



THE

STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 22, 1837.

No. 177.

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

Notices

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

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

WHEREAS the said SIMON LEVI was, on the First Day of JUNE Inst. in due form of Law DECLARED Insolvent by this 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 GOOD or EFFECTS belonging to him, are hereby Required to Pay and Deliver the same forthwith to the said TRUSTEES.

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

WE 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 accommodated in his SCHOOL for several additional PUPILS. He also would inform them that he has commenced the erection of a School-Room for the FEMALE part of his young friends, which will be ready for their reception after the 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, (bound by the Supreme Court), about Five feet Seven inches high, black hair, full eyes and pimply in the face, a Native of St. John's. This is to caution all Persons from harbouring or employing the said DESERTER, as they will be Prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.

JAMES COUGHLAN, Bryant's Cove,

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

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

HAY SEED, and a variety of GARDEN SEEDS

by W. DIXON & Co. Harbour Grace

POST-OFFICE

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

CARBONEAR.

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

On Sale

BY THORNE, HOOPER, & CO

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

ROBEA } TEAS. SOLCHONG } in qr. chests & boxes. HYSON }

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

ALSO

ON CONSIGNMENT

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

BY THOMAS RIDLEY & Co 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. Harbor Grace, May 31, 1837.

CEREMONY OF LETTING THE WATERS OF THE NILE INTO LOWER EGYPT.

At four p. m. of the 19th August—the Nile having risen to the proper height for cutting the canal through which, by intersection of other canals from that, the waters of the Nile are conveyed through the whole eastern side of that river into Lower Egypt—a large boat, which had been prepared by having scaffolding erected, dressed with flags, awnings, and carpets for the occasion, and crowded with people, was seen slowly ascending the stream of the Nile with the assistance of the wind, that being fair; and presently another large dressed out boat steered off to the former; both were lashed together, and then these were preceded by another boat having a gun on her bow, which continued firing without intermission during their ascent up the river. These were joined and accompanied by various other boats chiefly belonging to the nobility and gentry of Egypt. Both sides of the Nile were crowded with lookers on. The Garden of Rhoda, which lies contiguous to the spot where the waters are let in, was also densely crowded. On the arrival of the vessels at this spot they were received with a salute of artillery, stationed there for that purpose. Through the whole night boats were constantly passing up and down, most of them with Arabic music on board; in fact, for this one night in the year the Nile may be said to resemble Venice in its summer nights of serenading. At frequent intervals rockets, artillery, blue lights, and fireworks of various descriptions were fired throughout the night. Close to the spot where the cut was to be made stand the buildings which contain the machinery by which the waters of the Nile are conveyed to the citadel of Cairo. These buildings seemed, when the fireworks were not playing, like a huge fortification for as the fire-works played, and occasionally lightened the atmosphere over it, hundreds of people were seen on its summits. As the morning dawned the boats with the herems began to appear, with various suits from different points. First came the ex-heriff of Mecca, with his splendid and paupered Arab horses, of the true Neghed breed, probably the finest in the world; then came the dervishes from Turkey; these wore their handkerchief and badges on this occasion. The consuls of European nations, as well as the subject of those nations, all repaired to the spot. Next came the military, civil, and other officers of the Egyptian government; and last, not least at eight o'clock came Habib Effendi, the Governor of Cairo, to attend the opening of the waters. His bakeel began to throw copper money in handfuls for the poor into the canal. At sunrise the labourers stationed to cut the soil were at their work, and at a quarter past eight the waters rushed in, and in ten minutes after a boat passed through, and floated for two miles inland. Habib Effendi then presented the Jadi of Cairo with a caftan, or robe of honour, his agent also gave other robes to the officer of the Cadi. The tents and two most beautiful flags of cloth of gold were now struck, and in a quarter of an hour after the cut the whole multitude had disappeared. All were dressed in their richest costumes, and all wore happy faces, some perhaps merely put on for the day, but all seemed to join in praising the God of the Universe who annually deals out this blessing of waters to Egypt.—The shouts of the multitude and the roar of cannon at the first gush of waters was almost paralysing, joined as it was with a prayer to heaven from nearly every human being on the spot, whose numbers amounted to 250,000 people.

LORD BROUGHAM'S PROTEST.

The following is a copy of the

protest entered by Lord Brougham on the 10th, upon the Lord's Journals, against the passing of the resolutions relating to Canada.

DISSENTIENT.

1. Because, these resolutions, embracing a great variety of important subjects, upon which different opinions may be entertained by the same persons, were all put to the vote at once, in a house consisting of not a tenth part of the members that frequently attended, when questions affecting the interests of political parties, or even individuals, stand for discussion.

2. Because, though some of these resolutions are justifiable, there are others, and especially the eighth, which set all considerations of sound policy, of generosity and of justice, at defiance, and will most likely be regarded as indicating a design to crush whatever spirit of opposition to the executive government may at any time, and for any cause, show itself in any portion to the north American provinces.

3. Because, it is the fundamental principle of the British constitution, which was intended to be established in Canada by the act of 1791, and was finally promulgated in 1831; that no part of the taxes levied upon the people shall be applied to any purpose whatever, without the consent of the representatives in Parliament; and this control over the revenue ought, in an especial manner, to be vested in the people of the colonies, seeing that it never can give them the same unlimited influence which it confers upon the people of the parent state. For if supplies are withheld by the Commons House of England on account of grievance, the Crown has no other resource, and the grievance must be redressed; whereas if the Commons of the Colony withhold supplies for the like reason, the Crown cannot by this proceeding be obliged to redress the grievance as long as the Parliament of the mother country is willing to furnish the funds required.

4. Because, the taking possession of the money placed by the British Parliament at the disposal of the colonial councils, without their consent, is wholly subversive of the aforementioned fundamental principle, and directly contrary to the wise and salutary provisions of the act passed in 1831. nor does it at all signify that this is said only to be done upon the present occasion, and that the rights of the Colonial Parliament are represented as left unimpaired.—The precedent of 1837 will ever after be cited in the support of such oppressive proceedings, as often as the Commons of any colony may withhold supplies, how justifiable soever their refusal may

be, or in whatever designs the executive government may be engaged.

5. Because, the constitution of the council having been tried for nearly half a century, has not only failed to produce the advantages expected from it, but after occasioning the most serious evils, has ended in bringing the legislative operations of the colonial Parliament to a close, and there seems good ground to hope that the evils now complained of may be remedied by introducing the elective principle into the constitution of this body, under due modifications. But the 4th Resolution seems to pledge Parliament against ever introducing that principle, since it is not possible to conceive any circumstances justifying its introduction, if the "existing state of things" does not.

6. Because, the spirit in which these proceedings are conceived is avowedly adverse to the opinions and desires of a vast majority of the inhabitants of Lower Canada, and the no less plainly avowed object in bringing them forward is by the authoritative declaration of Parliament to put down the principles, and to thwart the inclinations so generally prevailing among the people of that province.

7. Because, those proceedings, so closely resembling the fatal measures that severed the United States from Great Britain, have their origin in principles, and derive their support from reasonings, which form a prodigious contrast to the whole ground, and the only defence, of policy during latter years, and so justly and so wisely sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament, in administering the affairs of the mother country. Nor is it easy to imagine that the inhabitants of either the American or the European branches of the empire should contemplate so strange a contrast, without drawing inferences therefrom discreditable to the character of the legislature, and injurious to the future safety of the state, when they mark with what different measures we mete to six hundred thousand inhabitants of a remote province, unrepresented in Parliament, and to six millions of our fellow citizens nearer home, and making themselves heard by their representatives, the reflection will assuredly arise in Canada, and may possibly find its way into Ireland, that the sacred rules of justice the most worthy feelings of national generosity, and the soundest principles of enlightened policy may be appealed to in vain, if the demands of the suitor be not also supported by personal interests, and party views, and political fears among those whose aid he seeks; while all men perceiving that many persons have found themselves at liberty to hold a course towards an important but remote province, which their constituents never would suffer to be pursued towards the most inconsiderable burgh of the United Kingdom, an impression will inevitably be propagated most dangerous to the maintenance of colonial dominion, that the people can never safely intrust the powers of government to any supreme authority not residing among themselves.

BROUGHAM

At a recent meeting of the British Association at Liverpool, Professor Warren, of Boston, America, made an interesting communication peculiar to that part of the world in which he resided.—Some hunters entering into a cave accidentally, discovered imbedded in a calcareous rock about 50ft. above the Ohio river, a skull and other bones of a human skeleton. The rock being calcareous, soon absorbed the moisture, thus the bones became perfectly dry, and preserved them two centuries.—The skull differed from any of those deposited in the ancient works of north America, and also from any of the other known races of mankind. The mounds where these bones were found, it appeared were complete, each fortress much resembling those of Europe. Some of them are but extensive earthly elevations; one at the confluence of the Ohio towards the Mississippi, was a mile in circumference. They were found in the wilds, in places untrod by the feet of civilized men, and are covered over by immense trees. A line of these fortifications extends from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. Another form of them was pyramidal, having hollows on the summit, and were obviously

places of worship and interment. On the summits of these the funerals were held, pits dug, and over not in the pits, were placed the dead bodies. The reason why they were not buried in the pits was this: a preparation of potass was placed in each pit, and the mounds being kept dry over head, the potass absorbed the water and moisture from the bodies—these being the strongest sources of putrefaction. The chiefs, it was presumed, were thus buried, if buried it could be called for their very dresses, feathers, and garbure, were found on them undecayed. The head differed from the European in a less expansion of forehead, and resembled the Caucasian in elevation.

A Picture of Time.—Time is the most undefinable yet paradoxical of things; the past is gone, the future is not come, and the present becomes the past, even while we attempt to define it, and like the flash of lightning at once exists and then expires. Time is the measure of all things, but is itself immeasurable, and the great disclosure of all things, but is itself undisclosed. Like space, it is incomprehensible, because it has no limit, and it would be still more so if it had. It is more obscure in its source, than the Nile, and in its termination than the Niger; and advances like the slowest tide, but retreats like the swiftest current. It gives wings to pleasure, but feet of lead to pain, and lends expectation a curb, and enjoyment a spur. It robs beauty of her charms to bestow them on her picture, and builds a monument to merit, but denies it a house; it is the transient and deceitful flatterer of falsehood, but the tried and final friend to truth. Time is the most subtle yet the most insatiable of depredators, and by appearing to take nothing, is permitted to take all, nor can it be satisfied until it has stolen the world from us, and us from the world. It constantly flies, yet overcomes all things by flight; and although it is the present ally, it will be the future conqueror of death. Time, the cradle of hope, but the grave of ambition, is the stern corrector of fools, but the salutary counsellor of the wise, bringing all they dread to the one, and all they desire to the other; but like Cassandra, it warns us with a voice that even sages discredit too long, and the silliest believe too late. Wisdom walks before it, opportunity with it, and repentance behind it; he that has made it his friend, will have little to fear from his enemies; but he that has made it his enemy, will have but little to fear from his friends.

The "Suabian Mercury" publishes a letter from Constantinople of the 26th ult. in which it is mentioned that the Porte had returned a satisfactory reply to the remonstrances, lately addressed to it by Admiral Roussin, respecting the expedition of the Captain Pasha. The French Ambassador was assured that the Grand Admiral's only object in extending his excursion to Tunis was to exercise the crews of the fleet, and that he would be back in Constantinople in the course of a month. Several Turkish officers were preparing to embark for Odessa, from whence they are to proceed to the Russian camp.

London has very seldom been so free from serious disease as it is

at the present time; an examination of the bills of mortality show a constant and rapid diminution in the number of deaths, the decrease for the past week being no less than 138. It is a singular and a highly important fact, and contrasts very strongly with the state of health in many of the foreign capitals.

We translate the following from the Augsburg Gazette:—"Since the conclusion of the reciprocal treaty, the commercial navigation between Austria and the United States has grown to such importance that France has become jealous on the subject. In order to protect this growing interest, the emperor has resolved to maintain a permanent diplomatic mission at Washington, and a charge d'affaires will speedily be appointed, as well as Consuls to reside at the American Ports."

Letters from Hanover state that His Majesty, after his return, will convoke the present States, having given up the idea of assembling them under the Constitution of 1819. This is important, if true, as the States of 1819 had only a consultative voice, whilst the present States are deliberative.

Seventy-seven miles of the London and Birmingham Rail Road will be opened on Jan. 4.

ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.—Her Majesty and her illustrious mother are expected to visit Ireland during the ensuing summer, having, whilst the Queen was heiress presumptive, been specially invited by the principal Irish nobility. After leaving Dublin and the palace, they will visit, it is said, the lakes of Killarney, and the various scenes of grandeur and magnificence in that picturesque neighbourhood. The Duke and Duchess of Leinster, the Duke of Devonshire, Marquis of Hertford, Marquis Conyngham, and, in fact, all the wealthy and loyal people of Ireland, are anxious for a visit from their young Queen.

THE TUNE SPOILED.—Our Radical friends have lately been most industrious in playing variations on the PIANO-FORTE, on the subject of the Bridgewater election. Hitherto their performance have been most inharmonious, their theme being incorrect: indeed, they have altogether mistaken the key. In proof of this, we have only to observe, and we do so with authority, that Henry Broadwood, Esq. the recently elected of Bridgewater, is not connected with the firm of Broadwood and sons, the celebrated piano-forte manufacturers, but is extensively engaged in business as a brewer.

CAPTURE OF THE ISLAND OF SERK.—Sir Walter Raleigh relates, that the Island of Serk was surprised by the French, and could never have been recovered from them by force, being inaccessible on all sides, and having plenty of corn and cattle upon it to feed its defenders. In the reign of Queen Mary, however, an ingenious gentleman of the Netherlands succeeded in restoring it to the English crown, by the following happy expedient: "With one ship of a small burthen," says Sir Walter, "he anchored in the roads, pretended that the supercargo had died on board, and besought the French, who were only thirty in number, to permit that the deceased should be buried in hallowed ground in the chapel of the isle, offering a present to the French, of such commodities as were on board. The French consented upon the express condition that the captain and his mourners should come on shore without any weapon, not even so much as a knife. Matters being thus far arranged, the Flemings put a coffin into their boat, not filled with a carcass, but with swords, targets, and arquebuses. The French received them at their landing; and after searching them every one so narrowly that they could not hide a pen-knife, gave them leave, with great difficulty, to draw their coffin up the rocks. Meantime some of the French took the Flemish boat and rowed on board the ship, to fetch the commodities promised, and what else they choose. But to their great surprise on boarding the ship, they were seized and put in irons. The Flemings had by this time carried their coffin to the chapel; and shutting the door of which they soon armed themselves with weapons

from the coffin, sallied forth on the few remaining French who ran to the cliffs, and called to their companions on board to hasten to their aid. But seeing the boat return filled with Flemings, they gave up all idea of resistance, and yielded up themselves and the place."

The dinner at Guildhall, to which the Queen is invited by the city of London, is expected to cost more than 100,000 dollars.

A European Congress continues to be spoken of as likely to meet, for the purpose of Examining the situation of Southern Europe.

The long existing disputes with the black Emperor of Haiti, at St. Domingo are at length to be settled. The former Consul, M. Carlier, is going out in the capacity Administrator between the old French colonists and the Republican Government, and his fat will be kept by Admiral Mackau with the French West India squadron.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1837.

(From the Public Ledger, Nov. 14.)

On Friday last the select Committee of the Legislative Council, to whom had been referred the consideration of the Supply Bill, sent up from the House of Assembly, presented their report; and on Saturday, the Council, in committee of the whole, resumed its sittings upon the several sections of the Bill, sanctioning some of the appropriation grants, and reserving others for explanation from the Assembly. Among those reserved was the sum of £699 set down for the contingencies of the House of Assembly during the present session—a sum so unprecedentedly and exorbitantly great as to induce the Council to withhold its concurrence until some information shall have been obtained as to the particulars which constitute so large a sum.

Then there was the grant of £500 to defray the expenses of certain delegates appointed by the House of Assembly, to repair to London for the purpose of "treating with Her Majesty's Government" upon the administration of Justice &c., in this colony. The hon. W. THOMAS moved the rejection of the grant, demurring to the necessity of the delegation. The Attorney General supported the appropriation by contending the expediency of it—there was some clamour abroad; grievances either real or imaginary were stated to exist, and until inquiries were instituted, and the truth or falsehood of them shewn, it was in vain to expect that the wanted peace of the country could be restored.—The hon. W. THOMAS, in reply, observed, first, that the grant, if a proper one, should have formed the subject of a distinct bill; and secondly, that the grounds upon which it had been proposed, should have been distinctly set forth. The House of Assembly had supplied no data upon which to enable the Council to judge of the propriety of concurring in such a measure as the granting of £500 to certain delegates to do what, in point of fact, amounted to neither more nor less than the laying before the British Government uncertain charges against the Chief Justice of this colony, of the propriety of which charges the Council ought to be satisfied before it lent its concurrence, for in so doing it would implicitly give its assent to the necessity of putting them forth.—The Attorney General repudiated the idea that any individual whatever was sought to be affected by the measure proposed, and reiterated the expediency of the grant, as tending to restore the peace and harmony of society. Finally the grant was reserved for such information from the House of Assembly as would justify the Council in affording its concurrence.

There was other appropriations also reserved to be embodied in a message to the lower House for explanation; and then the Council adjourned.

We generally entertained a great deal of respect for the opinions of the Attorney General, and concur heartily in very many of them; but we certainly cannot agree with him in his views of the effect to be produced by the House of Assembly appointing and sending three delegates to the Colonial office, "to treat with her Majesty's Government," upon the affairs of this colony. Whatever may be the result of that "treaty," it would not have the effect of allaying clamour—we mean that sort of clamour which has been so unnecessarily and factiously raised here: on the contrary, it would tend to foster and encourage it. The best way to allay the clamour, is to coerce those who unjustifiably raise it, into the observance of that regard for the peace and happiness of the colony which they are so earnestly bent upon destroying.

Yesterday, the and after transmit to the House of until two o'clock

On Friday morning illness, aged 18 cond daughter of this place: thus life! deservedly knew her.—Her to the "silent to Sunday, respects circle of friends. Why should v blest, Or wish thy Secure in Heaven God's will

SIX

Port of

Leveret, Ditch fish.

Port

Oct. 21.—M Ham burg, flour, 20 bu 300 firkins

21.—Cornhill coal, 157

lime, 180 b len manuf 6 casks wo ther, 19 b crates, 1 ca sail cloth,

27—Julia, 8 bags bread pork, 135 meal, 1 bl.

FO

By P

(By Order of late of

ON M

The 27th In

ON TH

ALL SIM one-half occupied by STORES, SHO

Two PLANT tuated on the N For further SIMON LEVI Carbonear, November 22,

Thorne

33,000 Feet M 10,000 do. do 6,000 do. do 3,000 do. Ha 3,000 Scantli Harwood Bal

Being the C Davis, Master Harbor Grace November 22,

TI

Burthen per (Old)

She is full t for the general For part

THO Harbor Grace, November 1,

L

Ex Carol ANI

AT BEN

THOMAS 310 Bags Fine 150 Firkins M 50 Barrels Pr Cordage of all

Ex From

Extra Superf Biscuit No. 2, Harbor Grace October 5, 18

forth on the few
ran to the cliffs,
panions on board

But seeing the
h Flemings, they
istance, and yield-
the place."

ldhall, to which
y the city of Lon-
st more than 100,

ress continues to
y to meet, for the
g the situation of

disputes with the
t, at St. Domingo
ted. The former
s going out in the
r between the old
l the Republican
flat will be held
with the French

FAR
EMBER 22, 1837.

edger, Nov. 14.)

select Committee of
ell, to whom had
nsideration of the
from the House of
their report; and
ncil, in committee
ed its sittings upon
f the Bill, sanction-
riation grants, and
planation from the
those reserved was
own for the conse-
se of Assembly dis-
sion—a sum so un-
bitantly great as to
o withhold its con-
information shall
as to the particulars
arge a sum.

be grant of £500 to
if certain delegates
use of Assembly, to
or the purpose of
Majesty's Govern-
nistration of Justice
The hon. W. Tho-
ction of the grant,
essity of the delega-
General supported
contending the ex-
s was some clamour
either real or imagi-
exist, and until in-
el, and the truth or
new, it was in vain
vanted peace of the
oped.—The hon. W.
observed, first, that
or one, should have
a distinct bill; and
ounds upon which it
should have been
The House of As-
no data upon which
eal to judge of the
ring in such a mea-
of £500 to certain
at, in point of fact,
more nor less than
British Government
gainst the Chief Jus-
of the propriety of
Council ought to be
ent its concurrence,
ould impliedly give
ssity of putting them
y General repudiated
individual whatever
ected by the measure
rated the expediency
nding to restore the
e of society. Finally
red for such informa-
se of Assembly as
ouncil in affording its

appropriations also
bodied in a message
for explanation; and
journed.
ertained a great deal
inions of the Attorney
ur heartily in very
at we certainly cannot
his views of the effect
the House of Assem-
ending three dele-
gial office, "to treat
Government," upon
s colony. Whatever
t of that "treaty," it
the effect of allaying
n that sort of clamour
so unnecessarily and
ere: on the contrary,
foster and encourage
to allay the clamour,
who unjustifiably raise
ance of that regard for
appiness of the colony
earnestly bent upon de-

Yesterday, the Council re-assembled,
and after transmitting one or two messages
to the House of Assembly, adjourned
until two o'clock to-day.

Died
On Friday morning last, after a short
illness, aged 18 years, Eliza Agnes, second
daughter of Mr. John Currie of this
place: thus cut off in the prime of
life! deservedly regretted by all who
knew her.—Her remains were consigned
to the "silent tomb" on the afternoon of
Sunday, respectfully attended by a large
circle of friends.—But,
Why should we grieve, since thou art
blest,
Or wish thy longer stay?
Secure in Heaven thy Virtues rest—
God's will we must obey.

SHIP NEWS
Port of Harbor Grace.
CLEARED
Leveret, Ditcham, Vienna, 2230 qts.
fish.
Port of Carbonear.
ENTERED.
Oct. 21.—Mary Barry, Tewkbury,
Hamburg, 150 bls. pork, 400 bls.
flour, 20 bls. peas, 10 bls. oatmeal,
300 firkins butter, 1090 bags bread.
24.—Cornhill, Meadus, Poole, 40 tons
coal, 157 coils corlage, 10 casks
lime, 180 bags shot, 30 casks wool-
len manufacture, 10 casks leather,
6 casks woollens, 5 bds. tanned lea-
ther, 19 bales linens & woollens, 2
crates, 1 cask earthenware, 75 pieces
sail cloth, 2 bales woollens.
27.—Julia, Stanworth, Hamburg, 877
bags bread, 250 bls. flour, 200 bls.
pork, 135 firkins butter, 10 bls. oat-
meal, 1 bl. peas, 3 casks rice.

FOR SALE
By Public Auction
(By Order of the Trustees of the Es-
tate of SIMON LEVI.)
ON MONDAY
NEXT;
The 27th Inst. At 12 o'Clock,
ON THE PREMISES
ALL SIMON LEVI'S Interest of
one-half the PREMISES lately
occupied by him, comprising Three
STORES, SHOP, and WHARF
ALSO,
Two PLANTATIONS. The whole si-
tuated on the North Side of Carbonear.
For further particulars, apply to
SIMON LEVI,
Carbonear,
November 22, 1837.

On Sale
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.
Harbor Grace,
November 22, 1837.

By Private Contract,
THE GOODSCHOONER
JAMES,
Burthen per Register 92 4-4 9-4 Tons
(Old Measurement.)
She is full timbered and well adapted
for the general Trade of this Country.
For particulars apply to
THORNE, HOOPER & Co.
Harbor Grace,
November 1, 1837.

LANDING
Ex 'Caroline' from Hamburg
AND FOR SALE,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
BY
THOMAS RIDLEY & Co.
310 Bags Fine Biscuit
150 Firkins New Butter
50 Barrels Prime Pork, and
Cordage of all sizes;
AND,
Ex Blackaller
From Copenhagen,
Extra Superfine Flour
Biscuit No. 2, & 3.
Harbor Grace,
October 5, 1837.

STOP READ!!

At considerably Reduced Prices.

The Subscriber
HAVING JUST RECEIVED
HIS FALL 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
- Extra Ditto
- 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, Buffs, 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 Brigs Caroline from Hamburg,
Ann from Bristol, and Emily
from London,*

The undermentioned Goods
*Which they offer at unusually low
rates for Cash or Produce,*

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

ALSO, ex-TRUSTY,
From Demerara,
34 Puns. Superior Molasses } in Bond
11 Ditto High Proof Rum }
3 Hogsheds Sugar.

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

Blanks
For Sale at the Star, Office.

On Sale

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

Offers for Sale,
Cheap for CASH

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

WM. HENDERSON.
Harbor Grace,
Sept. 20, 1837.

THOMAS RIDLEY & CO.
Have Just Imported,

BY THE
Brig **MARY, Capt. MARTIN,**
from **HAMBURG,**

*The undermentioned GOODS,
which they will Sell*

At St. John's Prices
For CASH or PRODUCE,

- 100 Barrels Prime Mess Pork
- 200 Barrels Superfine Flour
- 274 Bags Biscuit
- 100 Firkins FINE NEW Butter
- 30 Barrels Oatmeal
- 20 Barrels Peas
- And a few choice Westphalia Hams.

Harbor Grace,
September 13, 1837.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have Received,
Per Native, from Torquay,

A few Casks well-assorted

SHOES,

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

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

Notices

TO LET

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

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

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

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

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

ALL Persons having any Claim or
Claims on JAMES HIPPISELY
of Bristol, (England,) but late of 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,
Sole Executor.

Harbor Grace,
Sept. 6, 1837.

MR. ELLIS begs to tender his most
sincere thanks, to those kind
Friends who have so handsomely come
forward to assist in the erection of a
DWELLING-HOUSE, which he has
the pleasure to inform them is now in
progress, and will be particularly obliged
by the payment of the contributions,—in
Carbonear to THOMAS CHANCEY, Esq.,
and in Harbor Grace to THOMAS 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. 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
- Pocket Combs, Ivory small tooth ditto
- Violin & Violincello Bows & Bow-hair
- Ditto and ditto Strings, 1, 2, 3, 4
- Umbrellas, Pins and Needles
- Elastic Knitting Pins
- Gilt, and Silver-end Thimbles
- Slates, and Slate Pencils
- Table Knives and Forks
- Steels and Carvers
- Penknives, Scissors, Razors
- Awblades, 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 bottl'ss
- 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.

THE SISTER VICTIMS.

By the Author of "The Funeral," the "Orphan Girl," &c.

Kate was a fair but a fragile flow'r,
And delicate from her natal hour:
I've watched above her cradle when
We fear'd she would not wake again;
And, as I mark'd her silent sleep
Methought the slumber given
Appear'd so calm, so blest, so deep—
That if she died I could not weep,
She was so fit for heaven,—
And earth, I knew, no place could be
For so much peace and purity!

She lived however, and, like the Spring
When its earliest flow'rs are blossoming,
Put forth her young beauties one by one,
Till warm'd into life by a noon-day's
sun:
And fondly we mark'd the daily growth
Of her and her sister Ellen both,—
The latter a different child;
Stronger and more robust to view,
And as beautiful as wild!
And little Kate was lovely too,
But she was pensive, still, and mild,
And all the contrast drew

"They grew together side by side,"
A mother's joy, a mother's pride:
Oft have I mark'd that Parent's eye
Gazing in silent ecstasy;
Till her love and her hope were blent
with fear,
Though the flow'rs were fair, than the
worm was near!

The memory of a mother's love
Is binding all things on earth above:
The fount of life from whence first
gush'd
Support, frail nature's claim:
The seat where first our cries were
hush'd,
And the tear from our soft eye brush'd,
Blend with a mother's name!
The long, long nights of painful watch-
ing,
They've wakeful kept above our slum-
ber,
Our slightest feverish movement catch-
ing,
Counting their frequency and number,
Are things which tell how deep they feel
An interest in their children's weal;
And if, in after years, we blight
Their hopes when bursting into light,
Heavy and dark one cloud will be,
Oershadowing our memory;

Time pass'd on, and the early spring
Of their lives toward summer was open-
ing:
And they grew in years and they grew in
grace,
As fair in form and as sweet in face,
As the little cherubs that mother had
prest—
And who now were not—to her beating
breast,
In happier days, ere corroding care
Had enter'd her bosom to linger there:
When she first had tasted the purest
bliss
Which the soul can feel in a world like
this.

For if aught on earth give joy above
The joys of earth, 'tis a mother's love!
But human life is charg'd with sorrow;
Joy to day and grief to-morrow
Run in one unbroken train,
Never to divide again!

It was thus with her,—in the morning
sun,
Six roses graced the parent stem;
Death had ere ev'ning through them run,
And only left two buds of them;—
Like unpluck'd fruit on the uppermost
bough,*
This remnant was all that was left her
now!

Years fled,—and in the bloom of life,
Ellen was—unconfest—a wife!
He—who had given her soul's first
dream,
The light that light her early love,
Which in its purity might seem
An emanation from above;
Who, since she saw him, was to her,
Of all the joy she ever knew,
The one, the only minister,—
The altar and the shrine,
At which she worship'd; whence she
drew
Of Love, a life divine!

He won her fond believing heart,
Which dream'd that his could never part
From that to which it clung:
She lives—she wakes—that dream is
past,
From him the widow'd wife is cast,—
The rifled flow'ret flung!

And ah, what untold grief is hers,
Who once from prudence' path-way errs!

* "Two or three berries in the top of
the uppermost bough,"—*Isaiah, Chap.
XVII. v. 6.*

None knew her inward sense of shame,
No blight had fallen on her name;
Amid the lovely virgin throng
She still might proudly move along,
And to the world around would seem
Pure as an infant cherub's dream!
But in her bosom's secret cell,
One self-condemning thought would
dwell,

And on her soul one sorrow lay,
No human art could charm away,—
Her peace of mind for ever gone,
Without one hope to lean upon,
One friendly breast, on which her soul
Could pour its griefs without controul.
She stood as stands some lofty tree,
Whose core the canker-worm hath found
As fair, as beautiful, as free,
In all, save life, as those around!
And oft her dim and tearful eye,
Would wake a sister's sympathy;
And in that sister's starting tear,
Would beam affection fond and dear,
And Kate, with soul-felt tenderness,
Would strive to sooth her deep distress;

'Twas all in vain;—upon her cheek
Soon flush'd the bright, the hectic
bloom;
Her soul grew calm, her spirit meek,
And erring Beauty found a tomb!

Three summer suns had roll'd away,
Since that sad and tearful day,
And to the light and joyous hearted,
Many a gleam of bliss imparted;
Thrice clomb the moon a Wintry sky,
And walk'd her silent course on high,
Had thrown o'er earth her silvery light,
And witness'd many a scene of love
Below, from her bright home above!
Three years had flown, and on their
wing,
Borne Wintry Age, and Childhood's
Spring,
And Fall's decay with Summer's bloom,
All onward to the silent tomb.
And Kate had lov'd:—

'Twas the ev'ning hour,
When the feeling steal with a holy pow'r
Over the soul, and chase away
The thoughts and the cares of the trou-
bled day:—
When the heart is still, and the mind to
rest
Is sooth'd by such dreams as calm the
blest—
That a lover first breath'd in her youth-
ful ear

The tale to fond woman's soul so dear,—
He vow'd—but a lover's vows are old,
And tell the tale which hath oft been
told.

They stray'd away from the silent shore,
And bent their steps to her mother's
door;
As she prest his arm, not a word was
spoken,
Nor by aught was the night's deep still-
ness broken,
Save now and then when a sigh, suppress'd,
Would strive to escape from either breast
Her eyes, uplifted, were fix'd on the sky,
And his were silently raised on high,
Catching a rapturous glimpse of the
grace,
Beaming so brightly from that sweet face
The moon was up, and her silvery light
Had dispers'd from the skies the clouds
of night,—
It was then she yielded her heart to him,
Whose love and whose truth should ne'er
grow dim;
And the stars look'd out from their
homes to see,
An off'ring of love and purity!

I said that from her birth-hour, Kate
Was fragile, fair and delicate:
And now, within her eye, a light
Beam'd almost spiritually bright;
And fitfully the hectic glow,
Would o'er her pale cheek come and go;
And then her slight and sinking form,
Yielding to some internal storm,
Became transparent, and as spare
Almost as one from upper air.
The sudden sigh too, half suppress'd,
Told that within her youthful breast
There lurk'd a discontented guest,
Which seem'd at times to almost start
The very life strings of the heart:
Yet to the parent, now bereft
Of ev'ry other one;
This was the only child still left,
For her to lean upon.
And when that mother heard the sigh
Which oft from Kate would break;
Or saw the tear drop in her eye,
The bright glow on her cheek,—
Was it a wonder that her fear
Presag'd some coming evil near?
Which undefin'd a while might seem
As the dim outline of a dream,
Then form to dread, that early fate
Would leave her wholly desolate!

The tale was false, for Albert came,
Kate and her youthful vows to claim,
Scarce did his bark securely ride,
Ere he had hastened to his bride,—
His own betroth'd, who long had che-
rish'd

But one dark thought that he had pe-
perish'd.

The tale was false,—he again return'd,
With fame and with honors richly earned
He ask'd not why her form was weak,
Nor why the lily on her cheek,
Nor why her eye with tears were dim?
He felt that she had mourn'd for him!
And he knew that her eye would again
be bright,
And beam with her own accustom'd
light;
That beauty again would her cheek re-
sume,
And the lily give place to the rose's
bloom.

The morning sun rose clear and bright
And Kate's young heart beat free and
light;
From her breast she had banish'd ev'ry
care,
And thought that was uncongenial there,
For this was to be her bridal day;
And the dream so dearly priz'd,—
Which once in dimness had died away,
Was soon to be realized!

And now they at the altar stand,
He holds in his her trembling hand,
And bending at that holy place,
With downcast eyes and blushing face,—
"Father, proceed!"

From amidst the crowd,
"Stop!" cried a voice both calm and
loud,—
And instantly beside them stands
A stranger with uplifted hands;
And Albert caught, with wild amaze,
That stranger's fix'd and steadfast gaze,
As eye met eye, the latter's look
Was more than Albert's soul could brook—
"Foe to my peace! Methought with thee
"My secret" he cried "would in safety
be—"

And his form, as it fell on the altar stone,
The stranger cast one long look upon,—
"Father," he cried, "I have come to
save
This girl from the arms of yon perjur'd
slave;
Though his faith and his love were
pledg'd to both;
To Ellen he solemnly plighted his troth,
At the midnight hour in the house of
pray'r,
When no witness, save God and myself,
was there,
And I bid this maid, in the name of God,
Not to wed her departed sister's lord!"

The tale is told,—my task is o'er,
Ellen and Kate are now no more;
Fate mark'd them both—the earliest one,
Just as her race of joy begun:
The other, when the world look'd fair,
And promis'd future pleasure there.
Two flow'rs, both bright in life's young
morn,
The lily and the rose;
Down to the darksome grave have gone,
Almost ere childhood's close.

Yes, they have pass'd from this troubled
earth
To a world where the brightest of bliss
has birth;
And the *Sister-victims* have found above
That peace which they flost below, for
Love!

A Snake Story.—The *Troy*
Mail says, that a Dr. Buchanan
has shown the editor a garter
snake twelve inches long, which
was lately thrown from the stom-
ach of a man in that place. The
editor asks his readers to believe
the tale, and to substantiate the
account, says, that Dr. Cuchuan
informed him, that it is by no
means wonderful, and that while
a student, his Professor had a pa-
tient, from whose stomach was ta-
ken an onid snake and nine young
ones: the old one was supposed to
have burrowed there more than
three years!!

"A Genius in Prison.—The edi-
tor of the *Mississippi Genius of*
Liberty is now in jail for stealing
turkies!" What a fowl mouthed
tellow he must be.

Waterloo Review.—It is reported
in a high quarter that there will
never be another *Waterloo Re-*
view. The reason assigned is
that a period of twenty-one years
has elapsed.

The next launch from Pembroke
yard will be the *Gorgon*, an im-
mense steam frigate carrying guns
between decks. It will take place
in October.

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 4, 1835

NORA CREINA
Packet-Boat between Carbonear and
Portugal Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, inreturning his best
thanks to the Public for the patronage
and support he has uniformly received, begs
to solicit a continuance of the same fa-
vours.
The NORA CREINA will, until further no-
tice, start from *Carbonear* on the mornings
of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, posi-
tively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man
will leave *St. John's* on the Mornings of
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 9
o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from
the cove at 12 o'clock on each of those
days.

TERMS.
Ladies & Gentlemen 7s.
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 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 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
Kielty'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.