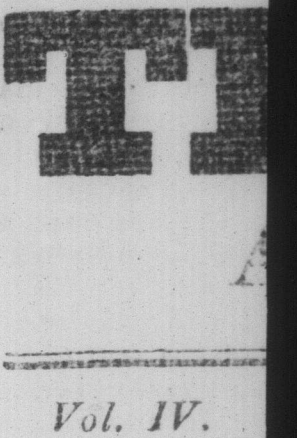
COMMISSION

WILLIAM DIXON having a commodious Premises, which from its detachment is comparatively secure from Fire, will be happy to receive GOODS of any description for disposal on Commission, by Private or Public Sale.
N. B. A Public Sale will take place weekly.
Harbour Grace.

A CARD

MRS. M. A. STOWE

RESPECTFULLY begs to acquaint the Gentry and Public in general, that in compliance with the wishes of several of her Friends, she has opened SCHOOL for a limited number of Young LADIES.
The Branches she proposes to Teach are
Reading, Writing and Arithmetic
Grammar
Fancy Needle Work, Embroidery
Preliminary Lessons on the Piano Forte
And Drawing.
Hours of attendance from 10 to 4, Saturdays excepted.
Terms can be known on application at Mrs. S's residence opposite Mr. JACOB MOORE'S.
Harbour Grace,
Nov. 14, 1838.



Vol. IV.

HARBOUR GR

GETTING U

So many written upon and troubles of Newspaper subject has state. For always as much ed any allusion which so ma been written. in the abs acc news, we are ter a little rep who expect t every Paper. body.

What would instance, say should find pair of boots not fit his fo undertake to no workman, he even were this, and ma boots that did for nothing, a body; would down an ass- cially the co measure a ne standard of u uniformly to

Now be it ert judges, th an experience paper is to every day. ed out all his he would fi minority of t he. The bes a skill is to p melange, fro offer to all ta critical, a cha for their pec

Other .cri correctness. Newspaper. that Editors knowledge, u pable of erro ings to which is liable. Th upon all th world, and th lished while there must no mistake in a must be no cumbstance, attested acc story must be little reflectio critics that t little more th be compelled complish.

Having ha ence in cond we have arriv phical conclu to keep the e without any from impude