



THE

STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 15, 1837.

No. 176.

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

Notices

In the NORTHERN CIRCUIT COURT, Harbour Grace, MAY and JUNE Term, 7th Wm., 4th

IN THE MATTER OF SIMON LEVI)
LATE OF CARBONEAR IN THE)
NORTHERN DISTRICT MERCHANT)
INSOLVENT.

WHEREAS the said SIMON LEVI was, on the *First Day of JUNE Inst.*, in due form of Law Declared Insolvent by this aid COURT of Our Lord the King; And Whereas ROBERT PACK, Esquire, and WILLIAM W. BEMISTER, Esquire, of Carbonear aforesaid, Merchants and Creditors, of the said INSOLVENT, have, by the major part in Value of the Creditors of the said INSOLVENT, been in due form chosen and appointed TRUSTEES of the ESTATE of the said INSOLVENT;

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the said ROBERT PACK, and WILLIAM W. BEMISTER, as such TRUSTEES, are duly authorised, under such Orders as the said NORTHERN CIRCUIT COURT shall from time to time deem proper to make therein, to Discover, Collect, and Realise the DEBTS and EFFECTS of the said INSOLVENT; And all Persons Indebted to the said INSOLVENT, or having in their Possession any GOOD or EFFECTS belonging to him, are hereby Required to Pay and Deliver the same forthwith to the said TRUSTEES.

By the Court,
JOHN STARK,
CHIEF CLERK & REGISTRAR.

WE Herby appoint *Mr SIMON LEVI*, AGENT for the said Estate.
ROBERT PACK, } Trustees to the
W. W. BEMISTER. } said Estate.

THE Subscriber would notify the Inhabitants of CARBONEAR and its Vicinity generally, that he has accommodated in his SCHOOL for several additional PUPILS. He also would inform them that he has commenced the erection of a School-Room for the FEMALE part of his young friends, which will be ready for their reception after the *Autsummer Vacation*: in both which Schools the instruction will comprise all the branches of a useful and respectable Education.

As proof of his capability, all he asks is a fair trial.

J. B. PETERS.

DESERTED

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

MICHAEL COADY,

an APPRENTICE, (bound by the Supreme Court), about Five feet Seven inches high, black hair, full eyes and pimply in the face, a Native of St. John's. This is to caution all Persons from harbouring or employing the said DESERTER, as they will be Prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.

JAMES COUGHLAN.

Bryant's Cove,

ALL Persons who may have Claims against the Estate of the late JAMES HOWELL, of Carbonear, Planter, Deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscribers for liquidation on or before the 25th Instant. And all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are informed to make immediate settlement.

MARY HOWELL, *Administratrix.*
W. W. BEMISTER, *Administrator*
Carbonear, May 17, 1837.

HAY SEED, and a variety of GARDEN SEEDS

by
W. DIXON & Co.

Harbour Grace

POST-OFFICE

THE following is a List of the LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE at St. John's, which will not be forwarded until the POSTAGE IS PAID.

CARBONEAR.

Captain Tewkesberry, *rig Mary Barry.*
John Barfoot Edwards, *to be forwarded to Mr Ayles.*
John Snook, *with Mr. Richard H. Taylor*
Captain William Hutchings, *on board brigantine Elizabeth.*
Mr William Collings, 3 papers.
Mr Thomas Gamble.
Stephen Halfpenny, *Ochre-pit Cove.*
Mr John McCarthy.
Martin Fleming, *do. care of John Keilty, Carbonear.*

HARBOUR GRACE.

Joseph Soper, Esq.,
Mr Witting, T. Ridley, and James Bayley, Esquires, *Commissioners of the Island Light House.*
M Thomas Bartlett, *Bears Cove.*
Mr John Sullivan.

S. SOLOMAN,
POSTMASTER.

St. John's, June 28, 1837.

On Sale

BY
THORNE, HOOPER, & CO

BREAD, 1st, 2d. & 3d Quality.
FLOUR }
PORK } HAMBURGH.
PEAS }
BUTTER. }

SALT and COALS, *Afloat.*

BOHEA } TEAS,
SOULCHONG } in qr. chests & boxes.
HYSON }

With a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
BRITISH MANUFACTURED

SHOP and STORE
GOODS.

ALSO

ON CONSIGNMENT

320 Bags fine Bran
60 Do. Pollard
100 Do. Bread
80 Firkins Butter, of superior quality made up for the BRISTOL Market.
Harbour Grace, June 14, 1837.

BY

THOMAS RIDLEY & Co
JUST IMPORTED

By the BRIG Johns, from *Hamburgh,*

700 Bags Bread, No. 1, 2 & 3
250 Barrels Superfine Flour
150 Barrels Prime Pork
200 Firkins Butter
10 Barrels Peas
68 Coils Cordage, Marline & Housing

By the NATIVE, from *Liverpool,*

A LARGE SUPPLY OF
MANUFACTURED GOODS,
Bar and Bolt Iron Nails, Grapnels
Tinware &c., Pitch, Tar
Paints, Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine
Soap, Candles, Loaf Sugar
Mast Hoops, Oakum
And 40 Coils "Harris's" Patent Rope

By the FISHER, from *Liverpool,*
Salt, Coals, Nails, &c. &c. &c.
Harbour Grace, May 31, 1837.

(From the Liverpool Courier, Sept. 27)

RETURN OF CAPTAIN BASK.

The welcome intelligence of the safe return of Captain Bask and his crew, after an absence of fifteen months; during which they were exposed to hardships and dangers almost unparalleled; and the deep interest felt by the public in the fate of this gallant officer and his intrepid crew, will the following authentic account of the voyage to be received with great interest.

We need hardly premise, that H.M.S. Terror, strengthened and prepared in every way for encountering the ice, sailed from England in June 1836, with the intention of proceeding to Repulse Bay, or Wager Inlet, on the northwestern shore of Hudson's Bay; thence an exploring party was to cross over the supposed isthmus to the Arctic Sea, with the hope of coasting along, and determining the outline of the northern shores of America. The following letter will show that the physical obstacles that opposed themselves in this undertaking were utterly insurmountable:

"To the Secretary of the Geographical Society."

SEPT. 11, 1837.

"SIR,—As the expedition, from which I have just returned, originated with the Geographical Society, and at its recommendation, was most liberally carried into effect by His Majesty's government, I feel it incumbent on me to offer to the society an outline of the principal events which occurred, from the time of my quitting England, in June 1836, till my return to Lough Swilly, on the night of Sunday, the 2nd inst.

"In a statement of this description, it would be impossible to enter into the detail of all the extraordinary, and I may say unparalleled, circumstances which have marked the course of the whole of our proceedings: such details I trust I may shortly be enabled to afford to the society and to the public in a more complete form, but, in the meantime, it is to those who took so warm an interest in the expedition, to furnish them with an authentic narrative of their voyage, which must, however, necessarily be very brief, and will consist of extracts selected from my daily journal, as better calculated to convey a correct impression of the singular occurrences to which we were witnesses.

"June 23. We took our departure from Papa Westra, and steered across the Atlantic: the weather stormy.—July 20. We fell in with the ice, and, on the following day, we first saw the coast of Labrador, near Cape Chudleigh.—Aug. 1. Passed through Hudson's Straits; and on the 5th, saw some of the company's ships, apparently beset with ice, off the North Bluff. By keeping close in with the land, we got ahead, and lost sight of them; and, on the following day, we were ourselves hampered. The ice was compact, and covered the horizon towards Hudson's Bay, as far as could be seen from the mast-head, while to the northwest it presented a contrary appearance. I had, therefore, no hesitation in proceeding in that direction.—August 16. We got a run of forty miles from Trinity Isles; yet did not get sight of Baffin Island till the 23rd, when we also saw Southampton Island to the s. w. Two days of westerly wind at this crisis would have enabled us to reach Repulse Bay; but easterly winds prevailed, and packed the whole body of ice in such a manner, that all hope of retracing our steps to pass the southward of Southampton Island, and Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome, was out of the question. On the 20th we drifted by the ice to lat. 65 50 N. long. 82 7 W.: this was our extreme north point, and here we were within about forty miles of Winter Island, where the Hecla and Fury passed the winter of 1821. By dint of wearing, the ship was worked to the southward towards South-

ampton Island, whither we were attracted by the flattering appearance of lanes of open water.—Sept. 4 We were only 136 miles from Repulse Bay, and two days of strong breeze would have led us through Frozen Strait to our destination. During the next fortnight we continued drifting slowly to the westward passing within three miles of Cape Comfort, a bluff headland, rising about 1000 feet above the sea.—Sept. 20. We were seriously nipped by the ice; so much so as to start some of the ship's fastenings.—On the 22nd, being within twenty-five miles of the Duke of York's Bay, we tried to cut through the ice, but found it impracticable, as it closed immediately. From this date the ship was no longer under our own guidance; but, being closely beset, was carried to and fro, according to the wind and tide.—26. We were drifted into lat. 65 48, long. 83 40, our extreme western point, and 90 miles from Repulse Bay.—27. A rush of ice from the eastward lifted the ship's stern seven and a half feet out of the water.—Constantly easterly winds.—Oct. 9. A clear channel in shore as far as Cape Bylot, for the space of twelve hours, and again on the 27th; but we were so completely frozen up, we could not take advantage of it; although to effect so important an object, the ice-saws, axes, and every other implement, so liberally supplied by government, were put in requisition; and all the energy of both officers and crew was strained to the utmost.—Oct. 17. The thermometer fell to 9 below zero of Fahrenheit. In the beginning of November the ship was housed in, and every arrangement made for meeting the rigour of winter. Snow walls were raised round the ship; and in this manner we drifted to and fro off the high land of Cape Comfort, at times carried so close to the rocks as to excite alarm for the safety of the ship.—Dec. 21. A furious gale from the westward drove us off shore, fourteen miles to the eastward of Cape Comfort, from which point the coast, not before laid down our chart, was surveyed as we drifted to the south-eastward, for the distance of about 120 miles, as far as Seahorse Point, the eastern extreme of Southampton Island.—The general character of the coast, barren hills and cliffs, varying from 750 to 1000 feet above the sea. On Christmas-day, the first symptoms of scurvy showed themselves, which gradually extended itself to all hands. At one time twenty-five men were suffering severely from it; but, eventually, only three persons fell victims to this dreadful disease, namely, the gunner and two seamen. In the beginning of January, during a calm, our floe of ice split with a fearful crash; and this was the commencement of a series of shocks, that nothing but the great strength of the mass of timber and iron employed in fortifying the ship could have withstood: as it was, the vessel strained in every direction.—Feb. 18. Early in the morning, thermometer at 33 below zero, a disruption of the ice took place; and waves of ice 30 feet high were rolled towards the ship, which complained much. The decks were separated, the beams were raised off the shelf-pieces.—Lashings and shores, used for supporters, gave way; iron-bolts partially drawn; and the whole frame of the ship trembled so violently as to throw some of the men down.

"Yet this was not the worst disaster. On the 15th March, while drifting to the southeastward, off a low point, since appropriately named "Terror Point," a tremendous rush of ice from the north-west took the ship astern; and although buried to the flukes of the anchor in a dock of ice, such was the pressure, that she was forced upon it, and at the same time thrown over to starboard. The sternpost was carried away, and the stern lifted seven feet out of the water. The same night a second rush of ice tore up the remnants of our floe, forced the ship on the ice, so that her forefoot was quite

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out of water. Her sunken stern was threatened by an overhanging wave of ice full thirty feet high; but which providentially stopped as it touched the quarter of the ship. The water poured in through the stern-frame, and the ship creaked and strained in every crevice. Provisions were got on deck, the boats lowered and every preparation made for the worst extremity; and in the darkness and silence of night, we calmly awaited the anticipated coming of another shock, which to all human appearances, must have been the last. Heaven ordained it otherwise; and in this novel cradle of ice, we are drifted without further injury into Seahorse Point. The ice that bore us was ascertained to be seventy feet thick; and it was not until we had sawed through long lines of twenty-five feet thick, at a future day, that the ship was freed from this situation. The position of Seahorse Point was determined to be 63 43, long. 80 10 W.; variation 49 westerly. The lowest temperature was 53 below zero, when both mercury and brandy were frozen.

On the 1st of May the ship still on ice, was drifted near Mill Island; thence to the southward of Nottingham Island, between it and Cape Wolstenholme, a perpendicular cliff of 1,000 feet high; thence to the northward of Charles Island, which we reached on the 21st of June. The ice now showed symptoms of disruption and we set all hands to work, with a 35 foot ice-saw worked by shears; and on the 11th of July, having sawed to within three feet, the ice split in a fore and aft direction, and liberated the larboard side. We immediately made sail on the ship, but found we could not extricate her from an iceberg between the fore and main chains. We again had recourse to saws and purchases, when the lump of ice, still fast to the ship, rose to the surface of the water, and threw the vessel on her beam ends, the water rushing in with frightful rapidity. All hands were instantly set to work again, laboured day and night, unremittingly, at the fatiguing but indispensable operation of sawing; till exhausted by their exertions I was obliged to call them in from the ice for rest and refreshment. Not a quarter of an hour had elapsed from quitting the work, when a sudden disruption of the ice took place, and the mass crashed with terrific violence against the ship's side, snapping, apparently without effort, the lashings and spars that had been placed fearing this occurrence; and, but for the merciful interposition of Providence, all would inevitably have been crushed by the mass of ice on which the ship had just been labouring. As the ice separated the ship righted, and drifted along. Finding it impossible to hang the old rudder, a spare one was fitted, and sail made on the ship. It was an anxious moment, as we waited to see if she would answer her helm; and as she bore up before the wind, with her head towards England, a cheer of gratitude burst from all on board.

I had cherished, to the last moment, the hope that the damages sustained might not be so great as to prevent my pushing for Wager Inlet my Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome, and there to beach the ship and repair damages, while some in boats carried into effect the object of our expedition; but when I found that she required two pumps constantly going to keep her free, that both outer and inner sternposts were gone, the keel seriously damaged, besides various other casualties, I felt it became my duty, however reluctantly, to make the best of our way homewards. Fortunately, the early part of our passage across the Atlantic was favourable; but, subsequently, the weather became boisterous, and the leaks increased very much, so that we could barely keep her free from incessant pumping; to secure the ship, also, we were obliged to frap her together with the stream chain-cable.

On the 6th of August, we again passed through Hudson's Straits; and on the 3d of September arrived in Lough Swilly, not having let go our anchor since June 1836. The northeastern stem of Southampton Island has been now surveyed for the first time, by Lieut. Owen Stanley, who has also made various views of the coast, and a chart showing the track of the ship. The remarkable positions in which the ship was placed among the ice, are admirably illustrated by Lieutenant Smith, in a series of spirited and characteristic drawings. I cannot conclude this brief account without bearing testimony to the great assistance I have invariably received from Lieut. Smyth, and all the officers and crew employed under my command, in this expedition; to the cheerful obedience with which all orders were obeyed; and to the steadiness of behaviour evinced in circumstances of no common trial. To speculate on what might have been the result of this expedition, had ever I reached either Repulse Bay or Wager River, would

now be idle; but I cannot resist the opportunity of recording my unaltered opinion as to the practicability of the service when once it should have reached either of the before-mentioned starting places.

"Have the honour to be, &c.
"GEORGE BACK."

The "Journal des Debats" states that the marriage of the Princess Mary into the House of Wirtemberg is concluded and will be celebrated early next month at Trianon. Prince Frederick William Alexander born the 20th December, 1804, son of a Princess of Saxe-Coburg, and cousin of the King of Wirtemberg, of the reigning Duke of Wirtemberg, of the King of the Belgians and the Duchess of Kent, and is consequently related to Queen Victoria of England. He has for some time been in the service of the Emperor of Russia, and holds in it the rank of Major-General and Colonel of Cuirassiers. A letter from Stutgardt of the 6th confirms the above account, and adds that the marriage has been consented to only on the condition of the children being brought up in the Protestant faith. Duke Alexander of Wirtemberg, the son-in-law of Louis Philippe, is 33 years of age. He is not at present in the active service of Russia, having retired, on account of his health, in 1835, with the rank of Major-General. His sister is married to the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.—Upon the arrival at Cronstadt of the American frigate *Independence*, two or three weeks since, with the Minister (Mr. Dallas) on board, the vessel was visited by the Emperor Nicholas, who came down in a boat with his Ministers, attired in their robes of state, himself being habited as a private individual. On coming along side the *Independence* he leaped on board with the greatest agility, and at once joined the ship's company, with whom he entered familiarly into conversation. After examining every part of the interior of the frigate, the fire arms, &c. and addressing a few words of commendation to Mr. Dallas's children, his Majesty returned to the deck, and from thence glided into his boat again, of which he resumed the office of steersman. The party returned to the steamer lying in the distance, by which they had, it appears, come from the capital. A hint was at this moment given to the commander of the *Independence* of the quality of the stranger that had just left him, and no time was lost in giving him the customary greeting. A royal salute was immediately fired. The Emperor inquired why it was that he heard more than twenty-one guns. The Admiral of the fleet informed him that "the Yankees had discovered the imposition."—"If that be the case," said Nicholas, "hoist my flag, and let us return them a general answer," which was done accordingly, and, in another instant, the port of Cronstadt was in a blaze.

A discovery of considerable importance has been made in the neighbourhoods of this town. In the course of the operations necessary for the completion of the new road to Crumlin, the workmen unexpectedly happened to fall upon a stratum of coal, at the junction of the old and new roads, about four and a half miles distant from Belfast.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

She promises
Upon this land a thousand thousand blessings,
Which time shall bring to ripeness: She shall be
A pattern to all princes living with her,
And all that shall succeed: She's a woman
never
More covetous of wisdom, and fair virtue,
Than this pure soul shall be: all princely graces,
That mould up such a mighty piece as this is,
With all the virtues that attend the good,
Shall still be doubled on her: Truth shall nurse her,
Holy and Heavenly thoughts still counsel her:
She shall be lov'd and fear'd: Her own shall bless her:
Her foes shall like a field of beaten corn,
And hang their heads with sorrow: good grows with her:
In her days, every man shall eat in safety
Under his own vine, what he plants; and sing
The merry songs of peace to all his neighbours:
God shall be truly known; and those about her
From her shall read the perfect ways of honor,
And by those claim their greatness, not by blood.

The last accounts from Malta state

that the cholera at Goza was on the increase, the new cases during the previous week having increased from 38 to 74 but the deaths were not in the same proportion, being 40, or only five more than during the week before, and the greater part of the 22 remaining were in a fair way of recovery. Upon the whole a population of 120,000 souls, the casualties in the dependency had ceased to be alarming.

CAUTION TO ASSIGNEES OF BANKRUPTS.—The commissioners in a commission of bankruptcy issued in 1826, against a person of the name of Chadwick, of Halifax, fined his acting assignee who is a very respectable gentleman, of Sowerby Bridge, twenty per cent. per annum, for retaining a sum of money belonging to the bankrupt's estate in his own hands, instead of paying it into the bank appointed by the creditors. It should be known that by the 104th section of the Bankrupt Act it is imperative upon the commissioners to charge the above interest whenever it appears on the auditing of the assignee's account, that more than £100 of the bankrupt's estate has been so retained by the assignees.

By the intelligence received from Madrid, it appears, that there is an interruption in the communications between the Spanish capital and Bayonne, as the courier of the French embassy at Madrid, who should have left that city on the 16th, had not reached Bayonne on the 22d. The Carlists continue to menace Madrid, and to put the Christiano Generals and their troops to a vast deal of trouble in marching and countermarching. In this species of warfare the Carlists, who are all active sinewy mountaineers, have greatly the advantage over the Queen's troops, who seem unwilling (at least when they have a forward movement to make) to dispense with the slowness and solemnity which characterise the lowland Spanish in all his actions. Espartero has all along conducted himself as if he thought it the height of indecorum to depart from the national etiquette in his military tactics. If there be two ways of reaching—not the enemy, for that has never yet been his object—but the place where the enemy has been, he is sure to select the most circuitous and difficult, as if he were afraid of coming upon them without giving them sufficient time to get out of the way, if they are so disposed. When the Carlists lately made themselves masters of Segovia, and put the capital in a mortal terror, Espartero was ordered by the Government to march upon Segovia, by a direct route from the position he then occupied. Had he done this he would have intercepted the whole of that division of the Pretender's army. But this did not suit the dignity of the Commander in chief. Instead of cutting off the enemy by a dashing straight-forward march, he made a detour, or semicircular sort of movement, and marched his soldiers through Madrid, where he found it convenient, and no doubt agreeable, to halt until a chance of a conflict with the enemy was at an end, by their retreat from Segovia.

The Cortes had declared their sittings permanent, and had also formed themselves into two companies of infantry, with the intention, if necessary, of marching against the enemy. The editors of newspapers have been prohibited from making any remarks on military affairs, under the penalty of being tried by martial law on the charge of communicating with the enemy.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1837.

On looking over the items con-

tained in the Supply Bill, we were struck with the liberality, with which the different sums were voted for the payment of the several Government Officials. There appears to have been no attempt to curtail any of the usual salaries; this might have been expected, seeing that most of the Government Officers are opposed in their political opinions, to the members of the present Assembly; many of the Government Officers were, we dare to say, apprehensive that the Members of the Assembly would have shown some desire to retaliate in that way, on those who had been opposed to their election; but this has not been the case, and the Assembly have certainly, by such a measure, indicated the possession of deep policy; and an accurate knowledge of human nature; as, all those who derive support and emolument from the revenue of the country, must unavoidably feel a desire that the Supply Bill should not be opposed in passing the other branches of the Legislature; and the longer it is retarded, the more will the discontents and consequent embarrassments of those who expect to derive benefit by the passing of the Supply Bill be increased.

We do not see in any of the conferences between the two Houses any mention made by the Legislative Council of the item of £500 for the "Delegates"; we expected this, seeing that their other objections comprise altogether a sum, so small, that it would scarcely warrant the distress, inconvenience, and discontent that would accrue from the Bill being thrown out altogether. A judiciously appointed delegation, would certainly find subjects connected with the affairs of this Country, that call loudly for having a proper representation made of them to the Parent Government; such as the enormous sum paid for the expense of the Customs; and the way in which the patronage connected with the Customs is exercised. The manner in which the Lands of this Country are granted, subject to a heavy expense for grants, and a rent laid on the land, when there should be a bounty given for its cultivation. The little protection that the Parent Government gives to the Fisheries of this Country; which are so profitably participated in by Foreigners, to the loss and exclusion of the inhabitants; besides the great extent to which smuggling, and dishonest dealings are carried on, amongst the Labrador fishermen, by American traders; so as to discourage the supplying merchants from extending their trade on that coast, after being driven from a superior fishery on the French Shore, by the injurious and injudicious treaties of the British Government. These are certainly subjects of sufficient importance to call for a proper representation, and are, we suppose, a cause of the Council not having noticed the grant for the purpose of sending a Delegation to England. We think that "the people" may possibly wish to know the particulars that constitute the sum of £699 as voted for contingent expenses of the Assembly, being exclusive of the pay of Members; Printing expenses, and the Salary of Officers.

We do not know that there is any instance on record of the House of Lords rejecting a "Supply Bill"; and the want of any particular form in the Supply Bill

would, we should warrant the disturbance and disorder that the Country, from being thrown out of the Assembly.

The weather lately unfavourable, the Potatoe crops destroyed in this, and many of them a wet state will not properly at fishery through this season has been ductive; not more than half the years, and the low wet weather has dealt of the voyage shipped off early. In consequence of this year as well as the losses experienced in the oil market effected in markets in Spain, Italy; the quantity imported into the fall, is likely to importations of and, it is there expected that in country, during the winter, will be placed of want and

It is certain from whatever has arisen, that of the Colonies have been for a period in the the money to making of Roads made available period. The will, in all called for during, and those means of keeping Colonial chest sibility, that is to contempt

We should de of Poor Laws if we are not advised relief in any shape to labour; funds of the country as would give to the labour of earning their them from the lizing effect that their being oblige charity.

SHIP

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Nov. 2.—Range ber.
Sophia, Humph molasses.
4.—Complex, cattle.
Orion, O'Neil, 8 Ann, Clark, De Eliza, Halley, 8 Fuchal, Picken, raisins, almou Spanish Barque Havana, ballast Lady Young, coal.
Tryon, Lynch, Pictou, Knox, Oderin, Motley, 7.—Hannat, M sundries.

November 3.—merara.
Elizabeth, Lawe Rising Sun, M Lady Chapman Messenger, Sta Jane & Susan, 1 7.—Douglastow Mary Ann, Tu

November 3.—Breton, flour Maria, Girrior,

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would, we should think, scarcely warrant the distress, confusion, and disorder that would accrue to the Country, from the Supply Bill being thrown out by the Legislative Assembly.

The weather has been particularly unfavourable for getting in the Potatoe crop. Some thousands of barrels must have been destroyed in this Bay by the frost; and many of them, being stored in a wet state will heat, if they are not properly attended to. The fishery throughout the Country this season has been very unproductive; not being on an average, more than half the catch of former years, and the long continuance of wet weather has injured a good deal of the voyage, that was not shipped off early in the season. In consequence of the unproductiveness this year, of the seal fishery as well as the cod fishery; the losses experienced by the sudden fall in the oil market, the bad sales effected in many of the fish markets and the discouraging prospects afforded at present by the markets in Spain, Portugal and Italy; the quantity of provision imported into this Country, this fall, is likely to fall short of the importations of many former years; and it is therefore reasonable to expect that many people in this country, during the coming winter, will be placed in circumstances of want and privation.

It is certainly to be deplored, from whatever circumstances it has arisen, that the present session of the Colonial Legislature should have been continued until so late a period in the season, and that the money to be granted for the making of Roads &c. had not been made available before the present period. The Money for the Poor, will, in all probability, be loudly called for during the coming winter, and those who may be the means of keeping it shut up in the Colonial chest, will incur a responsibility, that is not very pleasing to contemplate.

We should deprecate the introduction of Poor Laws in this Country; indeed we are not advocates for eleemosynary relief in any shape, to persons who are able to labour; and would rather see the funds of the country applied in such a way as would encourage industry, and give to the labouring classes the means of earning their own support, and keep them from the humiliating and demoralizing effect that would be produced by their being obliged to subsist on public charity.

SHIP NEWS

Port of St. John's.
ENTERED.
Nov. 2.—Ranger, Ireland, Shediac, lumber.
Sophia, Humphries, Trinidad de Cuba, molasses.
4.—Complex, M'Kenzie, Cape Breton, cattle.
Orion, O'Neil, Sydney, coal.
Ann, Clark, Demerara rum, molasses.
Eliza, Halley, Sydney, coal.
Fuchal, Picken, Cadiz and Alicant salt, raisins, almonds, onions.
Spanish Barque Amishta, Santiago Deliz, Havana, ballast.
Lady Young, Pickford, Cape Breton, coal.
Tryon, Lynch, Cape Breton, coal.
Pictou, Knox, Miramichi, shingles.
Oderin, Motley, Sydney, coal.
7.—Hannak, Moore, Halifax lumber, and sundries.
LOADING
November 3.—Betha, Hutchings, Demerara.
Elizabeth, Lawson, Leghorn.
Rising Sun, Morrissy, Halifax.
Lady Chapman, Gilbert, West Indies.
Messenger, Stabb, Brazil.
Jane & Susan, Lavis, Teignmouth.
7.—Douglastown, Henderson, Greenock.
Mary Ann, Tucker Portugal.
CLEARED.
November 3.—Waterlily, Winsor Cape Breton, flour.
October 25, 1837.
Maria, Girrior, Sydney, flour.

4.—Spanish Brig Habanero, De Montes, Malaga fish.
Gazelle, Evans, Pernambuco, fish.
London Packet, Hervey Jamaica, fish.
Adonai, Ritchie, Oporto, fish.
Mermaid, M'Clure, Jamaica, fish.
6.—Hiram, Dally Cork, molasses.
7.—Kingalock, Stanton, Sydney, ballast.
Grand Turk, Ingham, Barbados fish.
Joanna, Dennestown, Brazil, fish.
Neptune, Parker, Liverpool, oil.
American Brig Magnet, Doan, Leghorn, fish.
Lovley Sally, Walters, Barnstable, fish, and sundries.

FOR SALE

By Public Auction
(By Order of the Trustees of the Estate of SIMON LEVI.)

ON MONDAY,

The 26th Inst. At 12 o'Clock,
ON THE PREMISES,
ALL SIMON LEVI'S Interest of one-half the PREMISES lately occupied by him, comprising Three STORES, SHOP, and WHARF
ALSO,
Two PLANTATIONS. The whole situated on the North Side of Carbonear.
For further particulars, apply to SIMON LEVI.
Carbonear,
November 15, 1837.

On Sale

THE SUBSCRIBERS
HAVE RECEIVED,
By the Brigs Caroline from Hamburg, Ann from Bristol, and Emily from London,
The undermentioned Goods
Which they offer at unusually low rates for Cash or Produce,

Bread 1st, 2nd, and 3rd quality, Hamburg
Butter, Best Hamburg
Pork, ditto ditto
Flour, Fine, Superfine & extra Superfine
Navy beef, a few Tierces
Oatmeal, Peas, Hams
Window Glass, Bricks, Lime in Hhds.
Oakum, Nails, Shot, Bar & Bolt Iron
Blocks, Mast Hoops, Eusigns
Compasses, Log-glasses, Lamp-cotton
Cabin Stoves, Grates
Bridport Canvas
Bristol made Shoes and Boots
Fur Caps
Account Books, Wrapping Paper
Vinegar in Jars 1 & 2 Gallons each
WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT
Of Linen Drapery, Woollens, Silks
Hosiery, Haberdashery
Ironmongery, Tinware and Earthenware

ALSO, ex-TRUSTY,
rom Demerara,

34 Puns. Superior Molasses } in Bond
11 Ditto High Proof Rum }
3 Hogsheads Sugar.

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.
Harbor Grace,
November 8, 1837.

By Private Contract,
THE GOOD SCHOONER

JAMES,
Burthen per Register 92 4 4 9 4 Tons
(Old Measurement.)

She is full timbered and well adapted for the general Trade of this Country.
For particulars apply to
THORNE, HOOPER & Co.
Harbor Grace,
November 1, 1837.

LANDING

Ex 'Caroline' from Hamburg,
AND FOR SALE,

AT REDUCED PRICES,
BY
THOMAS RIDLEY & Co.

310 Bags Fine Biscuit
150 Firkins New Butter
50 Barrels Prime Pork, and
Cordage of all sizes;

AND,
Ex Blackaller

From Copenhagen,
Extra Superfine Flour
Biscuit No. 2, & 3.
Harbor Grace,
October 25, 1837.

On Sale

THE SUBSCRIBER
Having taken the STORE lately occupied by Mr. PETER ROGERSON,

Offers for Sale,
Cheap for CASH

Superfine Flour
Prime Mess Pork
Superior common Bread
Excellent Holstein Butter
Molasses.
WM. HENDERSON.

Harbor Grace,
Sept. 20, 1837.

THOMAS RIDLEY & CO.
Have Just Imported,

BY THE
Brig MARY, Capt. MARTIN,
from HAMBURG,
The undermentioned GOODS,
which they will Sell
At St. John's Prices

For CASH or PRODUCE,
100 Barrels Prime Mess Pork
200 Barrels Superfine Flour
274 Bags Biscuit
100 Firkins FINE New Butter
30 Barrels Oatmeal
20 Barrels Peas
And a few choice Westphalia Hams.
Harbor Grace,
September 13, 1837.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have Received,
Per Native, from Torquay,
A few Casks well-assorted

SHOES,

Which they will Sell very low,
for an early Payment in Cash,
Oil or Fish.

THOS. RIDLEY & Co.
Harbor Grace,
September 13, 1837.

Notices

TO LET

For a Term of Twenty-six Years,
or the Interest SOLD,

OF those Extensive WATER SIDE PREMISES, at Harbor Grace, lately in the occupancy of the Subscriber, admeasuring on the South side of the Street about One Hundred and Sixty-seven Feet front, on which there is erected a WHARF, and STORE 30 by 28 Feet, and the use of a VAT if required, that will contain about 7000 Seals. The situation is in a Central part of the Town, and well adapted for a Coal and Lumber Yard. ALSO, about Forty-three Feet front to LET on BUILDING LEASES, on the North side of the Street, East of Mr. POWER'S House.

As HARBOR GRACE has now all the advantages of St. John's, being a FREE PORT, this PROPERTY may be worth the attention of a Capitalist.

For further particulars apply to Mr. ANDREW DRYSDALE, Harbor Grace, or at St. John's, to

PETER ROGERSON.
St. John's, }
Sept. 5, 1837. }

ALL Persons having any Claim or Claims on JAMES HIPPISELY of Bristol, (England,) but late of Harbor Grace, Merchant, Deceased, are hereby requested to present the same to the Subscriber without delay; and all Persons indebted to the said JAMES HIPPISELY, are required to make immediate payment to

GEORGE HIPPISELY,
Sole Executor.
Harbor Grace,
Sept. 6, 1837.

MR. ELLIS begs to tender his most sincere thanks, to those kind Friends who have so handsomely come forward to assist in the erection of a DWELLING-HOUSE, which he has the pleasure to inform them is now in progress, and will be particularly obliged by the payment of the contributions,—in Carbonear to THOMAS CHANCEY, Esq., and in Harbor Grace to THOMAS RIDLEY, Esq., who will confer an additional favor by receiving the same, that Materials may be provided, and the House covered in as early as possible.

Harbor Grace, Sept. 6, 1837.

ALL Persons having any Claim on the Estate of ROBERT DOBIE, of Kirkaldy, (North Britain), but late of Brigus, Surgeon, Deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscriber; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to

JULIA DOBIE,
Administratrix.
Brigus,
September 15, 1837.

On Sale

G. P. JILLARD
HAS RECENTLY IMPORTED,
From Manchester, Birmingham, and Bristol,
AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms,
White, Blue, and Brown Serges
Flannel, Union Baize
Calico, Shirting, Check
Stout Cotton Duck, Double warp ditto
Cambric, Mull, Jaconet, Book, Crossbar and Coloured MUSLINS
White and Coloured Net, Quilling ditto
Lace, Edging and Tatting in great variety
Printed Cottons, Rich CHINTZ
Coloured Morino, Plain Stuffs
Ribbons and Persians
Gentlemen's Fancy Cravats and Stiffeners
Men's, Women's and Children's Silk, Kid, and Leather GLOVES
Ditto ditto Worsted and Cotton Hose
Twist, Sewing Silk, Sewing Cotton, Tape, and all sorts of

HABERDASHERY

Imperial, Braid, Dress, and Side Combs
Pocket Combs, Ivory small tooth ditto
Violin & Violinello Bows & Bow-hair
Ditto and ditto Strings, 1, 2, 3, 4
Umbrellas, Pins and Needles
Elastic Knitting Pins
Gilt, and Silver-end Thimbles
Slates, and Slate Pencils
Table Knives and Forks
Steels and Carvers
Penknives, Scissors, Razors
Awlblades, Shoe Knives, Nippers
Cinder Sifters, Chamber Buckets
Mops, Brushes, Pattens
SCYTHES, Grass Hooks
Wire Rat and Mouse Traps
Irish and English Spades, Rakes
Wood Screws, Brads, Door-springs
Files of all sorts, Shoe Rasps
Imperial Weights from 4lbs. down
Ditto Pewter Measures
Britannia-metal Teapots, Coffee Biggin
Plated and Britannia-metal Tea & Table Spoons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs
Caddy and Salt Spoons
Cases Mathematical Instruments
Pocket Compasses
Superfine Kerby Hooks
Buttons of all descriptions
Beads, Smelling Bottles
London VINEGAR in cask and bottles
PATENT MEDICINES
Castor Oil, Epsom Salts
Pocket Pistols and Ducking Guns with Percussion Locks and Caps
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes
Ladies' Ditto Ditto
Children's Ditto Ditto

WATCHES, Watch Guards
WEDDING and Fancy RINGS

TOGETHER WITH
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELLERY
Harbor Grace,
July 19, 1837.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Are Landing
Ex the Frig AMITY, Captain
Dunn, from LIVERPOOL,

86 Tons Salt
30 Tons Best Orrel Coal
100 Barrels Hamburg Fine Flour
75 Ditto extra Superfine Ditto
60 Ditto Prime Pork
50 Boxes, 46 Half-boxes, and 160 Qr.-boxes Muscatel Raisins
Rod, Casement, Round and Sheathing Iron
Nails, and Crow Bars, all sizes
1 Best Liverpool Back Iron
An assortment of Coopers Tools (rearranged superior)
Best London White Lead
Colord Paints
Linsseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine
Ochre, Chalk, Whiting
Pitch, Tar, &c. &c.

Which will be Sold VERY LOW for CASH or PRODUCE.

THOMAS RIDLEY & Co.
Harbor Grace,
July 19, 1837.

POETRY

SONG.

I.
On the lake where droop'd the willow,
Long time ago!
Where the rock threw back the billow
Brighter than snow—
Dwelt a maid, beloved and cherish'd
By high and low;
But with autumn's leaf she perish'd;
Long time ago!

II.
Rock, and tree, and flowing water,
Long time ago—
Bird, and bee, and blossom taught her
Love's spell to know—
While to my fond words she listen'd,
Murmuring low—
Tenderly her dove-eyes glisten'd,
Long time ago!

III.
Mingled were our hearts forever!
Long time ago!
Can I now forget her?—never!--
No, lost one, no!
To her grave these tears are given—
Ever to flow!
She's the star I miss'd from heaven,
Long time ago!

STANZAS.

At early dawn, or break of day,
In glowing noon, mid proud and gay,
In twilight's gleam, 'neath tower or tree,
Or moonlight's beam I think of thee!

When bursts the leaf of promised Spring
Unfolding life, as young buds cling
To first-born flowers, upon the lea
As seasons change, I think of thee.

Or when the close of autumn shines,
In soft repose the sun declines
On tinted leaf and busy bee,
In winter's gloom, I think of thee.

In lonely hours, when thought hath cast
A lingering look on all the past—
In cheerful, thronged festivity—
In every hour I think of thee.

In every mood, in every scene,
Where thou art now, or may have been,
Near or apart, as fate decree,
While there is life I'll think of thee!

STANZAS.

Oh! seize the present hour of Spring,
Ere yet is felt the wintry blast,
Ere yet Oblivion o'er it fling
Her death-like shroud—e'en now 'tis
past!

For, whilst we mark her distant flight,
And falsely deem her far away,
She comes on the twilight eve of day.

Unheard, unseen, unfelt she sweeps
O'er all alike, or high or low—
Save where her court fair Genius keeps,
Or Science bends her radiant bow.

Then seize the present hour of Spring;
Bid Genius' laurel flow'rets bloom!
And Fame her brightest rays will fling
Around, and gild her favorite's tomb.

A MAN OF THE PEOPLE.

A very fair illustration of part of the pleasures of political popularity is given in the subjoined extract, from *Alice Paulit* a new work by the author of "*Sydenham*."

"Thus I was dragged along, amid the shouts of that portion of my friends who were excluded for want of room from the pole and splinter-bar of my vehicle.—When we reached the house, I was of course set down with another tremendous round of cheering I ascended the step towards the door, and before I entered, turned round, took off my hat with one hand, spread the other upon my breast, and several profound bows, and looks expressive of the deepest gratitude, gradually backed myself inside. But, as I feared, my annoyance was not at an end, for my friends were not to be so easily got rid of. After waiting a minute or two in the vain expectation of my re-appearance, clamours began to arise for me to show myself. Less distinct than these, but sufficiently articulate, were expressions of discontent and pleasure, and still more removed were murmurs among which the word 'beer' was audible. I still held

back, however, hoping that, when they found their hints unnoticed, they would go about their business. This delay only increased the demonstrations of discontent, and caused the demands for 'Sydenham' and 'beer' to assume a general and peremptory tone.—Jones, who was at hand, now advised me to go out and say a few words, if it were only to save the windows. He had taken the precaution to have a barrel or two in readiness, if they should become so boisterous as to require that infallible quietus. Accordingly, I made my re-appearance at the summit of the hall steps, and my obedience to the popular voice was rewarded with a shout. Silence being restored, upon my signifying by gestures that I wished to speak, I addressed the mob nearly as follows: "Gentlemen, I trust you will pardon me, if the fatigue of my journey, and the unexpected honor which you have conferred upon me, at first so overpowered my feelings, that I was unable to express the gratitude and delight which I experienced at these demonstrations as the most acceptable reward which a member of parliament can receive for his services and an ample compensation for whatever difficulties and vexations he may have had to encounter in the honest and faithful discharge of his duty.—Gentlemen, although I cannot boast of any brilliant talents or eminent services, yet I am conscious of having endeavoured to promote your interests to the best of my ability; and as no man can do more, whatever may be his success, I am not ashamed to show my face." Bravo! hurra! well done! you're an honest chap! "Gentlemen, I deeply regret that circumstances over which I have no control, must preclude the possibility of my becoming a candidate for the honor of your suffrages at the ensuing election; but, nevertheless, as I trust it is unnecessary for me to assure you, my interest in your welfare and happiness is, and ever must be, unabated. (cheers.) Gentlemen, after a pause, in order to judge whether the last resort was necessary, "Gentlemen, a barrel of beer will be brought you immediately, and I hope, after you have drunk my health, you will disperse with that sobriety and good order which has always distinguished you." Tremendous cheering, under cover of which I retired."

CONSEQUENCES OF 'REFORM.'

"In the gossip which always attends any measure of importance the different reports and assertions are amusing. 'The bill,' says one careful calculator in its favor, 'will be carried by 65.' 'I know,' says an oppositionist, with equally scrupulous accuracy, 'that it will be thrown out by a majority of 42.' 'There is to be no division,' affirms a third. 'Shall you vote for the bill?' said I to a Tory country gentleman. 'Why, I suppose I must, answered he; 'they'll dissolve if it does not pass and I can't afford to stand another election just now; besides, they say there'll be an insurrection in the country if it is thrown out.' It'll never get through the Lords,' said one dandy *against*, to another *for*, the measure. 'I'll bet you six to four-thousands,' was the conclusive argument in reply. In fact the bill was a very fertile source of gambling, and it was said that there was as much mo-

ney upon it as upon the Derby. In fact, at the time, this topic superseded every other. The spirit of politics forced its way even into drawing-rooms, and usurped the throne of fashion. Young men talked to their partners with much complacency of their prospects in the scramble which was to take place; and ladies spoke with alarm of the times, and the dreadful reform measure. 'Do you really think there will be a revolution?' inquired a very pretty girl of me, as of one whom she expected authentic information.—'Yes,' was my reply. 'But are you serious?' 'I am indeed.' 'And-and what will be the consequence?' rejoined the fair inquirer, who, having ascertained that there was to be a revolution, now desired to know what a revolution was. 'The consequences are too numerous to be detailed,' I answered, I can only mention a few, which will be among the earliest. The opera will certainly be put down by act of Parliament; the Patronesses of Almack's will be dismissed, and their places filled by tradesmen's wives; so that, instead of waltzing with guardsmen, you will be obliged to content yourself with apprentices, if, indeed, you are so fortunate as to get a subscription. So I advise you to make interest letimes in the proper quarters.' 'I am sure, then, I hope the odious bill will be thrown out,' said the lady; who, however, knowing my character, was not quite sure that I was quizzing her. This reminds me of a conversation which at that period I overheard in the street between two 'unwashed artificers,' at the door of a house where a petition in favor of the ministerial measure solicited their signatures.—'I say, Bill, caus't thee write?' 'Ah, to be sure I cae,' answered Bill. 'Well, come in and write thy name to this here petition for reform,' rejoined his companion. 'Reform! what's that?' 'Why doesn't thee know? Reform is that we shall all be lords and squires; shouldn't thee like to have thy misses a lady, and to ride in a carriage, with nothing to do but eat and drink like a new one?' 'My eyes! if that's the meaning on't,' said Bill, 'I'll sign it fast e'ough, if I don't I'm blowed!' Accordingly, in they turned, and scrawled their names on the dirty parchment, which was subsequently presented, with previous notice, as the great London petition, signed by a hundred thousand inhabitants.

Pride is nothing more nor less than pure selfishness, and is best eradicated by learning to "do unto others as we would they should do unto us."

Sloveliness is as frequently the result of want of intellect as it is of pride, wilful inattention or mental abstraction.

A slick Horse thief.—We are informed that a company went to the house of a horse thief, in Weakley county, a few nights ago, to arrest him; and to prevent discovery, the company tied their horses a short distance off, and crept up to the house with the greatest precaution. The thief "smelt a mouse" and slipped out at the back door, took the best horse in company and has not been heard of since. This, we think, surpasses some of Murel's tricks.—*American Paper.*

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS
St John's and Harbor Grace Packets

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 Passengers7s. 6d.
Servants & Children5s.
Single Letters6d.
Double Do.1s.

and Packages in proportion

All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept for Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other monies sent by this conveyance.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE
PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, ST. JOHN'S
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835

NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours.

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from *Carbonear* on the 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.
Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s.	6d.
Single Letters	6d.
Double do.	1s.

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 expense, 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 will be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

The St. PATRICK will leave *CARBONEAR* 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 abin 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 Kiely'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, 1837.

Blanks

Various kinds for SALE at the Office of this Paper.

THE

Vol. IV.

HARBOUR GRACE

In the NOR
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and JUNE T

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