



HARBOUR GRACE, Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN T. BURTON, at his Office, opposite Messrs. W. DIXON & Co's.

Mr Nolan, who is a well known Protestant writer, has addressed the following interesting letter to the Editor of the *Evening Packet*:—

DUBLIN, JUNE 6, 1836.

"My Dear Sir,—I feel assured that the columns of your valuable paper, which has always proved itself the uncompromising advocate of pure religion, as well as the steady and fearless supporter of sound politics, will give publicity to the following communication:—

"At a period like the present, when the nominal professors of our faith combine with its avowed foes in the unhallowed attempt of substituting the pernicious fables of superstition, in place of the simple and undefiled religion of the gospel—at times like these, when privation and persecution mark the convert's path on his abandonment of Romanism, and refute the calumny that would announce filthy lucre as the object of conversion, it is cheering to witness the unequivocal manifestation of the power of truth in withdrawing members of the Romish priesthood from their errors, and attaching them to the true religion of Christ. An instance of this nature I have now the pleasure of recording in the conversion of the Rev. John Swayne.

"The Rev. Mr Swayne is a native of Waterford, and the descendant of a respectable family; he was educated at Seville in Spain, where he also received ordination for the priesthood; he officiated for some time as a priest in one of the Carmelite institutions of this city, and was offered the Presidency of a similar institution at Kildare, which he declined, avowing at the same time his determination of changing his religious profession. When his intentions were known, many pecuniary inducements were held out by the Romish priesthood to abandon such notions and remain in mother church.—Amongst the number of tempting offers (against which the integrity of Mr Swayne was proof) I may now record one made to him by a Roman Catholic clergyman of this city. This clerical individual told the Rev. Mr Swayne that he would procure for him a large sum of money should he go to Rome to obtain pardon from the Pope for his rejection of the Romish errors. Such an insult to his honesty was spurned with that indignation which such baseness merited, and the Rev. Mr Swayne has now become the fearless and avowed supporter of the Gospel of Christ. Should any other proof be required as to the sincerity of the Rev. Mr Swayne's motives, it may be deduced from a consideration of this circumstance, that he is now leaving his native land—retiring from the circle of his dear and tried acquaintances, and going to a far distant country to announce to a people, unknown to him, the glad tidings of salvation.

"Amongst his many reasons for leaving the Church of Rome, the Rev. Mr Swayne states that even in the Romish Catholic Bible he could not trace any account of the Romish sacrifice of the Mass, nor of the monkish and money making doctrine of purgatory, nor of the self claimed tenet of Romish infallibility, nor of the self-constituted tribunal of Auricular confession—all of which he regards as the works of human invention, by no means the doctrines of Christ and his apostles. Whilst I thus particularize the instance of Mr Swayne's conversion, I should not forget the late accession of other Romish priests to the faith. I should not pass over the Rev. Mr Tankard, from Cork, and who was my class-fellow at Maynooth; nor should I forget the names of the Rev. Messrs O'Leary, from Dublin, and Mulvany from the north of Ireland. Suffice it to say that the exertions of these gentlemen in our sister country, (where they are now ministers of the Established Church) have obtained for them the respect of the lovers of religion.

"In concluding this letter, Sir, I would most respectfully suggest to the dignitaries of our Church the propriety of encouraging converts from the Romish priesthood to remain in this country. There is a wide and

important field for their exertions in Ireland.

"I remain, my dear Sir,
Your most obedient,
"L. J. NOLAN."

Another memorable Tercentenary occurs this year; for it was in the year 1536 that the Bible was commanded to be placed on or before the 1st of August, in the churches, for public perusal. Bishop Bonner accordingly chained six copies in the cathedral of St. Paul for that purpose. Within almost a stone's throw of that edifice, there issued last year 653,604 copies of the Scriptures from the warehouses of the Bible society, carrying its issues beyond nine millions of copies; equal to a thousand every day Sundays included, for a whole year. Its receipts which it was confidently predicted would soon crumble away, reached the unprecedented sum of £107,926. Nor were other kindred institutions less successful. The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, besides its other objects, issued last year, no less than 173,000 copies of the Sacred Word.—*Christian Observer*.

The Duchess of Kent has subscribed £20 towards the completion of Tuam Catholic Cathedral.

STATEMENT

Made to a Special Court of the Directors of the British American Land Company, held on the 3rd of February, 1836, by Mr FREDERICK TEMPLETON, who passed the previous Summer in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada.

I left Port St. Francis (about half way between Quebec and Montreal) the beginning of last November. The wharf erected there by the British American Land Company is a very efficient work, constructed of strong frame work, well bolted, and to be faced with three inch planking; it runs 500 feet into the river, with twenty two feet depth of water at the outer end.

The inn is very comfortable and reasonable. Captain Colclough, agent to the Company is an intelligent man, always most willing to afford assistance and information, to those destined the Eastern Townships.

The road from Port St. Francis to Sherbrooke is very good throughout, the distance 87 miles, and can be easily accomplished in one day. A light waggon with two horses, or a caleche with one, travelling at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour;—the worst part of the road is through the Seigneurie of Nicolet, about five miles. On the completion of the intended new road from Nicolet to Long point, the distance to Sherbrooke will be reduced to 70 miles.

Shipton, about 58 miles from Port St. Francis, is very prettily situated in a fine country, and contains several well built brick houses; that of Mrs Wales, who keeps a boarding house and tavern, is as good as any of the kind in England; the charge being for one person two dollars (say 8s. 4d. sterling) per week; which includes four meals a day of the best description.

The country through which this road passes, after leaving Drummondville, assumes a varied and picturesque appearance, and is well adapted for all purposes of husbandry; it is thickly settled, and amongst the inhabitants are to be found many highly respectable families.

The land about Melbourne is tabular, soil a light loam easily ploughed, and will produce in ordinary seasons, on an average 26 bushels of wheat per acre. Improved farms in this district with a dwelling house and barn erected, and about one third cleared, are worth from nine to ten dollars per acre.

Sherbrooke is well situated on the river Magog, near its junction with the St. Francis; it contains a Protestant and a Catholic church, and several well built brick houses. A large and commodious hotel and boarding house is now erecting.

The road from Sherbrooke to Burlington

on the lake Champlain, in the United States distance about 110 miles, is very good throughout, and passes through a rich country; the scenery romantic, picturesque, and in many places beautiful, particularly about Lennoxville, Compton, and Stanstead; in which district are many improved and excellent farms, occupied by highly respectable proprietors. The soil in this district is remarkably fertile, well adapted for grazing as well as agricultural purposes; it is capable of fattening five sheep per acre, and in some instances last season produced forty bushels of wheat per acre.

Improved farms along this line of road, with a dwelling house and barn erected, and one third cleared, are worth from ten to twelve dollars per acre, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Lennoxville from four to sixteen dollars.

A farm of 100 or 120 acres, is quite sufficient for a settler to undertake, and to stock which will require about £100.

The only tax is an annual highway rate of six shillings per 100 acres.

Lennoxville is a most thriving place, and beautifully situated; it contains a Protestant church and many well built and good houses, principally of wood, neatly painted with verandahs; the distance from Sherbrooke 3 miles.

The road from Sherbrooke to Montreal, by the Outlet village, through the townships of Stukely and Granby, is also very passable, but not so good as the two before mentioned; the worst part, as before, is through the Seigneuries, from Chambly to Longueuil, about eighteen miles; but I see, by the recent accounts from Canada, a Bill is before the House of Assembly, to make this portion of the road a turnpike; the whole distance is now about 100 miles, which will be reduced to about 90 on the opening of the new road, making through Orford.

This road passes through the finest grazing country in the Eastern Townships. In Stukely, Mr Knowlton possesses an excellent farm of 1500 acres, between 300 and 400 of which are cleared, where I saw as fine cattle, similar in appearance to the Herefordshire breed, as could possibly be reared in England; these beasts were entirely fattened on grass, and averaged from 70 to 80 stone, 16lbs. to the stone. From 40 to 50 head are sent to the Montreal market annually.

Beef, in Montreal, may average three pence per lb.

Granby is also a beautiful Township, containing rich and fertile land.

From the Outlet village to Georgeville, a road runs along the shore of Lake Memphramagog in the township of Hatley, through a country rich and beautiful in the extreme, and thickly settled with thriving farms.

The road from Sherbrooke to Quebec is not so easily passable as those before named but it is now opening.

Altogether the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada offer as fine a field for the enterprise of the British settler, as can possibly be found in any part of the Globe; the whole country is beautifully intersected with streams of excellent water, and is destined to become the grazing district of Canada; independent of its capability of producing the most luxuriant and abundant crops of corn.

(Signed)
FREDERICK TEMPLETON

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman resident at Sherbrooke, in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada.

You have no doubt been informed of all the principal operations of the British American Land Company, within the Eastern Townships. A good deal has been done in the way of road making in this vicinity, all which has served to put new life into the inhabitants. Forty or fifty families have settled the present season from Melbourne to Stanstead; mostly, however, from Compton downwards, as I believe only two or three have settled above Compton. These families are apparently possessed of considerable means, and are such as will tend to push the country forward.

Individual buyers are now coming, and prices are getting up; wild lands are not the rubbish they were three years since, which proves there is an improvement progressing: all that is wanted is settlers. The freedom from cholera the past year, must have an effect, I should think, upon emigration the coming season, and those we have will tend to bring others.

Taking a line from the northern extremity of the Company's block, running to Port St. Francis, there will be found south of this, as fine a district, climate considered, as can be found in any country; all who visit it are delighted, and astonished that it has so long been unknown. The crops this season have been abundant; to my knowledge, forty bushels of wheat have been grown to the acre, and upon old ground. With a sure remunerating market, wheat could be grown to any amount, and for grazing no country can be before this. Millions of sheep ought now to be kept, and I am confident wool will become a staple article here. The States of Vermont and New Hampshire are getting rich with their sheep, why not the Townships also? There is only an imaginary boundary.

Rail roads are now the great hobby here. Petitions are before the legislature for two through the Townships; one from the outlet of Lake Memphramagog to St. John's, to connect with the Champlain and St. Lawrence rail road to Montreal; the other from Stanstead down the lake and river Masawippi to the St. Francis, at Lennoxville, down the latter river as far as Shipton, and across through Kingsey, Simpson, Wendover, and the Seigneurie of Nicolet to Port St. Francis, the whole distance 115 miles.

Port St. Francis must become a place of much importance eventually, and I see no reason to doubt its rapid growth; being below lake St. Peter, ships may complete their cargoes there as well as at Quebec, and as a lumbering station, it would save the hazardous running of timber to that city.

If some woollen manufacturer, with means could be induced to come out, and put the factory already erected here into operation, I think he might do well, and get a good return for his capital invested; as no one in this country is possessed of sufficient to carry on such works profitably. Common coarse grey woollens manufactured here, sell readily at from 5s. to 6s. 3d. currency per yard.

I hope another season will bring a good proportion of emigrants into this district; this section of the country needs only to be known to be readily filled up. The settlers already located here will no doubt be able to give such an account of it, as will induce others to follow, for as far as I know, they all find their expectations more than realized.

Emigrants to the Eastern Townships have a decided advantage in point of expense over those going to Lake Ontario; the steam boats from Quebec land them at Port St. Francis, in thirteen or fifteen hours, at one dollar a head, steerage passage; whereas to reach Toronto, (York,) will take eight days, at a cost of six dollars to a steerage passenger without provisions; the land carriage from either port to the place of settlement, being within three or four miles the same.

Dr Rosseau of Paris, has discovered that nolly is the best cure for fever, and succeeds in cases where Peruvian bark has failed: the Medical-Botanical Society have awarded him a silver medal for an essay on the subject of his discovery.

A Glasgow merchant has given 2,000 guineas as a subscription for the hundred churches that should be built in connexion with the Church of Scotland Extension Committee. This munificent individual is Mr William Campbell.

Captain Mix, of the steamer Champion, arrived yesterday, brings information of the loss of the steamer General Pike, by an explosion of her boilers, when about twenty miles distant from Louisville. Not less than forty persons, it is calculated have been killed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, August 2.
NEW FOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

Mr Wallace presented a petition from the merchants and traders of Greenock, complaining of the great difference in the amount of duty that was levied on Spanish vessels, returning with fish from Newfoundland, and British vessels, stating unless some alteration was made in the existing reciprocity laws with Spain, the trade of this country would be very much injured. The difference of the duty upon fish landed in Spain from Spanish vessels was 2s. 13s. less than on British fish. They stated that they considered that they ought to be allowed to enter Spanish ports equally as free as the Spanish vessels were allowed to enter the ports of Newfoundland. He hoped that the President of the Board of Trade would attend to the prayer of the petition. The hon member also presented a petition most numerous and respectfully signed, from Inverary, in Argyre, also respecting fish; but fish caught on our shores.—(Hear, hear) The allegation of the petition was very unusual; it stated that the fishermen of Scotland, Ireland and Holland had found the breeding places of the herrings, and had resolved there to catch them, and that since the discovery was made the fishery generally throughout the west and north of Scotland had annually decreased. They prayed the attention of the President of the Board of Trade, and the government with a view to protection being afforded. No trade was more entitled to receive the protection of the government than the herring fishery, which was fully of as much consequence as the salmon fishery—(hear, hear) there being no less than 100,000 vessels employed in that trade on the coasts of Scotland and the northern coast of Ireland.

Mr G. F. Young had, three years ago, felt it his duty to call the attention of the government to the Reciprocity Act and the conduct of the Spanish Government, which pressed most severely upon British interests. The reply of the government at that time was that the political state of Spain was such as prevented the act being strictly enforced. He hoped the matter would be taken into consideration by His Majesty's Ministers.

Captain Pechell, in seconding the petition of the hon. member for Greenock, hoped he would undertake a bill for Scotland, similar to that which he, (Captain Pechell) had brought in for the protection of the English fisheries.

Mr P. Thompson said that great efforts had been made with the young Queen of Spain to enter into an arrangement which would be mutually advantageous to both countries. He was sorry to say that there did exist a jealousy on the part of the Spanish government towards the British navigation, that government having only a small commercial marine. The petitioners complained that fish from Newfoundland paid more when carried in British than in Spanish ships, and they prayed that a duty might be imposed upon the fish. Now to use a vulgar expression, that would be "cutting off our nose to spite the face" for we could scarcely even now compete with the Spanish in their own market, and by imposing a duty upon the fish we would also lose the sending of fish altogether.

(From the Montreal Courier.)

Sir Francis Head has commenced in earnest to attack upon the rule laid down in his instructions from Lord Glenelg, that every office holder who may be either secretly or openly opposed to the Government, should be dismissed.

The Toronto Courier of the 13th inst., gives the following account of the late doings of Sir Francis, in this way:—

"William Warren Baldwin, Esq., Judge of the Surrogate Court of the Home District; James Edward Small, Esq., Commissioner of the Court of Requests for this city and Lieut. Colonel of the first East York Militia; and George Ridout, Esq., Judge of the District Court of the Niagara District, and Colonel of the second East York Militia; respectively received communications this morning from the Government Office, that they were from this date, severally released from the duties of their said Offices. His Excellency intimated to these gentlemen, that his reason for taking this step, is, their having, as active members of a Society—the Alliance Society—placed themselves in open hostility to the Government of His Majesty's Representative in this Province.

"Copies of a printed document, emanating from said Society, and signed W. W. Baldwin, we are informed accompanied these intimations.

"Every body with whom we have spoken to-day, rejoices in this additional evidence of the firmness and decision of Sir Francis Head's character. A similar intimation to certain other individuals who have long been enriching themselves at the expense of that Government, which they have secretly been endeavouring to overthrow, would be hailed with delight.

Lord Gosford is afraid, we presume, to enter upon such a reform, as nearly the entire

machinery of his Executive would require to be renewed.

(From the Upper Canada Herald.)

We have great pleasure in directing public attention to the proceedings of a meeting which was held yesterday at the Court House, respecting the Bank of "BRITISH NORTH AMERICA." The meeting was well attended, and most of the Directors of our present Banking Institutions were present, and took part in the proceedings, showing that they preferred enlarged views of the public welfare to narrow notions of private interest. The proposed Bank will be welcomed here by "one and all," and every facility will be given to its operations, both by our merchants and business men, and by our Legislature. It is not probable that the Lower Canada Assembly will grant any charter to this Bank, so that they must transact their business there under some disadvantages. Be this as it may, we have every reason to conclude that a Branch will be established in Kingston. It is certainly greatly needed, and will be, though the Commercial Bank extend its capital to £500,000 as is proposed. It will be observed by the advertisement that shares can yet be taken in the Bank of British North America.

At a meeting of the merchants, men of business and other inhabitants of the town of Kingston, held at the Court House, Monday, 25th, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning the Directors of the Bank of British North America, to establish a branch of that Institution in the Town:—John Strange, Esq., J.P., and Vice President of the Commercial Bank, was voted to the Chair, on motion of Dr Simpson, seconded by James MacFarlane, Esq. and Mr Thomas Greer, appointed Secretary it was

RESOLVED, 1st.—That the increasing Trade and population of this flourishing Colony, as well as the natural advantages it possesses in fertility of soil, salubrity of climate, abundance and richness of mineral subjects, extensive forests, and the peculiar facilities of internal communication, require but the addition of Capital to render its advancement equal to that of any portion of the Globe.

RESOLVED, 2d.—That, as the Banking Capital at present employed in this Province has been acknowledged by the Directors themselves, insufficient for the support of its commerce, we deem the increase of such capital not only desirable, but essential to the growth and prosperity of the country, which the great uncertainty of the operations of our monied institutions here, has retarded rather than encouraged, so much so that for five months out of twelve, the mercantile community have suffered from want of accommodation.

RESOLVED, 3d.—That we hail with satisfaction the undertaking of the "Bank of British North America," the establishment of which will materially assist in developing the vast resources of the Province.

RESOLVED, 4th.—That the town of Kingston possesses advantages, in a local and commercial point of view, unsurpassed by any other town in the Province, and that we invite the establishment of a Branch of the Bank of "British North America," therein.

RESOLVED, 5th.—That a Committee be appointed to correspond with Robert Carter, Esq., on this subject, with instructions to them to make such representations as may be deemed necessary.

RESOLVED, 6th.—That A. Manahan, Thomas Wilson, Thomas Greer, John McMerriek, Thomas Briggs, junr., Robert Jackson and Henry W. Beason, be the committee for that purpose.

JOHN STRANGE, Esq.,
Chairman.
THOMAS GREER,
Secretary.

The Chairman having left the chair, William Wilson, Esq., a Director of the Bank of Upper Canada, was called thereto, when the thanks of the meeting were given to Mr Strange for his able conduct in the chair.

(From the Toronto Courier.)

CLASSIFICATION OF THE NEWLY ELECTED HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Our friend of the U. C. Albion, has given us another "Synopsis" in his paper of today, in, he "believes," "a perfect form." In this "perfect form," however, there are, as before, some imperfections; for instance, he has knocked down one Scotchman for an Irishman; one Irishman for a Scotchman; one Scotchman for a Canadian; and one Canadian for a Yankee, &c.

The following we believe to be in "perfect form":

CANADIANS.	ENGLISH.
Aikman,	Alway,
Arundson,	Hotham,
Bockins,	Lewis,
Boulton,	Marks,
Birwell,	Prince,
Caldwell,	Rolph,
Cameron,	Wickins,—8
Cartwright,	Irish.
Chisholm	Elliot,

Cook,
Cornwall,
Dellor,
Hagerman,
Jarvis,
Jones,
McCrae,
McDonnell,
McDonnell, A.
McLean,
McMicking,
McNab,
Merritt,
Morrison,
Murney,
Richardson,
Robinson,
Ruttan,
Ryhart,
Sherwood,
Thomson,
Wells,
Woodruff,—22.

Crowe,
Kearnes,
Mannan,
Mathewson,
Tarkie,
Powell,—7
Seneca,
Chisholm, A.
Dunlop,
Ferre,
Gibson,
McDonnell, D.
McIntosh,
McKay,
Malloch,
Thorburn—9
U. STATES MEN.
Duncomb, C.
Duncomb, D.
Moore,
Norton,
Shade,
Shaver,—6

In the above list the republicans are marked in Italics; the rest are sound British Constitutionalists; making, as we have stated in our last, 44 of the latter to 18 of the former, viz:

32 Canadians, of whom 26 are constitutionalists and 6 republicans.
8 English, of whom 6 are constitutionalists and 2 [Alway and John Rolph] republicans.

7 Irish, of whom 6 are constitutionalists and one [Parke] republican.

9 Scotch, of whom 5 are constitutionalists and 4 [A. Chisholm, Gibson, McIntosh, and Percy Thorburn], republicans.

Natives of the United States, all of whom except Shade are democratic republicans, as they were "born and bred," and "will live and die," in spite of all they may say and swear to the contrary; and all their oaths of allegiance to the "contrary notwithstanding."

While we have been making out this table we could not but picture to our mind's eye the ludicrous figure which Master Rolph will cut on his "first appearance" in parliament, at the head of this ragged remnant of his defeated and scouted faction!

Let us look at them again! here they come—bank and file!

Corporal Rolph—commandant of the squad.
Lawce Corporal Thorburn—second in command.

Alway and Duncombe,
Duncomb and Moore,
Park and Gibson,
Morrison and McIntosh,
McMicking and McDonnell,
Woodruff and Chisholm,
Norton and Wells,
Shaver and Cook.

O ye shades of Bidwell, Perry and Mackenzie, of Bruce, Robby and Smith! and your dozen and a half of Revolutionary accomplices in the last Parliament, who were lately tried and found guilty by juries of your constituents; and suffered accordingly the "extreme penalty of the Law!" could ye but lift your heads out of your political graves and take one peep at this miserable refuse of your late formidable Banditti! would ye not exclaim "O ye Gods! what a beggarly account of empty scoundrels!!!"

The following remarks by the Editor of the New York Aton are worthy of notice:—

This display of feeling in favour of Sir Francis Head and good government has not passed unnoticed on this side of the lines. Many persons of respectability in the United States, knowing the value and resources of Upper Canada, have been willing to invest their capital in that province for various purposes for which it has been solicited; but the disturbed and unsettled state of the country has induced them to keep their purse strings closed. The new state of things will obviate their fears, and we have authority for saying that almost any amount of capital may here be obtained for any laudable undertaking that promises to be beneficial to the country, and advantageous to those who may engage in them.

QUEBEC, August 12.

We are sorry to hear that there was frost in several places in this vicinity on Wednesday morning, which has injured the potato stalks, and must have an unfavourable effect upon other vegetation. The weather continues to be sufficiently wet, and a great improvement has taken place in the pastures and appearance of the late sown grain crops.

The money in the hands of the Court of Chancery at the present moment, principally for the benefit of minors, &c., amounts to not less than £39,780,000.

In the week ending July 19, two vessels from St. Kitt's and Antigua, the first with 44 and the latter with 50 emigrants, called at Barbadoes, on their way to Demerara.—Measures have, we understand, been taken in both the former Islands, to check this system of emigration.—In St. Kitt's, the Assembly had gone so far at a special session, as to pass an Act, which had been concurred in by the Council, to prevent the Apprentices from purchasing the remainder of the

term of their probationary bondage, with a view to manumission. The Act had not received the sanction of the Governor, and does not seem likely to pass, for it is in direct opposition to a very spirit of the Imperial African Act.

In Boston, on the 1st August, while the examination of two negro women who had been enticed away from their owners, now on a visit at Boston, was proceeding before Judge Shaw, a mob consisting of blacks and whites, broke into the court room, knocked down the officers, rescued the prisoners, and carried them off in triumph in a coach.

A ceremony of thanksgiving was performed in the Israelitish Temple Rue Notre Dame de Nazareth, for the purpose of testifying gratitude to God for the escape of the King.

The judicial committee of the Privy Council, in the case of the Mauritius slaves, have reported to the crown that the slaves of the Isle of France and its dependencies are not entitled to their immediate and unqualified freedom, but subject to the provisions of the slavery emancipation act, in the same manner as the slaves in the rest of His Majesty's colonies.

FRENCH INDEMNITY.—Among the numerous individuals who have shared this "good send," we notice the legal representatives of the Hon. William Gair, of Boston, as awarded nearly 200,000 dol., and those of the Hon. Isaac Thrunderke about 125,000 dol. The United States Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 25 per cent., arising solely from the Indemnity.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1833.

His Excellency the Governor has issued a Proclamation proroguing the General Assembly to the 16th JANUARY—then to meet for the despatch of business.

(From the Royal Gazette, Sept. 20.)

BY AUTHORITY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint GEORGE SIMMS, Esq., to be Clerk and Registrar of the Southern Circuit Court of this Island, in the room of AARON H. GALT, Esq.

HIS EXCELLENCY has also been pleased to nominate ARTHUR CARTER, Esq., to be one of the Board of Commissioners of Roads in the District of Ferryland, in the room of Lieutenant ROBERT CARTER, (R. N.) resigned.

Secretary's Office, }
14th September, 1833. }

Lord Glenelg has appointed Sir Lionel Smith, the present Governor General of the Windward Islands, to succeed the Marquis of Sligo, as Governor and Captain General of Jamaica. Sir Evan Murray McGregor, Governor General of the Leeward Islands, is to succeed Sir L. Smith, in the Windward Islands; and Sir Dudley Hill, Governor of St. Lucia, to succeed Sir E. M. McGregor, in the Leeward Islands. Lieutenant Colonel C. J. Doyle, is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Grenada.

It is understood that the Commissioners of Light Houses, for the Provinces of Lower Canada, P. E. Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, have agreed to erect one Light House on St. Paul's, and one on the East side of Seatarie.

SHIP NEWS.

Custom-House, Port of Carletonar.

ENTERED.

Sept. 17.—Schr. Cornelia, Heiter, Liverpool, 51 tons salt, 6 tons coal, 5 crates earthenware, 1 cask & 1 case hardware, 14 bags nails, 2 ton, 12 cwt. iron, 30 bls. pitch & tar, 8 bls. paints, 64 coils cordage, 3 bales canvass, 20 bds. oakum, 10 bales haberdashery, 2 cases, 1 crate hats, 75 boxes soap, 1 bhd. refined sugar & sundries.

22.—Brig Lark, Power, Liverpool, 44 tons coal, 7 bales haberdashery, 17 crates earthenware, 42 kegs gunpowder, 25 bls., 1 keg painter's colours, 2 hampers cheese, 10 chests tea, 4 bags coffee, 5 bags pepper, 14 bags nails, 3 hhds. loaf sugar, 200 half boxes soap, 41 half boxes candles, 28 bls. coal tar, 8 kegs shot, 6 cwt. oakum, 1 tierce rice, &c.

CLEARED.

Sept. 9.—Brig Julia, Stanworth, Italy, 3100 qtls. fish, to load at Labrador.

19.—William the Fourth, Cleall, Bristol, 11,403 gals. seal oil, 3,645 gals. cod oil, 15 bls., 4 boxes caplin, 100 qtls. fish, 2 bds. fish, 9 tierces pickled cod fish, 9 tierces pickled herring, 22½ cwt. old junk, 13 cwt. old iron, 1 dried bear skin.

27th—Brig Experiment, Bransfield, 8,392 gals. cod oil, 9152 gals. seal oil, 32 qtls fish.
Schooner Pearl, Mudge, Malaga, 1,854 qtls fish.

Custom-House, Port of St. John's.

Sept. 15.—schr. Duck, Supton, Oporto, salt, wine.
American Brig Mary Helen, Elwell, Boston, beef, onions.
Spanish Brig Juan, Jose Roblos, Havana, preserves.
Ireni, Steele, Demerara, molasses.
Mary Jane, Tucker, Hamburg & Dartmouth, bread, butter.

16.—Dingwell, Grame, cape Breton, coal.
schr. Harriet, Kennedy, P. E. Island, scenting.
17.—Three Sisters, Power, Hamburg, pork, flour, bread.
19.—Spanish Brig Thomas, DeMagrite, Boston, ballast.

Scipio, Price, cape Breton, coal.
schr. Rapid, Le Blanc, cape Breton, cattle, butter.
Nimrod, Barron, cape Breton, lumber, butter.

Esperance, Rudderham, Arichat, cattle.
Hope, Forest, Cape Breton, cattle.
Emma, Flinn, Figueira, salt.
Devonshire, Williams, Bermuda, rum and sundries.

Reward, Barwick, Novascotia, molasses, rum.
Dart, Saunders, P. E. Island, cattle.
20.—Brig Lady of the Lake, Bullen, Cork, leather.

schr. Glory, Le Blanc, Arichat, cattle.
Lady Elizabeth M'Gregor, Mason, Dominica, oranges.

LOADING.
Sept. 16.—Nimrod, Murphy, Halifax.
Jabez, Tuzo, West Indies.
Funchal, Picken, Portugal.
Messenger, Stalb, Zante.
Naomi & Susanna, Munden, Cork.
Mary Helen, Elwell, Brazil.

20.—Paget, Petty, West Indies.
4 Hope, Stephens, Liverpool.

CLEARED.
Sept. 13.—schr. J. Ily Tar, Vigneu, Novascotia, ballast.
Zephyr, Humphreys, Novascotia, fish.

14.—Victory, Terrio, Cape Breton, salt.
brig Ariel, Mann, Brazils, fish.
Zante, Winser Zante, fish.

15.—schr. Nautilus, Cathanich, Novascotia, oatmeal.
Harriet Elizabeth, Cooper, cape Breton, bread.

American brig Ceres, Scudder, Cadiz, fish, staves.
Sir J. T. Duckworth, Spencer, Grenada, fish.
Diamond, Stanley, West Indies.

Marnhull, White, Oporto, fish.
Mary Jane, Follett, Liverpool, oil.
Charles, Hutchings, Palermo, fish.

16.—schr. Paget, Gwynn, Barbadoes, fish.
Queen Charlotte, Le Blanc, cape Breton, salt.
Mary, Cann, Novascotia, fish.

17.—Success, Deagle, cape Breton, merchandise.
Annandale, Jones, P. E. Island, sundries.
brig Caledonia, Greig, Oporto, fish.
schr. Despatch, Warner, Madeira, fish.

To Call at ALICANT for Orders.

THE BRITISH BULL, COPPERED

Schooner REFORM,
John Leader, Master.

Has room for 1000 Qtls. FISH on Freight.—
Apply to the Master on board, or to

Mr. JOSEPH SOPER.

Harbour Grace,
September 28, 1836.

On Sale

G. W. GILL

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per Lark from Liverpool,

PART OF HIS FALL SUPPLY OF

MANCHESTER

GOODS,

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

Carbonear,
September 28, 1836.

BUTTER,

HAMBURG & IRISH.

By W. DIXON, & CO.

Harbour Grace,

Sept. 14, 1836.

Sale by Auction

FOR SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON SATURDAY,

The 1st day of October next,

At 12 o'Clock.

ON THE PREMISES,

ALL that Piece of LAND belonging to the Estate of DANIEL CANDLER, Insolvent, situate on the North side of the Main Street, at Harbour Grace, near the Stone Building of THOMAS RIDLEY, Esq. Admeasuring in front 84 feet or thereabouts.

By order of the Trustees,

W. J. HENDERSON,

Auctioneer.

Harbour Grace,
September 28, 1836.

Notices.

PROCLAMATION.

NORTHERN DISTRICT,
To Wit.

BY Authority of a PRECEPT from the Worshipful the MAGISTRATES of this District, bearing date the FIFTEENTH day of September, 1836, and to me directed,

I hereby give Public Notice

That a GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE, will be holden at PORT-DE-GRAVE, on MONDAY the Second day of October next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon; and the Keeper of His Majesty's Gaol, the High Constable and all other Constables and Bailiffs within this District, are commanded that they be then there, to do and fulfill those things, which by reason of their Offices shall be to be done.

B. G. GARRETT,

High Sheriff.

High-Sheriff's Office,
Harbour Grace,
9th September, 1836.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

CONTRACTS having now been entered into, to cut down, and remove the TREES upon the whole line of Road from HARBOUR GRACE to HOLY ROOD; we hereby give further NOTICE, that Sealed Tenders addressed to us, will be received at the Office of Messrs THOMAS RIDLEY and Company, at Harbour Grace, until WEDNESDAY the Twenty-sixth day of October next, from Persons willing to CONTRACT for any part of the undermentioned WORK:—

To cut a clear DRAIN of Two Feet wide and Two Feet deep upon each side of the ROAD from the River Head of HARBOUR GRACE to SPANIARDS BAY—throw the earth, small stones, and gravel, taken out of the said Drains upon the centre part of the Road, so as to fill up and level the hollows, as far as the materials will go—the ROAD to be left Twenty Feet wide (exclusive of the DRAINS) on every part thereof.

To cut a clear DRAIN as above described upon the whole line of ROAD from SPANIARDS BAY to HOLY ROOD.

It will be understood that the Persons taking these Contracts, will only be enabled to proceed with their work, as fast as the present Contracts for cutting down and removing the TREES are proceeded with.

The whole to be completed on or before the 10th December next, subject to the approbation of the Commissioners and of the superintending Surveyor.

TENDERS will also be received immediately for PAINTING the three BRIDGES at the River Head of Harbour Grace, with one coat, to be Lead Colour.

THOMAS RIDLEY
JOHN STARK
THOS. CHANCEY.

Commissioners of Roads and Bridges from Holy Road to Carbonear.

Harbour Grace,
13th September, 1836.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

SEVENTEEN YEARS UNEXPIRED LEASEHOLD,

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

For particulars, apply to

BULLEY, JOB & Co.

St. John's, June 28, 1836.

BYE-LAWS,

RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE

GOVERNMENT OF THE
BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Appointed (in pursuance of an Act of the Colonial Legislature 6th, William IV., Cap. 13.) for the Electoral District of CONCEPTION BAY, and for the Establishment and Management of Schools within its District.— Adopted on the 6th day of JULY and 9th and 30th AUGUST, 1836, and approved by His Excellency the GOVERNOR.

1st.—That General Meetings of the Board shall be holden the First WEDNESDAY in DECEMBER, and the First WEDNESDAY in APRIL in each year, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon; in addition to the General Annual Meeting required by the Act, to be holden on the First WEDNESDAY in JULY.

2nd.—That the Money granted by the Legislature for the Establishment of Schools in this District, shall, when required, be drawn by the Chairman, who shall disburse the same agreeably to the Resolutions of the Board.

3rd.—That the Chairman be not empowered to countersign the Bill of, or in other way pay, any Teacher until such Teacher shall have produced a Certificate of his or her attention and correct conduct from two or more of the Commissioners residing more immediately in his or her neighbourhood; or until the opinion of the Board at a General Meeting be had.

4th.—That it shall be lawful at all times, during School hours, for any one or more of the Commissioners to visit the Schools under the direction and control of the Board, and inspect the Books of the Teacher; and if need be to report the proceedings of such Schools to the next Meeting.

5th.—That the Teachers shall not reject any Scholar on account of Parents neglecting or refusing to pay the sum required, but that the case shall be submitted to two of the nearest Commissioners, who shall have power to determine the matter, subject to an appeal to the General Board.

6th.—That the Teacher of every School under the control of the Board, shall keep a Register (in form the same as annexed) and shall make a return to the Secretary once in every Six Months; and that the said Teachers shall be paid half-yearly.

FORM OF REGISTER.

Name.	Profession.	Age.	Entered.	Full Acquisition.	First Examination.	Months Improvement at School.		
						Left.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.
Pat. Dawley	Rom. Cath.	10 Years	July 1, 1836	Monosyllables.	January 1.	3	2 1/2	6
John Williams	Episcopalian	8 Years	Aug. 4	Ignot. of Letters.	"	3	2 1/2	6
Ann George	Weslevan	12 Years	July 6	Five Syllable.	"	3	2 1/2	6

7th.—That the hours of School from 1st MAY until 1st OCTOBER be, in the Forenoon, from 9 o'Clock till 12; and, in the Afternoon, from 2 till 4;—And from 1st OCTOBER till the 1st of MAY, from 10 to 12 in the Forenoon, and from 2 till 4 in the Afternoon;—And that the Summer Vacation be from the 15th JUNE to the 10th AUGUST inclusive; and the Winter Vacation from 20th DECEMBER to 2nd JANUARY inclusive.

8th.—That the Teachers be allowed to employ themselves on the Sabbath in giving

Religious instruction, but not in the School Room.

9th.—That no Books shall be used in any School Established or to be Established by the Board, except such as shall be approved of by the Board.

10th.—That the following Books be used in Schools under the control of this Board, namely:—

Common Primers.
Common Spelling Books.
" First Book of Elementary Lessons for the use of the Irish National Schools."
" Third Book of Elementary Lessons for the use of the Irish National Schools."
Treatise on Arithmetic by Francis Walkington.

11th.—That all Ministers of Religion, and Persons appointed by them, shall have power to visit the Schools under the control of the Board, and from time to time withdraw the Pupils of their respective communions for the purpose of imparting to them Religious instruction, for which every facility shall be afforded by the Teachers, but no Minister or any such Person shall be permitted to impart any instruction in the School.

ASSESSMENT

WHEREAS the FIRE WARDENS and CAPTAINS of FIRE COMPANIES, of the Town of HARBOUR GRACE, appointed under and by virtue of the Colonial Acts 3, William IV., cap. 4, and 4 William IV., cap. 5, have, by a recommendation in writing, signed by a majority, and submitted to us by their Secretary, a statement of the appraised value of the RENTS of all Houses, Stores, and Buildings, within the boundaries described in the said Acts, and requested an ASSESSMENT of SIX PENCE Currency in the Pound; We, being Three Justices of the Peace for the District of CONCEPTION BAY, in Sessions, by virtue of the power, discretion, and authority confided in us by the aforesaid Acts hereby Order the Fire Wardens and Captains of FIRE COMPANIES aforesaid, to raise and levy, on the Landlords, Lessees and other Persons deriving, or receiving any Profit Rent, out of Houses, Stores, and Buildings, within the boundaries prescribed by the said Acts; an ASSESSMENT and RATE of SIX PENCE Currency in the Pound, upon the appraised value of the Rents of all such Houses, Stores, and Buildings; (save and except all Public Buildings, Public Schools, and Buildings of Charitable Institutions;) it appearing to us, that the said ASSESSMENT, in the aggregate or total amount, will be sufficient to pay the cost and charges of, and incident to, the erection of Engine-Houses, and other needful expenses, of the said FIRE COMPANIES for the current year.

Given under our Hands and Seals in Sessions, at HARBOUR GRACE, this Fifteenth day of September, A D. 1836.

THOS. DANSON, J. P.

W. STIRLING, J. P.

JOHN STARK, J. P.

MR. JOHN FITZGERALD is duly appointed Collector of the above named Assessment.

JOHN MUNN,

CHAIRMAN

THE GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE for the Northern District of Newfoundland, will open at the COURT HOUSE, in this TOWN, on THURSDAY, the Sixth day of October next.

(By Order) A. MAYNE,

Clerk Peace.

Harbour Grace,
19th September, 1836.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE CREDITORS of the Estate of ROBERT AYLES, Merchant, Carbonear, Insolvent, are informed that in pursuance of an Order of the Northern Circuit Court, a Dividend of NINE PENCE in the Pound will be paid to such Creditors who have proved their Claims on the said Insolvent Estate, upon application to

J. FITZGERALD } Trustees

JAMES HIPPLEY }

Harbour Grace,
July 13, 1836.

A COURT OF SESSIONS Will be held on SATURDAY, MONDAY, AND TUESDAY, the First, Third, and Fourth of OCTOBER Next, for the purpose of GRANTING LICENSES to Retail Ale and Spirituous Liquors, for the ensuing Twelve Months.

By Order,

A. MAYNE,

Clerk Peace

Harbour Grace,
September 14, 1836.

Italy, 3100

call, Bristol,

gals. cod oil,

qtls. fish, 2

cod fish, 9

wt. old junk,

or skin.

POETRY

The following are from an unpublished Volume of "HYMNS ON THE CHURCH SERVICE," by a Newfoundland Missionary from the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

"WHEN THE WICKED MAN TURNETH AWAY, &c. &c."
When conscience wakes the sleeping soul,
And tells of all its load of sin,
What pow'r its anguish can controul,
Or bid it be at peace again?

Stern justice seems her arm to bare
To strike at once th' unpitying blow,
And the fix'd eye of mite despair
Rests on the gulph of death below.

But hark! the voice of mercy breaks
Upon the ear;—the Mighty Lord
The everlasting Saviour speaks,
And comfort drops upon his word.

When the poor slave of sin has felt
Its burthen and its galling chain,
And owns with contrite heart his guilt
And seeks the ways of life again:

The wickedness that he has done,
God in his mercy will forgive,
For lo! his own beloved Son
Died on the Cross that we might live."

REND YOUR HEARTS AND NOT YOUR GARMENTS, &c., &c.

Not the vain man who proudly throws
Beliefs on the o'er his sin,
The form of godliness who shows
To hide some cherish'd lust within;
Will the Almighty e'er receive
Into his arms of pard'ning love,—
The hypocrite can never live
With the redeem'd of Christ above.

God dwells with him of humble mind,
And he that trembles at his word;
And ev'ry penitent shall find
Great is the mercy of the Lord.
Lord! let thy grace our hearts direct,
Ours let the contrite spirit be,
That when thou sealest thine elect,
We may be own'd and blessed of Thee.

MILITARY ANECDOTE.

The following anecdote connected with the battle of Orthes, relative to Lieut. Macpherson, whose heroism at Badajos we have already recorded will not be uninteresting. — He was still a Lieutenant at the period of the battle of Orthes, attached to the light Company of the 45th foot. Just before the attack commenced, the regiment was drawn up in line, partly hidden by a kind of hedge or bank. The bugles had sounded the recall, and the light troops were hastening back to form in the rear. As the files opened to let them through some of the enemy's tirailleurs had followed them nearly up to the line, which made Macpherson anxious to see the whole of the men fall in before he himself retired. The skirmishing was still kept up as they fell back, and an occasional man fell on both sides, as these expert shots rapidly loaded as they moved, and then with deadly accuracy turned to stop the advance of their enemy. The gallant Macpherson, in his anxiety to do his duty, was left almost the last, when he was about to effect his own retreat; but just at this moment he perceived one of the enemy's sharpshooters, raising his piece to take a deliberate aim at him. This man had ventured thus far alone; for his comrades, having come within range of the fire from the line, had commenced retiring. Col. Macpherson's own description of his reflections are at the same time amusing and painful.

I saw the man, he observed, taking a deliberate aim at me. What to do I did not know. I could not get at him before he could fire; while to run would have been equally useless—I should then be shot in the back; for I knew that he was one of those picked men who never missed anything; in fact I could think of nothing else to do, but to stand fire. The fellow was a confounded long time taking his aim, as if determined to make sure of his mark; so I put myself in an attitude, by presenting my right side to him, putting my arm straight down to cover me, and screwing myself up as small as possible; but I can assure you I felt smaller than I looked, as I thus stood like a target to be shot at by a fellow that could hit any one of my buttons that he pleased. At last, bang went his piece, and I felt in a moment he was right. I did not fall, but staggered a few paces backwards, and then felt very much inclined to reach my soldiers, some of whom had seen the whole affair without being able to lend any assistance. My right arm was rendered un-serviceable, and I felt confident that the ball had entered my body; but I was uncertain whether or not it had found its way out.— I staggered towards the line, but must have fallen, had not a brave fellow, named Kelly, (an Irishman, and one of our crack shots,) seeing that I was hit, run forward to support

me. As soon as I felt his friendly grip around my body, I mustered fresh strength, although bleeding profusely, both inside and out.

Kelly commenced a dialogue, observing, "by my sowl, sir, you're badly wounded, sure." I felt very faint, but replied, "Yes, Kelly, I think so; feel if the ball is out." Kelly watched its course, and then placing his hand upon my bosom, "where it should have made its exit, exclaimed, "No, by my sowl, then it isn't, and you're spaking yet.— But where's he that did it?" Without at the moment, any feeling of revenge towards him whom I then thought my destroyer I pointed in the direction from whence he had fired, and there on the very same spot, stood this daring fellow, deliberately re-loading, to have another shot at my assistant, or to finish me. But Kelly quitted his hold of me for a moment, and I saw his unerring gun raised to his shoulder. The French soldier was unmoved. Kelly fired, and he fell dead. The Colonel, in relating this accident, spoke with much regret of the fate of his gallant enemy.—Robinson's Life of General Picton.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.

The American Monthly Magazine contains a very interesting article on the Antiquities of North America. The article details an account of the discovery, about eighteen months since of a human skeleton, in the town of Fall River, in Massachusetts, which we have never seen published, or heard before. It says:

The skeleton was armed with a breast plate, a species of mail, and arrows of brass, and is supposed to have been either one of the race who inhabited this country for the time anterior to the so called aborigines, and afterwards settled in Mexico or Guatimala, or one of the crew of a Phœnician vessel, that blown out of her course, thus discovered the western world long before the Christian era. The following is the account given of the discovery of this interesting relic of antiquity: In digging down a hill near the village, a large mass of earth slid over, leaving in the bank, and partially uncovered a human skull, which on examination was found to belong to a body buried in a sitting posture; the head being about one foot below what has been for many years the surface of the ground. The surrounding earth was carefully removed, and the body found to be enveloped in a coarse cloth, made of fine bark, and about the texture of a Manila coffee bag. On the breast was a plate of brass, thirteen inches long, six inches broad at the upper end, and five at the lower.— This plate appears to have been cast, and is from one-eighth to three thirty-seconds of an inch. It is so much corroded that whether or not anything was engraved upon it, has not yet been ascertained. It is oval in form—the edges being irregular, apparently made so by corrosion.

Below the breast-plate and entirely encircling the body was a belt of brass tubes, each four inches in length, and three sixteenths of an inch in diameter arranged longitudinally, and close together, the length of a tube being the width of the belt. The tubes are of thin brass, cut upon hollow reeds, and were fastened together by pieces of sinew. This belt was so placed as to protect the lower parts of the body below the breast plate. The arrows are of brass, thin, flat, and triangular in shape, with a round hole cut through near the base. The shaft was fastened to the head by inserting the latter in an opening in the end of the wood and then tying it with a sinew through the round hole, a mode of constructing the weapon never practised by the Indians, not even with their arrows of thin shell. Parts of the shaft still remain on some of them, when first discovered the arrows were in a sort of quiver or bark, which fell in pieces when exposed to the air. The skull is much decayed, but the teeth are sound, and apparently those of a young man. The pelvis is much decayed, and the smaller bones of the lower extremities are gone. The integuments of the right knee four or five inches below and above, are in good preservation, apparently the size and shape of life, though quite black. Considerable flesh is still preserved on the hands and arms, but none on the shoulders and elbows. On the back under the belt, and for two inches above and below, the skin and flesh are in good preservation, and have the appearance of being tanned. The chest is very much compressed, but the upper viscera are probably entire. The arms are bent up, not crossed, so that the hands turned inwards, touch the shoulders. The stature is about five feet and a half; much of the exterior envelope was decayed, and the inner one appeared to be preserved only where it had been in contact with the bones.

The preservation of this body may be the result of some embalming process; and this hypothesis is strengthened by the fact that the skin has the appearance of having been tanned; or it may be the accidental result of the actions of the salt of the brass during oxydation; and this hypothesis is supported by the fact that the skin and flesh have been preserved only where they have been in contact with or quite near the brass;

or we may account for the preservation of the whole, by supposing the presence of salt-petre in the soil at the time of the deposit. In either way the preservation of the remains is fully accounted for, and upon known chemical principles. That it was not an Indian needs no argument. We have seen some of the drawings taken from the sculptures found at Palenque, and in these the figures are represented with the breast plates, although smaller than the plate found at Fall River.— On the figures at Palenque, the bracelet and anklets appear to be of a manufacture precisely similar to the belt of tubes just described. These figures also have helmets precisely answering the description of the helmet of Homer.

TONTINES.—The system of tontine was invented by a Neapolitan of the name of Tonti, in the 17th century, and was first brought into operation by Louis 14th, to relieve himself from extreme pecuniary difficulties.— His tontines were divided in a number of classes, arranged according to the ages of the subscribers; and survivors for the time being, received an equal share and annuity granted to the class to which they belonged, until only one remained, who thereupon, became entitled to the whole. The first and second French tontines were united into one and the survivor in these schemes, who was the widow of a Paris surgeon, and who had ventured £30 in the undertaking, received for her last years' annuity 3,600 dollars.— In modern times the same principle was adopted, but in a much altered and improved plan. The plan now commonly adopted, is for the shareholders to name lives in respect to their shares, during the continuance of which lives, the stockholders are entitled to a fair proportion of the profits of the estates and when the lives are reduced to a certain fixed number, the shareholders who have named the surviving lives divide the estate among themselves.

One of the best things that we remember to have heard of, was a saying of a poor player who was present at the burial of Kean. The church was crowded, and boys busy around the windows to catch a glimpse of the coffin of the great tragedian. "Ah," said the player, "Kean draws a full house to the last."

The late Duchess of Gordon had so ardent a desire to hear Mr Pitt speak in the house, that she was induced to adopt the expedient of entering the gallery habited as a man. The duchess, had not, unfortunately, made a secret of her design; and scarcely was she comfortably seated, in expectation of the minister's speech, when the Sergeant-at-Arms appeared, and very politely whispered her Grace that her sex was discovered and that there existed a standing order of the house against the admission of any females in the gallery. "Pray inform me sir, (inquired the duchess) whether there exists any standing order of the house for turning a female out who has once got in?" a question that so effectually posed Mr Coleman, that he effected his retreat, leaving the adventurous lady in quiet enjoyment of her place.

A SIMILE FOR LOVE.

Quoth Tom to Bill, 'I've thump'd my brain
An half hour and above,
And for my life I cannot find
A simile for love.'

'La what a dolt! sir, love is like
The measles, or being hung;
Folks never have it twice, you know,
And always catch it young."
Quebec Paper.

POST OFFICE.

THE following is a List of LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE at ST. JOHN'S, and which cannot be forwarded without the POSTAGE being PAID.

HARBOR GRACE.

George Jewel, care of Mr Soper
Wm. Carney, care of James Pendergast

CARBONEAR.

Daniel McKenna, care of Thos. Foley
Widow Guess, otherwise Fanny Walsh, }
care of the Rev. Charles Dalton. }
Mrs Jane Gould, care Bully & Job, St Johns
William Bemister, ditto.
Wm. Bennett, junr. Goss, Pack, & Frger.
Ellen Harrington, care of Dennis Bonden
Thomas Conway, do. John Maney
Thos. Pendergast or Jane Ryan, J. M'Carthy
John Adams, Brig Liberty, Mr Chancey.
Catherine Connors, Edward Pike.
Dennis Fitzgerald, John Fenlon.
Daniel Martarty, John Kiely.
Eugena Fitzgerald, John Kiely.
Wm. Burke, Tavern-keeper, for John Cronin.
Ann Pippy,
John Snow.

S. SOLOMON, Post Master.

St John's,
September 14, 1836.

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 & ROAG,

Agents, r. 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 3 6
Single Letters 6
Double do. 1 0

And PACKAGES in proportion.

N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES given him.

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 CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two Cabins, (part of the after cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it shall be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

The St. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR or the COVE, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning and the COVE at 12 o'Clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet-Man leaving St. JOHN'S at 8 o'Clock on those Mornings.

TERMS.

After Cabin Passengers 7s. 6d.
Fore ditto, ditto 5s.
Letters, Single 6d
Double, Do. 1s.
Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., will be 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 a Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

A PIECE of GROUND, situated on the North side of the Street, bounded on the East by the House of the late Captain STABB, and on the West by the Subscriber's

MARY TAYLOR,

Widow.

Carrbonear, Feb. 9, 1836.

BANKS of various kinds for Sale at this Office.