



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

HALIFAX, DECEMBER 23.

On Friday last the following address was presented to His Excellency by the Members of Her Majesty's late Council:—

To His Excellency Major General Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B., Lieut Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over the Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

We, the President and Members of Her Majesty's late Council in Nova Scotia cannot terminate our official connexion with your Excellency without offering you our best thanks for the kindness and urbanity with which all your intercourse with us has been characterized—and we beg leave to assure your Excellency that we part from you with feelings of gratitude, respect and deep regret.

In reviewing our legislative conduct, and also the advice which we from time to time have been called upon to give your Excellency, and to your predecessors, we have the satisfaction to feel that we have been actuated by a sincere desire to advance the best interests of the people—to uphold the loyal authority, and to consult the comfort and the dignity of the representative of the Sovereign. We retire with an earnest hope that those who may be appointed to perform the several duties which have heretofore devolved upon us may be more successful than it may be presumed we have been in accomplishing those desirable objects.

With ardent wishes that health and happiness may attend your Excellency, Lady Campbell, and your family, and that whenever you retire into private life, you may carry with you the thanks and approbation of your Sovereign,

We have the honour to remain,  
Your very humble servants,  
(Signed)

Brenton Haliburton, Chief Justice  
Thomas N. Jeffery  
H. N. Binney  
E. Collins  
S. B. Robie  
C. R. Prescott  
Samuel Cusard  
H. H. Cogswell  
Peter M'Nab  
James Tobin  
Joseph Allison.  
Halifax, 15th Dec. 1837.

His Excellency's Answer.

To the President and Members of Her Majesty's late Council in Nova Scotia.

GENTLEMEN,—I cannot adequately express the regret I feel at being deprived of your valuable services as Members of Her Majesty's late Council in this Province, and I assure you that I shall ever entertain the liveliest gratitude for the kind and friendly advice which I have invariably received from you, individually and collectively, since I arrived in Nova Scotia.

Although our official connection has terminated for the present, I am persuaded that you will continue to be actuated by the same desire which you have evinced to uphold the Royal authority of the laws, and to promote the prosperity and welfare of your native land, in which you all possess so great a stake.

I return you my sincere and warmest acknowledgments for the kind wishes which you have expressed towards Lady Campbell, myself, and family and it will be a source of pride and gratification to me when I retire into private life, if by meriting the continuance of your good opinion, I should be so fortunate as to carry with me the approbation of my Sovereign

Government-house, Dec. 15, 1837.

(From the Boston Atlas.)

The Late Movement in Lower

Canada.—We addressed a letter a few days ago to an intelligent gentleman in Burlington, Vermont, and desired him to furnish us with authentic information respecting the important events which were taking place in Lower Canada.—His reply we subjoin:

Burlington, Dec. 12, 1837.—I wrote you in great haste yesterday in reply to your letter of the 8th inst.; and in compliance with my promise, I write you again to day to give you more at length the result of the enquiries I have made upon the subject of the late struggle of the Canadians for independence. In saying late, I think I use the word advisedly, as a conversation with Mr. Brown, who arrived in to-day's stage from Swanton, has fully confirmed me, and I may add others, who were present at the conversation, in my previous opinions, that, whether right or wrong in their object the Canadians have been premature in their attempt at revolution.

Mr. Brown effected his escape to Vermont with great difficulty. He informs me that he and Dr. Nelson, who, he insists are alone responsible for the operations on the part of the Canadians, at St. Denis and St. Charles, finding that they were wholly unable to meet the force which had been sent against them under Colonel Gore, advised the men under their command to disperse and go home while themselves, under the direction of a guide employed for that purpose, sought their way through the woods to Vermont. Indeed, Mr. Brown himself publicly admits that the rising was not intended to take place till next year, and that at this moment the Canadians are not assembled for resistance, nor for any hostile purpose, in any part of the Province.

The truth most assuredly is, and I think I speak uninfluenced by any preconceived opinions, that the whole affair has proved an utter abortion. The Canadians have altogether mistaken their strength—or rather their leaders have mistaken their influence.—For it is most certain, that there is a very wide spread opinion among those who have been urged to measures of open resistance, that their leaders have deserted them. Indeed, such was the feeling of indignation of the unsuccessful issue of the affair at St. Chas., that Brown, as he himself admits, was actually, for some time, detained under an arrest by his own men. He illustrated the popular feeling by saying, that in Turkey the Gen. who lost a battle paid the forfeit with his head; and that his ill success had been attributed to mismanagement. But, however that may be the people lately in arms, have returned to their

homes, while their leaders have fled the country. Mr. Papineau, as I learn from Mr. Brown, is probably in Vermont, while Dr. Nelson separated from Mr. Brown in the woods, and has not since been heard of. And in the absence of all intelligence of him, Mr. Brown expresses his apprehensions that he may have perished in the woods.

It is certain, that there has not only been no concert among the leaders, but there is even a feeling of mutual recrimination between themselves. Mr. Brown, for instance, stated, not indeed in my presence, but in the hearing of others, that Papineau had lost or impaired the confidence of his party in him, by keeping so much aloof from their measures of active resistance. This statement, however, I understand he afterwards qualified, by saying that he (B.) might perhaps err in his opinion.

It turns out, that the letter mentioned in the Free Press slip, stated to have been received by Dr. Cote at Swanton, from Mr. Brown, was not, in fact, written by the latter. He informed me that he wrote nothing. The whole affair was a mere ruse de guerre, designed to excite and encourage the Canadians at Swanton, and create a feeling of respect and sympathy among the Americans for the cause and character of the revolutionists. And it most certainly, for the time, had that effect. But the entire contradiction, which immediately followed all the facts stated in that letter, and the certain intelligence that the Canadians were defeated and driven from St. Charles, and that col. Wetherall returned in triumph to Montreal, dispelled the illusion, and sympathy is giving place to a far different feeling. And I beg to say, that Mr. Brown's visit to Burlington has, thus far, tended to create in the public mind here, an opinion unfavourable to the hopes of his party.

Postscript of the Halifax Times, January 2.

TUESDAY, 5 o'clock, p.m.

The Albany Argus contains extracts from Buffalo papers to the 22d inst. One of the papers publish the following letter:

Fort Erie, 20th Dec. 1837.—Gentlemen,—During my stay in Buffalo yesterday, numbers of your citizens were desirous to ascertain the truth respecting the defeat of Dr. Duncomb in the London district, I have this moment ascertained from Sir Francis Bond Head, Lieut. Governor of the Province, who is now on this frontier, that he has received an official despatch from col. M'Nabb, stating that his force had increased on the march from Hamilton to Oakland,

in county of Norfolk, London district, to 1600 men; that 150 of the rebels, or what you call patriots, simultaneously laid down their arms, and marched in with a petition to col. M'Nabb, stating the gross manner in which they had been deceived by their leaders, whom they declared had betrayed and deserted them. They offered to join in supporting the government and laws, and to assist in taking the leaders who by false promises had induced them to rebel.

I am, Sir,  
Your obdt. svt.,

W. HAMILTON MERRIT,

A correspondent of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, gives the following account of matters and things at Navy Island.

This Island is located in the Niagara River, about half a mile from the main Canadian shore, and about half a mile from the Chippewa.—The branch of the river that separates navy from Grand Island, is nearly half a mile broad—and it constitutes the line between the United States and the Province. There are 386 acres on the Island. The current is very rapid on each side of it. The bank of the Island opposite the main Canadian shore, is higher than the main shore, and descends towards the opposite side. The volunteers have erected several breastworks. They have now six cannons—one eighteen and five six pounders; two of them are brass. There are three comfortable low dwellings on the easterly side of the island occupied by the volunteers.

I endeavoured to count their numbers, but found it quite impossible, as some were engaged in making roads, others at work at their barracks, some were asleep, others on sentry, and many were in the houses. They were drilled in separate companies, and I doubt whether their officers know their exact force. They are continually increasing, fifty of the volunteers came upon the island on Sunday last. Different estimations were given me upon the island, generally between 5 & 700; but my own opinion is that it does not exceed 500. Gen. Van Rensselaer I believe to be a good officer, well qualified for his situation.

They appear to be as anxious for an engagement as ever bloodhounds were for hunting. They seem impatient for an opportunity to signalize themselves in what they suppose to be the cause of civil and religious liberty.

Their officers will not let them become the aggressors, but I believe they would like to provoke they royalists to fire upon them.

They have a very handsome flag standing in full view of their loyal

brethren. I think about one-third are Canadians. Of their number three are members of parliament.

(From the Hampshire Independent, November 18.)

Extract of a Letter from an Officer of the Navy in the East Indies.—“In February last one of the King of Ava's sisters (the Princess of Pagar), was suspected by the Government of having concealed a number of arms, and a quantity of ammunition, in her house, for the purpose of upsetting the authorities and sowing the seeds of disaffection in the minds of the poorer description of the people: this I believe to be a palpable falsehood, as a search was authorised by the King's Minister on the Princess' property proved abortive. The most painful part of the business is now coming—notwithstanding their disappointment in the search, they seized the Princess, and put her in *irons*, doubly secured! Would you believe it? Fancy, in any civilized part of Europe, placing a poor helpless female in *irons* like a felon merely on unfounded suspicion! Such circumstantial evidence would not have been permitted to stand as a charge, far less as proof against the most noted highwayman that ever existed in England, yet by this rude government one of the *Blood Royal* is suffered to be thus maltreated! When I was first told this I very much doubted it, but being afterwards told of the same thing from various other people, the only conclusion I could arrive at was, that beyond doubt it was a fact. By some unaccountable means the Princess made her escape from prison, and proceeded to her brother, the Prince of Tharawaddy, for protection, which he readily guaranteed, even at the risk of being discarded by the King. As soon as they were apprised of her place of refuge the Prime Minister desired that she should be instantly given up, which was obstinately refused on the part of the Prince. A strong guard was then dispatched to take both to the seat of Government, but instead of that the Prince well knowing the consequence of his refusal of compliance with the Minister's commands, had collected a strong force, and defended himself most gallantly, and ultimately succeeded in routing, after a little slaughter on either side, the whole of the King's forces. This hostile act could only be construed into open rebellion against the Government, so that he must either prosecute what he had rashly undertaken, or fall in the struggle. It did not require a double-sighted person to perceive which course would be most advantageous, he therefore collected a large force, including volunteers from the surrounding country, than his opponents could bring into the field before the news of his *reconquest* reached the capital. Thus he had so decided an advantage, that the majority of the *regulars* actually refused to meet him. The Minister, who had hitherto been a complete tyrant to the *Royal Family*, from the influence he possessed over the narrow minded King, perceiving his case to be desperate, endeavoured to make up matters with the Prince; but it was too late—matters had proceeded too far, and with such prospects of success before him, Tharawaddy would agree to nothing but surrender, which in a few days took place, in a very ceremonious style. The first (or

nearly so) act of which Tharawaddy availed himself, after being installed King of the Burmese, was to put the former minister (who was said to be very rich) to the *pressing machine*, to make him confess where his riches were secreted, which he did in two days, to an enormous amount; after that he was confined in *irons*, and placed in a dark cell. The late King and his Queen were treated more humanely, being placed in a certain part of the palace, with some title or other. Some of those forming the old Government were employed by the new one, and the rest confined with their leader. Thus, you see, Burmah has had her revolution, and by all accounts there will be a change in the constitution for the better—worse it could not be: the country is over run with robbers, and to this they must first pay attention. By the knowing ones it is considered doubtful whether they will maintain the usurped authority; but from the manner in which it was acknowledged by the populace, I fancy there is very little ground left them for doubt. By the way, there is one circumstance I must not forget to mention, which is, that they never prepare food for their prisoners; so that if had not been for the British residents, all the Royal Family would have been starved, no person daring to give them even food—not even their former dependants, for fear of being implicated with them.

Thames Tunnel.—The water has been pumped out of the Thames Tunnel, and on Saturday night the body of *Garland* the miner, who was at work in the shield when the last eruption took place a few days ago, was got out of the works, and taken into Rotherhithe parish, where it now awaits the coroner's inquest. The *Tunnel* has received very little injury from the late bursting of the Thames, and the chasm having been completely stopped, and an immense quantity of clay in bags having been thrown down so as to form an artificial bed the works will be immediately resumed. The projectors and shareholders are now more sanguine than ever of the completion of the *Tunnel*; time alone will show whether their calculations are rightly formed.

Our Foreign Intelligence this week is devoid of interest. In Spain the campaign may fairly be said to be over. The Pretender has returned to the fastness of Biscay and Navarre. Espartero has entered the latter province, and is at present quartered in its capital, Pampeluna, with twenty-three battalions of foot, and eleven squadrons of horse. His intention is to remain there for some time.

Glasgow, Nov. 15.—Sir Robert Peel has been re-elected Lord Rector, of the University of Glasgow by a majority of all the Nations. Lord John Russell, Sir John Campbell, and Daniel O'Connell, Esq. were put in nomination by the Whig-Radical faction; but notwithstanding all their private canvassing and revolutionary spirit, they could only muster *forty-four* votes out of 1200 Students.—After three hearty cheers for Sir Robert Peel and the Peel Club, the meeting broke up.—*Doncaster County Chronicle*, Nov. 25.

The *Globe*, which is not supposed to be very ready in giving expression of feeling and opinions unpalatable to the

Conservative section of the Cabinet has in effect proclaimed a rupture with those Reformers who require Ministers to abandon Whig-Toryism and assist in removing the blots from the Reform Act of 1832. The support of Sir William Molesworth, and of the Radicals who think and act with him is contemptuously disclaimed. They are sneered at as “half-friends,” and “candidate-friends,” to whom open enemies are preferable—Never we are assured could there be any real alliance between Ministers and such Radicals as Sir William Molesworth; and the *Globe* seems anxious that the public should clearly understand that their support is neither needed nor desired. We do not suppose that the *Globe* was labouring under any temporary paper. It is not the habit of that journal to show spite when the interest or the designs of the Ministry require it to be placid and patient. Observing its present conduct some of those who were lately political Optimists begin to think that a portion at least of the Cabinet would gladly come to an open rupture with the Radicals and thus produce the necessity of either a resignation or a virtual coalition with the Moderate Tories. In the case of a resignation of the entire Cabinet, the Conservative Whigs might expect to form a part of the new Conservative Ministry which would require their support; but if the present Ministry quarrelling with the Radicals, resolve nevertheless to hold office they can only succeed by Tory support in return for a Tory course of action. In either event the Conservative section of the Cabinet gain their point.—*Spectator*

The *MALDEN INDEPENDENT* states that the number of lives lost at the destructive fire at Southampton last week was seventeen, and that twenty-four persons are severely injured. A coroner's inquest was held on the bodies on Thursday and Friday and again adjourned till Tuesday last. It appeared from the examination of the witnesses that the explosion which produced the fatal catastrophe was not caused by gunpowder but must have been owing to the ignition of a large quantity of turpentine. The *Independent* gives the following account of the calamity:—

“The public having been assured that there was no gunpowder in the store entered it for the purpose of saving a portion of the valuable articles which it contained—a great quantity of lead oil and turpentine when we shudder to relate the fire found its way into that part of the store which contained the turpentine and almost immediately afterwards an awful and terrific explosion took place which was succeeded by the falling in of the roof and blowing out of the front walls. A great number of persons were at that time in the premises whose retreat was cut off by the falling walls and by the flames of liquid fire which poured down in torrents from the floor above.—Some few affected their escape after being dreadfully burned of whom several are not expected to survive. It is impossible to describe the scene which followed—the screams and groans of the dying. Three poor fellows were partially buried; then by the strenuous and in the highest degree praiseworthy exertions of their friends two of them were extricated in a living state but we fear fatally injured.—The attempt to release the other was without avail as he died at the moment he was released from his perilous situation. A most heartrending scene we cannot suppose; even those who were so fortunate as to make their escape were so frightfully burned by the falling turpentine that the flames could be extinguished by no other means than by rolling them in the gutter. One individual who was so fortunate as to effect his escape heard the earnest cries and entreaties by name of a friend whom he left for that assistance which he could not render.—We are sorry to state that there were many labouring persons present who refused rendering assistance till they were assured of remuneration for their services. The property was we hear insured in the Imperial Office.”

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER

*Promenade Dress*.—Manteau of tissue *Isos*, with large pelerine en chape, trimmed with black lace and collar of velvet. Bonnet of velours d'Afrique.  
*Carriage Dress*.—Robe of gris perle levanterie, with a single deep flounce, and mantelet of the same trimmed with a volant. Bonnet of green velvet with bird of paradise.  
*Evening Dress*. Robe of pink moire, with trimmings of velvet tight body with pelerine and tight sleeves with three bias from the shoulder to the elbow. Petit bord of white crape crape ornamented with a plume of drooping marabouts and wreath of crosses encircling the face.—Dark colour are the fashion for dresses; silks brown grounds brocaded with blue,

green or pomeau or light grounds with black pattern. Manteaux are made of velvet satin or other rich material and frequently lined with ermine; short manteaux are worn; the mantle chape is a novelty of this season. Velvet and satin shalls are worn of light or dark colours embroidered. The dresses continue to be made long and with one or two flounces. Redingotes are much worn. Some skirts are confined below the waist in small plaits similar to the top of sleeves. There is much variety observable in sleeves and provided exaggeration be avoided they may be worn tight or full. Tichus a la physique of light materials are replaced by those of satin velvet or the same as the dress trimmed with lace. Bonnets are certainly diminished in size but continue to be worn low at the cheeks the *havolets* rather deep and the necks and trimmings placed very low. Satin and velours d'Afrique are much used and the colours are pink, Morassa different shades of green, and pearl grey. Some of the new ribbons have an edge imitating Valenciennes lace. Velvet flowers drooping marabouts and shaded follets are used to ornament bonnets; the wadded bonnet will supersede the capote a couisses.

LONDON, Nov. 13. 1837.

The Carlist Committee at Bayonne, as we learn by a letter from that place of the 8th inst., affirm that in less than a fortnight 10,000 men will recross the Ebro and commence a new campaign in Castille. The writer of the letter however states the discontent of the inhabitants of Navarre and the Basque Provinces to be by no means on the decline.—They reproach Don Carlos with bringing back only 80 men out of 300 of his Navarrese Guard; and they are irritated not only at the arrival of Villareal and his companions but also at the success of Christians on the line of St. Sebastian, Bilbao &c. Espartero's army is in occupation of Logrono Haro Miranda and Vittoria. That General is said to be very confident of stopping the Carlists by the superiority of his cavalry should they attempt to pass the Ebro.

Her Majesty is said to have drunk wine with fifteen different parties on Thursday in the Guildhall; of course her Majesty only went through the ceremony of raising her glass to her lips. When the Queen drank to the Lord Mayor of London it was in sherry above 120 years old.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1838.

We have been favoured with English dates to the 23d Nov. but they do not contain anything of importance.

The King of Hanover has addressed letters Patent to his subjects, in which he asserts that the late Constitution never received the assent of the States, and was on that ground invalid. His Majesty proposes to assemble the States, to take the subject into consideration; and here ends the act of *despotism*, of which the Whig-Radicals made such a liberal use at the late elections.

On Sale

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,  
JUST RECEIVED,  
Per Brig *Hit or Miss*, from Bristol,

- Patent Cordage
- Rice, Tea
- White and Yellow Soap
- Dip Candles
- Blanketing, Serges
- Earthenware, Tinware
- Boots and Shoes, Leather
- Bellows, Brushes
- Sheathing Iron 6 1/4
- Stemplates
- Gunpowder in 1/4 Kegs
- Bread.

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbor Grace,  
January 17, 1838.

WANTED, a PERSON to act as an Assistant to the Harbour Grace Island Light House.—Application to be made to R. OKE, Keeper.

Harbour Grace Island,  
Jan. 10, 1838.

**For Sale or to Let**  
For such a term of Years as may be agreed on,

ALL that Valuable piece of highly cultivated LAND, formerly the Property of the late Henry Webber, sen. and now the Fee-simple Property of the Subscriber. Situate on the West of the Widow Cawley's premises, in this Town. The Property will be Sold or Let in from One to Three Lots, as it may suit the parties, and possession given the First day of May next. Terms accommodating.

Further particulars may be known, by applying to the Subscriber.

HENRY WEBBER.

Harbour Grace,  
Dec. 13, 1837.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**

**TO MARINERS.**

NOTICE is hereby given that a powerful FIXED LIGHT will be exhibited from Sunset to Sunrise on and after TUESDAY Evening next, the 21st inst., on HARBOUR GRACE ISLAND, in Conception Bay, extending Eastwardly, or Seaward, in a direction by compass from North to South-west.

W. STIRLING,  
JAMES BAYLY,  
THOMAS RIDLEY,  
WILLIAM PUNTON,  
THOMAS CHANCEY,  
Commissioners.

Harbour Grace,  
November 13, 1837.

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

GEORGE HIPPISELY,  
Sole Executor.

Harbour Grace,  
Sept. 6, 1837.

**On Sale**

BY

**JOHN STEVENSON**

The Cargo of the *Louisa & Frederick*, from Richebucto,

CONSISTING OF

- 45,000 Feet Merchantable Pine Board
- 5,000 Feet Deals
- 13,000 Shingles
- Spars from 6 to 12 inches
- 4 Tons Hardwood Balk
- 13,000 Ash Billets.

Harbour Grace,  
December 6, 1837.

BY

**Thorne, Hooper & Co**

- 30,000 Feet Merchantable Pine Board
- 10,000 do. do. 1 1/2 inch do. Plank
- 6,000 do. do. Plank for Decking
- 3,000 do. Hardwood do. 3 inch
- 3,000 Scantling

Hardwood Balk & Spruce & Pine Spars  
Being the Cargo of the Brig ANN, N. DAVIS, Master, from Miramichi.

Harbour Grace,  
November 22, 1837.

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

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

Offers for Sale,

Cheap for CASH

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

WM. HENDERSON.

Harbour Grace,  
Sept. 20, 1837.

**SEALERS**  
**Agreements**

FOR SALE

At the Office of this Paper.  
Harbour Grace,  
December 6, 1837.

**Indentures**

For Sale at this Office.  
Harbour Grace,  
Dec. 27.

**STOP READ!**

At considerably Reduced Prices.

The Subscriber

HAVING JUST RECEIVED

THEir FULL SUPPLY OF

The under-mentioned Articles, re-

commends them as worthy the

attention of the Public, as

he intends to dispose of

them at a very low figure

above the Invoice

Cost, viz.:

- Linen Bed Tick
- Brown and White Serge
- Printed Cottons
- French Gingham
- Wide and Narrow striped Checks
- Extra stout Ditto
- Black, Brown and Coloured Merinos
- Bombazets, Plaids
- Thibet Wool Shawls
- Plain Middle Ditto
- Fancy Ditto
- Thibet Wool Handkerchiefs
- Black Barcelona Ditto
- Fancy Ditto Ditto
- Gauze Ditto
- Cross-bared, Corded and Book Muslins
- Jaconet and Mull Ditto
- Ladies' Work'd Lace and Muslin Collars
- Colored Jaconets
- Laced Edgings
- Men's Braces
- Men's stout Yarn Hose
- Men's Worsted Ditto
- Men's Lambswool Ditto
- Women's Black Ditto Ditto
- Men's Cuff'd and Milled Gloves
- Men's Fleece'd Ditto
- Women's Fine Ditto
- Women's Black and White Cotton Dc.
- Cotton and Regatta Shirts
- Men's Drawers
- Boy's Cloth and Plush Caps
- White and Grey Shirtings
- White Counterpanes
- White Flannels
- Women's White and Colord Stays
- Men's and Woman's Shoes and Boots
- A few Martin Boas
- Swansdown Ruffs, Wadding
- Men's Beaver Hats
- Men's Guernsey Frocks
- Canvas Frocks
- Whitney Blankets
- Petershams, Pilot Cloths
- Superfine Brown, Blue & Olive Cloths
- Moleskins
- Tea Trays
- Rum, Molasses, Sugar, Teas
- Pork, Butter
- Soap by the box
- Upper and Sole Leather
- Earthenware, Pipes
- Tobacco and Snuff, in large and small quantities
- And Sundry other Articles.

GEORGE W. GILL.

Carbonear,  
November 22, 1837.

**THE SUBSCRIBERS**

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the Brig *Caroline* from Hamburg,  
Ann from Bristol, and Emily  
from London,

The undermentioned Goods

Which they offer at unusually low rates for Cash or Produce,

Bread 1st, 2nd, and 3rd quality,  
Hamburg

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

ALSO, ex-TRUSTY,  
From Demerara,

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

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

**Blanks**

For Sale at the STAR, Office.  
Harbour Grace.

**On Sale**

**G. P. JILLARD**

HAS RECENTLY IMPORTED,  
From Manchester, Birmingham, and  
Bristol,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE.

On reasonable terms,

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

**HABERDASHERY**

- Imperial, Braid, Dress, and Side Combs
- Cinder Sifters, Chamber Buckets
- Mops, Brushes, Pattens
- SCYTHES, Grass Hooks
- Wire Rat and Mouse Traps
- Irish and English Spades, Rakes
- Wood Screws, Brads, Door-springs
- Files of all sorts, Shoe Rasps
- Imperial Weights from 4lbs. down
- Ditto Pewter Measures
- Britannia-metal Teapots, Coffee Biggins,
- Plated and Britannia-metal Tea & Table,
- Spoons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs
- Caddy and Salt Spoons
- Cases Mathematical Instruments
- Pocket Compasses
- Superfine Kerby Hooks
- Buttons of all descriptions
- Beads, Smelling Bottles
- London VINEGAR in cask and bottles
- PATENT MEDICINES
- Castor Oil, Epsom Salts
- Pocket Pistols and Ducking Guns with
- Percussion Locks and Caps
- Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes
- Ladies' Ditto Ditto
- Children's Ditto Ditto

WATCHES, Watch Guards  
WEDDING and Fancy RINGS

TOGETHER WITH

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF  
JEWELLERY

Harbour Grace,  
July 19, 1837.

**Notices**

**TO LET**

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

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

As HARBOUR GRACE has now all the advantages of St. JOHN'S, being a FREE PORT, this PROPERTY may be worth the attention of a Capitalist.

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

PETER ROGERSON.

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

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

JULIA DOBIE,  
Administratrix.

Brigus.

Our Ambassador at Madrid Sir Geo. Villiers has succeeded in obtaining from the Spanish Government an order for the release of Mr. Gruneison the correspondent of the "Morning Post" and Captain Henningsen who had fallen into the hands of a party of Christians near the Embro and who conducted them to the town of Logrona.

HALIFAX, Dec. 23.

On Saturday last, at 1 o'clock, the Committee appointed at the public meeting waited upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor at Government-house and presented the following Address:—

To his Excellency Major-General Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, K. C.B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the province of Nova-scotia, &c. &c. &c.

THE ADDRESS OF HER MAJESTY'S LOYAL SUBJECTS, THE INHABITANTS OF HALIFAX

May it please your Excellency,

The inhabitants of Halifax deeply deploring the present unfortunate situation of affairs in Lower Canada where a number of misguided men have been deluded into rebellion against their lawful Sovereign at a public meeting this day convened have with our accord declared their firm and unshaken loyalty & attachment to Her Majesty's person and government and their determination to resist by every means in their power any attempt to dismember the British empire of which they are proud to consider these Provinces an integral part. Deeply sensible of the many blessings secured to the North American Colonies by the British constitution and thankful to Divine Providence for the place and happiness which this Province continues to enjoy the inhabitants of Halifax humbly beg your Excellency to convey to our beloved Sovereign the sentiments of loyalty by which they are actuated, and their confident assurance that all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in Novascotia are firmly resolved to maintain to the utmost of their power the connexion now so happily existing with the parent state.

The inhabitants of Halifax deeply regret the necessity which the unfortunate events in Canada have created for the departure of Her Majesty's forces from this garrison where the conduct of both officers and men has secured them the respect and attachment of all classes of society. They are aware that the noble spirit which animates British soldiers will induce them resolutely to encounter the hardships they must endure in marching through a long and dreary wilderness at this inclement season of the year,—but whilst the soldier at the call of duty spurs both danger and fatigue the husband and the father cannot but feel deeply for those whom they are compelled to leave behind without their natural protectors. To alleviate these feelings—to lessen the pang which the brave soldier must experience in parting from his wife and children and to contribute towards their comfort, the inhabitants of Halifax have agreed to raise a fund for the relief of the wives and children of the soldiers of this garrison whose husbands and fathers have been or shall be under the necessity of leaving them behind when they march to uphold and support the authority of our beloved Sovereign, and to preserve the integrity of the British empire. The mode in which this object is proposed to be carried into effect will fully appear upon a reference to the resolutions unanimously adopted at the meeting a copy whereof is herewith submitted to your Excellency.

A more numerous meeting of all classes of society has not previously assembled in this town and it was their unanimous feeling and belief that the sentiments of the Province generally as well as those of the town were expressed in these resolutions. The Hon. the Speaker and all members of the House of Assembly resident in the town several of whom represent different parts of the Province were associated with other Gentlemen of the Committee to carry the objects of the meeting into effect.

The inhabitants of Halifax unite in the prayer (which they feel will be responded from every quarter of this loyal Province,) that these unhappy troubles may be soon dispelled—that peace and order may be speedily re-established—and that the people of those Provinces prosperous and united may ever esteem it their highest pride to have their destinies connected with the great country from which they are descended and which has extended to them the benefits of its glorious constitution.

(Signed)

S. G. W. Archibald, Speaker of Assembly, and Member of the county of Colchester.  
Alexander Stewart, Member of

Assembly of the county of Cumberland.  
 Joseph Howe, Member of Assembly for the county of Halifax.  
 James B. Uniacke, Member of Assembly for the county of Cape Breton.  
 William Young, Member of Assembly for the county of Inverness.  
 Hugh Bell  
 Members for the town of Halifax.  
 Thomas Forrester  
 I. O. C. Doyle, Member of Assembly for the township of Isle Madame.  
 Thomas N. Jeffrey  
 Members of her Majesty's late Council.  
 H. H. Cogswell  
 J. W. Johnston, Solicitor-General.  
 S. W. Delbois.  
 J. Leander Starr.  
 J. J. Sawyer.  
 Halifax, 15th December, 1837.

To which His Excellency was pleased to return the following answer:—

GENTLEMEN,—I receive with great satisfaction this address; the sentiments of loyalty and attachment which it expressed for the person of our Gracious Sovereign are most gratifying; and the firm resolution of upholding the connection which so happily exists with the parent state, I regret as an earnest determination of the people of this Province in discountenancing Civil War and Rebellion in whatever quarter they may appear.

It will be a duty to convey the manly and loyal sentiments expressed in this address to the foot of the Throne.

The contributions to be made for the relief of the wives and children of the soldiers are highly honourable to the town; and it will end to enhance the good feeling which subsists between the inhabitants and the troops. I shall feel much satisfaction in communicating the resolutions to the troops.

Government-house, Saturday.

The Committee appointed at the public meeting waited upon the Commandant on Monday and after presenting the resolutions received the reply, which we now publish with much pleasure:—

To Lieut.-Colonel J. J. SNODGRASS, Commandant of the Garrison, &c. &c.

Sir,—We, a Committee appointed at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Halifax on the 15th inst. beg now in the discharge of the duty assigned to us, to present a copy of a series of resolutions passed unanimously at the said meeting and we feel happy in being honoured with a trust so pleasing to us, and so entirely according with our individual sentiments.

(Signed) William Young,  
 J. W. Johnston,  
 J. J. Sawyer,  
 J. Leander Starr,  
 Hugh Bell.

Halifax, December 13, 1837.

To which the following answer was returned:—

Gentlemen,—I can truly assure you that it has never been my fortune to peruse any public testimonial of interest in the soldier more acceptable to his best feelings as a man; or better calculated to encourage him in the cheerful performance of his duties than that which you have now placed in my hands.

It will be my first duty to bring your most kind and considerate proposal to the notice of his Excellency the Major General commanding; and I will take an early opportunity of communicating further with you on the subject of it.—In the meantime although quite aware that my personal acknowledgement can only be of value when united with those of my brother officers and soldiers I cannot deny myself the pleasure of expressing the satisfaction which I feel in being the medium of so interesting and honourable a communication from the loyal and enlightened inhabitants of this town to the several corps stationed in it.

I should indeed but ill fulfil the expectations of those whom I have the honour to represent did I not state that sentiments contained in these noble resolutions will be regarded by the service at large as a renewed example of the hospitable and friendly spirit which has distinguished this community in all its relations with the troops a spirit that has long placed Halifax foremost in the list of the favourite stations of the British army.

J. J. SNODGRASS, Colonel.

The following letter was received by the Committee on Tuesday:—

Commandants' Office,  
 Halifax, 19th Dec., 1837.

GENTLEMEN,—Having communicated

with the Major General Commanding, upon the subject of the resolutions passed at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Halifax on the 15th instant for raising a fund for the relief of the wives and children of the soldiers ordered from this garrison and which you did me the honour to place in my hands yesterday I am now commanded to state to you that his Excellency in common with every officer and soldier under his command justly appreciates this generous expression of public sympathy and feeling on an occasion which certainly demands the exercise of every military virtue and no doubt must entail some suffering and privation upon those who may be dependent on the absent soldier. The duty which belonged to me of forwarding these resolutions and making your wishes and intentions known to the several corps interested in them has been duly executed; and as soon as lists can be prepared of such women and children as may stand in need of aid they shall be forwarded to you.

It now only remains for me, in the name of every corps, and of every officer and soldier belonging to this garrison to tender our best and warmest thanks to the inhabitants of Halifax for this new and substantial proof of their proverbial kindness and hospitality towards the military who have the good fortune to be stationed among them.

I have the honour to be,  
 Gentlemen,  
 Your most obedt. humble svt.,  
 J. J. SNODGRASS,  
 Lt. Col. Commandant.

To J. J. Sawyer, J. L. Starr, W. Young, J. W. Johnston, and H. Bell, Esqrs

POTERY

CHRISTIAN THE TEMPEST.

St. MATTHEW, VIII. 24—27.

Midnight was on the mighty deep,  
 And darkness filled the boundless sky,  
 While 'mid the raging wind was heard  
 The sea-bird's mournful cry;  
 For tempest clouds were muttering wrath  
 Across the seaman's trackless path.

It came at length—one fearful gust  
 Rent from the mast the shivering sail,  
 And drove the helpless bark along,  
 The play thing of the gale;  
 While fearfully the lightning's glare  
 Fell on the pale brows gathered there.

But there was one, o'er whose bright face  
 Unmarked the livid lightning flashed,  
 And on whose stierless, prostrate form,  
 Unfelt the sea-spray flashed,  
 For, 'mid the tempest fierce and wild,  
 He slumbered like a wearied child.

Oh! who could look upon that face,  
 And feel the sting of coward fear?  
 Though hell's fierce demons raged around  
 Yet heaven itself was here;  
 For who that glorious brow could see,  
 Nor own a present Deity?

With hurried fear they press around  
 The lowly Saviour's humble bed,  
 As if his very touch had power  
 To shield their souls from dread;  
 While, cradled on the raging deep,  
 He lay in calm and tranquil sleep.

Vainly they struggled with their fears,  
 But wider still the tempest woke,  
 Till from their full and o'er fraught hearts  
 The voice of terror broke,  
 "Behold we sink beneath the wave—  
 "We perish, LORD! but thou can'st save."

Slowly he rose—and mild rebuke  
 Shone in his soft and heaven lit-eye—  
 "Oh ye of little faith!" he cried,  
 "Is not your master nigh?  
 "Is not your hope of succour just?  
 "Why know ye not in whom ye trust?"

He turned away, and conscious power  
 Dilated his majestic form,  
 As o'er the boiling sea he bent,  
 The ruler of the storm.  
 Earth to its centre felt the thrill,  
 As low he murmured—"Peace! Be still!"

Hark to the burst of meeting waves,  
 The roaring of the angry sea!  
 A moment more and all is hushed  
 In deep tranquillity!  
 While not a breeze is near to break  
 The mirrored surface of the lake.

Then, on the stricken hearts of all,  
 Fell anxious doubt and holy awe,  
 As timidly they gazed on him  
 Whose will was nature's law.  
 "What man is this," they cry, "whose word  
 "E'en by the raging sea is heard?"

Notices

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

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

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

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

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

WE Hereby appoint Mr SIMON LEVI, Agent for the said Estate.  
 ROBERT PACK, } Trustees to the  
 W. W. BEMISTER. } said Estate.

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

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

J. B. PETERS.

DESERTED

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

MICHAEL COADY,

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

JAMES COUGHLAN.

Bryant's Cove,

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

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

POST-OFFICE

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

CARBONEAR.

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

HARBOUR GRACE.

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

S. SOLOMAN,  
 POSTMASTER.

St. John's, June 28, 1837.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS St. John's and Harbour Grace Packets

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

Fares.

Ordinary 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 & BOAG,  
 Agents, St. JOHN'S  
 Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835

NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal Cove.

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

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from Carbonear on the mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.

TERMS.

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

And PACKAGES in proportion.  
 N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES given him.  
 Carbonear, June, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICK

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

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

TERMS.

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

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., &c. received at his House in Carbonear, and in St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Cruet's.  
 Carbonear, June 4, 1836.

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

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

MARY TAYLOR,  
 Widow.

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1837.

Blanks

of Various kind for SALE at the Office of this Paper