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(From London papers, Oct. 7—18.)

THE FOURTH ASCENT OF THE VAUXHALL ROYAL BALLOON.

Notwithstanding the state of the weather during the whole of yesterday, the preparations determined to keep faith with the public, and at nine o'clock the balloon of the Royal Balloon commenced. On account of the immense weight of water absorbed by the netting of the balloon, and the consequent pressure on the surface of the silk, the process occupied about half an hour more than on former occasions. There were not more than 1000 persons present, but the confidence created by the success and perfect safety of three first ascents appeared to have increased the ardour of curious spectators. Early in the afternoon inquiries had been made regarding the ascent, and it was found that at three o'clock six places were reserved. Although the day was not at all favourable for the spectators, still it was on a peculiarly well suited for the observations of what might be termed "balloon effects," for it was most probable that, in less than 10 minutes after the earth, the aeronauts would find themselves in a brilliant sunshine, with a mass of floating vapour forming an imaginary earth immediately below them.

The view of the earth must in a great measure have been obscured, thereby perfecting the illusion which has often been described by former aerial voyagers of their complete separation from all terrestrial associations.

There appeared a dense mass of cloud hovering above the surrounding country; but the progress of the balloon made it evident to all that this apparent mass was merely a series of layers of floating vapours; for the machine was at one moment almost lost to the sight, and the next presented its clear outline to the beholders.

The passengers were, Miss Anderson, the Baroness de Talbot, Mr. Back, the Hon. W. Talbot, Mr. Woodville, Captain Ogle, Mr. Green, and his brother, making eight in all.

The balloon took a westerly direction, giving to the aristocratic portion of the metropolis a view of its progress, the eastern part having hitherto been favoured by the aerial currents.

This ascent appeared to create unusual interest, and a party was formed in the Gardens with the determination to await the return of the aeronauts.

At a quarter past ten Mr. Green arrived at the Gardens, having effected a safe descent about two miles beyond Uxbridge. His companions expressed the utmost delight during the excursion, and the ladies were much astonished by the perfect ease and safety with which the descent was effected.

SPAIN.

(Private Correspondence of the Herald.)

AINHOA, Oct. 1.

M. Duron, the Spanish Consul at Bayonne, left this city last night for Paris, with instructions from M. Mendizabal to negotiate Treasury Bonds at any price. The agents of Messrs. Rothschild and Arden, in Madrid, having refused engaging in the speculation, ought to be a sufficient warning to the public to avoid entering into any connection with the bankrupt firm of republican agitators.

I have hesitated offering any remark on the defeat of Gomez by Alax until I obtained some positive information on which you could rely. This morning I received the following communication, from which it will be seen that the advantage gained by the Christians is anything but important, and it is a singular circumstance that M. Duron should receive orders to push Treasury Bonds so immediately after the decisive victory of Alax. Will the eyes of the public be ever opened to the trickery and dishonesty of the Spanish Cabinet and their hireling agents?

SARAGOSSA, Sept. 27.

"I can give you as positive that on the 20th, General Alax surprised a number of recruits at Villareal and made the greatest part of them prisoners. It appears that many of them presented themselves to Gomez, then he had them taken into their quarters, and attached them to the rear guard. These men were surprised by Alax, and these men now follow the valiant Christian hero. A single battalion of the Carlists only took part in the action, and suffered to do considerable injury to the Christians. The prisoners made do not exceed 400. Gomez notwithstanding his fifth annihilation, advances steadily through La Mancha, and since the action of the 20th, has obtained several National Guards, amongst others of Alcaraz, in which he is said to have taken 1000 prisoners in his last letters.

"The Christians are far from being victorious in each province, to raise the *unidad* of the troops and the Spanish stock of foreign markets. They may deceive strangers, but of this be assured, Don Carlos is progressing rapidly, and with the certainty of ultimate success. I am told that letters have been written in this city on Paris and Rome, describing a brilliant victory gained by Don Carlos over the Carlists; now, I can give as official, that these two Gacetas have had no engagement whatever, and that consequently no battle has been won or lost.

"Here we are in the most deplorable condition, and daily threatened with a republican movement. All the respectable families who can obtain passports, are emigrating; and those who cannot get away, are burying their money, jewels, and plate.

Nothing fresh from the northern provinces. Don Carlos, on the 20th, was at Estella and the head quarters of Villareal at Sidiya. For the last few days it has been reported along the frontiers that a second Carlist expedition had entered the Asturias. I have received letters from the Royal head-quarters, dated the 20th, at night, and from Guipuzcoa of the 30th. No mention is made of any such movement. It is probable that the increasing strength and audacity of Castor Andechaga, and his approach towards Santander, may have caused the alarm, and induced Evans to send two battalions to that place.

The *Scutelle de Pyrenees* of this morning contains the following paragraph:—

"A personage, who is treated as the Grand Inquisitor has reached Urdach, and will continue his route towards the head-quarters."

The drift of this malicious and infamous article is manifest, and I unhesitatingly say it is false and libellous. Neither a Grand Inquisitor nor any personage above the rank of an arriero, or travelling hawker, have entered Urdach within the last three months.

The English were defeated in their attack on Lasarte, and were compelled to retreat, having experienced a loss, so I am informed of nearly 100 men, placed *hors de combat*.

The Christiano Chief Iriarte, a few days since threatened an attack on the Bastan, but there is every reason for believing that he has abandoned his rash project.

BAYONNE, Oct. 1.

Leon Iriarte's expedition has been suspended until further orders, in consequence of Villareal and Sanz's march towards Lacertaciones. From 2,000 to 3,000 men have quitted St. Sebastian to oppose the progress of these two Generals, whose ultimate projects are unknown. Don Bartolomeo Guibelalde, on hearing that these battalions had quitted St. Sebastian in the direction of Guipuzcoa, and on receiving the instructions of the General-in-Chief, took his measures; and this morning, Sunday, Oct. 1, at five o'clock, attacked the Christiano force, with the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 5th regiments of Guipuzcoa, and the battalion of Alax Guides, together with four pieces of artillery; leaving at Hernani and other points of the coast, the 4th, 6th, and 7th Guipuzcoa regiments. The attack commenced along the whole line, the artillery playing on every

side without an instant of respite, until mid-day, at which hour it still continued. On the 28th Sept. the Chapelgorris, who occupied the line from Linzola to Roncanvelles, moved towards Pamplona, and then in the direction of Tudela, where they were to join the Ribera Division, and proceed to Aragon. In consequence of this the line is protected by 3,000 Spanish troops.

BAYONNE, Oct. 5.

General Don Francisco Garcia, who recently made a detour round various points on the Ribera, reached Atajona on the 1st inst., where he was subsequently joined by the young men who had been ordered thither by Don Carlos. The General likewise sent off to Captain Manolin, who was at Mendon, to follow his example. The Commander having fulfilled his mission, re-crossed the Ebro at Monzon, with more than 200 young recruits, and 400 measures of corn. In consequence of this movement, the column of Federico, which was stationed at Lescage, marched to Lescage, where it joined itself with the two battalions of the Legion which was at Puente la Reyna. The garrison of Tudela has been providing a large quantity of corn, which is stored in the barracks of St. Francisco. At the very time that these soldiers were seizing the grain of the husbandmen, they levied very heavy contributions in money to pay the troops.

Some very serious disputes have recently occurred between the chiefs and officers stationed at Pamplona. They arose out of the various movements of the different garrisons, and also from the very slight degree of confidence which the corps have in each other. This distrust emanates from the difference in opinion of the reigning Government in Spain, and the strife between them has in many instances almost gone to the length of violence. This result is even now greatly feared.

I am informed that the Christians are making such a disposition of their force as will enable them at once to attack Estella.

General Garcia was on the 21 at Dicastello, with a division, with a division composed of the 7th battalion of Navarre and the 3d Battalion of Castile.

General Evans was slightly wounded in the arm, and General Jauregui had a horse shot under him, in the affair of the 1st.

The Meteor steam boat, which went hence to Sica, to await the arrival of M. de Latour Maubourg, will not convey the Ambassador to Santander as was originally intended. M. de Latour Maubourg left Bayonne this morning for Burgos, via Oleron, it being his intention to go to Madrid that way. This was the result of many endeavours to conceal the route he intended to take; but, notwithstanding, all the town knows which way he goes.

SHIP GARRICK.—One of a new line of Liverpool packet ships which are to leave N. York on the 30th of each month. She is, we believe, the largest merchant vessel in the United States, measuring one hundred and thirty-six feet on deck, and thirty-five feet and a half below. The cabin of the Garrick is on deck, and is fitted up in a neat and splendid manner, with mahogany, rose, and satin wood. The state-rooms are roomy, tastefully furnished and ventilated, the floors being covered with Brussels, and the lady's and gentlemen's cabins with Royal Wilton carpeting. The sofas are of black walnut, covered with crimson plush—and in fact all the furniture is rich and elegant, giving the cabin the appearance of a splendid drawing-room. The pantry on deck, for cooking, and the one on the main deck, for meats, &c., are finely arranged, and in fact the whole internal order of things is as convenient as it was possible to make them.

The enterprising owners gave invitations yesterday to a large number of ladies and gentlemen, to examine the ship, and upwards of a thousand persons paid her a visit, who were not only delighted with the vessel, but with the splendid manner in which the tables were spread with every delicacy, and the courtesy which was so politely extended

to all who came to view this truly elegant ship, whose measurement, we learn, is nearly 900 tons.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

—We are told that a new steam engine has been invented in this State, which will require only *one-sixth* as much coal as those now in use, and at the same time possess equal power. An intelligent friend, who has some knowledge of this invention, expresses his entire confidence in its success. Should the result equal his expectations, the only remaining obstacle of a serious nature to steam communication with England and other trans-Atlantic countries, will be removed. But be this as it may, we have arrived very nearly to the point of time when the crossing of the Atlantic by steam will be undertaken as a regular business. The year 1837 will witness the attempt Steam ships for this purpose are now building in New York, Liverpool and Bristol. The raising of the stern frame of the last mentioned vessel was deemed an event of so great importance in Bristol, that it was greeted by salutes of artillery, and "three times three cheers" from the multitude of beholders. Her keel is to be longer than that of any steam vessel or ship of war in the United Kingdom, and she is to be driven by a power equal to four hundred horses. At the Bristol dinner on the occasion just alluded to, Mr. Guppy said, "We contemplate that the intercourse between this port and New York, between this kingdom and America, by this vessel and by others belonging to the company, will be conducted in a manner never before in the time imagined to be possible.

We have received New York papers to the 17th ult. inclusive. They possess very little interest. The struggle for the President's chair has commenced, and the elections appear to be going on in favour of Mr. VAN BUREN, who puts forward as his chief claim to public support the determination to follow up the policy of General Jackson, in all its principles and details. Mr. WEBSTER, the opposing Candidate, is also supported by a strong party, but not so strong as that on which his antagonist relies. There is, therefore, scarcely a doubt as to the result. Nothing decisive had taken place in the election between Texas and the Mexican Government, nor was that between the United States and the Indians a close one. On the contrary the Indians were again troublesome. The cholera was on the increase at Charleston. We have met with nothing in these papers worth extracting.—*Morning Herald.*

The accounts from La Guayra to the 11th of August state that the executive authorities had received on the 6th a despatch from the Government of New Granada, expressing a strong desire for another meeting of Plenipotentiaries of the three States, either at Caracas, Quito, or Bogota, for a division of the Colombian Debt.

Late accounts were yesterday received from Rio Grande. The American Consul is said to have been thrown into prison, on suspicion of being favourable to the insurgent troops. The rebels in the neighbourhood consisted of 1000 men, cavalry and infantry, and they had made several attempts to enter the place, but without success. The garrison consisted of 1,200 men, and they had 16 pieces of cannon.

THE IRON TRADE.—In proof of the rapid progress which the iron trade is making in the Vale of Clyde, especially since the black band was brought into play, we have to mention that about two hundred acres of ironstone on the Airdrie estate, belonging to the Right Honourable Sir William Alexander, was lately let on a nineteen years' lease, at £12,050 a year, or an optional lordship in favour of the landlord, at a certain price or premium ton. The lease is to five respectable iron-masters in that neighbourhood.

(From the Hampshire Telegraph, Oct. 18.)

TOULON, Oct. 7.

Transports are being laden with the utmost activity with ammunition, waggons, cannon, and howitzers, with their carriages and caissons, and other warlike stores, for the expedition against Constantinople. A telegraphic despatch last evening brought an order from the Minister of Marine for the departure of all ships in our roadstead, including Montebello, which was not intended to form part of this expedition. She has been engaged the greater part of the night in taking in provisions and stores. The *Jurien*, which arrived only two days ago, and the *Seydlitz*, which only came out of quarantine to-day, have received orders to sail to-morrow without fail, as well as the sloops *Eclair* and *Caravante*. The *Montebello* weighed anchor this morning for Oran, with 18 soldiers. Some of the other vessels are going to Oran, to carry troops thence to Bonn, and others go to Port Vendre, to transport other troops to the same point.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

A rupture has occurred between Switzerland and France, and all diplomatic relations have in consequence been suspended. Affairs between the two Powers had not for some time been on the best footing, and a few weeks since the Duke de Montebello procured the arrest, in the Swiss States of a Frenchman named Conseil, on the ground that he was concerned in a conspiracy against his Government. On examination into the affair, it was supposed, from Conseil's papers, that he was a French spy, and that the plot was a sham one, concocted by the French Authorities to serve the purposes of that Government. This circumstance was strongly and openly commented upon by the Deputies from some of the Cantons, and the Diet having sanctioned by its vote a report upon the subject, Louis Philip has called upon them to rescind it, otherwise he says, "France strong in the justice of her cause, will no longer listen to anything but her exalted dignity, and will decide by herself upon the measures she ought to take to obtain a due satisfaction. In fine, she will shew, without disturbing the peace of the world, that she will never suffer herself to be outraged with impunity." The French Legation at Berne refuses to sign passports for the papers for the receipt of annuities in France, but the Swiss Government has announced that it will provide for the annuities so stopped. The Swiss Directory has ordered their *Conseil d'Etat* at Paris to break off all relations with France and an extraordinary Diet has been convoked on the 17th inst. Switzerland, it appears is actually blockaded on the French frontier, and all communication between the two countries is prohibited; but in order to prevent actual hostilities, it is said the King of England has offered his mediation for the adjustment of the quarrel. The Swiss journals which arrived on Tuesday, bring the determination of Zurich, and as this Canton is one of the most moderate though liberal Cantons, its example is likely to prevail. The Zurich Council of State proposes to give as instructions to its Deputies to the Extraordinary Diet—

1st.—To maintain the resolution taken by the last Diet relative to Council on the 9th of September.

2nd.—To offer full explanations to the French Government respecting the motives which determined this resolution of the supreme Federal Authority.

3d.—In case these explanations should not suffice, to seek to appease the difference by means of the mediation of a friendly Power.

4th.—To adhere to all the motions, conformably to the foregoing instructions, likely to obtain a majority.

5th.—To join in all deliberations and resolutions for defending the independence and liberty of Switzerland.

The following telegraphic despatch from Spain was received by the French Government on Monday from Perginan, under the date of the 7th Oct.—"In the night of the 5th, General Marota, Lieutenant Labanero, two colonels, three lieutenant colonels, a captain, and nine other Spaniards, were arrested at Eysses, by the gendarmerie, the revenue officers, and a detachment of the 21st Light. They were conducted to Montlouis, and delivered up to the civil authorities. According to a report from the Commandant at Ripoll, Brigadier Ayerbe completely defeated, on the 4th, the insurgents commanded by Oriafia, who, with his son, and more than 100 Carlists, was killed." Upon this despatch a French paper observes:—"The place at which the Carlist General, Marota was arrested, is a small village in France named Err, not Eysses (as stated in the despatch), at the foot of the Col des Feneilles, in the Pyrenees Orientales. Marota had been sent a few days before into Catalonia, by Don Carlos, to take the command of all the insurgent bands; but having failed in all his operations he was obliged to seek refuge in France."

The letter from our Paris Correspondent

dated the 11th, contains the following important news:—

"At the moment I am writing, the French squadron, assembled in a southern port, and which was destined for the East, is weighing anchor for the coast of Portugal. If I am rightly informed, (and I have ground to believe my authority perfectly correct,) the instructions given to Admiral Hugon are to the effect:—

1st.—That he is under all circumstances to confer with the English Admiral.

2nd.—That he is to exert his full power to protect French interests in Portugal, and to place all Frenchmen residing there in safety.

3d.—That he is to use force to contravene all plots, and especially to prevent the disembarkation of Don Miguel: and

4th.—That a like prevention be opposed to the landing of any arms in aid of the Miguelite cause.

It is also probable the French cruisers will occupy the Mediterranean for the same purpose.

The Russian Government has, on the representation of Lord Durham, abolished the monopoly of stowers at Cronstadt, and has thus relieved the British trade at that place from the effects of a system which has hitherto occasioned to it a great expense and delay. Lord Durham has received the thanks of a number of British shipmasters for his interference in this matter.

Official intelligence has been received at Constantinople on the 15th, of the evacuation of Silistria, on the 11th by the Russians.

Colonel Jones has been despatched from St. Petersburg by Lord Durham, with a view of examining into the facts respecting the attack made on Mr. Church.

Letters from Aleppo, of the 10th Sept., mention a report circulated in that city of the death of Mehmet Ali.

Some misunderstanding has occurred at Smyrna between the French and American authorities, in consequence of an American trading vessel having been forcibly boarded by a French man of war's boat in search of two deserters. The American Captain left his ship in possession of the French officer who took her back to Smyrna.

MUNICH.—The marriage of the King of Greece will not take place here, but at Oldenburg. After the October fete (the principal day of which is the 2nd). His Majesty will go down to Oldenburg. The Royal pair will then come to Munich, and remain here till December when they will set out for Greece.

During the gale of wind, at two o'clock this morning, the whole of the steeple of Bayswater church was blown down, carrying with it the bell and all its heavy appendages which in falling did considerable damage to the stone work in front.

Colonel Malherby, the successor of the late Sir Francis Freeling, has entered upon the duties of his office with much zeal and spirit, promising a ready redress of grievances wherever they are fairly pointed out and substantiated.

In the beginning of last month, the British brig *Margaret*, Captain Grey, was boarded while lying at anchor off the Dardanelles by a gang of Greek pirates. The Captain and crew were driven below; but having armed themselves, they returned to the charge, and expelled the miscreants from the ship. The captain was severely wounded, and two of his men were killed.

Extract of a letter from Captain Taylor of the *Harmony*, from Labrador, dated off Dover, Oct. 10:—

"On the 2nd of October in the morning, we saw a ship dismasted and water-logged, it still blowing hard. We ran to see who she was, but to our great surprise found that there were some people still on board. How to render them assistance I did not know, having lost our boat in the gale. Great praise is due to my sailors who risked it in the small shell of a boat and saved nine out of eleven. Two were so weak they could not get into the boat, and one of the nine that were taken on board came stark naked and in a deranged state, and on the same night he died. Had we been one half hour later, there would not have been one man alive, for the gale came on so strong that we were obliged to heave all sail, and run under the reefed foresail right before the wind. The ship's name is the *Superior*, of Cardiff. John Dunn, master, from Miramichi to Cardiff, timber laden."

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR OF THE PORT OF BEHOBIA.

"Port on the *Bidassoa*."

"Most Excellent Sir, A most extraordinary silence has prevailed on the frontier since the glorious action of the 1st instant, and the rebels are em-

nently dispirited, and the *Pueblo* (Irish) in consternation. All are aware that they have experienced a heavy loss, but there are many who have not even an approximate idea of the number of the killed and wounded, which must be very great, judging from the way in which this day is lamented. I have endeavoured to learn the most essential circumstances, but all that I have been able to ascertain is, that they were yesterday conveying to Tolosa stretchers and in carts 500 wounded, and that the dead were more in proportion. Among these are the Commandant Arana—Lomgesso, and another proprietor of the house of Macazaga, of Irurizar Otamendi, the captain of the *Chapelgorie*, is also severely wounded, and who being of this neighbourhood, and well known the circumstance has come to my knowledge, and in addition to that, there are many other officers killed and wounded.

"It appears also, that besides the wounded they were carrying off by the Royal high road, they are sending others to the lines by different cross roads, so that from different reports, their loss may be estimated at 1,500 killed and wounded alone."

Port of Behobia, Oct. 3.

"TUERRIA"

"P.S.—Since writing the above, some individuals who have arrived from Spain, suppose it impossible to compute with accuracy the loss of the rebels; they only appear to speak of the officers, without attending to the soldiers. It appears that this morning the soldiery in Hernani openly insulted the officers. Among the many who were buried this morning in Hernani was a colonel whose name is not mentioned. Brigadier Arana died at Astigarraga."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 21.—Mr. Ellice arrived here from Teheran on the 12th. His mission has not been attended with the results, either commercial or political, which the English Cabinet, reckoning on the seasonable subsidy afforded to the Shah on his accession to the throne, thought itself entitled to expect. The speculation proved a bad one. Instead of a treaty of commerce, securing to our merchants the advantages enjoyed by those of Russia, the English Minister has been glad to obtain even a loan by which they will be allowed to trade with Persia at the pleasure of the Shah, an arrangement which intrigue or caprice may repeal to-morrow.

A letter of the 24th ult. from Naples, announces the death, on the preceding day, of the Marquis Nunziante, Generalissimo of the Neapolitan army, at the age of 78. It was he who arrested Murat on his landing at Calabria. The latter states that Murat Vesuvius had on the 23d made several slight eruptions, the flames rising to a considerable height, but rendered less distinguishable by the moonlight. A grand eruption was expected.

A letter from Frankfurt of the 5th instant says—"The emancipation of the Jews has been proclaimed in the electorate of Hesse. This measure was proposed to the States by the Government itself. Henceforth the Jews will enjoy the same rights and privileges as the other inhabitants."

Policies have been opened at Lloyd's giving 20 guineas, to return 100 guineas, if consols are done at 85 before the termination of the present year. These transactions, however, furnish but little information as to the feelings of the monied interest with regard to the future of the public securities, as they are undertaken with a view of opening another field for speculation. It has been stated that policies have also been opened in the same establishment, if war with France should be declared by the middle of next year. This is not correct, £5 only having been sported upon the prospect of the parties receiving £100, should that declaration take place within the time specified.

The house of Guichard and Co. of Madras, has stopped payment. The amount of its liabilities has not transpired. This failure is attributed to the unfortunate issue of some extensive cotton speculation in which the parties have been engaged.

A grand French enterprise of steamers in the Mediterranean is nearly completed. Ten of them, each 500 tons, and magnificently fitted up on English models, are in the port of Marseilles, ready to commence the service. There are to be two lines, one from Marseilles to Constantinople, the other from Athens to Alexandria. They will intersect each other at the little island of Syra and exchange passengers and despatches. Between Marseilles and Constantinople they will touch at Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Messina, Malta, Syra, and Smyrna. The departures will be so managed that three times a month three steamers, one coming from Marseilles, the second from Constantinople and Smyrna, and the third from Alexandria, will arrive at the central station at Syra; so that a person at Marseilles can receive on the 29th day an answer to a letter written at Constantinople or Alexandria, while at present 45 or 50 days are employed in going and returning between Marseilles and either of those places.

Proof of a debt claimed on a bill of exchange was disallowed in Tuesday in the bankruptcy Court, on the ground that the rule of court had not been complied with, which requires notice of the disallowance of the bill to be given to the official assignee, the bankruptcy having taken place before it was due.

A letter of the 29th ult. from Prague, states that Charles X was about to proceed to Linz from Kirchberg, and that he will return next year to Bohemia.

(From the *Globe*, Oct. 18.)

HAMBURG, Oct. 14.—The Norwegian Minister of State, Van Lovenskiold, has tendered his resignation to the King, with a very energetic declaration against that portion of the Storting which prevailed against him. The King has not accepted his resignation, but has expressed himself in the Norwegian Council of State very decidedly against all that the Storting has done in that matter, and declares his intention to present in the next Storting projects of laws to prevent similar abuses in future. He speaks in the highest terms of the talents and noble character of the Minister, and calls on him to retain his office for the advantage of the country, and the satisfaction of the King, with which M. Lovenskiold could not but comply.

PRINCE POLIGNAC.—This distinguished prisoner has addressed the following letter to the chief editor of the *Courier Francais*—"Ham, Oct. 11, 1836.—Sir.—In your paper of the 7th inst., you mention a visit which was lately paid by M. Gauthier to the ex-Ministers confined at Ham. M. Gauthier with whom I am not acquainted, has, in fact, been here, but he only visited one of the prisoners, and I am not that one; consequently, the details of the conversation which you mention cannot regard me, neither do those reports contained in your paper of the 7th inst. If, during the hard trial, I am subjected to by Providence, I carefully avoid a vain, puerile, and ostentatious display of firmness, believe, Sir, that I am not less able to support my long sufferings with the calm courage befitting a man of honour. I beg you will insert this letter in your next number, and receive the assurance of my distinguished consideration."

"PRINCE POLIGNAC."

The *Augsburg Gazette* gives the following of the 1st instant from Rome:—"Judgment has been pronounced upon the young Prince de Canino, but its nature is kept a profound secret. It is said he is sentenced to death, but no doubt is entertained of his having a pardon granted to him by the Pope. The non-appearance of the young Prince before a public tribunal, and the secrecy in which the proceedings against him have been enveloped, are attributed to consideration for his family. It is certain that the Austrian Ambassador, the Count de Lutzuw, has taken steps in his favour by order of the court of Vienna."

It would appear that a new ministry is in contemplation at Madrid, and that the movement party will form it. The names of Olazaga, Carrasco, Bertrand de Lys, and Caballero are mentioned as the probable successors of the Calatrava Cabinet. The British Legion has received 375,000 reals about 4,000l. arrears.

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed Alexander Lambert, Esq., a Deputy Lieutenant for Mayo. The Lord Lieutenant has conferred the honour of Knighthood on Captain Henry Esch Atkinson, R.N., inspecting commander of the Coast Guard at Youghal. Lord Powerscourt has been appointed Deputy Lieutenant for Wicklow.

Intelligence from the frontiers of Silesia draws a melancholy picture of the state of Poland.

A letter from Cracow, of the 2nd of October, informs us that General Kauffman had signified to the Senate his intention (under orders from the Austrian Government) to remain with his forces in that city until the next spring.

Captain Phipps Hornby, C.B. a cousin to Lord Stanley, is the new naval aid-de-camp to his Majesty, vice Rames, deceased. A vacancy arose in the number of militia aid-de-camp to the King by the decease of Lord Dufferin.

Not only is Mrs. O'Connell's death hourly expected, but Mr. O'Connell's eldest son labours under a severe, perhaps dangerous malady. Daughters and grandchildren, too are ill to such an extent, that Darrynane might be likened to an hospital.

Lisbon, Oct. 7.—The Queen and Prince remain constantly at the *Necessidades*. Her Majesty used to visit the Italian Opera or the French theatre almost every evening; now she never goes to either. The theatres in fact are almost deserted, and Lisbon from being a place of the greatest gaiety, has all the appearance of a city in mourning for

some general calamity. The coffee-houses are shut at an earlier hour than usual, and the streets are also deserted before their accustomed time.

The *Swabian Mercury* states that the departure of King Otto from Munich for Dresden was fixed for the 16th inst. He was to remain there until the 15th of November, and was to return to his young consort, and proceed to his dominions by way of Vienna.

The late Provost Blackie, of Aberdeen, whose sudden death we mentioned a few days since, was so universally respected in that city, that the public procession, &c., which were to accompany the laying of the foundation stone of the new collegiate buildings there have been altogether abandoned.

In consequence of a portion of the marines at Woolwich having embarked for Lisbon, some companies of the Guards marched to Woolwich yesterday morning to do duty in the dock-yard.

Our Fleet in the Tagus consists of the *Talavera*, 74, stationed off the Pica de Comercio, in the centre of Lisbon; the *Atlixbar*, 74, lying off Belem; and the *Hastings*, 74, Cornwallis, 74, Endymion frigate, and *Essex* Corvette, flying midway between the Malabar and the *Talavera*. Orders were expected daily.

DEATH OF THE HON. MRS. BLACKWOOD.—We have to announce the death of the Hon. Mrs. Blackwood, relict of the Hon. George Blackwood, and sister-in-law of the late Lord Dufferin, which took place at her residence in Wexford, on Saturday week after a very short illness. Mrs. Blackwood was in her 64th year.

After the sermon at the Wesleyan chapel in Oldham Road, Manchester, on Sunday week, upwards of £400 was collected at the doors.

The Wesleyan Methodists are in negotiation to purchase the Boston theatre, the chapel there being too insufficient for the crowds who flock to it.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1836.

We refer our readers to a copy of an Order in Council, making this a FREE PORT, and a FREE WAREHOUSING PORT.—It will be remembered that a great number of the merchants, planters and inhabitants in this and several of the Harbours in Conception Bay, lately memorialized His Majesty's Government, praying an extension of the Warehousing system to HARBOUR GRACE, partly from its central or geographical situation, the safety of its Harbour, and extent of resident and neighbouring population.

The calamitous fire in August, 1832, which in the short space of less than two hours, owing to a heavy breeze of winds and the explosion of large quantities of gunpowder, laid waste extensive Mercantile and other premises, with, in most instances, their whole contents, and destroyed in that period near one hundred dwelling-houses, was severely felt by the residents here, and entitled the people to the protection of a liberal government, and a participation in those rights which were enjoyed by other neighbouring settlements.

From these combined causes—the great personal risk to our seafaring population and inconvenience, as well as the expense which late in the season of former years have always attended the employment of coasting vessels bringing West India and other produce to this port from St. John's this harbour was justly deemed a fit place for the establishment of a Bonded Warehouse under the provisions of the Act 3 and 4 Wm. IV., cap. 59, as a means of restoring the trade, and affording to the petitioners the advantages which they craved, and anxiously looked for.

Not only have His Majesty's Government granted that application, but with equal liberality the advantages of a FREE PORT have been extended to HARBOUR GRACE, affording to the residents of Conception Bay all the benefits, in these respects, that the port of St. John's at present enjoys.

We perceive that a suitable Warehouse has been taken here (being a part of Messrs. THORNE, HOOPER & Co's. Mercantile Establishment) for the purpose of Bonding goods. And if our Merchants and Planters will only extend their business and take advantage of the great boon His Majesty has thus bestowed, we hope, ere long, to see not only an extensive trade with our West India Colonies,

but also the flags of different nations waving in our port, which, in that case, will afford benefits to the people of the Bay, generally, that can scarcely be calculated on.

AT THE COURT OF ST. JAMES'S,
THE 18TH MAY, 1836.

Present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Act passed in the 3d and 4th year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions Abroad," it is amongst other things enacted, that no goods shall be imported into, nor shall any goods except the produce of the fisheries in British ships be exported from any of the British Possessions in America by sea from or to any place other than the United Kingdom, or some other of such Possessions excepting to or from the several Ports in such Possessions called free Ports, enumerated or described in the Table in the said Act contained.—And it is thereby further enacted, that if any goods shall be imported into any Port or Place in any of the said Possessions contrary to the said Act, such goods shall be forfeited; And it is hereby provided that His Majesty shall deem it expedient to extend the provisions of this Act to any Port or Place not enumerated in the said Table, it shall be lawful for His Majesty by Order in Council to extend the provisions of the said Act to such Port or Place, and that from and after the day mentioned in such Order in Council, all the privileges and advantages of the said Act, and all the provisions, penalties and forfeitures therein contained, subject nevertheless to the limitations and restrictions therein after provided, shall extend, and be deemed and construed to extend to any such Port or Place respectively as fully as if the same had been inserted, and enumerated in the said Table, at the time of passing the said Act. And whereas by the herein before recited Act, it is also enacted that the several Ports therein in that behalf mentioned shall be free Warehousing Ports for all the purposes of the said Act.—And it is hereby further enacted that it shall be lawful for His Majesty by Order in Council from time to time to appoint any Port in His Majesty's Possessions in America to be a free Warehousing Port for all or any of the purposes of the said Act: And that every Port so appointed for all the purposes expressed in such Order a free Warehousing Port under the said Act, as if appointed by the same. And whereas His Majesty doth deem it expedient to extend the before mentioned provisions of the said Act respecting such free Port and free Warehousing Ports, to the Port of Harbour Grace in the Island of Newfoundland. Now therefore under and by virtue of the said Act of Parliament, and in exercise of the Powers thereby in His Majesty in Council in that behalf vested, His Majesty by and with the advice of His Privy Council doth order, and it is hereby ordered accordingly, that the Provisions of the said Act, as far as the same relate to the free Ports respectively therein mentioned shall be, and the same are hereby extended to the Port of Harbour Grace in the Island of Newfoundland and that from and after the 10th day of July next, all the privileges and advantages by said Act conferred upon the free Ports therein mentioned, and all the provisions penalties and forfeitures in the said Act contained, subject to the limitations and restrictions therein provided shall extend to the said Port of Harbour Grace as fully and effectually as if such Port had been inserted and enumerated in the said Table at the time of passing the said Act.—And in further pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities in His Majesty, by the said Act in that behalf vested, His Majesty by and with the advice of His Privy Council, doth order and it is hereby ordered that the Port of Harbour Grace in the Island of Newfoundland herein before appointed a free Port as aforesaid, shall also from and after the tenth day of July next be a free Warehousing Port for all the purposes of the said Act.

And the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

(Signed)
W. S. BATHURST.

SHIP NEWS.

Custom House, Port of Harbor Grace.
ENTERED.

Dec. 1.—Brig Intripid, Hunt, Liverpool
1 box hardware, 10 casks wrot. leather
2 packages furniture, 60 tons coal, &c.
2.—Schr. Mary Ann, Farrell, Halifax, 20
puns. molasses, 15 puns. rum, 3000
board, 3000 shingles, 12 bls. apples,
3 bls. onions, 3 kegs tobacco, 4 tierces
porter.
6.—Brig Hebe, Penny, Sydney, 150 tons
coal.

CLEARED.

Nov. 28.—Schr. Triumph, Pierce, Alican
for orders, 3000 tbs. fish.
30.—Schr. Bustler, Poland, Plymouth,
800 qts. fish, 8 bls. & 2 tierces pickled
salmon, 3 bls., 6 boxes caplin, &c.

Custom-House, Port of Carbonear.

CLEARED.

Nov. 20.—Schr. Albion, Whi away, Spain
or Portugal, 1920 qts. fish.

ENTERED.

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

ENTERED.

Nov. 25.—Schr. Gratitude, Hicks, Nova
Scotia, molasses.
Brig Selma, Rendell, Leghorn, ballast.
Scipio, Price, Cape Breton, coal.
Amity, Hoare, Greenock, coal.
Mary Jane, Flett, Liverpool, coal.

LOADING.

Nov. 23.—Sir John Thomas Duckworth,
Spencer, West Indies.
28.—Avalon, Ritchie, Portugal.
Sarah, Sharp, Cork.

CLEARED.

Nov. 12.—Clydesdale, Edie, Cork, fish.
Samuel, Shapley, Caprto, fish.
William and Mary, Tynes, Barbadoes, fish.
Enterprise, Tessier, London, oil.
Schr. Reliance, Ryan, Nova Scotia, fish.
Brig Mary, M'Lauren, Lisbon, fish.
Gipsy, Sinclair, Lisbon, fish.
Sarah Maria, Booth, Greenock, oil.
Schr. Hibernia, Pitts, Nova Scotia, fish.
Maria, Palfrey, Teignmouth, fish.
19.—Brig Britannia, Short, Pernambuco,
fish.

AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY Next,

The 10th Instant, At 11 o'Clock,

WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE STORE OF

THE SUBSCRIBER.

6 Boxes Souchong TEA of excellent quality and in packages suitable for Family use
10 Kegs American Crackers
1 Cask Strong Vinegar
10 Bales Leaf Tobacco
10 Boxes Window Glass assorted sizes
A few Boxes Soap, with
Sun Dry other Articles.

JAMES HIPPISEY.

Harbour Grace,
Dec. 7, 1836.

FOR SALE

By Private Contract,

The fine, fast-sailing, Copper fastened

SCHOONER



WAVE,

Burthen per Register 52 7-4 9-4 Tons,

This desirable little VESSEL was Built at Shelburne in Nova Scotia, in the year 1831, of the very best Materials, and is well found in every requisite for the Coasting Trade of this Island.

Inventory may be seen, and Terms known, on application to

THORNE, HOOPER & CO.
Harbour Grace, Dec. 7, 1836.

BY TE

THE CARGO OF

The Brig LOUISA & FREDERICK, (STEVENSON, from HAMBURG,

100 Barrels Prime PORK
220 Firkins BUTTER
400 Barrels FLOUR
620 Bags BREAD
10 Barrels PEAS
10 Barrels OATMEAL
20 Westphalia HAMS
1 Cask VINEGAR
60 Coils CORDAGE.

THOS. RIDLEY & Co.

Harbour Grace,
Nov. 30, 1836.

THOMAS RIDLEY & Co
ARE LANDING

Ex Brig Maria, from Liverpool,

AND WILL SELL LOW FOR CASH
PRODUCE,

THEIR FALL SUPPLY OF
MANUFACTURED GOODS

(Extensive and well assorted stock.)

With a large stock of Iron
Bar and Bolt Iron, Steel
Cabin Stoves, Sheet Copper
Sheet Lead, Nails, Gr. S. and Stones
Linsed Oil, Pitch and Tar
50 Barrels Prime Flour
Loaf Sugar, Bottled London Porter
Mould and Dpt. Candles, Pepper
80 Tons best Household Goods, &c. &c.

ALSO ON SALE,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
ENGLAND.

Harbour Grace,

G. W. GILL

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per Lark from Liverpool,

PART OF HIS FALL SUPPLY OF
MANCHESTER

GOODS,

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

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

SEVENTEEN YEARS UNEXPIRED
LEASEHOLD.

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

For particulars, apply to
BULLEY, JOB & Co.
John's, June 28, 1836.

Notices

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, ST. JOHN'S Which will not be forwarded until the POSTAGE is paid.

HARBOR GRACE.

Thomas Foley—care Patrick Morris, Esq., St. John's.

John Carrey—care Thos. Foley, Harbour Grace.

From John Jewel, seaman on board H.M.S. *Talavera*, to James Jewell at Mr. Soper's Harbour Grace.

Mr Joseph Woods.

Thomas Murphy—care of Wm. Bailie.

Thos. Hyde, Bay-de-Verds—care of C. F. Bennett, St. John's.

Patrick Strapp, Harbour Main—care Pat. Welsh, St. John's.

Thos. O'Hara.

Miss Ann Maria Ford, Cubits.

CARBONEAR.

W. Bennett, junr.—care Gosse, Pack, and Fryer.

Thos. Lock—care John White, South side.

Wm. Bemister, merchant.

Joseph Peters, a paper.

S. SOLOMAN P. M.

St. John's, Nov. 23, 1836.

ROBERT BINCE.

Harbour Grace,

November 15, 1836.

I Will not be accountable for any DEBTS contracted by the crew of the Brig COLUMBIA under my command.

POETRY

YOUTH.

and, I think
1857.

A bright,
The flowers were blooming,
The grass waved light
The air perfuming,
May had come down,
With her robe of green;
And sat on her throne
Like Beauty's fair queen,
Around and above the foliage was
The wild rushing stream the bank

A bright form was there
Beneath the thick grove,
And through her fair hair
White roses were woven,
Her eyes were so blue,
Her hair so dark,
And her smiling eye
Of love seemed to speak.
The peace of her heart in her smooth brow
Shone.

And go to the gaze a joy like her own.

She turned with a smile,
O me for a while
Her beautiful face,
And said with a smile,
My visit is over,
Believe me in truth,
I shall see you no more
For my home is Yucca!

And now, as it seems, on purpose intent,
Over hills through valleys and forests she
Went.

I followed in vain
For she turned no more,
And I felt with pain
That her visit was over.
Then sadly I said,
The Mayflowers bloom,
Their sweetness to shed
On my lowly tomb.
Spring is around, but its joys are dead,
Since the bright form of Youth has rapidly
Fled.

O Reason, how vain
The boast of my power?
It adds to the pain
Of the parting hour.
The bird gaily sings,
For he has no fear
That his glossy wings
Will close with the year.

He feels no regret for joys that have flown,
In others' changed faces he sees not his
Own.

Thus in low murmurs I breathed my com-
plaint,
My mind was all gloom, my reason was
faint,
When lo! in my path a maiden appeared—
Methought at her glance my bosom was
cheered,
"If Youth thou wilt have," she smilingly
"Thou must take the companions that wait
at her side
Behold at a glance Innocence there,
And Levity too with a visage as fair—
Full oft in gay sport, and bright seeming
truth,
They lead into error, fond, trusting Youth,
Let them soon depart, and cease to com-
plain,
Lest when she is gone her companions re-
main.

But turn thou to me—I came from above—
True Wisdom my name, my crown is love.
Youth may desert thee, and riches take
wing,
With me thou shalt find an immortal Spring.

COURT OF REQUESTS.

The under current of society set
in uncommonly strong yesterday,
and a vast number of "odd fish"
were thrown upon the surface.—
Nearly 200 cases were disposed of
with a rapidity that might shame the
Court of Chancery; and as the sui-
tors have no appeal, of course every
one is supposed to be satisfied. Two
remarkable exceptions, however, oc-
curred, viz

My Wife's Tooth!—Police-
man K (no. 66), a tall wire-haired
Connaught boy, evidently very re-
cently caught, appeared to support a
claim for £1 ls. against a lisp-
ing

dentist, named *Cracoon*—

The latter
thing but
to the jeweller's

mis, said
Pl do.
is, yer
she come
to put
to me.
at same
my own
t giving
Well, in
a good
ist fifty
ten suc-

and a rare silver shillin' for
that same tooth (laughter). So, yer
honor, she had it put in her mouth,
but faith it hadn't been there a month
before it turned as black as the H...
of Howth, and she took it back; but
Misther *Cracoon* wouldn't take his
dirty tooth again, and so I've sum-
moned him for that same golden
suvver and my own silver shillin'
(roars of laughter).

Commissioner. Is Mrs. Biddy
Dennis present? If so, swear her.

Plaintiff. Here she is, swear away
Biddy. (laughter.)

Biddy, who was quite as ugly as
her husband, kissed the block.

Commissioner. Now, Biddy,
what sort of a tooth was this in dis-
pute: a molar and an incisor?

Biddy (very much puzzled) No,
me lord, it was not a size; (roars
of laughter); it was very small;

(laughter.)
Nonsense, my good woman, was
it a grinder, or a front tooth? Long
life to yer Honor, it was a front
tooth, and here was the place. (Here
she opened a mouth which pre-
sented a vast variety of very ill-fitted
teeth, and pointed out the spot where
the tooth had been fixed.) And this
is the tooth he sold me, said Biddy,
handing up a discoloured ivory arti-
ficial one.

Will your swear, Biddy, that you
have not put this tooth into any un-
satisfactory place to discolour it? no, my
place whatever, me Lord, beside my
own mouth.

Commissioner. Mr. Cracoon,
what have you to say?

Defendant (lisp-
ing) Thay—ther—I
can thay as thaf (this) thaf the tooth
I put in that polethman's wife's
mouth was as good as it thirty guineas
had been paid for it—though I
thay it methel—(much laughter).

Commissioner. Did you? I sup-
pose you will preserve it among the
rest of your curiosities? The case is
dismissed—the tooth in your hand
(turning to Mrs. Biddy) is better
than any you have in your mouth
(much laughter).

Policeman K. 66 and his palpable
better half then quitted the Court in
great wrath, amid roars of loud
laughter.

The Two Red Roses.—"So you
know," and "Ah But?"—A red-
hot-headed student of medicine, com-
pletely answering the description of
Dr. Sangrado, summoned an equally
red-headed brother student, who
might have passed very well for
Smollett's Strap, for 8s. being the
value of a book lent to the said per-
sonification of Strap.

Commissioner. What was the ti-
tle of the book?

Plaintiff. "Lavater on Physiog-
nomy," Sir.

Indeed! then the study of that
author didn't cause you to suspect
(judging from the defendant's counte-
nance) that you wouldn't get the
book again? Why you know, Sir,

I knew him, and so I lent it him—
(laughter).

Defendant. Ah but the book be-
longs to your brother, and he owes
me money; and so, you know, I keep
the book.

Plaintiff. Ah but you won't,
though.

Commissioner. Really, gentle-
men, 'tis a great pity we have't La-
vater here, or Spurzheim, on the
Jury (laughter).

Defendant. Spurzheim, I beg to
say, judges by indications or bumps
on the cranium, from which you
know, he says he can develop—

Do, Sir, attend to the subject, and
make some reasonable use of that
bump which nature has placed upon
your shoulders (laughter). Did you
borrow the book?

Yes; I did.

Then, Sir, you must pay for it—
there's the order, Sir.

The red-headed defendant flung
the order down in an agony of pas-
sion; his genuine carotid vein bris-
tled up like "quills upon the fretful
porcupine," and he quitted the
Court amid a burst of *Jim Crow*
laughter—little Sangrado (the Plain-
tiff) strutting after him in all the
pride of a conquering bantam.

Mr. Horace Smith, while lectur-
ing the other night at the Sussex In-
stitut on, Brighton, took occasion to
point out the necessity of being con-
tent with one's lot, illustrating the
remark with the following *bon mot*:
—"A friend of mine," he said, "a
remarkably cool and philosophic per-
son, was lately travelling to London,
at a moment when he was labouring
under a severe cough, which was not
only extremely distressing to himself,
but also proved a source of great an-
noyance to his fellow-passengers, till
at last an old gentleman ensconced in
the corner observed, with much dis-
pleasure, 'Sir, that's a very bad
cough you've got.' 'I am, Sir,' re-
plied the other, 'but it is the best
I've got!'"

Antiquaries, who are fond of the
curiosities of the past, have been in-
terested in the discovery of the place
where a certain relic of the past was
found, and have been for various objects
of historical interest.

The ivory arm chair presented by the
city of London to Gustavus Vasa, was sold in
1825 to the Savoy Chamberlain, M. Sch-
miedel for the sum of fifty-eight thousand
francs.

The price of the coat worn by King
Charles I. when on the scaffold was sold in London
for 100 guineas.

The coat worn by Charles XII. at the
battle of Poltava, and which was preserved
by Colonel Ross, who showed the King
of Sweden, was sold in 1825 for the sum of
561,000 francs.

A fragment of the coat worn by Louis
XVI. at the altar, was announced in the ca-
talogue of a sale, in 1829, and would prob-
ably have brought a very high price, but it
was withdrawn.

The Abbe de Torsan paid a very high
price for a pair of white satin shoes which
had belonged to Louis XIV.

A tooth of Sir Isaac Newton was sold in
1817 for the sum of £720. The nobleman
by whom it was purchased had it set in a
ring which he constantly wears.

A pair of teeth it may be mentioned,
that at the time when the bones of Heloise
and Abelard were removed to the Paris A-
gassians, an English gentleman, offered 100,
000 francs for one of Heloise's teeth.

At the sale of the library of Dr. Saurman,
at Stockholm, in 1824, the skull of Descar-
tes sold for a considerable sum.

Notices

CONCESSION BAY PACKETS

St John's and Harbor Grace Packet

THE EXPRESS Packet being now
completed, having undergone such
alterations and improvements in her accom-
modations, and otherwise, as the safety, com-
fort and convenience of Passengers can pos-
sibly require or experience suggest, a care-
ful 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 Por-
tugal 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 Prop-
rietors 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.

NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and

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 fa-
vours.

The NORA CREINA will, until further no-
tice, start from Carbonear on the morning
of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, posi-
tively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man
will leave St. John's on the Mornings of
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 9
o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from
the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those
days.

TERMS.

Ladies & Gentlemen 7s. 6d.
Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6d.
Single Letters 6d.
Double do. 1s. 0

And PACKAGES in proportion.
N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold
himself accountable for all LETTERS
and PACKAGES sent him.

Carbonear, June 1, 1835.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PATRICK, of this most
famous and ancient Port, has the
honour to announce, and to inform his
friends, that he has fitted out, for the
trade, a new and commodious
Packet-Boat, called the *CARBONEAR*
and *PORTUGAL*, COI. E. 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 Gentle-
men with sleeping-berths, which will
he trusts give every satisfaction. He now
begs to solicit the patronage of this respec-
table 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 7s. 6d.
Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single 6d.
Double, Do. 1s.

Packages 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.
addressed at his House in Carbonear, and in
St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr. Patrick
Kelly's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at
Mr. John Cret's.

Carbonear,

June 4, 1835.

TO BE LET

On a Building Lease, for a Term of
Years.

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

MARY TAYLOR,

Widow

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1836.

BLANKS of various kinds for Sale at
the Office of this Paper.
Harbor Grace.