



THE STAR, AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1839.

No. 244

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

(From the *Devizes Gazette*.)

There is no creature so intolerant as your thorough "Liberal;" and that but the world's history affords proof that names have ever passed current with the unthinking multitude for things, the party might long since have been expected to sink under the ridicule of a designation so wholly at variance with its conduct. The word itself—once a good one, as expressive of ingenuousness and magnanimity, and implying not merely a frank assertion of one's own opinions, but a fair degree of deference also to those of others—seems by the contamination it suffers, in danger of being utterly degraded from its honest meaning, as, by similar misapplication, has been the fate of many a good old English word before it.

It is whimsically characteristic of this party, that it cannot tolerate any mode of thought or feeling, any imagined or created thing, which has endured a day's previous existence: thus the man who adopts settled opinions, however recent their formation, and, weary of eternal "progress" (another of the party's cant phrases), shows an inclination to rest from the unceasing tumult of mental bewilderment, is at once proclaimed a narrow-minded bigot an ignorant worshipper of "the wisdom of our ancestors." Our ancestors, indeed! they were not so conceited as to suppose themselves free from the degree of ignorance natural to humanity, and therefore never suffered themselves to be misled by theorising dreams of super-human perfectibility; nor were they sufficiently dishonest to pretend the possibility of realizing such dreams as a cloak for purposes which they feared or were ashamed to avow. They looked to substantial interests, which they carefully promoted, and on the sure knowledge acquired from experience, formed such institutions, as, with all the faults imputed to them, gradually raised a small country to the highest rank of existing states. But our intuitively-taught "Liberals" condemn such slow and painful progress: their cry is still on! on!—they are flighty advocates for "mouvement" (another of their cant phrases, borrowed from the kindred spirits of revolutionized France)—the one half of them adopting it in perfect delusion, the other that in the whirl of its perpetual motion they may make more sure of the unthinking tools by whom they hope to work out their sinister objects.

In watching this onward course, it is curious, and frequently disgusting too, to observe not merely the party's affected contempt for the views and purposes of others,

but their discreditable indifference to their own reiterated declarations. Asseverations the most solemn, even oaths, have been offered by some of them that a certain indicated phantasm was to be the limit of their efforts, attaining which they would rest content in the perfect fulness of political enjoyment. It has been conceded to them in the absurd hope that the "thus far and no farther" was at length attained. Well! do they remain an instant quiet?—no, indeed! oaths and asseverations are forgotten or recklessly disregarded: the glorious "march of mind" is not to be restrained they have obtained an "instalment!" and with the increased means which it affords they are strengthened to proceed.

But amongst the many anomalies which characterise the proceedings of the "Liberals," there is no one at first sight so startling as the cordial reception into their union of the Roman Catholics a body ancient in existence, and however masked with jesuitical care to serve some occasional purpose, unchanged and unchangeable in character. Fostered in delusion (we speak of them as a political body, for such in truth they are), tutored to pursue their tortuous course by the subtlest cunning where strength is of no avail, to debase and domineer by revolting terrors where the ignorant or the weak are to be kept in subjection, their entire system is one of tyranny over the human mind, in which the slightest spark of freedom is instantly crushed, as if it were an evil spirit. To point to Ireland in refutation of this description of Popery, is to practise a fraud. The leaders may be loud in their "liberal" protestations "it is their cue;" but in their hearts they hold fast to the true character of their body. Durst a member of their church think or act from the impulses of his own mind in opposition to the will of the all-ruling priesthood, or, doing so, will he dare to encounter "the curse from the altar"? a fearful denouncement which consigns the offender to the tender mercies of the more devoted of the congregation. And not only is this system of terror in full practice in Ireland, but in our colonies, where Popery, under our "liberal" ministers, has been fostered into predominance. But recently the Chief Justice of Newfoundland was so denounced, and deprived of his office, although the Colonial Minister, as the competent authority, declared "he could find no sin in him." Yet the men who uphold these practices are "liberals" aye, amongst them the most eminent of the party. But the wonder at this apparently anomalous connection ceases

when it is discovered that liberalism is not synonymous with liberty, or gifted, indeed, with a single grain of its real qualities. The parties composing the "Liberal" body have some interests in common, and this insures cordiality. The Radical section seeks to sweep away the peerage and the monarchy, and right willingly aids the Popish section in its endeavour to overthrow the Church, the former hoping to reduce all things to the level of republic, and the latter vainly trusting that with the removal of the Church it may renew its debasing sway over the reconquered minds of Englishmen, whilst the Whig section smiles sweetly on both, because sustained by both in office where it obsequiously works the machinery of Government for the benefit of its united patrons.

Who are in danger of misunderstanding, the sacred text? An anonymous modern author has strongly and eloquently remarked:

How criminal, therefore, must we account the practice of the Church of Rome! This apostacy puts an interdict upon the reading of the word of God; it casts the mantle of darkness athwart its glorious leadings; it puts the sword of the Spirit in the sheath of an unknown and barbarous latinity; she leaves poor and perishing souls defenceless against the assaults of Satan and a sinful world. They are pilgrims, and they are driven away on their pilgrimage without a staff. They are travellers in a dreary and dark wilderness, and she withdraw from them the light to their feet and the lamp to their path. They are soldiers, and she sends them forth without weapons of offence or defence. But we desire and command every man to take unto him this sword, and as he values his peace in time and his prosperity in eternity, as he values his safety in a world of enemies and is security in a world of glory, we entreat you to examine this sword, to use it against your enemies, and when the days of your warfare are done, and the turmoil, and the trouble of the battle is over, the sword shall, at the word of God, chance into the sceptre, and the confused noise of combat into the melodies and songs of heaven, and the soldiers of the cross into the wearers of the crown and the heirs of a glorious and fadeless rest. Oh, let us not fear that the unlearned will perish by reading the word of God. Most of the heresies that have defaced the daughter of Zion have been invented by the learned and propagated by their learning. Was Arius an ignorant man? was Cerinthus? was Socinus? was

Arminius? They were men of a deep and varied erudition; and if the argument that the Scriptures should be withheld from the ignorant because they may do their minds injury, is good for anything, it is rather that they should be withheld from the learned; for facts demonstrate that while the ignorant in this world's wisdom have received the Gospel with meekness and with joy, the learned in the knowledge and acquirement of earth has again and again perverted its glorious truth. It is the men who are ignorant of the whole word of God that wrest it to their ruin. It is the poor Roman Catholic, who having but shreds and versicles of it from his priest, that wrest it. They that know, most of the blessed book will hold it in its integrity most fully.

A little learning (Bible leaning) is a dangerous thing, Brink deep or taste not of the heavenly spring.

O'CONNELL AND THE IRISH PRIESTHOOD

[From the *Times*.]

When Mr. O'Connell tells the people of England that he is moving all the engines of both worlds, to enlist "500,000 fighting men" for the accomplishment of purposes subversive of the Protestant Church, and of the constitution of Parliament as established by the Reform Bill—when he announces that if he cannot realize such projects through the "peaceful instrument of 500,000 Precursors, between the ages of 14 and 60, who in their petition to Her Majesty, sign themselves "Your Majesty's fighting subjects"—why, then, that if he cannot secure such ends by means of rebellion under the half-mask of petitioning, he will then lead on his half-million of fighting petitioners to a rebellion which shall wear no mask at all, and carry by undisguised force of arms a "repeal of the union"—that is a dismemberment of the empire!

When Dr. Crotty (the titular Archbishop of Armagh) pronounces to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, as he did in a speech the other day, that it is not alone the privilege of the popish priesthood, but their bounden duty, to take part in temporal politics, and to use their influence over the laymen of their church in favour of such political measures as they (the priests) approve of, need we rouse the Protestant subjects of this realm, or any other mind save those of Queen Victoria and her confidential counsellors, to a sense of the frightful prospect which threatens us from such a wholesale intrusion of the Romish clergy upon the temporal affairs of the community!—What is the interference of the priest?—It is that of a despot, against whom, amongst a superstitious race, no human power can have the slightest hope of resistance. It is the power of excommunication. It is the power of confiscation. It is the power which turns the social existence of the lay Roman Catholic: it is that on which turns his salvation. It is an acknowledge supremacy over body and soul. Earth and heaven are within its dominions; the priestly dynasty cannot be dethroned, it cannot perish, the succession is undisputed and immortal—no human government but that of the sword can contend with the priesthood—to every other it is an inexorable torrent, and where the majority of citizens are Roman Catholic, it is death. A real representative government, founded on opinion, where there is an element of pa-

past and present, must end in representing the opinion, that is the selfish or corporate interest, of the priesthood, which tolerates no opinion, and undermines every interest but its own. Such therefore, is now the state of Ireland.—O'Connell has raised an immense physical force for the service of Drs. Coatty and M'Hale, and of the hierarchy, which now for the first time placards the very crime of which for years we have been accusing it, and against which we have, hitherto vainly, warned the English nation.

And these men, reviling every other class of British subject, and refusing to converse or associate with them, claim the Queen's Ministers as the only friends that rebellious Ireland can confide in!—Will English Protestants, then continue to suffer the existence of an Administration which hesitates to repudiate such a League? How much longer will Lord Melbourne be accessible to the infant of a state like this? How much longer will Great Britain forbear to insist on this election between her and her alien enemy?

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Papers recently received from Sydney contain copies of the first speech of Sir George Gipps, the new Governor of New South Wales, to his Council. The following are the chief passages.

"In meeting you for the first time, I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the general tranquillity which reigns throughout the Colony, and on the success with which the efforts of industry continue to be rewarded in this rising land.

"On the subject of immigration, so deeply interesting to the inhabitants of this colony, I shall lay before you, without loss of time, some important communications which have been addressed to my predecessor and to myself by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies. It will be seen on a perusal of these documents, that this subject continues to occupy the attention of Her Majesty's Government, and that extensive measures have been adopted for introducing into this colony as large a supply as can be obtained of mechanical and agricultural labour. Fifteen large ships with emigrants, selected by Government agents, may be expected to reach the colony in the course of the next twelve months; and this supply will be independent of the emigrants who may be expected to be introduced by private individuals, under the system of bounties. I am fully impressed with the vital importance of immigration to this colony, and ready to give it every encouragement in my power; I will moreover, freely lay before you all the information of which I am in possession respecting its progress.

"I cannot, gentlemen, conclude this address without acknowledging to you, that in a matter of far higher importance than the mere increase of wealth—I mean the moral condition of the people—a residence of three months among you has caused me to form a far more favourable estimate of the colony than that which I entertained when I left England. Of your wide agricultural and pastoral district I am not yet in a condition to offer an opinion; but in respect to Sydney and its immediate vicinity, I feel happy to be able to avow, that I have found a far greater degree of decorum and propriety of conduct to prevail, than from some accounts of the colony published in England, I had been led to expect."

Suez to India via the Red Sea and via the Cape of Good Hope.

Opinions on this question are

fast verging to one point, namely, that, for passengers and despatches at least, the route to India by the Red Sea is incomparably superior to, and must take the lead of, that by the Cape of Good Hope. The former is not only safer, but likewise more direct, and therefore shorter. It involves transshipment it is true, which is always a serious inconvenience; but the only interruption to the continuous water communication is the short space between Alexandria and Suez; and this is a drawback which modern enterprise, and increased commercial intercourse consequent upon the improved facilities for commerce, will not suffer long to stand in the way. The pamphlet before us compares the respective routes, and adduces strong evidence in favour of that by the Red Sea. Notwithstanding the author's disclaimer, it is evidently the work of a partisan, and is somewhat wanting in that calmness of tone which befits an inquiry into a subject of grave national importance. Taking its statements and arguments, however, on their own merits, they are entitled to attentive consideration, being the statements and arguments of one who has evidently bestowed considerable thought upon the subject on which he treats. He shows the advantages of the Red Sea route in point of expedition and safety, as a means of opening new sources of commerce, and of conferring general benefit in a moral and political point of view, by drawing the two countries still closer together, and affording inducements for the natives of India to visit England. He is sanguine as to the beneficial effects which would be felt by nations bordering the overland portion of the line, in establishing a firm relationship with whom, on the basis of mutual interest, we should likewise find our account, in the incessant war we are called upon to maintain against Russian encroachment and intrigue. With Lord William Bentinck, who has recently, but without success, laid proposals before the government and court of directors, to lend assistance, by means of a private company, in carrying out a more comprehensive plan of steam communication with India than that at present in operation, the author is of opinion that the business would be more efficiently done by private individuals than by government; and his views embrace the most ultra of the projects yet contemplated, that which is known as the "comprehensive plan," having Ceylon as a centre, with branches to Bombay, Calcutta, China, and even as far South as New Holland. The carrying out of the design to so vast an extent must necessarily be a work of time; but, for very many reasons, the prosecution of the undertaking ought not to be left in the hands of government. A map, with a calculation of the time in which the voyage to India may be accomplished, is prefixed to the pamphlet. We do not understand why the voyage to Bombay, which might be performed in 34 days, should, by going round to Point de Galle, be extended to 42. This, however, by the way. An Indian steam-ship navigation company, with a capital of £300,000, is on foot, which proposes, with six vessels, to make the passage 12 times in the year by the Cape of Good Hope. One of their vessels, the *Jalia*, is nearly

ready; so that the comparative merits of the two lines will soon be fairly tested.

THE NEW POOR LAW.

Rioting at Todmorden.—The attempts to enforce the introduction of the New Poor Law Bill into the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire continue to keep these districts in a state of excitement the most alarming. At Huddersfield, on Monday, the mob in opposing the law almost demolished the Philosophical Hall. On Tuesday warrants of distress were issued against several respectable inhabitants of Bradford for refusing to pay rates in support of the New Law, and on Friday the hitherto peaceful town of Todmorden was plunged into a scene of riot and disturbance of the most serious description, in consequence of the inhabitants through their overseers refusing to contribute their share towards the newly formed Union.

The mob broke into the premises of Messrs. Samuel and Royston Oliver, at Wood Mills, the latter being a guardian for the Township of Langfield, broke all the windows and doors, and made a wreck of the greater part of the furniture. The mob then proceeded rapidly through Todmorden, and up Dales or Devil's-gate (as the pass to Bacup is called), to Frith's Mill, where they ransacked the house of Mr. William Halliwell, another of the guardians, and broke his windows, doors, and furniture, in a similar manner. From Mr. Halliwell's they went to Stones-wood, and enacted similar outrages at the residence of Mr. Abraham Omerod, who has also the misfortune to be a guardian. They found instruments of destruction here in the palisades, with which they smashed in the panels of the doors. The dwelling of Messrs. Greenwood and Brothers, at Water-place was next visited with similar results. Mr. Oliver, a surgeon, the registrar of births and deaths, and brother to Mr. Royston Oliver, next received their attentions—his house and shop were broken into and sacked, as the other had been; his bottles and vials were smashed, and his medicines thrown into the streets. Passing along the street the rioters fell upon the residence of Mr. James Taylor, which is known as Todmorden Hall. This is a venerable stone mansion, situate in a shrubbery on the left of the road from Rickdale. Mr. Taylor is a magistrate, and of course a guardian *ex officio*. This place the mob completely surrounded, smashed nearly every one of the numerous windows, and heaved the door with sharp instruments, apparently shovels, which they found in the garden house. Entering the dining room by the window, every article of the costly and splendid furniture it contained was shivered; all the numerous family portraits except one, were cut with knives, and irretrievably destroyed, and the fragments of furniture, being piled in a heap, were set fire to, and the mob then retired. At Hare-hill, the residence of Mr. James Greenwood they broke everything, making a complete wreck of the splendid furniture; they threw some silver plate into the brook, and finished by setting fire to the house, which would have been certainly destroyed had not the neighbours flocked in when the mob left and vigorously applied water to the flames.

Society for the Employment of Additional Curates in Populous Parishes.—One hundred and thirty-seven incumbents have already applied for aid through their respective Dioceses; and of these, eighty-three are now enabled by the help of the society's grants, (amounting at this time to £625 per annum, out of annual Subscriptions not yet exceeding £7026 10s.) to establish additional Services, and to obtain additional Curates in their several parishes and districts, comprising an aggregate population of more than a million and a half. For the immediate attainment of these benefits, about nine tenths of the Society's actual income have been at once appropriated; and for the means of extending the like relief to many and most urgent claims that press upon it, the Committee look with confidence to a growing conviction in the public mind of the paramount importance of the object for which the Society is formed—to the continued exertions of the Clergy to make that object more generally known in their respective neighbourhoods,—and to the increasing manifestation on the part of the Laity of a readiness to imitate the piety and wisdom of their forefathers, to which the country owes the foundation and endowment of so many of its churches. It must be the earnest prayer of all who are anxious for the welfare of the Church, and for the best interests of the community, that the views of the Committee should be extensively promoted, and we rely on having to announce, on future occasions, that the district throughout which our paper circulates is manifestly responding to the appeals of this most excellent Society.

Anniversary of the Great Storm.—Tuesday was the anniversary of the great storm in England in 1703, which caused more devastation throughout England than any similar calamity on record.—We are informed, by a writer of that period, that this fearful tempest was preceded by a strong westerly wind, which set in about the middle of November and increased daily to such a degree that, on the 26th, business was totally suspended, and few persons had courage to leave their dwellings. The succeeding night was dreadful, and

the noise made by the wind resembled a continuous peal of thunder. One hundred and twenty-three persons were killed in the course of the night and following morning by the fall of buildings, and nearly the same number of persons were buried alive in the ruins of their own habitations. On the 27th London presented the appearance of a desolate and ruinous city; the principal thoroughfares were rendered impassable, for the ruins of houses and tenements blown down.—About 800 dwellings were laid in ruins, and few of those that resisted escaped from being unroofed, a fact that receives additional confirmation from the circumstance of house tiles, which had recently been selling at 21s. per thousand, rose to £6.—The lead, which covered 100 churches, and other public buildings, was rolled up and buried in prodigious quantities to almost incredible distances. The damage done in the city of London alone was estimated at the vast sum of £2,000,000. Only four vessels remained moored between London-bridge and Limehouse, the rest being driven below, and mostly destroyed by beating against each other. Those who perished in the floods of the Thames, Severn, on the coast, and in ships blown away and never heard of afterwards, are estimated at 8,000. The Eddystone Lighthouse was also destroyed on the night of the 27th, the lives of its architect, Mr. Winstanley, and other persons who were in it at the time, being sacrificed.

It is important the Public should be informed that by Act of Parliament, every baker is required to keep scales and weights in his shop; and, at the request of the purchaser, he is to weigh the bread in his presence. Neglecting or refusing to comply with the above regulation, subject the baker to a fine.

The Roman pavement recently discovered at Colerne in Wilt, has been covered over until next autumn, when, after the crop of wheat, with the seed of which the fields is sown, has been gathered in, a more extensive examination is intended to be made.

The following scene might suffice to account for the violent convulsions of an earlier world. It is from the late Sir Gilbert Blane, describing the celebrated tornado of 1780.

"It began to blow at Bartoloe on the 9th of October, but it was not apprehended until next day that there would be any thing more than such a gale of wind as they experienced from time to time in this island at that season. On the evening of the 10th, the wind rose at such a degree of violence as clearly to what is called a hurricane. At eight p. m. it began to make impression on all the houses, by tearing off the roofs and overthrowing some of the walls. As the inhabitants had never been accustomed to such a convulsion of nature, they remained for some in security but they now began to be in the utmost consternation. * * * It was thought to be at its greatest height at midnight, and did not abate considerably till eight o'clock next morning.—During all this time most of all the inhabitants had deserted their houses, to avoid being buried in the ruins; every age sex, and condition were exposed in the fields to the impetuous wind, incessant terrors of rain, and terrors of thunder and lightning. Many were overwhelmed in the ruins, either by clinging too long in them for shelter, or attempting to save what was valuable, unavoidable accidents in the fall of walls, roofs, and furniture, the materials of which were projected to great distances. Even the bodies of men and cattle were lifted from off the ground, and carried several yards. An estimate has been attempted of the number of deaths, from returns made to the Governor, and they amounted to more than 3,000, though several parishes had not given in their returns when I was there * * * All the fruits of the earth (then standing) have been destroyed; most of the trees of the island have been torn up by the roots; and, what will give as strong an idea of the force of the wind as any thing, many of them were stripped of their bark.—The sea rose as high as to destroy the fort, carrying the great guns many yards from the platform, and demolishing the houses near the beach. A ship was driven on shore against one of the buildings of the Naval Hospital, which by this shock and by the impetuosity of the wind and sea, was entirely destroyed and swept away. * * * The mole head was swept away; and the ridges of coral rock were thrown up, which still remain above the surface of the water; but the harbour and roadstead have upon the whole been improved, having been deepened in some places six feet, in others many fathoms. Crust of coral, which had been the work of ages, having been torn up, leaving a soft oozy bottom, many shells and fish were found ashore which had been heretofore unknown.

Oxenstiern's Description of England.—The following description of England, in the seventeenth century, is given by Count Oxenstiern, the lawgiver of Sweden:—"England is undeniable the Queen of islands, the empire and arsenal of Neptune; with this, she is the Peru of Europe, the kingdom of Bacchus, the school of Epicurus, the academy of Venus, the land of Mars, the re-Minerva, the stay of Holland, the scourge of France, the purgatory of oppositionists, and a paradise for freemen. The women are fair, but their beauty are

and; her sons a very oftentimes dness; wit and wit tent which is prof countries, but it attracts from their said that fortune-largesses in prof know the proper stranger is in qu an admixture of in Europe, but d following drawba above every other fish are a people that eat confid wisdom in the act

Apollitical S at the late meeti onary Society in Carruthers, of L onary in the Crie of the important successive amon When at Astria the place of wor saw their high p did yellow pon a machine reou et u in the char priest its use, w that it was of p praying machin their prayers o they put the wheel, and, tur and prayed for a thing which p curiosity was, t priest pour cou large bottle late family drink of why this was do bottle contained priest's precede custom to burn a high-priest and with water, a drink by his s until the whole been received system of the a

MARCH 6 There was only the Merioneth case was attend a peculiar natu stealing a pair found in the pris dence was given jury retired fo when to the acc they brought in. Not guilty of taking the shoe bringing them and he could n but that they m soper was "Gu The foreman a it appears that abroad—certam rionethshire.

WEDNESDAY

The reports reach us relat which prevails ments of this harrowing des no hesitation a circuit of Harbor Grad DREDS OF F not, in their an ounce of necessities of weeks past, b upon a single too, in many wretched and What compr relief can be various and a ces that have our notice, we we hope and something of be immediat tainly, the ex of the case lou demand it.

For the last the Public La sionally furni mal narratives certain wolve appear, have l in the neigh tal, to the no

resembled a continent—
 hundred and twenty—
 the course of the night
 the fall of buildings,
 ber of persons were
 their own habitations,
 ed the appearance of
 city; the principal
 impossible, for the
 ents blown down,
 id in ruins, and few
 from being unroofed,
 al confirmation from
 ss, which had recently
 and, rose to £6.—
 churches, and other
 d up and buried in
 most incredible dis-
 in the city of London
 ast sum of £2,000,
 ined moored between,
 ose, the rest being
 destroyed by beating
 who perished in the
 on the coast, and
 ver heard of after-
 07. The Eddystone
 ed on the night of the
 t, Mr. Winstar Ley,
 in it at the time, be-

should be informed
 ery baker is required
 his shop; and, at
 he is to weigh the
 ceiling or refusing to
 gulation, subject the

cently discovered at
 covered over until next
 of wheat, with the
 in, has been gathered
 tion is intended to be

might suffice to
 convulsions of an
 on the late Sir
 the celebrated

Barbadoes on the
 as not apprehen-
 here would be
 ch a gale of wind
 time to time in
 On the evening
 at such a de-
 vely to what is be-
 ight P. M., it be-
 on all the houses,
 and overthrowing
 the inhabitants
 med to such a
 ey remained for
 ey now began to
 stration.

its greatest height
 t abate consider-
 next morning.—
 ost of all the in-
 their houses, to
 the ruins; every
 was exposed
 etious wind, in-
 and terrors of
 Many were over-
 ther by clinging
 lter, or attempt-
 ible, unavoids-
 of walls, roofs,
 materials of which
 distances. Even
 ttle more lifted
 carried several
 been attempted
 s, from returns
 and they amoun-
 though several
 in their returns
 All the
 standing) have
 of the trees of the
 p by the roots;
 strong an idea of
 any thing, many
 of their bark.—
 to destroy the
 guns many yards
 demolishing the
 A ship was
 one of the build-
 pital, which by
 aptness of the
 ly destroyed and
 The mole head
 ridges of coral
 hich still remain
 water; but the
 have upon the
 aving been deep-
 feet, in other
 of coral, which
 ee, having been
 re cozy bottom,
 re found ashore
 re unknown.

tion or Eng-
 description of
 eenth century, in
 ern, the lawgiv-
 is undeniably
 e empire and ar-
 this, she is the
 ngdom of Bac-
 eurus, the ac-
 of Mars, the re-
 land, the scourge
 of opposition-
 freemen. The
 their beauty are

aid; her sons are brave but their brava-
 very oftentimes degenerates into savage-
 ness; wit and wisdom prevail to an ex-
 tent which is probably unknown in other
 countries, but insupportable pride ab-
 stracts from their merit; it may be well
 said that fortune has here distributed her
 largesses in profusion, but insular beings
 know the proper use of them where the
 stranger is in question: the language is
 an admixture of almost every tongue
 in Europe, but they combine with the
 following drawback—namely, they set it
 above every other. In short, the Eng-
 lish are a people that want for nothing
 that can conduce to happiness, except
 wisdom in the art of enjoying it."

APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION.—In a speech
 at the late meeting of the London Mis-
 sionary Society in Leeds, the Rev. Mr.
 Carruthers, of Liverpool, formerly mis-
 sionary in the Crimea, an amusing instance
 of the importance attached to apostolical
 successions among the Kalnu Tartars.—
 When at Astiaca, Mr. Carruthers visited
 the place of worship of the Kalnuks, and
 saw their high-priest arrayed in his splen-
 did yellow pontifical robes. Observing
 a machine resembling a hollow grind-
 stone in the church, he asked the high-
 priest its use, when the latter told him
 that it was of great use, for it was a
 praying machine—that the people wrote
 their prayers on pieces of paper, which
 they put altogether into the hollow,
 wheel, and, turning round the handle
 and prayed for the Kalnuks! Another
 thing which provoked the missionary's
 curiosity was, that he saw the high-
 priest pour some dirty liquid out of a
 large bottle into a small vessel, and so-
 lemnly drink off the liquid; and inquiring
 why this was done, he was told that the
 bottle contained the ashes of the high-
 priest's predecessor, and that it was the
 custom to burn the body of the diseased
 high-priest and then to mingle the ashes
 with water, a portion of which was
 drunk by his successor every morning
 until the whole of the former pontiff had
 been received really and bodily into the
 system of the existing pontiff!

MARCH OF INTELLECT IN WALES.—
 There was only one prisoner for trial at
 the Merionethshire Sessions, and the
 case was attended with circumstances of a
 peculiar nature. The charge was for
 stealing a pair of shoes, which were
 found in the prisoner's possession. Evi-
 dence was given as to the facts, and the
 jury retired for about half an hour,
 when to the astonishment of the Court,
 they brought in the following verdict:—
 "Not guilty of stealing but, guilty of
 taking the shoes with the intention of
 bringing them back." The Chairman
 said he could not receive that verdict,
 but that they must say whether the pris-
 oner was "Guilty" or "Not guilty."—
 The foreman answered, "Not guilty."—
 It appears that the sobriety is indeed
 abroad—certainly not at home—in Mer-
 ionethshire.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1839.

The reports which continue to
 reach us relative to the FAMINE
 which prevails in the remote settle-
 ments of this Bay, are of the most
 harrowing description. We have
 no hesitation in stating that within
 a circuit of twenty miles from
 Harbor Grace there are HUN-
 DREDS OF FAMILIES who have
 not, in their respective dwellings,
 an ounce of any of the common
 necessaries of life; and who, for
 weeks past, have been subsisting
 upon a single meal a day, and this
 too, in many instances, of the most
 wretched and nauseating character.
 What comprehensive scheme of
 relief can be adopted to meet the
 various and appalling circumstan-
 ces that have been brought under
 our notice, we are unable to say:
 we hope and trust however that
 something of a public nature will
 be immediately devised; for, cer-
 tainly, the extent and magnitude
 of the case loudly and imperatively
 demand it.

For the last ten or twelve months
 the Public Ledger has been occa-
 sionally furnishing us with "dis-
 mal narratives" in the matter of
 certain wolves which, as it would
 appear, have been prowling about
 in the neighbourhood of the capi-
 tal, to the no small annoyance and

terror of Her Majesty's subjects
 thereabouts located. In perusing
 these "narratives" however, we
 have been exceedingly puzzled to
 determine whether our facetious
 contemporary wishes us, by the
 term wolf, to understand a down-
 right canis lupus, or that peculiar
 description of gentry which the
 French denominate loup garou.
 If they are real bona fide WOLVES
 "and no mistake" we know of no
 better mode of extermination than
 that of putting a price upon their
 heads; and sure we are that in
 these pinching times His Excellency
 need not go beyond the House
 of Assembly for a man who would
 readily undertake to hunt them all
 down for sixpence a piece, and be
 heartily thankful for the job too.

The wags about town, have
 been circulating a report, that those
 celebrated dramatists Beaumont
 and Fletcher have lately appeared
 in the capital of our island, and
 that they are about to get out a
 new Farce entitled "Juries à la
 Mode." It is further rumoured,
 that the Prologue is to be written
 by Fletcher and delivered by his
 brother Chum

[From the Times, Feb. 27]

THE POOR.—It is, certainly, gratifying
 to learn that at the thirty-third anniver-
 sary meeting of the "Benevolent Irish
 Society" (held on the 13th instant) "the
 sum of one hundred and eighty pounds
 was unanimously voted for the present
 quarter, to be disbursed by the Commit-
 tee of Charity in provisions to the poor,"
 and immediately after the appointment of
 officers for the ensuing year, "a discus-
 sion arose on the propriety of celebrating
 the festival of St. Patrick by a dinner,
 when, in consequence of the very great
 distress at present prevalent, it was the
 unanimous opinion of the meeting that
 the Society should not celebrate that
 festival by dining together on that day,"
 —a resolution which redounds not a little
 to the credit of the respective members of
 the institution.

His Excellency the Governor has
 strengthened the funds of the above
 Society by a donation of twenty pounds.

Never, we believe, was the fostering
 hand of CHARITY more required through-
 out the island than at the present mo-
 ment. We have heard, with indescrib-
 able feelings, of the aged and widowed
 mother who had been permitted to sur-
 vive and to weep over the remains of her
 only son, by whom she was supported,
 and who had died absolutely from the
 want of the common necessaries of life!
 —and we could, were it necessary, advert
 to other melancholy circumstances of a
 somewhat similar nature; but we need no
 further appeal in a community which is
 proverbial for "cheering the drooping
 spirit and chasing the burning tear from
 the wan and care-worn cheek." We are
 confident that measures will immediately
 be adopted (here and in other parts of
 the island) for the relief of the distressed
 generally, and that one simultaneous feel-
 ing will exist in the good cause.

[From the Ledger, March 1.]

A correspondent in our last was desir-
 ous of drawing public attention to the
 changes which it is rumoured are about
 to take place in the Grand and Petty
 Jury panels for this district; but we can-
 not very seriously entertain the belief
 that the Judges will so far outrage public
 opinion as really to act upon the sugges-
 tions of those who would for the barest
 purposes transform our whole
 Grand and Special Jury panels into a
 body of violent political partizans. At
 present, whatever may be said to the
 contrary, they discharge their duties with
 integrity and uprightness, and their num-
 bers are amply sufficient for all the ne-
 cessities of the district; but if men are to
 be taken from that class of individuals
 among whom party prejudices and
 violence are known to exist to a very
 great and lamentable extent, and to be
 associated with a body which is too
 respectable and too conscientious to ad-
 mit of any other decision than that which
 rests upon the actual merits of the cases
 submitted, the Grand and Special Jury
 systems may be as well abolished alto-
 gether, and with them, every sort of protec-
 tion for liberty, property, and life.

We do not know what our new Whig
 Radical Chief Justice BOWANS, really
 means to do in this matter, although he
 has not been altogether silent upon the
 subject; but unless he is prepared to
 stem the current of opinion held by those

who are competent to decide that the
 rumoured alterations would have the
 effect of laying prostrate everything
 which has the semblance of law and
 justice, and who have a strong interest
 in the impartial administration of the
 laws, he will pause before he yield his
 assent to the change which has been
 urged upon him. But we shall see.

The neighbourhood of St. John's is
 again infested (as was the case last win-
 ter) with those destructive animals, the
 wolves, which are visiting different quar-
 ters in the immediate vicinity of the
 town, to the certain destruction of such
 unprotected cattle as are within their
 reach, and to the great danger of travel-
 lers. Several gentlemen have gone out,
 armed, in quest of these ferocious brutes,
 but hitherto without being able to get a
 short at one of them, although they have
 been repeatedly seen and their tracks
 plainly discoverable in various direc-
 tions.

If His Excellency the Governor has any
 available public funds at his disposal, we
 do think that the offer of a suitable re-
 ward for the destruction of these animals
 would be an exceedingly proper measure,
 more particularly when it is remembered
 that within the last two or three years,
 several children have disappeared in a
 manner which can in no other way be
 accounted for than in their being attack-
 ed and carried off by these ferocious
 brutes. If His Excellency the Governor
 does not, of himself, feel warranted in
 thus appropriating a portion of the public
 funds (which we can hardly presume), it
 may be worth while to consider how far
 an immediate application to him upon
 this subject on the part of the inhabitants
 of the town may not become necessary;
 for in that case no difficulty we imagine
 could be thrown in the way. That a
 premium (come from what source it may)
 should be offered for their destruction, it
 is scarcely possible that there can be
 more than one opinion upon.—*Ibid.*

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

In the matter of Robert Slade,
 sear., Mark Seager, Robert
 Major, and Rolles Biddle,
 late of Carbonear, Mer-
 chants, Copartners.

WHEREAS the said Robert Slade,
 sear., Mark Seager, Robert
 Major, and Rolles Biddle, were on the
 Thursday 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 MCCAR-
 THY, of Carbonear, Merchant, WIL-
 LIAM RENDELL, of St. John's, Mer-
 chant, and JAMES SLADE, of Trinity,
 Merchant, Creditors of the said Insol-
 vents, 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 Insol-
 vents. Notice is hereby given that the
 said JOHN MCCARTHY, WILLIAM REN-
 DELL, and JAMES SLADE, as such Trust-
 ees, are duly authorised under such
 orders as the said Northern Circuit
 Court shall from time to time deem pro-
 per 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 hav-
 ing 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.

WE, the undersigned, Trustees to
 the Insolvent Estate of SLADE,
 BIDDLE & Co. of Carbonear, in the
 Island of Newfoundland, Merchants,
 have appointed, and by these presents do
 appoint Mr. JOHN WILLS MARTIN
 of Carbonear, Gentleman, to be our
 AGENT, to transact and manage all
 matters connected with, and relating to
 the said Insolvent Estate.

As witness our Hands, this 10th day
 of November, 1838.

(Signed)
 JOHN MCCARTHY,
 WILLIAM RENDELL,
 JAMES SLADE.

**SEALERS
 Agreements**

For Sale at this Office.

On Sale

Just Landed

Ex Jane Elizabeth, Nathaniel Mun-
 den, Master,

FROM HAMBURG,

Prime Mess PORK
 Bread
 Flour
 Oatmeal
 Peas
 Butter.

Also,

15 Tuns BLUBBER.

For Sale by

THOMAS GAMBLE.

Carbonear,
 Jan. 9, 1839.

The following Valuable Mer-
 cantile and Fishing Establishments
 situate at St. Mary's, belonging
 to the Insolvent Estate of Slade,
 Biddle & 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 RI-
 DOUTS ROOM—consisting of a
 Large DWELLING HOUSE, with COURTYN-
 G HOUSE adjoining; Three STORES, One
 SHOP One COOK-ROOM, Two STAGES, One
 BEACH, FLAKES, MEADOW, and GAR-
 DEN.

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 Salmo-
 nier.

That Eligible Room known as CHRIS-
 TOPHER'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 Per-
 son 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,

Agent.

Carbonear,

POETRY

STANZAS.

BY LADY NUGENT.

There is pity for the mariner,
Who dars the boisterous main;
There is pity for the warrior,
Who bleeds on battle plain!
There is pity to the aged man,
Outliving all he cherished;
There is pity for the youthful one,
Who bath too early perished.

Yet the mariner a venturous joy,
In danger doth betide;
And glorious was the warrior's doom,
Who for his country died.
And the aged man hath had full share
Of good things here below;
And the youthful dead was happiest!—
No sorrow he did know.

Is there pity for the restless one,
Cast on the rocks of life,
Who hath warred with her heart's ten-
derness,
In most unequal strife?
There is pity for most sufferers—
For her, alas! there's none;
She is scorn'd by all the world beside,
Who hath been betrayed by one!

A DAUGHTER'S MARRIAGE.

"O, if there be one hour, which more
Than any other craves a parent's presence,
'Tis that which gives his child away from
him!
She should go with his blessing warm
upon her, breathed
With an attesting kiss; then may she go
With perfect hope, and cheerily take with
her
The benisons of all kind wishers else!"

STANZAS.

Judge not from smiles, that all beneath
Is peace and joy: the bed of death
Is sometimes decked with fragrant
flowers,
And oft hid in the fairest wreath
Some envious worm the bud devours.

The lip may wear a sunny smile
Though the heart's breaking all the while;
And gems may sparkle on a breast
Which nothing can of woe beguile,
Robbed by harsh care, for aye, of rest.

The eye may beam with brilliant light
When 'tis disease that makes it bright;
The young cheek wears the freshest
bloom,
(As red skies herald coming night)
When it is destined for the tomb.

Latin and Labour.—The following anecdote was related by the late John Adams (at one time President of the United States), even to the last days of his life, with all that good humour which was so characteristic of him, and, it is presumed, has not passed away from the minds of many who have heard it from his own lips; a few only of his strong expressions are numbered:—"When I was a boy I had to study the Latin Grammar; but it was dull, and I hated it. My father was anxious to send me to college, and therefore I studied the grammar till I could bear with it no longer; and, going to my father, I told him I did not like study, and asked him for some other employment. It was opposing his wishes, and he was quick in his answer. 'Well, John,' said he, 'if Latin Grammar does not suit you, you may try ditching, perhaps that will; my meadow yonder needs a ditch, you may put by Latin, and try that.' This seemed a delightful change, and to the meadow I went; but I soon found ditching harder than Latin, and the first forenoon was the longest I ever experienced. That day I ate the bread of labour, and glad was I when the night came on. That night I made some comparison between Latin Grammar and ditching, but said not a word about it.—I dug the next forenoon, and wanted to return to Latin at dinner, but it was humiliating, and I could not do it. At night toil conquered pride, and I told my father (one of the severest trials of my life), that if he chose I would go back to Latin Grammar. He was glad of it, and if I have since gained any distinction, it has been owing to the two days' labour in that abominable ditch.

Insanity brought on Persons in the Water from Canon being fired over them.—At an early hour, a few days since, says the New York Evening Post, two young men went into the river at Castle Garden to swim: at the very moment they leapt into the water a salute was fired from some heavy pieces of cannon, which were contiguous. When the two young men leapt in they remained under water for some seconds, and on their rising to the surface they were observed by some bystanders to act in so fantastic a manner, that it was evident something of an unusual nature had occurred to them. A boat was therefore immediately procured, and the two young

men taken out of the water and brought to the shore, when it was found that both of them had lost their senses, and so totally and entirely, as to be unable to give any explanation of how they had been effected, or what sensation they felt at the moment. Their insanity was not of a violent kind, but rather what might be termed idiotic, or total prostration of every intellectual attribute. In this melancholy condition they were conveyed home to their friends, and remained nearly in the same state for two days, at the end of which one of them partially recovered his reason, but the other still remains without any symptoms of amendment. In addition to this singular circumstance may be mentioned the effect produced on fishes by a smart blow with a stick on the ice above them. We have seen this tried on a stream a foot or two deep, quite closed over with frost. The fish darting to and fro at some depth below the ice, were stopped instantly by the concussion, and floated apparently lifeless in the water.

On impanelling a jury one day last week to serve at the county sessions, one of the parties summoned begged to be excused, alleging that being deaf, he was unfit to serve. On the application being made known to Mr. Bishop, a deputy clerk of the peace, that gentleman requested that the intended juror should be brought forward, when he addressed him by saying—"Now, my friend, listen to me—can you hear what I say?" "No, Sir, I can't," immediately replied the man. The answer caused roars of laughter in the court; "my gentleman" was told that he would make a very good juror, and was sworn accordingly.

A Word and a Blow.—The Prince Metternich steamer lately arrived from Trebizonde at Constantinople. Two cases of plague having declared themselves on board, strict orders were given that the crew and passengers should undergo a severe quarantine. Two Persians disobeyed this order, jumped overboard, and swam to shore. They were arrested and conducted before the Cadi. "Were you," said that officer, "passengers on board the Metternich steamer?" "Yes," "Did you break the quarantine?" "Yes." The Cadi made a sign, and the two heads were rolling at his feet.

Prevention of Jealousy in a Wife.—One thing every husband can do in prevention, and that is, to give no ground for it. And here, it is not sufficient that he strictly adhere to his marriage vow; he ought further to abstain from every act, however free from guilt, calculated to awaken the slightest degree of suspicion in a mind, the peace of which he is bound by every tie of justice and humanity not to disturb, or if he can avoid it, to suffer it to be disturbed by others.—A woman that is very fond of her husband, and this is the case with nine-tenths of English and American women, does not like to share with another any, even the smallest portion, not only of his affection, but of his assiduities and applause; and as the bestowing of them on another, and receiving payment in kind, can serve no purpose other than of gratifying one's vanity, they ought to be abstained from, and especially if the gratification be to be purchased with even the change of exciting meanness in her, whom it is your sacred duty to make as happy as you can.—Cobbett.

True Relationship exemplified.—An instance of true brotherly affection, which we are sorry to say is rather rare in these times occurred on Tuesday last, at Shrewsbury fair. A small farmer had brought some sheep to dispose of and after remaining in the fair for some time, he was applied to by several "buyers," and offered sundry sums of money for the sheep, which were refused by the farmer, because, as he observes, the "offers were below the market price. After remaining a considerable time without another chance of sale from those who knew how to bid where they think money is wanting, a gentleman, elegantly attired, stepped up and asked the price of the sheep, and was answered 27s. a-head.—The gentleman pressed for a few moments a reduction in the price though evidently labouring under strange emotions, when the poor farmer gave utterance to his feelings in the following language:—"I have a large family at home and have struggled many years, to keep my head above water, but (he continued, with a look of despondency) I cannot hold out much longer." "Well," said the stranger, "I will give you 40s. a head for them (drawing from his pocket a roll of bills), and will also provide for your family." The farmer looked confounded for a time till the stranger revealed himself as his brother, who had made a fortune, and resided at—Hall, in affluence, in the neighbourhood. It appeared that as he was walking through the fair, he observed the farmer, and recognised him as his brother, though he had left his home for 20 years, and was supposed to have died many years ago.

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. Harbor 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 purposes 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.

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

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

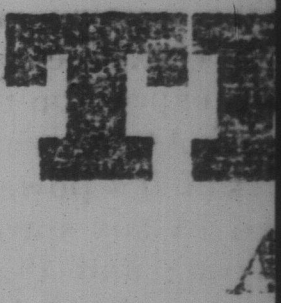
A PIECE OF GROUND, situated on the North side of the Street, bounded on EAST by the House of the late captain STABB, and on the East by the Subscriber's

MARY TAYLOR, Widow.

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1838.

Blanks

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



Vol. IV.

HARBOUR GR

(From the

Every political matter whence the speedy doers. They their course of and inebriate they sink, no with lasting career be regarded state of power which only the rene of extra have raised th at this moment but regards th ted for the offi extreme Rad finding himself discarded tool, of them from the Whig-Rad fish of all crea the thought of himself by his of them, whi and prepares t ruin which ca him the pleasa tenance of pla Church, the mighty intere national stre whom they support of del them courage covertly ende mine, when, f those potent longer openly the commerc welfare they much at heart where suffers apathy or m which has seen the Black Sea and western co the internal tr portion of G from the great Buenos Ayres, and vast tracts each and all of every differing ests and feelin termination of which they hav or insulted. them with con supports them because it app ples which the fesses to maint knows, and a that they are tottering exist its support, an can force them and almost to any act that m tainment of its party is the po land, it is O'C this man's ai office, they ha