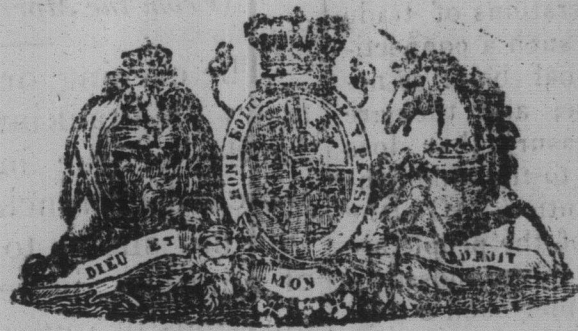


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# THE STAR, AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 18, 1837.

No. 172.

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

## Notices

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

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

WHEREAS the said SIMON LEVI  
was, on the First Day of JUNE  
Inst., in due form of Law DECLARED Insolvent  
by the said COURT of Our Lord the King; And  
Whereas ROBERT PACK, Esquire, and  
WILLIAM W. BEMISTER, Esquire, of  
Carbonear aforesaid, Merchants and Credit-  
ors, 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 WIL-  
LIAM W. BEMISTER, as such TRUS-  
TEES, 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 hav-  
ing in their Possession any GOOD or EF-  
FECTS belonging to him, are hereby Re-  
quired to Pay and Deliver the same forth-  
with to the said TRUSTEES.

By the Court.

JOHN STARK,  
CHIEF CLERK & REGISTRAR.

WE Herby appoint Mr SIMON LE  
VI, Agent for the said Estate.  
ROBERT PACK, } Trustees to the  
W. W. BEMISTER, } said Estate.

THE Subscriber would notify the Inha-  
bitants of CARBONEAR and its Vi-  
cinity generally, that he has accommoda-  
tions 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 recep-  
tion after the Midsummer Vacation: in  
both which Schools the instruction will com-  
prise all the branches of a useful and re-  
spectable 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 Pro-  
secuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.

JAMES COUGHLAN.

Bryant's Cove,

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

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

HAY SEED, and a variety of GARDEN  
SEEDS

On Sale, by  
W. DIXON & Co.  
Harbour Grace, May 31, 1837.

## POST-OFFICE

THE following is a List of the LET-  
TERS 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

Keilly, Carbonear.

### HARBOUR GRACE.

Joseph Soper, Esq.,  
Mr Witting, T. Ridley, and James Bayley,  
Esquires, Commissioners of the Island  
Light House.

M. Thomas Bartlett, Bears Cove.

Mr John Sullivan.

S. SOLOMAN,

POSTMASTER.

St. John's, June 28, 1837.

## On Sale

BY

THORNE, HOOPER, & CO

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

SALT and COALS, Afloat.

BONHA  
SOLCHONG  
HYSON  
TEAS,  
in qr. chests & boxes.

With a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
BRITISH MANUFACTURED  
SHOP and STORE  
GOODS.

ALSO

## ON CONSIGNMENT

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

BY

THOMAS RIDLEY & o  
JUST IMPORTED

By the Brig Johns, from Hamburg,

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

By the NATIVE, from Liverpool,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF  
MANUFACTURED GOODS.

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

By the FISHER, from Liverpool,

Salt, Coals, Nails, &c. &c. &c.  
Harbor Grace, May 31, 1837.

## UNITED STATES.

### President's Message

In the Houses of Congress at the  
commencement of the first sessi-  
on of the 25th Congress.

The Message commences by giving the  
following reasons for calling a meeting  
of Congress. The suspension of specie  
payments—the embarrassments likely to  
occur to the government from the pecu-  
niary affairs of the country—the difficul-  
ties experienced by the mercantile classes  
in meeting engagements. Questions  
were also expected to arise in the recess  
in respect to arise in the recess in respect  
to the October instalment of the deposits  
requiring the interposition of Con-  
gress.

The Message then says:—

"The history of trade in the United  
States for the last three or four years,  
affords the most convincing evidence  
that our present condition is chiefly to be  
attributed to over-action deriving, per-  
haps its first impulses from antecedent  
causes, but stimulated to its destructive  
consequences by excessive issues of bank  
paper, and by other facilities for the ac-  
quisition and enlargement of credit. At  
the commencement of the year 1834, the  
banking capital of the United States, in-  
cluding that of the National Bank then  
existing, amounted to about two hundred  
millions of dollars, the bank notes then  
in circulation to about 95,000,000; and  
the loans and discounts of the banks to  
324,000,000. Between that time and the  
1st Jan. 1836, being the latest period to  
which accurate accounts have been re-  
ceived, it was increased to more than  
457,000,000. To this vast increase are  
to be added the many millions of credit,  
acquired by means of Foreign loans,  
contracted by States and State Institu-  
tions, and, above all, by the lavish accom-  
modations extended by Foreign dealers  
to our merchants.

The consequences of this redundancy  
of credit, and of the spirit of reckless spec-  
ulation engendered by it, were a Foreign  
debt contracted by our citizens estimat-  
ed in March last at more than 30,000,000  
dols.; the extension to traders in the in-  
terior of our country, of credits for sup-  
plies, greatly beyond the wants of the  
people; the investment of 39½,000,000  
dols. in unproductive public lands, in  
the years 1835 and 1836, while in the  
preceding year the sales amounted to only  
4½,000,000; the creation of debt to an  
almost countless amount, for real estate  
in existing or anticipated cities or villages  
equally unproductive, and at prices now  
seen have been greatly disproportionate  
to their real value; the expending of im-  
mense sums in improvements which in  
many cases have been found to be ruin-  
ously improvident; the diversion to  
other pursuits of much of the labor that  
should have been applied to agriculture,  
thereby contributing to the expenditure  
of large sums in the importation of grain  
from Europe—an expenditure which,  
amounting in 1834 to about 250,000 dols.  
was, in the first two quarters of the pre-  
sent year, increased to more than 2,000,-  
000 dols.; and finally, without enu-  
merating other injurious results, the rapid  
growth among all classes, and especially  
in our great commercial towns, of luxu-  
rious habits, founded, too often, on  
merely fancied wealth, and detrimental  
alike to the industry, the morals, and re-  
sources of our people.

However unwilling any of our citizens  
may heretofore have been to assign to  
these causes the chief instrumentality in  
producing the present state of things, the  
developments subsequently made, and  
the actual condition of other commercial  
countries, must, as it seems to me, dispel  
all remaining doubts upon the subject.—  
It has since appeared that evils, similar  
to those suffered by ourselves have been  
experienced in Great Britain, on the con-  
tinent, and indeed throughout the com-

mercial world; and that, in other coun-  
tries, as well as in our own, they have  
been uniformly preceded by an undue  
enlargement of the boundaries of trade,  
prompted, as with us, by unprecedented  
expansions of the system of credit. A  
reference to the amount of banking capi-  
tal, and the issue of paper credits put in  
circulation in Great Britain, by banks  
and other ways, during the years 1834,  
1835, and 1836, will show an augmenta-  
tion of the paper currency there, as much  
disproportioned to the real wants of  
trade, as in the United States.

With this redundancy of the paper  
currency there arose in that country also  
a spirit of adventurous speculation, em-  
bracing the whole range of human en-  
terprise.

And was profusely given to projected  
improvements, and large investments  
were made in foreign stocks and loans;  
credit for goods were granted with un-  
bounded liberality to merchants in fo-  
reign countries, and all the means of ac-  
quiring and employing credit were put  
in active operation, and extended in their  
effect to every department of business,  
and to every quarter of the globe. The  
re-action was proportioned in its violence  
to the extraordinary character of the  
events which preceded it.

It was impossible that such a state of  
things could long continue, that the pros-  
pect of revulsion was present to the  
minds of considerate men before it actu-  
ally came. None, however, had correct-  
ly anticipated its severity. A concurrent  
of circumstances, inadequate of them-  
selves to produce such wide spread and  
calamitous embarrassments, tended so  
greatly to aggravate them, that they can-  
not be overlooked in considering their  
history. Among those may be mention-  
ed, as most prominent, the great loss of  
capital sustained by our commercial em-  
perium in the fire of December, 1836—a  
loss, the effects of which were underrated  
at the time, because postponed for a sea-  
son by the great facilities of credit then  
existing; the disturbing effects, in our  
commercial cities, of the public monies  
required by the deposit law of June,  
1836; and the measures adopted by the  
foreign creditors of our merchants to re-  
duce their debts, and withdraw from the  
United States a large portion of our spe-  
cie.

The commercial community of Great  
Britain were subjected to the greatest  
difficulties, and their debtors in this  
country were not only suddenly deprived  
of accustomed and expected credits, but  
called upon for payments, which in the  
actual posture of things here could only  
be made through a general pressure, and  
at the most ruinous sacrifices.

In view of these facts, it would seem  
impossible for sincere inquirers after  
truth to resist the conviction that the  
causes of revulsion in both countries  
have been substantially the same. Two  
nations, the most commercial in the  
world, enjoying but recently the highest  
degree of apparent prosperity, and  
maintaining with each other the closest  
relations, are suddenly, in a time of  
profound peace, and without any great  
national disaster, arrested in their career  
and plunged into a state of embarrass-  
ment and distress.

In both countries we have witnessed  
the same redundancy of paper money,  
and other facilities of credit; the same  
spirit of speculation, the same partial  
successes, the same difficulties and re-  
verses, and, at length, nearly the same  
overwhelming catastrophe. The most  
material difference between the results in  
the two countries has only that with us  
there has also occurred an extensive  
derangement in the fiscal affairs of the  
Federal and State Government, occasioned  
by the suspension of specie payments by  
the banks.

The history of these causes and effects  
in Great Britain and the United States, is  
substantially the history of the revulsion  
in all other commercial countries.



The present and visible effects of these circumstances on the operation of the Government, and on the industry of the people, point out the objects which call for your immediate attention.

They are, to regulate by safe law the keeping, transfer and disbursements of the public money; to designate the funds to be received and paid by the Government, to enable the treasury to meet promptly every demand upon it, to prescribe the terms of indulgence, and the mode of settlement to be adopted, as well in collecting from individuals the revenue that has accrued, as in withdrawing it from former depositories, and devise and adopt such further measures, within the constitutional competency of Congress, as will be best calculated to revive the enterprise of and promote the prosperity of the country.

For the deposit, transfer, and disbursement of the revenue, National and State Banks have always, with temporary and limited exceptions, been heretofore employed; but, although advocates of each system are still to be found, it is apparent that the events of the last few months greatly augmented the desire, long existing among the people of the United States, to separate the fiscal operations of the Government from those of individuals or corporations.

Again to create a National Bank a fiscal agent, would be to disregard the popular will, twice solemnly and unequivocally expressed. On no question of domestic policy is there stronger evidence that the sentiments of a large majority are deliberately fixed; and I cannot consult with those who think they see in recent events, a proof that these sentiments are a reason that they should be changed.

Events, similar in their origin and character, have heretofore frequently occurred, without producing any such change; and the lessons of experience must be forgotten, if we suppose that the present overthrow of credit would have been prevented by the existence of a national bank. Proneness to excessive issues has ever been the vice of the banking system; a vice as prominent in National as State Institutions. This propensity is as subservient to the advancement of private interests in the one as in the other; and those who direct them both, being principally guided by the same views, and influenced by the same motives, will be equally ready to stimulate extravagance of enterprise by improvidence of credit. How strikingly is this conclusion sustained by experience. The Bank of the United States, with the vast powers conferred on it by Congress, did not or could not prevent former and similar embarrassments; nor has the still greater strength it has been said to possess, under its present charter, enabled it, in the existing emergency, the check other institutions, or even save itself. In Great Britain, where, it has been seen, the same causes have been attended with the same effects, a national bank, possessing powers far greater than are asked for by the warmest advocates of such an institution here has also proved unable to prevent an undue expansion of credit, and the evils that flow from it.

Nor can I find any tenable ground for the re-establishment of a national Bank, in the derangement alleged at present to exist in the domestic exchanges of the country, or in the facilities it may be capable of affording them. Although advantages of this sort were anticipated when the first bank of the United States was created, they were regarded as an incidental accommodation; not one which the Federal Government was bound, could be called upon, to furnish. This accommodation is now indeed, after the laps of not many years demanded from it as among its first duties; and an omission to aid and regulate commercial exchange, is treated as a ground of loud and serious complaint. Such results only serve to exemplify the constant desire among some of our citizens to enlarge the power of Government, and extend its control to subjects with which it should not interfere. They can never justify the creation of an institution to promote such objects. On the contrary they justify the excitement among the community a more diligent enquiry into the character of those operations of trade, towards which it is desired to extend such peculiar favours.

But it was not designed by the Constitution that the Government should assume the management of domestic or foreign exchange. It is indeed authorised to regulate by law the commerce between the States, and to provide a general standard of value or medium of exchange, in gold and silver; but it is not its province to aid individuals in the transfer of their funds, otherwise than through the facilities afforded by the Post Office Department.

It cannot be concealed that there exist, in this community, opinions and feelings, on this subject in direct opposition to

each other. A large portion of them, combining great intelligence, activity and influence, are no doubt sincere in their belief that the operations of trade ought to be assisted by such a connection; they regard a national bank as necessary for that purpose, and they are disinclined to every measure that does not tend, sooner or later, to the establishment of such an institution. On the other hand, a majority of the people are believed to be irreconcilably opposed to that measure; they consider such a concentration of power dangerous to the liberties, and many of them regard it as a violation of the constitution. This collision of opinion has, doubtless, caused much of the embarrassment to which the commercial transactions of the country have lately been exposed. Banking has become a political topic of the highest interest, and trade has suffered in the conflict of parties. A speedy termination of this state of things however desirable, is scarcely to be expected. We have seen for nearly half a century, that those who advocate a national bank, by whatever motive they may be influenced, constitute a portion of the community too numerous to allow us to hope for an early abandonment of their favorite plan. On the other hand they must indeed form an erroneous estimate of the intelligence and temper of the American people who suppose that they have continued, on slight and insufficient grounds, their persevering opposition to such an institution; or that they can be induced by pecuniary pressure, or by any other combination of circumstances, to surrender principles they have so long and so inflexibly maintained.

My own views of the subject are unchanged. They have been repeatedly and unreservedly announced to my fellow citizens; who, with full knowledge of them, conferred on me the two highest offices of Government. On the last of these occasions I felt it due to the people to apprise them distinctly, that in the event of my election, I would not be able to co-operate with them in the establishment of a national bank. To these sentiments I have now only to add the expression of an increased conviction, that the re-establishment of such a bank, in any form, whilst it would not accomplish the beneficial purpose promised by its advocates, would impair the rightful supremacy of the popular will, injure the character and diminish the influence of our political system; and bring once more into existence a concentrated money power, hostile to the spirit, and threatening the permanency of our republican institutions.

Relative to the Commercial Exchange he says:

"In transferring its funds from place to place the government is on the same footing with the private citizen, and may resort to the same legal means. It may do so through the medium of bills drawn by itself, or purchased from others and in these operations it may, in a manner undoubtedly constitutional and legitimate, facilitate and assist exchanges of individuals founded on real transactions of trade. The extent to which this may be done, and the best means of effecting it, are entitled to the fullest consideration. This has been bestowed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and his views will be submitted to you in his report."

"But it was not designed by the Constitution that the Government should assume the management of domestic or foreign exchange. It is indeed authorised to regulate by law the commerce between the States, and to provide a general standard of value, or medium of exchange, in gold and silver; but it is not its province to aid individuals in the transfer of their funds, otherwise than through the facilities afforded by the Post Office Department."

With respect to using the State Banks as places of deposits the Message says:

"It becomes our solemn duty to enquire whether there are not, in any connexion between the Government and the banks of issue, evils of great magnitude, inherent in its very nature, and against which no precaution can effectually guard."

And that

"No public interest, therefore, now requires the renewal of a connexion that circumstances have dissolved."

(see last page.)

**FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.**—An inquest was held on Wednesday, on the bodies of the unfortunate persons killed this day week, on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, by the sudden collision of the Grand Junction engine with the Bolton train, and a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the engineer was returned.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Belgium will take their departure from Windsor on Tuesday next, and proceed direct to Bamsgate, on their route to Belgium.

## THE LORDS.

(From the Morning Herald.)

The evening organ of the Ministry in attacking the House of Lords for the intractable spirit which that branch of the Legislature has shown to the commands of ministers, in regard to certain questions proposed by the cabinet as part of the stipulated consideration for the support of O'Connell, says, "From what measures have the Lords escaped? Have they got rid of the Irish Church question? Of the Irish Municipal question? The two great subjects of alarm. Have they rendered Protestantism more secure and respected than it was? Is there any evil that threatens the established church in Ireland which has been removed or mitigated by their opposition to the measures offered for their acceptance? Do they not know that, time after time, those questions will be forced upon them, and that the most they could hope to obtain by a successful obstinacy would be that the Irish Church question should be left undetermined until time, and that no long time, should have terminated the contest by terminating the existence of the subject of dispute? A day is this the moment for raising a shout of triumph, as though by stopping these measures for a season they had been permanently set at rest?"

The answer to all this half-bullying, half-whining remonstrance, is very short and simple. The Lords opposed the measure in question because they felt it their duty to do so, and because they were resolved not to allow themselves to be made the accomplices with ministers in registering the decrees of O'Connell, and sacrificing to his bigotry and ambition the Protestant Church in Ireland and British connexion. The Lords acted upon principle, and not upon the suggestions of a miserable expediency such as constitutes the only motive of action with the Melbourne ministers, who were conservative whigs with Lord Grey yesterday, and are destructive whig radicals with O'Connell to-day.

But it seems the Lords, by opposing the infamous "appropriation clause" and the bill for establishing O'Connell's "normal schools of political agitation," have not got rid of those measures—they are, it appears, to be brought before them again. Well, what of that? The Lords will still prefer the dictates of sacred duty to the commands or wishes of the Ministers, who, for the sake of preserving office by the least reputable of all means, would "inflict a heavy blow and great discouragement on Protestantism." Their resistance to dangerous, unconstitutional, and anti-protestant measures, hitherto has had the effect of staying the march of destruction, while the public mind, which the reform excitement had led away in some degree from the dominion of calm reason, had sobered down into reflection and learned to distinguish between measures of improvement and destruction. This is a great service which the Lords have rendered to the country. They guarded the *Thermopylae of the Constitution* until the British public, made sensible of the danger which beset their invaluable inheritance, have rallied to its relief. The last elections have saved the Constitution,

but there would have been no Constitution to save if the Lords had not so long resisted all the efforts of its destructive enemies.

**ELECTION RIOTS.**—At Salford sessions, last week, a great number of persons, charged with rioting at the last election for Bury, Salford, and Manchester, were tried and convicted. The conduct of the rioters on those occasions was most terrific. At Salford, bands consisting of 400 or 500, paraded the town, destroying property, attacking persons, and committing the most alarming outrages, in defiance of the civil authorities, the constables being obliged to run away. It appeared that two contiguous beer-houses, in the interests of the opposing parties, were completely demolished. At Bury, the riot continued for several hours; the returning officer read the riot act, and was afterwards pelted away; the mob then attacked several houses, particularly those where the polling-booths were established; their doors were broken and the windows and window-frames shattered to pieces. There were twenty-one prisoners tried on different indictments, and all but four were found guilty, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment, varying, according to the extent of the outrages they had committed, from two years to three months.

**INSURANCE ON JAMAICA VESSELS.**—The premium on produce from Jamaica upon ships warranted to sail by the 1st August has been done at five guineas per cent. in numerous instances. If vessels have sailed after that time, from eight guineas to twelve guineas per cent. has been asked, varying according to the time of sailing.

**IRON TRADE.**—The iron trade of Dudley and neighbourhood is reported to be "considerably improved." Several furnaces, that for some time past had ceased working, are now "blown in" again, and are all in full operation; also many of the works that were expected to stop are now fully employed.

## THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1837.

We have been politely favored with Liverpool papers to the 19th ult, but they do not contain any thing of interest.

We were in expectation that the present Session of the Legislature would not pass away, without some enactment having been made, to provide for the recovery of small debts in the Courts of Session.

We think that if these Courts had a summary jurisdiction, in civil cases, to the amount of twenty or thirty pounds, it would confer an immense favour on the people of this country; particularly if the fees to be taken in these Courts, were regulated on a low scale, and proportioned to the amount of the sum sued for.

The present mode of recovering small debts in the Circuit Courts, amounts almost to a denial of justice, particularly to the poor man. If he wishes to recover forty shillings, he must pay twenty shillings before the process can be issued, and then he must pay a fee of twenty-five shillings more to one of the Barristers of the "Law Society" before his suit can be heard, whereas the rich man can recover forty pounds for the same costs.

The Courts of Session should be so constituted, that the Stipendiary Magistrates should have a salary sufficient to support them respectably, and enable them to live without having recourse to other employments for their support. The Clerks should also have a fixed salary, and all the fees should be accounted for to the Treasury. A single Magistrate should have summary jurisdiction in civil cases to the amount of three pounds, and two Magistrates to the amount of five pounds. Attachments should be granted for any sum above forty shillings, and

a Jury should be appointed when the defendant when the amount to the wards. And at Circuit Court when the action pounds or upwards litigant should be if they wished being obliged to ter. What pos Circuit Courts vista, Greenspo places as these small debts? no in the immediate places where th for two or three ple have not su vel to them from of the Districts.

PETER BRO P. certainly de of his constitut attempts he has measures pass the more effect of justice in on;" but his such a measure has it appears, small measure has even been tempt to do Jury. We on out-harbor me the interests of as much as M them appear mode of fleec and squandering John's. The House of Ass sidents of the they are elect

We cannot sible benefit t ports derive. Reporter in t bly, whilst th ed to the "I and kept be been during three weeks, members of perhaps think responsible elected them not.

[For

T

Love, on the sa And desrest, When thou for Remember m

Or when at ever Pours out its To Him, who ca JANE, dearest.

Or when at mor First open to Then give me o In which our

## SH

Port

October 3.—El coal. Orion, Sheppar 5.—Coquette, V & sundries. Albion, Forest coffee. 6.—Active, We chandise. 7.—Gazelle, E flour, pork. Borealis, Berni and sundries. Sir Charles Ha ton, coal. Industry, King, cattle. Malvina, Geary, 9.—Harriet, De Sibella, Musgro St. Patrick, Le Antelope, Ebsar Packet, Graham tle. Mary, M'Neil, d



have been no  
ve if the Lords  
resisted all the  
active enemies.

At Salford sessions,  
number of persons,  
at the last election  
Manchester, were  
The conduct of the  
sessions was most  
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persons, and commit-  
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to run away. It  
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opposing parties,  
ished. At Bury,  
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the riot act, and  
away; the mob  
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ling-booths were  
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here were twenty-  
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CA VESSELS.—The  
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AR

BER 18, 1837.

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a Jury should be had, on the ap-  
plication of either Plaintiff or De-  
fendant when the cause of action  
amounted to three pounds or up-  
wards. And an appeal to the  
Circuit Court should be granted  
when the action amounted to five  
pounds or upwards. The parties  
litigant should themselves be heard  
if they wished to do so, without  
being obliged to employ a *Barris-  
ter*. What possible use are the  
Circuit Courts to Trinity, Bona-  
vista, Greenspond or any such  
places as these for the recovery of  
small debts? none at all, except  
in the immediate vicinity of the  
places where the courts are held  
for two or three days. The peo-  
ple have not sufficient time to tra-  
vel to them from the different parts  
of the Districts.

PETER BROWN, Esq., M. C.  
P. certainly deserves the thanks  
of his constituents for the several  
attempts he has made to get some  
measures passed "to provide for  
the more effectual administration  
of justice in the Courts of Sessi-  
on;" but his attempts to obtain  
such a measure of practical utility,  
has it appears, only gained him no  
small measure of abuse, and he  
has even been charged with an at-  
tempt to do away with trial by  
Jury. We only wish that all the  
out-harbor members would study  
the interests of their constituents  
as much as Mr. BROWN, some of  
them appear to study the best  
mode of fleecing the out-harborers,  
and squandering the revenue at St.  
John's. The members of the  
House of Assembly should be re-  
sidents of the District in which  
they are elected.

We cannot conceive what pos-  
sible benefit the people of the out-  
ports derive from having a paid  
Reporter in the House of Assem-  
bly, whilst the reports are confin-  
ed to the "*Patriot*" Newspaper,  
and kept behind, as they have  
been during the present Session,  
three weeks, or a month. The  
members of the present House  
perhaps think that they are not  
responsible to the persons that  
elected them: possibly, they are  
not.

[FOR THE STAR]

TO JANE.

Love, on the sacred Sabbath day  
And dearest, on thy bended knee,  
When thou for those thou lovest pray,  
Remember me, remember me.

Or when at eventide thy soul,  
Pours out its feelings frank and free;  
To Him, who can our thoughts control,  
JANE, dearest, then remember me.

Or when at morn thy beaming eyes,  
First open to the rosy light,  
Then give me one of those gentle sighs  
In which our fondest thoughts delight.

#### SHIP NEWS

Port of St. John's.

ENTERED.

October 3.—Eliza, Hally, Bridgeport,  
coal.  
Orion, Sheppard, do., coal.  
5.—Coquette, Wingood, Halifax, butter,  
& sundries.  
Albion, Forest, Boston, beef, apples,  
coffee.  
6.—Active, Westley, Dartmouth, mer-  
chandise.  
7.—Gazelle, Evans, Hamburg, bread,  
flour, pork.  
Borealis, Bernie, Greenock, pitch, tar,  
and sundries.  
Sir Charles Hamilton, Blake, Cape Bre-  
ton, coal.  
Industry, King, New Brunswick, lumber,  
cattle.  
Malvina, Geary, Cape Breton, coal.  
9.—Harriet, Des Roche, do., cattle.  
Sibella, Musgrove, do., coal.  
St. Patrick, Le Buff, do., coal.  
Antelope, Ebsary, do., coal.  
Packet, Graham, Novascotia, butter, cat-  
tle.  
Mary, M'Neil, do.,

Lord Wellington, Harris, New Bruns-  
wick, board.  
Mazepa, Brocklebank, Copenhagen,  
butter, flour.  
Tryon, Lynch, Cape Breton, coal.  
Adonai, Ritchie, Copenhagen, pork, but-  
ter, bread.  
Neptune, Parker, Liverpool, bread, pork,  
wheat.  
Johanna, Denniston, Hamburg, bread,  
flour, pork.  
Lavinia, Wylie, Copenhagen, pork, but-  
ter, flour.  
Sir J. T. Duckworth, Spencer, Porto  
Rico, sugar.  
Euphemia, M'Gsw, Hamburg, butter,  
bread, pork.  
Salima, Hayes, Greenock, coal.  
Elizabeth, Campbell, Hamburg, flour,  
butter, bread.  
George Robinson, Hallett, Hamburg,  
pork, butter.  
Tamar, Hatchard, Halifax, sundry mer-  
chandise.  
Hiram, Dalby, Liverpool, soap, flour,  
pork.  
10.—Balcutha, Milray, Demerara, rum,  
molasses.  
Lottery, Hinson, Bermuda, ballast.  
Eudeavour, M'Donald, Novascotia, but-  
ter, sheep.  
Angelique, Muggah, Cape Breton, but-  
ter, cattle.  
Grand Turk, Ingham, Halifax, porter,  
coffee.  
Caledonia, Turbet, Copenhagen, pork,  
butter, bread.  
Palmetto, Pearman, Grenada, rum, mo-  
lasses.  
11.—Avalon, Bitchie, Demerara, rum,  
molasses.  
Elizabeth, M'Morris, Shidiae, shingles,  
lumber.  
Ploughboy, Prout, P. E. Island, lum-  
ber.  
Herald, Mutch, New Brunswick, lumber.  
Richard Smith, Moore, Sydney, shingles,  
butter.

#### LOADING

Oct. 7.—Esk, Bell, Brazil.  
Dash, Hantress, do.  
Spanish brig Habanero, De Montes, Spain  
Lady Turner, George, Naples.  
10.—Providentia, Hoare, Gibraltar.  
Coquette, Wingood, West Indies.  
Lottery, Hinson, do.  
Waterville, Meardon, Brazil.  
11.—Garyone, Hayward, Cork.  
Caledonia, Tarbet, Portugal.

#### CLEARED

Oct. 6.—Oderin, Motley, Sydney, flour.  
7.—Arab, Smith, Liverpool, oil, fish,  
salmon.  
Spanish brig Norman, Baso, Malaga,  
fish.  
9.—Mary Jane, Butt, Demerara, fish,  
herrings.  
Sarah, M'Grath, Waterford, fish.  
10.—March, Hellyer, Cork, fish.  
11.—Esk, Bell, Pernambuco, fish.  
Sir Charles Hamilton, Blake, Sydney,  
flour.  
Margaret, Grey, Oporto, fish.

#### Died

On Sunday last, after a linger-  
ing illness, William Molloy, Esq.,  
Surgeon, a native of Ross, (Ire-  
land), aged 47. Having spent 24  
years in this country—the last 11  
years he has resided in this Town.  
He has left an afflicted widow and  
a large family to lament his loss.  
His funeral will take place this af-  
ternoon at 3 o'clock precisely,  
when his friends are respectfully  
requested to attend.—*Communi-  
cated.*

At St. John's, on the 1st inst, in the  
48th year of his age, Mr. E. D. Carrin-  
ton, son of the late Rev. James Carrin-  
ton, of Topsham.

#### On Sale

### BEST HOUSE COALS,

500 Hogsheads.  
FOR SALE,

By  
THOS. RIDLEY & CO.

Harbor Grace,  
October 4, 1837.

### High Proof RUM,

AND  
Superior MOLASSES,  
ex-Trusty from Demerara,

BY  
THOMAS RIDLEY & CO.  
Harbor Grace,  
September 27, 1837.

#### On Sale

### THE SUBSCRIBER

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

Offers for Sale,

Cheap for CASH

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

WM. HENDERSON.

Harbor Grace,  
Sept. 20, 1837.

### THOMAS RIDLEY & CO.

Have Just Imported,

BY THE

Brig MARY, Capt. MARTIN,  
from HAMBURG,

The undermentioned GOODS,  
which they will Sell

At St. John's Prices

For CASH or PRODUCE.

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

### THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have Received,

Per Native, from Torquay,

A few Casks well-assorted

### SHOES,

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

THOS. RIDLEY & Co.

Harbor Grace,  
September 13, 1837.

#### Notices

### TO LET

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

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

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

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

PETER ROGERSON.

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

ALL Persons having any Claim or  
Claims on JAMES HIPPISELY  
of Bristol, (England,) but late of Har-  
bor 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 im-  
mediate payment to

GEORGE HIPPISELY,

Harb Grace,  
Sept. 6, 1837.

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

Harbor Grace,  
Sept. 6, 1837.

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

JULIA DOBIE,  
Administratrix

Brigus,  
September 15, 1837.

#### On Sale

### G.I.P. JILLARD

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

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms,

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

### HABERDASHERY

Imperial, Braid, Dress, and Side Combs  
Pocket Combs, Ivory small tooth ditto  
Violin & Violoncello Bows & Bow-hair  
Ditto ditto Strings, 1, 2, 3, 4  
Umbrellas, Pins and Needles  
Elastic Knitting Pins  
Gilt, and Silver-end Thimbles  
Slates, and Slate Pencils  
Table Knives and Forks  
Steels and Carvers  
Penknives, Scissors, Razors  
Awl-blades, Shoe Knives, Nippers  
Cinder Sifters, Chamber Buckets  
Mops, Brushes, Pattens  
SCYTHES, Grass Hooks  
Wire Rat and Mouse Traps  
Irish and English Spades, Rakes  
Wood Screws, Brads, Door-springs  
Files of all sorts, Shoe Rasps  
Imperial Weights from 4lbs. down  
Ditto Pewter Measures  
Britannia-metal Teapots, Coffee 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

Harbor Grace,  
July 19, 1837.

### THE SUBSCRIBERS

Are Landing

Ex the Frig AMITY, Captain  
Dunn, from LIVERPOOL,

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

Which will be Sold VERY LOW for CASH  
or PRODUCE.

THOMAS RIDLEY & Co.

Harbor Grace,  
July 19, 1837.



## POETRY

## THE PARTED SPIRIT.

'Ye cannot tell whence it cometh, or  
whither it goeth.'

MysterioPs in its birth,  
And viewless as the blast;  
Where hath the spirit fled from earth,  
For ever past?

I ask the grave below—  
It keeps the secret well;  
I call upon the heavens to show—  
They will not tell.

Of earth's remotest strand,  
Are tales and tidings known;  
But from the Spirit's distant land  
Returneth none.

Winds waft the breath of flowers  
To wanderers o'er the wave;  
But bear no message from the bowers  
Beyond the grave.

Proud Science scales the skies,  
From star to star doth roam,  
But reacheth not the shore where lies  
The Spirit's home.

Impervious shadows hide  
This mystery of Heaven;  
But where all knowledge is denied,  
To hope is given!

## THE SLEEPING FOREST-CHILD.

The morn is waking in the woods,  
The birds are glancing by,  
And there are flowers that once were  
buds,

Young sleeper ope thine eye!  
The dark tree tops wave gallantly  
Against a pearly sky,  
Their leaves are twinkling pleasantly—  
Young sleeper ope thine eye!

The dews are drying fast away,  
(The diamonds of the dawn),  
From covert now, for food or play,  
Steals forth the dark-eyed fawn;  
The bee is gone forth murmuringly,  
The rill flows through the lawn,  
I silver sounding revelry,  
Oh why is thine withdrawn!

Thy laugh would drown the streamlet's  
voice,  
Thy step outspeed its bound,  
Thy glee, a thing of heart a choice,  
Would scatter glee around,  
I know there's music in the sky,  
Bright blossoms on the ground,  
Yet, yet, young sleeper, ope thine eye,  
For more in thee is found.

Thy cheek is glowing in the grass,  
With deep exotic bloom,  
And thou might'st seem to all that pass  
Through the deep forest's gloom,  
A sunbeam stolen from on high;  
And, by a summer doom,  
Made in a human form to be  
There, in that fragrant tomb.

Yes, ope thine eye—and be a thing  
Of life, not yet beguiled,  
Fairer than poetry may sing,  
An infant undefiled,  
Awake—and let me wreath thy hair  
Wild Flower! with flowers as wild!  
Be to the bosom old with care,  
A simple, happy child!

(continued from second page.)

With respect to the safety of  
deposits in a Bank, it remarks:

'Surely banks are not more  
able than the Government to se-  
cure the money in their possession  
against accidents, violence, fraud.  
The assertion that they are so,  
must assume that a vault in the  
Bank is stronger than a vault in  
the Treasury; and that directors,  
cashiers and clerks, not selected  
by Government, nor under its con-  
trol, are more worthy of confi-  
dence than officers selected from  
the people, and responsible to the  
Government; officers bound by  
official oaths and bonds for a faith-  
ful performance of their duties,  
and constantly subject to the su-  
pervision of Congress.

'The difficulties heretofore ex-  
isting are, moreover daily lessen-  
ed by an increase in the cheapness  
and facility of communication;  
and it may be asserted with confi-  
dence, that the necessary trans-  
fers, as well as the self-keeping  
and disbursements of the public  
monies, can be done with safety  
and convenience, thro' the agen-

cies of Treasury officers. The  
opinion has been in some degree,  
by actual experience since the dis-  
continuance of the banks as fiscal  
agents, in May last; a period  
which from the embarrassments in  
commercial intercourse, presented  
obstacles as great as any that may  
be hereafter apprehended.

'The manner of keeping the  
public money since that period, is  
fully stated in the report of the  
Secretary of the Treasury. That  
officer also suggests the propriety  
of assigning, by law certain addi-  
tional duties to existing establish-  
ments and officers, which with  
the modifications and safeguards  
referred to by him, will, he thinks,  
enable the department to continue  
to perform this branch of the pub-  
lic service, without any material  
addition either of their number or  
to the present expense.

'Every apprehension, however,  
on the subject, either in respect to  
the safety of the money, or the  
faithful discharge of these fiscal  
transactions, may, it appears to  
me, effectually removed by adding  
to the present means of the Treas-  
ury, the establishment by law, at  
a few important points of offices  
for the deposit and disbursement  
of such portions of the public re-  
venue as cannot, with obvious  
safety and convenience, be left in  
the possession of the collecting  
officers until paid over by them to  
the public creditors. Neither the  
amounts retained in their hands,  
nor those deposited in the offices,  
in an ordinary condition of the re-  
venue, being larger, in most cases  
than those under the control of  
disbursing officers of the army and  
navy, and might be made entirely  
safe, by requiring such securities  
and using such controlling super-  
vision, as Congress may by law  
prescribe. The principal officers  
whose appointments would be-  
come necessary under this plan,  
taking the largest number sug-  
gested by the secretary of the treas-  
ury, would not exceed 10; nor  
the additional expenses, at the same  
estimate, 60,000 dols. a-year.

Bank notes not redeemable in  
specie will not be received into  
the Treasury.

'Such a proceeding would, in a  
great degree, frustrate the policy,  
so highly cherished, of infusing  
into our circulation a larger pro-  
portion of the precious metals, a  
policy, the wisdom of which none  
can doubt though there may be  
different opinions as to the extent  
to which it should be carried. Its  
results have been already too aus-  
picious and its success is too  
closely interwoven with the future  
prosperity of the country, to per-  
mit us for a moment to contem-  
plate its abandonment.'

Respecting the revenue deposi-  
ted with the states and the October  
instalments the message says:

'The sum necessary for the ser-  
vice of the year beyond the prob-  
able receipts, and the amount  
which it was intended should be  
reserved in the Treasury at the  
commencement of the year, will  
be 6,000,000. If the whole of  
the reserved balance be not at  
once applied to the current ex-  
penditures, but 4,000,000 be still  
kept in the Treasury, as seems  
most expedient, for the uses of  
the mint, and to meet contingen-  
cies, the sum needed will be ten  
millions.

'In making this estimate, the  
receipts are calculated on the su-  
position of some further extension  
of the indulgence granted in the  
payments of bonds for duties,

which will effect the amount of  
the revenue for the present year  
to the amount of two and a half  
millions.

'It is proposed to procure the  
required amount by loans or in-  
creased taxation. There is now  
in the Treasury 9,367,214 dols.,  
directed by the act of the 23d  
June, 1836, to be deposited with  
the States in Oct. next.

'This sum, if so deposited, will  
be subject, under the law, to be  
recalled, if needed, to defray ex-  
isting appropriation; and as it is  
now evident that the whole or the  
principal part of it, will be want-  
ed for that purpose, it appears  
most proper that the deposits  
should be withheld. Until the  
amount can be collected from the  
banks, Treasury notes may be  
temporarily issued, to be gradually  
redeemed as it is received.

'I am aware that this course  
may be productive of inconveni-  
ence to many of the States. Re-  
lying upon the acts of Congress  
which held out to them the strong  
probability, if not the certainty, of  
receiving this instalment, they  
have in some instances adopted  
measures with which its retention  
may seriously interfere. That  
such condition of things should  
have occurred is much to be re-  
gretted. It is not the least among  
the unfortunate results of the dis-  
asters of the times; and it is for  
Congress to devise a fit remedy, if  
there be one. The money being  
indispensable to the wants of the  
Treasury, it is difficult to conceive  
upon what principle of justice of  
expediency its application to that  
object can be avoided.

To recall any portions of the  
sums already deposited with the  
States, would be more convenient  
and less efficient. To burden the  
country with increased taxation,  
when there is in fact a large sur-  
plus revenue, would be unjust and  
unwise; to raise money by loans  
under such circumstances, and  
thus, to commence a new national  
debt, would scarcely be sanctioned  
by the American people.

The President confines him-  
self entirely to these points we have  
quoted, and thus concludes:

'I am aware, however, that it  
is not proper to detain you, at pre-  
sent, longer than may be demand-  
ed by the special objects for which  
you are convened. To them,  
therefore, I have confined my com-  
munication; and believing it will  
not be your own wish to extend  
your deliberations beyond them, I  
reserve till the usual period of  
your annual meeting that general  
information on the state of the  
Union which the Constitution re-  
quires me to give.'

## Three Weeks after Marriage.

On Wednesday last, at Union  
hall, Thomas Watt, a young man  
was charged with assaulting his  
wife. The wife, a tall young  
woman, stated that she had only  
been married three weeks, and  
her husband had beaten her six  
times since that joyful event!!

**The Potatoe.**—The history of  
the potatoe is a stronger illustra-  
tion of the influence of fashion and  
authority. For more than two  
centuries the use of this valuable  
plant was vehemently opposed;  
at last Louis XV. wore a bunch  
of its flowers in the midst of his  
courtiers, and a consumption of  
the root became universal in  
France.

It is stated in some of the news-  
papers that her Majesty intends  
visiting Ireland next summer.

## 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 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 careful-  
ly 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 1, 1836

## NORA REINA

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 fa-  
vours.

The NORA REINA will, until further no-  
tice, start from Carbonear on the morning  
of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, pos-  
itively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man  
will leave St. John's on the Mornings of  
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 9  
o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from  
the cove at 12 o'clock on each of those  
days.

## TERMS.

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

And Packages in proportion.

N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold  
himself accountable for all LETTERS  
and PACKAGES given him.

Carbonear, June, 1836.

## THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most  
respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he  
has purchased a new and commodious Boat  
which at a considerable expense, he has fit-  
ted out, to ply between CARBONEAR  
and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-  
BOAT; having two cabins, (part of the after  
cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping  
berths separated from the rest). The fore-  
cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentle-  
men with sleeping-berths, which will  
he trusts give every satisfaction. He now  
begs to solicit the patronage of this respect-  
able 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 cabin Passengers 7s. 6d.  
Fore cabin, 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  
STABB, and on the east by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYLOR,

Widow.

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1837.

## Blanks

Of various kinds for SALE at the Office of  
this Paper.