



Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN T. BURTON, at his Office, CARBONEAR.

THE SESSION OF CONGRESS.

From all accounts it appears certain that the approaching Session of Congress is to be one of the most stormy that has been witnessed for many years. The subject of the surplus revenue cannot be got over without reviving those discussions, turning on sectional interests, which have been marked with so much bitterness. In abstract justice, no doubt the proceeds of the public lands ought to be made available to the public expenses. But a new agitation of the tariff would be so enormous an evil, that rather than incur it, we would acquiesce in almost any disposition of the surplus revenue from this source.

An equitable apportionment of this, among the States, presents the most obvious course of proceeding in regard to this income; but if this is impracticable the cession of the lands to the States in which they are found, would be a less evil than an attempt to re-organize the tariff. In favour of such a disposition of the lands, there is at least this argument:—That as the new States have the least to gain, and the most to lose by a tariff if the old States insist on a protective system, as absolutely essential to their interests, here is a means of restoring the proper balance between the two sections of country. In other words, as the manufacturing States receive from the general government a bounty on the products of their industry, let them in return pay the expenses of that government, by foregoing their share in the common property which belongs to the whole. We do not say that this is an equitable view of the question at issue. Independent of its other defects, it sacrifices the interests of the other States, which receive no direct benefit from the imposts, and have no public lands within their borders. The most that can be said of it, is that it is a compromise between the West and the North, and that the Middle and Southern States, so far as they have an internal industry to protect participate in its advantages.

It is devoutly to be wished, that the subject of Slavery may not be discussed during the Session. The South have declared their determination to stand by this institution, to defend it at all hazards, and to deny the right of all other sections of the country to interfere with it in any form or shape. The discussion of slavery therefore, involves the grave question of a dissolution of the Union, already looked to, by many, as ultimately inevitable, and which when it occurs, will divide the country geographically, into Slavery and Free States.—On this subject it is too evident that the two great parties cannot meet on any common ground—the abolitionists hold it a matter of conscience to extirpate slavery, the slave holders make it an article of their political creed, that its perpetuity is wise, and just and necessary.—There is no reconciling such discordant elements, and the attempt to do so will only make evident their incompatibility. As respects disunion, it is commonly said, that the South has more to fear than the North, from such an event. It may be so, but in truth, we have all a stake in maintaining the integrity of our common country; and he that strikes the first blow at this beautiful fabric, incurs a responsibility of which no one can estimate the amount or importance.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The Montreal papers to Saturday, fur-

nish some local news, and of this, an advertisement for raising a Rifle Corps of 800 men, which we have extracted, is not the least curious. We trust that the constitutionalists will be able to restore themselves to their place in the constitution, without any suspicious efforts. Undoubtedly one step has been taken by Lord Gosford, which the English ministry, if it has authorized it, must sooner or later, be obliged to contradict. It is wholly impossible that one branch of the Legislature can lawfully spend at their will, under the name of Session expenses, public money which may be directed to conspiracies against the State. Such a thing is an outrage to reason and to the undoubted rights of Englishmen. They will not submit to it. Besides this, much of the conduct of Lord Gosford has been considered as partial, and we hear, even partizan like, which his position cannot admit of, without injuring that dignity and character, as representative of his Majesty and of the justice he has formally promised us. He ought to temper by the greatest discretion. He has apparently yielded a great deal too much of information, and allowed the prerogative of the Crown to be infringed in regard to commissions.—He and his advisers do not appear to have a just estimation of the danger of concession, to men who stop at nothing, and who, because a local majority, think they will be permitted to dive into all kinds of projects, against all experience. We do not altogether despair that Lord Gosford will return to constitutional measures, and that it will be impossible without certain and fixed principles, to ward off the excesses in this Colony, of the characters, who have, unfortunately, got a preponderance in the House of Assembly.

Without depriving the majority of the Assembly of the rights of other subjects all its republican, revolutionary and extraordinary projects, ought at once to be resisted, as they should have been long ago. There is no danger in doing what is lawful.

The use of any but the usual constitutional exertions, at this time we are sure, will not be encouraged by those who have at heart both national freedom, and the peace, welfare and good government of the Province.

CAPTAIN BACK'S EXPEDITION.

(From the Greenock Intelligencer, December 12.)

The first sessional meeting of the London Geographical Society commenced auspiciously on Monday, the 23d ult. with a communication from Captain Back, giving an account of the route and appearances of the country through which the Arctic Land Expedition, under that officer's command, passed from Great Slave Lake to the Polar Sea. It may be remembered that in December 1831, about two months previous to the departure of the expedition, so generously promoted by His Majesty's government and the public, to afford relief to Captain Ross and his long absent companions a paper was communicated by Captain Back, which is inserted in the Transactions of the Society, descriptive of the usual canoe route as far as the Hudson's Bay establishment at Great Slave Lake, in lat. 61 deg. 10 min., 22 sec. N., and long. 113 deg. 45 min. W. and the intended course to be pursued afterwards for the further attainment of this interesting object. The paper now

under our consideration gives the result of Captain Back's observations, after leaving Fort Resolution, during his late journey; but though many of the gallant captain's details in the outset, are exceedingly interesting in a geographical point of view we are fearful that the description might tire the general reader; so we pass on northward till we find our intrepid countrymen at the selected spot of their winter quarters, viz., Fort Reliance lat. 62 deg. 45 min. 29 sec., North, long 109 deg. 9 min. 39 sec., West; a position preferred not only from being the eastern extremity of Great Slave Lake, but also from having been represented as abounding in animals and fish, and calculated accordingly to support a large party; which indeed, was verified for a limited period; but very early after the setting in of the frost both supplies failed—the former going very far away, and the latter merely frequenting that part during the time of spawning, most likely from the absence of the many trout and pike found in such numbers further west that where the water discoloured by the muddy deposits from the Slave River is less clear, and possibly more favourable for their feeding. On several occasions the spawn of the white fish was found in the intestine of the trout. The rocks enclosing this part are very like those already passed, but more acclivitous, with some trees of a stunted growth, and with little vegetation beyond moss; many indeed attain considerable altitude, rising successively in rounded forms, so smooth and steep, as scarcely to admit of a resting place for the winter's snow. The small, the deep intervening valleys, are generally swampy, and produce a long coarse grass, or are choked up with moss covered debris, or other large fragments of rocks. The sandy soil, where the house was erected, was about three miles broad, and hemmed in on the east and west by two rivers that respectively ran along the base of parallel ranges of gigantic hills, varying in height, but barren and difficult of access. Immediately to the north of the Fort, the country is mountainous, consisting, for the greater part, of a coarse granite, in which red felspar and large plates of mica are conspicuous, though sometimes veins of very white quartz traverse them. The ascent towards the part called "the Barren Lands" may be taken at fourteen hundred feet from the house, the Indians reported that at all seasons, summer and winter, a high and dense column of smoke was seen to issue, from a deep cavern, which had never been examined by any of their tribe, who conjectured it to be the abode of some "manto" or evil spirit, and therefore could not be induced to approach too near, lest such intrusion should rouse its anger, and misfortune should befall them. Aware how liable these people are to exaggerate any unusual appearance to which the aid of superstition has been added by their forefathers, little attention was given to their narrative; but when two men of the expedition, remarkable for acuteness of observation, verified it, so far as they could judge from a distance, Captain Back thought it necessary to go himself, when the smoke alluded to was discovered to be caused by a noble fall, which hurled its foaming waters into a chasm of 400 feet, and sent up the vapoury column which had deceived so many. It was March when the Captain visited it, and the falling spray had frozen against the high and perpendicular face of the rocks

from which overhanging masses of ice of a bright green and a pale blue colour with pendant icicles, gave it the character and semblance of a towering iceberg. After our party left these quarters they proceeded in their route northward, crossing lakes and rivers of most unpronounceable names until they arrived at Point Turnagain. The progress of the expedition was arrested solely by comparatively small drift ice, and a continuation of heavy gales, which packed it against the western shore; but to the east there was no obstacle of any description to prevent them sailing wherever it might have led which according to authorities on the subject, is to Al-Kor-Lee. From the existence of a strong westerly current, together with the appearance of drift-wood, and other favourable signs, Captain Back deems it highly probable that a passage exists to the south of Boothia altogether; and it is certain that there is one to the north of it. A single vessel properly fitted, with the means of constructing boats might easily winter at Repulse bay; and by crossing to Al-Kor-Lee in the spring, parties could be sent right and left to complete the survey of what remains to be done in Regent's inlet; while one or two vessels if it were thought desirable, could sail round Boothia by Barrow's Straits, and striking down the continent of America, make further observations about the magnetic pole, and unite the line of coast to Point Turnagain. In the event of a favourable season, the ships might even push on for Behring's Straits, nor would even this be attended with more than common hazard since by keeping them from the shore and trusting them to the ice, innumerable detentions, together with many dangers, would be avoided, with the important chance and almost certainty of getting into "lanes of water."

BOSTON, Dec. 24.

A Committee of investigation appointed to discover the origin of the fire, have reported, after diligent enquiry, that it was accidental, and probably occasioned by the bursting of a gas pipe, and the distribution of the gas until it came in contact with the coals in a stove or grate of the store in which it originated. The news of the conflagration excited very great sensation at Washington and there was no doubt that Congress would make an appropriation or loan to the city, sufficient for its immediate necessity. The United States Bank is to loan the Insurance Companies 2,000,000 dollars, receiving a transfer of mortgage to the same amount. The Secretary of the Treasury has assumed the responsibility of directing the United States Attorney to suspend proceedings on such Custom House Bonds as may be reported to him unpaid, in consequence of the derangement of mercantile business. It is estimated that the catastrophe has thrown out of present employment nearly 3000 clerks, porters, cartmen, &c., &c.—many of them with families to support, and no dependence but their daily earnings. 10,000 dollars worth of goods were discovered on Saturday night by one of the New York Aldermen, concealed in two houses.—The fire-proof iron chests have acquired a bad odor. There was not an instance in which books or papers were preserved by them without injury. The Journal of Commerce says it is astonishing to see in how many instances preparations are already making to rebuild on the site of the fire.

The Merchants' Exchange is to be rebuilt immediately. The merchants are to hold their meetings in the Mechanics' Exchange Broad Street for the present.

At a meeting of merchants it was resolved to form a MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, and measures were taken to carry the resolution into immediate effect.

Some incipient measures have been taken towards petitioning Congress for an extension of time on Custom House Bonds, and towards the procuring of loans of money, either from the Nation or State Government to counteract as far as possible, the immediate effect of so great a loss of property, on the money market. One of the first objects sought to be accomplished by such loans is to enable the several Insurance Companies to pay their losses without at this moment calling in their capitals.

It is intended to petition the Legislature to authorize the Safety Fund Banks, under circumstances, to extend their loans beyond the limit now fixed, of twice and a half their capitals.

The property of Arthur Tappan & Co. was rescued mainly by the blacks, who rushed into the store after it was hot as an oven. By these means more than 100,000 dollars worth of goods were removed to a place of safety. It is said that it was with difficulty that the negroes were restrained from rushing in after the flames had communicated to the upper stories.

Nearly three hundred thieves are stated to have been arrested, and property to the amount of 20,000 dollars recovered from them.

Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall advertise that they will, for the accommodation of those who were burnt out, cash all their notes and drafts outstanding, immediately, for the usual bank interest.—I & Brown, importers of Irish linen, lost 46,000 dollars. W. Redmond, importer of linens and British dry goods, lost 100,000 dollars. Hydep & Son lost 40,000 dollars. Mr. Stephen Whitney had just built 24 stores at an expense of 10,000 dollars each—all were levelled to the ground, and no insurance.

It is stated that the fire at New York on Wednesday night, was distinctly seen at New Haven, 32 miles distant.

IRELAND—THE STORM.—The provincial papers contain distressing accounts of wrecks and loss of lives. From Dunmore they write: Never did we witness such a tremendous storm as during the last few days; it blew incessantly a perfect hurricane. Great damage to the shipping, besides numerous wrecks on the coast, has been the consequence.

DUBLIN, Nov. 30.—Effects of the late Storm.—The provincial papers received in town this morning are filled with distressing accounts of shipwrecks and losses of life, caused by the late frightful storm on the eastern and southern coasts, of the island. The greater number of casualties took place between Wexford and Cork, and the home bound vessels in the American timber trade are the principal sufferers, much injury has also been sustained on the shores of the Atlantic and the Irish sea. The agents for Lloyd's were busily engaged in all the seaport towns in rendering assistance to the vessels in distress, and the safety of the crews, was in many instances owing to their exertions. The inhabitants on the coast on every occasion behaved with creditable humanity.

The total amount of the O'Connell tribute collected at the Chapels in Limerick on Sunday was £278 16s. 8d. being an increase over last year of £63 19s. 11d. A flash note of £100 Bank of Comfort was transmitted, purporting to come from an affluent Roman Catholic gentleman. At first glance it was deemed a real prize, and occasioned great exultation; but a second examination revealed the hoax, which has been the subject of much merriment. The highest sum received from any individual was £5. The net proceeds of the O'Connell fund in Ireland last year were £13,455, but this year he is likely to realize £30,000.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

GREENOCK.—Forty Persons Drowned by the bursting of a Water Dam.—On Saturday evening a little after eleven o'clock, one of the most awful accidents happened to the inhabitants of Crawford, John one of the suburbs. It appears that owing to the excessive rains which

have fallen for the last few days that the principal reservoir, which occupies several acres of ground, for supplying the mills on the Catsburn rivulet, had received such a quantity of water that it burst the banks and rushed in a dreadful torrent towards the village of Catsdyke. In its progress the water made dreadful havoc, carrying every thing before it.—About 40 lives lost.

About £600 has been subscribed at Greenock for the sufferers by the dreadful inundation there.

Captain Manby has been nominated President of the British section of the Society lately established in Paris, called "The Union of all Nations, for the preservation of shipwrecked Seamen." Sir Sydney Smith has taken an active part in the formation of this institution.

The American question, according to the correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, is in train of satisfactory adjustment. The British Government has offered its mediation between France and the United States. It has been accepted by the Cabinet of the Tuilleries, which even goes so far as to offer to lodge the money in the Bank of England, or the British Treasury. The American Charge d'Affairs has not yet left Paris, nor will he until the 1st Dec.

On the 5th instant Don Carlos issued orders to put to death all persons going with provisions to towns or places garrisoned by the Christians.

It is stated that there has been an awful hurricane in the Gulf of Mexico; Metamor has been nearly destroyed; the establishment Rio Grande demolished by its fury; several lives lost, and severe damage done to the shipping.

Our accounts from Lisbon represent Portugal as enjoying a state of repose.—The government was in treaty for a loan of £100,000 to pay off the most pressing demands on the treasury.

The payments to the Demerara Planters are about to commence. The portion which will go to Glasgow amounts to above £1,500,000.

By the death of Lord Robert Manners, which took place on Sunday, there is a vacancy in the representation for the northern division of Leicestershire.

The Queen of Portugal's marriage will not take place, it is said, before next February.

At Paris people are unwilling to believe that the great naval preparations are intended merely to resist the Americans. General belief attributes deeper designs. The armament continues, and diplomatsists in Paris are no less busy than the naval folk in the sea ports. A levy in the marine districts of Brittany is confirmed by the American of the 28th Nov.

The national places by the side of these announcements a similar one of considerable activity at Dantzic, and the other Russian ports. The Poles decidedly find favour with the French Government.—For these two years they have been scarcely allowed to meet on their anniversary of their revolution which is the 30th November. The other day no obstacle was put to the meeting which took place, and it was extremely well attended at the Rue St. Mary. The Count de Lasteyrie presided, General Ostrowski was on the side of him, and the ex-Minister of Justice of Free Poland on the other. M. Lemerle gave as the conclusion of his speech, and as a toast, which was loudly echoed, "The union of all civilized nations against the Muscovite barbarian."

The expedition against Mascara, in which the Duke of Orleans is about to take part, occupies the French public as much as the naval preparations; which have produced no further effect on the Bourse.

The Havre merchants, according to the Journals of that town, have already demanded letters of marque, in case of a rupture. It is an undoubted fact, that in Havre, where the Americans were so well received a year since, the strongest animosity prevails against them, and the authorities have some difficulty in preventing daily squabbles between the American sailors and the people of the port.

The French papers continue to speculate at considerable length on the probability of a general war, as a consequence of the differences with the United States. Some of them persist in the belief that a treaty of political alliance between Russia and the United States, is on the eve

of being signed, and they already calculate the amount of maritime force which the two Powers may put forth against France. This force, they conceive, is likely to be increased by some ships of war that the King of Sardinia is said to have put in commission in the port of Genoa and elsewhere, taking it for granted that his Sardinian Majesty will be prevailed upon to join in the commercial crusade against France. The King of Holland, it is supposed, could hardly resist the temptation of such a league.

A collision has taken place, a New-York paper says, between the Governor of Tobago and the Assembly, in the course of which the former told the latter, that their conduct was contumacious and factious. The House closed on the third day after sitting.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.—It is said that the French are fitting out a large fleet of national vessels at Toulon and Brest—the object unknown. It is well known that the French have now afloat upwards of sixty sail, many of them ships of the line and heavy frigates.—These are stationed in the East Indies, West Indies, on the coast Brazil, the Pacific Ocean, in the Mediterranean, and in such numbers as would enable them, if so disposed or instructed, to sweep from these stations the whole of our commerce, as well as the small and altogether inadequate number of ships of war that we have on the several stations above enumerated. We are not among those who believe that the difficulties between this country and France will terminate in a serious war, but is impossible to predict what may happen, and it is the duty of the government, especially under existing circumstances, to be prepared for a conflict. Are we so prepared?

The Armoricain of the 24th instant, contains the following details of the movements of the port of Brest.—"The frigates Didon and Terpsichore, have been put upon the war establishment by the completing of their crews. Yesterday the fifth permanent company embarked on board the ship of the line Jupiter, whose crew will be increased to 800. The ninety gun ship Jena, and the Sauti Petri, are being rapidly fitted out.—The ships Didon, Allier, Loire, Recherche, will sail on the first favourable wind. Great numbers of seamen daily arrive at Brest."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Cape of Good Hope papers to the 25th September were received yesterday, from which we learn that the Caffres, who were within three miles of Graham's Town, had again become very troublesome. They had captured and carried away a great number of cattle. From various accounts, it appears that they had spread themselves along the frontier in a most audacious manner. The fate of Lieutenant Bailey and his party had at length been ascertained. He had been dogged by the Caffres, and attacked by large bodies of them, by which eight of his men were slain. With the remainder he retreated to a hill, where he made a determined resistance, but the savages ultimately closed upon him, and the whole party was massacred.

A line of steam-packets is about to be established between Havre and New-York, and another is in contemplation between the former and St. Petersburg. The Emperor Nicholas has subscribed 200,000 francs towards that establishment. One of the vessels to be employed on that line has already been constructed in Russia, and is expected in Havre in the course of next spring.

His Majesty King Louis Phillippe, is said to be the richest private individual in Europe. The Rothschilds, it is supposed could at a weeks notice, realise four millions, but the Citizen-King could command eleven millions.

We have been informed, on good authority, that our government has offered to the Spanish Minister here, five or six man of war to cruise on the northern coast of Spain, to prevent more effectually the landing of stores or money for the service of the Carlists. A line of battle ship (a 74) will sail from Plymouth the 29th inst., with 30,000 stand of arms and accoutrements, for Barcelona. We have also seen a letter from Plymouth

which states that the Lulworth Packet sailed on the 16th instant, with ammunition and stores for Don Carlos, after having evaded the vigilance of the revenue officers. She has been closely followed, and Captain Lyot will, doubtless, have been informed of this circumstance and it is anticipated that she will be captured.

A letter from Bayonne contains the following:—

"By a royal decree, dated Leguria, in Spain, the 8th of October last, His Majesty Don Carlos, has granted a Captain Aubrey (formerly of the British Horse Guards) the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry in the service of his Catholic Majesty, and has likewise conferred on him the insignia of a Knight of the Royal Military Order of Charles III. of Spain.

A subscription has been set on foot by the chief functionaries in the Post Office for the purpose of presenting a piece of plate to Francis Freeling, as a memorial of respect and esteem for his character, and for his gentlemanlike conduct towards all under him, for the many years that he has been Secretary of that establishment.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1836.

The first objects for which our governments were constituted, was the production of order; the preservation of human life; and the protection of individual rights and property. When these desirable privileges are, in some measure obtained, Legislators will be called upon, to extend their views to the means of improving the condition of the people, by facilitating their intercourse with each other, and encouraging their labours, in contributing to the common stock.—To obtain these ends, the making of roads in a newly settled country, is of primary importance—without which, agriculture cannot be carried on, and a beneficial intercourse, to any extent, cannot be expected. The mode of cultivating the land—the manner of carrying on the trade—or the method of prosecuting the fisheries, is, at all times best, when left to individual exertion, competition and talent.

The celebrated saying of Colman "laissez nous faire," may be applied to the labour of man, in any other employment as well as that of a merchant; and Legislators will at all times, find it difficult, if not dangerous, to legislate in the regulating of men's intercourse with each other; or, in prescribing rules, that are to govern men in the employment of their time or talents. Such interference, produces monopolies; favours particular classes, to the injury of others; and hampers the natural progress of society.

Our Legislators in this country, will feel the truth of these remarks, when they apply them to the "Fishery Act," or the "Caplin Bill."

We will suppose, that there are 120,000 consumers in this country, who contribute yearly to the public funds, about four shillings each over and above what they contribute for the support of the Executive, and the expense of collecting the Revenue.

Now, the question naturally arises, why have we sent our Representatives to the House of Assembly, and empowered them to tax us to the amount of an additional four shillings each? The question is easily answered; we give up a portion of our liberty, and a portion of wealth, to constitute a government that may preserve the remainder of our liberties, and protect the remainder of our wealth. For this purpose, the money should be applied, in the first place, in strengthening the hands of the Executive, by giving to it sufficient means, for the payment of an efficient Police force, in every part of the Island where there resides a sufficient number of inhabitants to call for such establishments. Without this, the Legislature may amuse itself, by enacting laws, that are never carried into operation; and continue their labours, by abrogating those laws, because they have not been acted upon. The Legislature, may vote away the public money, in the making of roads; but this will not make society a whit more orderly, or contribute one iota, to the

protection of property or life. The Legislature may expend the public money in Fanes, for the encouragement of classic learning; but this will not improve the morals of the people, or curb the outbreaks of rascality and licentiousness. If there should be any part of the public funds, that would not be wanted for the purposes of protecting life and property, and securing the peace and order of society, its best application would be in the making of roads—such as would connect with the Capital, the nearer and larger portions of the population, as those of Conception Bay, &c. By thus adding to the means of employment and facilitating the intercourse of the people, their means of living would be increased; and their time, not wholly employed, in gaining an honest subsistence, could be partly appropriated to the purposes of education. But a classical Seminary in *St. John's*, would not educate the people. The establishment, in every populous harbour round the Island, of a schoolmaster, competent to the keeping of a good English Grammar School, would appear to us, to be a necessary preliminary step, in the encouragement of education. Those who are desirous of giving to their children a classical education, are very likely to be in possession of the means of doing so, without the interference of the Legislature; and, as it regards the Outports of this Island, the sending of children to *St. John's*, would place them without the pale of parental authority, as much as sending them to *Nova Scotia*, or elsewhere. There are many in the Outports of this Island, who are fully competent to discharge the duties of such schools as we have referred to; who are struggling with privations, and eking out a miserable subsistence; but, who would, if they were placed above the common casualties of their profession, by the certain payment of a moderate annual stipend, become eminently useful in spreading the necessary and useful branches of education among the people.

We do not think it necessary to import one. We do not say that there are not enough yet who would undertake the education of their countrymen, but there soon would be enough of them to do so, if they were once furnished with the means of improvement. After we had laid the groundwork of education, by the establishment of plain grammar schools for a few years, we should then start fair for the College in the Capital; but if we are to commence with the latter, and be debarred from the former, we would again use the celebrated saying of COLBERT, "laissez nous faire."

Died
On Monday morning last, after a short illness Mr. ROBERT TAYLOR, aged 33 years.

On Sale
CHEAP FOR CASH.

PROVISIONS
AND
SHOP GOODS
By T. NEWELL
Carbonear, Feb. 3, 1836.

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.
States' FLOUR, Superfine & Middlings
Prime Hamburg PORK, in half-barrels
BUTTER of a Superior quality
With a few Kegs Negrohead TOBACCO.
For Sale by the Subscriber,
JAMES HIPPISELEY.
Harbour Grace,
Dec. 23, 1835.

THE SUBSCRIBER, thankful for Past Favours, begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has laid up his PACKET-BOAT, the *St. PATRICK*, for the Winter; and will now send a Steady *MAN* by *LAND* with the LETTER-BAG each Week, weather permitting, until the Navigation opens in the Spring.—Letters received at the Subscriber's House in Carbonear, and by Messrs. JOHN CRUTE and PATRICK KIELTY in *St. John's*.

N.B.—The Subscriber WILL NOT be responsible for any Specie sent by the Messenger.
EDMOND PHELAN.
Carbonear,

On Sale
LOW FOR CASH,
BY
THOMAS RIDLEY & Co.
200 Barrels Superfine States' FLOUR
Copenhagen and Hamburg BREAD,
FLOUR, OATMEAL and BUTTER
1 7/8 Inch Chain Cable (proved)
Chain Tapsail Sheets and Lies
Sheathing Iron and Stemplates
Sheet Iron and Copper
Bar and Bolt Iron
Hawsers, Warps and other Cordage
Osakum, Spunnam and Marline
B.B. & S.S.G. Shot
Nails all sizes
Cabin Stoves and Cambouses
Hawse and Deck Pipes
Pitch, Tar & Turpentine
40 Boxes Soap
Candles Mould and Dipt
No. and Flat Canvas
Sail Twine
Tobacco, Leaf & Negrohead
Mens SHOES of Superior quality in small packages
With a general assortment of HARDWARE and other MANUFACTURED GOODS &c. &c.
Harbour Grace,
Jan. 27, 1836

The New Brig
ADELAIDE,
Burthen & Register 139 Tons
This VESSEL was built expressly for the Seal Fishery by JAMES SEVIOR, whose recent death is the cause of the Vessel being Sold. She is a remarkably strong and faithfully built Vessel, and also well found in Sails and Rigging.

The Schooner
GRATITUDE,
Burthen & Register 74 Tons.
The principal part of this VESSEL's Hull is built of Juniper; she is well found in Materials.
The Terms of Payment will be made accommodating to the Purchaser.
C. F. BENNETT & Co.
St. John's, Jan. 4, 1836.

Notices
THE Business heretofore carried on in this TOWN, under the Firm of C. F. BENNETT & Co. will be continued under the Firm of WILLIAM DIXON & Co.
Harbour Grace, Jan. 1, 1836.

In the Insolvency of
ROBERT AYLES,
Of CARBONEAR, Merchant,
NORTHERN CIRCUIT COURT,
HARBOUR GRACE, 13th November, 1835 }
MR. JOHN FITZGERALD and Mr. JAMES HIPPISELEY, of Harbour Grace, Merchants, are this day appointed TRUSTEES of the Estate of ROBERT AYLES of Carbonear, Merchant, duly declared Insolvent; and the said JOHN FITZGERALD and JAMES HIPPISELEY, are hereby authorised, under such Orders as this Honourable Court shall from time to time make herein, to discover, collect, and realise the Estate, Debts, and Effects of the said Insolvent. And all Persons indebted to the said Insolvent, or holding any Property or Effects belonging to him, are hereby notified to deliver the same to the said Trustees.
By the Court,
JOHN STARK,
Chief Clerk & Registrar.

WE the undersigned TRUSTEES to the Insolvent Estate of ROBERT AYLES, Merchant, CARBONEAR, do hereby appoint Mr ROBERT AYLES, and GEORGE HIPPISELEY of HARBOUR GRACE to collect and receive All the DEBTS Due to the said Insolvent ESTATE, and Notice is hereby given to make IMMEDIATE PAYMENT as above stated.
J. FITZGERALD,
JAMES HIPPISELEY,
Trustees.
Carbonear, Nov. 18, 1835.

SEALING AGREEMENTS
FOR SALE,
AT THIS OFFICE.
Carbonear, Dec. 30, 1835.

On Sale
JOHN MCCARTHY & Co.
Offer For Sale,
50 Barrels Superfine Flour
40 Half Barrels ditto ditto
20 Barrels Prime Beef
5 Puncheons Rum
30 Cwt. Nails
1 Coil 5 Inch 4 strand Rope
1 Hhd. Leaf Tobacco
200 Bags Common Bread
At Reduced Prices, and accommodating Terms.
Carbonear, Feb. 10, 1836.

Notices
A Subscription List is now open in the COMMERCIAL ROOM, for the establishment of a
PACKET-BOAT
between this Place and PORTUGAL COVE.—Shares £5 each.
Carbonear, Feb. 10, 1836.

TO BE LET
On a Building Lease, for a Term of Years,
A Piece of GROUND, situated on the North side of the Street, bounded on East by the House of the late Captain STARR, and on the West by the Subscriber's Land.
MARY TAYLOR,
Widow.
Carbonear, Feb. 10, 1836.

SAMUEL OVERBURY HART
BEGS respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of *St. John's*, CONCEPTION BAY and the COUNTRY at large, that he has ready for the Press,
A SACRED DRAMA,
IN THREE ACTS.
SUBJECTS:
The Rebellion and Expulsion of the SALTANIC HOST from HEAVEN,
AND
The Creation and Apostacy of MAN,
Containing about 20 pages, foolscap octavo Price, One Shilling.

THE above little Work has been inspected and approved of, by Gentlemen of un doubted judgment, candour and talent; and he therefore solicits such a share of Patronage and support, as will enable him to submit his Performance to the decision of the PUBLIC.
For Recommendation, the Author would introduce the following quotation, as a fair specimen of the whole:—

Behold yon cloud of vital consciousness
Whose beings' essence was their Maker's praise,
Thus sunk and ruined by their faithless chief,
By him, Son of the Morning once, and first
In love and duty's willing sacrifice;
'Till not contented with their glorious state,
And grasping at the sovereignty supreme,
They listen'd to their subtle Counsellor,
And from exalted Gods to helish fiends
Sunk: and torment vast as former pleasure reap
Their unspanned being now their bitterest curse
Yet while rebellion's wages each receives,
Their chief with ampler vigour to endure
Shall in himself feel all his followers feel;
And on his countenance shall be impressed
His characters, Destruction, Shame and Sin
His brow shall wear the diadem of Death,
His rule and sceptre shall be over Hell,
And millions by his cunning thither led,
Their pregnant curses lighting on his head,
Shall stamp his gnawing agony complete.
ACT II., SCENE 18.

This quotation, is part of the Curse denounced by the DEITY upon LUCIFER, after his Expulsion from Heaven.
** Subscriptions will be thankfully received at the Offices of the STAR at Carbonear, of the MERCURY at Harbour Grace, of the TIMES, and by Mr. M'IVER at *St. John's*:—Also by Mr. M. RYAN at *Brigus*, and Mr. VANDENHOFF at *Western Bay*.
Carbonear,

The French Admiral Reralio de la Fruchelliere, has lately bequeathed the most magnificent donation that any country can boast of, to establish a college at Brert for invalid seamen. The sum is a million of francs (£40,000 sterling, the entire fortune of this truly great and noble minded veteran.

Notices
CONCEPTION BAY PACKTES
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 in future, having purchased the above new and commodious Packet-Boat to ply between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove, and at considerable expense, fitting up her Cabin in superior style, with Four Sleeping-berths, &c. &c.
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 8 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.—Terms as usual.
Apr 1 10.

THE ST. PATRICK
EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat which at a considerable expence, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET, BOAT; having two Cabins, (part of the after cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping-berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen with sleeping-berths, which will be trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it shall be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

The *St. PATRICK* will leave CARBONEAR 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, 10s. each.
Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single or Double, 1s.
Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.
The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.
N.B.—Letters for *St. John's*, &c., will be received at his House, in Carbonear, and in *St. John's*, for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kielty's (*Newfoundland Tavern*) and at Mr John Crute's.
Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

St John's and Harbor Grace Packet
THE EXPRESS Packet, being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her accommodations, and otherwise, as the safety, comfort and convenience of Passengers can possibly require or experience suggest, a careful and experienced-Master having also been engaged, will forthwith resume her usual Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbour Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'Clock, and Portugal Cove on the following days.

FARES.
Ordinary Passengers 7s. 6d.
Servants & Children 5s.
Single Letters 6d.
Double Do. 1s.
And Packages in proportion.
All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept for Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other Monies sent by this conveyance.
ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE
PERCHARD & ROAG,
Agents, *St. John's*.
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835.

TO BE LET
ON A BUILDING LEASE,
For such a Term of Years as may be agreed on,
WATER-SIDE, well calculated for Shipping of every description. With a Plot of LAND, bounded by the Widow ANN TAYLOR's on the South-side.
For further particulars apply to
JONATHAN TAYLOR Sen.
Carbonear, June 17, 1835.

POETRY

DULCE DOMUM.

Sing a sweet melodious measure,
Walt enchanting joys around;
Home, a theme replete with pleasure,
Home, a grateful theme resound!

Chorus.
Home, sweet home, an ample treasure!
Home with every blessing crown'd!
Home! perpetual source of pleasure!
Home! a noble strain resound!

Lo! the joyful hour advances,
Happy season of delight!
Festal songs and festal dances,
All our tedious toils requite,
Home, sweet home, &c.

Leave, my wearied muse, thy learning,
Leave thy task so hard to bear,
Leave thy labor, ease returning,
Leave my bosom, O! thou care,
Home, sweet home, &c.

See the year, the meadow smiling!
Let us then a smile display;
Rural sports our pain beguiling,
Rural pastimes call away,
Home, sweet home, &c.

Now the swallow seeks her dwelling,
And no longer loves to roam;
Her examples thus impelling,
Let us seek our native home,
Home, sweet home, &c.

Let our men and steeds assemble,
Panting for the wide champaign.
Let the ground beneath us tremble,
While we scour along the plain,
Home, sweet home, &c.

Oh! what raptures, Oh! what blisses,
When we gain the little gate!
Mother's arms and mother's kisses,
There our blest arrival wait,
Home, sweet home, &c.

Greet our household gods with singing,
Lend, O Lucifer thy ray;
Why should night, so slowly springing,
All our promised joys delay!
Home, sweet home, &c.

SONG.

Shall I wasting in despair,
Lie because a woman's fair?
Shall my cheeks look pale with care
Because another's rosy are?
Be she fairer than the day,
Or the flow'ry meads of May,
If she think not well of me,
What care I, how fair she be,
If she think not well of me, &c.

Shall a woman's goodness move me
To perish for her love,
Or her worthy merits known
Make me quite forget my own?
Be she meeker, kinder than
The Turtledove or Pelican,
If she be not made for me,
What care I, for whom she be.

Be she kind, or meek, or fair
I will never more despair,
If she love me, this believe,
I will die, ere she shall grieve,
If she slight me, when I woo
I will scorn and let her go,
If she be not made for me,
What care I, for whom she be.

(From the *Novascotian*, Dec. 14.)

Court of Chancery, Wednesday, 9th Dec. 1835. In the Council Chamber, before His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, assisted by the Hon. the Chief Justice, and J. W. Nutting, Esq., M. C.

MARSH, vs HAGUE.
MR. GRAY, for Defendant, moved to discharge a Writ of Ne Exeat Provincia (under which the Defendant had been arrested for £500 Sterling) as having been improvidently issued. It appeared by the Affidavits read, that a suit at law had been for many years depending between the parties, in which the Defendant had been held to bail in the Supreme Court for the same Cause of action; that in such suit a trial had taken place, and when the verdict was about to be pronounced in favour of the Defendant, the Plaintiff had elected to become nonsuit; that the Plaintiff resided in Liverpool, G. B. and that the claim was for the value of a quantity of Oats alleged to have been sold and delivered in the year 1815

to the Defendant by the Plaintiff, and one Sparkes his Copartner, since deceased, which was denied by the Defendant.—The trial in the Supreme Court appeared to have turned upon the question of the identity of the Defendant.

The objections urged by Mr. Gray and his Counsel were:—

1st.—That the claim of the Plaintiff was on a contract alleged to have been made with the Defendant, which, (if it had been made,) could be enforced at law, and was, therefore, not within the jurisdiction of this Court.

2nd.—That the Defendant could not be arrested twice for the same cause; and

3rd.—That the Plaintiff, residing without the jurisdiction of the Court, was not entitled to the Writ Ne Exeat for an account.

Several cases were cited in support of these positions, and it appeared clear by the authorities that no person could be arrested in Chancery who had been previously held to bail for the same cause at law. Cases were also adduced, from which it appeared that where the claim is one which can be recovered in a Court of Law, a Court of Equity has no jurisdiction over it; and, also, that a Plaintiff residing in a FOREIGN Country calling upon a Defendant to account in Chancery, is not entitled to the benefit of the Writ of Ne Exeat, because, upon the accounting, it might appear that the Plaintiff was indebted to the Defendant, and the Court in such case would have no power over the Plaintiff to compel security on his part, or to enforce its decree against him.

MR. SMITH followed on the same side with Mr. Gray, and Mr. PRIMROSE was heard in answer on behalf of the Plaintiff. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied for the Defendant, when his Lordship the CHIEF JUSTICE emphatically expressed his opinion in favour of the 1st and 2nd objections, intimating also that the 3rd was sustainable; observing with much force upon the first point, that the trial by Jury was dear to an Englishman, and that it had never yet been held, that he could be forced from that tribunal before the Court of Chancery, upon a mere question of goods sold and delivered. His Lordship declared that the Writ ought to be discharged as having been improvidently issued, which was accordingly ordered by His Excellency. Writ discharged.

The late John Philpot Curran instanced to the writer of this, as true and genuine specimens of the Irish Bull, or confusion of mind, the two following:—

Curran was one day proceeding to a Grand Drawing-room at this castle.—Upon that occasion there was much confusion and jostling amongst the carriages. Suddenly, Curran let down one of the front glasses of his chariot, and cried out to his coachman—'stop! stop! the pole of the carriage behind us has just forced in the back of ours.' 'Then be ASY, your honour; it's all right again; our pole has just gone into the back of the carriage before' Such of the inhabitants of the villages and small towns distant from Dublin as can afford to purchase shoes, prefer to get themselves supplied with that article of costume from the capital. For this purpose each person has a last (or, as they call it, a form,) made of the exact size and shape of his foot; and one in want of shoes will take advantage of a journey to Dublin, by any friend or neighbour, to send the form, in order that a pair may be fitted to it. Curran's servant happened to be going to Dublin on business for his master, and was charged by several of his acquaintances with commissions of this nature, each furnishing him with his form accordingly.

'And be sure,' said Curran to his man, 'be sure you buy shoes for yourself at the same time; I shall be very angry if you don't, for you are much in want of them.'

'Sure and I will, your honour,' was the man's reply.

On his return home Curran enquired whether he had brought himself any shoes.

'No, and indeed, but I did'n't, your honour.'

'And why did you not, sirrah? Did'n't I give you positive orders to do so?'

'And PLEASE your honour, and did'n't I go to Dublin and forget to take my form along with me?'

It need hardly be remarked upon this, that it had never occurred to the poor fellow that his own foot would have serv-

ed his purpose at least as well as the model of it.

There are some objections to the new method of paving the streets with wood, as will be seen from the subjoined extract from a communication in the New-York American.

'In the Harleian Miscellany, (the volume I do not recollect, and I write from memory) will be found an account of the destruction of the city of Moscow, attended with the most appalling loss of human life, by a fire which consumed the whole city, and 2,000 or 3,000 of its inhabitants. The streets were paved or covered, with pine logs, and the fire occurring at a season of great drought, the whole city became a mass of living flame, and thus rendered the escape of the inhabitants extremely difficult. This memorable conflagration occurred about one hundred years since; but perhaps the master spirits of our firemen are adequate to the extinguishment of the streets as well as the houses, although our streets are rendered even more combustible by a covering of tar.'

ZINCOGRAPHY.—A new discovery, says the New-York Sunday Morning News, has been made in England, by which the art of Engraving is wonderfully facilitated. The art is called Zincography, from the circumstance of the drawing, or rather transferring, being executed on thin plates of zinc. By this process an immense amount of labour is saved, and the progress of the work facilitated to an incredible extent.—Some of the prints we have seen, which were executed in this way, and we find them to possess all the sharpness and firmness of the best specimens of stone drawing. An improvement also has been made in the manufacture of transfer paper, on which any person who can draw at all may make a sketch, and have it transferred to the zinc plate, and printed from, to the extent of six or seven thousand copies.—We saw part of a sheet of a newspaper thus transferred, the impression of which was as clear as the original print. The universality of its application to maps, surveys, book-prints, &c. will make this, in a few years, one of the most extensively employed of the arts; and the discovery will undoubtedly rank among the most wonderful of the nineteenth century.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK MILL COMPANY.

The last No. of the *Miramichi Gleaner* contains the Prospectus of a Company, recently formed, and to be incorporated by the Legislature under this title. The capital stock is to be £100,000 currency, with power to double it if necessary—and divided into 5000 shares of £20 each, 25 per cent to be paid in advance.

This Company has been formed in connexion with persons of capital in England, the United States and British America, for the purpose of erecting extensive Saw Mills on the South West Branch of the River Miramichi, and on its Tributary the River Telexis.

These Establishments will be situated in the immediate neighbourhood of Boies Town, which place, with the Mills and other extensive improvements already thereon, have been purchased by the Company from its present enterprising occupant, Mr. Thomas Boies.

The erection of all the Mills, building Dams, &c. are already contracted for, and will be completed on or before the 1st day of April, 1837, after which period, it has been estimated, that from the superior machinery they will possess, the great power of water above, and the capability of the persons who will be employed to conduct them, that they will cut annually 30,000,000 superficial feet of Deals and Boards, besides a large quantity of Laths, &c.

A person is to be sent to Britain to examine the new improvements in Mill Machinery—the plans, estimates, &c. are in course of preparation; in the mean time a few shares may be had at Boies Town, and at the office of Joseph Cunard & Co. Miramichi.

GAMING HOUSES IN NEW ORLEANS.—A letter from New Orleans, under date of the 6th instant, says—'Licences of our gambling houses will soon expire, and then you may expect to hear of some splendid scenes. We have, say fifty houses, each of which can command from

five to ten persons, besides their friends out of doors, all of whom will, when combined, make a pretty effective force, and one which cannot easily be put down, should they determine to evade the law.'

LOAFERS.—In Pennsylvania the bush-lawyers alias pettyfoggers, are regarded among the most mean of the *carbonari*, and the title of loafer is applied to them as ordinarily as we confer it upon the distinguished individuals who idle and vagabondise in various parts of this city.

If the appellation was given to a similar description of gentry who hang about several of the law courts of New York, it would not be at all misplaced, but might, on the contrary, if generally used, have the effect of making them so notorious as to prevent their committing, as extensively as they now do, mean frauds, and petit, disgraceful peculations. This peculiar honour, would also tend to separate them at a farther distance than at present from the reputable and honest members of the profession—men who, while they fearlessly and uprightly do their duty to their clients, shrink from the perpetration of base and overt acts, and seek only to accomplish their purposes by strictly legal, constitutional and justifiable means.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—Much light has been thrown of late years on the theory of springs, by the boring of what are called by the French "Artesian Wells," because the method has long been known and practised in Artois; and it is now demonstrated, that there are subter, and in some places, currents of fresh water, at various depths in the earth. The instrument employed in excavating these wells is a large auger, and the cavity bored is usually from three to four inches in diameter. If a hard rock is met with, it is triturated by an iron rod, and the materials being thus reduced to small fragments of powder, are already extracted. To hinder the sides of the well from falling in, as also to prevent the spreading of the ascending water into the surrounding soil, a jointed pipe is introduced, formed of wood in Artois, but in other countries more commonly of metal. It frequently happens that, after passing through hundreds of feet of retentive earth, a water-bearing stratum is at length pierced, when fluid immediately ascends to the surface and flows over. The first rush of the water up the tube is often violent, so that for a time the water plays like a fountain, and then sinking, continues to flow over tranquilly, or sometimes remains stationary at a certain depth below the orifice of the well. This spouting of the water in the first instance is probably owing to a disengagement of air and carbonic acid gas, for both of these have been sent up with the water.—*Lyell's Geology.*

The Buffalo Patriot says, that a delegation of Cayuga Chiefs has arrived at that place, for the purpose of inducing the remnant of that tribe, who remain in New York, to join that portion which has removed beyond the Mississippi. The Chiefs are represented as possessing a fine and noble appearance, and an indication of much intelligence. They have not hesitated to take a journey of two thousand miles, in order to offer to their eastern brethren, now destitute of lands a share of their own western possessions. This step bespeaks a magnanimous mind open to the best impulses of feeling, and may be put in comparison with the most disinterested and praiseworthy actions that are recorded in the annals of civilized nations.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond has established a regular line of steam-pickets between Lisbon and Falmouth, for the more speedy conveyance of letters and intelligence.

Sir William Blizard, at the age of nearly one hundred years, has tendered his resignation as surgeon of the London Hospital.

An advocate of Connor, having bequeathed to the Lunatic Asylum of thirt town a sum of 100,000 francs, concluded his legacy in the following terms—"I gained this money from those who passed their lives in litigation, and therefore it is but an act of restitution."

Thomas Campbell is again about to give his aid to the New Monthly Magazine.